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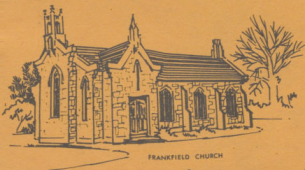


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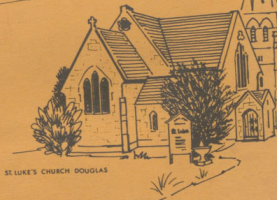
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A Church of Ireland Parish in County Cork

by Sam McCutcheon



FRANKFIELD CHURCH



ST. LUKE'S CHURCH DOUGLAS

**A
CHURCH OF IRELAND
PARISH
IN
COUNTY CORK**

BY

SAM MCCUTCHEON

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FOREWORD

By the Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross,
The Rt. Rev. S.G. Poyntz, B.D. Ph.D.

I have the greatest possible pleasure in commending this publication which tells 'a tale of two churches' in our United Dioceses. It is written after such painstaking research by Mr. S. L. McCutcheon, M.A., Diocesan Synodman, Diocesan Stewardship Adviser, and valued parishioner of Douglas of many years standing.

Someone once said that places have a soul and people make it for them by living in them. When people die and the place with a soul becomes changed, something of it, be it only a memory, remains. The stranger who comes into such a place learns of the people who lived there, becomes influenced and impressed by such a spot. Those who enter St. Luke's Church Douglas and Frankfield Church will be impressed by the atmosphere of both places, a legacy bequeathed by generations of devout Christian men and women who made these sanctuaries their spiritual home. Readers of this booklet will be left in no doubt of the goodly heritage. Many of us have particular memories of St. Luke's and Frankfield. We remember generations of parishioners who have found a sense of peace of God in these churches Sunday after Sunday, and at other times, the many children who have been baptized, the receiving of Holy Communion, the couples who have been joined together as man and wife, and those whose earthly remains have been brought here prior to interment. We look around at the magnificent plant at Douglas, the church, the parochial hall, the primary school, the Verger's house, the nearby graveyard, and we are conscious of our heritage. But the Church is more than buildings and grounds. Church life is all about people, the people of God, God's Family. It is about human feelings and relationships. At the end of the day it is about God in Christ.

I hope that this publication will play a full part in reminding us not only of what has been achieved, but will also prove to be a salutary reminder of what God expects of us all in the years to come.

Introduction

The Centenary of the consecration of St. Luke's Church, Douglas, was commemorated in 1975 in two ways. Firstly, the Rt. Rev. R.G. Perdue, D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross at that time, preached a special sermon at a Thanksgiving Service on the 7th September. Later, at the request of the Christian Stewardship Committee, I gave an address on the history of St. Luke's. It was intended that this address would be printed subsequently, when further information about the parish, as well as its association with Frankfield, would be incorporated into the publication. Unfortunately, this aspiration was frustrated by a number of unavoidable delays before the work finally got under way.

Parochial and family records, together with the gleanings from old newspapers, provide us with a great variety of historical material, all of which helps us to appreciate how people 'lived, moved and had their being' in a different social ambience to that which obtains today. However, a booklet of this nature does not attempt to encompass all aspects of a period which covers more than a century of a parish's history. A much wider historical back-drop is afforded by Mr. Con Foley's recently published "A History of Douglas", a book I most heartily commend. I do hope, nevertheless, that some of the flavour of the past may permeate, to some degree, the pages which follow.

Elsewhere I have acknowledged the help given by those who provided me with essential source material. I am truly grateful, in particular, to Heather Godfrey for her patience and pertinacity in preparing the text for printing; to Vicky Wilson for designing the cover; and to Norman Singleton and John Kershaw for their diligence in the printing itself. I appreciate also the very willing help of many others, young and old, who gave of their time and talents in the collation and publishing generally.

Finally, I owe a great debt of gratitude to the late Canon H.J. Packham, former Rector of the parish, for his invaluable advice and assistance, and also to his successor Canon H.G. Watts, whose encouragement and initiative enabled this work to see the light of day at last.

Sam McCutcheon, Douglas.
St. Brigid's Day, 1983.

The Village

Douglas, two miles from Cork, is a neat village, where is a noble manufacture for making sail-cloth, being the largest in the kingdom which was begun in 1726, when 40 looms were at first erected; since which, at different times, there have been considerable additions made; so that there are now 100 looms at work, and about 250 persons constantly employed in hackling, bleaching, warping, weaving, etc., and more than 500 spinners, many of whom come above seven miles for work, which occasions a weekly expense of about £60 for labour only. There is a magazine for the hemp, yarn, etc., a fine water-mill for pounding the hemp and ashes, and convenient buck-house and bleach-yard, in the middle of which is a large dry-house for the yarn, in bad weather. There are houses and gardens for the masher-workmen for which they do not pay any rent, and to which the journeymen, who do the best and most work, are promoted, when vacancies happen. There has been manufactured in the two years ending at Christmas 1747, 4,781 bolts of sail-cloth, containing 172,116 yards, worth 14d. to 20d. per yard, a great part of which has been exported, and much esteemed in England, forty-three Protestants were arrayed out of this little village, who did duty with the rest of the train-bands of the city of Cork, in their turn.

Maryborough, not far from Douglas, is an handsome house, adorned with a cupola, and good plantations, of Mr. Richard Newenham, merchant in Cork, a gentleman, who is the largest dealer in Ireland, in the worsted trade, and employs some thousands, in different parts of this country, in spinning bay yarn, which he exports to Bristol. Not far distant, is Donnybrook, Mr. Boyle Davis's, a pleasant seat, on a rising ground, in view of the city. More to the South stood Castle Treasure, now entirely demolished, and said to have been originally built by the Danes. Rochford's-town, two miles West from the city on a hill, is a pretty seat and improvement by Swithin White Esq. Chetwynd, the seat of Emmanuel Pigot, Esq., is also a pleasant place, with good gardens, fine canals and waterworks, well stocked with carp.

Extract from "The Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork." by Charles Smith M.D. Circa 1750 A.D.

The Parish

The local designation of DOUGLAS (DUBH-GHLAISE, i.e. Black Stream) is of frequent occurrence in these Isles. Our Celtic forefathers first bestowed it upon a rivulet, which was darkened by adventitious causes; and they, then, enlarged its application and gave the term to the district, of which these waters formed a leading feature. Our own Douglas takes its way through a moorland, and catches in its progress the tan of the peat, whence came its appellation. Of inconsiderable dimensions, the streamlet confers many benefits on the locality which it traverses. It creates arterial drainage; it does useful work at the Flax-Spinning Mills; it embellishes country-seats; and, having enlivened our villages it commingles with the Lee at Tramore (Tráigh-mór, The Great Strand), an estuary better known as Douglas Creek.

Early records place here the sept Uí-Liatháin or O'Lehan (anglicised Lehan, Lyne and Lyons) who derived their name and blood from Eochaidh Liath-ánach, second son of Daire Cearba. Joyce considers that they gave its designation to the surrounding region; and, in his "Names of Places" he renders Carrigaline, "O'Lehan's Rock" - meaning thereby the great crags of limestone, near which Carrigaline Church has been erected. On the Anglo-Norman settlement, Miles de Cogan obtained, for his portion, this territory. He swept off previous structures from the Irish toparch's carraig; and crowned it with a feudal fortress, the massive remains of which attest its strength and beauty. As he gazed on the prospect it gave him of sea and shore, the knightly adventurer bestowed on his new home the title of Beau-voir; a name, not employed for civil purposes, but quite familiar to us ecclesiastically. His descendants were in possession, regno Henrici IV.: for, A.D.1406, "the Lord Cogan of the great castell" i.e. Beauvoir, or Beaver "beside his havens and creeks" had a "yearly revenue of 1,300 li sterling". (MS at Lambeth Palace). There is a curious legend too lengthy for insertion, illustrative of the downfall of these Cogans; from whom the manor passed in succession to the Prendergasts, to the Rochforts, to the Fitzgeralds of Desmond; and, from the last-named nobles, to the Earls of Cork.

The Ecclesiastical history may be said to commence A.D. 1306, when we have a grant from Pope Clement V. to the King of England of the Tenth in his dominions. In the Taxation of the Diocese of Cork, under the head of the (Rural) Deanery of Kericureth, we find entered "The Church of Beauvier, with its appurtenances, namely Kynaglerath and Douglass", which was valued at "xxiii li. ix s. viii d." The earliest incumbents, whose names have come down to us, were successively Ralph de Killangy, Maurice de Prendergast, Stephen de Iniscorthy, and Iver; but we are unable to give the years of their appointments. In 1326, Philip de Slans, Bishop of Cork, made Carrigaline Church prebendal, with the title "Beatae Mariae de Beaver"; and in 1337, the advowson

was found to be in the gift of Peter de Cogan, a minor. Thomas Harberg was rector and prebendary, October 9 1386, as was Edmund Fitz-Adam in A.D. 1408, and John Tanner, February 3rd 1414. By the middle of this century, the advowson had passed to the Geraldines; for we have Thomas, eight Earl of Desmond, by his Charter, bearing date December 27th 1464, bestowing on the College of Youghal his rectory of Carrigaline. Despite of this grant we find, A.D. 1518, Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, recording in his Rental Book, as among his possessions "The P'sonage and Vicarage of Bower, alias Carygilwyn". His claim could not have been maintained; for, in 1597, the College of Youghal enjoyed the rectory, which was served by Edmund M'Brean as Curate. In 1615, a Royal Visitation found that the benefice was worth 24 marks; that the Church of Carrigaline, with its chancel, was in good repair; but that the Chapel of "Dowglass" was in ruins. The Incumbents in the seventeenth century were Anthony Risdon (1623-1639); Richard Howlett (1639-1660); Roger Boyle (1660-1667); John Vesey (1667-1673) and Arthur Pomeroy (1673-1709). In 1700 Bishop Dive Downes made a tour of his Diocese and, respecting this locality, he writes - "Near Douglas, in this parish, is a burying place" in an open field. There is still remaining the foundations of a Church, but they were carrying away the stones of the foundation. I charged them to carry away no more. The field is part of Sir John Meade's, set to the potter at Douglas. This was about a hundred years ago, the Church of Carrickoline (sic) parish, before the new one was built, where it now is, in the centre of the Parish".

During the eighteenth century, the successive Rectors were, Rowland Davies (1709-1717); Samuel Webber (1717-1721); Boyle Davies (1721-1763); John Oliver (1763-1779); Lowther Yeates (1779); William Dickson (1780-1784); and Thomas Brevitor (1784-1803). In Mr. Dickson's incumbency, by an Instrument bearing date June 2nd 1783, enrolled in Chancery June 24th 1783 and registered in Cork Diocesan Office July 29th 1783, the district of chapelry of Douglas had assigned to it the subjoined townlands; Ardarrig, Aldwacleshay, Ballincurrag, Ballinimittagh, Ballinmallagh, Ballinrea, Ballyarhin, Ballyduhig, Ballygarvan, Ballygurri, Barnhill, Castle-Treasure Cushtuff, Donnybrook, Douglas, Glebe, Grange, Milltown, Killatulun, Knochnamullagh, Maryborough, Monese, Monreagg, Monsefieldstown, Montpellier, Oldcourt, Rochestown and Scartvalleen. The Chapel of Ease was erected in 1785, at a cost of about £700 (of which £400 were a grant from the Board of First Fruits, £50 from the Corporation of Cork, and £250 private subscriptions) and it was consecrated October 25th 1786, under the name of St. Luke. In the Douglas Registry, Baptisms begin July 28th 1789, Marriages, June 7th 1792 and Burials, December 14th 1803. The Vestry Book was commenced with the proceedings of Easter Monday, April 25th 1791. In 1799 July 13th, the Rev. John Busteed was licensed to the Curacy of Douglas, and, for the lengthened period of sixty-

six years, he held the appointment. He was made Prebendary of Lisclarey, in 1834, and died at Ballinreen, March 16th 1865, in his ninetieth year.

The Rev. Horatio Townsend was presented to the rectory of Carrigaline, with Douglas Chapelry, June 11th 1803. The present Church of Carrigaline was erected 1823-24 at the cost of £1,846, of which £1,550 were borrowed from the Board of First Fruits, repayable by annual instalments of £62, and the residue was raised by subscription. Mr. Townsend died in 1837, March 26th and was succeeded May 6th following by his second-surviving son, Horace, who died of a fever, December 19th of the same year, at the early age of thirty-four years. To him succeeded, January 27th 1838 the Rev. John Newman Lombard, who held the benefice until his death July 18th 1855. On the 22nd November following, the Rev. John Watkins Benn was inducted into the benefice, on the presentations of W.E.B. Lecky Esq. He resigned, August 31st 1872, and died at Merton, Worthing, October 20th 1874. The present incumbent is the Rev. Samuel Hayman, who was elected (unanimously) by the Board of Nomination to Carrigaline Rectory, with the chapelry of Douglas, September 4th 1872, and was instituted on the 25th of the same month. He holds the prebendal stall of Kilbrittain in St. Fin Barre's Cathedral, Cork, to which he was appointed June 9th 1874. In 1875, January 1st, Douglas was separated from Carrigaline, and was constituted a benefice, having boundaries almost identical with those of 1783. Upon this division, Canon Hayman retained Douglas; and the Rev. W.C. Walker, Treasurer of Cork, was chosen Rector of Carrigaline. On the 27th August, 1875, the beautiful Church of Douglas was consecrated, having been erected (if we include its ornaments and offerings) at an expense of about £3,000. In May, 1876, by the building of the Rectory House for £2,000 our parochial arrangements were happily completed.

- * This graveyard is now under the care of the Poor Law Guardians. It has been for many years, well enclosed by a stone wall.

