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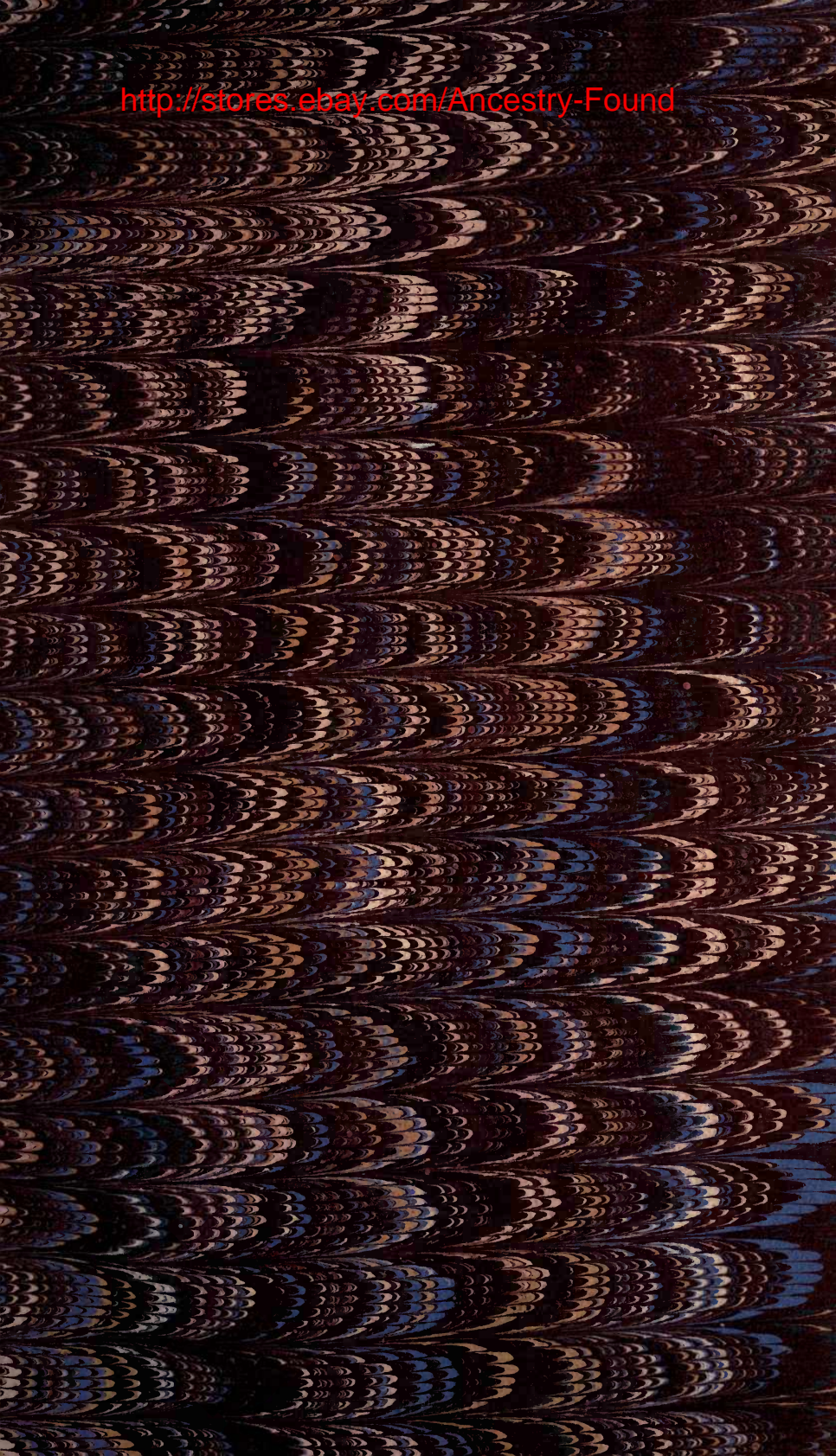
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THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL
HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND:

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The Kilkenny Archæological Society,

IN THE YEAR

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THE Committee wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not hold themselves responsible for the statements and opinions contained in the Papers read at the Meetings of the Association, and here printed, except so far as the 9th and 10th Amended General Rules extend.

P R E F A C E.

UNINTERRUPTEDLY since the period of its first appearance, in 1849, the *Journal* of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association has been the only publication in Ireland devoted exclusively to the illustration of subjects relating to the ecclesiastical and general history of this country; to descriptions of Irish antiquities, including almost every class of monument known to archæologists; to disquisitions on the development of our architecture, pagan and Christian; and to such folk-lore as (since the establishment of railways and National schools) may have been found to linger.

The foregoing remarks but simply enunciate facts which are widely acknowledged, and, to the honour of our Association, not seldom referred to in contemporary reviews, British and foreign.

As a rule, one striking feature in the style of matter published in our *Journal* has long been variety. That this should be so need not excite surprise in the mind of anyone even slightly acquainted with the amount of antiquarian wealth of every kind which, from the remotest period of Western history, has been permitted to remain, even to our own day, in this perhaps otherwise less-favoured country.

True it is that monuments of mediæval splendour, comparable with the majority of the English, and even Scottish minsters, and royal or baronial strongholds, are

not here to be found. It should be observed, in passing, that the greater number of our abbey churches and later ecclesiastical remains are seldom of a strictly national character—they may be classed as Anglo-Irish. But, nevertheless, their styles are not devoid of interest, and it may be said that in detail, in beauty of moulding on capital or base—indeed, in general chasteness of decoration, they not unfrequently present features unexcelled in their way though we search the grandest of British fanes for rivals.

