

## MAYORS.

## SHERIFFS.

|      |                                                      |                                                                                                                |
|------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1735 | George Wright,                                       | James Sargent,<br>Benjamin Roche,                                                                              |
| 1736 | Thomas Vincent                                       | Henry Long,   <br>George Robinson,                                                                             |
| 1737 | Lord Southwell,                                      | John Franklin,<br>Zachary Davis,                                                                               |
| 1738 | George Sexton,                                       | Richard Graves,<br>David Roche,                                                                                |
| 1739 | Haac Clampett,                                       | John Long,<br>John Gough,                                                                                      |
| 1740 | Joseph Roche,<br>died, then chosen<br>Thomas Vincent | Robert Crips,<br>John Davis,<br>Mr. Davis died this<br>year, and in his place<br>was chosen,<br>George Waller, |
| 1741 | John Wight,                                          | James Smyth,<br>William Vokes,                                                                                 |
| 1742 | John Robinson,                                       | John Jones,<br>Walter Seymour;                                                                                 |
| 1743 | Arthur Roche,                                        | Henry Ivers,<br>Richard Maunfell,                                                                              |
| 1744 | Henry Long,                                          | James Robinson,<br>John Brown,                                                                                 |
| 1745 | Robert Crips,                                        | William Davis,<br>Zachary Johnson,                                                                             |
| 1746 | Henry Ivers,                                         | Henry Holland,   <br>Frederick Gore,                                                                           |
| 1747 | John Ingram,                                         | Richard Nash,<br>Francis Sargent,                                                                              |
| 1748 | John Jones,                                          | George Vincent,   <br>Robert Hallam,                                                                           |
| 1749 | David Roche,                                         | John Smyth,<br>John Bull,                                                                                      |

Hon.

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

|                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1750 Hon. Henry Southwell, | Andrew Shepherd,      |
| 1751 James Smyth,          | Joseph Villiers,      |
| 1752 John Shepherd,        | W. Wakely, the elder  |
| 1753 Peter Sargent,        | John Sam. Taverner,   |
| 1754 John Gough,           | Thomas Palmer,        |
| 1755 Stepney Rawson        | Joseph Barrington,    |
| 1756 Arthur Roche,         | Sexten Baylee,        |
| 1757 And. Shepherd,        | John Barrett,         |
| 1758 Sexten Baylee,        | George Sexton,        |
| 1759 Francis Sargent,      | Chris. Carr, Chris,   |
| 1760 Arthur Roche,         | Edward Villiers,      |
| the third time             | Joseph Johns,         |
| 1761 † Geo. Vincent,       | Andrew Welsh,         |
| 1762 Edward Villiers,      | Exham Vincent,        |
| 1763 Robert Hallam,        | Christopher Bridson,  |
| 1764 Thomas Smyth          | William Goggin,       |
| admitted in 1755           | John Parker,          |
| 1765 Geo. Sexton, jun.     | William Gubbins,      |
|                            | Walter Widenham,      |
|                            | Thomas Pearce,        |
|                            | Thomas Vokes,         |
|                            | Eaton Maunfell,       |
|                            | John Monfell,         |
|                            | Francis Sargent, Jas. |
|                            | Thomas Vereker,       |
|                            | Eyre Evans Powell,    |
|                            | John P. Smyth,        |
|                            | John Vereker,         |
|                            | John Tunnadine,       |
|                            | Alexander Franklin,   |
|                            | Samuel Johns,         |
|                            | Fran. Sargent, Peter. |

Joseph

† It is remarked in White's M. S. that this Gentleman was a very active and vigilant Mayor.

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## MAYORS.

## SHERIFFS.

|      |                   |                       |
|------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1766 | Joseph Villiers,  | Henry Wm. Bindon,*    |
|      |                   | John Shepherd,        |
| 1767 | Thomas Vereker    | William Smith,        |
|      |                   | Raleigh James,        |
| 1768 | John Barrett      | William Gabbett,      |
|      |                   | Richard Harte,        |
| 1769 | John Vereker,     | Edmond Morony,        |
|      |                   | Thomas Ewer,          |
| 1770 | Exham Vincent,    | John Creaghe,         |
|      |                   | John Atkinson,        |
| 1771 | Chris. Carr Chris | Bryan Mansergh,       |
|      |                   | William Piercy,       |
| 1772 | Rev. G. Roche,    | William Stamer,       |
|      | admitted in 1755  | Pierse Piercy,        |
| 1773 | Joseph Johns,     | Thomas Carpenter,     |
|      |                   | Miles Jackson,        |
| 1774 | Richard Harte,    | Philip Smyth,         |
|      |                   | Burton Bindon,        |
| 1775 | Willm. Gabbett,   | William Fitzgerald,   |
|      |                   | Joseph Gabbett,       |
| 1776 | Thomas Smyth,     | Christopher Knight,   |
|      | a second time,    | Thomas Vincent,       |
| 1777 | W. Widenham, †    | Charles Sargent,      |
|      |                   | Francis Russell,      |
| 1778 | Philip Smyth, †   | John Gabbett,         |
|      |                   | Amos Vereker, John.   |
| 1779 | Eaton Maunfell †  | Hugh Gough,           |
|      |                   | John Harrison,        |
| 1780 | F. Sargent James  | Edward Parker,        |
|      |                   | John Ferrar,          |
| 1781 | Thos. Carpenter,  | William Fosbery,      |
|      |                   | J: Frederick Furnell, |
|      |                   | Geo.                  |

\* Was elected Recorder in the room of Baron Smyth, which he held until the time of his death in the year 1781.

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

|      |                                    |                  |
|------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1782 | George Smyth,<br>admitted in 1776  | George Tomkins,  |
| 1783 | Alex. Franklin,                    | Hugh Brady,      |
|      |                                    | John Fitzgerald, |
|      |                                    | William Russell, |
| 1784 | Thomas Pearce,                     | William Wallace, |
|      |                                    | Michael Bood,    |
| 1785 | † Sir Christopher<br>Knight, Kt. * | Joseph Sargent,  |
|      |                                    | Arthur Vincent,  |
| 1786 | † W. Fitzgerald,                   | William Piercy,  |
|      |                                    | Henry Rose,      |

† George Smyth, Recorder,  
Robert Hallam, Town Clerk,  
George Vincent, Weigh Master,  
Robert Hallam, Water Bailiff,  
J. Prendergast Smyth, Chamberlain,  
Christopher Carr Christopher, City Treasr.  
James Russell, Clerk of the Market,

The COMMON COUNCIL of Limerick, in  
which the election of Magistrates, and all civil  
power is vested, is composed of the 59 Members  
marked thus || who served the office of Mayor,  
M m or

† Thus marked are Justices of the Peace by Charter.

\* It was in the Mayoralty of Sir Christopher Knight, the  
flagging and paving of the streets commenced, and he was an  
active promoter of this necessary and useful Work. On  
every occasion he was indefatigable in the discharge of  
his duty. In the Summer of 1786, the Peasantry of Munster  
resisted the payment of tythes and church dues; they met in a  
body, and two of them were killed near Rathkeal on Sunday  
the 5th of July, by a party of Dragoons. After this the  
Peasants intended to meet in large numbers, but Sir Christopher  
and Mr. Recorder Smyth went to them at Newcastle, and  
probably prevented the loss of many more lives, by giving  
them wholesome advice, sitting for a set of ignorant and mis-  
guided men, who could not possibly expect any Redress while  
they set the laws at defiance.

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or Sheriff, and of the following forty seven, who did not serve the office, total of the Common Council one hundred and six, on the 2d Day of October 1786.

DATE OF ADMISSION.

MEMBERS.

|       |                           |
|-------|---------------------------|
| 1727  | Richard Vincent,          |
| 1748  | Lord Viscount Pery,       |
| 1776  | Right Hon. Silver Oliver, |
| ditto | Rt. Hon. Thos. Connolly,  |
| ditto | John Minchin,             |
| ditto | Rev. Charles Smyth,       |
| ditto | Rev. Rickard Lloyd,       |
| ditto | Standish Grady of Elton,  |
| ditto | Caleb Powell,             |
| ditto | Simon Purdon,             |
| ditto | George Quin,              |
| ditto | John Tuthill,             |
| ditto | Robert Crips,             |
| ditto | Benjamin Frend,           |
| ditto | John Croker,              |
| ditto | James Godsell,            |
| ditto | Rev. Thomas Burgh,        |
| ditto | Edward William Burton,    |
| ditto | Thomas Gabbett,           |
| ditto | Henry Prittie,            |
| ditto | Thos. Lloyd of Prospect,  |
| ditto | Rev. Jaques Ingram,       |
| ditto | Michael Furnell,          |
| ditto | Simon Davies,             |
| ditto | Wm. Lloyd, of Towerhill,  |
| 1781  | Rev. Thos. Smyth, Geo.    |
| ditto | Rev. Thos. Smyth, James,  |
| ditto | Martin Tucker,            |

ditto

DATE of ADMISSION.

MEMBERS.

|       |                           |
|-------|---------------------------|
| ditto | Derby O'Grady,            |
| ditto | William Smyth, John,      |
| 1782  | Purefoy Poe,              |
| ditto | Thomas Hobson,            |
| ditto | Thos. Lloyd, of Kildromin |
|       | William Cecil Pery, Lord  |
| 1784  | Bishop of Limerick,       |
| ditto | Rev. Thomas Shepherd,     |
| ditto | Henry Vereker,            |
| ditto | Charles Smyth, George,    |
| ditto | Carew Smyth, James,       |
| ditto | Rev. Rowland Davies,      |
| 1785  | Richard Townshend,        |
| ditto | Amos Vereker, Henry,      |
| ditto | Richard Newenham,         |
| ditto | John Vereker,             |
| ditto | William Furlong,          |
| 1786  | Frede. Lloyd of Cranagh,  |
| ditto | Arthur Ormsby,            |
| ditto | Richard Piercy,           |

REPRESENTATIVES in PARLIAMENT for the  
CITY of LIMERICK, since the year 1613.

|                                     |                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| May 18, 1613.<br>JAMES I.           | Counsellor Jacob Galwey,<br>Alderman Nicholas Arthur,                    |
| March 16, 1639.<br>CHARLES I.       | Dominck White, L. L. D.<br>P. Creagh, Fitz Andw. Esq;                    |
| July 27, 1654.<br>O. CROMWELL.      | William Purefoy, Esq; Re-<br>presented both Limerick,<br>and Kilmallock. |
| Sept. 17, 1656,<br>O. CROMWELL.     | Walter Waller, Esq; Repre-<br>sented Limerick and Kil-<br>mallock.       |
| Jan. 72, 1658,<br>O. CROMWELL.      | Captain George Ingoldby,<br>represented Limerick and<br>Kilmallock.      |
| May 8, 1661,<br>CHICHESTER HOUSE    | Standish Hartstonge, Esq;<br>Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq;                     |
| May 7, 1689,<br>JAMES II.           | Alderman Nicholas Arthur,<br>Alderman Thomas Harrold                     |
| October 5, 1692,<br>WILL. and MARY. | Sir Charles Fielding, Kt.<br>Joseph Coghlan, Esq;                        |
| August 27, 1695,<br>WILLIAM III.    | Sir Joseph Williamson, Kt.<br>Joseph Coghlan, Esq;                       |

Sept.

- Sept. 21, 1703, Rob. Blennerhaffett, Esq;  
Q. ANN. Major Gen. Rich. Ingoldsfby
- Nov. 20, 1713, Henry Ingoldsfby, Esq;  
GEORGE I. George Roche, Esq;
- Nov. 12, 1715, George Roche, Esq;  
William Foord, Esq;
- Nov. 4, 1727, Lieut. Gen. Thomas Pierse,  
GEORGE II. Henry Ingoldsfby, Esq;  
1731, Charles Smyth succeeded  
Ingoldsfby  
1739, W. Wilfon, succeeded Pierse,  
1741, \* Richard Maunfell, succee-  
ded Wilfon.
- May 19, 1761, Edmond Sexten Pery Esq;  
GEORGE III. Charles Smyth, Esq;
- August 1, 1768, Rt. Hon. Edm. Sex. Pery,  
Charles Smyth, Esq;
-  The bill for Octennial Parliaments  
passed this year.
- June 11, 1776, Right Hon. Edm. Sex. Pery,  
Thomas Smyth, Esq;
- August 12, 1783, Rt. Hon. Edm. Sex. Pery,  
Thomas Smyth, Esq;

April

\* This gentleman, who died in 1770, was grandson to Col. Richard Maunfell, who so gallantly defended the castle of Mocollop, in the county of Waterford, against Cromwell's forces in 1650, as mentioned in the inscription on his tomb stone, in the church yard there. His picture, with that of his wife, and some articles of military stores, were lately discovered in a closet, artfully concealed in the castle of Mocollop, by Doctor Drew, the present worthy possessor of that ancient mansion.

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Feb. 24, 1785, John Prendergast Smyth,  
Esq; succeeded Thomas  
Smyth, dec.

Jan. 31, 1786, Edm. Hen. Pery, succeeded  
Edm. Sex. Pery created  
a Peer of Ireland in  
January 1786.

APPENDIX



# A P P E N D I X

T O

THE HISTORY OF LIMERICK,

No. I.

Articles agreed upon, between Francis I. King of France, and James Fitzjohn Earl of Desmond: Extracted by Tillet out of the Records in Paris. Anno 1523.

**T**HAT as soon as the Kings ships should land in Ireland, the said Earl in person, and at his own charge, should take Armes against his sovereign King Henry VIII. not onely, to conquer that part of the kingdom wherein he lived (which should be to the proper use and benefit of the said Earl, except onely one port, which should be reserved for the French King for ever, for to harbour his ships in; and that port to be left at the election of the King, out of one of these three, viz. Kinsale, Cork or Limerick) but also for to restore the Duke of Suffolk to the Crown of England, from whence he was banished, and at the present living in France.

The Earl of Desmond for this War was to raise

raise 400 horse; and 10,000 foot; and if need required, to increase them into 15000, or more.

The King covenanted to entertain them at the rate of two Angels le peece for every man armed with Corselets and Mayle for three months; and for every man furnished onely with Swords and Halberts, at one Angel le peece for the like time,

That for the draught of the Artillery which should be sent into that land by the King and the Duke of Suffolk, the Earl should provide horses sufficient.

That after the war was begun, the French King should not at any time make truce or peace with the King of England, without comprehending therein the said Earl and Turloghe O'Brian with his nephew.

That if King Henry VIII should, after a truce or peace accorded, make war upon the said Earl, the French King was to send them aid of men, ships and artillery.

That if during the said truce or peace, the said earls subjects or tenants should refuse to pay him such rents and duties as anciently they were accustomed, that then the said King at his own charge, was to send two ships well appointed to be at his command, until the said subjects or tenants were reduced to their former obedience, and the said ships to be victualed by the earl.

That the King should give unto the earl of Desmond a convenient pension during his life; and unto David Mac Maurice, of Rathkeal, the earls seneschal, an yearly pension of five hundred livres during his life.

## No. II.

The CHARTER granted by King James the  
First to the City of LIMERICK.

**J**AMES by the grace of God King of England  
Scotland France and Ireland defender of  
the faith &c. To all to whom these presents  
letters shall come greeting know ye that we  
of our special grace certain knowledge and  
meer motion considering that from the first  
beginning of the rebellion in the province of  
Munster in the kingdom of Ireland even to  
this day the citizens of our city of Limerick  
as faithful subjects have sustained not only  
intolerable spoiling and wasting of their goods,  
and depopulating their land but what is  
greater the cruel shedding of their blood and  
the continual danger of the loss of their lives  
in defence of our said city of Limerick for us  
against our rebels and weighing therefore the  
safety of our crown and the sending of their  
arms and men into Ulster and other places of  
our said kingdom of Ireland on their own  
proper costs and charges for the aid and  
strengthening of our arms.

We therefore in consideration thereof as in  
regard to very many offices and acceptable  
services done by our said citizens to us and to  
our ancestors and for the future to be done to  
us our heirs and successors we will ordain  
institute declare and grant that our city of  
Limerick aforesaid be and remain for ever  
hereafter A FREE CITY of itself and that the  
Mayor Bailiffs and Citizens of our city of  
Limerick aforesaid and the citizens and inha-

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bitants

bitants of the same city of themselves for ever be and shall be by virtue of these presents one body Corporate and Politick in matter thing and name by the names of Mayors Sheriffs and Citizens of the city of Limerick and them by the name of Mayors Sheriffs and Citizens of the city of Limerick one body Corporate and Politick in matter thing and name really and to the full for us our heirs and successors We do erect make ordain and create by these presents and that by the same they have perpetual succession and be and shall be in after times for ever persons fit and capable in law to have obtain receive and possess lands tenements liberties jurisdiction franchises and hereditaments whatsoever of what kind nature or quality soever they shall be to them their successors in fee or perpetuity or to any term and also to give and grant demise and assign the same lands &c. and to do and execute all and singular other matters and things by the name aforesaid and by the said name they may plead answer defend and be defended in what places or courts whatsoever in all and singular actions suits complaints causes matters and demands whatsoever in the same manner and form as other our liege people of England or Ireland in law may and can plead &c. and may have obtain give, demise &c.

And that the said Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens for the time being shall have a common seal to serve for the doing of their matters and things and for their successors and that it shall and may be lawful for them and their successors to break change and make a new that Seal from  
time

time to time as it shall seem more 'expedient and of our more ample grace and meer motion we will and for us and our successors we have ratified and confirmed and by these presents for us our heirs and successors we do ratifie and confirm to the aforesaid Mayor and Sheriffs and their successors all and singular so many so much such like and the same lands tenements circuits waters fishes waste places concessions donations elections authorities dignities ambulations perambulations cognizance of pleas prescriptions uses customs mills water courses ways ditches advowsons presentations and nominations customs liberties privileges franchises immunities exemptions casualties jurisdictions and all and other singular emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever how many how much of what sort and which the Mayor Bailiffs and Citizens of Limerick now lawfully have or which they or their predecessors or any of them by what name soever or by reason of any Corporation heretofore lawfully have held used or enjoyed by reason or means of any charters or letters patents in any manner heretofore made confirmed or granted by us or our progenitors Kings or Queens of this our kingdom of England or by any other lawful manner right custom or prescription heretofore used. To have hold and enjoy the aforesaid lands tenements customs liberties &c. and all and others the premises above by these presents ratified and confirmed by the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors for their use and that of their successors for ever rendering and paying to us our heirs and succe-

fors so much the same and the like rents and services and sums of money how in, of what sort which they used to pay or ought to pay to us heretofore for the same.

AND further for the bettering of the same city of our special grace certain knowledge and meer motion We will and ordain and by these presents for us our heirs and successors. We do grant to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens of the city of Limerick aforesaid and their successors that our aforesaid city of Limerick and all and singular houses lands waters, and water courses soil and ground lying and extending from more outward parts of the wall of the said city through and even into the utmost limits and ends of the ancient suburbs liberties and franchises of the said city into our counties of Limerick and Clare and both of them and also into the island of Iniscattery that is of the inheritance of the said Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens lying and being in river or water of Shannon be and shall be from the making of these letters patents one county distinct and separate from our counties of Limerick and Clare or any other counties whatsoever to all intents and purposes and that for ever it shall be called by the name of the county of the city of Limerick.

AND that all and singular the houses lands waters water courses and grounds lying being and extending in the said county of Limerick on every side by the space of three miles from the aforesaid more outward part of the said wall of the said city of Limerick according to the form of the statute *de Terris Mensurandis* within the space of one year after the date

date of these presents be measured by our well beloved Cousin Donat Earl of Thomond the rev. Father in Christ the bishop of Limerick our well beloved subjects Sir Francis Barkley Sir Thomas Brown the Dean of the cathedral of Limerick and Alexander Fitton esq; or any other three or more of them and with great stones and other notorious marks and for ever to remain bounded and limited and to be reduced into a writing indented signed and sealed with the hands and seals of them the said Earl of Thomond the bishop of Limerick the dean Sir Francis Barkly Sir Thomas Brown and Alexander Fitton or any three or more of them within the time aforesaid the one part of the which writing shall remain with the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and the other part of the said writing shall remain in our court of Chancery of our said kingdom of Ireland, and there shall be enrolled and immediately after such a measurement limitation and reduced into a writing indented delivered and enrolled in our Chancery aforesaid, be and shall be likewise annexed and enjoyned to the aforesaid county of the aforesaid city of Limerick as part and parcel intirely of the said city distinct and separate from our county of Limerick, and all other counties whatsoever to all intents and purposes and shall together with the aforesaid ancient suburbs liberties and franchises of the said city of Limerick, and together with the aforesaid island of Iniscattery, be one county of itself by the name of the county of the city of Limerick for ever.

NEVERTHELESS and always excepted and reserved to us our heirs &c. The castle commonly

monly called the Kings castle with its precincts lying and situate in said city of Limerick also excepted to us &c. one lower middle room lying and being under the Tholsel of said city and used for the common goal of county of Limerick; and also excepted and reserved to us &c. out of the aforesaid county of the city of Limerick that whole site of the late abby or monastery of St. Francis, and the whole ambit and precinct thereof situate near the same city of Limerick being a place convenient for the justices of us our heirs and successors assigned to take assizes in the said county of Limerick and to deliver the goal of said county and further by these presents for us our heirs and successors We do grant to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors that it be lawful for them every year for ever to make perambulation in and through the circuit precinct and liberties of the aforesaid county of the city of Limerick for the better manifestation and knowing of the limits meats and bounds of the same.

And also by these presents we do grant for us our heirs &c. to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors for ever that within the said city one of the most discreet and honest citizens of said city be and shall be named Mayor of the same city to do and execute all things of the office of Mayor within the said city belonging and that the Mayor of the said City now and for the time being be and shall be by virtue of these our letters patents the first Mayor of the said city to continue in the same office, until another of the citizens of the same city shall be elected preferred and sworn

sworn to the office of Mayor of the said city according to the ordinances and customs in the said city heretofore used and accustomed and that the election and nomination of the Mayor of the said city hereafter for ever be made and done on the same days and times and in the same manner and form as heretofore hath been used, and we will that instead of two Bailiffs there shall be and that for ever two Sheriffs in the same city and the precinct of the County of the said city of Limerick and that the Bailiffs now for the time being shall be forthwith and immediately after the making these presents the Sheriffs of the county of the city of Limerick during the time they should be Bailiffs which said Sheriffs hereafter shall be elected and chosen viz. The said Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens or the greater part of them of whom the Mayor we will to be one every year for ever on the same day the Mayor is to be chosen shall choose two fit persons of the most wise discreet and honest citizens to be Sheriffs of the county of the city of Limerick to continue for one whole year and immediately after such election the said two Sheriffs shall take their Corporal oath on the Holy Evangelists before the Mayor aforesaid rightly well and faithfully to execute offices of Sheriffs in all things relative to that office, and we will that said Sheriffs shall have equal power and jurisdiction and shall equally hold their county court from month to month in the same manner as any other our Sheriffs of any city or county elsewhere in said kingdom of Ireland do or ought to do.

AND we will that to the said Sheriffs of the county of the city of Limerick all and singular writs

writs bills precepts and warrants of us our heirs and successors that may arise from any causes matters or things whatsoever within the said county of the city of Limerick be directed and executed by the one or the other of them and that no other Sheriff of any other county or their Serjeants or Officers by any means shall enter or come into the said county of the city of Limerick nor do or execute any thing that doth belong to the said Sheriffs of the same county of the city of Limerick its suburbs or precincts.

Also we do grant for us our heirs &c. to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors that whensoever it may happen that any one elected to the office of Mayor Sheriff or any other office shall die or from their offices shall lawfully be removed that then the Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens or the greater part of them of whom the Mayor we will to be one may choose one other or more of themselves in the place of him thus deceased or removed and that as often as need shall require without further licence from us &c. in this behalf the said persons so elected first taking their Corporal oath duly to execute said Offices as aforesaid to which they are elected during the residue of the said year and we will by these presents for us &c. and do grant to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors that all and singular the same persons that were heretofore reputed to be Citizens of the city aforesaid shall henceforth be Citizens of the same city and shall henceforth be for ever reputed after the making these letters patents to be Citizens of the said city of Limerick and shall

shall be ordered governed as heretofore in all things as in the same city hath been accustomed and that the said Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens of said city and their successors may from time to time nominate elect and chuse so many Aldermen Serjeants at mace and other Officers within the city aforesaid as many as the Mayors Bailiffs and Citizens of the city aforesaid have used to nominate elect and chuse in the said city.

AND further of our more ample grace certain knowledge and meer motion for us our heirs and successors we do give and grant by these presents unto the Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens of the city of Limerick and their successors for ever that the aforesaid city of Limerick and so much of the river Shannon as extends for three miles beyond said city towards the North East to the mouth of the main sea towards the South West and all and singular the creeks banks and rivulets belonging to the said river Shannon within the said limit only as to the like causes hereafter mentioned whereof the Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens aforesaid by these presents may have a maritime or admiral jurisdiction be and shall be exempt separate and distinct and absolute for ever from any power jurisdiction and office of admirals or admiralties of our kingdoms of England and Ireland our heirs or successors and their commissioners officers deputies and ministers and we do for us our heirs &c. solely separate and distinguish by these presents the city aforesaid and so much of the river Shannon aforesaid and all and singular creeks sea shores and rivulets belonging to the same within the same limits and all and singular the inhabitants within the limits

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limits and precincts of the city aforesaid and all their goods and chattles and things real and personal perpetually in aftertime as to the like causes hereafter mentioned whereof the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens by these presents may have a maritime and admiral jurisdiction.

AND moreover we do grant to the Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens of the city aforesaid and their successors for ever by these presents that they have and hold within the city of Limerick aforesaid one court of admiralty of record every Monday of every week through the year (or when and as often as it shall seem meet to them) before the Mayor Recorder and Aldermen of the same city for the time being or three or more of them of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will be two and that the Mayor Recorder and Aldermen three or more of them of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will be two have jurisdiction faculty and authority to hold by plaints affirmed and in the said court all and all manner of pleas suits complaints and demands of whatsoever debts contracts covenants trespasses deceits in things and offences whatsoever belonging to the court of Admiralty or determinable in the same court or arising or happening within the city aforesaid and so much of the river Shannon creeks &c. aforesaid so as aforesaid limited together with their emergencies dependencies and incidents annexed and connexed according to the laws and customs of our court of Admiralty of England and Ireland and by other lawful ways whereby the truth may the better be known to hear and determine before the said Mayor Recorder and Aldermen

men three or more of them of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will to be two.

NEVERTHELESS so that one party then be commorant or inhabitant within the county of the city of Limerick or the precinct thereof and to compel all persons whatsoever in that behalf as the case doth require by power of correction temporal or any other penalty or fine according to the laws and customs of our courts of Admiralty of England or Ireland to appear and answer before the aforesaid Mayor Recorder and Aldermen three or more of them of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will to be two or to cause judgment to be administered and served in due order and with expedition summarily to do justice and to proceed to the looking into the truth of the matter.

And we do further grant and ordain that the Mayor Recorder and Aldermen aforesaid of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will to be two that they shall of themselves be justices and officers of us our heirs &c. and shall have full power to keep our peace within the city aforesaid the river Shannon aforesaid the creeks &c. aforesaid limited as to those things which to the jurisdiction of Admiralty doth belong to be done and to enquire into the truth of all and singular mischiefs and other delinquencies whatsoever trespasses or other offences happening within the city aforesaid and so much of the river Shannon aforesaid and the creeks &c. aforesaid so as aforesaid limited against our peace laws or statutes within our aforesaid kingdom of Ireland which do belong to the court of Admiralty and also to look into hear and determine such indictments and presentments as well

at our suit as at any other in the same manner and form as in any court of Admiralty and that Serjeants of Mace of the city aforesaid shall do and execute all jurats pannels inquisitions attachments precepts mandates warrants judgments sentences processes and all other things necessary to be done in the cause aforesaid touching and concerning the city aforesaid and so much of the river Shannon creeks &c. aforesaid in the same manner and form as in like cases are done in any court of Admiralty.

WE also grant that the Mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being may and shall have of himself for ever full power and authority as often as needful to nominate prefer and ordain make or constitute judge or judges commissioners assistants registers and all other Officers necessary for the managing determining directing recording and expediting the causes and business aforesaid in the court aforesaid instead and in the names of the aforesaid Mayor Recorder and Aldermen of the city aforesaid, and that the said Mayor can remove or expel such Officers and every of them from their offices and substitute other or others in their places as often as it shall seem expedient. And the aforesaid Mayor Recorder and Aldermen, three or more of them of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will to be two shall have for ever cognizance of all and singular complaints and demands debts covenants deceits maritime affairs and other causes and offences which do belong to the jurisdiction of Admiralty done or happening within the said city and so much of the river Shannon creeks rivulets &c. as aforesaid limited so that the one part then to be

be dwelling or inhabiting within the county of the city aforesaid or the liberties and precinct thereof and also cognizance of wreck of sea happening in the county of city aforesaid and so much of the river Shannon creeks &c. aforesaid so limited as aforesaid.

And also of the death drowning and view of the dead bodies of what persons soever killed drowned or murdered or coming to death by any other means within the city aforesaid and the river Shannon creeks &c. so limited as aforesaid and also to observe and keep our statutes of wrecks of sea and the office of Coroner in the third and fourth year of Edward the First made and provided and cognizance of all manner of mishaps happening in the said places with power of punishing of whatsoever offenders as right and custom of the Court of Admiralty doth require and shall hear and determine the same pleas suits and plaints and demands according to laws of our kindom of England without molestation impediment disturbance of us our heirs or successors or of any of our Admirals or of any others deputies commissioners or substitutes and that the said Mayor for ever shall have power to take recognizances whatsoever for any Admiral cause determinable in the Court of Admiralty of said city county of the city as aforesaid and to record said recognizances in the court aforesaid and to release and cancel mitigate and qualify the same at his pleasure and also to do execution according to the manner and custom of our court of Admiralty of England or Ireland and in the like cases is used.