Copy of pamphlet entitled 'Parochial Notes and Records' inserted in Carrigaline Church Minute Book under date 22nd April, 1878.

The 1889 Appeal

The Main portion of the new church was built by the Rev. Canon Hayman in 1875, at the instigation, and with the help, of the Lord Bishop of Cork; and 10 years later the nave was lengthened and the foundation of the Tower was laid, but the funds did not admit of building it higher than 15ft., when it was covered with a temporary roof.

Soon after the appointment of the new Rector (Rev.G.F.Quick) in January 1887, an effort was made to raise subscriptions for completing the Tower in memory of the late Rector, the Rev. Canon Hayman, who had laboured so earnestly for it. By the end of last year nearly sufficient gifts and promises had been obtained for the Tower itself, but still it was almost beyond hope that the original design could be realised of surmounting it with a spire. There was however a promise of £100 for this special object, and some kind parishioners gave a further promise of £100 on the condition that the whole work should be completed by the 1st of May this year. A fresh impetus has thus been given, new promises have been obtained, and the great desire now is to carry out the whole project by that date - free of debt.

We are thankful to be able to acknowledge that within the last two years we have received gifts and promises of over £1,000 for this purpose; but we require a further sum of £300; and we venture to ask all our kind friends, and all who are interested in the church and churchyard, to help us obtain this by the 1st of May, that we may be enabled to claim the conditional offer of £100 and to complete the work; when we hope that Douglas Church will become one of the fairest country churches in the Kingdom, and the graceful spire, "a silent finger pointing towards heaven", will be a conspicuous object in the landscape from the higher parts of the City of Cork and from the country round, and an additional testimony for all time to the faith and devotion of the Church of Ireland.

The CHURCH of ST.LUKE, DOUGLAS, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross on August 27th, 1875. It is a good specimen of that architectural style which gave such combined lightness and grandeur to the sacred edifices of the 12th and 13th centuries - the early English. The plan is cruciform, consisting of a Nave, wide Transepts with high-pointed Arches, and a Chancel, with a Vestry on the Northern side.

The NAVE. At the South-East corner is the Baptistry, containing a large Font of Caen stone, of the early English style, the sides panelled and the base carved in graceful foliage. This, with the tessellated pavements and enclosing metallic rail, was presented by Miss Susannah T. Reeves.

A very fine window occupies the Western front, and there are in the Nave five other windows, of which the two next the

Transepts are of stained glass.. That on the South side is in memory of Osborne C. Edwards M. Inst. C.E., to whose genius the church owes its design.

The window opposite is a memorial to the ministerial fidelity of the Rev. John Newman Lombard, a former Rector of the Parish. A further stained glass window on the South side, depicting "Christ as the Shepherd of the Lost Sheep" was presented by the late Miss Rebecca G.B. Julian.

The South, or Bishop Gregg's Transept.

This part of the church was erected mainly out of the late Bishop of Cork's munificent donation of £350, and bears his name. High up in the gable is a quarter-foil light containing the Bishop's armorial bearings impaled with those of his See. This was given by the O'Donovan to commemorate the Bishop's liberality.

The beautiful window of three lights was erected by The O'Donovan in memory of several members of his ancient house; and by him also were presented the two stained glass windows in the Southern porch.

The Eastern window of this Transept is in memory of a former beloved Rector, the Rev. John Watkins Benn. The Western, presented by the Rev. J.W. Lane is in memory of Mrs. Eliza Lane, Ballybrack. There are two small stained windows in the Southern Porch.

The North Transept.

The large Northern window of three lights, as well as the Eastern and Western windows, all of stained glass, were presented by the Misses Reeves in memory of members of the Reeves family of Trimore House, Douglas. The Porch has two stained glass windows, similar to those in the Southern Porch. This Transept contains the former Organ, which was the gift of Mr. & Mrs. Pollock, of Mount Grange.

The Chancel.

The pointed arch, uniting the Nave and the Chancel, is of the finest proportions. At its Northern base stands the Townsend Memorial Pulpit, of Caen stone, richly carved and moulded. It is early English, erected by relatives and friends in memory of the gifted Horace Townsend, Rector of the Parish, who died in 1838. At the South is a Desk, also of Caen stone and uniform with the Pulpit, to the memory of the Rev. John Busted, Prebendary of Lisleary, and for 66 years Curate of Douglas. On the wall next the Pulpit is a monument to the talented Rev. J.N. Lombard. Over the Reading Desk is a mural Tablet to the memory of Rev. Henry Hardy, cut off at an early age in the midst of devoted service for Christ. Over the arch is a stained rose window, the gift of the late O.C. Edwards Esq., who also presented the alms plates.

Steps of Portland stone conduct us to the Chancel itself, which is paved with rich encaustic tiles. Central, on the highest step, is the Lectern, of polished brass, presented by Colonel Lunham, of "Ardfallen". The Holy Table and the Glastonbury Chairs were the gift of James Lane., of "Clermont",

who also presented a Silver Flagon for the Holy Communion. The Rail is supported on scroll-work picked out in colours. The Eastern window, of stained glass, is of three lights, with a trefoil light above. The Chancel was erected by Messrs. J.W. and Hugh Pollock, in memory of their late father and mother. The great window, tessellated pavement, and the railing were also due to their generous liberality.

The interior view from the Chancel is softened by the mellowed light of the stained windows. The benches are of pitch pine, varnished, and unstained. The open roof is highly ornamental and is sheeted with pitch pine in narrow widths. At the junction of the Nave and Transept triple trusses spring off massive corbels projecting from the angle piers, and from their intersection in the lofty apex is suspended a large mediaeval Corona, the gift of Valentine Tomkins, Esq., of Douglas Hall. The church is 87 ft. in clear of the walls from east to west, and 62 ft from north to south across the transepts. The cost of its erection up to its consecration in 1875 exceeded £2,000, while the presentations were estimated at £1,000.

In 1885-6 the Nave was lengthened by 12 ft., and the noble western front was built, pierced by a fine window at the cost of £557. 9. 6d., the Architects being Mr. W. Hill, C.E., Mr. C.W. Ryder, C.E., and the Contractor Mr. Samuel Hill.

The Original Design of the church included a very handsome Tower and Spire. The foundation of this was laid in 1885, and the Tower in 1886 rose to a height of 15 ft., the cost of this being £424. 11. 8d., besides architect's fees and extras.

In 1887 the newly appointed Rector (Rev. G.P.Quick) and the Select Vestry decided to go on with the work and asked for contributions as a tribute to the Rev. Canon Hayman (1872-1886), who had spent so many years of labour in endeavouring to complete it.

The O'Donovan generously came forward and gave £50, with the promise of £100 more, to be given on the completion of the Spire. Miss T. Reeves, Miss H.H.Reeves, and Mr. Osborne Bayley, each promised £50. In November, the ladies of the Parish held a successful Chrysanthemum Show, with a Bazaar, which realised about £200.

Miss Reeves, who had already presented a richly toned bell, had a clock made at a cost of £100, and last Autumn it was ready to be placed in the Tower. A meeting of the parishioners was held at the Rectory, to consult as to what steps should be taken to raise the Tower to the height necessary for receiving the Clock. It was then determined to make a fresh effort to obtain a sum sufficient to finish the Spire, as well as the Tower.

The Misses Reeves, who had already given liberally to the work, offered £100 additional on condition that the Spire should be finished by the 1st of May. Before that date it is hoped that many more kind friends will give a liberal response to this

appeal, and by their sympathy and help enable the work to be completed without debt.

Contributions will be received and gratefully acknowledged by:-

Miss Reeves, Tramore House, Douglas

Rev. G.P. Quick, The Rectory, Douglas

"One Hundred Years Ago"

Centenary Address by S.L. McCutcheon
in St. Luke's Church on 17th. October, 1975.

The Cork Constitution newspaper of Friday, August 27th 1875, carried the following notice amongst its many advertisements on the front page:

"The Parish Church of St. Luke, Douglas (now rebuilt) will be consecrated, God willing, on this day, Friday August 27th by the Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross. Divine Service will commence at noon. Clergymen who may wish to be present are requested to arrive at 11.30 a.m. and to wear surplices. They will find reserved seats in the chancel. The Bishop will preach, and an offertory will be taken up towards defraying the liabilities on the edifice of about £400. The Churchwardens beg to intimate that the seats will not be allocated until after the Consecration.

Samuel Hayman, Clk., Rector,

James Lane)

O.C. Edwards) Churchwardens.

The Cork Constitution also carried a news item on this important event, and on the following day, not only reported the Consecration in some detail, but also considered it worthy of editorial comment in the following terms:

"Yesterday the little village of Douglas witnessed a rare and suggestive scene. There are few Protestants amongst our readers who do not remember the unsightly structure which for one hundred years has served as the Protestant place of worship for this important parish. Yesterday was consecrated an elegant building, in which none could recognize the successor of the old and ugly church. We may say that it would be impossible to conceive a more beautiful and appropriate parish church. It reflects the greatest credit on the public spirit of the

parishioners, on the energy and perseverance of those who have undertaken and carried out an arduous task, and on the talented architect, Mr. O.C. Edwards, and all associated with him in the work.

This is practically a new church, and we have seldom seen a new building so complete so far as all interior arrangements are concerned. A small debt still remains, and to ensure perfection, a spire and some other minor details are yet wanting. But we have little doubt that everything needed will soon be supplied. There are too many in the parish connected with its church by old association and family traditions to allow a doubt that whatever is needed will be cheerfully given, and when completed, this little church will be a model of what a parish church should be."

Most accounts of the old Church of St. Luke, Douglas, are as uncomplimentary in expression as that given by the Cork Constitution. Indeed, the Right Rev. John Gregg D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, who preached the sermon at the Consecration, adverted to the old church as "unworthy and unbecoming." In contrast, another report states:

"To the munificence of our present Bishop, seconded by the efforts of the Rector (himself a Contributor of £150) Churchwardens and Select Vestry may be attributed a new and beautiful fabric."

The present Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, the Right Rev. R.G. Perdue, D.D., in the course of an excellent sermon preached at the Centenary Service in St. Luke's on 7th September, traced the history of the former Church which had been consecrated on 25th October 1786, as a Chapel of Ease attached to Carrigaline Parish. It is interesting to note that the total cost of this "unbecoming" structure was £695. 1. 6^d. Nearly ninety years later, we had the second Church of St. Luke, not only an almost completely new structure, but also a building with the status of a parish church. One could say that 1875 was a year when church building, or rebuilding, was a very courageous venture. Only five years had elapsed since the Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland. It is true, of course, that although great benefits had accrued to the Church of Ireland, particularly in matters of independence and self-respect, a far from certain future had to be faced, and this was not without some pessimism, especially as far as finance was concerned.

However, Bishop Gregg was no pessimist. The present St. Fin Barre's Cathedral, so beautifully designed, and so harmoniously attuned to the Cork City landscape, is in many ways a fitting memorial to this great bishop, who was honoured five years ago in the Centenary Celebrations of the Cathedral he had done so much to build, and which he consecrated. Bishop Gregg is also honoured in this Church of St. Luke which he consecrated one hundred years ago. The south transept was for many years known as Bishop Gregg's transept. The topmost light of stained glass

in the south window contains his armorial bearing as well as that of the Diocese of Cork, Cloyne and Ross.

One hundred years ago is not really an excessive span of time for those of us of a certain vintage who can recall the lore and store of grandparents' memories. Electric lighting had not yet come to Cork City, nor had the Tramway Service begun. Daniel A. Nagle was Mayor of Cork, though some years previously the chief citizen had been Sir John Arnott. The Arnott tomb may be seen to the right of the tower on the north side. Sir John will always be remembered with men like Andrew Carnegie and Sherman Crawford, as three great philanthropists in the Cork society of the 19th century. They also typify the support and patronage given to the Church by men of influence, the great merchant princes and landowners of the day. The extensive demesnes with their mansions testify to an affluent upper-class society at this time. The City itself, with a charter dating back to Prince John, was no petty outpost of the far-flung British Empire of the day. Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort had visited Cork in 1849 and knighted the Mayor. Later on, Prince Edward of Wales and Princess Alexandra were to come for the great Exhibition of 1883, returning again as King and Queen for the Cork International Exhibition of 1902.

The little village of Douglas, ringed about by great residences, had its grain mills, textile mills, a rope yard and brickworks. It was strategically located between the large estates which controlled rural society, and a prosperous city and thriving port. Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland gives the population of Douglas as 816 in 1835. Today it is estimated that there are more than 15,000 people living in Douglas and district. The Church of Ireland parish seems to have extended from Bellair on the Douglas Road to Rochestown Bridge. It was recorded that the Church population was 286 in 1885, and that there were 50 on the roll of the National School. In 1975 figures are 570 and 190 respectively. The latter statistic makes St. Luke's National School the largest Church of Ireland Primary School in the diocese today. In 1875 the environs of Douglas are described in the old records as being "very pleasant and the scenery diversified, being embellished with numerous elegant seats and tasteful residences." Lewis cites many of these great residences, familiar names like Maryborough, Old Court, Windsor, Vernon Mount, Frankfield, Shamrock Lawn, Tramore, Douglas House, Douglas Hall, Garryduffe, Bellair, Mount Grange, Ballybrack, Bloomfield, Montpelier and Castle Treasure etc. There were great family names also: Lane, Reeves, O'Donovan, Pollock, Newenham, Robinson, Arnott and many more. Some are perpetuated on elegant tombs in the old graveyard, or on memorial, or stained glass in the church itself. Yet in the space of one hundred years, both society and landscape have changed remarkably. The great titles of the past, both people and residences, are remembered today in the names of the many parks, lawns, or drives which go to make up the building complex that characterise the great urban sprawl of our modern age. Douglas is no longer on the periphery of the City, but is part of an ever-expanding conurbation, presenting a fluctuating

middle-class society. But in 1875 the names on sustentation and other record books point to a static upper-class society, closely connected with the commercial life of the City, the village industry and, of course, the large rural estates.

