

Representative Church Body Library, Dublin

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Records of the diocese of Cloyne.

1634-1934

A miscellaneous collection of loose papers and a few bound volumes, relating to the diocese of Cloyne, from the early seventeenth century to the early twentieth century. This includes eighteenth-century visitations and rural deanery returns; as well as many items relating to the administration of the diocese, c. 1634 - 1934.

Much of the early material relates to the achievements of a succession of bishops (including George Synge, Edward Synge, William Pallister, John Pooley and Charles Crow), in regaining control lands belonging to the diocese of Cloyne, which had been unlawfully granted out of diocesan control to the Fitzgeralds and other families, by a fee-farm lease, dated 1575.

The wide range of miscellaneous material in the collection includes an unusual book of oaths, which records oaths sworn by new incumbents and lay officers 1675-1717, and a rare astrological chart. The collection also contains material relating to the Archer, Purdon, Hanby, Uniacke, Barry, Longfield and related families, of counties Cork and Dublin, as well as routine diocesan business.

From the Dean of Cloyne, the Very Rev. George Hilliard, 1996

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The early papers comprising this collection attest to the very complicated and confused state in which diocesan property belonging to Cloyne was in by the late seventeenth century. At the reformation, many bishoprics, colleges, glebes and tithes belonging to the Church of Ireland were (to quote the mid-nineteenth century historian of the united dioceses of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, W.M. Brady DD): 'divided up without shame among the great men of the time and leased out, often on perpetual rents to friends or relatives'(Brady, iii, 2).

Lands connected with the see of Cloyne were carved up between the Earl of Cork, who seized the manor of Inchiquin; Lord Barrymore, who got Kilmaclena; Lord Clancarty who took the extensive estates of Donoghmore; and the Fitzgerald family who took control of the barony of Imokilly, the burgery of Cloyne, and 'cast their eyes on the remainder of the see'(see Brady, iii, 3). In 1575, the Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, Matthew Shehan, was a supporter of the Fitzgeralds, and on account of his friendship, perfected a quit rent with John Fitzgerald, in which he leased the entire demesne of Cloyne, with the several lands of Killinemury, Coolbrighan, Ballybane, Kilmaclenan, Ballycraheen and Ballycotton, in return for a nominal annual rent of five marks. Thereafter, much of the administrative history of the see was concerned with the efforts of Shehan's successors to recover lands which had been handed so shamefully out of church control.

By the 1630s, it had come to the government's attention that urgent measures were needed to regain control of the lands from the Fitzgeralds and other usurpers. In 1638, Lord Deputy Stafford appointed George Synge as Bishop of Cloyne, and also separated the see from Cork, so that the new bishop could devote his attentions to winning back the estates of Cloyne. Synge began the task in earnest, petitioning the Council against the Earl of Cork to regain the manor of Inchiquin and part of the lands of Donoghmore from him. The bishop also petitioned against John Fitzgerald, who, after some negotiation, agreed to an order of the Council that he surrender the estate and castle of Cloyne, and revoke the lease of 1575 made by Bishop Shehan. Synge's successes resulted in the revenues of the see increasing from five marks to some £500 per annum.

All of these gains were lost, however, at the rebellion of 1641, when Bishop Synge was obliged to flee from Cloyne to the safety of Dublin. While he was absent, Edmund Fitzgerald, the eldest son of John, seized the castle and estates of Cloyne, ignoring the Council's order to his father, thus continuing to retain the lands and profits derived from them. His usurpations were interrupted during the Cromwellian campaign, which resulted in the confiscation of church lands, for subsequent division.

It was in this state of confusion, that the diocese of Cloyne was reunited with the sees of Cork and Ross at the restoration. Under letters patent from King Charles II, Dr Michael Boyle (Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross between 1660 - 1663), was one of 12 bishops consecrated in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, after the restoration. Boyle was succeeded in 1663 by Edward Synge, probably the younger of Bishop George Synge, to whom (as Brady has commented): the see of Cloyne 'must be highly obliged for preserving its property'. It was Synge who began the task of recovering the lands of the see from Edmund Fitzgerald and others, a process which involved a complex series of petitions, many of which have survived in this collection. After Synge, who died in 1678, this task was completed by Bishops John Pooley (1697 - 1702) and Charles Crow (1702 - 1726). Again, their efforts are recorded by other documents in the collection.

In addition to material relating to diocesan lands, the collection also alludes to a wide range of other administrative activities associated with running the diocese. These include parish visitations; reports on rural deaneries; details of church incomes from tithes and other sources; appointments of parish clergy and lay officials; church schools; glebe lands etc.

The collection also contains substantial evidence about more unusual subjects in which members of

the diocesan clergy became involved in from time to time, such as the claim made by Richard and his son, the Rev. Foster Archer that they were lawful successors of the late Major John Fitzgerald, and thus entitled to his estate, which included the perpetual advowson of Dungourney in the diocese of Cloyne.

Introduction to the collection

This collection comprises a wide range of documentation, most of which probably originated in Cloyne diocesan registry. Although Cloyne is now united with Cork and Ross, it existed as a diocese in its own right at various junctures in its long and complex history. Between 1430 and 1571 it was united with Cork only. Between 1583 and 1638, Ross was also annexed to these two dioceses. In 1638, Cloyne was separated from Cork and Ross, functioning as an independent diocese until the restoration of the monarchy in 1660. At the restoration, the sees of Cork, Cloyne and Ross were re-united again, but after the death of Bishop Edward Synge (1663-1678), Cloyne became separated again, for the purpose of raising its income. This continued until 1835, when Act 3&4 Will. IV c. 37, re-united the three sees, which have remained as such to the present day. However, the existence of a separate diocesan registry at Cloyne throughout this period, ensured the creation of a separate collection of administrative papers relating solely to the diocese of Cloyne.