In all other respects, however, Erin must be considered, in a manner, the archæological museum not only of the British Isles, but even of many widely spread districts of the neighbouring continent, which during the dawn of European history were occupied by people of the Keltic race.

Fergusson, in his beautifully illustrated work, entitled, *Rude Stone Monuments in all Countries, their Age and Uses*, appears to have been indefatigable in his search after examples. He, nevertheless, failed to note that in Ireland we possess varieties of the dolmen, and other kindred structures, which may be considered peculiar to this island.

The principal group of megalithic remains to be found with us occurs at Carrowmore, near the town of Sligo. There, within an area of about a mile in length, by half that measure in breadth, may be seen some sixty or seventy monuments, cromleacs, dolmens, circles, pillar-stones, carns, &c., of which Petrie has remarked that, excepting the monuments of Carnac, in Brittany, “they constitute the largest assemblage of the kind hitherto discovered in the world.” In various parts of Sligo are other groups, and many

isolated examples. All of these, as well as the Carrowmore remains, and some similar works situate in the Island of Achill, have attracted the attention of Colonel Wood-Martin, by whom, together with their contents, they have been measured, planned, described, and illustrated chiefly in the pages of the present volume. The contents of these venerable waifs of time, though disturbed, and embracing only *débris* of the original deposits, are of extreme interest, and clearly indicate the sepulchral character of these grey, time-worn piles. Indeed, Colonel Wood-Martin has been enabled to add most conclusively to evidence already published, here and abroad, that all remains of the cromleac, cist, and circle class are simply tombs of our early race, or races, and that the idea of their having been altars, used for human sacrifice, is unwarranted, and utterly untenable.

W. F. Wakeman, Hon. Local Secretary for Dublin and Wicklow, sent a Paper, accompanied by a measured plan and elevation, on a "Cromleac-like Altar, or Monument, at Tumna, Co. Roscommon." It stands in an ancient Christian cemetery, and is regarded by the neighbouring people as the tomb of St. Heiden, or Eiden, patron of the place. The writer considers this work as a connecting-link between the pagan cist, or diminutive cromleac, and a class of graves used in Ireland by early members of the Church. He cites examples to be found on Ardillaun, Co. Galway (probably seventh century work); others at St. John's Point, Co. Down; a number at Kilnasaggart, Co. Armagh; and one at Tarmon, Glen-Columbkille, Co. Clare. The Tumna structure is a perfect cromleac of the smaller class.

W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., Hon. Local Secretary, Co. Antrim, gives a Paper on the "Prehistoric Remains of Portstewart, Co. Londonderry." As might be expected from the pen of this accomplished observer, his contributions will be found full of interest by all who would trace certain phases of life practised in Erin during archaic times. His account of the "finds" of flint articles, and other manufactured objects, flakes, rubbers, hammer-stones, knives, scrapers, arrow-heads, pottery, &c., discovered in the sand dunes of the North-West, forms one of the most striking chapters recently published in our *Journal*. A glance at the plates, representing a selection of chipped flints and other articles, picked up by Mr. Knowles at Portstewart and Castlerock, would afford the student in such matters as great an amount of information as might be derived from a visit to some well-stocked archæological museum. Nearly fifty illustrations accompany his letterpress.

A subject, which has hitherto not been specially dealt with by archæologists, has been opened up by Mr. Knowles in his Paper on "Tracked Stones." He draws attention to the restricted area in the north-west of Europe, to which these objects are apparently confined, and illustrates them by a large number of specimens out of his own collection.

The Rev. George R. Buick appears in an Article "On the Development of the Knife in Flint, as shown by specimens common in the county Antrim." The Paper, full of thought, and pregnant with most interesting suggestions, will, doubtlessly, be considered a highly valuable contribution to literature, illustrating what seems to be, perhaps, our earliest manufacturing industry.

The late E. T. Hardman, H.M.G.S.I., at the special request of Colonel Wood-Martin, furnished a report of "Australian Flint Implements, and the Mode of their Construction and Fitting for Use," which appears in this volume, in connexion with one of the Papers, on the "Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland." That communication is of considerable value, illustrating, as it does, the *modus operandi* practised in the formation of their tools and weapons by people who had not yet been accustomed to the use of metal.

All but antiquaries will think that the question of a certain class of beads having been discovered in Ireland, and particularly in the Northern districts, is a matter of little moment in connexion with the presumed status of Ireland as an art-producing country in early times. That such a fancy is scarcely tenable may be inferred from the peculiarly local or national character of many found in crannogs and burial-places in this island. These often beautiful objects could only have been made by people enjoying a very considerable amount of civilization.

The Rev. L. Hassé and R. Day have each sent a Paper "On the Character of Ancient Beads found in Ireland and in the Far East," respectively. The communications of these esteemed archæologists indicate infinite zeal and research on the part of their authors; but it may be said that the subject as yet remains somewhat obscure, and would seem to require further elucidation.