It is said that credit for the industrial development of Douglas is given to the settlement of a colony of linen weavers from Fermanagh who commenced there in 1726 the manufacture of sail-cloth which gained great fame in the English market. It has been said that Nelson's fleet in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 was equipped with Douglas sail-cloth. Then there was the Douglas lady who knitted a shawl for Queen Victoria with wool from a Douglas mill: These claims are not without some significance. Besides its industries, a Penny Post, and a station for the Constabulary had been established. But above all, Douglas was no longer an outpost of the Carrigaline mission. It was a parish in its own right, as well as the possessor of the new Church of St. Luke. Douglas had come of age by 1875.

Cork City had survived the turmoil of the Napoleonic War that marked the beginning of the century. The Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny had come and gone. Cork merchants prospered, and there was a growing export trade in meat and textiles. The Industrial Revolution was in full swing; Trade Unionism was in its infancy, and there was a growing clamour for tenants' rights. It was an age of great invention. On one occasion the introduction of sewing-machines into tailoring premises in Cork provoked a strike of the City workers. The effects of the great Famine, which had depopulated so much of the South and West, were still in evidence. Special emigrant fares were on offer in Cork, and the word 'pauper' was as common a word in the language of the time as the word 'itinerant' is today. The Cork Union of 1875 listed a total of 1,870 in the workhouse. This total included 6 paupers from Douglas. But an important event had taken place in April of the same year: Charles Stuart Parnell was elected M.P. for County Meath. This great leader, together with the growing influence of the Land League, was to herald a strong movement for agrarian reform.

There is a familiar ring about the family businesses in the Cork of the 1870's. Many of the well known names are still with us. In Patrick Street, Newson & Sons, as well as Woodford Bourne & Co., were selling tea at 3/- per pound. McKenzie & Sons were advertising a self-raking reaper. Mr. Cumming, Surgeon Dentist, was extracting teeth @ 5/- a time, inserting sets, upper and lower, for 2 guineas, and warranting complete articulation and mastication. Flax was scutched promptly and cheaply at the Douglas Scutching Mills of Wallis and Pollock. T. and J. Atkins of 117 Patrick St., were doing a sound trade in the Music Warerooms. There were sailings of the Cunard Line from Queenstown via Liverpool to New York and Boston every third day. The return fare, available for 6 months, varied between 30 guineas and £50. From Penrose Quay the City of

Cork Steampacket Co.Ltd., had sailings to Waterford, Limerick, Belfast, Bristol, Liverpool and a whole host of other ports. The Canadian Government was granting assisted passage at low rates to married farm labourers and female servants. No payment was required. Free grants of between 100 and 200 acres of land were allotted on very favourable terms, according to the advertisement.

Nor were the citizens given over completely to the tedium of business. The 7th Dragoon Guards were giving band performances. The Queen's Minstrels were playing in the Munster Hall. A Ball was advertised for the Assembly Rooms, South Mall, in aid of Cork Harbour Sailors' Homes. Tickets for gentlemen cost 12/6d., for ladies 10/6d. Music was to be supplied by the Band of the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment. Excursions ran from Cork up the Carrigaline River, with an hour's landing at Crosshaven for 1/6d. return. The Munster Model Yacht Club was holding a regatta for yachts, whaleboats, man o'war government boats and gigs, with a military band and fireworks in support. In Market Lane, The Royal Oyster Tavern offered soups, joints, salmon, lobsters and crabs on the menu for 'gentlemen, staying down river who lunched in town.' Amongst the many pharmaceutical preparations on offer was the interesting claim for Hagan's Magnolia Balm to make a lady of thirty appear but twenty! It was available at Lester's, Thompson's and W. and H.M. Goulding's. Other familiar names in the advertisements of the day were Lawson's, Guy's, Harris and Bell, Robert Day and Son., Williamson and Wolfe, Beamish and Crawford, the Cornmarket, the Butter Exchange, and of course, the Great Southern and Western Railway. The Cattle Market reports listed the following:

Milch Cows £16 to £18 per head, Heifers £12, Bullocks £10 to £12. Ewes fetched 50/- each and bacon pigs rated £4 to £6 each. Other commodities included: potatoes @ 8d. per weight, roasting beef @ 1/2d. per pound, salmon 1/10d. per pound, a horse's hide 14/- and whiskey at 17/- per gallon.

Positions Wanted or Vacant were also of an interesting variety, as the following prove: "Wanted Sunday clerical duty by a clergyman of standing and experience." "Wanted a strong active young woman, Protestant, who has been respectably brought up, to assist in a country store and also in the domestic work of the house. Would be treated as a member of the family. Salary £10 per annum."

Such a panorama of the Cork society of the day was presented to its readers by the Cork Constitution newspaper, available at one penny per copy. It even recorded the fact that High Tide at the Custom House would be reached at 28 minutes past noon on Friday, August 27th 1875. By this time the Consecration Service in the new Church of St. Luke, Douglas was well under way.

Time does not permit me to recount in full Dr. Gregg's

sermon on that auspicious day. Judging by normal episcopal performances, one could say Dr. Gregg was in the marathon class. His text was taken from the 5th verse of the 1st chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians: "For the hope that is laid up for you in heaven." Having developed his theme of thanksgiving and faith in the future, the Bishop praised 'the zealous and devout rector (Rev. Samuel Hayman), the liberality of the parishioners, the nobility and worthy merchants of society', whom he said had expressed deep concern for the spiritual life of the community and for the worship of God.

Bishop Gregg singled out three people for particular mention. The first was the architect, Dr. Edwards, who had given his professional aid free of charge, and who had donated the rose window over the chancel arch as well as four alms plates. A memorial window of stained glass on the South side of the nave bears his name.

The second person referred to was Miss Susannah Reeves of Tramore House, now the residence of the Presentation Brothers. The Reeves family had made many donations to St. Luke's, for example the stained glass windows in the Northern Transept, the Baptistry font of Caen stone with the tessellated paving and ornamental railing at the western end of the nave.

The third person named by Bishop Gregg was The O'Donovan, who donated the large window of the South Transept, as well as that already referred to as a memorial to Dr. Gregg himself. The O'Donovan, in association with Mrs. Eliza Lane and other friends, contributed to the Reading Desk, which is a memorial to the Rev. John Busteed who had been Curate in the parish for 66 years.

The Bishop hoped that those whom he did not mention would not be offended, and on that note he appealed to the parishioners to contribute generously in their offerings in order to complete the remaining work on the church.

We are told that the musical portion of the Service was plain, nothing being sung save the simple chants, three hymns and the responses to the Commandments. The Organist was Mr. Gilbert of Patrick Street, Cork, late of St. Mary's Shandon, while the organ itself had come from St. James's Church, Mallow. The present organ was installed in 1902 with the assistance of the Carnegie Queen Victoria Jubilee Trust.

It can be inferred from previous comments that the Church of St. Luke which was consecrated on the 27th August 1875 was by no means completely finished, either in structure or fittings on that date. Already £3,000 had been spent on the church, and the Rectory was completed in 1876 at a cost of £2,000. During 1885 and the following year the nave was lengthened by 12 feet and the foundations of the Tower were laid, involving the rebuilding of the western front.

The Tower rose to a height of only 15 feet. However, in 1889 the newly-appointed Rector, Rev. George F. Quick, and the Select Vestry decided to complete the Tower, and asked for subscriptions to enable them to do so, as a tribute to the late Rev. Canon Hayman, who had spent so many years of labour in endeavouring to accomplish the task. In 1893, as a memorial to Canon Hayman, the present tower and spire were completed. The Clock and Bell were presented by the Messrs Reeves, who had also contributed most generously to the church's alterations.

The church is cruciform in shape, with chancel, nave, and two transepts. It is sited with chancel towards the east, in true traditional manner. Two members of the Pollock family of Mount Grange donated the chancel in memory of their parents. The gift also included the eastern window as well as the tessellated pavement and ornamental railings. James Lane Esq., of Clermont, donated the Communion Table, kneeling stools and Glastonbury chairs, as well as a silver flagon for Holy Communion.

From the junction of the nave and transepts was suspended a large medieval corona, the gift of Valentine Tomkins Esq., of Douglas Hall. The pulpit, like the Reading Desk and Font, is of Caen stone and was erected in memory of the Rev. Horace Townsend, who had been Rector of Carrigaline and Douglas from 1837 to 1838. I am told that a brass lectern, presented in memory of Colonel Lunham, is on loan to Aghern church. The oak chair which goes with the Reading Desk was presented by W.R. and G.H. Ogilvie in memory of their father.

It is interesting to note that this Centenary Year of St. Luke's, Douglas, coincides with the Centenary of the birth of Sir Hugh Lane. This famous man, to whom Ireland will always remain indebted, was the son of a former rector of St. Michael's, Blackrock, and his mother was a sister of Lady Gregory. There is a tablet to his memory on the south side of the nave. It would be difficult to assess the magnitude of Sir Hugh's munificence, not only by his gifts to the National Gallery of Ireland and the National Gallery of Modern Art, but also for the famous Lane Collection of the French Impressionists. Few people today realise that it took over 40 years of negotiations between Dublin and London before agreement was reached to share the famous collection between the two cities.

The Lane family of Ballybrack have been mentioned by me in connection with their generosity and support for St. Luke's. They were also a family who played an important rôle in the civic life of Cork for many generations, providing at least three Mayors for the City, as well as numerous high Sheriffs. Sir Hugh Lane was only 39 when he was drowned in the Lusitania disaster off Kinsale Head, on May 7th 1915. Professor Thomas Bodkin has said of him: "Lane was a Corkman. Cork should be very proud of that."

Cork's "Evening Echo" of the 1st May, 1966, carried a very interesting article on "Douglas, the Cork village with a tradition." Reference in it is made to local industry, as well as to the two churches. St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, built in 1811, was sited on land formerly occupied by a haybarn, which had been loaned to the local priest to celebrate Mass. The owner, Captain Newenham, lived at Maryborough House, now occupied by the Sherrard family, well-known in the business life of the city. The 'Echo' also refers to the fact that only a few yards from St. Columba's, Rev. Theobald Mathew gave one of his first addresses on the evils of intemperance.

As we members of the Church of Ireland joyfully celebrate on this occasion 100 years of continuous service in St. Luke's, I would like to take the opportunity of conveying to our Roman Catholic friends and neighbours our very best wishes for the future of their new church, now rising over the Frankfield landscape. May the ever-expanding community of Douglas and district reflect a harmonious and caring relationship between our Churches for the greater glory of God and the welfare of all our people.

We remember with gratitude all those ministers of the Gospel attached to the parish church of St. Luke's over the years. We pay tribute to our present incumbent Canon H.J. Packham and also to Canon W.W.C. Johnston, who deserve, in the words of Bishop Gregg in his sermon of 1875, "the sympathy, love, kindness and brotherhood of all to whom they minister." We acknowledge with thanksgiving the contributions of past and present parishioners, who through service and giving in the parish, or who through their gifts and bequests in many forms whether in fabrics or furnishings, chalice or stained glass, music or singing, service books or flowers, have made St. Luke's a temple, worthy of the worship of God in the beauty of holiness. It is fitting that churches reflect that same sense of the aesthetic that we so often strive for in the ordered beauty of our own homes. On an occasion such as this Centenary we become more conscious of the responsibility that devolves upon us, here and now, to cherish and preserve a wonderful heritage for those who come after us.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Christian Stewardship Committee for inviting me to give this address. Much still remains to be told about the history of Douglas and Frankfield; and I am sure that there is able, local talent among you to bring the narrative up to date. I sincerely hope that this Centenary Year will be honoured in a worthy, tangible form in St. Luke's, and may those who celebrate the next Centenary look back to 1975 with the same pride and gratitude as we do here tonight to the founding fathers of St. Luke's one hundred years ago.

St. Luke's School.

The old parochial school, now demolished, had about it a distinct Dickensian aura. It dated back to 1785, the year that the former St. Luke's Church was built as a Chapelry attached to Carrigaline Parish, and it was set up under the Church Education Society to cater for the poor of Douglas. It was certainly the oldest school in the whole district, having become Church property by Deed of Chancery.

There is a record in an old Select Vestry minute book of a resolution passed on the 30th June 1871:

"That the Vestry pay Mr. Adderly the yearly salary of £5.0.0. so long as he shall continue to discharge the duties of clerk and schoolmaster".

The old building was a two-storey structure which had the lower rooms as the teacher's residence, and the upper part as classrooms. It was common practice at the time for the teacher's wife to act as assistant. During the 1870's the school was often referred to as "Male and Female Parochial Schools". In 1873 the school was placed under the Diocesan Board of Education.

Mr. Stewart, late master of Buckingham House Free School, was appointed master in Douglas in 1874, but he resigned after eighteen months, and was succeeded by Mr. McCormack, who had been certified as 'First Class' by the Church Education Society. In 1878, while Mr. Forde was master, an inspection of the Senior Class was carried out by the School Committee. The report reads as follows:

"Their progress in Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic is satisfactory, but their knowledge of the rudiments of Euclid, English Grammar, English History and Geography is imperfect". Agriculture was also a subject on the curriculum at a later date.

A year later Mr. Forde was requested to resign, but this resolution of the Select Vestry was rescinded. However, Mr. Forde offered to resign at a later date, and this offer was accepted. Miss Frances Leake, who had been trained at Bandon Training School, was the last teacher to be in charge of the school under the old system, for in 1880 the school was placed under the National Board, with Mr. Samuel Baker from Durmanway Model School as master.