The early papers in this collection appear to have been scattered, and were probably brought together again by Charles Webster, Dean of Ross between 1926 and 1936 (see Webster, 24-25), who, according to notes annotated in some of the bound volumes in the collection, purchased them at auction, had them re-bound, and presented them to the dean and chapter of Cloyne, in the 1940s. It seems likely that Webster was also responsible for keeping many of the loose papers together, particularly the earliest material, as a note written on a scrap of paper found amongst them, written in his hand-writing, reads as follows: 'Very old papers about the recovery of [our?] Bishop's land from the Fitzgeralds (see 17/8). It is interesting to note that the same Charles Webster was also responsible for compiling MS 121, which is already catalogued in the RCB Library. This is a collection of extracts from documents in connection with the united diocese of Cork, Cloyne and Ross - the originals having at one time been in the PRO, Dublin.

It is therefore thanks to Webster that many Cloyne records have survived, (unlike many other diocesan papers which were transferred to the Public Record Office, and subsequently destroyed in the 1922 bombing). They provide a detailed and often vivid insight to the administration and management of a diocese, and the lands and estates connected with it, during a wide period.

The Cloyne papers listed below have been organised chronologically. In cases where individual documents were found to be undated, an approximate date (where possible) has been assumed, according to the name of the bishop in office at the time.

1/ - 8/ PAPERS RELATING TO THE EFFORTS OF SUCCESSIVE BISHOPS OF CLOYNE TO RECOVER LANDS BELONGING TO THE DIOCESE:

1/ Richard Boyle, 1620 - 1638

Boyle was appointed Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross in 1620. Prior to this he had been Dean of Waterford, 1600 - 1620; warden of Youghal, 1620 - 1638; and Archdeacon of Limerick from 1605 - 1623. He was translated from Cork, Cloyne and Ross to Tuam in 1638.

/1

'Rent roll out of Pipa Colman [the Pipe Roll of St. Colman, dating from 1384] for ye most part of the Bishop of Cloyne's [Richard Boyle] chief rents', being a short rental of the manor and burgery of Cloyne, abstracted from the original pipe roll, in 1634.

This document (in Latin) accounts for the rents of lands within the diocesan manor of Cloyne in the mid-1630s. It was probably compiled by clerks in the diocesan registry, who based their information on the detailed ancient roll, known as the Rotulus Pipae Clonesis [the pipe roll of Cloyne], then extant in the registry, which listed all of the diocesan lands in geographical order beginning with lands in and about Cloyne.

The original roll was compiled in the time of John Swafham, Bishop of Cloyne 1363-76, and commenced in the year 1364. It comprised ten membranes sewn together, and was over 17 feet long. In 1859, Sir Richard Caulfield, Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquities, reproduced the original pipe roll in published format. This is now the only source of reference to its contents, as the original was later transferred to the Public Record Office, where, along with many other records, was later destroyed in the fire of 1922.

It is thanks to Caulfield that the contents of the original pipe roll, together with several abstracts based upon it (made during the seventeenth century) have survived. Caulfield printed two of them in his Annals of the cathedral of St. Colman, (Cloyne, 1882), while the third and latest abstract is the one listed here.

Dating from 1634, this abstract is a rental - recording the rent income from lands within the manor of Cloyne, based on the original manorial lands (as listed in the fourteenth-century pipe roll). When compared with the original medieval roll, this abstract provides an insight about the extent to which diocesan boundaries had changed from the medieval period.

Caulfield actually had the abstract bound as a volume, and it remains in this format, bearing the title: 'Manuerium de Cloin, 1634' on the front cover. The inside cover states that Caulfield published the contents of the document in the Municipal Records of Youghal (Appendix D), while Charles A. Webster later purchased the volume, and presented it to the Dean and Chapter of Cloyne in August 1942.

2/ George Synge [1638 - 52]

In 1638, the Lord Deputy of Ireland, Lord Stafford, set about the task of recovering land usurped from the Bishopric of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, particularly Cloyne. He separated Cloyne from the other two sees, and appointed Dr George Synge as bishop, who exerted himself to improve its revenues.

/1

Petition of George, Bishop of Cloyne, to the Right Honourable Lords Justices and Council, expressing his concerns about the state in which he finds the see of Cloyne - particularly its lack of income.

[Undated but probably written in the first year of his incumbency, 1638, which Brady (iii, 5) states was the year in which the new bishop petitioned the Council against the Earl of Cork about the recovery of lost lands].

The petition refers to separation of the diocese from that of Cork and expresses concern about how its income has been severely reduced: to only five marks yearly, on account of many lands having been 'taken without licence by corrupt and illegal ways'. It refers to the fee-farm grant dated 1575, which resulted in most of the Bishop's lands, (with a rental worth £1,000 per year), being granted away for a mere 5 marks.

Synge pleads that an act be drawn up to limit leases for church property to 40 years, so that lands leased under the fee-farm grant of 1575 may be recovered by the see.

/2

Draft of the replication of George, Bishop of Cloyne, to be answered by the Council public, against the Earl of Cork, Esq. Lord Justice.

[Incomplete and undated].

This legal document accuses the Earl of Cork of having seized lands and taken them into unlawful possession.

/3

'The reiy[j]dure [reply] of the Earl of Cork, Lord Justice of Ireland, defendant, to the replication of George, Bishop of Cloyne, petitioner'.

[Undated, presumably reply to document 2/2 above].

It contains much legal jargon, in which the defendant protests that the content of the Bishop's replication 'is uncertain and insufficient'.

3/ Edward Synge [1663 - 1678]

Synge was translated from the see of Limerick to replace Michael Boyle as Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross on 21 Dec. 1663. He was younger brother of George Synge, Bishop of Cloyne between 1638 and 1653. Edward Synge was responsible for regaining control several lands belonging to the see of Cloyne, as well as being a learned and zealous preacher, much admired and approved of by his contemporaries. Brady describes him as one of the greatest benefactors of the bishopric since the restoration.

/1

Affidavit entitled: 'An addition to be fixed to the note of remembrance', signed by Tho[mas] Francklande, [clerk to the dean and chapter of Cloyne cathedral], 3 Feb. 1663.

This refers to the parcel of land known as the Bishop's land [presumably the burgery connected to Cloyne -see /6/1 below]. The land was then in the possession of Colonel St. John Brodericke...formerly held by Edward Gould [?]' and of the attempts made by Broderick to obtain a lease for this land, which was never perfected, as the rebellion broke out.