There can be no question that the builders of our megalithic structures practised an elaborate style of scribing on rocks, monoliths, boulders, and, not uncommonly, upon the walls of sepulchral chambers, which

is at present attracting the attention of antiquaries not only of these islands, but of far-distant countries. Ireland is supremely rich in this mysterious class of work. It is not too much to say that within a space of a few acres, upon Slieve-na-Calliagh, a mountain situate close to Oldcastle, Co. Meath, may be seen a greater number of stones bearing archaic devices of the class referred to than are to be found in Britain, Caledonia, and Gaul, united! Many examples occur in Munster, and particularly in the county of Kerry. But there is reason to believe they are widely distributed over the country, and the list of those known is yearly increasing. As yet no key has been discovered by which their meaning can be made apparent. New varieties are constantly occurring, so that it is to be hoped some clue to their significance may yet be attained. The question of the nature of rock-markings, or scribings, as found in Ireland, has long occupied the attention of the Right Rev. Charles Graves, Bishop of Limerick. Dr. Graves, from time to time, was followed in the same theme by the late Rev. James Graves, G. H. Kinahan, W. F. Wakeman, R. Day, of Cork, the late G. V. Du Noyer, and a few other archæologists; but the subject would seem to be still in its infancy. A notice, richly illustrated, of a profusion of deeply interesting examples, from the neighbourhood of Mevagh, Co. Donegal, has been contributed to the present volume by G. H. Kinahan, Hon. Local Secretary for Donegal; and attention is drawn to the same class of memorial markings in Co. Tyrone, by Seaton F. Milligan.

The Rev. Patrick Power presents a short but graphic account of "Casey's Lios," a once fine chambered rath in the county Waterford. Such Notices are of value, as

works like this *Lios* have never been sufficiently examined or classified.

The Rev. J. M. F. Ffrench, of Clonegal, describes a most curious and elaborately sculptured memorial-stone remaining in the Isle of Man. Its carving is singularly symbolical, and invites comparison with work found upon monuments, which occur so frequently in our early Christian cemeteries. The Isle of Man, it may be observed, was once considered part of Erin.

A tombstone in the churchyard of Meelick, Co. Mayo, bearing in an Irish inscription part of the name of "Gricour," or "Gregory," and an Ogam-stone in the Co. Cavan, marked with three crosses, have been described and illustrated by Thomas O'Gorman and Charles Elcock, respectively.

J. G. Robertson's Paper, "Ancient Leaden Works," contains much information which will be new, and highly appreciated by Irish archæologists. The subject has scarcely hitherto been entered upon, at least by antiquarian writers of this country.

Colonel Philip Vigors contributes some extremely interesting remarks on "Slings and Sling-stones," as used in ancient and modern times. The sling was, doubtlessly, known in Ireland as an engine of offence from a remote period down to very recent days. The same author describes and figures, with great precision, an "Ancient Grave in the county Carlow," from which a beautiful cinerary urn, illustrated by W. F. Wakeman, was obtained.

Richard Langrishe, Vice-President of the Association, continues his valuable series of Papers on the subject of "Church Bells in Ireland." His Notice of the peal preserved in St. Audoen's, Corn-market, Dublin,

is of surpassing interest to the campanologist. Three of these bells bear inscriptions in the character of the thirteenth century, but their actual date, as stamped upon one of them, is 1423, an. 2. Hen. VI. They are the oldest bells still hung, and in use, in any church in Ireland, or, there is every reason to believe, in Great Britain. The notice is accompanied by *facsimile* engravings of their inscriptions, made from rubbings taken by J. R. Garstin, Vice-President of the Association. Numerous other bells, still remaining in Ireland, are referred to, and more or less described, in the same Paper.

An account of the "Church Plate in the Diocese of Cashel and Emly," from the pen of J. D. White, Hon. Local Secretary for the South Riding of Tipperary, contains many curious items, and is welcome if only as a record of existing remains.

In a "Notice of the Career of Shane O'Neill (surnamed *An Diomais*, or 'The Proud'), Prince of Tirowen," by Thomas O'Gorman, will be found a stirring chapter in Irish history.

"Notes on Kerry Topography, Ancient and Modern," by Miss Hickson, form a valuable continuation of that indefatigable writer's research in a difficult, and not often trodden, field of investigation.

In "Notes on a Unique Monumental Slab to Sir Nicholas Devereux, Knight of Balmagir, Co. Wexford," Gabriel O'C. Redmond, M.D., brings forward facts hitherto not generally known concerning one of the most prominent of a once powerful family. Of this monument probably much more remains to be said.

The Rev. W. Ball Wright, M.A., describes a very curious sepulchral slab discovered by him in Balsoon

graveyard, near Navan, Co. Meath, relating to Sir John Eliot, who died in 1616.

A Paper by the Rev. Charles Scott, M.A., on the "Ancient Precedence of the See of Meath," contains much information which will be valued by students of Irish Church history.

G. M. Atkinson, M.R.I.A., treats on a subject which seems hitherto to have escaped the notice of Irish antiquaries, viz. that of our "Early Sun-dials."

A curious and interesting Paper on the "Family of Lattin," by J. M. Thunder, will be very acceptable to all who are interested in old family chronicles. The same writer also contributes a first Paper on "The Kingdom of Meath."

Cecil C. Woods brings forward a letter dated "Agherim, July the 15th, 1691," which bears testimony to the gallantry with which both sides fought at that celebrated engagement.

T. J. Westropp has a short Paper on the "Abbey of Quin." There is scarcely a more picturesque or better preserved structure of its class to be found in Ireland. The only objection which can be made to the communication is its brevity.

Few of our members or readers had probably, until recently, heard of Irish Medallists. Dr. Frazer, in rescuing the reputation of a number of distinguished Irish artists in that line, has done honour to himself and to the country; and has probably revived in the minds of many the names and services of not a few men whose memories had, more or less, been undeservedly allowed to pass into comparative obscurity, if not oblivion.