About this time also, plans for the rebuilding of the school and the master's residence were being considered. Discussions were protracted with regard to the various plans. Eventually the Select Vestry came to the decision that alterations and repairs should be made to the old building. Subsequently the idea of a new structure was abandoned. Nevertheless, there were so many stoppages in the work that a crisis point was reached in respect of classroom accommodation. In 1884 an important decision was arrived at i.e. that the Lecture Room,

a completely separate building, would be used for daily school purposes with the permission of the Select Vestry. It is of interest to note that the old building was never used again as the school. It was eventually repaired, and was rented by the Diocesan Board of Education, who in turn, paid part of the income to the teacher in lieu of residence.

By the turn of the century the Lecture Hall had begun to lose its name and was being referred to as the school, and also as the parochial hall. Mr. Baker, the master, contested the right of the Select Vestry to hold meetings in the building, but he was over-ruled. On another occasion the National Board refused to sanction certain repairs as it was not the legitimate school. However, despite all vicissitudes the school settled down very happily in the multi-purpose building. A tablet was affixed to the southern wall to proclaim to all and sundry that the building was St. Luke's National School, although it was also a venue for social gatherings, and various meetings connected with parochial activities.

On one occasion the Select Vestry came to the decision that the post of "Master of the Schools" and organist in the church should be combined. Notice was given to the organist of the day telling him that his services were no longer required. The organist refused to resign his post, and the decision of the Select Vestry was later rescinded. Many teachers served in the school, apart from those already mentioned. In more recent times we find the names of Mr. Austin Sweetnam and Miss W.V. Boardman, the latter having served for 40 years, from 1918 to 1958. Other teachers included Miss Lewis, Mr. Fitch, Miss Peters, Miss Kingston, Miss Hoffman, Miss Horsman, Miss Beamish, Miss Smye, Miss Bennett and Miss Kearon. In 1953 an additional classroom was built on to the school, and in 1969 an amalgamation took place with Passage West National School which had enjoyed a great educational tradition, particularly during the principalship of Mrs. Sadie Shine.

Considerable sociological change had taken place since the first school was set up in 1785. Douglas and district had become an expanding residential area with a fluctuating middle-class population characteristic of many dormitory suburbs. The old village industries are no more; several of the Big Houses have been demolished; the demesnes have gradually been engulfed by residential estates. Here and there on the periphery, farmers, with their innate fortitude and pertinacity, have preserved traditional holdings in the face of suburban expansion. School registers from the 1880's up to the middle of the present century show a recurrence of well-known surnames such as Hosford, Morris, Sweetnam and Trinder, but apart from these, the surnames generally indicate an extraordinary diversity of origin and tradition. Any alphabetical sample would illustrate this point e.g., Atkins, Bond, Creighton, de Foubert, Ellis, Fleury, Gramoffski, Hetherington, Irvine, Jamieson, Kennedy, Locke, Mendelashon,

Nicholas, Orr, Peard, Queally, Ritchie, Searis, Tromaness, von Schulenberg, Wood, Young, Zingler.

In 1880, when the school came under the National Board, a sample list of the occupations of the parents of children attending the school read as follows: butler, carpenter, coachman, dyer, farmer, fitter, fuller, gentleman, hackler, harness maker, labourer, tucker. Today's list would include: architect, bank official, builder, company director, doctor, farmer, insurance official, manager, salesman, self-employed entrepreneur, teacher, university lecturer.

Well before the inception of the Boards of Management of National Schools in 1975 it became evident that a new school for St. Luke's was a matter of extreme urgency. The facilities available in the former lecture hall as well as in a number of prefabricated classrooms were stretched to the limit. History was to repeat itself, though happily not in its entirety, when the permission was granted for use of the new Parochial Hall, later to be known as the Canon Packham Memorial Hall. The Board of Management of St. Luke's National School with its energetic Chairman, Mr. George Macilwraith, in co-operation with the Select Vestry and the Parents' Committee, pursued the matter with the Diocesan Board of Education and the Department of Education. A fund-raising committee was also set up. The final result of all these efforts was a completely new St. Luke's National School, one of the finest of its kind in Ireland today. The old lecture hall, which had served so many parochial needs for such a long period, had to be demolished to make way for the new building which was officially opened by Mr. John Wilson T.D., Minister for Education, on 15th November 1980.

The new school has seven teachers, and is under Church of Ireland Management. There are over 160 pupils on the roll, and these represent 103 families. 80% of the pupils are members of the Church of Ireland, nearly 20% belong to other Protestant denominations, while a small number of Roman Catholics also attend. The staff of the School consists of Miss Máire Roycroft (Principal), Eibhlín Bean Uí Caoimh (Vice-Principal), Mrs. Bartels, Mrs. Whittaker, Miss Stoult, Miss Binions and Mrs. Bosford.

As we go to press, it seems likely that additional classroom space will be needed before St. Luke's School celebrates its bicentenary in 1985.

Maryborough House

Maryborough House, built in the early part of the eighteenth century, has had many associations with St. Luke's Church, Douglas. The first notable family, whose settlement in Ireland dates back to the latter half of the seventeenth century was that of Newenham, originally of French extraction and occupying estates in Worcestershire, Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, going back to the eleventh century and Canute, the Viking king.

Edmund Newenham was the first of the family to come to Ireland. His son, John, settled in Cork in 1665, and became Sheriff of that city the same year. Six years later he was Mayor of Cork. 'Burke's Irish Family Records' gives a full account of the family down to the present day as well as their association with Coolmore and Maryborough. Charles Smith M.D., writing about 1750, refers to "Maryborough not far from Douglas, an handsome house of Mr. Richard Newenham, merchant in Cork, a gentleman etc."

The Church and Parish Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross (Rev. J.H. Cole, 1903) states that the Rev. Thomas Newenham B.A., born 1784, was Vicar of Kilworth. His nephew, the Rev. Edward Henry Newenham M.A., succeeded to the estates of Coolmore in 1849. It is of interest to note that the Rev. E.H. Newenham was one of the robed clergy present at the consecration of St. Luke's Douglas, on 27 August 1875. He had been ordained Deacon in 1845, and Priest the following year. In 1848 he was Curate of Kilworth. He also served as Curate in a number of parishes in the South of England viz., St. Ives, Bayswater and Colne, before becoming Rector of Southacre (Norwich) in 1888.

Prior to 1875 when St. Luke's was still a Chapel of Ease to Carrigaline, the Rev. E.H. Newenham served on the joint committee of the Select Vestries of the two Churches. For several years afterwards, Mr. Edward Eyre Newenham of Maryborough House was a member of the Select Vestry of St. Luke's, while from 1881 to 1884 Captain, and later Major W.W. Newenham represented the family on the Vestry.

The second family, the Perriers, rented Maryborough House from the Newenham's for about fourteen years before the property was bought by Mr. Thomas Sherrard in 1889. Like other families of Huguenot extraction such as the Besnards and Fleury's, the Perriers had been forced to leave France when Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Family records relate that the Perrier family derives its descent from one of the ancient houses of the haute noblesse of France. Du Perrier of Brittany, province of Leon. Mark Du Perrier emigrated to Ireland about 1685, and was the patriarch of the Irish branch "Perrier" the prefix "Du" being discontinued on the death of the son, Antoine Du Perrier, a cavalry officer in the army of Queen Anne, who fell at Malplaquet.

The Perriers played a notable rôle in the civic and business life of Cork. Anthony of Carrigmore was High Sheriff

of Cork, and was knighted by Charles, 4th Duke of Richmond, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He was Mayor of Cork in 1820 and 1821. Previous to this his brother, Sir David had been Mayor in 1813. The Perriers had many family connections e.g. with the Besnards, Wises (Distillers of Wise's Hill), Clarkes (Farran), Boyle Davies, Lumleys, Warrens, Deanes and Ducrot (Windsor). Besides their association with Maryborough House, branches of the family also resided in Douglas House, Sunday's Well, Lota and Ballinure.

The Perriers had at one time a sugar factory in the Red Abbey, though their main business activities in Cork City centred on insurance, law and estate agencies. William Lumley Perrier (1839-1885) played a leading rôle on the Select Vestry of St. Luke's, Douglas. His second son, Arthur Irwine Lumley (1872-1941) who served as Lieutenant, R.A.S.C., in the Great War (1914-1918) was also a member of St. Luke's Select Vestry at the turn of the century. His son, Margreave Carroll Lumley Perrier, born 1898, was killed in action in Belgium just three days before the Armistice, 11 November 1918.

The Sherrard family bought Maryborough from the Newenham. This family of English origin dates back to the 9th Century and had estates in Lancashire and the Midlands. Their settlement in Ireland was at the beginning of the 17th Century. They have long been associated with agriculture, horticulture and in more recent times were a leading agricultural machinery firm.

The Rev. William Sherrard (1806-1890) was Vicar of Castle-Lyons from 1864 to 1886. Previous to this he had been Curate of Ballymoney and later Rector of Inniskenny. In co-operation with the Earl of Bandon, he opened a Training College for teachers in Bandon. In 1843 he married Matilda Barker, widow of Caesar Colclough of Tintern Abbey, Co. Wexford. This second youngest son, Thomas of Maryborough House, the father of Mr. Dermot M. Sherrard of Slieveroe, Riverstick, Co. Cork, was a member of St. Luke's Select Vestry for many years. Another member of the family, Thomas Victor, was killed in the Great War (1914-1918). There is a memorial to him in St. Luke's Douglas and also at Ashton School. (It was removed from the old Grammar School at Sidney Place in 1934.) It is interesting to note that this memorial also records the names of Arthur Irwine Lumley Perrier, and Richard Arthur Wynne Robinson, brother of Lennox, the famous playwright.

The great Maryborough estate which at one time comprised over 300 acres, spanning both sides of Maryborough Hill and stretching out towards Mount Novel*, off the Rochestown Road, has in more recent times been divided up into large building sites. It is worthy to note that the names of the first two families who lived in Maryborough House are still preserved in the locality: Newenham Drive and Perrier Drive. The Sherrard family are still in residence, and Lislea Road preserves the memory of Mr. Dermot M. Sherrard's mother who came from Lislea in West Cork.

* Now known as Mount Oval

The Frankfield Story

by Val Jago

One could say that the conception of a Parish of Frankfield was the responsibility of the British Parliament in Westminster. An Act was passed in the House of Commons during the 6th and 7th years of the reign of William IV to amend an Act of George II for the encouragement of building chapels-of-ease in Ireland. The terms of this Act motivated Samuel Lane of Frankfield House to build a chapel-of-ease for St. Fin Barre's Cathedral at his own expense. Samuel Lane was a member of the family that owned Lane's Brewery which was then situated opposite Beamish & Crawford's Brewery on the site now held by the City Car Park. The Lane family owned that part of the townland of Curraghconway which was situated north of the road at Frankfield. On this land were two houses viz; Frankfield House in which Samuel Lane resided, and Vernon Mount in which William Lane resided and the land was divided into two estates. The entrance to Frankfield House was from the Frankfield Road, and the entrance to Vernon Mount was from the Black Ash.

When Samuel Lane died his house and the residue of the land (that is what was left following his handing over the land for the Church, intended Glebe and the school) was acquired by the Bainbridge family. This family occupied Frankfield House until 1920/21 when it was burned by "The Boys". I remember seeing in the early morning the flames of the burning house from the top window of the house in which we lived at that time in the South Douglas road. Later that day I went out to Frankfield and stood and watched the ruins smouldering. Frankfield House was rebuilt but without the top storey, and it came into the possession of Mr. Spillane who had a butcher's shop in Prince's Street almost opposite the Market gate.

However, before Mr. Spillane became owner there were other occupiers from time to time. At some time Lady Carbery was in occupation, and in 1902 Lord Carbery was flying an aeroplane in the area. Edward VII is reputed to have either stayed or visited there when he was Prince of Wales. Although a Colonel Bainbridge was the owner of the house at the time of the fire, he was not the occupier as the man in residence was Major Burns-Lyndoe. Also between the re-building and the time when Mr. Spillane came into ownership the house was occupied by Mr. Fenton. On the death of Mr. Spillane, the house was purchased by Mr. Ryan who was the owner of a licenced premises near the Courthouse. Mr. Ryan is the owner today, and he has licenced the house for the sale of beer and spirits, and he is building a golf course and also a housing estate.

The last member of the Lane family to live at Vernon Mount was Charles Lane who was a solicitor and a partner in the firm now known as Guest Lane, Williams & Co. His transport to the office each day was pony and trap. Vernon Mount was the house in which Mr. Hayes incarcerated Miss Pike of Beesborough. She resisted his proposal of marriage so he abducted her, and installed her in a room specially prepared with a grille on the door. However, he did not succeed, and a price was put on his head. He allowed his man-servant to report his whereabouts and collect the award, and he himself was deported to Australia. Eventually he returned to Cork. At the entrance to Vernon Mount was a row of cottages, and at one time the children in those cottages were paid one shilling and sixpence per week to keep the Vernon Mount drive weeded. One of those children later became Mrs. McCarthy and was the mother of Séamas McCarthy who once occupied the cottage adjoining the church. The cottage was later demolished.

When the building of the church was nearing completion, a new parish of Frankfield was created. This was done at a meeting of the Chapter of St. Fin Barre's on 3rd May 1838. Those present at the meeting were:- Dean Robert Burrowes, Chancellor Wm. Hall, Archdeacon Samuel Moore Kyle, W. Beaufort Carbery of Bathcooney, W. Harvey and A.N. Other whose name is illegible. The area of the parish was 2,500 acres 3 roods and 24 perches. It covered six townlands; Lehanamore, Lehanabeg, Ballycurreen, Curraghconway and Inchisarsfield. It was an area bounded on the north by the Tramore river; on the east by Donnybrook down through Douglas West village to the Tramore river; on the west by the old Kinsale road through Doughcloynes; on the south by approximately the road from which one approached the land which was proposed for the first Cork Airport (Jim Young's land).