[Very fragile]

/2

Copy of the report or judgement of the Barons of the Exchequer on the petition of Edmund Fitzgerald concerning his rights to various lands in the diocese of Cloyne, which were leased to his

father John Fitzgerald prior to the rebellion of 1641. Signed by Henry Browne, 13 June 1665. This extensive document refers to several lands including Ballycreeeen, Russels Town, four ploughlands in Ballyrannan [Ballycrennin?], Ballycottin, Ballybane, Killenmery, Coreby, Larybor, Clonmult, Inchinabacky, Ballyonane, Corkebegg, Aghadda, Ballintenin, Dangindonabane. It also reports about various leases and changes of title concerning these lands.
[Very fragile].

/3

Copy of document made 'upon report from the committee of privileges' in the case between 1) The Hon. Murrough, Earl of Inchiquin and 2) Edward, Lord Bishop of Cork, by John Keatinge, clerk of the House of Lords, 23 Dec. 1665.

Report found that 1) had taken to his own use the impropriate tithes of Aghadda, Corkebegge, Ballinacrony, Inchinabackey, Clonmult, and Dangindonabane, before he was disturbed in the enjoyment of said tithes by 2), by virtue of a custodian granted to 2). It therefore orders that 2) permit 1) to take and recover the said tithes without any loss or molestation from 2) and also to give 1) possession of the ploughlands of Kilnemanager and of Donaghmore and Keppane, where 1) was dispossessed of the rights to them, contrary to the privileges of parliament.

/4 and /4a

Two identical judgements passed by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords on the unlawful impropriations of lands by Edward Fitzgerald, with some kind of agreement, so as not to jeopardise the rights of the Earl of Inchiquin, the lessee of these lands, 23 December 1665.

The judgements are both signed by Edward, Bishop of Cloyne, and restore several lands to the see of Cloyne.

/5

Copy of original entry in the Civil Survey, taken from the Civil Survey General's Office, giving details lands in the townlands of Ballinbrenagh and Ballyduffe, in the barony of Imokilly, held by Edmund Fitzgerald of Ballymaloe, dated 6 June 1668.

The document describes Fitzgerald as an 'Irish Papist', records the acreage of land held by him in these townlands, together with their value in 1641. It is signed by Tho[mas]. Eliot, Department of the Surveyor General.

/6 and 6a

Two copies of document entitled: 'A list of Edmund Fitzgerald's extended lands, delivered unto the Rt. Hon. Earl of Inchiquin, by virtue of His Majesty's writ of libatre[?] to the late sheriff of County Cork', 10 July 1669.

Both copies signed by Howard St. Ledger and Edward Carney[?].

[Very fragile].

/7

List of the tithes, lands and rectories in the hands of Sir John Fitzgerald, including the tithes of Dangondavan, Garrymore, Corkbegg, Ballynure, Aghadda and several others.

[Undated. Very fragile].

8/

Copy of the petition of Edward, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross to the House of Lords concerning the lands and tithes belonging to the church of Cloyne, 'which had for a long time been

wrongfully detained by Edmund Fitzgerald'.

The petition prays that the said lands and tithes should be surrendered in accordance with the original terms of the last will and testament of John Fitzgerald, but wrongfully claimed by Edmund; that the lands have been part of the ancient patrimony of the church and thus ought to be free from all subsequent encumbrances and all statutes put upon them by the wrong doer. Also prays that Edward, as bishop, is at present charged in the Court of Exchequer with the returned value of the said lands and tithes and further engaged in a suit of £2000, which are a great prejudice. Also mentions the 'liberata' of Lord Inchiquin.

[Undated].

9/

Fragment of document which appears to be copy of decree relating to the claims of Edmund Fitzgerald to impropriate tithes and lands in Co. Cork. Signed John K[eating], Clerk of the House of Lords].

[Undated. Very fragile].

10/

Fragments including petition addressed to the House of Lords, probably by Edward, Bishop of Cloyne, which mentions request to 'support the Bishop of Cloyne', who had proved against the defendants.

[Undated. Very fragile].

11/

Fragment entitled 'A note of the lands mentioned in the injunction', which lists 13 separate plots of lands, and 13 impropriate tithes.

[Undated. Very fragile].

12/

Fragments of the case and caveat of the Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, concerning the lands of Ballybane and Ballycraheen, against John Broderick and John Fitzgerald. The Bishop prays 'that a stop may be put' to Broderick and Fitzgerald's claims to these lands, and that the Bishop's claims to same lands may be made good by direct and undeniable proofs.

[Very fragile].

13/

Petition of Edward, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, to the King [Charles II], concerning the lands of Ballybane and other lands, namely the Castle town and lands of Castle Redmond, the town and lands of Ballybane, and the lands of Killvagh [Kilva] in the Barony of Ornery and Fermoy, Co. Cork, which were created into the manor of Middleton.

The Bishop wishes to recover the manor from Sir John St. John Broderick, who claimed part of those lands 'under colour of some pretended title set up by him in His Majesty's late Court of Claims. As the Bishop has had a suit pending in the Court of Chancery against Broderick, (for the past two years without any reply), he begs that the King will intervene. According to Brady (iii, 13-14), this particular dispute was successfully resolved in Bishop Edward Synge's time, and he later wrote a prayer of thanksgiving for the return of these lands to diocesan control.

14/

Statement of the Bishop of Cloyne's case relating to the parcel of ground called the Burgery, which adjoins the bishop's house in Cloyne. Formerly the ground was part of the lands of the see, but during the unrest of the 1641 rebellion, it was transferred to the archbishopric of Dublin, when Bishop George Synge fled to Dublin for safety. This document attests to the later attempts of Bishop Edward Synge, to regain control of the burgery, which would make it more convenient for him and his successors to reside, build and make other improvements to it, without recourse to the Archbishop of Dublin.

[Very fragile].

15/

Fragments, referring to fees, including fees for 'Dublin' - possibly relating to the above case concerning the return of the Burgery from the control of the archbishopric of Dublin.

[Undated. Very fragile].

16/

Fragments referring to the 'Earl [of Inchiquin?]'s lands'.