W<sup>t</sup>

We further do grant by these presents to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and citizens of the city aforesaid and their successors all and singular the fines redemptions issues amerciaments forfeitures perquisites and profits whatsoever happening arising assessed imposed or taxed or to be so in the court of Admiralty aforesaid before the Mayor Recorder and Aldermen three or more of them of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will to be two and all other forfeitures happening in said court of Admiralty belonging to the same forfeited where the one part for that time is dwelling residing or inhabiting within the county of the city aforesaid or the precinct thereof to have hold levy and gather the same to the said Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors by themselves or their deputies to their own proper use and to the better support of the city aforesaid without account or rendering or paying any thing but to us our heirs &c. for the same and it shall be lawful for the said Mayors Sheriffs or Citizens and their successors for ever to seize collect and levy all the same fines amerciaments &c. immediately when they shall be adjudged without any disturbance or impediment from us our heirs &c. or any Justices Admirals Sheriffs or any other officers subject to us.

AND we also grant to the aforesaid Mayors and Sheriffs and Citizens of the aforesaid city and their successors for ever that of themselves they shall have and enjoy within the city aforesaid and so much of the river Shannon aforesaid and the creeks rivulets &c. as limited aforesaid all and all manner the like goods and chattles waifs wrecks of sea flethon jethon lagon

lagon shares treasures found or to be found  
 flebons of themselves or deodands and other  
 casualties as well in upon or by the sea-sea-shores  
 or maritime parts as in upon or by the fresh  
 waters rivers or places overflown after what  
 manner whatsoever or howsoever arising or  
 happening within the city aforesaid and so  
 much of the river Shannon aforesaid creeks &c.  
 so limited as aforesaid as much as do belong to  
 the Admirals of England or Ireland to have or  
 is granted to have.

AND also all and all manner of Royal Fishes  
 (to wit) Sturgeon Balneas Waylers Porpoises  
 Dolphins Rigos and Graspos and all other Fishes  
 whatsoever happening within the said city and  
 so much of the river Shannon creeks &c. as be-  
 fore limited, and of ancient right and custom  
 to us in our office of principal Admiralty of  
 England and Ireland belonging and appertain-  
 ing.

WE moreover grant to the aforesaid Mayor  
 Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors that  
 the Admirals of England or Ireland or their de-  
 puties officers commissioners &c. by any means  
 shall not enter or come within the city aforesaid  
 or same part of the river Shannon creeks  
 &c. aforesaid so limited as aforesaid to do ex-  
 ecute any thing there that doth belong to the  
 office of Admiralty and which by these presents  
 are granted to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and  
 Citizens giving strict commands to such Admi-  
 rals officers &c. upon the sole exhibiting of  
 these presents in all and singular the premisses  
 shall observe and obey.

AND further of our more ample grace certain  
 knowledge and mear motion for us our heirs  
 and

and successors by these presents letters patents we will ordain and do grant. That James Galwey John Stritch James Gromwell Stephen Roche Edmund Sexton Edmund Fox William Weagh Michael Waller David White Patrick Everard William Long William Bourke George Harrold William Verdon John Skeolon Robert Loys Thomas Morony Rowland Rochford John Loftus Thomas Power Peter Stackpole Robert Bonfield Patrick Gold and Edmond Leo citizens of the city of Limerick aforefaid and all and singular the merchants that hereafter shall be of the society of merchants of staple of the city of Limerick be one society commonality and body corporate of themselves in deed and in name and shall have perpetual succession to endure in after ages for ever and they shall be in matter deed and name one body corporate of themselves for ever by the name of Mayor Constables and society of merchants of the staple of the city of Limerick and by these presents we do incorporate establish and unite them the said Mayor Constables and society of merchants of the city of Limerick by the same name of Mayors Constables and society of merchants of the staple of the city of Limerick for ever to endure and that they have perpetual succession and a common seal to serve for their business and affairs.

AND we do hereby constitute ordain make and create the aforefaid James Galwey Mayor of said staple and Nicholas White and William Haly constables of said staple of the city of Limerick to continue until the feast of St. James next or longer or shorter time as the said society or the greater part of them shall see expedient.

WE

We also by these presents do grant that the said society of merchants of the staple of the city of Limerick shall and may chuse amongst themselves at our city of Limerick for ever as often and when it shall seem expedient to the said society or the greater part of them there present one Mayor and two constables for the governing the merchants of said society.

We also grant to the aforesaid Mayor Constables and society of said staple and their successors that said society may freely and lawfully hereafter for ever congregate and meet together in the merchants hall of said society in such and like manner as the Mayor Constables and society of merchants of the staple of our city of Dublin or the society of our staple of the city of Waterford in any time heretofore were accustomed or might do and that said society of merchants of the staple of the city of Limerick assembled together or the greater part of them may freely amongst themselves chuse their Mayor and two Constables to continue for one year or for less time at the will and pleasure of said society and also may freely and lawfully elect and admit into said society all and singular what persons soever and also may elect nominate and constitute all and singular the like officers ministers and servants of the same staple to serve and continue a year or less time as seem expedient to said society assembled together or the greater part of them and also that it shall be lawful for said society so assembled together or the greater part of them freely and voluntarily for any faults and offences bad government or any other occasion or reasonable cause to remove and expel those so  
P p nominated

nominated elected and constituted from their office ministry and employment and to chuse others in their places to serve and continue as aforesaid and also to do ordain and constitute all other necessary and fit things touching or concerning the said society and the state and government of the same in as ample a manner as the Mayor Constables and society of merchants of the staple of our city of Dublin or Waterford have been accustomed or lawfully might do:

AND we further do grant by these presents to the Mayor Constables and society of merchants of the staple of the city of Limerick and to their successors for ever and to every merchant of the said society that they may and shall have hold use enjoy and exercise within the aforesaid city of Limerick so many so much such like and the same liberties customs franchises privileges powers authorities preeminences jurisdictions immunities and commodities of what kind nature quality or condition soever they be and not being repugnant to these our letters patents how many how much how great and which the aforesaid Mayors constables and society of merchants of the staple of the city of Dublin or the society of merchants of the city of Waterford have had exercised used or enjoyed by reason or means of any statutes or acts of Parliament or any other letters patents made by any of our progenitors late Kings of England or any other prescription manner or custom whatsoever any forfeiture non usage or abuse of them or any of them heretofore had or done or any other matter or cause whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

AND

AND lastly we by these presents do grant to said Mayor Constables and society of merchants of the staple of the city of Limerick and to their successors for ever and to every merchant of said society that concessions gifts grants articles clauses sentences and words whatsoever in the same contained shall be taken and interpreted in what court soever of us our heirs and successors most bountifully graciously in favour of the Mayor Constables of said society and of the apprentices of the said society and every of them and chiefly and especially for their commodity advantage and profits and most strongly strictly and firmly and amply against us our heirs and successors any custom privilege statute or act of parliament cause thing or matter whatsoever heretofore made or used to the contrary notwithstanding.

Also we have granted and do grant for us our heirs and successors by these presents to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors that the Mayor Recorder and four Aldermen of the city aforesaid to be elected nominated and constituted by the Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens of the said city of Limerick every year the same day that the Mayor of the same city is accustomed to be chosen and elected be and every one of them is and shall be a justice and justices and keepers of our peace within the county of the city of Limerick as also to do execute and preserve all ordinances and statutes for the good of our peace and to correct and punish all who shall offend against said ordinances and statutes and to cause to come before them or any of them all those that threaten the bodies or burn the houses of any

of our people to find sufficient securities of the peace and good behaviour towards us and our people and if they shall refuse to find such securities then to cause them safely to be kept in the prison of said county of the city of Limerick until they find such securities and that said Mayor Recorder and said four Aldermen three or more of them of whom the Mayor and Recorder we will to be two shall have full power to enquire hear and determine within said city at all times of all manner of felonies homicides robberies assaults riots routs forcible entries in lands or tenements trespasses against our peace unlawful assemblies conspiracies concealments contempts and also other misprisions crimes defaults &c. which do belong to the powers and justices of the peace and also to correct all and singular the malefactors or delinquents doing contrary to the statutes made concerning labourers artificers victualers forestallers and all manner of things whatsoever against said statutes in as ample a manner as our justices of our peace in any county within said kingdom of Ireland.

NEVERTHELESS so that said Mayor Recorder or Aldermen or any of them in any wise do not proceed to the determining of any treason misprision of treason or murder within the city aforesaid.

AND further by these presents for us our heirs and successors we do give and grant to said Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens and their successors for ever to their proper use and behoof without rendering any account therefore to us our heirs &c. all and singular the issues fines forfeitures penalties escheats amerciaments &c. imposed

imposed taxed &c. of and upon all and singular our tenements or those of inhabitants or commorants of said county of the city aforesaid and the liberties and the franchises thereof in all causes pleas and plaints in any court of Ireland in as ample a manner as the like penalties &c. were ever granted to Mayors Sheriffs and Citizens of Dublin Waterford and Cork or any of them (always excepted any royal fines imposed by us or our justices upon any our Sheriffs Coroners or other officers of the said county of the said city) to have hold levy and collect the same to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens of Limerick for the better support maintenance reparation of the walls bridges and other necessary places of our city aforesaid.

We further do grant by these presents licence to all our subjects that they may and can give grant alienate bequeath or assign to the Mayor Sheriffs or Citizens of our city of Limerick and their successors for ever or any other term the manors messuages lands tenements rectories tythes rents services possessions reversions and hereditaments whatsoever that are not immediately held of us our heirs &c. in capite or by knights service so as the said manors messuages lands &c. do not exceed the yearly value of forty pounds per ann. and we do give the same licence to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens that they may and can receive and hold the said manors messuages &c. as above and under the same restrictions as above.

And also we do grant by these presents to the aforesaid Mayor Sheriffs and Citizens of Limerick aforesaid that they have and shall have

have our letters patents under our great Seal of England in due manner made and sealed without fine or fee great or small in any ways to be rendered or paid in witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

WITNESS our self at Westminster the Third Day of March in the Sixth Year of our Reign over England France and Ireland and over Scotland the Forty Second.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

No. III.

**I**N the town wall near Mungret gate, was affixed a stone, which is now lying at Milford near Limerick, having the arms of Mungret in ALTO RELIEVO, and the following inscription

CAROLO REGE

REGNANTE,

PETRO CREAGH

PRÆTORE.

1643.

 It was in this year Mungret tower was built, and the ramparts formed near John's gate; see page 115.

No.

## No. IV.

Extracts from Memorials of English affairs,  
printed in Folio, in London, 1682, in the  
library of the Hon. Dean Crosbie.

1650 **A**N express from Ireland, that lord  
APRIL 15 Broghill marched with a party  
into the county of Limerick, which so terrified  
the enemy, that they and the inhabitants fled  
with their goods and cattle, over the Shannon,  
into Clare, having set fire to all their houses  
and castles; in consequence of which, the Par-  
liament forces were obliged to retreat into the  
county of Tipperary. That the plague was  
very violent in Limerick, Kilkenny, and other  
places, that major general Venables, and sir  
Charles Coote kept the field and reduced many  
small forts. See page 434.

AUGUST 16. Advices from colonel Ingoldsbey,  
that a party of his dragoons fell on a large  
party of the Irish, who came out of Limerick  
to plunder, killed about twenty, and pursued  
the rest to the gates of the city. That the gar-  
rison of Limerick had desired some conditions  
of neutrality, which were refused by colonel  
Ingoldsbey.

OCTOBER 18. Express from Ireland, that  
three strong castles were surrendered to sir  
Hardress Waller on quarter; and then he sat  
down before Limerick. That the Dragon fri-  
gate sunk a large vessel near Limerick, laden  
with treasure, and another laden with hides and  
tallow, worth three thousand pounds. Page 459

NOVEMBER 7. Advices from Ireland, that  
the city of Limerick refused to treat for a sur-  
render

render; that the marquis of Ormond had hanged several priests, and thereby lost the affections of the Irish. Page 466.

1651. AUGUST 11. An express from Ireland, that in the late success of lord Broghill against lord Muskerry in the county of Limerick; the charge was very desperate on both sides. Lord Broghill had 120 horsemen shot and 30 killed; that this was the first time horse were opposed to horse in Ireland; that his lordship charged the officer, who led on the opposite wing, and killed him; that lord Muskerry hemmed him in so close, that his own troop, composed of gentlemen, was charged at once in front, flank, and rear, both by horse and foot; lord Broghill was now so closely engaged, they offered him quarter, and on his refusal, they cried out, "kill the fellow in the gold laced coat," but one of his officers in rescuing him, had his horse killed under him, and two shots through his body; that the Irish, who were destined to relieve Limerick, had six hundred men killed. Page 475.

NOVEMBER 19. Express from Ireland, that Limerick had surrendered to the parliament army; that the garrison had quarter, but the town was plundered; that the bishop, mayor, and deputy governor were hanged, for breach of articles, in suffering many friars and priests to escape in disguise; that the governor was condemned, but reprieved to be sent to the parliament; that four or five hundred had died of the plague, that the fortifications were very strong and regular, and that an incredible quantity of arms and ammunition were found there.

NOVEMBER

NOVEMBER 29. The parliament approved of the articles of Limerick; they gave the messenger one hundred pounds who brought the news of the surrender, and ordered the next Lord's day to be a day of thanksgiving. Page 490.

DECEMBER 1. Advices from Ireland, that forty or fifty died each day of the plague in Limerick. That the lord deputy Ireton went to assist at the siege of Carrickaholt, and having taken cold, returned to Limerick and died, which struck a great sadness into Cromwell, as Ireton was his son in law, and an active officer. On the news of his death the parliament ordered his body to be brought over and interred at Westminster, and on account of his eminent services in reducing Limerick, settled two thousand pounds per ann. on his wife and children, out of the estate of the Duke of Bucks. Page 491.

1652. JANUARY 30. Letters from Ireland, that the barony of Burren,—which they say has neither wood, water or earth, sufficient to hang, drown or bury a man,—refusing to pay contribution, was harraised by sir Charles Coote's forces. \* Page 497.

PAUL de Rapin, the celebrated author of the History of England, was a lieutenant in general Douglas's regiment, at the siege of Limerick, by King William in 1690. The day before the siege was raised, he was wounded in the shoulder, and his brother was shot through the body the same day. † General Douglas procured him a company soon after.

Qq

The

\* We have given this extract, though foreign to our subject, in order to shew what ridiculous ideas were conceived by Englishmen, relative to this country.

† Rapin's History of England, vol. XIII. page xv.

The Common Council of Limerick, January 30, 1687, in which year, and the following one, King James altered all the corporations in Ireland. \*

## ROBERT HANNAN, MAYOR.

## ALDERMEN 24.

|                          |                       |            |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| SIR Js. Galwey, bart.    | J. Rice Fitz Wm. esq; |            |
| Sir Oli. Bourke, bt.     | John Foord, merchant. |            |
| Sir Wm. King, knight,    | Thomas Harrold, mer.  |            |
| John Leonard, merch.     | William Craven, merch |            |
| Nicholas Arthur, esq.    | J Macnamara           | } Sheriffs |
| Dominick Roche, esq;     | merch.                |            |
| Pierse Lacy, esq.        | Step. Creagh,         |            |
| Edward Warr, merch.      | gent.                 |            |
| Robt. Smith, goldsmith.  | John Rice Fitz Edward |            |
| Mich. Creagh, merch.     | merchant and Cham-    |            |
| Jn. Baptist Ronzel, esq; | berlain.              |            |
| J. Creagh F. Pierse esq. | Thomas Roche, merch.  |            |
| Nicholas Comyn, esq;     | James Craven, merch.  |            |
| Thomas Power, esq.       | Sam. Taverner, merch. |            |

## BURGESSES 42.

|                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Sir Step Rice chief baron | J. Roe Creagh, merch.  |
| James Nihell, esq;        | James Woulfe Fitz      |
| John Ronane, esq;         | Bartholomew, merch     |
| Theo. Butler, esq;        | Jas. Robinson, goldsm. |
| John Sarsfield, esq;      | Dom. Roche, jun. gent. |
| John Wall, esq;           | Thomas M'Namara,       |
| Jeremiah Hall, esq;†      | merchant.              |

Philip

\* Harris's Life of King William, appendix, page 9.

† This is the benevolent man, who founded an excellent charity in Limerick, for an account of which, see page, 211.

|                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Philip Stackpole, mer  | Stephen White Fitz      |
| chant.                 | Francis, merchant.      |
| John Skeolan, merch.   | Richard Harrold Fitz    |
| Moses Woodroffe, mer.  | Richard, merchant.      |
| Thos. Creagh, merch.   | Walter Harrold, merch   |
| Nich. White Fitz Do-   | John Rule, merchant,    |
| minick, merchant.      | Zech, Holland, merch.   |
| Edward Wright, merch.  | Stephen Comyn, gent.    |
| Geo. Gromwell, merch   | Patrick Stritch, merch  |
| Thos. Long, merchant   | James Arthur, merch.    |
| Arthur Allen, vintner, | Thos. Arthur, merch.    |
| Thomas Breviter, mer.  | Nich. Murrough, vint.   |
| Simon White, jun. mer  | John Daniel, merchant   |
| Patrick Nihell, gent.  | Henry Turner, esq,      |
| Robert Riordan, merch  | recorder.               |
| Peter Monfell, merch.  | Pierse Lacy, town clerk |
| Francis White, merch.  | prothonotary, clerk     |
| John Bury, gent.       | of the crown and        |
| Pierse Stritch, merch. | peace.                  |

No. VI.

The following persons of the county and city of Limerick, were attainted of high treason in King James's parliament in 1689. \*

**H**ENRY Berry, of Limerick, yeoman,  
 Jonathan Boles, of Newcastle, gent.  
 George Brien, of Shanagolden, gent.  
 John Chinnery, of Craggane, gent.  
 Nicholas Chinnery, gent.  
 Richard Chinnery, gent.  
 William Clarke, of Cloghnarral,  
 Richard Cooper, of Knocklong,  
 Chidley Goote, Fitz Charles, of Ballyshane,

Q'q. 2.

Richard

\* Harris's Life of King William, appendix, page 44.

Richard Coote, esq;  
 Francis Courtenay, } Sons to Sir William  
 Richard Courtenay, } Courtenay,  
 Samuel Cox, of Ballyline, gent.  
 Thomas Creed, of Garrynaderky, gent.  
 George Crofts, jun. of Croghill,  
 John Crowe, of Rathkeal, gent.  
 Michael Daly, of Clashbane,  
 John Dowdall, of Cappagh,  
 Ralph Emerson, of Castlematrefs,  
 John Flynn, of Castlematrefs,  
 Samuel Foxon, jun. of Limerick, esq;  
 Bartholomew Gibbons, of Covinger, gent.  
 John Greene, of Cloghnarral,  
 Henry Holmes, of Kilmallock, gent.  
 James Howard, of Limerick, gent.  
 James Higgins,  
 Miles Jackson, of Ballyvologe, gent.  
 Wm Jephson, prebendary of Donoghmore,  
 Joseph Jephson, Clerk,  
 Richard Ingoldby, of Ballybricken, esq;  
 Hugh Maffy, jun, of Dunryleague, gent.  
 Robert Moore, of Limerick,  
 Thomas Moore, of Castlematrefs, gent.  
 Nicholas Monckton, of Ballynefranky, gent.  
 Charles Odell, of Castletown-macinery, gent.  
 Charles Oliver, of Cloghnetohy, esq;  
 Arthur Ormsby, } Sons to Captain Ormsby, of  
 John Ormsby, } Corrig,  
 Stephen Palmes, gent.  
 William Palmes, gent.  
 Robert Pheaby of Rathkeal,  
 Captain Christopher Phillips,  
 John Ponsonby, of Fanningstown, gent.  
 Thomas Ponsonby, of Ballycullenbeg, gent.  
 Robert Pope, of Rathkeal, gent.

William

William Ralph, of Newcastle, gent.  
 Robert Robinson, of Rathkeal,  
 John Swayne, of Clohomfwey,  
 John Southwell, } of Castlematrefs  
 William Southwell, }  
 Henry Trenchard, } of Corgraiqe,  
 Thomas Trenchard, }  
 John Treth of Rathkeal,  
 William Walker of Cloghnarral,  
 Oliver Walfh, of Ballymullane, gent.,  
 John Whitacre, of Lifneitheely.

The following absentees attainted, if they do  
 not return before the first Sept. 1689. †

Hugh Brady, gent.  
 Randall Clayton, gent.  
 John Harrifon, of Ballyvoneen, esq.  
 William Harrifon, of Toureen, esq.  
 Archdeacon Henry Hartstonge.  
 Hugh Maffy, esq;  
 John Pigot, of Kilfenny, esq;  
 Richard Steevens, gent.  
 Erasmus Smith, of Carrigogunnell, esq;  
 William Trenchard, esq; } of Mount-trenchard  
 ——— Trenchard, gent. }  
 Henry Westenra, of Athlacca, esq.

The following persons of said county and city,  
 being residents in England, are to signify  
 their loyalty, provided the King goes there,  
 by the first October, 1689. †

Joseph Stepney of Abbyowney,  
 Thomas Butler of Kilnemony,  
 Richard Bury of Ballynerigy,

Thomas

† Harris's Life of King William, page 50.  
 † Harris's Life of King William, appendix, page 53.

Thomas Maunfell of Ballynemony,  
 Thomas Rose of Morgans,  
 William Gribble, jun. of Limerick,  
 John Downy of Cahirconreefy,  
 Thomas Warren of Newtown,  
 Daniel Webb, sen. of Rathgonan,  
 Timothy Webb of Ballygubby,  
 Thomas Oldfield of Gornikeigh,  
 Richard Peacock of Graige,  
 Abraham Jackson of Duntrileague,  
 Chidley Coote, Fitz Chidley of Coote,  
 Thomas Spire of Rathanny,  
 Giles Spencer of Limerick,  
 Henry Widenham, jun. of Corra,  
 Standish Hartstonge, jun. of Bruff,  
 Richard Newport of Longford,  
 James Webb of Ballynehenesy.

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No. VII.

The Declaration of the Right Hon. William  
 Dorrington, brigadier of his Majesty's army,  
 colonel of his guards, governor of the city  
 of Limerick, and one of his Majesty's most  
 honourable privy council. \*

**I**NASMUCH as I am persuaded, several offi-  
 cers and soldiers, men of honour, now en-  
 gaged in the Prince of Orange's service; in this  
 present unnatural and ungodly war against his  
 uncle, and his father in law, never had concern-  
 ed themselves in so unjust a quarrel, had not  
 the same been represented to them under the  
 colour of some glorious undertaking, and that

many

\* Harris's Life of King William, appendix, page 70.

many foreigners are drawn into the snare, some under pretence of promoting their religion, and others from hopes of good pay and rich plunder. And as they must now see the deception, so they cannot but be weary of a war equally toilsome, as it is impious and unprofitable; I do hereby declare upon honour, that if any officers or soldiers whatsoever, will forsake the Prince of Orange's service, and come to his Majesty's quarters, they shall not only be protected from all punishment, but received into his Majesty's service, and if they have no mind to continue therein, they shall be transported into France, and be provided for the voyage.

Given at Limerick, the 13th December  
1690, in the 6th year of his Majesty's  
reign.

W. DORRINGTON.

Indorsed thus. [Brigadier  
Dorrington's declaration  
found in the streets of  
Cashell.]

---

No. VIII.

By his Grace, Richard, Duke of Tyrconnet,  
Lord Lieutenant General, and general go-  
vernor of Ireland. \*

**W**HEREAS we are informed that the  
foreign troops and others now in the  
Prince of Orange's army in Ireland, sensible  
of

\* Harris's Life of King William, appendix, page 70.

of the injustice of his cause, and reduced to great extremity for want of pay and subsistence, are inclined to withdraw from his service. For their encouragement we do hereby publish, declare and engage, that every trooper or dragoon who shall quit the prince of Orange's service, and come into Limerick or Athlone, with his horse, shall have two pistoles in gold or silver, and every foot soldier one pistole of the like coin, and such of them as shall desire to go abroad, shall have a conveniency of going to France, and on their arrival there, they shall have pardon and indemnity from the King, for deserting his service, and joining the Prince of Orange. And if any officers will desert and repair to Limerick, they shall serve in the like station; and if any French officers desert, they shall be transported to France, or be permitted to serve his Majesty in Ireland. And we strictly command all officers and soldiers, volunteers and others, his Majesty's loyal subjects, not only to permit such officers, troopers, dragoons and soldiers, to come to Limerick, but to aid and assist them, until they arrive there.

Given at Limerick the 27th  
of January, 1690, and  
in the 6th year of his  
Majesty's reign.

By his Grace's command,  
R. NAGLE.

This declaration taken }  
with Captain Cahane. }

## ARTICLES

## No. IX.

ARTICLES agreed upon the third day of October, one thousand six hundred and ninety-one.

BETWEEN the right honourable sir Charles Porter, knight, and Thomas Coningsby, Esq; lords justices of Ireland; and his excellency the baron de Ginckle, lieutenant general, and commander in chief of the English army; on the one part.

AND the right honourable Patrick earl of Lucan, Piercy Viscount Gallmoy, colonel Nicholas Purcel, colonel Nicholas Cusack, Sir Toby Butler, colonel Garret Dillon, and colonel John Brown; on the other part.

IN the behalf of the Irish inhabitants in the city and county of Limerick, the counties of Clare, Kerry, Cork, Sligo and Mayo.

IN consideration of the surrender of the city of Limerick, and other agreements made between the said lieutenant general Ginckle, the governor of the city of Limerick, and the generals of the Irish army, bearing date with these presents, for the surrender of the said city, and submission of the said army: it is agreed, That,

I. **T**HE Roman catholics of this kingdom shall enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion, as are consistent with the laws of Ireland; or as they did enjoy in the reign of king Charles the Second: and their majesties, as soon as their affairs will permit them to summon a parliament in this kingdom, will endeavour to procure the said Roman catholics such farther security in that particular,

R r

as

as may preserve them from any disturbance upon the account of their said religion.

H. ALL the inhabitants or residents of Limerick, or any other garrison now in the possession of the Irish, and all officers and soldiers now in arms, under any commission of king James, or those authorised by him, to grant the same in the several counties of Limerick, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Mayo, or any of them; [AND ALL SUCH AS ARE UNDER THEIR PROTECTION IN THE SAID COUNTIES,] \* and all the commissioned officers in their majesties quarters, that belong to the Irish regiments, now in being, that are treated with, and who are not prisoners of war, or have taken protection, and who shall return and submit to their majesties obedience; and their and every of their heirs, shall hold, possess, and enjoy, all and every their estates of freehold and inheritance; and all the rights, titles and interests, privileges and immunities, which they, and every or any of them held, enjoyed, or were rightfully and lawfully intitled to, in the reign of king Charles II. or at any time since, by the laws and statutes that were in force in the said reign of king Charles II. and shall be put in possession, by order of the government, of such of them as are in the king's hands, or the hands of his tenants, without being put to any suit or trouble therein; and all such estates shall be freed and discharged from all arrears of crown-rents, quit-rents, and other public charges, incurred and become due since Mich-

\* The words within the crotchets not in the original articles, being omitted through mistake, were confirmed in England by King William.

aelmas 1688, to the day of the date hereof: and all persons comprehended in this article, shall have, hold, and enjoy all their goods and chattles, real and personal, to them, or any of them belonging, and remaining either in their own hands; or the hands of any persons whatsoever, in trust for, or for the use of them, or any of them: and all, and every the said persons, of what profession, trade, or calling soever they be, shall and may use, exercise, and practise their severall and respective professions, trades, and callings, as freely as they did use, exercise, and enjoy the same in the reign of King Charles II. provided that nothing in this article contained be construed to extend to, or restore any forfeiting person now out of the kingdom, except what are hereafter comprised: provided also, that no person whatsoever shall have or enjoy the benefit of this article, that shall neglect or refuse to take the oath of allegiance, made by act of parliament in England, in the first year of their present majesties, when thereunto required.

III. ALL merchants, or reputed merchants of the city of Limerick, or of any other garrison now possessed by the Irish, or of any town or place in the counties of Clare or Kerry, who are absent beyond the seas, that have not borne arms since their majesties declaration in February 1688, shall have the benefit of the second article, in the same manner as if they were present; provided such merchants, and reputed merchants, do repair into this kingdom within the space of eight months from the date hereof.

IV. THE following officers, viz. colonel Simon  
R r 2 Luttrell,

Luttrell, captain Rowland White, Maurice Eustace of Yermanstown, Chievers of Maystown, commonly called Mount-Leinster, now belonging to the regiments in the aforesaid gar-risons and quarters of the Irish army, who were beyond the seas, and sent thither upon affairs of their respective regiments, or the army in general, shall have the benefit and advantage of the second article, provided they return hither within the space of eight months from the date of these presents, and submit to their majesties government, and take the above-mentioned oath.

V. THAT all and singular the said persons comprised in the second and third articles, shall have a general pardon of all attainders, outlawries, treasons, misprisions of treason, pre-munires, felonies, trespasses, and other crimes and misdemeanours whatsoever, by them, or any of them, committed since the beginning of the reign of king James II; and if any of them are attainted by parliament, the lords justices, and general, will use their best endeavours to get the same repealed by parliament, and the outlawries to be reversed gratis, all but writing-clerks fees.

VI. AND whereas these present wars have drawn on great violences on both parts; and that if leave were given to the bringing all sorts of private actions, the animosities would probably continue, that have been too long on foot, and the public disturbances last: for the quieting and settling therefore of this kingdom, and avoiding those inconveniencies which would be the necessary consequence of the contrary, no person or persons whatsoever, comprised

prised in the foregoing articles, shall be sued, molested, or impleaded at the suit of any party or parties whatsoever, for any trespasses by them committed, or for any arms, horses, money, goods, chattles, merchandizes, or provisions whatsoever, by them seized or taken during the time of the war. And no person or persons whatsoever, in the second or third articles comprised, shall be sued, impleaded, or made accountable for the rents or mean rates of any lands, tenements, or houses, by him or them received, or enjoyed in this kingdom, since the beginning of the present war, to the day of the date hereof, nor for any waste or trespass by him or them committed in any such lands, tenements, or houses: and it is also agreed, that this article shall be mutual and reciprocal on both sides.

