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learning, wit, eloquence, eccentricity, and humour of Maginn had obtained for him long before his death the title of the 'modern Rabelais.' His magazine articles possess extraordinary merit. Few men were equal to him in conversation, though he was the reverse of a great talker, but he was a master of every subject, the most recondite as well as the most familiar. Too convivial for his own good, too improvident for his own prosperity, he was yet a benefactor to the public, a delight to scholars, and an idol to his friends."

For some years in the seventies I knew his brother, the late Charles A. Maginn, well. He was a most kindly, witty, genial, well-informed man, and had a large share of the Maginn talent. He was for many years, some thirty or thereabouts, rector of Castletownroche, in which parish he succeeded his brother, the Rev. John Maginn. John held office for only three years, and died greatly regretted. His grave lies just outside the east window of Castletownroche church. Charles removed to Killanully parish, where he served for a few years until his death. He was a preacher quite above the average and a fascinating story-teller. One of his intimate friends was the late learned Dr. Caulfield, the distinguished Cork Antiquary; they had kindred tastes and sympathies. Charles had an extraordinary local acquaintance with his own parish: he literally knew every house, every field, every stone in it, and his mind was full of parochial and county history. He had great sympathy with the sorrows of others; he had his own share of trouble, but this never soured him, and to the last he was the same bright, kindly, genial friend.

Some Distinguished Corkmen.—John Anster, LL.D., was born in Charleville in 1793, and was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his doctor's degree in 1825. He was called to the Bar in the same year. In 1837 he was appointed Registrar of the Admiralty Court, and in 1849 Regius Professor of Civil Law in Dublin University. Without attaining the first rank, he was favourably known as a writer. Coleridge had a high opinion of his poetical talent. He was a frequent contributor to the University and other magazines. Probably his best known literary work was his translation of Goethe's *Faust*.⁽¹⁾ He died in June, 1867.⁽²⁾

Robert Ball, LL.D., a naturalist, was born in Cove, now Queenstown, Co. Cork, on April 1st, 1802. He early showed a great predilection for natural history. On attaining his majority he took an active part in the public affairs of Youghal, where he then resided. He applied himself to the study of medicine with the intention of adopting it as a profession, but was induced to relinquish it and enter the Civil Service in Dublin, where he held situations in several Government departments until 1854, when he retired on a pension. Meanwhile he had prosecuted his scientific investigations, and had acquired a high reputation as a naturalist. From 1837 he occupied the position of Secretary to the Zoological Society, and soon afterwards became treasurer of the Royal Irish

(1) 8vo. Longmans.

(2) Canon Moore may not be aware that Dr. Anster's sister resided at Mitchelstown. She was married to Walter McCarthy, Esq., whose extensive flour mills stood on the western bank of the Funcheon at Ballinderrig, about a mile from the town, where they resided in the forties of the last century, and were friends of my boyhood.

Dr. Anster also wrote a volume of poetry, "*Xenolia*" (post 8vo. Dublin, Milikin, 1838). In it will be found in beautiful and plaintive lines, a "ballad" of an Irish mother whose strong

Academy. In 1840 he was appointed Director of the Museum of Trinity College, to which he presented his valuable private collection. He received many honorary distinctions both home and foreign, and his own university gave him his LL.D degree, "causa honoris," in 1850. He died rather suddenly in 1857. Some of his sons have attained equal and even greater distinction than he did himself, viz., Sir Robert Ball, the celebrated astronomer; Dr. Valentine Ball, and Sir Charles Ball, an eminent surgeon.

James Barry, a distinguished artist, was born in Cork city on 11th October, 1741. His father was master of a coasting vessel, and desired him to follow the sea; but his passion for art was too strong to allow him to remain long in this calling. In 1763 he made his way to Dublin, taking with him a number of historical paintings, which even at that early age of twenty-two he had designed and executed. Among these were "Æneas Escaping from Troy," "A

and healthy child is supposed to have been stolen or spirited away by the Fairies, who had left her in its place a puny, crying weakling. Here is Anster's story:—

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"The summer sun was sinking,
 With a mild light, calm and mellow,
 It shone on my little boy's bonnie cheeks,
 And his loose locks of yellow.
 The robin was singing sweetly,
 And his song was sad and tender,
 And my little boy's eyes, while he heard the song,
 Smiled with a sweet soft splendour.
 My little boy lay on my bosom,
 While his soul the song was quaffing,
 The joy of his soul had tinged his cheek,
 And his heart and his eye were laughing.
 I sate alone in my cottage,
 The midnight needle plying;
 I feared for my child, for the rush's light
 In the socket now was dying.
 There came a hand to my lonely latch,
 Like the wind at midnight moaning;
 I knelt to pray, but rose again,
 For I heard my little boy groaning:
 I crossed my brow and I crossed my breast,
 But that night my child departed—
 They left a weakling in his stead,
 And I am broken-hearted.
 Oh! it cannot be my own sweet boy,
 For his eyes are dim and hollow,
 My little boy is gone—is gone,
 And his mother soon will follow!
 The dirge for the dead will be sung for me,
 And the Mass be chanted meetly,
 And I shall sleep with my little boy,
 In the moonlight churchyard sweetly."

1816.

Dead Christ," "Susannah and the Elders," "Daniel in the Lions' Den," "Abraham's Sacrifice of Isaac," and "St. Patrick Baptizing the King of Cashel."