[Undated. Very fragile].

4/ Edward Jones [1682 - 1689]

Native of Wales, came to Ireland as domestic chaplain to the Duke of Ormond in 1670. Dean of Lismore 1678-1682, and appointed Bishop of Cloyne in 1682. Forced to flee with his family to England during the arbitrary government of Tyreconnell, during the invasion of James II. Did not return to his Irish bishopric, and died in Oxfordshire in 1734.

/1

Articles of agreement between: 1) The Earl of Inchiquin and Edward, Bishop of Cloyne, [The involvement of the Earl of Inchiquin in a routine land transaction such as this, attests to the ongoing complications for the see on account of earlier leasing arrangements made between Inchiquin and Edmund Fitzgerald], and,

2) Edward Roberts, millwright,
for the mill of Cloyne, dated 23 February 1687.

In this agreement, 2) promises to carry out repairs, using timber and wood supplied by 1), and to erect a tr[e]ble mill, consisting of a wheat mill, and a malt mill, with a stone wall on both, with a cock pitt [sic] and stone house for the use of the mill. 1) would then grant a lease of 21 years to 2), to commence next Michaelmas, when 2) would pay the rent of £10 for 10 years, on a quarterly basis, paying two thirds to the Earl, and one third to the Bishop of Cloyne; and the rent of £12 for 11 years, again on a quarterly basis, paying two thirds to the Earl and one third to the bishop.

Witnessed by Charles Wittingham and John Colpoyse, Notary Public [elaborate signature]. A later annotated note (written on dorse of this document) reads: 'Ye mill of Cloyne and claimes by E. Inchiquin, expired...papers delivered to me by Capt. Rolles[?] Sept. 11 1699, and a paper signed by John Purdon, ye original with Capt. Rolle's of papers belonging to Cloyne'.

[The mill of Cloyne comprised part of the lands associated with the cathedral of Cloyne, (see Brady, iii, 28). A reference to the confirmation of this lease may be found in the book of chapter

acts made by the dean and chapter of St. Coleman's cathedral, Cloyne, item 185, p.14].

5/ William Pallister [1693 - 1694]

Appointed Bishop of Cloyne in 1692, for only a two year period, as he became Archbishop of Cashel in 1694. Fellow of TCD, later Professor of Divinity, who wrote an account of the see of Cloyne, 1693-94, which is published in Brady, i, xxxiv-xxxix. This outlines several usurptions that had been made on several rectories and other livings within the diocese.

/1

Document entitled: 'Received of Richard Sampson, the undernamed papers indorsed' being a list of papers belonging to Cloyne given to William, Bishop of Cloyne, by Registrar, 1693.

Richard Sampson was deputy registrar of the diocese in 1693. The papers listed by this document include bills, deeds, and certificates (several relating to the lands of Ballycotton, Ballybane and Ballycraheen), Edmund Fitzgerald's will, and a copy of an inquisition involving John Fitzgerald. Other names mentioned in the list include Broderick and Mr Richard Gothing.

/2

Letter addressed to the Right Reverent Father, William, Bishop of Cloyne, [sender unknown] containing information relating to the lands of Ballyhomine [possibly Ballynamona townland] in the barony of Imokilly, Co. Cork.

The letter outlines several exchanges of possession of these lands, which had taken place as a result of the intrusions of Edmund Fitzgerald, between 1639 (when they were released to the see of Cloyne), and 1666 (when demands were first made that they be legally discharged to the see of Cloyne).

[Undated. Original document, with part of the seal still evident].

6/ John Pooley [1697 - 1702]

Replaced Bishop Ashe as Bishop of Cloyne in 1697. Heavily involved in recovering episcopal revenues, although not as successful as his successor, Bishop Crow, who was appointed in 1702 when Pooley was transferred to the diocese of Raphoe.

/1

Petition of John [Pooley], Bishop of Cloyne to the House of Commons concerning the small plot of ground called the Burgery, adjoining the Bishop's House at Cloyne.

He explains that the plot was forfeited during the 1641 rebellion, and to protect it was annexed to the see of Dublin. At the Restoration, King Charles II reinforced this connection with Dublin 'though a hundred miles distance', which was a mistake as it should have been given back to the see of Cloyne. He prays that it would now be convenient for the see to have the land back, and would be prepared to refund £25 to the Archbishop of Dublin.

He further states that as the bishopric of Cloyne is 'not worth £450', it would be of great convenience to the Church in Ireland to divide the petitioner's parish of St. Michan, Dublin, into three separate parishes, as it was worth about £250 per annum.

[Undated].

[It is interesting to note that Pooley was consecrated Bishop of Cloyne in St. Michan's church Dublin, and was responsible for having it extensively repaired during his incumbency. He was buried there and a monument erected to his memory].

/2

Memorial or evidence given by William [Fitzgerald], Bishop of Clonfert [1691 - 1722], concerning the parcel of land called Parkbrack, in the Barony of Imokilly, Co. Cork, where he had lived for many years, and which is the subject of a dispute between John, Bishop of Cloyne, plaintiff, and Captain Dicks, guardian to Roger Boyle, defendant. The lands were tied up in the jointure of Lady Mary Dicks [who became Lady Mary Boyle]. The document refers to the manor court of the Earl of Orrey, and includes the following list of names: Brian Rourck, John Chapman, William Berry, Nigh [?] Shangery, Dic Davies ye verger.
[Undated].

/3

Copy of document delivered to the Lords Justices relating to the parish of Dungourney, in which Anthony Egan, the rector [1675-1702], states his willingness to resign the said rectory (worth c. £60) to John, Bishop of Cloyne. The Bishop will then annex the prebend of Subulter and vicarage of Inchinabacky to this rectory, that there may be constant service alternatively in the three parishes. Also mentions Atkin, clerk, [Waltin Atkin, who succeeded Egan as rector of Dungourney and Sublter and vicar of Inchin on 2 Sept. 1702, see Brady, iii, 235]. [Undated. Fragile].