John Browne, M.R.I.A., Hon. Local Secretary for Londonderry, forwards a Report on the Antiquities of

that county. It would be well if we could get similar notices from other counties.

"A Glimpse of Trinity College, Dublin, under Provost Hely Hutchinson, by T. J. Westropp, M.A.; and a notice of "Theobald Wolfe Tone and the College Historical Society," by Geo. Dames Burtchaell, M.R.I.A., will most agreeably occupy the attention of not a few readers.

In the various chapters of "Notes and Queries" much valuable and suggestive matter appears. Many will follow with interest the remarks made by Colonel Vigors for giving effect to the work of preserving the memorials of the dead.

Hitherto in this Preface no reference has been made to three obituaries which the volume contains. Doubtless they will be sought for, and it is enough here to state that they emanate from the pens of men who enjoyed the privilege of knowing our departed friends, the REV. JAMES GRAVES, DR. CAULFIELD, and CANON HAYMAN, well and long. It would be unwarrantable to comment on such contributions—let them speak for themselves.

The Committee desires finally to record the services rendered to the Association by COLONEL WOOD-MARTIN, in his capacity of Editor, during what has been a critical stage in the existence of the Association. The entire volume now concluded has been edited by him, as well as a number of Papers contributed at the Meeting held in Londonderry. These are already set up in type, but have been held over for future publication. The thanks of the Association are due to COLONEL WOOD-MARTIN for the vigour with which he prosecuted the issue of the *Journal* during the years comprised within this volume.

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
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THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL
HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND:

ORIGINALLY FOUNDED AS

The Kilkenny Archæological Society,

IN THE YEAR

M.DCCC.XLIX.

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION,
1887.

If any there be which are desirous to be strangers in their owne soile, and forrainers in their owne Citie, they may so continue, and therein flatter themselves. For such like I have not written these lines nor taken these paines.—CAMDEN.

VOL. VIII.—PART I.

FOURTH SERIES.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS,
FOR THE ASSOCIATION,
BY PONSONBY AND WELDRICK.
1887.

THE Committee wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not hold themselves responsible for the statements and opinions contained in the Papers read at the Meetings of the Association, and here printed, except so far as the 9th and 10th Amended General Rules extend.

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL
HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
OF IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1887.

AT the LEINSTER ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held at the
Museum of the Association, Kilkenny, on Wednesday,
January the 5th, 1887;

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF OSSORY, D.D., in the
Chair;

The following Members were present:—The Very
Rev. the Dean of Ossory, D.D.; the Rev. Charles A.
Vignoles, A.M., Chancellor; Colonel P. D. Vigors, J.P.;
Messrs. Peter Burtchaell, C.E.; Robert Cochrane, C.E.,
M.R.I.A.; George D. Burtchaell, B.L.; J. G. Robertson,
Secretary; John Blair Browne; Edward Fennessy; and
M. W. Lalor.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Robertson submitted the following Report:—

“MR. CHAIRMAN—It has been usual on the occasion of our annual meetings to give a report on the condition of the Association, of its gains and of its losses. I need hardly remind Members present that the latter have been very great—in fact, I might say, almost overwhelming. For the first time in the history of the Association our Annual Meeting assembles without the Rev. James Graves, the Founder of the Society; and such was the energy and knowledge which he brought to bear in the

working of it, that we cannot but feel that it requires great efforts on the part of all Members to enable the Editor to carry on the *Journal* with credit.

"Parts 64 and 65, which have been recently issued to Members, have been most favourably reviewed by the Press in general, and letters have been received from many subscribers expressing very great satisfaction with both letterpress and illustrations.

"These remarks have carried me away from detailing our serious losses by death, which include the names of Sir Samuel Ferguson and Rev. Canon Samuel Hayman—two names very eminent in the world of letters, and of archæology in particular. Canon Hayman was the author of the *History of Youghal*, and contributor of several important Papers to our *Journal*. We have also to deplore the loss of the Rev. Richard Deverell, who was an old Member, took much interest in our work, and was rarely absent from our meetings. I am happy to say that we gained several new Members, and I hope, that in accordance with the expressed wishes of many, we shall be able to carry on the work of the Association. We continue to receive the Transactions of many societies in connexion with us in exchange for ours.

"Our funds, notwithstanding that an accumulation of work had to be paid for, are in a sound condition. Some Members have honourably discharged their arrears of subscriptions; others, *proh pudor!* have allowed the words 'bad debt' to be affixed to their names.

"You will be called upon now to revise (according to custom) the list of office-bearers and to appoint Auditors. I would suggest that Mr. Burtchaell and Mr. J. Blair Browne be requested to act as Auditors. Mr. Burtchaell is not only a Trustee, but also one of the joint Treasurers. As I am the Acting Treasurer, I consider it right that one of my associates should have the opportunity of learning everything connected with the Accounts of the Association."

The Rev. C. Vignoles proposed the adoption of the Report, which was seconded by Colonel Vigors, and on being put to the meeting was unanimously adopted.