The main houseowners at that time were Samuel Lane in Frankfield House, William Lane in Vernon Mount, Mr. Matthews in the main Lehanamore house, and which was later Sam Cottrell's, Mr. Farrer in the main Lehanabeg house, Mr. Hampstead in a house that appears to have been later occupied by Davy Desmond, the carrier, Mr. Day in Clifton Grange, and this house was later owned by the Stokers to whose sons there are memorials in the church as they were killed in the 1914-18 War, and finally Mr. Sharpe in Mount Conway on the land which is south of the Frankfield road of the Curraghconway townland. Mr. Sharpe built Mount Conway and later sold it to Colonel Lambert, who had retired from the Indian Army.

Lambert had two daughters and he kept them protected from any outside influence. His protection was such that when he died the two daughters were frightened to meet anybody. They had a hatch inserted in the door of the house, and messages came through the hatch without opening the door. At the time Hosfords delivered the bread by a vanman named Scannell (his son was a vanman with me in Marina Bakery and died in 1978). A basket was lowered down from a window, and into this Scannell

placed the bread and it was hauled up again. When one of the sisters died the other lost her reason. The neighbours found the insane girl attempting to get warmth for her sister, as she said that she was very cold and did not know that she was dead.

As there were no heirs of the Lambert family the estate was taken over by the Courts in Chancery and with this title was purchased by Mrs. Good. The Good family lived at Mount Conway for many years and there were three sons and two daughters. One daughter, Ray, is the only survivor and lives presently at Marina Park. In 1939 the house was sold to a Mrs. Murphy who came over from London to avoid the air-raids, but she only remained at Mount Conway for one year. I bought it from Mrs. Murphy and resided in it for over twenty years; then I sold it to David Coleman the printer. It was my luck that there was also a bank freeze when I sold and prices were low. Mr. Coleman then bought Crawford Mahony's house (Mahony's of Blarney) and sold Mount Conway to O'Connor for building. The property is now in process of being built upon, and I understand, the house has been allowed to fall into disrepair. Another house was Longfield's, and this area is covered by housing in the Shamrock Lawn schemes. Major Norton lived in this house in recent times, and there is still a shop operating which he opened in the gate lodge.

The final house that comes to mind that was there when the church was built was Conran's. Until recently the two brothers lived there. It is sited approximately on the land between Grange Cross and the Tramore river. At one time we had trouble with foxes in the area, and we decided to get the guns out to reduce the fox population. One day one of the Conran brothers was in the kitchen eating his lunch and because of the fox-drive he had a loaded gun nearby. At the sound of cackling from the hen-run he hopped up, and taking the gun, ran out. He saw a fox running across the yard with a live hen in its mouth, so he let fire with the gun. The result of his efforts was to kill the hen and miss the fox. Mr. Murphy of Evergreen Mills bought Vernon Mount from the Lane family and sold it later to Jerry Dwyer of Rocksavage. Jerry Dwyer bought it for the timber, and he had a sawmill there during the Second World War. After the war a couple by the name of Coaste came to live there. They were English, Christian Scientists, and were experts in flower-growing and pig-rearing. I remember one evening talking to Coaste at the fireside in Mount Conway. He was telling me about his pigs being ill and the visits from the Vet. I could never understand why he allowed a Vet to treat his pigs and yet he would not call a doctor if he was ill himself. Coaste sold Vernon Mount to a Major Kells who was retired from the British Army, and later Kells sold it to The Munster Car & Cycle Club who now own it.

The church was opened on Sunday, July 1st 1838. Rev. John Alcock was appointed as the incumbent and, it appears, that he

took up duty before the building of the church was complete, and preached and lectured in the dining-room of Frankfield House, or other suitable buildings. The Trust Deed was drawn up on 25th May 1839 and the first Trustees were :- Samuel Lane, Samuel Moore Kyle Archdeacon of Cork, Rev. Charles Leslie, Rev. John W. Hackett, Rev. John Quarry, Sir Thomas Deane, Penelope Lane (wife of S. Lane). In this deed Samuel Lane gave the land for 900 years, and also an annuity out of the lands of Curraghconway for £50 per annum to pay the incumbent.

The church was consecrated on 26th May, 1839 as a "Chapel of Ease of St. Finbarry" by Samuel, Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, and in the register it is noted as follows:-

"Erected at the sole expense of Samuel Lane Esq., of Frankfield in South Liberties of the City of Cork on the lands of Curraghconway otherwise Frankfield in the parish of St. Finbarry. To be called Frankfield Chapel".

Evidently there is a diary written by John Alcock in existence, and a quotation from this referring to the opening of the church on July 1st 1838 is as follows:- "Day of grace & mercy, this day Frankfield church opened, dedicated to Thee, O Holy and blessed Trinity, that thy name be forever there & Thine eyes be upon that house & Thine heart towards the people that shall assemble, & towards the prayers that shall be made in it". There was also a book written by Alcock's daughter, Olive, called "Over the Stile", which would give a lot of information about the period if a copy could be located. The Cornwall's had a copy, and this may be in the possession of Mr. Crichton of Donnybrook, who was heir. The "Stile" in the book's title was a stile into the churchyard from a private path from Vernon Mount.

Evidently all went well at Frankfield until 25th May 1847 when Samuel Lane died. It appears that Samuel Lane did not leave a clear-cut will and testament. The first problem arose with the payments of the £50 annuity. It was either paid by his widow, Penelope, or by his Executor, his brother William, until about 1850 and then ceased. This evidently created a problem with the appointment of incumbents, and for a period there is no clear record of who serviced the Church. At one stage it was suggested that as the adjoining prebend of Killa-nully had no church but did have an incumbent, the latter should service Frankfield. However, this came to nothing. A Glebe had also been built, evidently by William Lane, and this together with the annuity were apparently given to Samuel Lane before he died. Instead of being handed over on his death, they became part of his Estate.

The school did operate as a school for a period, but how and when, I cannot tell. When I first became acquainted with Frankfield in the 1920's a retired school teacher by the name of O'Donoghue and his family lived in the school, and he had bought some land from Frankfield House to make a garden. Later

O'Donoghue's interest was bought by Mr. & Mrs. Denman who converted the school into a very attractive house, and it is now the property of Mr. Foley, who happens to be the son of a former Church of Ireland clergyman. At the time of the division of the land following the fire, another house was built out of the compensation paid by Britain, and this became the property of Mrs. Collins, who had a draper's shop in Douglas Street. Later she closed this shop and opened one in Frankfield at her garden gate, and every Sunday morning after service the congregation bought sweets, cigarettes etc. there. The shop is now gone. Mrs. Collins was a character. She was called "Erin's Ghost", firstly because of her tall, gaunt appearance, and secondly because of her political views as a former active member of Cumann na mBan. The house intended to be a Glebe never became so, and I do not know where the incumbent lived. Following the death of Samuel Lane the house became the property of John Cornwall.

The Cornwall family are mentioned in Lennox Robinson's book "The Three Homes". Lennox Robinson's father was employed as a clerk by Clarke, the stockbroker. The Robinson family lived in Donnybrook, and late in life father Robinson decided to become a clergyman in the Church of Ireland. The three homes of the title of the book are the three parishes in which he served. John Cornwall had two daughters who lived in Frankfield as spinsters after he died. The elder was Flora Sophia, commonly known as "Miss I", while the younger sister was known as "Miss Mabb". There was also a brother known as Jackie, who was married and lived in Croaghaven. John Cornwall evidently left his money tied up, and it was under the control of Mr. John Cottrell, solicitor. John Cottrell paid all the bills and allocated spending money. The two sisters were always short of money and the house went into disrepair. Jackie and his wife were more fortunate, and once a month took the bus to the city and collected the monthly allowance and returned in a most inebriated condition. They died alone in abject circumstances.

Miss "I" had to be removed to St. Luke's Home, and I had to become guarantor to arrange her funeral etc. When she died she left a wish in her will to be buried in Lane's grave in Frankfield, so Cottrell and myself wired the Lane heir in England for permission and got it. The only snag was when the diggers started to dig they found an enclosed vault instead of a grave, so late at night we had to travel Cork to get Frankfield Trustees to give permission for the opening of a new grave. At the funeral, Cottrell and myself were the chief mourners, and at the church door, Cottrell being a Roman Catholic, and this was before the days of ecumenism, asked me if he should go in. I thought that he should, and so we went in together, but he covered his conscience by taking out his rosary beads while the service proceeded. Miss Mabb could not attend the funeral because she was senile at this time. She died soon afterwards.

The Cornwalls had a coachman called Leahy, who lived in a cottage between the school and the church. John Cornwall gave tenure of the cottage to Leahy and his wife for their lifetimes. All the Leahy family are now dead, but the cottage was later occupied by Shamas McCarthy before it was demolished recently. When the last Cornwall died the trustees of Douglas graveyard bought the property and retained the land behind the church, but they sold the house with part of the land. There was a division of the Vernon Mount land also, and a new house was built with about 60 acres attached. The original owner of this property was a Mrs. Love, but it is now the home of Mrs. Rolf.

After Mr. Alcock resigned as incumbent on 1st August 1846, the Rev. J. Connolly took over but it is not clear when he resigned, but there appears to have been no money to pay him because in 1852 the Trustees thanked the Rev. J. Lombard for acting unpaid. There was no definite incumbent between 1855 and 1860, but curates from St. Fin Barre's acted with others by permission of the Bishop. The incumbents were as follows:-

1838-1846	Rev. John Alcock	1892-1897	Rev. Archdeacon Johnston
1862-1865	Rev. S. Gregg	1897-1899	Rev. C.R. Longfield
1865-1873	Rev. R.H. Leslie	1899-1906	Rev. L.R. Fleming
1873-1883	Rev. R.F. Clarke	1906-1907	Rev. Herbert Millar
1884-1890	Rev. A. Wilson	1907-1919	Rev. T.H. Boyse
1890-1892	Rev. J.A. James		

From 1st January 1920 the arrangement for the Rector of Douglas to include Frankfield commenced with the appointment of Canon E.C. Scott. Canon Scott was followed by Canon J.W. Grainger, Canon H.J. Packham, the latter being succeeded by the present incumbent, Canon H.G. Watts.

Finance was a difficulty for years and the Rev. Richard Leslie allowed his salary to accumulate, and then his "Composition Balance" started a long argument with the R.C.B., but evidently this was fixed up eventually as an investment in the names of the Trustees for the period of Mr. Leslie's life. Despite all attempts, the endowment from the lands of Curraghconway never materialised so the Bishop of Cork, Dr. Gregg, came to the rescue, and in December 1863, personally donated a sum of £1,250. This again started legal matters with the R.C.B., to have it invested for the benefit of Frankfield, but it was sorted out by 1873 by having a new Trust Deed. This ties in with Rev. Leslie being unpaid from 1865 to 1873, so that from then on the incumbents appear to have been paid. During the period of "No money" they charged a pew rent which was either £1.0.0. or £1.10.0 according to how near one was to the chancel. The Trustees varied in membership from time to time but they met at most times in the former Tract shop on the Grand Parade. In 1938 there was a service to celebrate the Centenary. I was not at it but I believe that the Cork Pipers' Band was present. Benin Hosford may have some recollection of this. Also around the 1938-1939

period there was evidently a move to take over the church from the Trustees, but this appears to have failed as the Trustees are still there. In fact there is even a doubt that the present Select Vestry has the right to make decisions.

This then is a broad coverage of the Frankfield story, though the late Jack Kelly had a box of old papers that may reveal more if studied in detail.

Some Famous Figures

Sir John Arnott

Sir John Arnott Bart., D.L. (1814-1898) came from a village in Fifeshire, Scotland. He is referred to in the Centenary Address as one of the great philanthropists of Cork society during the last century. Writing in the "Cork Examiner" on 4th January 1973, the late Pádraig Ó Máidín, Cork County Librarian, had this to say:

"The name of Sir John Arnott was magic to the poor. They had no more obvious benefactor. To the ordinary man, Arnott meant more employment, and the reduction in the price of bread and clothing. To the well-off citizen, Arnott symbolised an efficient, honest, hard-working chief magistrate who had visibly improved the City without any increase in cost".

Sir John Arnott, who lived at "Woodlands", was certainly a very wealthy man, having prospered in business in Belfast, Dublin and Cork. He was proprietor of the Irish Times, the well-known national newspaper, and he owned a mill, a brewery and a drapery establishment in Cork. He was knighted in 1859, and was M.P. for Kinsale from 1859 to 1863. His last function as Mayor of Cork was to hand over to the citizens of that city the Berwick Fountain in the Grand Parade on behalf of the Hon. Judge Walter Berwick. At the election on New Year's Day 1862 Sir John lost the mayoralty to John Francis Maguire. The Cork Constitution reported the scene in Cork in dramatic fashion the following day:

"The out-going Mayor was carried shoulder-high down the steps of the Courthouse, across the street to a waiting ornamental chair mounted on a carpeted platform drawn by four steeds from Hogini's Circus".

The procession included many prominent citizens of the day, as well as the City traders carrying the banners of the different guilds viz., painters, carpenters, coopers, shoemakers, tailors, bakers and cabinetmakers. A large banner proclaimed the out-going Mayor:

"Hail Scotia's son, we claim thee as our own! Many people

were in the City on that day as it was a holiday, so a great opportunity was availed of in witnessing this very colourful cavalcade which had been arranged to honour a popular figure, who during his term of office, had done so much for Cork, especially its poor, and who, not only had created new employment, but also had reduced the rates.