7/ Charles Crow [1702 - 1726]

Charles Crow was appointed Bishop of Cloyne with the provostship of Tuam, wardenship of Youghal and union of Aghadda, in September 1702. He bequeathed land for the use of widows and other poor people (see Brady, iii, 112-113), and part of his estate was later used for the construction of a convenient school house on the principal street of Cloyne. He died in 1726.

/1

List of deeds for lands of Bohermore [adjacent to the Burgery at Cloyne].
[Undated, but note on list states that the deeds listed were 'shown 4 Oct. 1699'].
The list refers to a Mr Mascal [a John Mascal, vicar of Kilmaghane and prebend of Subulter was appointed Guardian of Spiritualities for the see of Cloyne in 1678, on the death of Bishop Edward Syngé]. This list includes reference to Gerald Fitzgerald's wife [Mary Supple] and her jointure of 25 acres in Ardaglough, which she mortgaged to Charles Caldwell [rector of Bohillane from 1626].
This document probably ties in with the purchase of the lands of Bohermore, which Bishop Crow successfully concluded on behalf of the see of Cloyne, paying for same out of his private fortune, (see Brady, iii, 17). For material relating to Bishop Crow's school, see section 13/ below.

8/ Miscellaneous items relating to diocesan lands

/1

Fragment of a document relating to the ownership of land in Youghal by the Bishops of Cloyne.
[Undated].

A college was founded in Youghal in 1464 by the Earl of Desmond, for a warden, five fellows and singing men, and comprised an estate worth £600. At the rebellion of 1641, it came into the hands of the Earl of Cork, but was later regained by Bishop George Synge, apparently without reluctance (see Brady, iii, 21).

/2

Rental for the burgery at Cloyne, giving tenants names, holdings rented, and rent paid. A note on the dorse states (in a different hand) that it is 'not signed by anyone' and thus 'insignificant'!
[Undated, looks 17th c].

9/ - 16/ PAPERS RELATING TO DAILY ADMINISTRATION OF CLOYNE DIOCESE:

9/ Visitation books

/1

Book of visitation for the diocese of Cloyne, compiled by Bishop Henry Maule [1726 - 1731], 1726, with deed of mandate summoning an earlier visitation, dated 2 March 1723.

This document is in Latin, and lists parishes and other ecclesiastical benefices within the diocese, together with the names of clergy and lay officers. According to the cover in which the document is

bound, the visitation is for the year 1720 and thus should have been compiled by Maule's predecessor Charles Crow. A deed of mandate summoning the visitation for the year 1723, dated 2 March 1723, and signed by Jacob Hanning, notary public registrar, is attached to this visitation. The deed does date from Crowe's episcopate, but the visitation within the binding carries the date 1726 and refers to Maule, who succeeded Crow in September of that year. (Crow died in June 1726).
1723, 1726.
[Hard cover binding is broken, deed attached is fragile].

/2

Book of visitation for the diocese of Cloyne, compiled by the Rt. Rev. James [Stopford], Bishop of Cloyne [1753-1759], held in the cathedral church of St. Coleman's, Cloyne, 18 June 1755.
This visitation is in English, and gives the names of ecclesiastical benefices, rectors, vicars, curates and other clergy for each parish in the diocese, together with comments on the state of each church, the names of patrons, church wardens, parish clerks and school masters, with some additional annotations. It also includes the names and details of impropriate parishes and rectories in the diocese, held by lay people for tithe benefits; a list of the dignitaries and prebendaries of the cathedral church; and copies of two legal orders signed by Jacob Hanning, registrar, entitled: 'Acts I had done and expedited at the ordinary visitation of same, 8 July 1755, in the parish church of Moyalloe before the Rev. Robert Berkeley, vicar general of the see of Cloyne'. These latter orders concerned the Rev John Humfrey, vicar of Knockmoune, who had failed to attend the annual visitation held in the cathedral, or make any lawful excuse about same, and was thus ordered to attend Moyalloe church to explain himself.

10/ Rural deanery returns

/1

Cloyne rural deanery return for 1791, giving reports of the condition of churches (including details about the building structure, tables, bibles, prayer books, surplices, bells, plate, church yards and graveyards etc), as viewed by James Hingston, rural dean.
May - June, 1791.

Churches viewed as follows: Aghadda, Ardagh, Castlemartyr, Clonmel, Clonpriest, Itermurragh, Kilcredan, Killeagh, Middleton and Youghal, with a note that no return is made for the cathedral church, as it is immediately under the Lord Bishop's own inspection'. [Richard Woodward was Bishop of Cloyne between 1781 and 1794].

/2

Similar return for 1794, compiled by Francis Orpen, rural dean.
Aug. 1794.

Details provided about each of the parish churches listed in 10/1 above, and, in addition the churches of Lisgoold, Dungourney - described as a new church, and Kilmahon. [Bishop was William Bennett, 1794 - 1820].

/3

Similar return for 1796, compiled by Jeremiah Hart, rural dean [also rector of Bohillane].
April 1796.

Details provided about all of the churches listed above, which describes Dungourney Church as

being in a particularly poor state of repair.

/4

Similar return, for 1799, compiled by Jeremiah Hart, rural dean.

May 1799.

Details provided about each of the churches listed above, and also the church of Kilmahon and the cathedral church or Cloyne church.

[Some pages fragile].

11/ Miscellaneous administrative records: 18th and 19th centuries

/1

Affidavit of Gerald Mervyne of Youghal, Co. Cork, merchant, presented in the Court of King's Bench, against Thomas Bucknor, churchwarden, of St. Mary's, Youghal [the collegiate church], who failed in his duty to accuse certain parties of the crime of fornication with Elizabeth Paradise, of Youghal, instead accusing him, the said Mervyne, of this crime, bringing several malicious accusations against him in 1723 and 1724.

11 Feb 1775.

This document reflects the role of a secular court in dealing with crimes identified by church officials, which formerly had been tried in the ecclesiastical courts. The diocesan registry probably received a copy for information, as Youghal is situated within its jurisdiction.

Although the handwriting is in a medieval style, it typifies the style of a court clerk's hand as late as the eighteenth century.

[13pp, some additional pages missing. Pages 1-11 in Latin, remainder in English].

/2

Fragments of a document entitled Rev. George Strod's [account?], including entries relating to salary and other payments.