The following new Members were elected:—

The Rev. Thos. Bryan, Clonmore Rectory, Hacketts-town; T. S. F. Battersby, B.L., 3, Upper Mount-street, Dublin; Morgan William O'Donovan, B.A., Magdalen College, Oxford; Miss Louisa Vignoles; J. M. Wilson, J.P., Currygrane, Co. Longford; William Frazer, M.D., M.R.I.A., 20, Harcourt-street, Dublin; Goddart H. Orpen, B.L., Eppingham, Bedford Park, Chiswick, London; Captain J. W. Armstrong, R.N., Chaffpoole, Ballymote, Sligo; Owen Wynne, Hazlewood, Sligo; Lieutenant-Colonel Ffolliott, Hollybrook, Sligo; Alexander Percival, Temple

House, Ballymote, Sligo; Alex. Lyons, J.P., Rathellen, Sligo; Edward Fennessy, High Sheriff, city of Kilkenney; Samuel Hickey, C.E., Cavan; Professor Davy Thompson, Galway.

Colonel Vigors said that he was glad to see so many new Members joining the Society, and that Colonel Wood-Martin had sent in so good a list from his own county.

The list of office-bearers was then submitted.

Mr. Lalor proposed that the Dean of Ossory be elected an additional Vice-President for the province of Leinster.

The Rev. C. Vignoles seconded the proposition, which was passed unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Browne, seconded by Mr. Robertson, Mr. Day was unanimously elected an additional Vice-President for Munster.

Mr. Lalor said he would propose that Colonel Lunham, M.A., J.P., Ardfall, Douglas, Cork, be elected a Member of the Committee. Colonel Lunham had for a long time been closely associated with the late lamented Canon Hayman, and was an enthusiastic antiquary, and an influential supporter of the Association in the South.

Mr. Browne seconded the proposition, which was passed unanimously.

The following were then appointed as the Committee:—Barry Delany, M.D.; Rev. Philip Moore, P.P.; Rev. John O'Hanlon; W. H. Patterson; Rev. C. A. Vignoles; W. Frazer, M.D.; Colonel P. D. Vigors; Robert Cochrane, C.E., M.R.I.A.; The O'Connor Don; Colonel Lunham, M.A., J.P.; George Dames Burtchaell, B.L.; and the Rev. W. Healy, C.C., Coon.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Browne, and passed unanimously:—

“That Mr. Malcomson of Carlow be requested to reconsider his intention of resigning his connexion with the Association, and to continue as a Member of the Committee, and to give his valuable services as of old.”

Mr. Browne proposed, and Colonel Vigors seconded the following :—

“Resolved,—That the *Journal* of the Royal Archæological Association be not sold, or sent in future to newspapers, till Members and Fellows have been supplied with their copies; and then only sold to non-members at a cost of 5s. per Part—to be sold only by the Secretary, or by Messrs. Hodges & Figgis.”

Colonel Vigors said that some expression of satisfaction ought to be conveyed by the Association to Colonel Wood-Martin for the able way in which he had edited the last two Numbers of the *Journal*; the six months for which he had accepted the Editorship must now be nearly terminated, and they ought to ask him kindly to continue to hold the office.

It was proposed by Colonel Vigors, seconded by Mr. G. Burchaell, and unanimously resolved :—

“That the thanks of the Association be given to Colonel Wood-Martin for his exertions as Editor of the *Journal*, and that he be requested kindly to continue the work.”

Colonel Vigors exhibited reprints of the *Times* and other publications, engravings of medals, &c., of ancient date; facsimiles of the death-warrants of Mary Queen of Scots and of Charles I.; a model of the great bell in St. Peter's, Rome; some beautiful old pins; the jawbone (containing two teeth) of the extinct species of the gigantic kangaroo (*Disprotodon Australis*), from Queensland; a bone of the extinct wingless bird, the Moa, from New Zealand; beautiful specimens of Burmese weights, &c., and Hindoo idols; greenish-coloured and other stone-axes and spear-heads; a sling and sling-stones from one of the South Sea Islands, the only locality in which the sling is now used; a fossil piece of wood from Van Dieman's Land; and some beautiful specimens of silver and copper work from Burmah.

Dr. Barry Delany exhibited a beautiful gold breast-pin, the head being the figure of a cavalier in silver, of the time of Charles II.

Mr. Robertson said that he had been lent a book by Mrs. Reade, of Birchfield, the widow of an old school-

fellow of his, in which he found the copy of a very ancient document. The book had belonged to Josias Haydock, Commissioner or agent to the Duke of Ormonde, and the document found in it was a prayer to His Grace to relieve the petitioner from his duties. The document was as follows:—

“To His Grace, JAMES, DUKE OF ORMONDE, Lord Lieutenant Genl., and Genl. Govr. of Ireland. The humble Petition of Alder. Josias Haydock, your Grace’s Receiver Genl.

“Most Humbly Sheweth—That yor. Petr. attended in Dublin these six weeks last past, in order to close his accounts both of the cant and rents, and deliver up vouchers of several years accounts which remain in his hands, but by some means or other the same has been hitherto delayed. That his long attendance here does not only endanger his health, but heap a great expence on him, as well as retard that part of your Grace’s affaires in the country which is under his care, and the vouchers of his accounts being for several great sums, if any of them should happen to be lost or mislaid, may be of fatall consequence to your Petr. May it therefore please your Grace to consider the Premises, and to grant an order that your Petr.’s accounts may be forthwith audited and passed, his vouchers taken up, and a discharge given him for the said vouchers and accounts, and he as in duty bound will ever pray, &c. To the Rt. Honoble. Sir Richd. Cox, Knt.; Sr. William Robinson, Knt.; the Honoble. Antho Upton, and William Worth, Esqrs., my commissioners, etc., or any two or more of them.