The Arnott tomb is to be seen to the right of St. Luke's church, on the north side. Another Scottish connection, also on the north side, to the left of the vestry entrance, is the drinking-fountain, which was the gift of Provost Jackson of Grangemouth, a native of Cork. Dated 1822, it was given in memory of his father and mother.

Richard Caulfield

Richard Caulfield D.L.D (1823-1887) was one of the most distinguished archaeologists and antiquarians of the 19th Century. He was born in Cork, and educated at Bandon Endowed School, before proceeding to Trinity College, Dublin. He had at one time the intention of entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, but had abandoned the idea "to devote himself to that archaeological research which became the engrossing passion of his life". He was a great friend of the first Rector of St. Luke's, Canon Samuel Hayman, himself an able writer and author of many historical works.

The Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society (Vol. VI, second series 1900) describes Richard Caulfield as "a man with a genuine love of learning, a scholar indeed, whose knowledge was far-reaching, and whose acquaintance with the mediæval Latin in which old charters are written, was rarely excelled". His scientific research was certainly outstanding, beginning in 1853 with "The Episcopal and Capitular Seals of the Irish Cathedral Churches. He had a particular love for St. Fin Barre's Cathedral, and wrote many works associated with it. Amongst these were "The Life of St. Fin Barre, First Bishop and Founder of the See of Cork", "Annals of St. Fin Barre's Cathedral", and "Handbook of St. Fin Barre's Cathedral". A most interesting work was "The Diary of the Very Rev. Rowland Davies", published in 1857. Dean Davies was present at the siege of Cork by the forces of the Duke of Marlborough in 1690, and described in graphic detail the conditions in the City, with particular reference to St. Fin Barre's Cathedral.

Amongst the other works of Dr. Caulfield one should mention "Annals of St. Colman's Cathedral, Cloyne (1882)", "The History of the Bishop of Cork" (1864), "The Register of the Parish of Christ Church" (1877), a series of Council books which dealt with Corporations in Youghal and Kinsale during the 17th Century, and "Rotulus Pipæ Clonensis" (1859). The latter was the Pipe Roll of Cloyne in which there is a description of the diocese during the 14th Century. It includes details

of episcopal revenues and tenures, as well as references to the prominent families of the period.

Dr. Caulfield was Librarian of Queen's College, Cork, from 1876 to 1887, the year of his death. He had also been Librarian of the Royal Cork Institution, and member of the Royal Historical Society. He also served for a time as Assistant Secretary of the Cork Literary and Scientific Society. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London, membre Correspondante de la Societe des Antiquaries de Normandie, Honorary member of the Royal Academy of History, Madrid, and President of the Cork Cuvierian Society.

Before he died in 1887, Dr. Caulfield expressed a wish to be buried near his friend, Canon Hayman, who had died the previous year. The wish was fulfilled, and on his tombstone in St. Luke's graveyard there is an inscription composed by the Very Rev. S.O. Madden (Dean of Cork from 1878 to 1891):

"In memory of Richard Caulfield L.L.D., F.S.A., erected by many friends who admired his rare gifts and varied learning, and who loved him for his kindly heart".

The memory of this great Cork scholar of the last century is also perpetuated in a bronze door in the ambulatory of St. Fin Barre's Cathedral, for which he had a life-long affection, and to which much of his scholarly research was devoted.

Bishop Gregg

The Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg was Incumbent of Frankfield from 1862 to 1865. He had begun his ministry as Curate of Rathcooney in 1857. Two years later he became Incumbent of Christ Church, Belfast, before coming to Frankfield. In 1865 he became Rector of Carrigrohane and Precentor of Cork. In 1874 he was Dean of Cork, and a year later, Bishop of Ossory. This was followed in 1878 by his election as Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, in succession to his father, the Rt. Rev. John Gregg, who had consecrated St. Fin Barre's Cathedral in 1870, and St. Luke's Cork in 1875. Such an episcopal succession as this must be a very rare event in ecclesiastical history, although it was not unusual to find a son succeeding his father in an incumbency.

The Rt. Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg was elected by the Bench of Bishops to be Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland in 1893. During his incumbency of Frankfield he married Elinor, daughter of John H. Bainbridge. He died suddenly at the Palace, Armagh, on 10th January 1896, and was buried, as was his wife previously, in Frankfield graveyard.

Close to the Gregg grave in Frankfield is that of another bishop and his wife. The Rt. Rev. William Edward Flewett (1861-1938) was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Cork, Cloyne and Ross in succession to Bishop Dowse who had resigned. His ministry began in 1885 as Curate of Lislea, Ross, and in 1892 he became

Rector of Corkbeg and Inch. He succeeded Precentor Thomas Moore L.L.D., as Rector of Castrahore (Midleton) in 1901. Dr. Moore was the father of the Rev. Henry Kingsmill Moore D.D., a famous Principal of the Church of Ireland Training College, Dublin. Dr. Flewett was also Dean of Residence, Queen's College Cork, and Archdeacon of Cork. His successor was the Rt. Rev. Thomas Hearn L.L.D., elected by the House of Bishops on 19th October 1938.

Sir Hugh Lane

Sir Hugh Percy Lane (1875-1915), already referred to in the Centenary Address, was a very distinguished art collector and critic who came from the well-known Ballybrack, Douglas family. Most of his childhood was spent travelling in Europe. In 1893 we find him in London with Colnaghi's the picture dealers, but he went into business on his own at a later date, after he had had a spell in the Marlborough Gallery. His business prospered, and he soon became a wealthy man at an early age. He was knighted in 1909.

In Ireland he came in contact with the poet, W.B. Yeats, at the home of Lady Gregory, who was an aunt of Sir Hugh's on his mother's side. He later had an opportunity of seeing some of the works of Jack B. Yeats, Nathaniel Hone and other Irish artists, and subsequently gave on loan to the Dublin Municipal Gallery a very fine collection of French Impressionists. The Gallery at that time had temporary premises in Harcourt Street. However, Sir Hugh offered the paintings as an outright gift on condition that a permanent gallery be built to house them. A design for a building over one of the Liffey bridges by Sir Edwin Lutyens was rejected by Dublin Corporation. Subsequently, Sir Hugh withdrew his loan, and bequeathed the paintings to the National Gallery, London, in his will of 1913.

Two years later, in February 1915 Sir Hugh, in a codicil to his will, restored the collection of paintings to Dublin. However, this codicil had not been witnessed. While returning from the U.S.A. to Ireland on the Lusitania, he was drowned when the liner was torpedoed by a German submarine on 7th May 1915.

It took 44 years to settle the controversy over the Lane Collection. Agreement was at last reached in 1959 between the Irish Government and the National Gallery, London. The Collection is divided into two groups, each of which is on loan alternately to Dublin for five years, and can be seen at the Municipal Art Gallery.

Richard Millikin

Richard Alfred Millikin (1767-1815) was described in the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette of 21st September 1875 as "a local poet of some eminence, best remembered as the author of 'The Groves

of Blarney". The Gazette further stated that Millikin's grave was in the southern porch of Bishop Gregg's Transept in St. Luke's Church, Douglas. The monumental slab is now placed outside the porch on the west side. The inscription on his tomb reads as follows:

"Reader

While science, genius and wit shall be admired
And merit charity and worth beloved,
The memory of
Richard Alfred Millikin
Will not be forgotten "

Richard Millikin, known as "Honest Dick", was born in Castle-martyr, and although he worked as a lawyer for some time in Cork, he showed a greater interest in the arts. With his sister he founded a magazine known as "The Casket." He also wrote a novel called "The Slave of Surinam". It is said that he played a prominent part in support of the yeomanry raised to suppress the '98 Rising.

"The Groves of Blarney, they look so charming" is supposed to have originated from verses composed by a wandering balladist. At any rate, several versions and additions appeared from time to time. The famous Francis Sylvester Mahony, author of the "Bells of Shandon", in his "Reliques of Father Prout", rendered "The Groves" into Greek, Latin, French and Italian.

Lennox Robinson

Lennox Robinson (1886-1958) baptised Emmé Stuart Lennox, was the fourth son of the Rev. A.C. Robinson of Donaybrook, Douglas. The latter had served for many years on the Select Vestry of St. Luke's before entering the ministry in 1892. Previous to this he had worked as a clerk. He was author of "Handbook to St. Fin Barre's Cathedral, Historical and Descriptive". (Guy and Co., Cork 1897). He was Curate of Kinsale in 1892, and became Rector of Ballymoney in 1900.

Lennox Robinson, who was educated at Bandon Grammar School, had many connections with the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, and had his first play, "The Clancy Name", produced there in 1908. Two years later he became manager of the Abbey, and although he left it for a while to become librarian for the Carnegie Trust, he returned again in 1919, becoming Director of the theatre four years later. His most famous plays are "The Whiteheaded Boy", "Killycreggs in Twilight", "The Far Off Hills", "Bird's Nest", and "Is Life Worth Living (Drama at Inish)".

Lennox Robinson died at Monkstown, Dublin on 14th October 1958, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

"Three Homes" (Browne & Nolan Ltd., The Richview Press 1938) is a delightful book which recalls with an affecting nostalgia the fortunes of the Robinson family in three different environments between the years 1885 and 1922. The three homes lay in Co. Cork within a radius of 30 miles from Cork City viz., Westgrove in Donnybrook, near Douglas, 5 Fisher Street, Kinsale, and the Rectory in Ballymoney. In the foreword Lennox says:

"whatever value the book has will be that it paints a picture of a society, a manner of living, which has gone for ever from Ireland."

This society is viewed through Lennox's eyes and those of his brother Tom and sister, Nora. Their other two brothers, Monty and Arthur are also mentioned, as are, indeed, their parents and friends.

The Westgrove Story.

Lennox begins his description of the Donnybrook home:

"Three miles south of the City of Cork is the village of Douglas. It is largely a place of woollen mills, of terraces of small workers' dwellings, each of them alike. A Bradford atmosphere which curiously and unnaturally impinges on an Irish landscape. Turning your back on the last mill, you start to climb Donnybrook Hill. On your right Donnybrook House hides behind a high wall. A short drive, not long enough to be called an avenue leads to the house. The drive used to be bordered by great oak-infested elm trees." This house was the residence of Aunt Eleanore, Lennox's mother's sister, who was married to a Scotch brewer, 'a rather frightening Uncle Jack'. Further up the hill on the same side of the road was an avenue gate, the avenue itself being separated from coarse grass fields, leading past a tennis court to a large house - Westgrove. His brother, Tom, describes the view northwards to Cork City, the 'airy spires of St. Fin Barre's, and on a clear day looking eastwards, the tops of the Galtees, 'rising like a blue cloud behind the hill of Montenotte.'

Childhood in Westgrove for the young Robinsons were 'days of pure joy'. There were the wonderful childrens' parties with tubs of ice-cream and Thompson's most expensive cakes. Out-of-door games dramatised the life of Red Indian Braves or Robin Hood. The shrubbery provided the yews from which the bows and arrows were cut. An "all too-indulgent father" allowed them to build mud houses in the haggard where they derived tremendous enjoyment from 'the inconceivable mess and dirt.' Nora pictures her brother, Arthur, 'with holland pinafore, his knees cut and bleeding, his face filthy'. Lennox was described as 'thin and delicate-looking, and probably blue with cold'. One of the banes of their young lives was the arrival of visitors. "Life is lovely if only outsiders would not keep breaking in." These outsiders were 'awful people with children, starched-clean children'. One can imagine the young Robinsons suddenly torn from their joyful pursuits, rushed indoors and

hurriedly washed and dressed, 'to make a sullen appearance later in the drawing-room and face other small children as antagonistic and embarrassed as ourselves'.

There is no doubt about the affluent life enjoyed by the family at Westgrove. From all accounts their life-style was in keeping with that of any successful business man's family of the time, with their maids and a nurse, a governess, a cook and a coachman. Nora describes the preparations for the parties held at their first house, the discussion over cakes and ices from Thompson's, the band from the barracks, tennis out-of-doors, dancing in the library, and father, that 'inimitable play boy' cutting great stacks of yellow iris for decoration. The children were allowed to watch the dancing from outside the library window. In winter there were dinners, and often the children stayed awake to hear the sound of the brougham's wheels as coachman Florry drove their parents home.

All his life the father of the family had taken a leading part in Church affairs in Christ Church parish, in St. Fin Barre's and in St. Luke's, Douglas. He was a Churchwarden in St. Fin Barre's when King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra as Prince and Princess of Wales attended there on their visit to Cork. From 1887 onwards we find him on the Select Vestry of St. Luke's Douglas. The minute book of the latter records that on St. Andrew's Day 1893 it was resolved unanimously 'that we desire to express to Mr. Andrew Craig Robinson our regret that he is about to leave the parish. We feel that we are losing a kind friend and earnest worker who has always been ready to give his wise counsel and active sympathy in every good work, and who has won the goodwill and regard of all classes. But while we regret that Mr. Robinson is leaving us, we would also express our sympathy with him in the new work to which the great Head of the Church has called him, and we hope and pray that he may always have the Divine Blessing.' Andrew Craig Robinson was ordained for the curacy of Kinsale in 1892. He was then 50 years old and 'had decided with a courage and trust in Providence to achieve his life's ambition, and had abandoned his business as a stockbroker in Cork to take Holy Orders.' He was leaving behind a comfortable living, an attractive house in the country outside the village of Douglas, with fields and gardens. As a curate in the Church of Ireland he was to exchange all this for an income of £150 per annum.