[Undated].

[A George Strode was prebend of Glanworth, and vicar of Derryvillane, Kilgulane and Ballyloghy, 1721-1759, see Brady, iii, 215].

[Very fragile].

/3

List of non-resident incumbents in the diocese of Cloyne, signed by Charles Cloyne [Charles Mongan Warburton, Bishop of Cloyne 1820-1826].

Gives the names of non-resident incumbents for the parishes of Castletownroche, Kilmartery, Clonpriest, Igtermurragh and Bohermore, giving the reason for their absence, value of each benefice etc.

/4

Replies of various parish incumbents to heads of an enquiry respecting see lands in the diocese of Cloyne, sent to them by Charles, Bishop of Cloyne.

c. 1820-1826.

Information returned includes 'composition in lieu of tythe'; grand jury cess per acre; rent per acre

and average rent of lands which were 'tithe free'. There is also a return signed by Charles Cloyne, for land held by the Longfield family, on which the Townsends, Erburys, Atkins, Croftons, Henings, Forsters and Masseys are tenants.

[26 items, sorted in alphabetical order by parish name].

/5

Copy of letter from James [Wilson], Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, [1848-1857], the see house, Cork, to the Lord Primate, concerning the appointment of a Mr Ryder to holy orders.

23 May 1850.

/6

Letter from James Lawe [solicitor to the Dean of Cloyne, William Fleming?], 26 South Mall, Cork, to J. F. Fitton Esq, 21 Merrion Square S., Dublin [solicitor], concerning a memorial in the Registry of Deeds of a conveyance for an unnamed glebe land in the diocese of Cloyne, 11 Dec. 1880.

12/ Miscellaneous administrative records: 20th century

/1

Letter from John C. Wakeham, solicitor, Midleton Co. Cork, to the Very Rev. H.J. Fleming, the deanery Cloyne, concerning the glebe land of Kilboy, with the Dean's reply.

3 Oct. 1904.

/2

Letter to the Very Rev. W.I. Wilson, Dean of Cloyne, from J. H. Bennett, Cork Country Club.

17 March, 1909.

Concerns proposed sale of house on the 'Crowe property', and refers to drawing of a new map. Mentions Mr Jermyn and Mr Walton [solicitors?].

/3

Bundle of papers relating to Ballycotton glebe land, part of the union of parishes consisting of Cloyne cathedral, Ballycotton and Kilmahon, mostly between the Representative Body, the Very Rev. H. T. Fleming, Dean of Cloyne and Midleton Rural District Council, concerning the building of a new line of road through Ballycotton glebe, c.1905; and later repairs to Ballycotton glebe, 1916.

Includes two letters signed by Canon Charles A. Webster, in his capacity as secretary of the diocesan glebes committee.

[16 items].

/4

Small bundle of letters relating to Kilmahon glebe [part of the Union of Cloyne, Ballycotton and Kilmahon], including the transfer of Kilmahon burial ground to Midleton Rural District Council, and an account concerning the sale of glebe dilapidation, c. 1916; and transfer of a duplicate marriage register for Kilmahon church (covering the period 1852-61), in 1920.

Nov. 1915-Jan. 1916; July 1920.

[6 items]

/5

Small bundle of letters, mostly concerning charges and insurance premiums for the united glebe lands of Ballycotton and Cloyne.

c. Sept. 1928 - 11 Feb, 1935.

Again there is an item in Webster's hand, referring to the poor state of the out-offices at Cloyne glebe.

[5 items].

13/ Material relating to Bishop Crow's School, Cloyne

/1

Bundle of documents, several of which are printed circulars, mostly from the Office of National Education, relating to parochial schools in the united diocese of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, including Bishops Crowe's School, Cloyne.

14 Dec. 1899 - Dec. 1909.

[The Crowe school was built on land in the burgery of Cloyne, purchased by Bishop Crowe for the diocese in the early eighteenth century - hence its name. For further material, see the legal documents section of the records of St. Colman's cathedral, Cloyne.]

[9 items].

/14 Material relating to the alms house, Cloyne

/1

Copy of the original grant of land [dated 14 May 1731], at Maleparris, Cloyne, for an alms house for the diocese, and related correspondence between the Representative Body and the Very Rev. H. J. Fleming, Dean of Cloyne, concerning the history of the alms house, and its possible conversion to a parish school. Includes 'notes on the almshouse, Cloyne' by the dean.

1885-1904.

The original land for an alms house was granted by Henry Maule, Bishop of Cloyne 1726-1731, to Joseph Sherlock and Richard Taylor, churchwardens of the parish of Cloyne. Two widows, Ann Askin and Elizabeth Seymore, enjoyed the first benefit of the ground and alms house erected thereon.

[5 items]

15/ Material concerning the claims of Richard and the Rev. Foster Archer to the estate and inheritance of Major John Fitzgerald, 1830s

/1

Extensive exchange of correspondence concerning the claims of Richard Archer, of Serpentine Avenue, Dublin to the estate of Major Fitzgerald, of the 8th Regiment of Foot, who died Jan. 1836 in India, intestate and unmarried, leaving £529 in the hands of the Secretary of War; landed property in County Cork; and the perpetual advowson of the rectory of Dungourney, in the diocese of Cloyne, worth £650 a year, (see document number /10b).

1830-1836.

The correspondence is mostly between Richard Archer, who claimed he was the nearest living relative of the late major, and Rev. William Rogers, who is described in some of the documents as 'surrogate' of the diocese of Cloyne (see for example document /11). According to Brady (ii, 282), Rogers was ordained in Cloyne in 1829, became a reader in the cathedral in 1830, and was appointed surrogate from 1831. Brady does not state what type of surrogate Rogers was, but we may assume that it was surrogate registrar for the diocese, as it is recorded that Rogers was officially appointed registrar in 1854 (see Brady, ii, 283). It is thus reasonable to assume that he had served his time as deputy for some time before this appointment.