“Upon consideration of the within petition of Alderman Josias Haydock, my Receiver-General, I do hereby authorize and desire you with all convenient speed to audit and pass his accounts, and on his passing the ballance thereof for my use to Benjamin Burton, Esq., and Francis Harrison, my bankers, that you take up all the vouchers of his said accounts; to the end I may give him a free discharge for the same. For doing whereof this shall be your warrant. Dated the sixth day of November, 1703.—ORMONDE. Witness, Fran. Wright—Copia vera, Examined 12th die November, 1703, per Thomas Cooke, notary public.”

Mr. Robertson continued—I have been unable to find out anything about any of the Commissioners appointed. There was a Mr. Edward Worth, of Blanchfield, Rathfarnham, elected to represent Knocktopher in the Irish Parliament of 1695–1703–1727. Sir Christopher Robinson was a Justice of the King’s Bench, his former patent being revoked, and the renewal dated 1761. Josias Haydock was Mayor of Kilkenny.

In Piam Memoriam
JAMES GRAVES,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

OF THE

Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland,

FORMERLY THE

Kilkenny Archæological Society.

The REV. JAMES GRAVES was so completely identified with the progress and interests of—to use its original name—the Kilkenny Archæological Society, that any account of his life must be, more or less, a history of the rise and progress of that now influential and Royal Association.

James, elder son of the Rev. Richard Graves, was born in the city of Kilkenny, “under the shadow of the cathedral,” on the 11th October (St. Canice’s Day), 1815. He died, in his 71st year, on Saturday, 20th March, 1886, at his residence, Inisnag, situated about eight miles from the place of his birth.

In a letter to the writer of this notice, penned on his 70th birthday, he says: “My old nurse was always indignant that I was not named Kenny! I am sorry my father preferred the Apostolic cognomen of his father—more shame for him! He was *Vicarius Choralis Collegii Sancti Canici*, and ought to have revered his patron saint. The Rev. Canice Graves would have looked well, and been out of the common; but as I suppose it would have been reduced to ‘Kenny,’ perhaps it is as well as it is.”

The subject of this Memoir was, in many respects, a singular man. In personal appearance he was tall and thin; but though apparently not possessed of much physical strength, he had great powers of endurance,

which he attributed to his total abstinence from tobacco and alcohol. At the end of the longest day's excursion he would seem quite fresh; and during the expedition to the Giants' Causeway in July, 1885, he astonished many younger men by the agility with which he ascended the steep path from the sea, after having had a swim before breakfast. This was in his 70th year. His energetic temperament, methodical habits, and almost restless activity of mind enabled him to get through an amount of work, literary and other, which, to many, seemed marvellous. Although devoted to antiquarian pursuits, he was never a bore on that subject, for he never obtruded his speciality upon those who did not affect an interest in it; he could talk well and entertainingly on many subjects, and unless the occasion was one on which antiquarian matters were on the *tapis*, his conversation was simply that of a highly-informed gentleman. As an invariable rule he avoided politics, personalities, and matters of acrimonious controversy; this enabled him to mix with people of every mode of thought, and of every rank and calling, without making a single enemy.

In 1863 the late Bishop O'Brien presented Mr. Graves to the small living of Inisnag, near Stoneyford, about eight miles from Kilkenny. Here he lived till his death, cordially respected by rich and poor, and ministering diligently to his parishioners. Inisnag, which means the Island, or Holm of the Crane, is a parish lying on both sides of the Callan, or King's river, near its junction with the Nore. Mr. Graves often observed to the writer that the place did not now deserve the name, as he hardly ever saw a crane (heron) in the locality. Visitors to Inisnag will remember Mr. Graves' love of, and practical acquaintance with, the culture of flowers. The large orange-tree which stood in a square tub inside the sunny porch was a sight not easily forgotten when covered with fruit; and even more remarkable was the immense Wardian case of Killarney fern, which for health and beauty could not be surpassed, none of which is now to be met with in the part of Kerry where it had been obtained, for collectors and tourists have

proved too much for this fern. Mr. Graves was noted also for his fine strain of fuchsias, cinerarias, cyclamens, and primulas: many have observed with amusement the heads of his fuchsias tied up in muslin hoods, to prevent cross-fertilization, by means of bees or flies, after he had impregnated them with some particular pollen, by the aid of a camel's-hair brush. In the open garden he was proud of his roses, and his collection of gladioli and dahlias included some of the choicest varieties.

With much trouble, and skilful engineering, he had contrived a hardy fernery on the escarpment of the rocky brow overhanging the King's river, on which the glebe-house was situated. Water was brought hereto by ingenious arrangements, and a plentiful supply was at hand, even in summer. Many uncommon Japanese and North-American ferns flourished here; nearly all of the numerous varieties of the lady fern (*Athyrium Filix-femina*)—one of the most beautiful of our larger deciduous ferns—as also the beech, oak, holly, and parsley ferns grew luxuriantly under his fostering care. In early spring he would point out how abundantly the narcissus minor grew in the fields near the river—seeming to be indigenous. Unlike many florists, he was most generous in sharing with friends, and was always ready to give slips, offsets, or bulbs to those who appreciated them. There are many Co. Kilkenny people who can call to mind one or more good things in their gardens, for which they are indebted to the liberality of Mr. Graves. He was singularly successful in budding roses—an operation requiring neatness, dexterity, and patience. He was a close observer of atmospheric phenomena, noted the rainfall and variations of temperature at Inisnag, and his reports were frequently to be seen recorded in the meteorological intelligence. He was acquainted with, and took much interest in, the periodical visits of birds of passage to his district, and had some instructive notes regarding the annual arrival of the cuckoo. With entomology he had some acquaintance; he was always particularly anxious to identify insects referred to in old writings under Irish names, and