Leaving the home they loved so well was a poignant, traumatic experience for the Robinson children. Lennox takes up the story as the waggonette is waiting to take them away: 'I could not understand these things but I remember that on that morning when Westgrove had to be left forever, I threw my arms round a large laburnum tree in front of the house and kissed it a passionate farewell. But the waggonette is waiting. Goodbye, Goodbye! Wolf, the collie must run beside. Jumbo must be carried, Nimrod, the cat is in a basket. The pony had been sold, and the hens in the yard, and great cock we called the Coloured Man. Goodbye Galtees and the tennis court, grass

garden and fruit garden, and beloved laburnum. Never, never again. Goodbye!" This was the end of the idyllic Westgrove environment.

Space does not permit me to trace the vicissitudes of the Donnybrook Robinsons in Kinsale for seven years, and later in Ballymoney where the father of the family was the Rector. Nora sums up her feelings for the three homes:

"For all us children something had gathered round Westgrove, some sentiment so precious, so almost sacred that not a single child has ventured to visit it in more than forty years..... In time Ballymoney in its turn wound itself around my heart, but never so as to sever the cords of affection which bind me to Kinsale, though that affection lacks the mystical element that makes us all avoid Westgrove." For the Robinson children, the latter, the first of their "Tree Homes", would remain for ever a Paradise Lost.

Long-Serving Sextons of St. Luke's

James Huggins (1842-1878). "It was agreed that the Vestry in receiving James Huggins' resignation of his office of sexton after a faithful service of upwards 36 years, and desiring to record their sense of his meritorious discharge of his duties, and as a practical recognition of his faithfulness, unanimously determined that his salary of Ten Pounds per annum should be continued to be paid to him for the remainder of his natural life." Vestry Book minute of 25 October 1878.

Mr. Thomas Morris of Ballintemple was elected to succeed Mr. Huggins. He was to be paid 14/- per week with residence and 2 tons of coal, or 17/6 per week without residence and inclusion of everything until house would be provided. The Vestry had the idea of dividing the residential part of the old school-house in order to provide accommodation for Mr. Morris and his family. This was later abandoned when the Vestry decided to provide a new carriage way to the church, erect a proper residence for the sexton, and remove the unsightly stables that occupied part of the graveyard. The present sexton's house and the new stables (now Sunday Schoolroom and choir-robing room) together with the new entrance were made possible through the generosity of Mr. Henry O. Bayley who provided the site for these constructions, and at a later date, the land for the extension of the graveyard on the northside.

Mr. Thomas Morris served as sexton for 34 years. He was succeeded by his son, Joseph, in February 1913 who held office for close on 50 years! He in turn was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Good who was appointed in 1961 and retired in 1982.

The old Lecture Hall served as the parish school for many years. It was demolished to make way for the present, fine school building. The marble tablet which had been attached to the inside western wall of the old hall has been preserved, and may be seen in the Canon Packham Hall. Inscribed upon it are the following words:

"This tablet was raised in memory of William Edward Penrose under a grateful sense of his liberality in providing this building and with an earnest prayer that the doctrine which he adorned as a member of the Church may ever influence those who would thus record his name and his work."

Resolution against Home Rule.

"We the Select Vestry of Douglas in the Diocese of Cork hereby declare our unswerving adherence to the principles set forth in the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the Church of Ireland at a meeting of the General Synod, specially convened for that purpose on the 23 March 1886, and we therefore consider it a duty, pending the next meeting of the General Synod, to protest without delay against the measure which has been introduced into the House of Commons under the title of "Government of Ireland Bill" etc., etc.

- Vestry Book Minute 6 March 1893

Consecration of Frankfield Church

On Sunday 1st July, Frankfield Church was opened for Divine Service by license from the Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross. The Archdeacon of Cork officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bolster and the Rev. Mr. Hoare, and an impressive and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Alcock, Minister of the Church. This beautiful Gothic structure which is from the designs of Sir Thomas and K.A. Deane Esq., and is worthy of the earlier and better days of Ecclesiastical Architecture, has been erected and endowed under the late Act as a Chapel of Ease of St. Barry's Parish, at the sole expense of Samuel Lane Esq., of Frankfield, who, with a munificence which has but few parallels in the present day, is also engaged in erecting a parsonage in the Elizabethan style for the Church.

- "The Constitution, or Cork Advertiser" 3 July 1838

Cleanings from the Past.

Some very interesting events were recorded during 1838, apart from the Consecration of Frankfield Church, and the Coronation of Queen Victoria. One of these was the opening to the public of the Monkstown and Passage Baths. Very little of this building remains standing today, although 145 years ago one could have had a single hot bath for 1/6p. or six for 8 shillings. A cold shower cost 6p., or six could be had for a half-crown. A cold plunge cost 2p. or a shilling on a weekly basis.

The dressing rooms were elegantly fitted up for comfort and luxury.

The same year Mr. John Gordon, the Medical Hall, 100 Patrick Street, Cork, advertised Frampton's Pill of Health (Price One shilling and one and a half pence per box). This was advertised as a medicine of long time efficacy for correcting disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys; headaches, drowsiness, Depression, nervous affections, blotches, pimples etc.

Robert Olden, Inventor and Sole Proprietor of 38 Dunbar Street, and 56 Daunt Square, Cork advertised two products. The first of these was called Olden's EUCIROGENSION, or Detergive Vegetable Shaving Oil, which he claimed was a delicious oil that superceded the lathering-box and soap. The second viz., Trotter Oil would nourish, strengthen and induce growth, and retain the curl of the hair.

Educational Establishments in 1838

As shown by the advertisements in "The Constitution, or Cork Advertiser" post-primary education was fairly wide-spread in Cork City and County at this time e.g.

Bandon Endowed School: Rev. Dr. Browne, formerly Scholar of T.C.D., Master. Subjects for half-yearly examinations: Hebrew, Greek, Latin and French languages, Composition, Trigonometry, Euclid, Ancient and Modern History, Chronology, Antiquities, English Grammar etc.

Charleville School: Rev. Dr. Willis, Master. In this establishment young gentlemen are boarded and instructed in the Classics, the French language, English in all its branches, Writing and Arithmetic.

Classical and Mercantile School: 8 King Street, Cork. E.B. Downing A.B. (T.C.D.), Master.

Clonskilty School: (Endowed by Right Hon. the Earl of Shannon). John Kearney A.M. (Ex Scholar T.C.D.) Principal.

The Misses Davies' Establishment for Young Ladies, White Street, Cork.

Diocesan School, Rosscarbery. Rev. George Beamish A.B., Principal. Successes in the half-yearly Examinations: Jennings, Donovan, Wolfe and Roberts.

Fernoy School: Dr. Fahie (Ex Scholar T.C.D.) Principal. This school rests on no endowment but depends solely on the liberal support of the enlightened friends of Industry and Talent.

Governess Seminary, 21 South Terrace, Cork. Under the patronage of the Bishop of the Diocese and a Committee of Clergymen and Gentlemen of the Established Church for the education of the daughters of the clergy, officers, other professional gentlemen and merchants, who have experienced a reverse in circumstances. Day School £3 per annum, Boarders £23 per annum.

(This was the forerunner of Rochelle School. Author's Note)

Kinsale Endowed School. Rev. Edward Purdue, Principal.
(Business of School to be resumed on Monday 23 July, 1938.)
Lapp's Island School. Rev. Thomas Wigmore, Master.
University Intelligence. Midleton School. Messrs. Gaggin and
Lee, two of the recently elected Scholars, entered the
University from this establishment. Messrs. Dixon and Stack
also, successful candidates at the late Fellowship Examination
had been pupils of Mr. Turpin.

Frankfield Notes

Frankfield Church was built at a cost of £5,000 by Samuel Lane
of Frankfield House who also endowed it with a sum of £50 per
annum. The district of the parish with map annexed accompan-
ied the deed executed on 22 May 1839. The original trustees
were the Very Rev. Samuel M. Kyle, D.D., Archdeacon of Cork, Rev.
C. Leslie Scott, Rev. J.W. Hackett, Rev. John Quarry, Sir
Thomas Deane, Mrs. Penelope Lane, Mr. George White.

After the death of Samuel Lane, the site (not exceeding one
statute acre) was excluded from the sale to J.H. Bainbridge Esq.
by Court decision in 1851. The endowment of £50 per annum,
which had lapsed, was restored in 1862 by the Bishop of Cork,
the Rt. Rev. John Gregg D.D., who consecrated the present
Cathedral of St. Fin Barre's in 1870, and five years later,
the second St. Luke's on the present site in Douglas. Dr.
Gregg's gift to Frankfield was £1,250 and this sum was lodged
in the names of the trustees, in Government securities.

Resolutions of the Trustees:

- (i) That the trustees meet when and where they think
proper.
- (ii) That three seats be reserved for the Lane family,
one seat for the Minister, one third of the seats
for the Poor, the others to be rented and the rents
applied for repairs, payment to servants, or augmenta-
tion on the Minister's stipend.
- (iii) That monies collected in church may be applied by the
trustees to the support of the Poor in the district,
or the schools.
- (iv) That graves, or burial places, be not made without
consent of the trustees.
- (v) That a vacancy in the number of trustees be filled
up by majority of trustees present. Meeting to
consist of not less than four for appointing a new
trustee. A month's notice is necessary. Three
trustees are sufficient for all other purposes under
the Deed.

Select Vestries in Trustee Parishes.

An interesting legal decision that did not go unnoticed by Frankfield Church trustees was announced at the meeting of the Dublin Synod in 1873. The press quotation is as follows:

"An appeal was lodged against the appointment of a Select Vestry for St. John's, Monkstown, as it was a trustee Church. The Council adopted the following report from the Legal Committee on the subject:- 'That, inasmuch as the performance of the duties cast upon select vestries by our statutes, in relation to the preparation and annual revision of the list of registered vestrymen, are essential to the election of synodamen to represent the congregation of St. John's, Monkstown, in the diocesan synod, and the trust deed cannot have conferred upon the trustees any right to perform such duties, inasmuch as it bears date several years before the Irish Church Act of 1869, it appears that a select vestry must necessarily be elected by the congregation in question. We are also of opinion that the select vestry in such cases must not interfere with any of the duties which the trust deed devolves on the trustees.'"

Meeting at the Deanery 7 April 1855

Resolved that the Trustees be requested to take steps to raise funds for the purchase of the Glebe House of Frankfield, and that a subscription be opened to effect that purpose from two hundred to three hundred pounds. It is hoped that this will be sufficient for that desirable object.

Meeting at South Gate Brewery 26 May 1879

It was unanimously resolved that John Hugh Bainbridge Esq., Commander, Royal Navy, be elected trustee in the place of the late John Hugh Bainbridge Esq. It was also unanimously resolved that the Rev. John Connolly be elected trustee in the place of the Venerable Archdeacon Kyle. It was also unanimously resolved that the thanks of the trustees be offered to Commander Bainbridge for his kind donation of Fifty pounds to the funds of the Church.

Meeting at 52, South Mall 31 October 1956

This meeting was called at the request of the Lord Bishop, Right Rev. G.O. Simms, Ph D., D.D., who reported that there was only one surviving trustee viz., Mr. G.H. Ogilvie and that he had nominated the following to be trustees with Mr. Ogilvie: Mr. Benjamin Eldon Hosford, Mr. Henry Walton Hosford, Mr. Arthur John Sweetnam, Mr. Brian Berkley Gale, Mr. Benjamin James Hosford. A new Trust Deed had been drawn up vesting the property in these trustees. Mr. A.J. Sweetnam proposed, and Mr. B.E. Hosford seconded that the various securities held for the benefit of the parish be transferred into the names of the new Trustees. Motion passed unanimously.

Joint Vestry Meetings.

Meetings of the joint vestries take place from time to time.

Examples of these were the meetings in 1963 to introduce Christian Stewardship, and to proceed with the recommendation of the Development Committee to build a Parochial Hall. Joint meetings also took place in 1966 when the report of the Committee for Parochial Reorganisation was discussed.

Present Frankfield Vestry - April 1983

Rector's Churchwardens: Victor Wolfe. People's: Clive Sweetnam. Glebewardens: Paul Kingston. Other Members: Douglas McCorduck, Mrs. Maud Kelly, Mrs. Kay Colton, Messrs Arthur Sweetnam *, Benjamin J.C. Rosford *, James Kingston, William Kingston, Thomas Barber, Brian Kingston *, Samuel Williams, Leslie Atkins* and Richard Kingston.

Those marked with * are also Trustees of Frankfield Church.

Rev. Arthur Wilson

The Rev. Arthur Wilson was Incumbent of Frankfield and Curate of St. Fin Barre's from 1884 to 1890. He had been Curate of Queenstown from 1880 to 1881. He also spent three years as Curate in Youghal. In 1897 he succeeded Rev. William Galway as Rector of St. Anne's, Shandon. He also served as trustee for Frankfield Church for many years.

The Rev. Arthur Wilson married Mary Elizabeth Annie Helena, third daughter of Capt. Dominick Patrick Sarsfield J.P., who was descended from Dominick Sarsfield of Sarsfield's Court, Mayor of Cork in 1691, and elder brother of the famous General Patrick Sarsfield who was distinguished for his exploits during the Jacobite-Williamite struggle at the end of the 17th Century.

St. Luke's Select Vestries

100 Years Ago - 26 March 1883

Rector's Churchwardens: James Lane. People's: Valentine Tomkins. Other members: George P. Haughton, Captain Lusham, Thomas O'Grady, Richard O'Grady, William L. Perrier Junior, James W. Pollock, Hugh Pollock, David A Somerville, Daniel S. Stoker, Daniel S. Stoker Junior, John G. Torker, Augustus C.J. Warren.