Rogers was also prominent in the legal and administrative affairs of St. Coleman's cathedral, Cloyne. From the chapter book (1795 - 1897), we learn that he served as oeconomus, register and chapter clerk to the dean and chapter from the 1850s until his death in 1871. Indeed, at one chapter meeting held on 19 July 1867, unanimous thanks were given to Rev William Rogers, oeconomus, registrar and chapter clerk for 'painstaking, conscientious and efficient discharge' of his duties...derived from his acquaintance with ecclesiastical law...'.

Rogers may also have been related to the Archer family by marriage, as document /3 states that Foster Archer (Richard's eldest son and heir) married a Matilda Rogers of Sandymount in 1835. Rogers was also well located to act on behalf of the Archers: in document /11, Richard Archer states that Rogers' post town was Cloyne, 'not more than six miles from Major Fitzgerald's family residence'.

The correspondence reveals that Rogers acted on Richard Archer's behalf to prove his family's relationship with the late Major Fitzgerald and his entitlement to claim Fitzgerald's property. After Richard's sudden death in December 1836, Rogers continued the case on behalf of Richard Archer's eldest son and heir, the Rev. Foster Archer. The extensive research which Rogers carried out on their behalf was necessary to disprove the rival claims of several other parties, principally: Richard Lewis of Marlfield, Clonmel; his sister, Mary Toole, of 17 Cork Street, Cork; and George McKenna, also of 17 Cork Street, Cork, and Thomas and William Kitt, sons of the late John Kitt, of Clonmel; whose claims were supported by members of the Uniacke, Barry and Longfield families of County Cork. From the depth of information still extant in the collection, it is clear that Rogers undertook painstaking research, which also revealed several connections by marriage between the Archers and other families such as the Purdons and Hanbys.

The correspondence also contains several letters to and from the War Office, concerning Richard Archer's claim to Major Fitzgerald's money. These include a request that the suit concerning the transfer of this money be tried in either the Prerogative Court, Dublin, or, in the Consistorial Court of Cloyne, to save all parties from the expense of travelling to London. There are also two letters to Richard Archer from James Uniacke, Glengarra. There is also a draft of William Roger's letter to the Secretary of War informing him of Richard Archer's sudden death, on 12 Dec. 1836, and the desire of his eldest son, Foster Archer to continue with the claim (see document /14).

[16 items] 13 May 1830 - Dec. 1836; and two undated items.

/2

Exchange of correspondence, mostly between the Rev. Foster Archer, of Serpentine Avenue, Sandymount, and the Rev. William Rogers, Cloyne, relating to the continued efforts of Richard Archer's eldest son and heir to claim Major Fitzgerald's inheritance.
1836-1837.

In the first letter of this series, Foster conveys the bad news about his father's sudden illness and imminent death to Rogers. There is also a letter from Denham Franklin [solicitor?] of 79 South Mall, Cork, dismissing Foster's assertion that Dr James Patrick Barry did not have a sister, by

stating that the said Barry had no less than three sisters (see document /6). The series closes with a letter from the War Office, dated 18 November 1837, containing the disappointing news that Major Fitzgerald's personal fortune is to be divided among the other parties involved in the case and notes: 'no attention can be paid to any anonymous information of the vague kind contained in the paper enclosed in [Foster Archer's] letter...!'

[According to Brady, Archer was nominated to the curacy of Kilmacdonough in the diocese of Cloyne in 1837 (see iii, 144)].

5 Nov. 1836 - 18 Nov. 1837; four items undated.

[19 items].

16/ Collection of genealogical notes (including copies of, or, references to original documents such as wills, deeds etc.), relating to the Archer, Purdon, Hanby, Uniacke, Barry, Longfield and Fitzgerald families, of Dublin and Cork.

Some of these documents may originally have been enclosed with or attached to items of correspondence in section /15 above.

/1

Copy of the last will and testament of Richard Archer Esq., of Serpentine Avenue, Dublin, made 7 Feb. 1830.

[From the correspondence in section /15 above, we know that Richard died in Dec. 1835].

This contains substantial genealogical information about Richard Archer's family. His mother was Sophia Purdon, who had owned the Spittle lands in the south liberties of Cork city, the tenant of which was Mr Abraham Howes, of Friars Walk, Cork. Archer's wife was Catherine Hutchison, and they had four sons: Foster, Robert, Richard and John; and three daughters: Elizabeth (Farrell), Sophia and Catherine.

The executors of the will were William Murray, Jane Murray, and Redmond Morres Hutchison [brother of Catherine Hutchison].

/2

Draft of Sophia Archer's petition to the Lord Lieutenant, Richard Marquis Wellesley, concerning her unfortunate position and need of a pension to support herself.

[Undated, but written between May 1823, when her husband, the Rev. Foster Archer, died, and Feb. 1830, when her eldest son, Richard Archer (as above), made his last will and testament].

This document is again full of genealogical information, as it identifies Richard Archer's father as the Rev Foster Archer, who was ordained in 1782 and became rector of Innishannon parish in Cork in 1796 (see Brady, i, 126). According to the petition, this senior Foster Archer was also chaplain and librarian to the Foundling Hospital and Inspector of the gaols in Cork. As a strong supporter of the government at the end of the eighteenth century, the petition also reveals how he had been forced to give up his situations in Cork - being found 'most obnoxious to the party' of the day [presumably the independent Irish parliament, which sat from 1782-1800]. He removed with his family to Dublin, where, after a lapse of some time [presumably after the Union], he was appointed Inspector General of Prisons with a salary of £2000. He was also presented with two valuable livings in County Cork, but later lost these, as they were contested.

Foster Archer senior and Sophia had two sons: Richard, [the principal party in all of this material], who, we learn from Sophia's petition, had a clerkship in the War Office and was later promoted to

the tax office, but after the taxes were abolished, received only a small income of £104; and Lieutenant R. H. Archer, a Royal Naval officer who had a distinguished career and was appointed chief constable of police in County Waterford, but died shortly afterwards, aged only 32. It was on account of her husband death, her son's early demise, and the fact that she had outlived her own family (the Purdons), that Sophia makes this petition for the lord lieutenant's favour.

/3

Rough list of references to deeds in the Registry of Deeds, concerning the Fitzgeralds and related families.

[Undated, but all deeds are eighteenth-century].