VII. EVERY nobleman and gentleman comprised in the said second and third article, shall have liberty to ride with a sword, and case of pistols, if they think fit; and keep a gun in their houses, for the defence of the same, or for fowling.

VIII. THE inhabitants and residents in the city of Limerick, and other garrisons, shall be permitted to remove their goods, chattles, and provisions, out of the same, without being viewed and searched, or paying any manner of duties, and shall not be compelled to leave the houses or lodgings they now have, for the space of six weeks next ensuing the date hereof.

IX. THE oath to be administered to such Roman catholics as submit to their majesties government, shall be the oath abovesaid, and no other.

No

X. No person or persons who shall at any time hereafter break these articles, or any of them, shall thereby make, or cause any other person or persons to forfeit or lose the benefit of the same.

XI. THE lords justices and general do promise to use their utmost endeavours, that all the persons comprehended in the above-mentioned articles, shall be protected and defended from all arrests and executions for debt or damage, for the space of eight months next ensuing the date hereof.

XII. LASTLY, the lords justices and general do undertake, that their majesties will ratify these articles within the space of eight months, or sooner, and use their utmost endeavours that the same shall be ratified and confirmed in parliament.

XIII. AND whereas colonel John Brown stood indebted to several protestants, by judgments of record, which appearing to the late government, the lord Tyrconnel, and lord Lucan, took away the effects the said John Brown had to answer the said debts, and promised to clear the said John Brown of the said debts; which effects were taken for the public use of the Irish, and their army; for freeing the said lord Lucan of his said engagement, past on their public account, for payment of the said protestants, and for preventing the ruin of the said John Brown, and for satisfaction of his creditors, at the instance of the lord Lucan, and the rest of the persons aforesaid, it is agreed, that the said lords justices, and the said baron De Ginkle, shall intercede with the king and parliament, to have the estates secured to Roman catholics, by articles and capitulation in this kingdom, charged

charged with, and equally liable to the payment of so much of the same debts, as the said lord Lucan, upon stating accounts with the said John Brown, shall certify under his hand; that the effects taken from the said Brown amount unto; which accompt is to be stated, and the balance certified by the said lord Lucan in one and twenty days after the date hereof.

For the true performance hereof, we have hereunto set our hands,

|              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| Present,     | CHAR. PORTER.    |
| SCRAVENMORE. | THO. CONINGSBY.  |
| H. MACKAY.   | BAR. DE GINCKLE. |
| T. TALMASH.  |                  |

AND whereas the said city of Limerick hath been since, in pursuance of the said articles, surrendered unto us. Now know ye, that we having considered of the said articles, are graciously pleased hereby to declare, that we do for us, our heirs, and successors, as far as in us lies, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause, matter, and thing therein contained. And as to such parts thereof, for which an act of parliament shall be found to be necessary; we shall recommend the same to be made good by parliament; and shall give our royal assent to any bill or bills that shall be passed by our two houses of parliament to that purpose. And whereas it appears unto us, that it was agreed between the parties to the said articles, that after the words, Limerick, Clare, Kerry, Cork, Mayo, or any of them, in the second of the said articles, the words following, viz. "And all such as are under their " protection in the said counties," should be inserted, and be part of the said articles. Which words having been casually

casually omitted by the writer, the omission was not discovered till after the said articles were signed, but was taken notice of before the second town was surrendered: and that our said justices, and general, or one of them, did promise that the said clause should be made good, it being within the intention of the capitulation, and inserted in the foul draught thereof. Our further will and pleasure is, and we do hereby ratify and confirm the said omitted words, viz. "And all such as are" under their protection in the said counties," hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordaining and declaring, that all and every person and persons therein concerned, shall and may have, receive, and enjoy the benefit thereof, in such and the same manner, as if the said words had been inserted in their proper place, in the said second article; any omission, defect, or mistake in the said second article, in any wise notwithstanding. Provided always, and our will and pleasure is, that these our letters patents shall be enrolled in our court of Chancery in our said kingdom of Ireland, within the space of one year next ensuing. In witness, &c. witness our self at Westminster, the twenty-fourth day of February, anno regni regis & reginæ quarto. Nos autem tenorem premissor. predict. Ad requisitionem attornat. general. domini regis & dominæ reginæ pro regno Hiberniæ. Duximus exemplificand. per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Testibus nobis ipsis apud Westmon. quinto die Aprilis annoq. regni eorum quarto.

BRIDGES.

|           |   |                   |   |            |
|-----------|---|-------------------|---|------------|
| Examinat. | { | S. KECK.          | { | In Cancel. |
| per nos   |   | LACON WM. CHILDE. |   | Magistros. |

**W**ISDOM and courage are congenial to the Irish nation, and we rejoice that the time is come when Irishmen are permitted to serve in the army of their own king. Our statesmen and warriors will no longer be obliged to fly their native land, and all their dearest connexions, to assist the councils, and fight the battles of other countries.

- " Long were the glories of Ierne lost,  
 " Her deeds of Greatness, and of ancient Boast !  
 " Silent the Genius which in times of old,  
 " With Greece and Rome her learned name enroll'd !  
 " Exil'd the valour of her hardy Race,  
 " By rigid edicts hostile camps to grace ;  
 " Compell'd unwilling Victories to gain,  
 " Or doom'd to perish in a foreign plain !  
 " But now does justice every right restore,  
 " And strengthen claims great Nature form'd before :  
 " The serpents teeth, that laws severe had sown,  
 " Rise in arm'd Hosts, that Loyalty may own,  
 " Freedom and Loyalty,——by Wisdom join'd,  
 " Our MONARCH's brows with fresher Bays to bind !"

LORD M——Y.

**THE garrison of Limerick made a glorious struggle in defence of their religion and liberty, even the women gave proofs of valour, which cannot be equaled in history. After the capitulation in 1691, nineteen thousand and fifty nine of the Irish troops, officers included, embarked for France. These troops were regimented in Ireland, and afterwards reformed in France, so that Colonels became Captains, &c. The regiments of O'Neal, O'Donnell, Mac S s Donnell.**

Donnell, Maguire, Mac Mahon, Magennis, were incorporated, so was that of O'Reilly; and in 1695 all the Irish troops, were reduced to twelve regiments, as follows:

I. HORSE, The King's Regiment,  
Dominick Sheldon, Colonel,  
Edmund Prendergast, Lieut. Col.  
Edmund Butler, Major,  
Six Captains, six Lieutenants and  
six Cornets.

II. Ditto. The Queen's regiment,  
Lord Galmoy, Colonel,  
René Kearney, Lieut. Colonel.  
James Tobin, Major, four Cap-  
tains, six Lieutenants and six  
Cornets.

III. The King's Regiment,  
DRAGOONS, Sarsfield, Lord Kilmallock, Col.  
Terence O'Carrol, (Godson to  
the Marhal) Lieut. Colonel.  
—De Salis, Major,  
Five Captains, fourteen Lieute-  
nants, and fourteen Cornets.

IV. Ditto. The Queen's Regiment,  
Lord Clare, Colonel,  
Alexander Barnwell, Lieut. Col.  
Charles Maxwell, Major,  
Five Captains, fourteen Lieute-  
nants, and fourteen Cornets.

V. The King's Regiment of Guards,  
INFANTRY, Wm. Dorrington, Colonel,  
Oliver O'Gara, Lieut. Colonel,  
John

John Ruth, Major,  
Twelve Captains, twenty eight  
Lieutenants, twenty eight se-  
cond Lieutenants, and fourteen  
Ensigns.

VI. The Queen's Regiment,  
INFANTRY. Simon Lutterel, Colonel,  
Francis Wachamp, Lieut. Col.  
James O'Brien, Major,  
Twelve Captains, twenty-eight  
Lieutenants, twenty-eight se-  
cond Lieutenants and fourteen  
Ensigns.

VII. Ditto. The Regiment of Marine,  
Lord Grand Prieur, Colonel,  
Nicholas Fitz Gerald, Lieut. Col.  
Richard Nugent, Lieut. Col.  
Edmond O'Madden, Major,  
Eleven Captains, twenty eight  
Lieutenants, twenty-eight se-  
cond Lieutenants and fourteen  
Ensigns.

VIII. Ditto. Regiment of Limerick,  
Sir John Fitz Gerald, Colonel,  
Jeremiah O'Mahony, Lieut. Col.  
William Therry, Major,  
Twelve Captains, twenty-eight  
Lieutenants, twenty-eight se-  
cond Lieutenants, and fourteen  
Ensigns.

IX. Ditto. Regiment of Charlemont, Gordon  
O'Neil, Colonel.  
Hugh Mac Mahon, Lieut. Col.  
S s 2 Edmond

Edmond O'Murphy, Major,  
Twelve Captains, twenty-eight  
Lieutenants, twenty-eight se-  
cond Lt. and fourteen Ensigns.

X. Regiment of Dublin,  
INFANTRY. John Power, Colonel,  
John Power, Lieutenant Colonel  
Theobald Bourke, Major,  
Twelve Captains, twenty-eight  
Lieutenants, twenty-eight second  
Lieutenants, and fourteen Ensigns

XI. Ditto. Regiment of Athlone,  
Walter Bourke, Colonel,  
Owen Mac Carthy, Lieut. Col.,  
Edward Cantwell, Major,  
Twelve Captains, twenty-eight  
Lieutenants, twenty-eight second  
Lieutenants, and fourteen Ensigns

XII. Ditto. Regiment of Clancarty,  
Roger Mac Elligot, Colonel,  
Edmond Stot, Lieut. Colonel,  
Cornelius O'Murphy, Major,  
Six Captains, sixteen Lieutenants  
sixteen second Lieutenants, and  
eight Ensigns.

In 1708 the king of Spain raised two regi-  
ments of Dragoons, and three regiments of  
Irish foot; the infantry he afterwards augment-  
ed, making of each regiment two battalions.  
These served with the greatest distinction, at  
Oran: in Sicily and Italy in 1733 and 34. In  
1743 these troops, by their bravery, saved the  
Spanish army at Villettri, and Don Phillip who  
would

would have been taken prisoner; and beat back the Imperialists. On the most exact calculations, taken out of the war office of France, it appears, that from 1691, when these troops first arrived in France, to the year 1745, after the battle of Fontenoy, above four hundred and fifty thousand Irish had lost their lives in the service of France, and with what considerable loss to the allies, the annals of history to this day prove.

WHEN prince Eugene surprized Cremona in 1702, Villeroy the French general, most of his officers, military chest, &c. were taken. The Germans were in possession of the whole town, except the Po-gate, which was guarded by O'Mahony's and \* Bourke's Irish regiments. Before Eugene attacked that post, he sent general M'Donnell, an Irishman, to shew his countrymen the folly of sacrificing their lives, where there was no probability of relief, and make them large offers to enter into the Imperial service. The Irish listened to both proposals with high disdain, and told the prince, that while one of them existed, the German Eagle should not be displayed on the Po-gate. They were attacked by a large body of horse and foot,

\* This was a son to Lord Castle Connell, and another of his sons commanded a regiment in the Spanish service. Colonel Bourke and Lieutenant Colonel Fitzgerald of the Prussian army fell in the battle of Molwitz in 1741, and General Browne of the Austrian army was wounded in the same battle. See *Biggs's Military History*, page 42. The late Lord Castle Connell left two sons, one of whom retains the title, and is a colonel in the French service. The other is now a general in the service of his Sardinian Majesty; who is a most disinterested friend to his countrymen, so much so, that the King has said to him, "Bourke, you have solicited many favours for your Irish friends, but never asked one for yourself."

foot, supported by 5000 cuirassiers or German horse, completely armed; and after a dreadful conflict of two hours, the Germans retreated. The Irish availing themselves of this success, pursued the enemy into the streets, drove them from the town, retook the general, and recovered the military chest, &c. This action was of such eclat, that it was said in the British house of Commons, the Irish abroad had done more mischief to the allies, than they could have done at home by being repolished of their estates.

AFTER the surrender of the Saxons near Pirna, in the late German war, the king of Prussia did every thing to corrupt the troops, and alienate them from their sovereign. He soothed, he flattered, he threatened; amidst a circle of officers, he applied to O'Cavenagh, colonel of the Irish guards. "Sire," replied this brave man, "my life and fortune are in your power, and you may dispose of them; but my honour is beyond your reach, and you shall not wound it. I have given my faith to the king of Poland, and this faith will carry unsullied to the grave."

AT the battle of Blenheim, lord Clare's dragoons alone were victorious on the side of the French, having cut to pieces a German regiment, commanded by colonel Goore. It was Ligonier's horse, to a man Irish, which preserved the king's person, and thereby gained the battle of Dettingen. Dr. Maty, in his life of lord Chesterfield, ascribes to the Irish brigade, the turn of the day at the battle of Fontenoy, in favour of the French. † Many other cases are

\* O'Halloran's Introduction, page 54.

† Campbell's Philosophical Survey, page 275.

are adduced to the same purpose. It was, probably reflections of this nature, which produced the following lines of Swift:

- " Her matchless sons, whose valour still remains
- " On French records, for twenty long campaigns;
- " Yet from an Empress, now a captive grown,
- " She saved Britannia's rights and lost her own."

BEFORE the late reduction of Montreal, colonel Sir James Staekpole Malone, bart. an Irish officer, volunteered for a dangerous effort, went to the head of his regiment and asked for a hundred men of valour to turn out and join him in the enterprise. Three times did he proclaim his request, but no answer. Afraid of their cowardice, he called out a fourth time, " Gentlemen I'm afraid you don't understand me." " Perfectly well, said one in the rank; but what do you mean by a hundred men of valour? We all lay claim to that title; fix upon your men, therefore, without this distinction, and they will follow you." Colonel Malone, charmed with this delicate bravery, apologized for his error, chused out his men and immediately decamped in order to put his plan in execution, but unfortunately they were all cut off (including colonel Malone) to eleven men.\*

The gallant Sarsfield,—who bravely defended Limerick, and forced King William to raise the siege,—received his death wound at the battle of Landen. He and his brigade exhibited prodigies of valour, and it may be said, were victorious in the centre of a defeated army. He died in the midst of military glory, and what could

† Dublin Journal, March 9, 1736.

could redound more to his honour, than that the British forces bore testimony to his abilities, intrepidity and humanity.

AT the battle of Ramilies, Clare's brigade again proved what Irishmen can do, and were covered with laurels. They attacked the regiment of guards; and their valour hurried them on, almost to the centre of the allied army, where they braved their fate, with incredible resolution, and would have been cut off to a man, had not an Italian regiment, and another called the *CRAVATS*, generously pushed up to their relief, and favored their retreat, they however carried off the colours and trophies of that regiment, which remain we believe to this day in the cloister of the Irish nuns at Ipres; the brave Clare, was himself mortally wounded in this battle.

AT SPIREBACK, Nugent's regiment of horse, by a brave and successful charge on two regiments of *CUIRRASSIERS*, completely armed with breast and back plates and iron helmets, brought a decisive victory to their army, which seemed to have been deserted by good fortune. Lieutenant general Dillon, chiefly contributed to the preservation of Toulon. Count Medavi, himself acknowledged, that to the bravery of the Irish brigades, he chiefly owed his victories in Italy; and the great Vendôme, whenever he spoke of the Irish, it was in words of veneration, and enthusiasm.

IN Spain, they chiefly contributed to the establishment of Philip on that throne; and this affords us an opportunity of reciting an anecdote, perhaps the most curious to be met with in history.

By

By the defeat at Saragossa, and the very low ebb to which France was reduced, Philip apprehended he should be obliged to relinquish his right to the Spanish monarchy,—amongst others it was apprehended, that the duke of Medina Cell, was in the interest of his competitor Charles. To render so powerful a prince inactive would be almost equal to a victory, but the method to effect this, in the exhausted state of Philip seemed difficult. Sir Patrick Lawless, then an Irish colonel, charged himself singly to secure the duke. He had previously concerted all his measures. He repaired to the duke's court, as with a commission from Philip. He invited him to a fine terrace walk, to converse the more freely; they insensibly rambled to a distance from the duke's suit, until they came near a door, which communicated with the high road; here the colonel had a carriage in waiting, and in a few words, told the duke that he must directly, and as it were of his own free will pass the door, or that otherwise he must die. That he had engaged at the hazard of his life, to bring him to Madrid, where he would find the most gracious reception from Philip. The duke seeing himself in the power of a man, cool and determined, agreed to the alternative, and was soon conveyed to Madrid, where he found every thing to correspond with the colonel's accounts; and the battle of Almanza happening some time after, made the duke deem his visitor, his preserver, and that of his state. He was after this, raised to the rank of lieutenant general, and governor of Majorca; and some years after ambassador from king Philip, to the court of France.

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In the year 1732, Oran was besieged by a large body of Arabs, and from their numbers and the fierceness of their attacks, the town was apprehended to be in the utmost danger; the regiment of Ultonia or Ulster, consisting of two battalions, and then commanded by general Lacy, a county of Limerick gentleman, and whose son has been ambassador from the court of Spain to Russia, was ordered to embark to relieve that important place. As soon as they had landed on the beach and taken some refreshment, they requested the governor to direct a Sortie; or at least to order a body of troops to support them, and they would directly attack the enemy in their trenches, the proposal animated the garrison with fresh courage; all seconded the generous offer—General Lacy and his brigade led on to action; and after a bloody conflict, it proved decisive in favor of the Spaniards; the Moors being completely defeated, their camp plundered, and all their ordnance and military stores brought into the garrison. He married a daughter of the marquis of Abbeville, by whom he had a son, now captain general of all the artillery, to his most catholick majesty; also a knight of the order of Carlos Tercero: and a daughter who married the marquis of Canada, originally Irish, of the ancient family of Terry.

THE illustrious and ancient house of Lacy, has produced many exalted characters. There were three branches of this family seated at Bruree, Bruff and Ballingarry, in the county of Limerick. The loss of their possessions did not extinguish the memory of the achievements of their heroic ancestors. Deprived by  
impolitic

impolitic laws. Of the exercise of their inherent military virtues, they found in the service of those sovereigns, under whose banners they bled, and whose armies they often led to victory, honours as high, and distinctions as marked, as were ever conferred on any family. Field Marshal Lacy might truly say, *veni, vidi, vici*. \* His conquests gave such weight to the Emperor's representations at the diet of Sweden, that they contributed to place the crown in the present royal family; as his conduct at and subsequent to the siege of Dantzick, in conjunction with the forces of the emperor, secured the crown of Poland for king Augustus. The Marshal's son is now at Vienna, highly esteemed by the emperor, for his abilities as a general and states-man. Colonel Count Lacy, is now settled at Riga in Livonia.

ALLIED to this family are the Brownes of Simas, in the county of Limerick, who have distinguished themselves by acts of great bravery in the imperial service. Besides the Field Marshal,

T t 2

\* It was Marshal Lacy who taught the Russians to beat the king of Sweden's army, and from being the worst, to become some of the best soldiers in Europe. The Russians had been used to fight in a very confused manner, and to discharge their musketry, before they advanced sufficiently near the enemy to do execution. Before the famous battle of Pultowa in 1709, Marshal Lacy advised the Czar to send orders, that every man should reserve his fire, until he came within a few yards of the enemy; the consequence was that Charles XII. was totally defeated; in that one action lost the advantages of nine glorious campaigns, and nearly escaped being taken prisoner. After this Marshal Lacy, being ordered to attack the Crim, crossed an arm of the sea, and to the astonishment of all Europe, penetrated the Crimea, where victory always attended him; by which gallant exploit he saved an army, which must have been sacrificed in attacking the impenetrable lines of Precop.—See *Manstein's Memoirs*.

Marshal, whose life has been published in German and French; colonel George Browne was killed at the battle of Guastalla in Italy. George Baron Browne, governor of Deva in Transylvania, married the countess de Rohdt, niece to the prince of Constance. General Count Browne of Russia, governor general of Livonia, signalized himself with uncommon bravery at the battle of Zorndorff. He married the daughter of Field Marshal Lacy, by whom he had issue general and colonel Browne, now in the Emperor's service. What an honour to the county of Limerick, to have given birth to a family on whom France, Spain, Russia, Germany, vied with each other in heaping distinguished honours and employments? \*

Let us now add the opinion of a celebrated foreigner, as to the merit of General Browne. "It must be acknowledged, that the victory at Lobositz was bravely disputed by Browne, an officer of great activity, fertile in expedients, wise in the planning of any enterprise, and prompt in the execution of it. If I was to compare him with any of the ancients, I should place him by the side of Vespasian and Marcellus. He deserves the favour he enjoys at the court of Vienna, and is worthy the honor of being the opponent to the king of Prussia. His retreat, in order to gain the camp of Baden, is

\* The Life of Ulysses, Maximilian Browne, Count of the Holy, Roman Empire; Field Marshal of their Imperial Majesties armies, and knight of the Golden Fleece, was published at Prague in 1757, and is full of his exploits. He was educated at the Diocesan School of Limerick, under the rev. Mr. Cashin, and in 1715 was called into Hungary, by his uncle Count Brown, and on his death in 1757, the Empress Queen, in consideration of his important services, granted a pension to his widow.

is considered as an admirable manoeuvre. But what did him infinitely more credit was, the march he undertook, six days after the battle of Lobositz towards Saxony, in order to liberate the king of Poland and his army from the hands of the Prussians. On this occasion it was observed, in allusion to his attempt at Villettri, that whether Browne endeavoured to take or liberate a king, he was equally successful." †

IN the late war, colonel Browne was aid du camp to the Count d'Estaing, on service in America. The Count determined on an attack of Savannah in Georgia, contrary to the opinion of colonel Browne and others of his officers. But the brave colonel Browne remarked to the count, though he disapproved his opinion, he should have no cause to complain of his conduct; accordingly he marched his regiment immediately to the attack, planted the French colours twice on the walls of Savannah, and in the third attempt was killed. This gentleman's uncle Marshal Browne died at Vienna in the year 1784. They were both of the family of Moyne.

OF the county of Limerick, and its neighbourhood, were the following gentlemen also; Admiral Macnamara, who evinced great courage and good conduct, in the service of France, in the war which commenced in 1755; his nephew commanded the frigate *La Friponne*, in which he took a number of valuable prizes. The Marquis of Macmahon, colonel of a regiment in the same service, knight of the royal military order of St. Lewis, and of the American order of Cincinnatus, acquitted himself honourably

† Algarotti's Letters, page 94.

honourably as ambassador to the States of America, and colonel Macmahon, a knight of Malta, distinguished himself in the service of France and Spain. Colonel Harrold of Limerick is chamberlain to the elector of Bavaria. Count Clonard is a colonel in the French service, and his brother the chevalier, at a very early age, got the command of the Count d'Artois. Captain Macbride and Sir William Burnaby have not refused their tribute of applause to the gallant conduct of this accomplished young gentleman. Brigadier general Creagh signalized himself on many occasions in the same service. Captain George Woulfe of the city of Limerick was proscribed by general Ireton, \* for his attachment to the royal cause. He fled to the North of England, where he settled, and his grandson general Edward Woulfe, was appointed colonel of the 8th regiment of foot, in the year 1745. He transmitted his virtues with additional lustre, to his son major general James Woulfe, whose memory will be ever dear to his country, and whose name will be immortalized in history.

Mr. Boswell, in his tour to Corsica, relates a remarkable anecdote, which general Paoli told him. At the siege of Tortona, the commander

|| General Creagh lost an eye at the battle of Rosbach; he is a knight of the order of St. Lewis, and it is no less true, than surprising, that at the battle of Rastenoy, when he was a Lieutenant Colonel in Clerc's regiment, the Cross of this order was shot quite through his body, and he was nine months soliciting at the Herald's Office in Paris, before he could obtain another.

\* See page 55.

mander of the army ordered captain Carew, an Irish officer in the service of Naples, to advance with a detachment to a particular post. Having given his orders, he whispered to Carew, "Sir, I know you to be a gallant man. I have therefore put you on this duty; which I tell you in confidence, is certain death to you and your men, I place you there to make the enemy spring a mine below you," Carew made a bow to the general, and led on his men in silence to the dreadful post. He therefore stood with an undaunted countenance, and having called to one of his soldiers for a draught of wine, "Here, said he, I drink to all those who bravely fall in battle." Fortunately at that instant; Tortona capitulated, and Carew escaped, after displaying a rare instance of determined intrepidity.

It is worthy of remark, that not one Irishman deserted from the Emperor's service; on the frontiers of Holland, although large bribes were offered for recruits to fill the Dutch levies. Complaints founded in jealousy and envy; being made against the Irish brigades, induced the King to tell the Marshal, Earl of Thomond, "Some of your countrymen, Marshal, give me a good deal of trouble."—He replied, "Sire, your Majesty's enemies make the same complaint in every part of the world."

**D**ESCENDED from the ancient house of Fermoy, was Dominick Roche, who was four times Mayor of Limerick, and who possessed more power than any other man in the city. \* This family, like many others in Ireland, suffered exceedingly by their unshaken attachment to Charles I. On this account, when Cromwell came over, the first effects of his vengeance were directed against Lord Viscount Roche and his brother, whom he pursued with unrelenting severity. They enjoyed an extensive estate at Fermoy, and the younger branch also possessed the lands of Newcastle, Mungret and Cahiravahalla in the liberties of Limerick, which Cromwell not only confiscated, but destroyed all their goods, whilst the owners escaped in disguise to Waterford, where they embarked for France, and still followed the fortunes of their exiled King.

ON the restoration, a court of claims was erected in Dublin, when Dominick Roche, son to Jordan Oge Roche,—who was mayor of Limerick in 1639,—laid claim to the above mentioned lands. His loyalty and deserts were so well known, that an Habere issued to the coroner of the city, to give him immediate possession. This occasioned great rejoicings in Limerick, and the mayor with the city regalia, went out on the occasion to accompany Mr. Roche. When they came to Groody bridge, the procession halted, and the coroner requested to have two fields near the old castle for his own use; Mr. Roche deemed it derogatory to his dignity

\* See page 278.

dignity to give up fields thus situated; when the Coroner in great passion, said he had business elsewhere, and could not possibly be prevailed on to stay and give possession. Mr. Roche now set out to lay his complaint before the court of claims, but so unsettled was the kingdom at that period, so numerous the claimants, and so valuable the lands, he found the door shut against him.

WHEN King James came to Ireland, he was so well convinced of the services of this family, that he created Dominick Roche, Baron Tarbert, and Viscount Cahiravahalla. His grandsons are Thomas Roche of Dublin, esq; and Sir Boyle Roche, bart. who inherits all the loyalty, and all the virtues of his ancestors. Sir Boyle made early choice of a military life; he was taken prisoner at the siege of Quebec; and was at the sieges of several fortresses in the West Indies; after which he served ten years in America, in the 27th, 28th and Royal American Regiments. When the war broke out in America, Sir Boyle was zealously supported and nobly assisted by Lord Kenmare and all his friends and connexions. He beat up in person for recruits; he deemed every service honourable, in which he could serve his King or country, and in spite of the efforts of a party to seduce his men, in one week he raised five hundred recruits for the King's army. \* He has served twelve years in parliament, and has been rewarded with a Baronetage, by a most gracious and discerning Prince.

\* See page 133.

The Earl of Westmeath's letter to the author,  
concerning Colonel Luttrell, &c. \*

S I R,

I HAD the favour of yours. I was in Limerick, and present at Colonel Luttrell's trial; though neither I, nor Sarsfield, nor Colonel Purcell, were on the court martial. My Lord Tyrconnell appointed those he thought he had an influence on to be on it, who, though many of them were his nephews, and Marks Talbot his bastard son, who being much wounded at Aughrim, came to the Court martial, Colonel Luttrell was acquitted, and it was impossible he could be found guilty by men that had either honesty or honour. I read in a printed book, a false allegation against Colonel Luttrell, as if he had given an opportunity to Ginkle, to have a bridge laid over the Shannon; Colonel Luttrell was then confined in the castle of Limerick, and brigadier Clifford commanded where the bridge was laid over, and by a very great neglect he made no opposition to it. He was for that neglect confined in the castle, and I believe if the capitulation had not been made, he must of course be condemned by a court martial. I had a regiment of horse, and we were encamped on a mountain within three miles of the bridge, and the body consisted of about 3000 men commanded by general Sheldon; on his having intelligence that Ginkle had laid a bridge over the Shannon, and that a great number

\* Harris's Life of King William, appendix, page 73.

number of horse and foot had passed it, he marched with the horse to Six-mile bridge, which we passed, and went the next day to Clare, where we remained till we made articles. All what I write, I assure you is true, and shall not be uneasy for that reason; if you make use of my name.

I am Sir,

Your most humble servant,

WESTMEATH.\*

CLOUNING, August 22,

1749.

To Mr. Walter Harris, Clarendon-  
street, Dublin.

\* Thomas, who in 1714, succeeded to the Earldom of Westmeath was a lieutenant colonel in the earl of Tyrone's regiment, in King James's army, and was outlawed May 11, 1691; but being in the city of Limerick at the capitulation, and one of the hostages exchanged for the due observance of the articles, his outlawry was reversed and he was restored to his estate. See Kimber's Peerage of Ireland, page 14.

U u 2

Of

Of the Men of Learning and Genius, born in the County and City of Limerick.

**L**IMERICK has given birth to many statesmen and warriors, who have distinguished themselves in the senate and in the field; but it is not our intention to speak of any but the men of learning, many of whom are now living.

**RICHARD CREAQH, D. D.** a native of Limerick, and son to Nicholas Creagh, merchant, was educated at Louvain in Brabant, and lived in the year 1576. According to Mr. White's M. S. he was primate of Armagh, and was confined some time in the tower of London, where he died and was buried in 1587. He wrote 1. An Ecclesiastical History, part of which is a controversy in matters of faith, with Thomas Arthur, a Physician. 2. A Chronicle of Ireland. 3. The lives of the Irish Saints. 4. An essay on the Irish language. 5. A Catechism in Irish. † He obtained a subsidy from Pope Gregory XIII for supporting Irish Students.