to ascertain their modern names, and something of their habits. We often discussed the subject of the *connochs*, or murrain caterpillars, of which two figures are given in a Paper on "Irish Medical Superstition," by the late John Windele.¹ Cattle formed the principal portion of ancient wealth in Erin—they were consequently the medium of barter, of paying tributes and stipends—in short, they represented, to a considerable extent, a currency, and were the object and prize of war, of endless forays, and much strife; the reward of enterprise, courage, and daring. On May eve the herds and flocks were supposed to be peculiarly subject to the sinister influences of the "good people," for the murrain was regarded as a plague emanating from fairy malice; the remedy, however, was very simple, if attainable. Ostensibly the disorder proceeded from the *connoch*, or caterpillar, swallowed by the animal, producing internal disease, very frequently of a fatal character. A plentiful potation of water, in which had been immersed the powerful amulet called the "Murrain Stone," was generally looked upon as a sovereign remedy for this complaint. The figures of two of the *connochs*² represent clearly enough larvæ of the larger sphinx moth; one is very like that of the elephant-hawk moth (*Chæro-campa elpenor*), common in Ireland—the other like that of the death's head hawk moth (*Acherontia atropos*). Both of these amulets were found in the Co. Cork—one in the old burying-place of Timoleague Abbey, the other near Doneraile. Both are formed of silver, in which is imbedded a series of crystals, amber-coloured and azure, and they are about three inches in length. Mr. Graves told me it was rare to find a caterpillar of the death's head moth in the Co. Kilkenny, so general was the practice among the peasantry, when they found one, to insert it in the cleft of a young ash sapling; and this soon put an end to the caterpillar, whatever effect it may have had upon the murrain!

Mr. Graves, although not an Irish scholar himself, yet made great efforts to have the language taught long

¹ *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. VIII., p. 306.

² *Ibid.*

before the present movement in favour of its revival was initiated. He was a member of the "Celtic Society" from its foundation, in 1847, and appears on the list of its Council in 1850. The Report of Council to the Annual General Meeting, held on Tuesday, 26th February, 1850, mentions that Mr. Graves had, in the most liberal manner, offered to edit, for the Celtic Society, an abstract of the *Liber Primus Kilkenniae*. The illustrations of the early volumes of this Journal show that Mr. Graves was quite an artist in his younger days, and he always retained a quick eye for colour and outline. In fine weather he was never tired of expatiating upon the view from his hall-door, looking down the course of the King's river gliding through its valley between the woods of Annamult and Norelands, to join the Nore, about a quarter of a mile further on; opposite were visible the rising grounds towards Bennett's Bridge, and, in the distance, the graceful slopes of Mount Leinster. Inside the house were to be seen choice water-colour drawings by Burton and Petrie, and sketches by Du Noyer, along with curious old prints, handsome photographs of architectural subjects, and books in great variety. The paraphernalia of literary work were strictly confined to his study, to which only a favoured few had access, and where a sedate cat, of immense size, kept watch and ward, occupying his chair in her master's absence. He professed a great dread of a certain tidying process to which it was necessary to submit this room twice a-year.

A hospitable welcome was ever ready for visitors, more especially if that visit was in any way connected with archæological inquiry. Living much secluded from personal intercourse with the outer world, he enjoyed occasional visits from those who were more mixed up with it. He had no family, and was consequently able to give himself up the more completely to his favourite pursuits. All the energy of his mind was devoted to the spread of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, and to the furtherance of its objects; with it his life and labours are inseparably entwined.

The inception of the Kilkenny Archæological Society was on this wise. On the 19th February, 1849, a meet-

ing was held in Kilkenny, at the private residence of the Rev. James Graves, and afterwards adjourned to the Deanery; the Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory was in the Chair. At this meeting it was resolved that a public meeting be held, in order to organize an Archæological Society for the county and city of Kilkenny and its surrounding districts. The members at this meeting were:—The Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, the Rev. Luke Fowler, the Rev. John Browne, LL.D.; Rev. James Graves, Rev. Philip Moore, Messrs. Robert Cane, M.D.; John James, L.R.C.S.I.; and John G. A. Prim. Of these eight, only one now survives—the Rev. Philip Moore, Canon, P.P., Johnstown. The first General Meeting was held in the Tholsel Rooms, 3rd of April, 1849, Robert Cane, Esq., M.D., Mayor of Kilkenny, in the Chair; and at this meeting the adhesion to the project of a number of noblemen and gentlemen was announced. The Rev. Philip Moore, then C.C. of Rosbercon, had the honour of reading the first communication—on “Giants’ Graves.”¹ The corporation of Kilkenny met the young Society in the most kind and liberal spirit. By their permission the meetings of the Society (which for some years took place every second month instead of quarterly) were held in the Tholsel Rooms up to the year 1853,² when the Society rented apartments, in conjunction with the Literary and Scientific Institution. One of the fundamental rules (No. 7) of the new Society was as follows:—“All matters connected with the religious and political differences which exist in our country shall be excluded from the Papers to be read, and the discussions held at these meetings, such matters being foreign to the objects of this Society, and calculated to disturb the harmony which is essential to its success.” This wise rule was the suggestion³ of the Right Rev. James Thomas O’Brien, D.D., F.T.C.D., Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, who was an original member, and one of the Patrons of the Society. At the close of its first year (1849) the Society numbered fifteen Roman

¹ *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. I., p. 11.

² *Ibid.*, vol. VIII., p. 5.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. XIII., p. 310.