This last, dealing with a National subject, was much admired, and was exhibited in Shaw's Court, off Dame Street. It was purchased for the Irish House of Commons, and was unfortunately afterwards destroyed by fire. Edmund Burke, attracted by the boy painter's genius, took Barry to England, and afterwards sent him to Rome to study there at his expense. While there, where he remained for five years, he was elected a member of the Clementine Academy at Bologna, and presented to that institution his picture of "Philoctetes in the Island of Lemnos."

On his return to England he painted two pictures—"Venus Rising from the Waves" and "Jupiter and Juno." His works were on a colossal scale. Notwithstanding his ability, he was never popular, and would never submit to suit his style to please the popular taste. His purse suffered in consequence, for, strange as it may seem, he is said never to have earned more than £60 or £70 a year by his art work. Edmund Burke kindly continued to supplement his scanty professional earnings. His naturally irritable temper was not improved by monetary cares and troubles. While in London he painted "The Victors at Olympia," which Canova said was worth the journey from Italy to England were there nothing else to see. His friends subscribed £1,000, with which they bought him a small annuity, and he died in 1806, aged 64. Sir Robert Peel generously contributed £200 for his funeral, and he was buried in St. Paul's near the tomb of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Barry was one of the brilliant circle that gathered round Johnson and Burke. The former remarked of one of his paintings with the true insight of genius: "Whatever the hand may not have done, the mind has done its part. There is a grasp of mind there which you will find nowhere else."

William Bronncker, Viscount Castlelyons, a mathematician, was born in Castlelyons, Co. Cork, in 1620. (His father was President of Munster, and was made a viscount in 1645). For his adherence to the Stuarts he was appointed at the Restoration under Charles II. Chancellor of the Queen, Lord of the Admiralty, and Master of St. Catherine's Hospital, London. He was the first President of the Royal Society, an office which he filled for fifteen years. Amongst other mathematical works, he published "Continued Fractions," "Quadrature of a Portion of the Equilateral Hyperbola." In 1653 he published a translation of Descartes' "Musicae Compendium," annotated with observations, which show that he thoroughly understood the theory of music. He died at Westminster, April, 1684, aged 64.

Peter Browne, Bishop of Cork, was previously Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. He was consecrated Bishop in 1710. A very high character of him is given in "Ware's Bishops," in which work his generous donations and bequests are also recorded. In 1730 he published a tract entitled, "Against the Custom of Drinking to the Memory of the Dead." This publication was really levelled against the practice of drinking to "the glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good King William." It attracted considerable attention, but its only or chief effect was to provoke the drinkers of the toast to append to it the words, "in spite of," or "and a fig for the Bishop of Cork." Dr. Peter Browne died at Cork, August 25th, 1735, and was buried at Bishoptown. Ware styles him, "a great enemy to death-bed donations: an austere,

retired and mortified man: his whole life was one uniform tenor of piety and true religion." He was the author of several remarkable works on the philosophy of religion, viz., "The Procedure and Limits of Human Understanding," "The Divine Analogy," and a reply to Toland's "Christianity Not Mysterious."

COURTENAY MOORE, Canon, M.A.

Review of Book.

"Church and Parish Records of the Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross."

By Rev. John Harding Cole, A.B. Cork: Guy & Co. Ltd., 1903.

In 1847, the Rev. Henry Cotton, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Cashel,⁽¹⁾ published the first volume of his "Fasti Ecclesiae Hibernicae," being the succession of the prelates and members of the Cathedral Bodies in Ireland. This was followed, in 1848, and again in 1849 and 1850, by the concluding parts, and in 1878 by a supplement containing a continuation of appointments up to the Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland on December 31st, 1870. Archdeacon Cotton's valuable writings were followed by the Rev. W. Maziere Brady,⁽²⁾ who, in 1863, published the "Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross," being the first comprehensive attempt to trace the parochial clergy from the period of the Reformation to his time. That work has now been brought down to the present date by the Rev. John Harding Cole, A.B., of Woodview, Innishannon.⁽³⁾ It covers a period of forty eventful years in the history of the United Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, during which time the Church of Ireland was disestablished, and bereft of its emoluments and endowments, and hence, under changed conditions, became a voluntarily supported Church. Mr. Cole's contribution to the Church history of the County of Cork is in reality a supplement to Brady, commencing where he left off, and bringing the descent of the parochial clergy and parish histories down to the present time.

References occur to examples of Communion plate not recorded by Brady, and a most welcome addition will be found in the derivation of the Irish parochial place names. This departure adds much to the interest of the book.

Another retrospective record of value is the state of the United Diocese in 1863, in which the names of all the dignitaries and incumbents are given. To one whose memory goes back to that year, reading over the list awakens sad reflections, as only a very few are now living, the great majority having passed away. "God has buried His workmen, but carries on His work."

Mr. Cole is to be congratulated upon the success which has crowned his efforts, and upon the completion of a work that will unite his name yet more closely with the diocese of which he is so old and valued a member.

R. D.

⁽¹⁾ Dublin University Press.

⁽²⁾ Alex. Thom, Dublin. 3 vols. 8vo.

⁽³⁾ Cork: Guy & Co. Ltd., 1903.

CORRECTION.

"Persecutions of the Protestants of Killmare." Page 180, line 10, should be "1688," not "1638."