**JOHN KEOGH, D. D.** was born about the middle of the last century, at Cloonclieve, \* within three miles of Limerick, where his ancestors enjoyed an estate on both sides of the Shannon

† Ware's first Book of Irish Writers, page 25.

\* This place is now called Rivers, the estate of Kilner Brasier, esq. The ancestors of Dr. Keogh enjoyed it for one thousand seven hundred years, and his family, called in Irish History Mac Eochadh, were lineally descended from the kings of Ireland, fourteen of them having swayed the sceptre at the hill of Tarah. See Hibernian Magazine for 1778, page 327.

Shannon and Mulkern, let in the year 1748 for about six thousand pounds per annum. His grandfather's name was Mahony Keogh, who lived in a handsome, well fortified castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. † They lost this estate by Cromwell, for their loyalty and adherence to king Charles I. Dr. Keogh was educated at Trinity College, where he continued seven years, and gained great credit and reputation for his extensive knowledge, particularly in the mathematics. He married the daughter of Dr. Rous Clopton, near Stratford on Avon, of which family, honourable mention is made by Mr. Theobald, in his preface to Shakespeare.

AFTER his marriage with this lady, he wrote,  
 1. *Scala Metaphysica*, or a demonstration of the dependence which the several degrees of animated nature have on the Creator, from the highest angel to the lowest insect. † 2. *An Hebrew Lexicon*, with an allusion to every Hebrew root. 3. *De Orthographia*. 4. *The Solution of mystical Problems*. 5. *A Latin Grammar*. 6. *A Profody*, reducing it to five general rules. 7. *A Greek Grammar*, wherein he comprehends the formation of all Greek verbs, on one half sheet of paper. 8. *An Analogy of the four Gospels*. 9. *A demonstration of the Trinity in latin verse*. || There were few branches of learning from the alphabet to the Oriental languages, but

† This is now called Castle Troy, and is near Rivers.

† This book is in the Cashel Library, to which it was given by that learned prelate, archbishop Bolton.

† This book was shewn to Sir Isaac Newton, who highly approved of it.

but Dr. Keogh was acquainted with. The world could not say to him,

*Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire, hoc sciat alter.*

He wrote many other books, which were destroyed by an accidental fire, at his dwelling house near Strokestown, in the county Roscommon. The following inscription is fixed in gold letters, over one of the hall doors, in the University of Oxford;

“ Reverendus Dr. Johannes Keogh, magnus;  
“ Hibernicus solvebat talem questionem tali die”

for answering a mathematical problem, sent from Paris, which could not be resolved by any other person in Great Britain.

DR. KEOGH had a very numerous family, not less than twenty one children, yet he never would take a tythe from a poor man. Six only of his children survived him, one of whom, the Rev. Dr. John Keogh, his eldest son, settled at Mitchelstown in the county of Cork, and was chaplain to Lord Kingston. He was a very learned divine, and wrote several useful books, particularly “ *Botanologia Universalis Hibernica*,” concerning the medical virtues of herbs, trees and shrubs, with their names in English, Irish and Latin; to which is added a Treatise on Chalybeate Waters, and another on the Prophylactic part of medicine. This book was printed in Cork, in a small quarto, in the year 1735, and is dedicated to the Earl of Antrim. In the year 1778, he had a son John Keogh, esq; resident in Capel-street, Dublin; and a daughter

daughter married to the late Joseph Kathrens, esq; Philizer of the court of King's Bench. \*

JAMES ARTHUR, born in the city of Limerick, became a Dominican at Salamanca, where he received his education. He was a professor of divinity at Coimbra, in Portugal, and died at Lisbon in the year 1670. He wrote and published in two folio volumes, *Commentaria in totam fere S. Thomæ Summam*, and was preparing ten volumes more for the press, when he died.

EDMUND O'Dwyer, was appointed bishop of Limerick, by the pope's nuncio, in 1646; he was one of those, who were exempted from mercy by General Ireton, at the siege of Limerick, but made his escape and died at Brussels. He was a native of Limerick, wrote two poetical essays, one on the miracles of St. Bridget, the other on the inextinguishable fire of St. Bridget at Kildare. †

MATHEW KENNEDY, Doctor of Laws, master of the high court of chancery, and judge of the admiralty court of Ireland, was a native of the county of Limerick. He published at Paris in 1705, a *Chronological, Genealogical and Historical Dissertation of the Royal Family of the Stuarts, from the time of Milesius*, in Octavo, 292 pages. †

JAMES WHITE, was born in the city of Limerick in the year 1715; he returned from the College of Salamanca in Spain, in 1736, and was

\* Hibernian Magazine, for 1773, page 329.

† White's Manuscript, page 64.

† Nicholson's Irish Historical Library.

was ordained a priest in 1738. He published in 1764, a short description of the county and city of Limerick, and in 1766 a description of the county Clare, he also compiled in one folio volume, the annals of Limerick, from whence the first printed History was taken in 1767. He was for twenty five years, the pious and exemplary priest of St. Mary's parish in Limerick, where he died on the 7th of February 1768.

MR. WHITE, in his manuscript, makes an observation on the death of George II. which deserves to be published, because he was a wise prince, who saw the ill effects of oppressing any of his subjects. "His Majesty died in the 77th year of his age, and 34th of his reign, beloved, honoured and regretted by all, particularly by his catholic subjects, as he did not enforce the laws already made, or suffer any new laws to be made against them; during his reign they enjoyed greater liberties, than for many years before. The present reign has also been favorable to Roman catholics, and in January 1768, they began to pray publickly in all their chapels, for King George III. Queen Charlotte, and all the royal family." \*

DANIEL HAYES was a native of the county of Limerick, where his family possessed a competent estate. Mr. Hayes unfortunately lost his father when he was ten years of age, and like many young men of fortune, fell into bad company and dissipation. His education commenced at the Diocesan School in Limerick, under the rev. James Ingram. Here he wrote  
several

\* White's Manuscript, page 193.

several poetical pieces; his Farewell to Limerick, \* we may presume was a picture of his life at that time. In the year 1751, he became a fellow commoner of Trinity college, where he began a Poetical Translation of Cicero's works, a specimen of which was published by Mr. Balse in London, before the author died. From the university he went to the middle temple, London, to study the law; where he received an account of the death of a fond, indulgent mother. He was then in company with several Irish gentlemen, one of whom informs us, that his sensibility and affection for a beloved parent, appeared in a very striking manner, and that his situation at that time is justly described in his Epistle from the Abbe de Rance

I scarce believ'd my sense, I gaz'd around,  
Whilst horror fix'd me torpid to the ground.†

HAD Mr. Hayes pursued his studies at the temple with sober application, he would doubtless have been an ornament to the bar, and an honour to the place of his nativity; but the snares of pleasure which caught him in his youth, held him until a short time before his death. In the poem above mentioned, we see his repentance. In his works we have a better idea of his Life, than any of his contemporaries can pretend to give. He was certainly, what he styles himself on his tombstone, "a Lover of his Country," for he brought himself into

X x

many

\* See Hayes's Works, second Edition, page 81.

† See the whole of this beautiful Poem; in Hayes's Works, which is highly coloured, and as fine a picture of conversion and penitence, as can be found in the most celebrated English Poets.

many quarrels, by resenting any aspersion thrown on it. He died in London on the 20th July, 1767, bequeathing the greatest part of his fortune to the county of Limerick Hospital,\* the governors and governesses of which attended his funeral, his remains being brought over, and interred in the south aisle of the cathedral. We shall conclude this sketch of his life, with an extract from one of his poems, in which he sends a sigh to his native country.

Banish'd his much loved home, the blissful plains,  
Where princely *Shannon* laves the flow'ry strand,  
No dear associate, no kind friend remains,  
To cheer his wanderings, in a foreign land.

And thee, fair *Limerick*, whose beleagu'ring wall  
So oft, the bills of raging *Brimas* flood,  
Before thy gates, what thousands met their fall,  
And, with their bodies, choked the spacious flood.

Parent of Heroes! each illustrious child,  
Renew'd thy fame, thro' every rolling age,  
Propitious fortune on their labours smil'd,  
And, with their triumphs, swell'd the storied page.

Thine was *Barbame*, who fierce in days of yore,  
Gainst *Denmark's* power, his hardy squadrons led.  
Loud raged the fight, on *Clontarf's* sounding shore,  
When, by his arm, the stern *Turgesis* bled.

Crush'd are the tyrants, pierc'd, with thousand wounds,  
The vanquish'd *Raven* drops her heavy wing.  
*Barbame*, and Liberty, the beach resounds,  
And freed † *Eblana's* joyful turrets ring.

Who, like *Barbame*, could launch the dreadful spear,  
Or stem the torrent of the impetuous fray?  
Or, who, like him, his dropping vassals cheer?  
And bless a nation with the happiest sway.

Nor

\* See page 228, where it appears the Hospital never received any benefit from this bequest of Mr. Hayes.

† Dublin.

Nor yet blessed *City*, is that worth no hate,  
Which erst in fighting fields, thy *Sons* did claim.  
Lo! *Coot's* strong arms controuls the Indian shore,  
And *Niagara* roars thy † *Maffy's* fame.

Equal in arts, thy polished *Sons* excel,  
*Ierne's* brightest ornaments of yore,  
Who like *Fitzgibbon*, † clears *Law's* mystic spell?  
Whilst wondering *Senates* hang on *Perry's* lore.

§ *Southwell* is thine, with every power to please,  
The Patriot's freedom, with the Courtier's art,  
That noble art of elegance and ease.  
To win, and hold the captivated heart.

With him, how pleasing flow the instructive hours,  
By *Castle-Connell's* sacred fountains laid;  
Whilst fruits and blossoms, deck'd the high-arch'd bow'rs,  
And purple fragrance blush'd in ev'ry mead.

Serene contentment, with unloaded brow,  
Shed her soft influence, o'er thy flow'ry dale:  
Secure delights in sweet succession flow,  
And health inspires the animating gale.

But far from hence did rough misfortunes frown,  
Compel the woe bewilder'd Bard to fly:  
Hence from his bosom, bursts th' incessant groan,  
Th' incessant tear, that swells his aching eye.

Ah! where is now † *Celinda's* vivid smile?  
That wont to spread *Celestial* gladness round;  
Her converse sweet, that could each care beguile,  
And pour the balm of pity in each wound.

Exil'd from her how tollsome creep the hours,  
Tho' friendly *Chelsea* lend its neighbouring shade,  
Tho' *Thames's* soft Waters lull the willow'd shores,  
And Nature's Music quivers thro' the glade.

Exiled from her, not all that nature boasts,  
Not all the flaming treasures of the East,  
Not all the sweets that crown *Campania's* coasts,  
Can sooth the slightest pang, that rends my breast.†

X x 2

JOHN

† General Eyre Maffy, Col. of the 27th regt. † The late John Fitzgibbon, esq. See his Life, page 364. § The late Lord Southwell. || This was Miss Wilkinson, afterwards Mrs. Blenerhassett, see the lines to this lady in his works p. 62  
‡ See the whole of this beautiful Elegy in Hayes's Works, p. 6.

JOHN FITZGIBBON, was born at Ballysheeda, in the liberties of Limerick, in the year 1708, and was called to the bar in Hillary Term 1731, on his entering the profession of the law, he published notes of cases determined at Westminster, which gave strong proofs of his industry and ingenuity, and are worthy the imitation of students. \* In 1777, he published an Essay, on Commerce, proving that it was not a fit subject for an Embargo; in which he pointed out the illegality of restraining the trade of the kingdom, and the pernicious consequences, which must flow from such a measure. He was returned to parliament in 1768 for the borough of Jamestown; on the 10th of November 1773, he made a very long and able speech on the state of the nation, in which he shewed himself a friend to the kingdom, particularly to the poor, and how unable they were to pay the taxes laid on them every year; in consequence of which he voted against their increase, and moved to have the expences of government retrenched. He died at his seat at Mount-shannon on the 11th April 1780,|| deservedly regretted as an able lawyer, a humane landlord, an honest man, who preferred the shade of retirement to the sunshine of a court. He built a mansion house at Mount-shannon in the liberties of the city of Limerick, which cost near ten thousand pounds.

## JOHN

\* Lord Hardwicke quotes them, and with that candour, inseparable from great abilities, admits their accuracy.

§ Mr. Fitzgibbon left one Son, his Majesty's present Attorney General of Ireland; and three daughters, Arabella, married to the late St. John Jefferies, esq; Eliza, married to the Hon. Dr. Beresford, bishop of Ossory, and Eleanor, married to Dominick Trant, of Dunkettle in the co. Cork, esq.

JOHN MARTIN, M. D. an eminent and skilful Physician, who published a learned treatise on Castle Connell Spa. He died in Limerick on the 13th of June 1786, universally regretted, as a man of humanity, integrity and hospitality. His family was an ancient and respectable one; his ancestor was a merchant of Limerick, whose coinage may be seen in the Print, page 121.

CHARLES DUPONT was an eminent Surgeon, born in Limerick, and wrote an ingenious treatise on Surgery. He died in the year 1750.

JAMES NHELL, \* M. D. was born in Limerick in the year 1705, and died there in May 1759. He was descended from a very ancient and

\* This Name was originally O'Neil. After the defeat of O'Neil's forces at Kingsale in 1601, a party of this Sept, retreating to the North, took possession of a District near Killaloe, where they remained for several years. Being afterwards dispossessed, they settled in the West of the counties of Clare and Limerick, where they enjoyed considerable landed property, and formed alliances with different respectable families. The slight variation of the name from O'NEIL to NHELL, was occasioned by circumstances of the times, so unfavorable in the South to that ancient name, and partly perhaps, by the difference of the provincial accent. Of this family is Baron Harrold, a native of Limerick, and colonel of the regiment of Koeningsfeldt in the German service. Several of them have served honourably in the Irish Brigades on the continent. Lieutenant Colonel Nihell of Dillon's regiment, particularly distinguished himself at the battles of Fontenoy and Lafeldt; and the present Sir Balthazar Nihell, now a brigadier general in the King of Naples service, and colonel of the regiment, formerly called the regiment of Limerick. This gentleman was one of the gallant Irish Officers, who disengaged the King's person at Villettri, when he was surprized by the Imperial general, Count Browne, a county of Limerick man also, of the family of Camas. See page 347.

and respectable family. He studied physic in Paris, Leyden and Montpelier, and went to Spain on the invitation of his uncle Sir John Higgins, first physician to Philip V. of Spain. Sir John had hopes of getting him appointed his successor in that distinguished place, but he died when Dr. Nihell was at Cadiz, on his way to Madrid. At Cadiz he communicated his observations on the Pulse to the famous Don Francisco Solano, whose ideas on that head coincided with his own, and whose writings he carefully digested. He published his own and Dr. Solano's Observations in London, in the year 1742, and the work appeared to be written in such a mastery manner, he was immediately, without his knowledge, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He also wrote an Historical and Critical Tract on the practice of Physic, and another on the Weather, Air, Situations, &c. which he was about publishing, when he was untimely taken off by a fever, universally regretted as a good citizen, and an ornament to his country.

BESIDES these works in his professional line, he had meditated deeply on religious subjects, and formed his general plan of life on the great and solid principles of Christianity. He has left a valuable manuscript on the Life and Doctrines of Christ, in the hands of his brother Dr. Laurence Nihell, who intends to finish and publish it. It contains about two thirds of the Life of our Saviour, written in a nervous stile, full of the most edifying sentiments of an enlightened piety.

LAURENCE

LAURENCE NHELL, D. D. brother to the last mentioned gentleman, was born in Limerick in the year 1727, and on account of his learning and exemplary piety was appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilfenora and Kilmacduach, in the year 1784. He wrote an Essay on Rational Self Love, which was printed in Limerick, in one volume octavo, in the year 1770. This book has been much admired in England, France and Ireland, for its philosophical reasoning, for the philanthropy of the author's sentiments; but above all for his defence of christianity, against infidels and free thinkers. Dr. Nihell, is now employed in writing a work, which may be considered as an introduction to his brother's Life of Christ, the whole to compose one work, under the title of the History of the REDEMPTION of MAN, containing an account of the principal Events, Prophecies and Figures, relating to this subject, from the fall of Man to the birth of Christ. His brother's manuscript has only a few pages on the general state of human nature, before the birth of Christ; but as the necessity of Redemption, and the state of Mankind before this glorious event comprises a great variety of the most interesting matter; Dr. Nihell thinks it will be of general utility to dwell fully on that subject in a previous work. This he means to publish as soon as the state of his health will permit him to put the last hand to it.

DANIEL WEBB, is the son of Captain Daniel Webb, and brother to the present dean of Kilmore. He was born at Maidstown in the county of Limerick, and educated partly at the Diocesan

fan

fan school in Limerick, and partly at Middleton school. He soon distinguished himself by his critical taste in the fine arts; his writings bear evident marks of an original genius, and many traits of the sublime and beautiful. He wrote, 1. Remarks on the beauties of Poetry. 2. Observations on the correspondence between Poetry and Music, dedicated to the Duke of Grafton.

CHARLES JOHNSTON is the son of Thomas Johnston, esq; by Miss Sharpe, and was born about the year 1719, at Carrigogunnell in the county of Limerick. He was educated at the Diocesan school in Limerick, under the rev. Mr. Cashin, and the rev. Mr. Ingram; from thence he went to Trinity college, where having continued two years, he entered himself a student at the temple. But severe studies were ill suited to his gay disposition, and he quitted the gloomy walks of the temple, for the brighter ones of polite literature. His first essay was a version of the song of Solomon, which recommended him to Lord Littleton, who was always his warm friend and patron. His lordship gave Mr. Johnston an apartment in his house, until he was married to an amiable lady, with a good fortune, when he retired to a village near London, where he enjoys OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE.

MR. JOHNSTON has been greatly celebrated for his excellent productions, which hold the mirror up to nature, and exhibit several scenes of real life. He wrote, 1, Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea, in 4 vols. dedicated to the Right Hon. William Pitt. 2. The Reverie,  
or

or a flight to the Paradise of Fools, in 2 vols.  
 3. *Arfaces, Prince of Betlis*, in 2 vols. dedicated to Lord Camden. 4. *The Pilgrim, or a Picture of Life*, in 3 vols. with a number of miscellaneous and political pieces in the universal Magazine.

SYLVESTER O'HALLORAN, an eminent Surgeon and Man-midwife, as well as a celebrated Historian, was born in the North liberties of the city of Limerick, December 31, 1728, O. S. He studied physic and surgery in Paris and London; and it seems he made a rapid progress in his studies, as he published his first performance before he was twenty one years of age. This was a new Treatise on the Glaucoma and Cataract, printed in Dublin, in the year 1750, and frequently quoted with great respect by the celebrated professor Baron Haller, &c.

2. A CRITICAL Analysis of the new Operation for a Cataract. Dublin 1755.

3. A COMPLETE Treatise on Gangrene and Sphacelus, with a new method of Amputation. London and Limerick 1765.

4. *INSULA Sacra*, or the general utilities arising from some permanent foundation, for the preservation of our ancient annals, demonstrated, and the means pointed out. Limerick 1770.

5. AN Introduction to the study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland, &c. illustrated with four Copper Plates. Dublin 1772.

6. *IERNE defended*, or a candid refutation of such passages in the Rev. Dr. Leland's, and the Rev. Dr. Whitaker's Works, as seem to affect the authenticity and validity of ancient Irish

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History

History, in a letter to the Antiquarian Society. Dublin, 1774.

7. A GENERAL History of Ireland, from the earliest accounts, to the close of the twelfth Century, in two volumes, Royal Quarto. London, 1778.

8. A DISSERTATION ON the ancient Arms of Ireland, sent to the Royal Irish Academy.

BESIDES the above, Mr O'Halloran has written a Treatise on the Air, Philosophical and Medical, in two parts. Another on Diseases of the Head, to be speedily published; a Comedy and a Farce, not published, with several Essays, Medical, Historical, and Political in the Magazines, &c. in all which he not only appears skilful in his profession, but learned in the Irish language and ancient laws, and a warm advocate for the honour and interests of his native Country. He was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy in the year 1785; and soon after an Honorary Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Dublin.

JOSEPH IGNATIUS O'HALLORAN, D. D. and brother to the above, was born March 19th 1720, and educated at the school of the Rev. Mr. Cashin of this City. In 1736, he entered a pensioner at the Jesuits College in Bourdeaux; and was intended for the study of Physic. His early genius, his diligence and his abilities, soon drew the attention of these fathers; and they judged him an acquisition of too much consequence to their body, to omit any inducement to his embracing the monastic life. After sustaining his course of Philosophy with singular reputation; with the consent of his parents, he

he entered his noviciate in the order. He passed through all the degrees with an *Eclat* that did honour to the discernment of this Society. When appointed professor of Philosophy, he was the first that had courage and abilities to open the eyes of the University of Bourdeaux, with respect to the futility of the principles of Monsieur Des Cartes; and proved to demonstration the unerring principles of Sir Isaac Newton, adding all that could be collected from his own, and from the experiments of the most attentive observers of nature, in its support. These lessons dictated according to the laws of the University in Latin, he intended to publish, not in the Scholastic form in which they were delivered, but in a more pleasing dress; the plan of which was formed and the work considerably advanced; but other avocations of greater importance in his eyes, joined to an excessive diffidence, retarded the projected work. Some fugitive pieces—and pieces of merit—whilst professor of Rhetorick in the above university appeared; and were much applauded. After teaching Philosophy with distinction for several years, he was appointed to the CHAIR OF DIVINITY, in which he made no inconsiderable figure; until compelled by the revolutions of the Society, he returned to his native country, where he has distinguished himself as well by his zeal in instructing the ignorant, as by his talents in the pulpit. His Sermons alone when published, will, we presume be no small gratification to the friends of religion and morality. Some of his religious tracts have already been published.

PETER WOULFE was born at Tirecullane, near the city of Limerick, where he received his education. At the age of fifteen, he went to Madrid, where his brothers resided, and in the year 1747, visited Paris. Nature seemed to have formed him for the study of Chymistry; amusing himself when a boy, in making Phosphorus, collecting fossils, minerals &c. He was a contemporary with O'Halloran, who saw the turn of his genius, and advised him strongly, to put himself under the tuition of the celebrated Chymist, Rouelle. In 1752, he was invited to London, by the late Dr. Lucas, who knew his merit, and wanted his assistance, in a course of Chymistry, he was giving at Exeter-exchange, in the Strand. His superior abilities were soon noticed, and he was appointed Surgeon general at Guadaloupe.

ON his return from the West Indies, he was employed by Lord Bute, and others of the nobility, in enlarging and arranging their collections of natural curiosities. He thrice examined the principal mines in Germany and France, and is reputed the first chymist and naturalist in Europe. He was long since elected a member of the Royal Society, and was nominated by the president and council, to prosecute discoveries in natural history. In 1768, the society presented him with a gold medal, for his exertions in their service. We regret that such bright talents should be lost to his native country. How much more capable, and assuredly more zealous, would he be in discovering and exploring the long neglected mines of Ireland, than the superficial foreigners, who have been employed in this business.

B. T. DUNIC

B. T. DUHIG, was born in the county of Limerick, in the year 1752, and educated under the Rev. Archdeacon Monsell, at the Diocesan School of Limerick; where his early knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages distinguished him. From thence he went to Trinity college, afterwards to the Temple, and was called to the Irish bar in 1775. In 1785 he published a report of the proceedings in the court of King's bench, on the attachment of Mr. Reilly, high Sheriff of the county of Dublin. To this report Mr. Duhig has added a series of letters addressed to the Duke of Rutland, under the signature of William Russell. In these letters we know not which to admire most, the legal knowledge, the manly reasoning, the nervous language, or the real patriotism of the writer. He is an able advocate for the lives, liberty and property of his countrymen. With honest indignation he reprobates all arbitrary, star chamber doctrine. With the shield of truth, and the spirit of an Irishman, the force of his reasoning sends conviction to the mind; and may every degree of oppression, every stretch of arbitrary power, always meet such a good opponent.

WILLIAM BUTLER ODELL, A. B. was born at Mount Aylmer, in the county of Limerick. He was educated at Trinity College, and afterwards entered into holy orders. He published in 1783, an Essay in Octavo, called Thoughts on Party, and Parliamentary Reform; the style of which is good, the sentiments patriotic and manly. Besides this Mr. Odell has written several essays in verse, which have much poetical merit.

WALKER

WALKER JACKSON is a native of the county of Limerick and a good musician, who has composed a number of excellent pieces of music, which are much admired for their harmony and expression. The most favourite of Mr. Jackson's compositions are; Jackson's Morning Brush; the Turret; the Humours of Castle Jackson; Jackson's Ramble; Roving Blade; and the Cream of the Jest.

TIMOTHY COLLOPY a native of Limerick has rendered himself famous for historical and portrait painting. He has studied in Italy under the best masters. He has left two paintings to the Augustinian, and St. John's chapels in Limerick, which are worthy the notice of travellers, and contain some natural, animated figures, lively colouring, and good drapery.

WILLIAM PALMER was born in Limerick on the 18th November 1763. He received a classical education under Mr. John Carroll, and evinced an early taste for drawing and painting. He has studied in the London school, under that great master Sir Joshua Reynolds, who has borne testimony to his merit. A few years experience will render him a master of his profession, and an ornament to his country. He has got several medals, as premiums, from the Royal Academy of London, where his pictures have been deservedly admired at the publick exhibition.

ARCHDALL's

## No. XIV.

**A**RCHDALL's MONASTICON having been lately published, and being filled with useful and authentic information, occasions a necessary addenda to our account of the Religious Houses, not only in this Appendix, but in several parts of the following History of the County of Limerick.

In page 184, mention is made that the prior of the house for Canons Regular, had the first vote in the election of chief magistrate of Limerick. But it appears from an inquisition taken the 37th of Queen Elizabeth, that this right belonged to the head of the Augustinians, and that Stephen Sexton, who was seized in fee of this friary, died November 22, 1594; that whilst he lived, he had the first vote for mayor, bailiffs and all other officers; and on the day of election, had the seat in the court house next to the mayor, \* North and South Prior's land, belonged to this Friary. † The Augustinians have a chapel in Creagh-street for which see page 192.

In the year 1333. January 13. A liberate issued for the sum of thirty five marcs, for the payment of one year's pension to the Dominicans of Limerick, Dublin, Drogheda, Cork and Waterford. 1340. March 29. Gerald de Rochfort, a renowned knight died, and was interred in the famous Dominican convent in Limerick, for which see page 189. In the year 1344, John O'Grada, archbishop of Cashell was interred

\* Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 431.

† Inquisition taken Anno 37. Eliz.

interred in the same convent. \* In the year 1462, died James, son of John earl of Desmond. In an ancient calendar of the friars preachers of Limerick, it is recorded, that they were bound to say a yearly anniversary for the soul of the most noble Lord, James of Desmond, he being the second founder of this convent, and also for the souls of his parents, his successors and their wives. †

IN the year 1508, died M'Namara, the head of his sept, which ancient family were almost all interred in this convent; as was Thady, son of Dermot, head of the sept of O'Ryan, who died this year. David Browne, doctor of divinity in this convent, was sent by King Henry VIII. as his envoy to Italy on state affairs. Edmund was prior at the time of the general suppression, when he was seized of the site, church, steeple, dormitory, three chambers, a cemetery, fundry closes, containing an acre and half within the precincts, a garden of four acres without the walls of the convent, and thirty acres of arable and pasture land called Cortbrecke. The site &c. were valued at two shillings, and the garden and land at 5l. 2s. yearly. Monebrahir also belonged to this convent, and with Cortbrecke, fell into the hands of the Earl of Thomond. The former he granted to the corporation of Limerick, on condition of their keeping the causeway in constant repair, † and the latter was lately sold by the earl of Thomond's descendant to Edmond Henry Pery, esq.

January

\* Archdall's Monasticon, page 437. † *Ibid* page 428.

† Auditor General's Office. See also Archdall's Monasticon, page 428.

JANUARY 7th. and 35th of King Henry VIII. this convent with its appurtenances, were granted to James earl of Desmond, in capite, at the yearly rent of 5s. 2d. \* On his forfeiture, it is supposed they were granted to the earl of Thomond. Inquisition taken August 23, 1623, finds that James Gould, who died September 6, 1600, was seized of this convent, also of the castle, town and lands of Corbally, and one carucate of land, in free and common socage. † Corbally was granted to Colonel Ingoldsbey, who was one of Cromwell's officers.‡ At present the Dominican friars have a chapel in Fish-lane, for which, see page 197.

## IN

\* Auditor General's Office. See also Archdall's *Monasticon*, page 428.

† Lib. Inquist. post. mort. in Biblioth. honoratiss. W. Conynham.

‡ Thomasin, daughter to Sir Thos. Browns of Hospital, was married to Alexander Fitton, of Knockany in the county of Limerick, esq; and after his death to James Gould of Corbally, esq. By this second marriage was Mary, married to Sir George Ingoldsbey, by which alliance he got the lands of Corbally, near the Salmon-weir.

## No. XV.

**I**N the year 975, Brien Boru, King of Munster, at the head of twelve hundred Dalgais troops, assisted by Dornhnall, King of Ionmhuinein, recovered the island of Inniscattery from the Danes, by defeating Jomhar, the Norman, and his two sons Amhlaibh and Duibheheann; eight hundred of the Danes, with Mark, and his two sons, who fled thither for safety sometime before, were slain in this battle. \* The monument of St. Senan is still to be seen here, with the remains of eleven small churches and several cells. In the stone that closes the top of the altar window of the great church, is the head of the Saint, with his mitre, boldly executed, and but little defaced; an ancient round tower of 120 feet in height, and in complete repair, graces the scene. This beautiful island is remarkable for the resort of pilgrims on certain festivals. § See page 185, for a further account of this island.