50 Years Ago - 19 April 1933

Rector's Churchwardens: G.H. Ogilvie. People's: R.W. Drury. Glebewardens: G.H. Ogilvie and R.S. Williams. Other members: A. Brown, W.P. Clarke, R. Ellis, C. Mc Ph. Harte, H.F. Longfield, J. Packham, C.C. Mercier, W.R. Ogilvie, J. Sweetnam, T. Sweetnam, T. Sherrard.

25 Years Ago - 11 April 1958

Rector's Churchwardens: J.H. Nagle. People's: W.T. Williamson. Glebewardens: G.H. Ogilvie and R. Jamieson. Other members: L. Atkins, J. Denroche, J. Heaslip, T. Howard, P. Rockley,

P. Smyth, P. Sweetnam, T. Sweetnam, Mrs. A.C. Shannon, W. Willis, G.R. Locke, A. Walls.

Today - 7th April 1983

Rector's Churchwarden: Harry Shannon. People's: Brian Espey. Glebewardens: Percy Sweetnam and Brian Johnson. Other members: Miss Evelyn Mayston, Mrs. Audrey Harris, Messrs Michael Malcolmonson, John Packham, William Bateman, Peter Deller, Robert Singleton, Thomas Good, George Locke, Howard Dunne, John French, George McIlwraith.

The First Rector of Douglas, Canon Samuel Hayman, M.A.

Samuel Hayman was born at Youghal on 27th July, 1818. He was educated at Youghal by Rev. Thomas Nolan and afterwards at Clonmel by Rev. Robert Bell, D.D. He entered Trinity College in October 1835, and graduated B.A. in July 1839. He was ordained Deacon 19 September 1841 at Cork, and Priest, 14 August 1842 at Killaloe. He was Curate of Glanworth, Cloyne 1842-47; of Rathcooney (Glanisire), Cork 1847-49; of Youghal 1849-63; Rector of Ardnageehy, 1863-67; of Templeroan with Doneraile, Cloyne 1867-72; of Carrigaline, with Douglas, Cork 1872-75; Canon of Cork, 1874. In 1875 the parishes of Carrigaline and Douglas were separated, and Canon Hayman resigned the former and retained the latter.

As has been recorded elsewhere, Canon Hayman played a major role in the rebuilding of St. Luke's Douglas. The work of completing the tower and spire was carried out by his successor, Rev. George P. Quick. This fitting memorial to Canon Hayman was finished in 1889. Rev. J.C. Cole, writing in Church and Parish Records of the United Diocese of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, relates:

"Canon Hayman died on 15 December 1886, and his remains were laid in Douglas churchyard, which by him was so beautifully arranged; and is now the resting place of so many of Cork's distinguished sons".

Canon Hayman was the author of a number of theological and historical publications, and he was also a contributor to various periodicals, including the Dublin University Magazine, the Christian Examiner, the Gentleman's Magazine, and the Patrician. The following are some of his published works:

"The Annals of Youghal" (Four Series), "A Guide to Youghal, Ardmore and the Blackwater", "Illustrated Guide to St. Mary's Church, Youghal", "An Account of the Present State of Youghal Church (including Memorials of the Boyles), the College, and Sir Walter Raleigh's House", Youghal: J.W. Lindsay 1850, "The Bible, the Wisdom of a Nation" (Church of England Magazine, Vol XX) London: Edwards and Hughes 1846, "Time and Teaching,

a New Year's Address to Sunday-School Teachers" London: Church of England Sunday-School Institute 1860.

The Rector of the Centenary Year, 1975,
Canon Henry Joseph Packham, M.A.

Henry Packham was born in Middleton in 1912, and attended Middleton College before entering Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1941. He was ordained Deacon in 1937 in Clogher where he was Diocesan Curate until the following year when he became Curate of Clones. He was ordained to the priesthood in Limerick in 1941, and became Rector of Castleisland (1941-47). Later he became Rector of Listowel Union (1947-51), after which he was Curate-in-Charge of Ratoo (Ardfert). Shortly afterwards he became Rector of Ballydehob, and came to minister in Douglas and Frankfield in 1960. He was Prebend of Cloyne Cathedral from 1968, and of St. Fin Barre's, Cork, from 1969 until the time of his death at the end of the year 1975.

Canon Packham will always be remembered for the indefatigable energy with which he committed himself to the pastoral care and welfare of his parishioners. Indeed, there are few aspects of parish life into which he did not engender a sense of enthusiasm and progress. Added to his undoubted industry were simple virtues, not the least of which were good humour and an optimistic outlook on life, virtues shared by his wife, Sylvia, a true help-mate in every sense of the word.

Spiritual and social life prospered during Canon Packham's 15 years of fruitful work in Douglas and Frankfield. Progress was also evidenced in many improvements in the fabric and furnishings of the two churches, the rectory, the school, church lodge and Sunday-School, the latter having been converted from the old stable. St. Luke's National School had expanded out of all proportions, and the Sunday-School was re-organised on more modern lines. Christian Stewardship was introduced into the parish in 1963, and brought with it a greater sense of responsibility and participation in public worship and parochial life generally.

Few parishes in the combined Dioceses enjoy such favoured facilities as does St. Luke's, Douglas, where a complex of church, cemetery, school and parochial hall are conveniently located. The parochial hall was also built in 1963, and it provided for a whole host of activities which would have been impossible, even with the use of the school and the old lecture hall which had become incorporated into the latter. While not everyone at that time appreciated the vision of those who sought to provide proper social facilities for a rejuvenated, growing parish, it was clear from the outset that Canon Packham championed the cause, and the dedicated work of George Locke,

the late Eldon Hosford, and the late Noel Ross was brought to fruition in a short space of time. It is truly fitting that there are memorials today in both St. Luke's and Frankfield to Canon Packham; it is also fitting that the new hall should have been named after him. A tablet on the north entrance to St. Luke's links Canon Packham with Canon Hayman, both of whom, in their respective ways and in their own time, contributed so much in building up a more abundant life in the parish.

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Message from the Present Rector,
Canon Horace Gordon Watts, M.A.

It is both an honour and a pleasure to me, as Rector of Douglas and Frankfield, to accept the author's kind invitation to contribute to the contents of this book. As one who has had many contacts with Sam McCutcheon in connection with the production of this history of our parishes of Douglas and Frankfield, I know how much research, reading, study of old records and sheer hard work over a long period of time have been necessary before this book could see the light of day. Now, with its publication, not only the present parishioners of Douglas and Frankfield, but generations yet to come owe a great debt of gratitude to the author for providing us with such an interesting word picture of our parish and its growth from being a Chapel of Ease to neighbouring Carrigaline, to its present position as one of the largest parishes in the United Dioceses.

A parish, of course, is not just its buildings, churches, school, parochial hall, however magnificent, nor is it the sum of the number of organisations that function within its boundaries, but rather the people who inhabit it. Just as the Church is basically people, so too is the parish. It is the "People of God" in any particular area. Here in Douglas and Frankfield people are not a commodity that is in short supply, for we are fortunate in having a large nucleus of parishioners, loyal members of the Church of Ireland, who gladly show that loyalty by their support in terms of time, talents and the money which they give to the parish. Between Douglas and its sister church Frankfield, there is a wonderful spirit of co-operation, and it is a joy to see members of both communities working together in so many different ways for the Glory of God, and for the further strengthening of parochial life. The contribution of the laity is something of which any rector can be justly proud, and I am very glad to use this opportunity to acknowledge this fact.

"Others have laboured and you have entered into their labour". This text from St. John's Gospel always comes to mind when I look at the two fine churches in which we worship Sunday after Sunday. We think of the sacrifice of those responsible

for their erection and adornment, and we thank God for the generosity of those who provided in the past what we enjoy in the present. Here in Douglas and Frankfield we have indeed entered into a goodly heritage. Privilege, however, brings its own responsibility, and the realisation of this fact by the parishioners was demonstrated a number of years ago by the provision of a magnificent Parochial Hall, the building of which was largely inspired by my predecessor, the late Canon Henry Packham, and more recently the building of an ultra-modern Primary School. The maintenance and improvement of our parochial property must always be regarded as an on-going process, so that what has been committed to our care can be passed on, enhanced by our stewardship, to those who come after us. Thus succeeding generations will be able to say of us as we have said of generations no longer with us: "Others have laboured and we have entered into their labour".

While our social life is impressive and a very necessary part of parish life, we must not be tempted into using the multiplicity of social activities as a thermometer to record the spiritual temperature of the parish. As your Rector, I was instituted to the Cure, or Care of the Souls, in the parishes of Douglas and Frankfield and it is therefore in connection with the spiritual life of the parish that one should be looking for real signs of progress and growth. I am very much encouraged by the large numbers who attend Church every Sunday, even though I know that if all in the parish were to be present, our church buildings would not be sufficient to contain them! Even more encouraging, and what I regard as a healthy indication of the spiritual temperature is the considerable rise in the number of people receiving Holy Communion on a regular basis. The Parish Communion services in both churches are, I consider, the high points of our worship, and they play a very important part in maintaining that 'spiritual glow' that St. Paul, in Dr. Moffatt's translation of Romans 12. v 11, so highly commends.

I write this article at a time when the Church of Ireland is facing a serious man-power crisis. Many parishes lie vacant because there are not enough clergy to fill them. In the Northern part of our country a number of very large parishes are seriously under-staffed due to an acute shortage of curate assistants. It is at this time of crisis in the life of the Church that the spiritual temperature of our parish has, I feel, risen considerably as a result of the commitment to service in the ordained ministry of two young men from our parish. Paul Colton with a degree in Law, and Robert Howard with a degree in Arts and the Higher Diploma in Education, are now about half-way through their training in the Church of Ireland Theological College, Dublin, and both will D.V. be ordained as Deacons in 1984. This will be a time of special rejoicing in the parish, and as we remember them in prayer, we pray also that their example may be an encouragement for other young people to follow in their footsteps.

The history of Douglas and Frankfield has been a story of growth and achievement, gained very largely through the loyalty of the parishioners and their readiness to make sacrifices. While at this time of uncertainty and rapid change it would be a brave person who would dare dogmatically predict the future; nevertheless, I believe that for the parish of Douglas and Frankfield there can be a future as great and as successful, as the past which this book so interestingly recalls, a future to which every member of the parish has something to contribute by ensuring that through what we have to offer, and especially through our spirituality, 'the spiritual glow', kindled by the Holy Spirit, working within us and through us, will be maintained.

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Sunday Services

In St. Luke's Church, Douglas:

Morning Prayer at 11.30 a.m.

Holy Communion on 1st and 3rd Sundays

Holy Communion at 8.30 a.m. on 4th Sunday

From June to September additional service of Morning Prayer at 9 a.m. (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays).

Also Holy Communion on 1st Wednesday of each month at 11 a.m.

In Frankfield Church:

Morning Prayer at 10.15 a.m.

Holy Communion on 2nd Sunday.

Sunday School in both churches commences after the 2nd Hymn (Children's).

Parish Life

Organisations are many and varied. Youth is catered for by a number of uniformed bodies e.g., Boys' Brigade, Cadets, Brownies, Scouts. There is also a Youth Club as well as a Social Club. Badminton and Table Tennis are also available. Older parishioners find a warmth and camaraderie in the Friendship Club. There is an active Mothers' Union in the parish, a Parent-Teacher Association, and the School Management Board. New members are always welcome to participate in giving a lead in worship by singing in the two choirs.

Most parish meetings take place in the Canon Packham Memorial Hall, or in Frankfield Hall. Others are held in the Sunday School (Douglas), or in the Rectory. There are regular meetings of the Select Vestry and the Christian Stewardship Committee. The latter engages in a Renewal which involves visiting all parishioners every third year. The Canon Packham Memorial Hall, managed by a Committee with the Rector as Chairman, is the venue for a great variety of functions which include

whist drives, jumble sales, coffee-mornings and evenings, missionary and charity evenings, seminars, school functions etc. Dances and discos are also held there. From time to time other parishes make use of the hall for receptions and dinners, and the Diocesan Synod has met there. It is hoped that interest will be shown in the revival of the Dramatic Club and the Discussion Group. In the past meetings of the latter had been addressed by such eminent people as the Most Rev. H.R. McAdoo, D.D., the late Erskine Childers as a Government Minister, Mr. Trevor West as a Senator, Mr. Declan Martin when President of Macra na Feirme, and Mr. Donal Cashman, present President of the Irish Farmers' Association.

Newcomers and visitors to the parish who are interested in any of the varied activities available, and who seek further information will find a welcome response from the Rector, Canon H.G. Watts, M.A., the Rectory, Douglas (Tel. 291539), or from the Churchwardens of the Churches.

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Rectors of Carrigaline & the Chapelry of Douglas

1780 - 1784 Rev. William Dickson
1784 - 1803 Rev. Thomas Brevitor
1803 - 1837 Rev. Horatio Townshend
1837 - 1838 Rev. Horace Townshend
1838 - 1855 Rev. John Newman Lombard
1855 - 1872 Rev. John Watkins Benn
1872 - 1875 Rev. Samuel Hayman

(The Rev. John Busteed was Curate of St. Luke's, Douglas, from 1799 to 1865)

In 1875 the Rev. Samuel Hayman resigned as Rector of Carrigaline to become the first Rector of St. Luke's, Douglas

Rectors of St. Luke's, Douglas

1875 - 1886 Rev. Canon Samuel Hayman
1887 - 1914 Rev. George Quick
1914 - 1940 Rev. Canon C.E. Scott
1940 - 1960 Rev. Canon J.W. Grainger
1960 - 1976* Rev. Canon H.J. Packham
1976 - Rev. Canon H.G. Watts

*Rev. Canon W.W.C. Johnston assisted Canon Packham for part of this period

