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Notes and Queries.

Dr. Reeves. [The fact that this distinguished Irish antiquary was a native of our county is an additional reason that an obituary notice of him should appear in our columns. We are indebted to the *Athenæum* of the 16th ult. for what we have here recorded of his life and labours.] Dr. WILLIAM REEVES, bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, was born at Charleville, county Cork, in 1816. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was ordained in 1838, afterwards becoming perpetual curate of Kilconriola, vicar of Lusk, and dean of Armagh, before he succeeded Dr. Knox as bishop of the See which, as he used often to point out, is conterminous with the two ancient kingdoms of Dalriada and Dalnaraidhe. In 1847, while resident at Ballymena, the chief town of the parish of Kilconriola, county Antrim, he published *The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore*, a quarto, showing at once great research and minute local knowledge. Ten years later he edited, with copious notes, *St. Adamnán's Life of St. Columba*, with notes containing exhaustive researches into every point of the history of the saint and his island. Carlyle, who was minutely acquainted with the book, commended it for its thoroughness, and for the light which its editor had thrown upon life in the west in the sixth century. At the same time Reeves had worked at *The Acts of Archbishop Cotton in a Visitation of Derry in 1497*. He printed, in 1851, an account of the beautiful Ultonian manuscript, known as *Codex Maelbrihte*; and, the year before, a *History of the Churches of Armagh*. He also described the *Book of Armagh*, the most ancient manuscript in Ireland, containing much Irish, and purchased it from Mr. Brownlow for the University of Dublin. A treatise on the Rule of the Culdees, an Account of the Isle of Sanda, an Essay on Octavian del Palacio, a Short History of Lusk, an Account of the Bell of St. Patrick, and many other historical essays were the product of his marvellous industry. He copied most of the *Codex Kilkeniensis*, and filled several folio volumes with a transcript of the Records of the See of Armagh. He was editing the *Book of Armagh* at the time of his death. He had collected materials for a life of the Rev. Samuel Burdy, the biographer of Skelton, and generously placed them at the disposal of the writer of the life in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He was unsurpassed in knowledge of the ecclesiastical and local history of the north of Ireland. In general learning he was the worthy successor of Jeremy Taylor and of Bishop Percy of the *Reliques*, and in special Irish knowledge surpassed Sir James Ware. It is to be regretted that his industry did not include a study of the Irish language; out of Irish palæography his knowledge was exhaustive. He was a most generous man of learning, and no scholar ever

consulted him in vain. He died in Dublin on Tuesday, January 12th, 1892.

Colonel Agmondesham Muschamp. Your correspondent, Mr. Brown, is mistaken in giving the death of Colonel Muschamp as having occurred in 1648, as he "was governor of the forte of Cork on February 20, 1654" (*vide* Council Book of the Corporation of Cork, appendix B. p. 1157). As this volume, which is now becoming scarce, may not be within Mr. Brown's reach, I copy the extract, dated February 20th, 1654:—"The examⁿ. of Capt. Peter Carew, aged 45, Eng. Prot., at the declaring of Cork for the Parliament, a Capt. of Foot in said City. That about 2 months before the declaring, exam^t. with Captⁿ. R. Burnhill, &c., &c., had several meetings to contrive to surrender Cork, which, by the blessing of God, was effected with the assistance of Colls. Gifford, Townsend, and Warden, then imprisoned by Lord Inchiquin, and that one Sergeant Hugh Buckland, then in the forte of C., under command of Coll. Agmondisham Muschamp, then Gov^r. thereof, was of the Council 4 days before, and did assist by removing a sentinel and giving an opportunity for the placing of a Ladder and entrance by a porthole, which was effected by the industry of Capt. Robt. Mihill, with a small party of men (said Muschamp being absent), who took the Lieut., Ensign, and about 20 men that kept the same." There is a foot-note (page 18) in the *Journal of the Very Revd. Rowland Daires, LL.D., Dean of Ross*, by Dr. Caulfield (Camden Society, London, 1857), which fully answers Mr. Brown's query:—"Denny Muschamp, of Horsley, in Surrey, Muster-Master-General of Ireland, married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Boyle, archbishop of Armagh, son of the before-mentioned Richard, archbishop of Tuam (p. 13), and therefore a relation of the journalist's wife. His only daughter, Mary, was married to Sir Thomas Vesey, the first baronet (eldest son of John Vesey, D.D., archbishop of Tuam), and was mother of John Denny Vesey, first Lord Knapton."—ROBERT DAY (3, Sidney Place, Cork).

Manuscript by a Monk of Kilcrea. The reproduction of Mr. Geoghegan's famous poem in the pages of the Journal has reminded me that it is not "one of the things generally known" that there is still to be seen, in the public library at Rennes, in the north of France, an Irish manuscript, bearing a marginal note to the effect that it "was written on Maundy Thursday at Cill Creidhe" (now Kilcrea), and therefore presumably the work of a monk in the abbey there. This manuscript is considered to be a transcript of the Irish version of *The Travels of Sir John Maundeville* (an English knight, who set out on his journey in 1332, and visited, amongst other places, the Holy Land), the author of this Irish version being one Finghin or Florence O'Mahony,