/4

Rough list of 'bills filed' in the Fitzgerald case.

[Undated, c. 1834].

/5

Notes obtained from newspapers and other sources on the family connections between the Fitzgeralds and the Barry family of Cork, during the 18th and 19th centuries.

[Undated, 6 items].

/6

Richard Archer's notes on connections between the Purdon and Fitzgerald families of Cork, extracted from books in the Prerogative Office, Dublin, and other sources.

[19th c, 11 items].

/7

Notes about memorials, presumably in the Registry of Deeds, outlining connections between the Purdon family and the Uniacke family of Cork, during the 18th century.

[Undated, probably in Rogers' hand].

/8

A letter from Richard Archer to the Rev. William Rogers, Cloyne, [undated] and several notes about connections by marriage, between the Hanby family of Dublin, and the Purdon family of County Cork.

[4 items. 18th-19th cs].

These notes include details about how Dr John Hall, a fellow of TCD, provided money to support and educate members of the Hanby family, in his will dated 24 Feb. 1734. They also identify and various connections between the Longfield, Barry, Uniacke and Archer families, which allude to the misdemeanours of Mr Norman Uniacke, Mr Robert Longfield, Colonel Longfield, and Mr James Uniacke of Castletown, who misappropriated funds, by giving Dr Hall's bequests to those who were not in need, instead of looking after those in poor circumstances. In the letter from Richard Archer, he describes Uniacke as 'a bad coote who took the name of Purdon...'.

/9

Notes relating to a dispute between James Fitzgerald Esq., patron of the parish of Dungourney [presumably a relative of Major John Fitzgerald, whose estate included the perpetual advowson of

Dungourney], who objected to the presentation of Arthur Hyde, as rector of the parish in 1805, by the crown, and presented Rev Matthew Purcell as his choice.

Gives details of the 'Jus Patronabus' enquiry ordered by William, Bishop of Cloyne. (For further details about this dispute, see Brady, ii, 194).

[Undated, looks like William Rogers hand].

17/ Miscellaneous material

/1

Subscription book of oaths, subscribed to by several named parish clergy and lay officials (including parish and free school teachers) and other miscellaneous information, including a very unusual astrological table for three calendar years (the latest of which is 1678), with various stars and symbols inscribed; an alphabetical list of services or canons of the church, with biblical references (in Latin); and a list of fees for services provided by the ecclesiastical court.

c. 1675 - 1717.

The provenance of this book is not clear, but it was likely to have been compiled by the vicar general, given the extensive references to ecclesiastical fees and oaths sworn by new incumbents and lay officers. Like many Church of Ireland administrative documents, the volume served multi-functional purposes, recording several aspects of diocesan business on blank pages. According to annotations on the inside cover, the book was purchased by the Rev. Charles A Webster, Dean of Ross, in 1914, who had it re-bound using the original cover. He later presented it to the dean and chapter of Cloyne in 1942.

The astrological calendar is particularly rare, while the index or list of fees provides an insight to ecclesiastical charges, ranging from ten shillings for a marriage licence, to three shillings four pence for the suspension of a minister, while a definitive sentence against an offender cost £1. Oaths which were subscribed to include those 'against any doctrine or authority by the see of Rome'; against the transubstantiation of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ; as well as promises of faith and allegiance to the crown, the canons of the Church of Ireland according to the convocation of 1639; and administration of the sacraments and other rites of the Church of Ireland.

/2

Handwritten succession list of bishops in the several dioceses of Clogher, Clonfert, Clonmacnoise, Cloyne, Connor, Cork, Down, Dromore, Dublin, Elphin, Ely, Emly, Killaloe, Kildare, Kilfenera / Ferns, Kilmacduagh and Kilmore.

Also lists the bishops of St. David's in Wales, and Chichester, Durham and Exeter in England, from earliest times to the second half of the eighteenth century.

[Undated, c. 1775].

/3

Copy of letter from William C. Neligan, rector of St. Mary's Shandon, to the Lord Primate, enclosing the petition of himself, Francis St. George, rector of St. Paul's Cork, and Nicholas Danescombe [?], rector of St. Nicholas's, Cork.

5 April 1854.

The petition demands that the increased deduction from the incomes of incumbents of city parishes proposed by a money bill before the House of Commons, be altered, as their parishes have very

inadequate incomes already.

/4

Copy of an Admiralty order, dated April 1876, about the manning of naval stations in Ireland by naval reserves.

[Fragile].

/5

Copy of deed concerning the purchase of land in the barony of East Muskerry, Co. Cork, by A. A. McCall, in the court of the Irish Land Commission, from the estate of Warren Crooke, deceased. 18 June 1897.

[The Rev. S. J. Harman, rector of Rathcormack parish, diocese of Cloyne, is listed as one of seven parties listed in the deed to receive a copy of it. According to Cole (Church and parish records, 248), Harman was married to Elizabeth Edwards - a daughter of the late W. Crooke, solicitor, which may explain how it has come to be found amongst these diocesan papers].

/6 and /6a

Letter from Albert Cook Myers, London, [author of The Complete Works of William Penn, Founder of Pennsylvania], to the Dean of Cloyne, 2 Jan. 1912.

With his letter, Myers returns the printed pedigree of the Fitzgerald family of Corkbeg, senechals of Imokily, and of Fitzgerald of Cloyne in Imokilly, which was loaned to him by the dean. The pedigree covers the period from the 13th century to 1894, and shows genealogical connections between the Fitzgeralds and the Uniacke family of Youghal, and the Penrose family of Cork.

[Pedigree is fragile].

/7

Notes on the bishops of Cloyne, in handwriting similar to that of Charles A. Webster, suggesting that he may have been the author.

[20th c]

[Very fragile - badly water damaged].

/8

Note found amongst the papers relating to the recovery of the diocesan lands during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, in Webster's hand.

[20thc].

/9

Notes referring to the planting of an ash tree (now blown down), in the grounds of an unspecified church, to commemorate the storm which dispersed the French fleet assembled in Bantry Bay to invade Ireland, in 1796.

[Undated, 20th c notes, quoting Lewis' Topographical Directory, 1837].