\* Annal Munst. Act S. S. p. 542. § Smith's H. of Kerry p. 227.

## No. XVI.

The OATH taken by a FREEMAN of the CITY of LIMERICK.

**Y**OU shall swear to be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and lawful Successors, and to your power shall aid and assist the Mayor, Sheriffs and Citizens of the City of Limerick, for the time being, and to them shall be obedient and attendant, concerning such things as they shall lawfully and reasonably require you to do, you shall also well and truly observe, perform, fulfil and keep, all such orders and rules, as shall be made and established by the Common Council of this City for the good Government there, so far forth as you ought or shall be chargeable to do, and you shall not by colour of your freedom, directly or indirectly, or by equivocation or mental reservation, cover or bear out under you, any Foreigners or Strangers Goods or Merchandizes, but according to the best of your skill and knowledge, wit, cunning, and power, you shall uphold and maintain, all the liberties, franchises and customs, orders, and usages, of this City and Corporation.

So HELP YOU GOD.

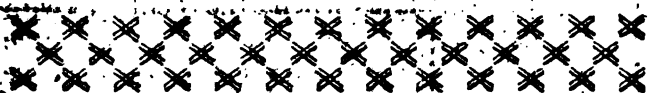


*Engraved for Ferrars History of Limerick. 1786.*

No V.



J. Duff J.



# OF THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

## CHAP. I.

### THE ANCIENT STATE THEREOF.

IN the preceding pages the Author has frequently touched on the military History of the County of Limerick, and has given a full account of the religious houses. He has brought into one view, and added to his own, the historic traits of various writers. This makes the history of a county or city desirable; for all the rays which are feebly dispersed in a general work, should here be concentrated. In compliance with the public wish, he has prefixed to this page a map of the county, and will attempt a description of it, hoping that some person of more leisure and ability, will be encouraged to write the general History. As the kingdom increases in commerce and wealth, the fine arts find friends and patrons. Industry will sooner or later banish sloth, luxury and extravagance.

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† Scale's map is the best he could find, if the Grand Jury of the County, following the laudable example of Louth, Kildare, Kerry and Clare, had got a large map, he would have had it reduced for this Work.

extravagance; and when the gentry, with manly pride, and laudable taste, will give views and descriptions of their seats, then we shall have good Histories of the Counties of Ireland.

PTOLEMY asserts, but we know not on what authority, that the county of Limerick was formerly inhabited by the Coriondi, other parts of Ireland by the Brigantes, Cauai, &c. || We know, however, that the entire kingdom was inhabited by the children of Milesius, and their followers, and that the Romans had very little knowledge of the different parts of the country they possessed. Having the ancient Irish histories for our authority, we can assert, that in the year of our Lord 125, OLIOL OLLUM, king of Munster, when dying, divided his kingdom between his two sons. To his elder, Eogan or Eugene, he left South Munster, to his younger son, Cormac Cas, he bequeathed North Munster; consequently, what we call the County of Limerick, formed a part of his dominions. The crown of Munster was also, by his will, to be enjoyed alternately by the issue of these two sons, which was strictly observed until the time of BRIEN BORU, monarch of Ireland, who was of the race of Cormac Cas.]

In the year 959, MAHON, the active and enterprising king of North Munster, with his brother Brien, were perpetually in arms against the Danes, constantly harrassing them; but, at the same time, never attacking them but where they had the advantage of situation; so that far from repeating their depredations on the public,

|| Dublin Magazine, for 1764. page 325.

† See the Introduction to Vallancy's Irish Grammar.

public, they durst not now venture from their strong holds, but in large bodies. Alarmed at the success of Mahon in this kind of partizan war, the Danes of Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, agreed to raise a body of men, to crush for ever this rising spirit. Three thousand picked men were raised for this purpose, commanded by Muiris, chief of the Danes of Limerick, under whom were four colonels of great military experience, and other officers of approved valour. Mahon's troops, in flying parties, constantly hovered round them, in their march from Cashell to Limerick, sometimes skirmishing in front, sometimes in the rear, or wherever they found them exposed! At length at Sulchoid, \* a noted pass, they attacked them with such spirit and impetuosity, and with such visible advantage, that the front ranks fell in upon the center, and all was soon in confusion. In vain did their chiefs exert all their courage and skill, and oppose themselves to the greatest dangers to reanimate the troops. Two thousand of them were cut to pieces on the spot, with their general and principal officers, and the remainder fled towards Limerick, whither they were so closely and eagerly pursued, that the victors entered the town with them, putting to the sword all opponents, breaking down the walls in several places, and setting fire to all the gates of the city.

THE Eugenians, who had so long governed Munster, but particularly Mxolmuadh, the son of Brain, could not bear to see Mahon so strongly rivetted in the throne of that province.

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\* This place still bears the name, and is situated near Castle Lloyd in the County of Limerick.

He leagued with the common enemy, but Mahon defeated their whole combined forces in two different battles. Maolmuadh, despairing to succeed by open force, had recourse to treachery. The bishop of Cork, and other clergy of Munster, interposing their good offices, it was agreed that both princes should meet, with a few friends on each side, in order to settle their differences amicably. The house of O'Donovan, chief of Carbre-Aobhdhda or Kenry, in the county of Limerick, was the appointed place of meeting; and thither Mahon repaired with only twelve noblemen and their suite in his train. In the interim Maolmuadh tampered with O'Donovan, and he was base enough to promise to secure the body of his prince. The son of Brain, attended with a strong party of horse, at some distance, and the gallant Mahon was carried off to the country of Cork, and basely murdered at a place called Leacht-Mathuin, near Macroom, in that county.

BRIEN BORU, the son of Cineid, succeeded his brother in the crown of North Munster, in the year 965; and, after securing internal peace and good order, his next objects were to be revenged on the betrayer and the murderer of his brother. O'Donovan was too well acquainted with the spirit and resolution of Brien, not to apprehend every thing from him, and therefore took into his pay, besides his own troops, fifteen hundred heavy-armed Danes, commanded by Avlavus, a foldier of great experience. Brien, as was expected, in the spring of the year 966, entered his territories in Kenry, and was opposed by the combined forces. A battle was

|| O'Halloran's History of Ireland, vol. 2. page 233.

was fought with such fury and obstinacy, that not only O'Donovan and Avlavus, but their entire party fell by the sword! Brien then sent an herald to Maolmuadh, denouncing war against him, and acquainting him that he would invade his territories early the next year. Such was the established custom of those days.

At the head of an army, more respectable for courage and discipline than for numbers, Brien enters into action. Maolmuadh besides his provincials, had collected a large body of Danes, and by mutual consent a battle was fought a Beallach-Lachta, in which Brien was again victorious. In this bloody engagement, which happened in the year 967, Morrough, eldest son of Brien, by More, daughter to O'Hine, prince of Jobh-Fiacre Aidhne, in Connaught, made his first campaign, and though but thirteen years old, engaged hand to hand with Maolmuadh, and slew this murderer of his uncle! This victory was doubly glorious for Brien; he avenged by it the blood of his brother, and secured to himself the crown of the two Munsters. \*

At this time it was customary for the kings of Munster to give annual presents to the territorial chiefs, who, in return, were to furnish their quotas of men and horses, when called for. The chief of Kenry in the county of Limerick claimed seven slaves, seven freemen, seven swords and seven cups. O'Ryan, chief of Owney, six shields, six swords richly mounted, six horses with gold bits and furniture. Mac Eneiry and O'Sheehan, chiefs of Conal Cabhra; or upper Connello, ten swords, ten shields, ten horses,

\* O'Halloran's History of Ireland, vol. 2, page 236.

horses, ten cups, and the honour of sitting at the king's table. O'Collins and O'Kinealy, chief of lower Connello, the same. O'Kerwick, the chief of Aine-Clíchail in the said county of Limerick, eight swords, eight horses, eight cups, two suits of armour and two cloaks. By these means, and a very considerable revenue, Brien could bring into the field at a short notice, twenty five thousand horse and five thousand foot.

THE inhabitants of North Munster, or territories of Cormac Cas, were called the Dalgais, and were remarkable for being the best foldiers in Ireland. They always led the army to battle, and when retreating brought up the rere. Under their king BRIEN BORU, they signalized themselves at the battle of Clontarf, but particularly after the battle, when they were reduced to one thousand men, besides their wounded. † They were marching home under the command of Donough, the son of Brien, who with great bravery and conduct brought up the rere of his Dalgais troops, when Mac Giolla Padrig, king of Offory lay in wait to cut them off, with a body ten times more numerous than that

† The bodies of Brien Ború, king of Limerick or North Munster, and Murchad, his son, with the heads of Conaing, his nephew, and of Mothlan, prince of the Desies, who fell in the battle of Clontarf, were carried to Armagh, with great funeral pomp from the monastery of Swords. The king was interred on the north side of the great church, in a stone coffin by itself, and Murchad, and the head of Conaing, in another coffin on the south. The clergy were for twelve nights waking the corpses with reading of psalms and prayers, and chanting hymns for their souls; Brien's other son, Donough, returned to Kilmasham with great prey, sent a large treasure, with jewels and other offerings to the successors of St. Patrick and to the clergy of Armagh. *Annals of Innisfallen. See also Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 21.*

that of Donogh. But the Ossorians soon found that what the wounded and fatigued army wanted in numbers, was amply supplied by cool intrepidity; for when their general Donogh O'Brien, and his Dalgais soldiers saw that they must fight a fresh army of their own countrymen, whose lives and estates they were just come from securing, by their valour, and the bravery of their deceased princes and fellow soldiers, they resolved to sell their lives as dear as possible. The weak and wounded men, after stopping their wounds with moss, prevailed on their companions to fasten posts of wood deep in the ground, to each of which a wounded soldier was bound, while their hands were left at liberty to wield their swords, and annoy their assailants. This unusual preparation, of men so strangely devoting themselves to death, made such a deep impression on the enemy, that they could not be led on to the attack, notwithstanding all the efforts of their commanders, and Donogh made good his retreat to Limerick, with nine hundred of his brave men. Keating, in his History of Ireland, says, that this same Donogh O'Brien was king of Ireland for fifty-two years; that he kept the provincial kings in awe, and defeated several of them from time to time. §

WHEN the English got possession of the kingdom of Limerick, the county was parcelled out between the earls of Desmond, Kildare, de Burgo, and other English adventurers, and was afterwards included in the English pale. The castles dispersed in many places, some of them within half a mile of each other, are convin-

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§ See the Article O'Brien in Collier's Dictionary.

cing proofs of the hostile disposition of the inhabitants, especially since the landing of the English. The fertility of their ground made them part with it reluctantly, and nature seems to have seconded art in their fortifications, many of which are built on rocky eminences, like Carrigogunnell, or on dry spots surrounded by bogs and marshes.

THE martial genius of the ancient inhabitants appears conspicuous, from what has been related of the Dalgais soldiers. Their king Donald O'Brien, fought many successful battles with the English, and maintained his possessions until his death. Numbers of the natives of this county afterwards joined the Earl of Desmond, and long contended with Queen Elizabeth's forces, defending many castles which Desmond had in the county. Their attachment to their king, made them determine on opposing Cromwell, and suffer all the consequent evils attendant on the vanquished. Numbers of the innocent natives were at this time transplanted into Connaught, on account of the goodness of their lands, which were confiscated, and divided between the officers and soldiers of Cromwell's army.

WITHIN the present century, many of the natives of the county Limerick, by their bravery and wisdom, have been raised to the highest posts and employments in different countries in Europe, viz. general Blakeney, general Maffy, and general Gabbett in England, field marshal Lacy and general Browne in Russia, marshal Browne and general Maguire in Ger-

many.

many, general Lacy in Spain, and many others, who in the late wars, signalized themselves by their valour. Of these and the men of learning and genius, we have given a full account in our Appendix.

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388 THE HISTORY OF  
C H A P. II

OF THE ANCIENT FAMILIES AND CUSTOMS  
OF THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

**M**R. YOUNG mentions three races of people in Ireland, so distinct as to strike the least attentive traveller; these are the Spanish, which are found in Kerry, Limerick and Cork, tall and thin, but well made, a long visage, dark eyes, and long black hair. The time is not very remote, when the Spaniards had a settlement on the coast of Kerry. Valentia island received its name from them. The Scotch race is in the North, where are to be found the features and accent, which are supposed to mark that people; and in the county of Wexford, the Saxons have preserved their language to this day.

THE Milesians or descendants from the Spaniards are chiefly to be found in Connaught and Munster; a few considerable families, whose genealogy is undoubted, remain, but none of them with considerable possessions, except the O'Briens and Mr. O'Neil, whose ancestor enjoyed a property, which now forms six or seven of the greatest estates in the kingdom. \*

ABOUT the middle of the tenth century, Surnames were first introduced into this county, and in the eleventh were adopted throughout the kingdom. But when they came into general use, care was taken that they should not be arbitrarily assumed. Every family was obliged to add to their Christian name, that of some particular ancestor, renowned for piety or courage

\* Young's Tour, vol. 2. page 106.

courage. The Surname with the adjunct O, or Mac, was assumed only by the chief of the name. O'Brien, Mac Carthy, O'Neil, imported the chiefs of Thomond, Desmond or Tyrone, and they were addressed by no other title.

In the course of this work, we have endeavoured to give some family anecdotes, but it is extremely difficult to trace them to their original. Time which in historical matters, is often the mother of truth, serves as frequently to baffle the utmost diligence in genealogical enquiries. The science of heraldry was unknown until after the conquest. The expeditions made in the 12th century to the Holy Land, laid the first foundation of that useful science. Bodies of men from various countries, being assembled into one army, it became necessary for each commander to distinguish himself by a particular badge or device, that his troops might be encouraged to follow him on to victory, or in case of a defeat, to rally about his person. This was the original of bearing coats of arms, and it was still later, before family names came to be generally used in England and Ireland.

According to Bruodin's History, § the illustrious families of the county of Limerick, were O'Brien, de Burgo, Gerald, the Earl of Desmond, the Barons of Castle-Connell and Brittas, the Knights of the Vally and Clan Gibbon, || of whom the eldest was commonly called the white Knight; de Lacy, Fitzstephenson, Puroel, Mac Mahon, Kenedy, O'Hurley, Browne, Nath, Dondon,

§ Bruodin de Rebus Hibernicis, page 976.

|| There was a third Branch of this Family, called the Knights of Kerry now represented by Robert Fitzgerald, esq.

Dondon, de Wall, Clanchy, Burgate, Welsh, Heyn, Rawly, Herbert and Lysaght.

ACCORDING to Ortelius's map improved, and published about four years ago by the Dublin booksellers, the families who inhabited the northern parts of the county, or rather the vicinity of the city of Limerick, were the Harrolds, Arthurs, Roches, Stritches, Brownes, Creaghs. The southern parts were occupied by the O'Gradys, O'Quins, O'Hurllys, Macmahons, O'Briens, de Lacys, Fannings. The western parts by the Mac Sheehys, Whites, Aylmers, Moronys, Sarsfields, O'Gormans, \* Mac Encirys, Nashs, Fitzgeralds, Fitzgibbons, O'Hallinans, O'Scanlans.

JOHN, Lord of Ireland and son to King Henry II. by his charter made at Waterford, infeoffs Ranulph de Glanville, and Theobald Fitz Walter, of five cantreds and an half of land in the kingdom of Limerick or North Munster, viz. the borough of Kildalou, with the half cantred called Truoheked Meleth, wherein said borough is situated, and the cantreds of Elikarvel, Eliogardi, Evermund, Aros and Woedene, Woedene-occadelon and Woedene-oidernan, with the donations of parish churches, to be held by them and their heirs, by the service of 22 knights fees, and judgement or trial of water and iron, duel and combat; excepting the donation of bishopricks and abbeys, and the dignities which belong to the crown.† The former of these lands were Eliogerty, Ormond,

Owny

\* The seat of Mac Enciry was in the barony of Connello, where we find the ruins of a large Monastery, and some other publick buildings, which evince the dignity and piety of that ancient family.

† Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormond, vol. 1. page xix.

Owny and Arra; the latter was Wotheneý or Woney, now Abingdon. And though the names are differently spelled, it is evident, this grant contained the same lands which were granted to Philip de Braosa, and were purchased from him. See page 18.

THE above mentioned Theobald, who was the head of the Ormond family, founded the abbey of Wotheneý or Abingdon, in 1205; he hastened from England to finish it, and died the year following, the 7th of King John. He was buried in this abbey, at Abingdon in the county of Limerick, which was not the only religious house of his foundation, for in the year 1200, he founded and endowed the priory or hospital of St. John the Baptist near Nenagh, for the maintenance of Augustine Canons, and the sick who served God there. \* It appears from Carte's Life of Ormond, that Theobald Fitz Walter and Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, were descended from the same stock.†

IN the year 1565, Gerald, earl of Desmond,† on the death of his father, resorted to the power and attachment of his followers, to defend his claim to the succession, against a brother and competitor. He indulged his rude pride, was oppressive and assuming, imposed the

\* See Carte's Life of Ormond, vol. 1. page xxi. † *Id.* p. 10.

† The Desmond family not only possessed the greatest extent of territory, but flourished longer in opulence and power, than any other chieftain of those rude times. We find Sir Nicholas Browne of Hospital, ancestor to Lord Kenmare, was married to Lady Eliza Fitzgerald, daughter to the above Gerald, the sixteenth earl of Desmond. See *Smith's History of Kerry*. From him was immediately descended several families of the Fitzgeralds; the Knights of Glin and Kerry, and the White Knight.

the Irish exactions on all those within the sphere of his authority, and was involved in various quarrels with the earl of Ormond. He claimed lands, liberties, and revenues possessed by the Earl, and relying on his strength, attempted to seize them by force of arms. Ormond collected his followers, and repelled the outrage; their petty war ended in Desmond's defeat, who was wounded and taken prisoner. As he was conveyed from the field, stretched on a bier, the Ormondians exclaimed, with a natural triumph, "Where is now the great Lord of Desmond?" he had spirit to reply—"Where, but in his proper place? still upon the necks of the Butlers."†

DESMOND possessed above five hundred and seventy thousand acres of land in Munster, great part of which lay in the county of Limerick. This proved an irresistible temptation to the chief governors and other English adventurers, to make, or to proclaim him a rebel, as the forfeiture of his estates would be the consequence of either.\* About a month before he was proclaimed a traitor, his countess had delivered up their only son, together with Patrick O'Haly, bishop of Mayo, and Cornelius O'Rourke, a Franciscan friar, both nobly descended, and who had fled to her for protection, to Sir William Drury, the Lord Justice, at Limerick, as hostages for her husband's loyalty. But when the earl attended Drury's summons to Kilmallock, with a well appointed company of horse and foot, he was committed to custody on bare suspicion, because

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† Leland's History of Ireland, vol. 2. p. 238.

\* Historical Review, page 14. See also Leland's History of Ireland, vol. 2. p. 302.

he refused or delayed to march his forces against his brother John, who was in arms against the Queen.

ON making solemn promises of fidelity, he obtained his liberty, retired from the camp, but refused to attend the lord deputy. He was therefore still considered as a favourer of the Spaniards and their cause. On this suspicion, Sir Nicholas Malby, after the battle of Monaster Nenai, † attacked his town of Rathkeal. The earl considered this as an unprovoked attack, which he was justified in repelling. Malby prepared to reduce his different castles in the county of Limerick, but Drury's death prevented him. Desmond was now summoned by Sir William Pelham, Drury's successor, but refused to comply. He was then ordered to deliver up Askeaton castle, as a further pledge of his loyalty, but his answer consisted of complaints of injuries. He was therefore declared a traitor, and his territories being made the seat of war, were exposed to all the ravages of a licentious army. In revenge he attacked and took the town of Youghall, cut off a party sent to its relief, and then first declared for the Roman Catholic cause. §

BUT whatever excesses Desmond committed after he was proclaimed, it is certain he sorely regretted them, as appears by his letter to the earl of Ormond, which is full of submission and repentance. † He saw his whole extent of territory ravaged, and depopulated without mercy, and, like an abject outlaw, was compelled to take shelter in the woods. He is said

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to

† See page 27 for an account of this battle.

§ Leland's History of Ireland, vol. 2. p. 259 to 277.

‡ Historical Review, page 16.

to have sworn that he would rather forsake his God, than forsake his men. In this dismal situation of the once great earl of Desmond, his countess fell on her knees before the lord deputy, and with tears petitioned, but in vain, that her husband should be received to mercy. His force was now too inconsiderable, and his possessions to be forfeited, were of too princely an extent, for the Queen's ministers to admit of pardon, or submission.\* The earl of Ormond represented his right to the lands lately possessed by Desmond, his mother being sole daughter and heiress to James, earl of Desmond, but it does not appear that justice was done him, or that he was recompensed for his services §

AFTER the death of the great earl of Desmond, which we have mentioned in page 29 his son James was, for political purposes sent to England, educated by the Queen, and entertained honourably in the tower. Persuaded that his presence in Ireland, would draw off the ancient followers of his house from the usurper, Fitz-Thomas, the Queen admitted him to her presence, saluted him by the title of earl of Desmond, and sent him into Munster, with a patent for his restoration to the honours of his family, which the lord president however was directed either to deliver or retain, according to the expediency of affairs and the services of the young lord. The lords of this province, who had been over-shadowed by the enormous greatness of the house of Desmond, rather dreaded than wished the advancement of  
lord

\* Leland's History of Ireland, page 279.

§ Carte's Life of Ormond, vol. 1. page lvii.

lord James. The English undertakers were alarmed at his appearance, conceiving that he might in time be restored to the inheritance as well as the honours of his father; and James himself, educated in a retired and refined course of life, was little qualified to captivate his boisterous countrymen, or to mix in the turbulence of faction and intrigue. His arrival however served to encrease the apprehensions of the disaffected. As an experiment of his influence, the president consented that he should make an excursion into the county of Limerick, accompanied by some persons of approved fidelity.

On his arrival at the town of Kilmallock he was received with unbounded acclamations of joy; the streets, doors, windows, and even roofs of all the houses were filled with exulting crowds, all pressing to behold the noble heir of an illustrious family, which they had been habituated to consider with delight and reverence: a strong guard of soldiers could not obtain a passage for him, or extricate him from their rude and tumultuous salutations. On the succeeding morning he prepared to attend divine service in the church. The same concourse swarmed about him; but every voice loudly and pathetically exclaimed against the execrable intention, and thundered in his ears the disgrace, danger, and impiety, of joining in the heretical worship. The young lord, who understood not their language, passed meekly on to his devotions; and at his return was execrated and insulted. The crowds, who waited only to vent their rage, at once dispersed

B b b 2

and

and left their chieftain unattended and unnoticed. \*

In the year 1602, Sir John Davis was appointed Attorney General of Ireland by King James I. In the course of his circuits, he visited every county in Ireland, and represents the air to be temperate, the soil fruitful, the harbours commodious, the lakes and ponds excelling any other in Europe, the bodies and minds of the people endued with extraordinary abilities of nature, † but extremely oppressed by the barbarous policy of the English.

The ancient inhabitants of the county Limerick were governed by the Brehon law; they made their own magistrates and officers; they pardoned and punished all malefactors; they made peace and war with their neighbours, without controul. They exercised this power, not only during the reign of Henry II. but afterwards, until the reign of Edward VI. And the commission whereby Henry made William Fitz Andelm, his Lieutenant of Ireland has this direction—"To the archbishops, bishops, kings, earls, barons, and all his faithful subjects of Ireland, Greeting." From whence it appears he gave the Irish lords, the title of kings. §

In the reign of Edward II. Maurice Fitz Thomas earl of Desmond began that wicked extortion, in the counties of Limerick and Kerry — of coigne and livery; that is, he and his army took man's meat, horse meat and money, at their pleasure, without any ticket

OR

\* See *Pacata Hibernia*, and *Leland's History*, vol. 2. page 389.

† Davis's *Historical Relations*, page 3. Folio Edition.

§ Davis's *Historical Relations*, page 6.

or satisfaction. In this barbarous manner was the war in Munster carried on, for many years. The Irish were greatly oppressed; they were not only accounted aliens, but enemies, entirely out of the protection of the law, and it was deemed no capital offence to kill them, as appears by the following record. At a general jail delivery held in Limerick, in the year 1310, before the Lord Justice Wogan; William, the son of Roger, was arraigned for killing Roger Cantillon; the prisoner, in his defence, pleaded, that Cantillon's name was O'Driscoll, that he was taken all his life for an Irishman, and the prisoner was acquitted by his jury. But if the party slain had been an Englishman, it had been adjudged felony.†

HARRY had it been for the kingdom, if the laws of England had been extended to the poorest individual, as they are at present. But the times were rude and unenlightened; this exaction of coigne and livery originated with the Irish Chiefs, who quartered their bannoughs of soldiers on the people. It was the most grievous oppression ever exercised in any nation. The plagues of Egypt were of short continuance, but this plague of Ireland lasted four hundred years. It made the land waste, and the people idle; for when the husbandman had laboured all the year, the soldier in one night consumed the fruits of his labour.—*LONGIQUE ERIT LABOR IRRITUS ANNI.* This was the first and chief cause of depopulation, and banishment of the better sort of subjects, of the idleness of the Irish nation; the reason the poor have preferred begging in foreign countries, to manuring

† Davis's Historical Relations, page 25.

manuring their fruitful land at home. And this idleness, with a constant dread of danger, made the Irish the most inquisitive after news, of any nation in the world.

THE earl of Desmond by means of this exaction, banished most of the freeholders out of the counties of Limerick and Kerry, taking for his own domains, and for his relations, what tracts of land he liked best. He raised his estate in those counties to immoderate greatness, and was the first peer of Ireland, who refused on the king's summons to come to parliament. He was the only peer of the realm ever put to death before this period; and the only nobleman of English extraction, who was utterly destroyed by the hand of justice. \*

THERE were two customs, *Fostering* and *Gossiping*, peculiar to this country, not known in any other nation; the remains of which are not quite abolished. The rich men sold or exchanged their children, and the poorer sort bought them. *Fostering* was considered a stronger alliance than blood, and was the cause of many strong combinations and factions. The English lords and freeholders banished their own followers by intolerable oppression, and by means of these customs, they became in one century, like the Irish, in their language, their dress, their manner of fighting, and all the customs of life.† As for oppression, extortion, and other trespasses, the weaker never had any remedy against the stronger; therefore no man could enjoy his life, his wife, his lands or goods in safety, if a greater man had an inclination to take them.

BY

\* Davis's Historical Relations, page 44. † *Id.* 9.

By the Irish custom of Tanistry, the chieftain of every country held his estate only for life; his son did not succeed him; his Tanist or successor was elective, and often purchased the election with a strong hand. By the custom of Gavel-kind, the smaller estates were divided between all the male children, whether legitimate or bastards. From hence it appears, though the Irish were lovers of music, poetry, and all kinds of learning, and possessed a land abounding with every thing necessary for the life of man; yet, strange to tell, they never built any houses of brick or stone—the religious houses excepted—before the reign of Henry II\*. Neither did they plant orchards or gardens, or improve their lands, for who would plant or build on the land, which he knew not who should possess after his death. But the scene is changed, Ireland feels the happy effects of order and good government; she participates in the mild operation of the best constitution in the world; and while other states and kingdoms are going to decay, the nineteenth century will give to Ireland an unrestrained commerce, with all the elegancies of refined life.

\* Davis's Historical Relations, page 374

# 400 THE HISTORY OF C H A P. III.

## Of the EXTENT and SOIL

### OF THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

**T**HE extent of the different counties in Ireland having been often disputed, we think it necessary to insert a comparative view of the thirty two counties, placing the largest first, by which it appears, Cork is by far the largest, and that Limerick is the tenth largest county in Ireland, and contains 375,320 Acres.

| COUNTIES.         | IRISH PLANT. | PARISHES. |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
|                   | ACRES.       |           |
| 1 Cork,           | 991010       | 232       |
| 2 Galway,         | 775525       | 136       |
| 3 Mayo,           | 724640       | 78        |
| 4 Kerry,          | 636905       | 184       |
| 5 Donegal,        | 630157       | 40        |
| 6 Tipperary,      | 599500       | 147       |
| 7 Clare,          | 428187       | 76        |
| 8 Tyrone,         | 387175       | 30        |
| 9 Antrim,         | 383020       | 56        |
| 10 LIMERICK,      | 375320       | 130       |
| 11 Down,          | 344658       | 72        |
| 12 Meath,         | 326480       | 139       |
| 13 Roscommon,     | 324370       | 59        |
| 14 Wexford,       | 315396       | 109       |
| 15 Kilkenny,      | 287650       | 96        |
| 16 Cavan,         | 274800       | 37        |
| 17 Waterford,     | 259010       | 71        |
| 18 King's County, | 257510       | 56        |
| 19 Wicklow,       | 252410       | 54        |
| 20 Derry,         | 251510       | 38        |

21 Westmeath,

| COUNTIES          | IRISH PLAN. | PARTISHES. |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|
|                   | Acres.      |            |
| 21 Westmeath,     | 249943      | - 62       |
| 22 Sligo, -       | 241550      | - 41       |
| 23 Queen's County | 238415      | - - 39     |
| 24 Kildare, - -   | 228590      | - - 100    |
| 25 Fermanagh, -   | 224857      | - 19       |
| 26 Leitrim, -     | 206830      | - - 21     |
| 27 Armagh, -      | 170620      | - - 49     |
| 28 Monaghan,      | 170090      | - - 24     |
| 29 Longford,      | 134700      | - - 24     |
| 30 Dublin, -      | 123784      | - - 87     |
| 31 Carlow, -      | 116900      | - 42       |
| 32 Louth, -       | 111180      | - - 50     |

Total A. in Ireland 11,042,642 Parishes 2293

THE county of Limerick according to Drury's map lies between the 52d and 53d degrees of North latitude, and on the 9th degree of West longitude from London. Bounded on the south by the county of Cork, on the north by the river Shannon, on the west by the county of Kerry, on the east by the county of Tipperary. In length from the eastern part of the barony of Coonagh to Abbyfeal forty miles, and from Limerick to Cloghnetifoy twenty miles. Being exposed to the winds from the Western ocean, and mostly low ground, the air is rather moist than dry, yet very healthful to the natives; in the first part of this History we have given many instances of the longevity of the inhabitants.

