

**Journal of the Cork Historical and
Archaeological Society**

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Title: Notes and queries: An historical County Cork printing press

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Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, 1894, Vol. 3, No 30,
page(s) 131

Published by the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society

Digital file created: July 18, 2013

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"secure; but emerging from it, through necessity, in order to procure a living for himself and a few faithful companions, in his dire distress, he was captured at Glauageentha, some miles from Castleisland, at the Tralee side, when on one of these excursions Daniel Kelly cut off his head; but his body was unquestionably interred at Kilnamanagh churchyard, county Kerry, nearly midway between Castleisland and King-williamstown, county Cork, on the old road, and about six miles from his hiding-place at Muinganine. The moss-grown foundation of the Great Earl of Desmond's hiding-place is still extant at Muinganine, and well known to all the inhabitants of the district, and is called to this day *Reylan Tigh an Iarla*, in honour of, and from the fact that, the earl had it as his safe retreat and hiding-place. It is situated but a short distance from the source of the Blackwater at Muinganine. The body of this Great Earl of Desmond was never hung up in Cork, as the Earl of Ormond's letter would lead one to suppose, though his head was certainly in the keeping of Daniel Kelly and his associates, and it is probable they wanted no more. His body was securely laid in the burial-ground of Kilnamanagh before the Earl of Ormond could know of his death, and consequently the order given in the letter to hang up the headless body of the unfortunate earl in Cork could not be carried into effect; and such was never done. I visited, a few days back, the burial-ground that has the honour of having the greatest of Ireland's ancient nobility resting in it. It is beautifully situated; fine old ash trees raise their lofty heads in this quiet and secluded resting-place of the dead; and under one of these, it is said, and I believe it, the ashes of the Great Earl of Desmond lie. There is a vault beneath this aged oak, with a small aperture. On questioning an old woman, whom I saw near the burial-ground, respecting the earl's grave, her reply was, 'Sir, his body is buried here, but not his head.'" His head, it may be added, was sent to England, and hung up on London Bridge. J. C.

Courtbrack Castle. Could any of the readers of your interesting *Journal* give any information about Courtbrack Castle? It is situated close to Fox's Bridge, a station on the Donoughmore railway. The ruins only, if any, remain, but some of the walls of the demense and garden remain. About 60 years ago some of the castle was blown down on a very stormy night. It was said to have been occupied by a Mr. Butler about 100 years since. Who was he? It was said he had a prison in the castle. He was a very influential magistrate. In his time the Blarney weavers would not allow a prisoner to be taken to Cork jail, except for some serious offence. It was said that this Mr. Butler desired to punish a man for theft, but fearing a rescue passing through Blarney, he wrote to the Cork

jailor, and sent it by this man, with a warrant enclosed for his committal. The man took it, and was rather amazed when he was asked to walk inside by the jailor. In 1642 the name of Colonel Butler appears in the Irish army. Mr. Butler, of Courtbrack Castle, may have been a descendant of his.

Curious Memorial Stone near Crosshaven. Set in the angle of a wall right on the north side of the old road leading from Crosshaven to Carrigaline is a stone tablet bearing a curious inscription, of which the following is a *verbatim* copy:—"The rode west hereof, leading from Carrigalin to Crosshaven, is part of the lands of Kilcrow, belonging to Cap. William Hodder, which being left out of his paddock (he) has sett upp (this stone) as a perpetual monument of his right to the inheritance thereof, this 1st day of January, 1715." C. G. D.

An Historical County Cork Printing Press. Dr. Madden's valuable *History of Irish Periodical Literature*, vol. ii., p. 208, contains the following quotation from Cotton's *Typographical Gazetteer*, 3rd edition (Oxford, 1866):—"In 1824 John Wesley Lindsay commenced the business of a printer at Youghal in a very humble way, having purchased at Cork an old wooden press, which had formerly belonged to James Blow, a well-known printer in Belfast in 1696, and is believed to have been the very press at which the first bible printed in Ireland (8vo., Belfast, 1704) was struck off. Blow sold it to a Cork printer, who used it in publishing a small newspaper, and in his office it remained until Lindsay purchased it in 1824. It is still (1866) in being." "Printing," Dr. Madden adds, "was introduced into Youghal, it is alleged, in 1770, by a person named Cox. Archdeacon Cotton says Cox was succeeded by Thomas Lord, who printed the first book produced in this town, *A History of the Town of Youghal* (12mo.) in 1774. Lord left Youghal, and established himself in Roscrea, county Tipperary, in 1785." The Mr. Lindsay, above mentioned, who printed the various works at Youghal (now long out of print) by the Rev. F. Drew, Rev. Canon Hayman, Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, etc., I believe still lives, but I am unable to say what has become of his historical old printing press. J. C.

Irish Bell in Brittany. In November last I made a quotation in "Notes and Queries" from vol. i. of the *Journal*, anent St. Ronan's Bell at Locronan, in Brittany; and on December 16th "J. T. F." asks in *N. & Q.*—"Can I be referred to any particular description of the Bell of St. Ronan, preserved at Locronan in Brittany?" Perhaps the writer of the quotation can answer the query. J. B. S.

Manchester.

"*Brennan on the Moor.*" The Scotch have often been accused of coolly appropriating several of our Irish songs, saints, and heroes; but