THE county sends six members to Parliament, viz. two for the county, two for Aikeaton, two for Kilmallock. The baronies are Owney,  
C c c Coonagh,

Coonagh, Clanwilliam, Small County, Cothma, Cothlea, Upper and Lower Conello, Kenry and Pobble Brien. Limerick and Kilmallock enjoy many privileges, by virtue of their ancient charters. There are about fifty six church livings in the county, for a particular account of which, and their patrons, see page 161. The incumbents of these livings have the care of one hundred and thirty parishes; the ruins of many ancient churches and chapelries are still extant,

SPEAKING of the number of parishes and ancient churches; former writers have asserted, that instead of the human race, the country is over-run with fat bullocks, and dairy cows; but this does not seem to be the case with the county of Limerick, which contains twenty one thousand houses, and upwards of two hundred thousand inhabitants. Land having much increased in value, the gentry are numerous, opulent and hospitable. Mr. Young, an intelligent writer, who made a tour through Ireland in 1778, says, that between 1740 and 1750, there were only four carriages in and about Limerick, the bishop's, the dean's, a clergyman's, and a country gentleman's, now there are in the city and liberties eighty three four wheeled carriages; in Limerick district one hundred and eighty three four wheeled carriages, one hundred and fifteen two wheeled.

THERE are several English and Irish noblemen &c. who possess estates in the county of Limerick, but, alas! they never see the soil that yields them bread, or ask how fares the tenantry and peasantry, who contribute to their luxurious ease. The spirit of the legislature

nature will sooner or later lay a tax on these men. † The only nobleman who resides in the county is the right hon. Sir Robert Tilson Deane, Lord Baron Muskerry, who has a liberal mind, and a generous heart. His lordship has improved Springfield with taste and elegance, and to an unconfined hospitality, adds a politeness and affability, not to be found in courts. His lordship is Governor and Custos Rotulorum of the county. \*

SPRINGFIELD castle the seat of the right hon. Lord Muskerry, situate in the west part of this county, barony of Upper Connello, with the adjoining manors, belonged to a younger branch of the Desmond family. Tradition has handed down an anecdote of one of the Chieftains of this house, which strongly marks the savage ferocity of those times. Having married his daughter to a gentleman of distinction, he took them to reside with him at this castle, but the unfortunate youth by some means incurred the resentment of the inhuman father. One night, while the unsuspecting pair were locked in the arms of sleep, Desmond commanded some of his Retainers, ever ready to execute the lawless orders of their imperious Lord, to take his son-in-law out of bed and hang him on the next tree. Inured as they were to scenes of rapine and slaughter, the sight of

C c c 2. the

† The Rents annually sent out of Ireland to Absentees amount to 732 000. See Young's Tour, vol. 2. page 84.

\* The Right Hon. Lord Muskerry married in 1775. Ann Fitzmaurice, sole Heiress of her grand father, John Fitzmaurice of Springfield, in the county of Limerick, esq; by whom his Lordship has issue; 1. The Hon. Robert Fitzmaurice Deane; born in May 1776; 2. The Hon. John Thomas Fitzmaurice Deane, born in September 1777. Further particulars of his Lordship's family may be seen in the Peerage of Ireland.

the innocent couple folded in each others arms, excited even in the bosom of cruelty, sentiments of pity and remorse. They retired without effecting their purpose, and endeavoured to dissuade their relentless master, from his barbarous design. In vain they implored him to shew some degree of compassion for the husband of his daughter. In a rage he sternly commanded them to obey on pain of a similar fate; they were reluctantly compelled to tear the unhappy youth from the arms of his distracted wife, and glut the eyes of the brutal savage with the dying agonies of his expiring son.

RENTS were at the highest in 1765, but have fallen since ten shillings an acre, near Limerick. This has prevented any emigrations for several years past, which, indeed never prevailed much in the county or city of Limerick. When the landlord resides on his estate, and many there are in this county, who live in their mansion houses with respected dignity;—when they encourage the industrious natives, they are paid with gratitude, and looked up to as friends and protectors.† The freeholders possess an honest pride, a manly spirit of independence, of which they gave a strong proof at the election in 1783, when the hon. Hugh Masséy, and Sir Henry Hartstonge, Bart. rode triumphant over the field.

THE

† “ When such a landlord walks to the village, the labourer suspends his work, the husbandman stops his plough, and the children forgetting their little occupations, run and embrace his feet. Joy is painted on their faces; their eyes, fixed on their master, follow him whithersoever he walks, and when he goes out of sight, they raise their hands to heaven, bless him and return to their labour. “ See Dr. Johnson’s character of the Beneficent Man.”

The air of the county Limerick is pure and wholesome. The rich lands are chiefly found in the barony of small county, which is rich; Coonagh, Coshlea and Clanwilliam have a good share. The rich ground reaches from Charleville, at the foot of the mountains, to Tipperary, by Kilsennan, a line of twenty five miles, and across from Ardpatrick to within four miles of Limerick. Bruff, Kilmallock and Hospital have very good land about them, the quantity in the whole about one hundred thousand acres. It is in general under bullocks, with some tillage scattered about, to the amount probably of a fifteenth of the whole; the average rents thirty shillings per acre. † Except the neighbourhood of the city, where land lets from two pounds to five per acre.

Besides the rich grazing, the county has a light lime stone for sheep and cows at fifteen to twenty shillings; Some clays, furze and fern from ten to twenty shillings; also mountain at one shilling, and fifteen miles of corcasses on the Shannon, two or three miles broad. Average of the whole county twenty shillings per acre; Tipperary eighteen shillings. Mr. Young says, on the whole, the soil is the richest he ever saw, and applicable to every wished for purpose of life. If properly managed, it will yield any thing the three kingdoms can produce, and is famous for good cyder. It will fatten the largest bullock, and do equally well for sheep, tillage, turnips, wheat, in a word for every crop and circumstance of profitable husbandry, &c. T. &c.

† Young's Tour, vol. 2. p. 143. But the price of beef baying since decreased, and that of corn increased, the quantity of tillage is supposed to be now much greater.

§ Young's Tour, vol. 2. p. 144.

The soil of the corcaffes is a kind of yellow and blue clay, of which they make bricks, but there is a surface of blue mold. The grafs of them is applied to fatten bullocks, from seven to eight hundred weight each, an acre fats one, and gives some winter and spring food for sheep. The system of the stock farmers in general is dairying, but upon the best lands they fatten bullocks, cows being only kept on lands which they think will not do for bullocks. The cows are all let, and paid for principally by butter, one hundred weight to a cow and twenty shillings horn money. The dairyman's privilege is a cabbin, a garden of an acre, and the grafs of a cow or horse to every twenty cows, and may rear half the calves, and keep them until November or Christmas.

To shew the rise of land, a gentleman told Mr. Young, his grandfather had let four hundred acres in 1676 at 4s. 6d. per acre, and was thought a very dear bargain, as the tenant offered a score of sheep and two goats to be off; the land now lets at thirty shillings per acre. Great quantities of flax are sown by all the poor and little farmers, which are spun in the country, and much bandle cloth made of it. This and pigs, of which they keep great numbers, are two articles of profit with the poor, yet they are badly served in this rich tract of country. The price they pay is very great, from four to five pounds an acre, with a cabbin, for the grafs of a cow forty to forty five shillings. A cabbin, an acre of land at forty shillings, and the grafs of two cows, the recompence of the year's labour; but in some places are paid by an acre of grafs for potatoes at five pounds.

pounds. Those who do not get milk to their potatoes, eat mustard with them, raising the seed for the purpose. The population of the country increases exceedingly, but mostly in the higher lands. §

In order to better ascertain the value of land in the county of Limerick, we shall compare it with the other counties in Ireland, of which the following table shews the average price per acre, and the rental of each county. From hence it will appear, that the rental of the county of Limerick is the most valuable in the kingdom, except Tipperary. It will also shew that it contains the best and most profitable ground, except Dublin, Louth and Meath, which may be attributed to their being so near the capital, where every thing bears a high price.

| COUNTIES.       | AVERAGE<br>PER ACRE |    |    | TOTAL RENTAL.<br>OF THE COUNTY. |
|-----------------|---------------------|----|----|---------------------------------|
|                 | l.                  | s. | d. | £.                              |
| Dublin,         | 1                   | 11 | 6  | 194,959                         |
| Meath,          | 1                   | 1  | 2  | 315,524                         |
| Louth,          | 1                   | 1  | 0  | 116,739                         |
| LIMERICK,       | 16                  | 10 |    | 315,893                         |
| Tipperary,      | 16                  | 6  |    | 494,587                         |
| Kilkenny,       | 16                  | 0  |    | 230,119                         |
| Carlow,         | 15                  | 0  |    | 87,675                          |
| Wexford,        | 15                  | 0  |    | 236,547                         |
| Wicklow,        | 15                  | 0  |    | 189,307                         |
| Kildare,        | 14                  | 6  |    | 165,727                         |
| Queen's County, | 13                  | 0  |    | 154,968                         |
| King's County,  | 12                  | 9  |    | 164,161                         |
| Sligo,          | 12                  | 0  |    | 144,930                         |

Roscommon,

§ Young's Tour, vol. 2., p. 148.

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|            | s. | d. | £.      |
|------------|----|----|---------|
| Roocommon, | 11 | 0  | 170,294 |
| Armagh,    | 11 | 0  | 119,434 |
| Monaghan,  | 11 | 0  | 93,549  |
| Down,      | 10 | 0  | 221,184 |
| Longford,  | 10 | 0  | 87,356  |
| Fermanagh, | 8  | 5  | 94,603  |
| Galway,    | 8  | 1  | 313,440 |
| Mayo,      | 8  | 0  | 289,856 |
| Westmeath, | 7  | 0  | 87,480  |
| Cavan,     | 6  | 9  | 92,745  |
| Waterford, | 5  | 11 | 76,622  |
| Tyrone,    | 5  | 6  | 106,747 |
| Cork,      | 5  | 2  | 256,000 |
| Antrim,    | 5  | 1  | 124,481 |
| Clare,     | 5  | 0  | 107,046 |
| Derry,     | 4  | 3  | 69,164  |
| Kerry,     | 2  | 10 | 90,226  |
| Leitrim,   | 2  | 5  | 24,990  |
| Donegal,   | 1  | 6  | 47,260  |

THE cultivated land of the whole kingdom amounts to near six millions sterling; which is not half the extent of the kingdom. § The average rent of the landlord in England is 14s. 2d. in Ireland it is 9s. 10d. and allowing for the difference of measure and money, the proportion is exactly thirty-five to twenty. The soil of Ireland is better than that of England, but it would take five pounds per acre, or eighty-eight millions to improve Ireland equal to England; and it would take twenty millions more, or twenty shillings per acre, in the hands of the farmer to stock the ground. This is the reason of the great inferiority of the rent of

§ Young's Tour, Vol. 2, Rents, page 10.

of Ireland; the English farmer takes the land naturally fertile, and improved by great national wealth, but the Irishman finds nothing he can afford to pay rent for, but what the bounty of God has given, unassisted by wealth or industry. The second point is of equal consequence,—when the land is to be let, the rent it will bring must depend on the capability of the tenant to make it productive; if they have but half the necessary capital, how can they pay a rent equal to England, in which a variety of causes have long directed a current of wealth into the farmer's purse.

COMMERCE, which naturally arises from agriculture, returns to it by its bent, and its circulation. Thus it is that the rivers return to the sea, which has produced them, by the exhalations of its waters into vapours, and by the fall of those vapours into waters. The flow of gold brought by the circulation and consumption of the fruits of the earth, returns at length, into the fields, there to produce all the necessities of life, and the materials of commerce. If the lands be not cultivated, all commerce is precarious; because it is deprived of its original supplies, which are the productions of nature. Nations that are only maritime, or commercial, enjoy it is true, the fruits of commerce, but the tree of it belongs to those people who cultivate it. Agriculture is therefore the first and real opulence of a state.

In the beginning of the present century, the late Lord Southwell, brought over a number of German protestants, and settled them at Court-matress in the county of Limerick. But however dissatisfied the Irish might have been

D d d

with

with the revolution, however unfriendly to the English in those barbarous times; they are now reconciled to the British government, and foreigners are no longer invited to our fertile country. The mistaken, narrow policy of oppressing a numerous, useful, and loyal body of men, is happily abolished. Roman catholics can now take long leases, and not be in dread of penal laws. Where the proprietor of the land, with a benevolent and feeling heart, has encouraged the natives, many of them have proved faithful, honest and industrious. Human nature has a mixture of depravity, and there are specks to be found in the character of every nation, but we trust, as few in that of the Irish, as any other. It is indeed, no wonder that the poor Irish should complain, when the land is often let in large parcels to monopolizers and jobbers, who rack the yeomen and peasants, scarcely leaving them the means to prolong a wretched existence.

IN the North, where the linen manufacture has spread, the farms are so small, that ten acres in the occupation of one person is a large one, five or six will be found a good farm, and all the agriculture of the country so entirely subservient to the manufacture, that they no more deserve the name of farmers than the occupier of a mere cabbage garden. In Limerick, Tipperary, Clare, Meath and Waterford, there are to be found the greatest graziers and cow-keepers perhaps in the world, some who rent and occupy from 3000l. to 10,000l. a year: these of course are men of property, and are the only occupiers in the kingdom, who have any considerable substance. The effects are not  
so

so beneficial as might be expected. Rich graziers in England, who have a little tillage, usually manage it well, and are in other respects attentive to various improvements, though it must be confessed not in the same proportion with great arable farmers; but in Ireland these men are as errant slovens as the most beggarly cottiers.

THE rich lands of Limerick are in respect of fences, drains, buildings, weeds, &c. in as waste a state as the mountains of Kerry; the fertility of nature is so little seconded, that few tracts yield less pleasure to the spectator. From what I observed, I attributed this to the idleness and dissipation so general in Ireland. The graziers are too apt to attend to their claret as much as their bullocks, live expensively, and being enabled, from the nature of their business, to pass nine-tenths of the year without any exertion of industry, contract such a habit of ease, that works of improvement would be mortifying to their sloth. §

THE Palatines have several other villages in the county, and have intermarried with the natives. They generally have freehold leases for three lives, and are not cottiers to any farmer; the labour of the natives is commonly balanced with rent, the palatines are paid for their work in money. Their customs differ from the Irish; they sometimes have their feeding land in common; they sow their potatoes with the plough in drills, and plough them out; one third of the dung does in this method. They plough without a driver, a boy has been known to drive four horses, and some ploughs have a

D d d 2. hopper,

§ Young's Tour vol. 2. page 21.

hopper, which sows the land: Their course of Crops is

1. Potatoes. 2. Wheat. 3. Wheat. 4. Oats.  
1. Potatoes. 2. Barley. 3. Wheat. 4. Oats.

In which management, they keep their land for several years.†

As potatoes have become the chief food of the lower classes of people; it may not be unentertaining to observe here, that they were first planted near Youghall, by Sir Walter Raleigh, on part of the estate which he afterwards sold to the earl of Cork.‡ It seems however, that no proper instructions were given to the person who cultivated it, for on the potatoes coming up and growing pretty high, he attempted to eat the apple, which he took to be the fruit of the plant, but finding it unpleasant, he considered his pains as lost, and utterly neglected it. At some distance of time, when they came to turn up the earth, they found the roots spread in great quantities, and from hence the whole kingdom was gradually furnished. Authors differ exceedingly as to the nature and the country from whence potatoes came. Mr. Switzer calls it *Sifarum Peruvianum*, i. e. the skirret of Peru. Doctor Hill affirms, in his History of Plants, that it is a *Solanum*; and a gentleman of great knowledge, learning and candour, for whose opinion we have the highest deference, thinks it a native of Mexico.†

THE Palatines preserve their language, but it is declining; they sleep between two beds, they

† Young's Tour, vol. 2. p. 138.

‡ Morrison's Itinerary, part 2. p. 5.

† Campbell's Political Survey of Britain, vol. 1. p. 246.

they appoint a burgomaster, to whom they appeal in all disputes. They are industrious men, and have leases from the proprietor of the land at a reasonable rent; they are consequently better fed and clothed than the generality of Irish peasants. Besides, their mode of husbandry, and crops are better than those of their neighbours. They have by degrees left off their four crout, and feed on potatoes, milk, butter, oaten and wheaten bread, some meat and fowls, of which they rear many. They keep their cows housed in winter, feeding them with hay and oaten straw; their houses are remarkably clean, to which they have stable, cow houses, a lodge for their plough, and neat kitchen gardens. The women are very industrious, and perform many things which the Irish women could never be prevailed on to do. Besides their domestic employments, and the care of their children, they reap the corn, plough the ground, and assist the men in every thing. In short the palatines have benefited the county by increasing tillage, and are a laborious, independent people, who are mostly employed on their own small farms.

CHAP.

THE county of Limerick is well watered by large and small rivers. The Shannon runs at the north side of the county, and fertilizes its banks, often over-running them like a lordly tyrant. The river Feal divides it from Kerry, for about ten miles; at Abbyfeal it takes its course through Kerry, and runs into the mouth of the Shannon. The river Deel rises in the barony of Orrery in the county of Cork, runs through Rathkeal, and discharges itself at Askeaton, into a broad part of the Shannon. The river Commoge waters a great part of the county, and joins the Maige three miles southward of Carafs. The Maige also rises in the barony of Orrery, runs through Bruree, Croom and Adare, and falls into the Shannon seven miles westward of Limerick. The ruins of Carrigogunel castle command an excellent view of the city and county of Limerick, the Shannon, and the Maige winding through fertile vallies. This castle was a place of strength and with Castle Connell, was dismantled and blown up at the siege of Limrick. §

A BRIDGE is now building over the Maige, on the road to Shannongrove, which will form a good

§ There was an house for Knights Templars at Carrigogunel, which in the year 1530, was the seat of Donogh O'Brien, Lord of Poble O'Brien. *Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum*, page 419.

a good communication between the city and Kerry. Newport and Abingdon rivers join the Mulkern or Mulcare, and running under Annacotty bridge, fall into the Shannon near Limerick. There are many smaller rivers, all which abound with the finest salmon, trout, pike, eels, &c.

THE Shannon, rising in the county of Leitrim, after running a few miles, diffuses itself so as to assume the name of Lough Allyn; issuing from thence, with a much fuller stream than it entered, after a progress of several miles, it again expands its waters so as to form Lough Eike, which, though of considerable length, is not very broad. Passing from thence, it forms another lake, called Lough Ree, fifteen miles long, and five broad. On its exit from this lough, it appears a large and beautiful river; till breaking forth again, between the counties of Tipperary and Clare, it forms Lough Derg, or Derke, eighteen miles long, and four broad. Leaving this, it rolls with a full and mighty stream for many miles, and falls at length into the sea, about fifty miles below Limerick\* at a place called Knock Patrick, with so vast a body of water, that this also has been stiled a lough, though it is now simply called the Shannon, or the water of Shannon, which Camden interprets Shan awn, the old river; but Baxter inclines rather to Seen aun, in the old British Synn avon, i. e. the slow river. The whole course of the river, is upwards of two hundred miles, and it is said to be seven miles broad at the mouth.||

THE

\* Seed's British Empire, fol. 143. Boat's Natural History of Ireland, chap. viii. † Camdeni Hibernia, p. 755.

THE river Shannon, all circumstances considered, is one of the finest in the British dominions, called by Spenser

*"The spacious Shenan spreading like a sea,"* not only on account of its rolling two hundred miles, but also of its great depth in most places, and the gentleness of its current, by which it might be made exceedingly serviceable to the improvement of the country, the communication of its inhabitants, and of consequence to the promoting inland trade through the greatest part of its long course.\* But the peculiar prerogative of the Shannon is its situation, running from north to south, and separating the province of Connaught from those of Leinster and Munster, and of consequence dividing the greatest part of Ireland, into what lies on the east, and what is situated on the west of that river, watering in its passage the valuable, though unimproved county of Leitrim, the plentiful shire of Roscommon, the fruitful county of Galway, and the pleasant county of Clare;† the small, but fine shire of Longford, King's County, and the fertile county of Westmeath, in Leinster; the populous county of Tipperary, the spacious shire of Limerick, and the rough but pleasant, county of Kerry, in Munster; visiting ten counties in its passage, and having on its banks at present (which I mention, that posterity may remark more easily succeeding improvements) the following

\* Political Survey of Great Britain, vol. i. p. 122, 123: Giraldi Cambrenf. Topograph. Hibernia, dist. ii. cap. 6. Camdeni Hibernia, p. 775.

† See the Article Shannon in Collier's Dictionary. Additions to the English Translation of Camden.

lowing remarkable places, viz. Leitrim, Jamestown, Lanesborough, Athlone, Clonsfert, Killoe, and the city of Limerick||; at full twenty leagues below which place, spreading gradually several miles in extent; so that some have considered this expansion as a lake, it at last joins its waters to the sea, being navigable all that way, for the largest vessels.

It may perhaps be doubtful whether, even in this country, where such communications are to be made with more ease than in most others, any canal could be so contrived as to connect its navigation with that of the northern counties†. But this is evident, that when the proposed communication shall be effected between the counties on both sides of this river and Dublin, and all the necessary improvements made of which the Shannon is capable, the western counties of Ireland will receive prodigious advantages, and the whole domestic trade of the island be rendered far easier, greater, and more advantageous, than it is at present§. This would afford such encouragement to the cultivation of those four counties in Connaught, that enjoy the benefit of this river, as could not fail of bringing them very speedily into a flourishing condition; as this again would undoubtedly operate in favour of the maritime counties, by supplying materials

E e e for

|| Ireland's Natural History, chap. viii. S. 1 Spencer's Fairy Queen, book iv. canto 11. stanza 41. Present State of Ireland, chap. xi.

† But we must also remember, that the communication by sea is so short and easy, between the northern and western parts of Ireland, that such a canal would be less necessary.

§ See what is hereafter said of the schemes of the legislature in Ireland on this head, and the measures they have taken, in order to carry these schemes into execution.

for foreign commerce, which would then become alike practicable and profitable; to which we may add, that the southern part of the island must be also greatly benefited, and new towns arise on both sides of that immense harbour, for in effect it is all an harbour, from the mouth of the Shannon up to the city of Limerick, in which, though there are many islands, yet there are few or no rocks, shoals, or other impediments, to that extensive navigation, which would necessarily arise from this country's being thus improved.\*

BUT notwithstanding the pleasing prospect before us, and that the county and city of Limerick has thriven very much during the last century, and increased a seventh part in the number of houses within these twenty-five years, yet the inland trade, and much more the foreign commerce of Limerick, is, at present, nothing comparable to what in succeeding times may be justly expected, from the excellence of its situation, and those eminent national improvements, which, in consequence of true principles of policy, sincerely embraced and steadily pursued, are now not barely proposed, but actually carrying on. For this being, at least, the commercial center of those two great and wealthy provinces, Munster and Connaught, and, with respect to the latter, lying very commodiously for carrying on an intercourse between it and the country to the south

\* Ireland's Natural History. chap. ii. S. 7. Earl of Orrery's State Letters, p. 147. Essay on the improvement of the trade of Ireland.

§ See what is already said, and also what follows, in regard to the State of agriculture, and the inland Navigation.

south of Dublin, there is no doubt to be made, as that large province is gradually, and in its turn, cultivated and improved, the trade and correspondence of Limerick must in virtue thereof prodigiously increase, and from thence, in process of time also, its foreign commerce, by the export of all those commodities and manufactures which the encouragement of industry, and the many good laws for the amendment of the roads in this part of the kingdom, and to this very city in particular, will certainly produce†. A circumstance the rather to be regarded, as the advantages that might be derived from this port were long ago foreseen†, though prevented by that series of intestine confusion, to which this island has been exposed; and reserved for our times, or at least in consequence of laws passed in our times, to be at length fully accomplished. A thing so much the more to be wished, as this would turn to abundantly greater benefit than the conquest of any district in Europe, or the acquisition of vast countries in remoter parts of the world.

To conclude this subject in so plain and perspicuous a manner, as that the reader may be fully convinced of the truth of all that we have advanced, we must observe, that almost from the æra of the English first settling in Ireland, they saw well enough the value of navigable rivers, the improving those that were, and the attempting to render navigable such as were not. In order to this, they procured several

E e e 2 good

† See the following Statutes, 5. Geo. II. cap. 22. 11 Geo. II. cap. 18. 15 Geo. II. cap. 11. 17. Geo. II. cap. 13. 25. Geo. II. cap. 15.

† Earl of Strafford's Letters, vol. i. p. 105. Earl of Orrery's State Letters, p. 84, 85.

good laws to be made; and there were, no doubt, seasons in which they endeavoured to carry these into execution. But, on the one hand, so long as they were conquerors only of different parts, and not masters of the whole, the natives had a counter interest, which induced them not only to neglect such improvements themselves, but to prevent them likewise as far as lay in their power, because the freedom of communication, and the penetrating easily into all parts of the country, was what they considered as directly opposite to the measures necessary for their own defence, and the support of that independence which they always affected.

ON the other hand, the wars that so frequently disturbed this island, and the many alterations which these occasioned, made the English themselves, during such scenes of confusion, lose sight of this advantage, or at least hindered them from prosecuting effectually the scheme that in more quiet times, they had formed for that purpose\*. But, whenever these seasons of tranquility returned, we find them constantly resuming such intentions; and as it sometimes happened that men of patriot dispositions, and who really wished well to the interests of the country and its inhabitants, were either intrusted with power, or acquired such a measure

|| Stat. xxv. Edw. III. Stat. iv. cap. 4. 45 Edw. III. cap. iii. 1. Hen. IV. cap. xii. 12 Edw. IV. cap. vii. S. 3. 28. Hen. VIII. cap. xxii. S. i. 2.

§ Consult, as to the customs and manners of the old Irish, Stanishurtt, Spenser, Camden, Moryson, O'Flaherty, Walsh, and Keating.

\* In the Civil Wars in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles I. the English Protestants were obliged to destroy some, and suspend all improvements.

measure of property as enabled them to carry these intentions, in some degree, into execution; here and there, at different times, so much was done in this matter as plainly settled the point, from the light of experience as well as reason; for, whenever this happened, the benefits that followed it were so sudden and so apparent, and the state of the countries, thus improved, so very different, when compared with others where it could not be effected, that the doctrine was alike confirmed by the success with which it was attended, and by the inconveniencies that evidently flowed from the want of it in other cases.

SUCH, however, were the mischievous effects of the untoward vicissitudes to which the affairs of this nation for a long series of years were exposed, that, after all the endeavours in the reigns of James and Charles the First, and the several like attempts after the restoration, in both which periods the advantages of Ireland were sometimes very attentively considered, so it fell out, that by an authentic account, taken almost at the close of the last century\*, all the seafaring people, including also such as were engaged in the inland navigation, fell short of four thousand five hundred, and we may say, with truth, not a little short of what are now employed in and about the single port of

† Such as the Sidneys, St. Johns, Boyles, Wandesfords, Careys, Bagnals, Tichbournes, and many more that might be mentioned.

† By the Lords Montjoy and Grandison, the Earls of Cork and Strafford, the Duke of Ormond, and the Earls of Essex and Orrery.

\* Captain South's Return of the Seafaring People in Ireland, A. D. 1697, in the Philosophical Transactions, No. cclxi. p. 519.

of Dublin. Such an amazing progress has been made in little more than half a century, since this island enjoyed uninterrupted tranquility, and the arts of peace and civil improvement have been cultivated by men of property, acquiring daily, from experience, more and more skill in both.

In the beginning of his late majesty's reign, this important point came to be expressly and maturely considered, in the place and by the persons who could alone command all the lights that are necessary to judge of it with propriety, and had at the same time the power of doing what ought to be done, to carry what, upon obtaining those lights, and judging of their utility, they thought reasonable, into execution†. In consequence of this, and, which was very natural, fixing their eyes first on the navigation of the Shannon, the legislature passed an act||, with a view to remove every impediment in the passage by that river between the town of Carrick Drumrusk, in the county of Leitrim, and the city of Limerick. In order to which they appointed certain commissioners or undertakers, who are named in the act, armed them with large powers, who were, at their own cost and charges, with all possible diligence, to prosecute this great and good design with effect, and, by the same law, enabled them to fix certain tolls and duties for the repayment of the expence, and for the support of

† This Act was grounded upon the Advantages that would immediately arise to so many different Counties, by rendering the Shannon navigable above Limerick.

|| Stat. ii. Geo. I. cap. 12 extremely full and plain in reference to the great Object, and no less tender, in many respects, of the Liberty of the Subject.

of the works, that for this purpose should be requisite. But, after all this was done, and, notwithstanding any unforeseen defects in the first law, were amended by subsequent acts\*, planned with great care and deliberation, and which manifested much zeal and public spirit, yet all this vigour and diligence proved ineffectual, and they saw at last, that with the best intentions possible, and with all the skill and pains that could be employed, private men, and private purses, though assisted and supported by the highest authority, were instruments altogether inadequate to an undertaking of this kind; which shews that things the most laudable in their nature, even when conducted by national wisdom, are not always with facility to be brought about§. It redounds, therefore, to the just and immortal honour of the Senate of Ireland, that they were not discouraged by these difficulties, or deterred by the repeated disappointments they met with, endeavouring to remove them, but from a full persuasion of the great importance and public utility of the scheme they had formed, and having a just confidence in their own power, persisted steadily in their efforts to bring it to that perfection which was originally proposed, and which the whole nation so earnestly desired to see accomplished||.

IT

\* Stat. viii. Geo: I. cap. 6 repealed by the succeeding Statutes, which, instead of undertakers, established a corporation.

§ It is not the plainness and general utility of a design, that contributes, always, to render it practicable, as appears by our laws in relation to wool, for regulating the militia, and in reference to draining the Fens.

|| As soon as the Law passed for removing the obstructions  
which

It was, however, by a concurrence of unlucky accidents, delayed for many years, and, after all, reserved for the present reign to see this excellent scheme put into a proper method, and thereby rendered as effectual towards national happiness, as the conception of it was an indubitable proof of true patriotism, and genuine public spirit. It is of the greater consequence for me to set this matter in a full light, because these repeated acts of the Irish legislature, are so many authentic testimonies of the truth of that doctrine which I have been labouring to maintain.† They saw, and were convinced of its public utility, and were from thence desirous of seeing it carried into practice; which they likewise knew must be within the compass of their own power, when properly applied. If they failed more than once in their efforts, this ought to be attributed to their having no precedent to follow, which is a circumstance that deserves to be regarded.‡ By their inflexible perseverance and constant inquiries, they drew from those very disappointments the necessary lights they originally wanted; and, by adhering to their first principle, but varying, as reason and experience taught them, from the primary plan, they gradually arrived at that perfection which they always had in view, and have not only accomplished

which prevented the navigation of the Shannon above Limerick, the eyes of the whole Nation were opened in regard to the general doctrine, and this produced an extension of the scheme.

† It is in this respect, that these Laws are to be considered, as so many attempts, to carry one great point of genuine policy as far as it will go.

‡ This is not spoken in regard to the scheme for improving the Shannon, but of the more extended plan which that design produced.

plished their point, and overcome all obstacles, but have likewise supplied that precedent to others which was wanting to themselves, and have established a model for the improvement of all countries, that nature has rendered capable of being improved in this respect, which will be of universal utility.\*

THE firing of the county of Limerick is chiefly turf, and the bogs are conveniently situated. At Loghill in the west of the county, there is a mine of coal or culm, which is worked successfully by Mr. Hodges, but is more used in kilns, than in houses. There are few lakes, except Loughgur, about nine miles southward of Limerick, which is a mile in circumference, surrounded by pleasant and fruitful hills. This lake is of a particular nature, and is said to answer the end of a barometer, indicating a change of weather. The water is generally very clear, but before a storm or foul weather, it appears of a yellowish or greenish colour, and a disagreeable smell proceeds from the wind which blows over it. On a corner of this lake stands a castle, which was one of the strong holds of the earl of Desmond, and formerly commanded the pass between Kilmallock and Limerick. There are two other small lakes near Croom and Kilmallock, but not remarkable.

DOCTOR Campbell, author of the Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland, travelled from Cork to Limerick, by Kilmallock and Bruff, but makes no mention of a druidical ruin near Loughgur, of which the following

F f f

account

\* Campbell's Political Survey of Britain vol. 1. p. 70.

† Dublin Magazine for 1764, page 328.

account is in Twiss's Tour, page 128. "1  
 " made an excursion of nine miles, on the  
 " road to Cork, to see three circles of stones,  
 " supposed to have been thus placed by the  
 " Druids. They are near a small lake, called  
 " Gur,\* the principal of which is about a hun-  
 " dred and fifty feet in diameter; consists of  
 " forty stones, of which the largest is thirteen  
 " feet long, six broad and four thick. These  
 " kinds of circles are to be met with in many  
 " parts of Ireland. Several are described and  
 " engraved in the LOUTHIANA, to which I refer.  
 " Near these, on a hill, is a small Cromlech."

On the 7th July 1697, near Kilmallock in the county of Limerick, a great noise was heard in the earth, like thunder, attended with whirlwinds. Soon after to the great terror of the spectators, a bog stretching north and south began to move, as well as the pasture land which lay on the side of it, and separated by a very large ditch, and a small hill in the middle of the bog sunk flat. The ground fluctuated like a wave, the pasture land rising very high, and rolling on with great violence, covered a meadow sixteen feet deep. In this motion, it drew after it a great part of the bog, into the place

\* This place is now called Lough-Gur, where a Friary was founded for Conventual Franciscans in the 13th century, by the family of Clangibbon. On the 4th of February 35th of Henry VIII. this friary, with three acres and a stang of arable land in Ballynebrahir, was granted for ever, in capite, at the yearly rent of 12d Irish money, to Robert Browne, to whom also was granted a Dominican House, which stood at Ballyniwillin, in the county of Limerick. James Gould died on the 8th September, in the year 1600, seized of the priory at Lough-Gur, and of one carucate of land, in free and common socage. *Auditor General's Office. See also Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 418.*

place where the pasture land had stood before, and the chasm spouted out water and noxious vapours, and continued so to do. Numbers of people went from all parts to see this surprizing phenomenon, the account of which was communicated by W. Molyneaux, esq. who had a farm joining the bog.

To view the county of Limerick from Ballyhaura mountain in the county of Cork, the sight untermiated by any mountain, is lost in one extensive, fruitful plain, and the mind contemplates on the little world, where thousands of busy mortals are employed, while the sun revolves over their heads. There are above fifty gentlemen's seats, and improvements in the county, to describe which would alone fill a volume. The hills are few, Knockgreany, Knocany, Knockiriny and Toryhill, are the principal and contain some of the most valuable land in the County.

THE mountains lie westward; the highest, called Knockpatrick, or St. Patrick's hill, affords a bold and extensive prospect of the sea, the river Shannon, and the adjacent country, most beautifully variegated with every thing necessary to form a good landscape. The editor writes for his absent countrymen; — Why, then should he suppress the feelings of his heart, and withhold from their early recollection, scenes which arrested the attention of a nobleman, when on his journey to the Eastern world! Scenes which produced the following excellent lines. Empires have suddenly risen to greatness, and who can pretend to say, but his lordship's prediction may yet be fulfilled.

F f f 2

——“ raptur'd

§ Boate's Natural History of Ireland, page 113.

"raptur'd I try the strain,  
 Great King of floods! to hail thy new born reign,  
 Which breaks from darkness like the rising day,  
 And gives the promise of Imperial sway!  
 Already commerce spreads her ample stores,  
 Pours Africk's riches on Ierne's shores  
 Brings either India's treasures to her view,  
 Brazilian gold, and silver of Peru!  
 Bids wondrous navies, on the billows ride,  
 Rolls the World's wealth, O SHANNON to thy tide!  
 SHANNON! adieu! † Tarbert's blest shade farewell,  
 Where all that's virtuous, all that's beautiful dwell,  
 Whether inspir'd by Clive's immortal name,  
 We tread the paths of military fame,  
 Or to Madras our wandering steps confine,  
 And blaze in diamonds of Golconda's mine!  
 Tarbert's lost pleasures still we shall deplore,  
 And find no joys like those of Shannon's shore!"

The liberties and franchises, or county of the city of Limerick extend several miles from the city. The county begins at Ballinecourt bridge, on the Caffle Connell road; at Ahane bridge, on the Abingdon road; at a Smith's forge near Ballineety, on the Cork road; at the hill near Friarstown, on the Kilpeacon road; at Barnakile bridge, near the four mile stone, on the Rathkeal road; at Clarina bridge, on the road to Askeaton, over the ferry. Within this line, freeholders have no votes for county members, although they have in St. Francis's abbey, which joins the city of Limerick.

† Tarbert is on the confines of the county Limerick, and the seat of Edward Leslie, esq.

C. H. A. P.

# LIMERICK 429

## CHAPTER V.

### OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

**A**BINGDON is a small town, seven miles eastward of Limerick. Its ancient name was Wethencia or Wothenev, famous for an abbey which stood there. § On the 26th of June 1537, the lord deputy Grey came to this abbey, where O'Mulrian, lord of the country, Ulick Bourke of Clarrickard, and Thybot Bourke M'William, made submissions and took the oaths of allegiance. John O'Mulrian was the last abbot. Queen Elizabeth in the 5th year of her reign granted this abbey for ever to Peter Walshe, in capite, with the following lands, at yearly rent of 57l. 2s. 3d—Castlane, Reanagh, Kilmevenach, Knocknegurtane, Rathreigh, Kappenocke, Kappecullen, Lisnellan and Anagh.

\*See page 189.

WHEN Leonard lord Grey quitted the government of Ireland, of which he was lord deputy, although his services were numerous, he was followed into England by some of his enemies, who got him imprisoned in the tower, by exhibiting against him several complaints, amongst which were the following.

“That he held secret correspondence with James

§ In this Abbey were buried in 1205, Theobald Fitz Walter the founder, and head of the Ormond and Butler family. And in 1299, Theobald V. Butler of Ireland. See Carte's life of Ormond, vol. i. p. xxvii.

\* Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, page 413.

“ James of Desmond, and went to visit him  
 “ in his tent, in his night gown, and forced  
 “ the abbot of Owny (Abingdon) to give him  
 “ forty pounds to preserve the abbey from  
 “ ruin. That he forced O'Brien to give him  
 “ thirty kine and hostages; that Ulick Burk,  
 “ a bastard, gave him an hundred marks to  
 “ have Ballinaclete castle, and to be made  
 “ Mac William. That the exploits at O'Brien's  
 “ bridge, &c. were in favour of O'Brien, a  
 “ rebel, Desmond's son-in-law, and to the  
 “ prejudice of Donough O'Brien, a good sub-  
 “ ject, and that he took a bribe of eighty kine  
 “ from Macnamara. That trusting Desmond,  
 “ and O'Brien, he hazarded the King's army in  
 “ a long and dangerous journey, wherein Des-  
 “ mond quarreled and deserted him, and  
 “ O'Brien sent but one man with a battle-axe  
 “ to guide him.”\*

ADARE is an ancient town, eight miles dis-  
 tant from Limerick, and has a good bridge  
 over the river Maige, which is navigable for  
 large boats. This town was famous for a  
 strong castle of the earl Desmond, and for a  
 number of religious houses. In the year 1581,  
 Colonel Zouch having subdued Desmond's  
 forces, disbanded a great part of the army, but  
 this was no sooner done, than lord Lix-  
 naw attacked the castle of Adare, which he  
 took, and put the garrison to the sword†.  
 Zouch incensed at this, marched against him  
 with four hundred men, and found the Irish  
 had retreated from Adare. He then advanced

to

\* Wynne's History of Ireland, vol. 2, p. 56.

† See page 193. — † Ware's Annals.

to Lisconnell, near which place he defeated seven hundred of lord Lixnaw's men, and took a great quantity of goods and cattle.

SOME large and very perfect ruins of the Trinitarian friary, still remain at Adare. The steeple resembles a castle, and is supported by a plain arch, with four diagonal ogives meeting in the centre, and stairs leading to the battlements. The nave and choir are small and plain without possessing any thing remarkable; in the rear are several other ruins; the entrance into the friary was by a low gate on the west side, which is still standing.\* See page 194 for a further account of this House.

THE Gray Friary in Adare, for which see page 193,—with its possessions, containing sixteen acres of land, a church, &c. three parks, a water mill and water course, with a fishing weir on the river Maige, were granted to Sir Henry Wallop, kt. the fourth of November, 37th of Queen Elizabeth, together with twenty acres, one small park, and one carve of land in the fields of Adare; two messuages, twelve acres, and half a carve of land in Castle Roberts, and a ruinous castle; three messuages, two cottages, twenty-four acres of arable land, a water mill and water course in Kilcoile, alias Kilcril; with the tythes of the rectories of Adare, Ballyfuitter, Choro, Cloghran, Twoth, Curragh, Killnage, Roer, Kilcrill, Ballyrobert, Ballyfanynge, and half of Ballygoell, all in this county and parish of Adare. All the possessions of the Trinitarians and Augustinians in Adare, were also granted to Sir Henry Wallop†.

BESIDES

\* Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, page 415. † *Id.* p. 417

BESIDES many remains of antiquity at Adare, which prove it to have been a place of consequence, the demesne of Wyndham Quin, esq. forms an excellent landscape, beautifully variegated with wood and water. The deer park is well stocked, and extensive, containing four hundred acres. The meadows sloping on each side of the river Maige, the abbies nodding their venerable heads over the silent stream, the extensive vistas of aged trees, the shaded walks,—where many a saint, and many a hero trod—present a most pleasing scene to a contemplative mind. There are some good pictures in Mr. Quin's house, particularly a fine painting of the Annunciation, by Dominicino, brought from Italy by his son.

ANY or KNOCKANY, is a small village twelve miles south east of Limerick; it is situated on a pleasant river in the barony of Small County, where a friary for Eremites, following the rule of St. Augustine, was founded in the reign of King Henry II. by John, the son of Robert, and sundry others. On the 23d of June, 31st of Queen Elizabeth, a lease was made to Edward Abbley, and John and Mary Abbley of this friary, for the term of forty years, at the annual rent of 47l. 7s. 6d.\* The ruins of this building are still visible. Here we find a noble castle on the river, and a smaller one in the village, both of which belonged to the Earls of Desmond.

ACCORDING to Mr. Archdall, whose authority is indisputable, the Preceptory for Knights Hospitallers, which is mentioned in page 188,

\* Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, page 417.

to have stood at Any, was situated at Hospiral. In the year 1339, the tythes of hay and corn of the church of Norton, were granted for twenty years to friar James Bluett. In 1349, another grant was made to Meyler, son of Hubert de Burgh, of entertainment for himself, during his life, and for a chamberlain, servant and two horses; and if he should be sick, a daily allowance to his chamber of three white, and one coarse loaf; three flaggons of the best ale and one of the second kind with a sufficiency from the kitchen. Queen Elizabeth granted this house and its possessions to Sir Valentine Browne, who erected a magnificent castle on the site of the same, which is now in ruins. The walls of the ancient church yet remain; and in a nich on the north side of the high altar is the tomb of a knight, in alto relievo, which is said to be the tomb of the founder Geffry de Mauriscis.\* Inquisition taken March 8th and 20th of Queen Elizabeth, finds the rectory of Bruff, appropriated to the Commendator of this house, was of the annual value of 20s.6

ARDPATRICK, is situated in the barony of Coshlea, nineteen miles south of Limerick. St. Patrick founded an Abbey here,† of which no historical account can be found, but the inquisition taken March 11th in the 32d year of Queen Elizabeth, finds, that the lands of Balingowsee, Ballecowfsynne, Ballynanyne and Balligertayne, containing forty acres of great measure, annual value, besides reprises, 6s. 8d. were parcel of the possessions of this abbey.

G g g

By

\* Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 423.

† Chief Remembrancer's Office:—† 7d — 11d.

By two inquisitions of the 11th August, 39th of Queen Elizabeth, it was found, that the hill named Ardpatrick, containing three acres of great measure, and making twenty one acres of small measure, was in former times granted to the\* Corbelhip, founded in the church of Ardpatrick, and that the rent of 6s, 8d. was payable annually thereout to the bishop of Limerick; that the said office had continued by succession, from time immemorial, in the sept of the Langanes, and that Maurice Langane, who in right thereof enjoyed the said lands, was at that time the possessor.†

ASKEATON; is an ancient borough town, sixteen miles westward from Limerick, seated near the river Shannon, on the influx of the river Deel; is famous for its castle, built by the earl of Desmond, and for one of the most beautiful and perfect abbies in Ireland, for an account of which, see the history of the Religious Houses. The abbey of Askeaton was of such consequence, that a provincial chapter of the order was held there in the year 1564.‡ On the 14th of October 1558, James Fitzgerald, earl of Desmond, and lord high Treasurer of Ireland, died at Askeaton.§ He left a son and heir, whose unhappy end, after he violated and betrayed his prince's trust,—may be seen in the history

\* Corbe, Corbah or Comhurba, was supposed by the learned Dr. Usher, to be the same with Chorepiscopus or Archpresbyter. The name of Comhurba, he observes, occurs frequently in the early Annals of Ireland. Thus the Comhurba of St. Patrick means the then archbishop of Armagh; and so the word is explained by Colgan in his Trias-Thaumaturga.

† Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, page 809. ‡ 12. p. 408.

§ Ware's *Annals*, page 146.

history of those times. In him the fair hopes of the Desmond family were wrecked as on a rock, and their vast estates confiscated to the crown. In 1573, having promised on oath to be faithful to the Queen, he was committed to the care of the mayor of Dublin; he kept his parole for a fortnight, and then requesting leave to go hunting, he made his escape to Askeaton. On which he was proclaimed a traitor, with a reward of a thousand pounds for taking him alive, and five hundred pounds for bringing in his head.\*

On the 18th of January 1580, the lord justice Sir William Pelham, arrived in Limerick, where he confined the bishop William Casey, and the chancellor of the diocese, on suspicion of holding a treasonable correspondence with the earl of Desmond.† On the 3d of April, Sir George Carew marched to attack the castle of Askeaton, which was extremely difficult of access; but the garrison retired in the night, leaving a train of gun powder, which blew up a part of the castle. Next day it was possessed by the English, and Desmond had not a castle left in Munster, having lost Adare, Ballyloghnane and Carrickfoyle, where his men were put to the sword. In 1642, lord Broghill sent two hundred men to Askeaton, which prevented the town from revolting.‡ The hon. Hugh Massy has a well improved seat near the town, called Ballynort.

## G g g 2

\* Ware's Annals, page 17. See also page 394.

† See the Annals, Anno 1579.

‡ Cox's History of Ireland, vol. 2. page 95.

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 REPRESENTATIVES in PARLIAMENT for the  
 Borough of ASKEATON, since the year 1613.

May 18, 1613. Anthony Stoughton, Esq;  
 Roger Rife, gent.

March 16, 1639. Maurice Williams, Esq;  
 George Crofton, Esq;

From hence until the year 1661, Askeaton  
 was not Represented.

May 8, 1661. Peter Pett, Esq;  
 Chichester House Richard Southwell, Esq;

May 7, 1689. John Bourke, Esq;  
 JAMES II. Edward Rice, Esq;

October 5, 1692. Robert Taylor, Esq;  
 John Odell, Esq;

August 27, 1695. George Evans, Esq;  
 Robert Taylor, Esq;  
 Chichester Phillips, succeeded  
 Taylor, deceased.

Sept. 21, 1703. Robert Taylor, Esq;  
 Chichester Phillips, Esq;

Nov. 20, 1713. Robert Taylor, Esq;  
 Philip Percival, Esq;

Nov. 12, 1715. John Bury, Esq;  
 1723. Edward Denny, Esq;  
 Berkely Taylor, Esq; suc-  
 ceeded Bury.

Nov.

- Nov. 4, 1727. Berkely Taylor, Esq;  
 1729. Edmond Taylor, Esq;  
 1747. William Taylor succeeded  
 Berkely Taylor.  
 1753. John Minchin Walcott, vice  
 William Taylor.  
 Edm. Malone, vice Walcott,  
 May 19, 1761. Joseph Hoare, Esq;  
 Sir James Gotter, Bart.  
 August 1, 1768. Joseph Hoare, Esq;  
 John Tunnadine, Esq;  
 June 11, 1776. Joseph Hoare, Esq;  
 Hon. Hugh Massy.  
 September 1783. Sir Joseph Hoare, Bart.  
 Richard Griffith, Esq;

BALLYNEGALL, is situated near Kilmallock; it was formerly a town of some note, and was built by the English. The family of Roche founded a monastery here for Dominican Friars in the 14th Century; and Queen Elizabeth, in her 39th year, granted the same (which in the patent is expressly called a Carmelite friary) with half a carucate of land belonging thereto, to the University of Dublin.\* Donough O'Dangare was the last prior of this house, and inquisition taken on Monday after the circumcision, 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, finds, that he was seized of this monastery, a church, a water mill and twelve acres of land of the annual value of 10s. 4d.†

## BRUREE

\* Auditor General's Office. See also Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, page 419, and page 809.

† Chief Remembrancer's Office.

BRUKEE, is a handsome town, situated fifteen miles S. W. of Limerick; has four yearly fairs, and a good bridge over the river Maige, which meanders through a most fertile and beautiful country, until it empties itself into the river Shannon. Bruree is remarkable for a well improved seat of James Langton, esq; and for the sessions held there by the Irish Bards, every half year, which, according to Mr. O'Halloran, were continued down to the year 1746. Every attempt to elucidate our ancient History, is highly laudable and interesting; in this light we must consider Mr. WALKER's ingenious and entertaining History of the Irish Bards, lately published in Dublin. Bruree is also famous for having given birth to a branch of Marshal Lacy's family; who have served on the continent, with so much honour to themselves, and advantage to the princes who employed them. See page 347.

CROOM is a small town, about twelve miles southwest of Limerick. It has four yearly fairs, and is remarkable for a castle founded by the O'Donovans. This castle was for many years the principal residence of a branch of the duke of Leinster's family, from whence the word CROM in his grace's motto is said to have been taken\*. See Rathkeal, for a further description of the mottos of the Irish chieftains.

ST. FRANCIS'S ABBEY, where the County Court-House stands, being a part of the County of Limerick—although it is joining the City walls—demands particular notice. King Henry VIII. in the twenty-ninth and thirty

\* Walker's Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards, Page 166.

thirty-fifth years of his reign, granted by letters patent unto Edmond Sexton, one of the ancestors of lord viscount Pery, the cell or monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the city of Limerick, and the monastery or house of Friars Minors, called St. Francis's Abbey, with all the lands, rights, privileges and exemptions belonging thereto, in as full and ample a manner, as the religious persons held and enjoyed the same, or as they came into the hands of the crown, to hold the same for ever, in capite, at two shillings and two pence per annum. These grants were confirmed by letters patent of King James I. dated July 1609, at which time St. Francis's abbey was confirmed a part of the county of Limerick, and in the royal charter granted to the city, was exempted from all jurisdiction of the magistrates thereof.\*

In consequence of these grants, Mr. Sexton not only had two votes in the common council of the city, but the mayor, sheriffs, &c. with the city regalia, were obliged to wait on him with the first salmon taken in their weir at Parteen, and the mayor never carried his rod into St. Francis's Abbey. It seems however that very soon after, the corporation of Limerick endeavoured to abridge Mr. Sexton's privileges, for on the 31st of October 1614, a commission was issued by the lord deputy and privy council, directed to the bishop, the dean, and treasurer of the city of Limerick, empowering them to examine witnesses, and inquire

\* This was St. Peters cell, and the lands were north Prior's land, and south Prior's land, now the estate of Lord Viscount Pery.

\* See the Charter page 304.

quire into the grounds of the petition preferred by the corporation. The commissioners accordingly met, and on making their report, it was ordered July 6, 1615, by the deputy and council, that the mayor, sheriffs, citizens and their successors, should from thence forth, suffer the said Edmond Sexton and his heirs, quietly and peaceably to enjoy the privileges and immunities of the said abbeys and monasteries, and not use any jurisdiction within the same.†

GREANY is situated in the barony of Coonagh, twelve miles from Limerick, and was formerly a corporation town, in which, according to Smith's manuscript there was a collegiate church‡. Galbally is situated in the barony of Coshlea, twenty-four miles from Limerick. One of the O'Brien family founded a considerable monastery here for Gray Friars; and the ruins of it, yet remaining with those of several other religious foundations, sufficiently shew the ancient magnificence of Galbally. On the twentieth of January, and thirty fifth of King Henry VIII. this monastery, with three gardens, six messuages, and six acres of arable land, was granted, in capite, to John earl of Desmond, for ever, at the yearly rent of 4d Irish money.¶ There was also a monastery at Temolynne, of which no particular account can be found in the Chief Remembrancer's Office; but the inquisition taken

† Collected from the printed Case of Stackpole Pery, Clerk, presented to Parliament, on a subsequent dispute with the corporation.

‡ Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, page 420.

§ Auditor General's Office:





RUINS OF KILMALLOCK.

taken 8th March, 20th Queen Elizabeth, finds, that the rectory of Urgire in the diocess of Limerick, annnal value, 20s. was appropriated to the abbot of this monastery, who was also patron of the vicarage. §

KILMALLOCK is a borough town, sixteen miles from Limerick; and makes a conspicuous figure in the military history of Ireland. In the sixteenth century it was a populous place; the remains of the wall, which entirely surrounded the town, and of several large houses, are still to be seen. Edward VI. granted a charter and many privileges to Kilmallock; Queen Elizabeth another, which is dated, April 24, 1584. This charter grants several tolls and customs; impowers the burgeses to elect a Sovereign; to hold courts of record; to issue actions for debts not exceeding twenty pounds; to levy money for keeping the fortifications in repair; to grant licences for making spirituous liquors; orders that no burgeses shall be impanelled at the Assizes, except where the crown is a party; the sovereign and burgeses not to be obliged to take up arms, and on account of their good services in resisting that arch-traitor, Garrett Fitz-Garrett, earl of Desmond, to enjoy all the liberties and free customs, murrage, pontage, lastage, in as ample a manner as Kilkenny or Clonmell; grants a fair to continue for five days, to commence on the Saturday before Whitsuntide; the burgeses to be free from all taxes except assessed by parliament.

In the year 1572 Sir John Perrot, lord president of Munster, being at church in Kilmallock,

H. h. h. James

§ Archdeall's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 810.

James Fitzmaurice of the Desmond family came to sue for pardon; Perrot made him kneel down in the church, and place the point of his sword next to his heart, in token that he received his life at the Queen's hands.\* Fitzmaurice, however, fled into France, and being refused any assistance by Henry III. he went to Spain, where Philip II. embraced his offer, and joined with him two priests, Saunders an Englishman, and Allen an Irishman. After the battle of Monaster Nenai, for which see page 27, Fitzmaurice endeavoured to raise men in different parts of the county of Limerick, but wanting horses he took some from William de Burgo's ploughs. De Burgo's sons pursued him, rescued the horses and killed Fitzmaurice, but at the loss of some of their own lives; in reward for which service, William got a yearly pension from the Queen, and was created lord baron Castle Connell.¶

In the year 1598 Kilmallock was invested by the Irish forces, when the earl of Ormond hastened to its relief, making a forced march from Carlow with 700 men, and arrived in time to raise the siege. From hence the earl sent a convoy for the lord president of Munster, who came to him, as did many of the nobility and gentry, whom he had summoned, particularly the viscounts Roche and Barry, Edmond Fitz Gibbon, the white knight, and Cormac Mac Dermot of Muskerry.||

In the troubles of 1642, the Irish headed by lord Mountgarrett, lord Purcell and Garrett Barry,

\* M. S. Life of Sir John Perrot: See also Smith's History of Kerry, page 262.

¶ Foulis on the War in Ireland, folio edition, page 390.

|| Carte's Life of Ormond, vol. 1. page lix.

Barry, seized Kilmallock and other towns in Munster; but their progress was stopped by lord Barrymore, Sir Hardress Waller, Sir Edward Denny and Sir John Browne, who appeared near Charleville, with six hundred foot and three hundred horse.|| In May 1643, lord Inchiquin and Sir Charles Vavasor divided the king's troops; his lordship went to Kilmallock, which he besieged with an army of seven hundred men\*. Sir Charles was attacked and well beaten, on the borders of the county Limerick, the 4th of June, by the Earl of Castlehaven, who left six hundred of the English dead on the field, and took Sir Charles Vavasor, prisoner.§

THIS victory gave fresh hopes to the supreme council of Kilkenny, which was composed of the Irish nobility, gentry and clergy. They made a bold effort to preserve their power and to overturn the government, or procure the best terms from the Marquis of Ormond, who was then Lord Lieutenant. Names of the council.

## LEINSTER.

Archbishop of Dublin,  
Viscount Gormanston,  
Viscount Mountgarret,  
Nicholas Plunket,  
Richard Beling,  
James Cusack.

H h h 2.

MUN-

|| Cox's History of Ireland, vol. 2. page 94.

\* This was a great number of men to sit down before the town of Kilmallock, but it is thus stated in Lord Castlehaven's Memoirs, page 45.

§ Castlehaven's Memoirs, page 47.

# THE HISTORY OF MUNSTER.

Viscount Roche,  
Sir Daniel O'Brien,  
Edmond Fitzmorris,  
Doctor Bennell,  
Robert Lambart,  
George Comyn.

## CONNUGHT.

Archbishop of Tuam,  
Viscount Mayo,  
Bishop of Clonsfert,  
Sir Lucas Dillon,  
Patrick Darcy,  
Geoffry Browne,

## ULSTER.

Archbishop of Armagh,  
Bishop of Down,  
Philip O'Reilly,  
Colonel Macmahon,  
Ever Magennis,  
Tirlagh O'Neal.

THEY coined money with this motto, "ECCE GREX" and on the reverse, "EUREAT REX." They sat in Limerick in the year 1645, and sending for the Earl of Castlehaven, they requested him to take the command of the army, which he accepted, keeping his magazines of stores and provisions at Kilmallock. His first step was to compel the inhabitants of the county and city of Limerick, to bring in what was due of their applotments for the use of the army; he got together about ten thousand pounds;

pounds, which he delivered to Sir George Hamilton the treasurer.\* The council now ordered lord Castlehaven to devise an order of Knighthood in honor of St. Patrick. They directed 31,700 men to be raised in different counties, but the county of Limerick did not furnish any. They therefore appointed Lord Brittas, John Kelly, John Baggot, James Darcy and Maurice Baggott, to inquire after Englishmen's goods and lands in the county of Limerick.†

INQUISITION 11th of August, and 29th year of Queen Elizabeth, finds, that there had been an abbey or religious house in Kilmallock, known by the name of FLACISPAGHE, on which a stone house was erected, and which house, with an orchard and garden belonging thereto, was found of the annual value of 6s. 8d. sterl.†

In the cathedral church of Kilmallock are the remains of a monument erected over the Verdon family, one of whom represented the town in parliament in the year 1613, as appears by the list of representatives. There was another monument in this church, with the following inscription.

" D. Walterius Coppinger eques auratus hoc  
 " funeris et amoris monumentum posuit. A.  
 " D. 1627. Domino Johanni Verduno ejusque  
 " relictæ, D. Alfonæ Haly, conjugi suo. Jo-  
 " hannis Verdon obiit August 19. 1614, Ætatis  
 " suæ 63. D. Alfona Haly obiit October 10.  
 " 1626. Ætatis suæ 60.

" Surgite mortui, venite ad judicium.

" Sir

\* Castlehaven's Memoirs, page 91.

† Cox's History of Ireland, vol. 2, p. 126.

† Archidall's Monasticon Hibernicum, page 810.

" Sir Walter Coppinger bart. erected this  
 " monument in testimony of his affection to  
 " Mr. John Verdon, and his widow Mrs. Alice  
 " Haly\* in the year 1627. Mr. Verdon died  
 " August 19, 1614, aged 63. Mrs. Haly died  
 " October 20, 1626.

" Arise ye dead, and come to judgement."

This monument was of excellent workmanship, and esteemed one of the best in Munster; on the top was an emblem of the resurrection, a man rising from the grave, at the call of an angel sounding the last trumpet. In the back ground a cross resting on the rock of faith, its base decorated with fillagree work, incircled in a wreath of olive branches, emblematical of man's salvation and the joys of heaven.

THEN follow the family arms of Verdon and Haly; a cross and five suns appendant to a staff of maintenance; a lozenge, containing five suns and four castles, shaded with roses and fleurs-de lis. Underneath these are the figures of a man and woman, at full length, done in a masterly stile in alto relievo.

ON a Geraldine Tomb in the same church.

" Non fugiam! prius experiar—non Mors mihi terror"

What! run away! No, no, I'll try my spear,  
 If Death shews his grim face, I'll meet him here.

IN the church of St. Peter and Paul at Kilmallock is the following eccentric inscription, to the memory of three relations, of the name of Burgate, who fell like the great patriot, John Hampden, fighting for their country.

" Tertia.

\* Sir Walter Coppinger was married to this lady.

" Tertia. Lux. Cæsos. Memorat. Septemb.  
 " In. Anno. Quem. Legis. Heu. Nondum.  
 " Tres. Tenet. Urna. Senes. Marte. Nepos.  
 " Fratresque. Ruunt. Tria. Pignora. Justo.  
 " Jus. Patriæ. Causam. Rexque. Fidesque.  
 " Probant. Integer. Attritis. Reperitur.  
 " Candor. In. Extis. Virginis. Et. Veri.  
 " Purpura. Martyrii. Lillia. Purpureos.  
 " Inter. Ludantia. Fluctus. Tres. Meruere.  
 " Trium. Nomina. Marmor. Habe."†

Fratres George, }  
 Edvard. } Burgate.  
 Nepos Alex. }

1642

Reader, this year, it grieves my heart to tell,  
 In battle, three relations nobly fell;  
 Fighting for King, religion, country, laws,  
 Angels and men approve the glorious cause!  
 Their mangled sides exhibiting to view,  
 The virgin's white, and martyr's purple hue!  
 Well may the herald's emblematic lore,  
 Their bright achievements blazon o'er and o'er;  
 With dew dropt lillies in a purple stream,  
 Marble, immortalize each Hero's name.

Brothers { George,  
 { Alexander, } Burgate.  
 Nephew, Edward.

On the bridge at Kilmallock, is the following inscription,

Repaired A. D. 1665.  
 John Rogers then being  
 Sovereign et cetera.

THE ruins of Kilmallock are well contrasted by Ash-hill, the seat of Chidley Coote, esq; which joins the town, and where there is an excellent shrubbery with a wellimproved demesne.

† Mr. Buckley of Bruff, contributed much to elucidate this Inscription.

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**REPRESENTATIVES** in Parliament for the  
**Borough of KILMALLOCK**, since the year 1613.

May 18, 1613. Henry Verdon, gent.  
 Patrick Kearney, gent.

March 16, 1639. William St. Leger, Esq;  
 John Power, Esq;

\*\*\* See the Representatives of the city of  
 Limerick, during Cromwell's time, who also  
 represented Kilmallock.

May 8, 1661. John Bridges, Esq;  
 Chichester House Brook Bridges, Esq;  
 Murrough Boyle, succeeded  
 John Bridges, deceased.

May 7, 1689. Sir William Harley, Bart.  
 JAMES II. John Lacy, Esq;

October 5, 1692. John Ormsby, Esq;  
 Robert Ormsby, Esq;

August 27, 1695. Standish Hartstonge, Esq;  
 Chidley Coote, Esq;

Sept. 21, 1703. John Ormsby, Esq;  
 Robert Oliver, Esq;

Nov. 20, 1713. Sir Philips Coote, Kt.  
 Henry Boyle, Esq;

Nov. 12, 1715. Kilner Brazier, Esq;  
 George King, Esq;

1723. John Croker, Esq; succeeded  
 King,

1725. W. Blakeny succeeded Brazier.

November

- Nov. 4, 1727. Robert Oliver, Esq;  
William Blakeny, Esq;  
1747. Philip Oliver, Esq; succeeded  
Robert Oliver.  
1757. Silver Oliver, Esq; succeeded  
William Blakeny.
- May 19, 1761. Silver Oliver, Esq;  
Edward Villiers, Esq;
- August 1, 1768. Thomas Maunfell, Esq;  
Wyndham Quin, Esq;
- June 11, 1776. William Christmas, Esq;  
John Finlay, Esq;
- September 1783. Rt. Hon. John Fitz Gibbon,  
John Armstrong, Esq;

NEGILLAGH or MONASTERNICALLIAGH is situated near Lough-Gur, in the barony of Small County, ten miles south of Limerick; here was formerly a nunnery dedicated to St. Catherine for the Canoneffes of St. Augustine. Inquisition taken 8th of March, 20th of Queen Elizabeth, finds, that the following rectories in the diocese of Limerick were appropriated to the Abbess, viz. Novagrangia, annual value 20s.\* and Dunmoylan, annual value 20s. The presentation to the vicarage of Dunmoylan also belonged to the Abbess,† with the rectories of Drishane, Cullen, Nohavel, Kilmeen, and Drumtariff, in the barony of Duhallow in the county of Cork.‡ This Nunnery, with the

I i i                      lands

\* This is now called Grange, the seat of Standish Grady, Esq.

† Chief Remembrancer's Office.

‡ Smith's History of Cork, vol. 1. p. 70.

lands, &c. thereunto belonging, was granted to Sir Henry Wallop, knight. See Adare.

NEWCASTLE is situated twenty miles from Limerick, on the high road to Kerry, and is an handsome market town. In our account of Religious Houses, we have mentioned one possessed by the Knights Templars at Newcastle. It is said they used some barbarous customs which greatly disgusted the Irish, who watching a favorable opportunity, attacked a number of the knights riding out together and put them to death; the place is still remembered where their remains were interred. In the famous council of Vienna, the 22d of March 1312,† the knights Templars were suppressed, and Molay, their grand master was burned alive at Paris the year following; this seems to confirm the opinion, that their practices were inimical to religion and humanity.

AFTER the suppression of this order, the Desmondians possessed themselves of the castles, fortifications, and a large tract of country near Newcastle, which becoming forfeited to the Crown, on account of Desmond's rebellious conduct, was in the year 1591, granted by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir William Courtenay, baronet, the fifth of that name, ancestor of Lord Viscount Courtenay, as a reward for his brave conduct in Ireland.\* He settled the Newcastle estate on his fourth son George, to whom

† Blair's Chronology, A. D. 1312.

\* Lord Viscount Courtenay is descended in a direct line, from Hugh, the second Earl of Devon. His ancestor Sir William Courtenay was knighted in July 1599, by the Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for his military services in the county of Limerick. See Prince's *Danmonii Orientalis* page 187 and 522.

whom the manor of Mayne was left by his uncle Henry Oughtred, on his taking the name of Oughtred. The manor of Bewley was also settled on George Courtenay by Robert Strode, but his son Francis Oughtred Courtenay dying without issue, the three manors, which contain the whole of Lord Courtenay's estate, reverted to the elder branch of the family, in which it has ever since continued.

WHEN the large farms went out of Lease, Lord Courtenay divided them, and let them in divisions at an easy rent. If other landlords pursued the same line of conduct, the poor would find support, and not be forced to seek employment in distant countries. Much of their distress arises from the avarice of those men, who take large parcels of land, and let it again to the highest bidder. The ground near Newcastle is mostly occupied with dairy cows, and the butter is disposed of in Cork. The farmers here would be tolerably happy, if Lord Courtenay was enabled to make long leases; until this is done, the country can never be improved by building or planting.

Newcastle consists of a large square, where the markets and fairs are held. On the northern side stands the market house, with an assembly room, on the southern side the Church, which is by far the neatest and best in the county.\* It

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was

\* The following Inscription is placed on the Table, with Lord Courtenay's Arms.

Ut benefactorum pietas, et munificentia,

Posteris innotescant :

Gulielmum vicecomitem de Courtenay,

Hæc memorat tabula:

Hujus Ecclæsiæ fundatorem.

A. D. 1777.

was finished in the year 1777, at the sole expence of Lord Courtenay, and contains a painting of his lordship's arms. The building is light and elegant, adorned with a square turret, finished above with eight pinnacles, and a cupola in the middle. The church stands close to the walls and fortifications of the knights Templars; of which one of the castles is fitted up as a residence for Lord Courtenay's agent.

**RATHKEAL** is the largest town in the county, distant fourteen miles from Limerick, of the antiquity of which frequent mention is made in the former part of this History. John was prior before 1280, for in that year we are told that Alianora Purcell granted to this priory, the tenth loaf of every baking, the tenth flaggon of every brewing, the tenth pork and tenth mutton, and a considerable portion of every ox or cow killed in her manor of Mayer, to the due performance of which, she bound herself and her heirs for ever; Hugh, her son and heir was sued by the prior for the non-performance of this grant, who answered, that his mother made the said grant to the prior, posterior to the settlement she had made upon him of this manor; the prior rejoined, that after the death of Alianora, John, then prior of this house, was put into possession of the said charity by the said Hugh, who ratified his mother's deed: Hugh then agreed, as a compensation for the same, to grant yearly to the prior two cronnogs of bread-corn, and three cronnogs of oats on the feast of St. Michael, and four porks on the feast of St. Martin, for

for ever; the prior thereupon released and gave up the residue and remainder of his demand.\*

In the year 1422, James, the seventh earl of Desmond, on account of his supporting the Butlers against the Talbots, was appointed constable of Limerick, and got a patent from the earl of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant, for the government of the counties of Limerick, Waterford, Cork and Kerry; he was licensed to absent himself during life, from parliament, and to purchase any lands he pleased, by what service soever holden. § On the 7th December 1487, James, the ninth earl of Desmond, at 28 years of age, was suddenly and cruelly murdered by his servants, in his house at Courtmatres, near Rathkeal. The murderers were all apprehended and executed by his brother Maurice who succeeded him in the title. He was descended from Maurice, the son of Gerald, who in Henry the second's time, fought so gallantly for his country. ¶ His motto was SHANNET-ABOON.

The  
\* King, p. 209. and 224. See also Archdell's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, page 436.

§ Smith's History of Kerry. ¶ Ware's Annals, page 8.

¶ Shanet Castle belonged to the Earl of Desmond, and made a part of his motto; as Croon Castle in the county of Limerick did to the Leinster Geraldines. Shanet Castle remains to this day, a curious model of ancient fortification; a large round tower, not unlike Windsor Castle, built on a very high eminence, surrounded with a wall and deep moat, commanding an extensive view of one of the most fertile parts of the county Limerick; it is situated within a mile of Shanagolden, on the eastern extremity of the manors of Glin, which estate, except a few acres, still remains in the Desmond family, by the following Struggle. When Desmond's vast estates were forfeited, his son the Knight of Glin, went to the court of claims and alleged that the estate consisted of only the castle and a few acres near it, which became forfeited to the crown, and the rest of the land, which is very considerable, remained in the family. See page 35 for a further account of Glin castle.

The Fitzgerald's CROM-ABOO, and the Butler's BUTLER-ABOO.†

IN 1654, when by an act of Cromwell, the commons of Ireland were limited to thirty; Limerick, Clare and Kerry had only one, who was elected at Rathkeal. The town is well situated on the east side of the river Deel; is near a mile in length, and increases considerably, having several new houses lately built. Lord Southwell's house and improvements on the west

† Aboo or Abu was the war cry used by the vassals and followers of the Irish chieftains; the purpose was afterwards diverted, and produced consequences disagreeable to government, by promoting seditious meetings. In the tenth year of Henry VII. an act was passed prohibiting the use of the word Crom-aboo, Butler-aboo, &c.—“*Item, prayen the Commons in this present Parl. assembled: that sofar as there hath been great variances, malices, debates, and comparisons between divers lords and gentlemen of this land, which hath daily increased by seditious means of diverse idle and ill disposed persons, utterly taking upon them to be servants to such lords and gentlemen, for that they would be borne in their said idleness and their other unlawful demeaning, and do nothing for any favour or entirely good love or will that they bear unto such lords and gentlemen: Therefore it be enacted and established by the same authority, That no person ne persons of whatsoever estate, condition, or degree, he or they be of, take part with any lord or gentleman, or uphold any such variances or comparisons in word or deed, as in using these words, Crom-abo, Butler-abo, or other words like, or otherwise contrary to the King's laws, his crown, and dignity, and peace, but to call only on St. George, or the name of his sovereign lord the King of England for the time being. And if any person or persons of whatsoever estate, condition, or degree, he or they be of, do contrary so offending, in the premisses, or any of them, be taken and committed to ward, there to remain without bayl or mainprize, till he or they have made fine after the discretion of the King's deputy of Ireland, and the King's counsaill of the same for the time being.*”—*Rot. Parl. cap. 38. See also Walker's Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards page 165.*

west side of the river; are situated on an eminence, and form a good prospect. The number of palatines settled in the neighbourhood, on his lordship's estate, are an advantage to the trade and markets of Rathkeal. Near Rathkeal is a parish church called Cluancagh, which was formerly a religious house, and was built by St. Maidoc of Fernes, who died A. D. 624.\* Croagh, or Croagh Purcell was formerly a corporation town, where we find a large church, which is said to have been formerly collegiate†.

AT SHANNONGROVE is the most flourishing Charter School in Ireland, situated on the river Shannon, ten miles from Limerick. It contains ninety eight children, boys and girls, has apprenticed four hundred and fifteen,‡ and paid fifty six marriage portions. Near the Charter School is a provincial nursery, for the accommodation of a hundred children. At Kilfinnan in this county, is another Charter School for twenty girls; this school has apprenticed one hundred and forty one.

NEAR Shannongrove is situated Pallas or Palline, formerly the inheritance of John, the sixth earl of Kildare, who is mentioned in the folio Peerage of Ireland under Palline. This branch of the family was afterwards transplanted to Carigoran in the county of Clare, and now represented by Edward Fitz Gerald, one of the knights of the shire for that county. Captain John Fitz Gerald of this family saved the life of King Charles II. at the battle of Naseby, in 1645; for which gallant action he

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\* Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, page 420. † *Id.*

‡ Mr. John Hurst is the Master of this School.

was rewarded with a pension of two hundred pounds per ann. The King was also so attentive to the safety of his deliverer, that he took off his sash, with which he bound the captain's wounds, and the sash is still preserved in the family. Captain Fitz Gerald had three sons in the army at the battle of Aughrim, who signalized themselves by great bravery. Two of them, Charles and Edward were afterwards killed at Lisniskcagh; and the survivor John, was married to the hon. Miss Butler, daughter to the third lord viscount Ikerin.

NEAR KILFINNAN is Castle Oliver, the seat of the Right Hon. Silver Oliver, which he has considerably improved. The house, which was encircled with cabbins, he has fixed in a fine lawn, surrounded with wood. In the park is a glen, an English mile long, winding in a pleasing manner, having a wood hanging on the sides, and a stream conducted through the vale, forming several water falls in an exceeding good taste. A path winds through a wood, along the brow of the glen, and leads to a sequestered hermitage and a cave of a rock. The vale beneath the house, when viewed from the high grounds, is pleasing, having several inclosures, surrounded by pine trees, and a fine mass of wood rises from them up the mountain side. On the whole, the place is highly improved, and there are several good paintings in the house by Sebastian Ricci, Lazerini. &c.†

ABOUT twenty years since, Mr. Oliver fixed thirty-five palatine families on small farms at a low rent, and built houses for them at above  
five

† Young's Tour, vol. 2. page 153.

five hundred pounds expence. The advantage of this has been introducing much tillage, as they till more than the Irish, in proportion to their little farms. The palatines are now intermixed throughout the county, with the Irish; the latter have been enabled to take leases for lives, and if encouraged, will prove as industrious as foreigners. A humane, penetrating landlord can find numberless opportunities to do himself and his country service. In the slavery of the cottier system, industry is never rewarded, but by giving them property, they will know the value of it, by giving them the fruit of their labour, they will learn to be laborious. Mankind in general, every good citizen in particular, must rejoice that national jealousies and religious prejudices are daily decreasing. Ireland, hitherto envied, depressed, and fettered with ignominious bonds will arise gloriously from her captivity. The luxuriant fruits of agriculture will soon ripen to perfection. The rich streams of commerce will explore new channels of industry, and wealth to a rising people; the blessings of peace and toleration will perfect their happiness. Emigration from Ireland will be heard of no more, but the fertility of our plains will bring an influx of population and property from all parts of the universe.



REPRESENTATIVES in Parliament for the  
COUNTY OF LIMERICK, since the year 1613,

May 18, 1613.

Right Hon. Francis Berkely,  
Privy Counsellor.

Thomas Browne Miles,

K K k

March

# 458 THE HISTORY OF

- March 16, 1639. Sir Edward Fitz Harris, bart.  
Sir Hardres Waller, knight,
- July 27, 1654. Sir Hardres Waller, knight.  
O'CROMWELL. Colonel Henry Ingoldsfy.  
N. B. They also represented Kerry and Clare.
- Sept. 17, 1656. Sir Hardres Waller, knight.  
O'CROMWELL. Colonel Henry Ingoldsfy.  
N. B. They also represented Kerry and Clare.
- Jan. 27, 1658. Sir Henry Ingoldsfy, bart.  
R. CROMWELL. Sir Hardres Waller, knight.  
N. B. They also represented Kerry and Clare.
- May 8, 1661. Sir William King, knight.  
Chichester House Robert Oliver, Esq;
- May 7, 1689. Sir John Fitz Gerald, bart.  
JAMES II. Gerald Fitz Gerald, esq.
- October 5, 1692. Sir William King, knight.  
George Evans, esq.\*
- August 27, 1695 Sir Thomas Southwell, bt. &  
Sir William King, knight.

Sept.

\* This gentleman exerted himself so strenuously in behalf of the Hanoverian succession, that King George I. appointed him governor of the castle of Limerick in 1714, and May 9, 1715, he was created Baron Carbery of Carbery, in the county of Cork. He was of the Privy-council to George I. and George II, and was member in the British Parliament for Westbury in Wiltshire. See *Almon's Peerage of Ireland*, vol. 2. p. 182.

§ Sir Thomas Southwell having in the reign of James II. joined others against the Irish in Connaught, he, with his party was taken prisoner, and condemned to be hanged and quartered at Galway; but on the victory of King William at the Boyne, they were all released. In 1714, he was appointed one of the Privy

- Sept. 21, 1703. Sir Thomas Southwell, bart.  
Charles Oliver, esq;
- Nov. 20, 1713. George King, esq;  
George Evans, jun. esq;
- Nov. 12, 1715. Sir Thomas Southwell, bart.  
Robert Oliver, esq;  
1717. Eyre Evans, esq; succeeded  
Sir Thos. Southwell, who  
was created a baron.
- Nov. 4, 1727. Eyre Evans, esq;  
Richard Southwell, esq;  
1729. Hon. Henry Southwell, vice  
Richard Southwell.  
1759. \*Hugh Maffy, esq; vice Hon.  
Henry Southwell.
- May 19, 1761. Hon. Tho. Geo. Southwell.†  
Hugh Maffy, esq;
- Aug. 1, 1768. Silver Oliver, esq;  
Hugh Maffy, esq;
- June 11, 1776. Right Hon. Silver Oliver.  
Sir Henry Hartstonge, bart.
- Sept. 1783. Hon. Hugh Maffy.‡  
Sir Hen. Hartstonge, bart.

K k k 2.

Privy council, one of the commissioners and governors of all his Majesty's revenues in Ireland. September 4, 1717. he was created Baron Southwell of Castle-matrefs in the county of Limerick. See *Kimber's Peerage of Ireland*, page 161.

\* Created Lord Baron Maffy in 1776.

† Father to the present Lord Southwell.

‡ Son to Lord Baron Maffy.

# 960 THE HISTORY OF

Succellion of HIGH SHERIFFS for the County  
of LIMERICK, since the year 1699.

- 1700. Joseph Stepney, of Abingdon.
- 1701. John Wallcot, of Croagh.
- 1702. Henry Widenham, of Court.
- 1703. William Pierce.
- 1704. Abraham Green, of Ballymacrees.
- 1705. Samuel Friend.
- 1706. Robert Taylor, of Ballynort. (1)
- 1707. Richard Southwell, of Inniscouch. (2)
- 1708. Ralph Wilson, of Bohir.
- 1709. Edward Croker, of Rawleighstown.
- 1710. Robert Ryves, of Castle Jean.
- 1711. Hugh Maffy, of Duntryleague. (3)
- 1712. John Newell.
- 1713. John Gabbett, of Rathjordan.
- 1714. Henry Baylee, of Lough-Gur.
- 1715. Thomas Maunfell, of Mount Sion.
- 1716. Richard Taylor, of Hollypark.
- 1717. Samuel Maunfell, of Ballybrood.
- 1718. Francis Drew, of Drewscourt.
- 1719. William Harrison, of Ballyvorneen.
- 1720. Nicholas Lyfaght, of Brickfield.
- 1721. William Wilson, of Cahirconlish. (4)
- 1722. Thomas Evans, of Miltown. (5)
- 1723. Rice Blenerhassett, of Riddlestown.
- 1724. Berkley Taylor, of Ballynort. (6)
- 1725. John Waller, of Castletown.
- 1726. William Bury, of Shannon Grove.

Edward

(1) Elected Member for Aiketon in 1692—1693—1703  
and 1713.

(2) Brother to the first Lord Southwell; and Member for  
the County in 1727.

(3) Father to Lord Baron Maffy.

(4) Elected Member for the City of Limerick in 1739.

(5) Brother to the first Lord Carbery.

(6) Elected Member for Aiketon in 1723.

- 1717. Edward Taylor, of Ballynort. (7)
- 1728. Gamaliel Fitzgerald, of Cloghready.
- 1729. Connell Vencket, of Roxborough.
- 1730. John Purdon, of Tullagh.
- 1731. John Lysaght, of Brickfield.
- 1732. George Green, of Abby.
- 1733. Ralph Wilson, of Bohir.
- 1734. Henry Green, of Ballymacrees.
- 1735. Edward Croker, of Rowlhightstown.
- 1736. Joseph Gabbett, of Ballyvorneen.
- 1737. Colthurst Langton, of Bruree.
- 1738. Anthony Parker, of Dunkip.
- 1739. Hugh Maffy, of Lisard. (8)
- 1740. Robert Coote, of Ballyclough.
- 1741. William Ryves, of Castle Jean.
- 1742. John Fitzmaurice, of Springfield.
- 1743. Hon. John Evans, of Bulgadin. (9)
- 1744. George Fosbery, of Clorane.
- 1745. John Westropp, of Attyfilin.
- 1746. Stepney Rawson Stepney, of Abingdon.
- 1747. Wynham Quin, of Adare, (10)
- 1748. John Creed, of Uregare.
- 1749. John Bateman, of Calow.
- 1750. Hon. Henry Southwell, of Stoneville. (11)
- 1751. John Odell, of Bealdurogy.
- 1752. Hugh Maffy, of Cloghonard.
- 1753. Richard Powell, of New Garden.
- 1754. William Green, of Ballymacrees.
- 1755. John Croker, of Ballynegard. (12)
- 1756. Gerald Blenerhassett, of Riddlestown.
- 1757. Edward Walter Wilson, of Bilboa.

Richard

(7) Elected Member for Askaton in 1727.

(8) Created Lord Baron Maffy in 1776.

(9) Son to the first Lord Carbery.

(10) Elected Member for Kilmallock in 1768.

(11) Second Son to the first Lord Southwell, and Mayor of Limerick in 1750. (12) Elected Member for Petbard in 1768.

- 1758. Richard Bourke, of Drumfally. (13)
- 1759. Hon. Thomas Southwell. (14)
- 1760. John Brown, of Danesfort.
- 1761. Anthony Parker, jun. of Dunkip.
- 1762. John Thomas Waller, of Castletown;
- 1763. Thomas Royse, of Nantenan.
- 1764. Silver Oliver, of Castle Oliver. (15)
- 1765. Hugh Maffy, of Ballynort. (16)
- 1766. George Rose, of Mount Pleasant.
- 1767. Edward Villiers, of Kilpeacon. (17)
- 1768. Richard Taylor, of Hollypark.
- 1769. Standish Grady, of Elton.
- 1770. Thomas Smyth, of Bohirlode. (18)
- 1771. Hugh Ingoldsby Maffy, of Spring-garden.
- 1772. Simon Purdon, of Cloghnedromin.
- 1773. Caleb Powell, of Clonhavoy.
- 1774. John Tuthill, of Kilmore.
- 1775. William Gabbett, of Carline. (19)
- 1776. Benjamin Frend, of Boskill.
- 1777. Edward Croker, of Riverstown.

William

(13) Created a Baronet of Ireland in 1785.

(14) Father to the present Lord Southwell.

(15) Elected Member for Kilmallock in 1757, in the room of William Blakeney, esq; and at the General Election in 1761, he was elected for the same borough. In 1768 he was returned to Parliament almost unanimously for the county of Limerick, and in 1769 appointed one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. In 1776, he was again returned to Parliament for the County of Limerick, and at the General Election in 1783, his health not permitting him to undergo the fatigue of a Senator, declined to offer himself a Candidate for this county.

(16) Son to Lord Maffy, elected Member for Askeaton in 1776, and for the county of Limerick in 1783.

(17) Elected Member for Kilmallock in 1761 and Mayor of Limerick in 1762.

(18) Mayor of Limerick in 1764 and 1776, and elected Member for the City in 1776.

(19) Mayor of Limerick in 1775.

- 1778. William Fitzgerald, of Ballinard. (20)
- 1779. William Odell, of Fortwilliam.
- 1780. Hugh Lloyd, of Kildromin.
- 1781. John Grady, of Cahir.
- 1782. John Fitzgibbon, of Mount Shannon (21)
- 1783. Percival Harte, of Coolruss.
- 1784. Sir Vere Hunt, of Currah, Bart.
- 1785. Derby O'Grady, of Mount Prospect.
- 1786. James Langton, of Bruree.



An Alphabetical List of FAIRS in the COUNTY  
of LIMERICK.

- Abingdon, May 27. August 31.
- Abbyfeal, June 29. October 18.
- Adare, March 27. October 14.
- Almer, May 11, and 12. July 11 and 12. December 11 and 12.
- Angleborough, April 26. July 26. Sept. 26. November 26.
- Ardagh, May 11. August 14. November 21.
- Aikeaton, July 30. October 9.
- Ballingarry, April 17. June 5. July 4. Dec. 5.
- Ballyscanlan, June 8. August 12. Sept. 29. November 15.
- Ballinvreeny, April 21. yearlings. June 21, yearlings, August 31, yearlings. Nov. 19.
- Ballingarrycramer, April 15. August 30. both custom free.
- Ballymagarrydown, August 13.
- Ballybrood, June 12. October 13, grafs and custom free.
- Bilboa, May 12. August 12.

Bruff,

(20) Mayor of Limerick in 1786.

(21) Elected Member for Kilmallock in 1783, and appointed Attorney General of Ireland the same year.

# THE HISTORY OF

Bruff, May 12, July 12, October 12, November 28;  
 Bruce, May 9, June 25, September 17, November 25;  
 Castletown maciniry, Feb. 11, April 17, custom and gale  
 free, November 3, December 15;  
 Cahireonlish, May 16, August 19, October 17, December 9;  
 \* Cahirelly, west, May 14, August 26, November 6,  
 December 21;  
 Cluggin, May 13, September 24;  
 Court and Curraheen, April 23, June 10, Sept. 2, Nov. 30;  
 Croagh, March 1, May 1, August 3, November 1;  
 Croom, May 3, June 22, September 1, December 8;  
 Dromin, June 12 and 13, August 18, Septem. 23, Dec. 14;  
 Fedamore, May 9, October 9;  
 Galbally, May 12, October 15;  
 Glanogra, May 31, October 28;  
 Glin, June 7, September 13, December 1;  
 Hospital, May 10, July 9, September 8, October 30;  
 Kilsenny common, May 15, July 14, Septem. 12, Dec. 27;  
 Kilfinnan, May 19, August 9 for horses, October 25;  
 Kilmallock, June 6;  
 Kilmeedy, November 7, December 31;  
 Killeely, February 1, June 1, October 1;  
 Knockaderry, May 25, September 9, Oct. 29, Dec. 19;  
 Knockany, August 11, October 1, November 11;  
 Knocklong, June 5, October 1;  
 Lismullane, October 10;  
 Montpelier, May 8 for store cattle, June 10, July 8 for store  
 cattle, September 7 for ditto, October 19, December  
 8 for ditto;  
 Morroe, April 29, October 27;  
 Namenan, July 10, August 5, November 12;  
 Newcastle, May 3, August 20, October 1;  
 Portrenard, May 2, July 18, October 13, December 15;  
 Racahill, August 26;  
 Rathkeal, April 4, June 1, for horses, August 25, Sept.  
 18, November 18, for horses;  
 Shanagolden, June 14, for strippers, September 4;  
 Spurroboy, October 11;  
 Stonehall, May 14, September 25;  
 Tubbermurry, April 4, August 28, September 19;  
 Tullow-lands or Newbridge, April 27, cows and sheep, July  
 16, for ditto, September 13, for ditto, Nov. 5, for ditto.

\* At Cahirelly, which is part of the estate of Michael  
 Furnell, Esq; stands a very ancient castle, in excellent  
 preservation.