Catholic clergymen among its total of one hundred and forty-nine members.

Mr. Graves, and his relative, Mr. John G. A. Prim, were the original Secretaries, and it may here be observed that this Society has never expended any of its income on salaries, it having always been a distinguishing mark of it that all its officers were honorary. Mr. Prim's influence with the local Press was of the greatest use when the Society was unable to issue a Journal of its own. The columns of the *Kilkenny Moderator*, with which Mr. Prim was professionally connected before he became the proprietor of that Paper, were always open for record of the proceedings of its meetings. In consequence of the smallness of their funds, the earlier volumes of the Society's publications comprised merely a selection of the matters brought before the various meetings, full reports of which were afforded by the local newspaper Press alone. On 14th February, 1857, the Rev. Mr. Graves,¹ at the Annual General Meeting, laid on the table a large folio volume, containing the newspaper reports of the Society's Proceedings, from its formation in February, 1849, to the end of the year 1853. These reports had been collected, arranged, and bound by the late Mr. Richard Hitchcock, and were then, in pursuance of his expressed intentions, presented to the Society by his widow.

Mr. Graves, to the duties of Editor and Secretary, added also that of Treasurer, on the death, in 1858, of Robert Cane, Esq., M.D., who had filled that office from the foundation of the Society.

About the date of the birth of this Society there were stirring times in Kilkenny, and it must have been frequently difficult to observe Bishop O'Brien's wise rule (No. 7), in its spirit as well as its letter. Dr. Cane, as has been noticed, was in the Chair at the first General Meeting in the capacity of Mayor of the "faire and antient cittie of Kilkenny"—and this was the second occasion, within three years, upon which he had been elected Mayor. Dr. Cane was a mainstay of the "Celtic

¹ *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. iv., p. 245.

Union," as was Mr. Graves of the Archæological Society. Dr. Cane for nine years was Treasurer of the latter, whilst Mr. Graves had a seat on the Council of the "Celtic Union;" indeed the co-existence of the "Celtic Union" cannot have simplified the difficulties of starting the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

Mr. Graves shared the duties and responsibilities of Hon. Secretary, with his relative, Mr. John G. A. Prim, up to the year 1875. The lamented death, in that year, of Mr. Prim, brought double toil upon his fellow-Secretary, who was at the same time Treasurer, and Mr. Graves' health broke down under stress of work. In consequence of his serious illness, no meetings were held in July or October, 1877. Although to all appearance he recovered his usual health and spirits, he soon began to suffer from a serious form of dyspepsia, attended with loss of sleep. This culminated in an incurable and painful disease of the stomach, which proved fatal on the 20th March, 1886. From the meeting at which he originated this Society (19th February, 1849) down to that of 13th January, 1886, the last at which he was present (nine weeks and three days before his death), he was always at his post, with the exception of his brief retirement from active work in 1877.

Mr. Graves was ever ready to sacrifice himself in the interest of the Society. In 1862 it had been decided unanimously that his expenses should be defrayed for attendance at an Archæological Congress about to be held on 25th August, and five following days, at Truro, in Cornwall; but he proceeded thither at his own cost, declining to charge his expenses to the funds of the Society. Lord Dunraven and Mr. Graves were the only Irishmen present on that occasion; and the latter availed himself of the opportunity of establishing friendly relations and interchange of publications with the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society. On his return, Mr. Graves reported¹ that the antiquities of the district were specially interesting to an Irish archæologist. The stone forts, cromleacs, artificial caves (called *fogou*), tumuli, and

¹ *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. iv., n.s., p. 183.

stone hut-circles of the aborigines, were, as might be expected, alike in both countries ; but what chiefly attracted his attention was the fact that the stone huts and hut-circles were clustered on the south-western hills and cliffs of England, just as they are found abounding on the western mountain sides and cliffs of Ireland. Here (in his opinion) was proof that the race which built them were a race fighting against, and retreating before, an exterminating enemy, that they were finally driven across the Irish Sea, found shelter in Ireland for a time, and were at last, it might be said, hurled over the cliffs of Kerry and Arran into the Atlantic. He thought it impossible for anyone to stand on the Cornish or Kerry hills and not have this idea forced upon the mind.

On the 18th March, 1863, a Special Meeting of the Society was convened by the President, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, in compliance with a requisition numerously signed by the leading gentry and clergy (Catholic and Protestant) of the county Kilkenny, to consider the propriety of presenting Mr. Graves with a suitable testimonial of their appreciation of his services as Treasurer and Hon. Secretary. The requisition alludes to the obligations the members were under to Mr. Graves for his "unceasing and unremunerated exertions in the promotion of the objects of the Society since its foundation." The letters from members who were unable to attend, but who approved of the project, form a mass of written testimony to his services, which proves what an important factor he was in the vitality of the Association. Mr. Prim read letters from Col. the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe, the Earl of Courtown, Lord James Butler, Sir Erasmus Burrowes, Sir James Langrishe, the Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin, Rev. Philip Moore, P.P., Johnstown ; Rev. John Francis Shearman, C.C., Dunlavin ; Rev. Samuel Hayman, Youghal ; the Right Hon. John Wynne, Hazlewood ; and many others unanimous in approval of a mode of expressing their appreciation of Mr. Graves' services to Irish Archæology. A subscription list was opened, and a large sum of money was soon collected.¹

¹ *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. IV., N.S., p. 293.

The Society, in 1849, had started with the local title of the "Kilkenny Archæological Society." On 16th March, 1853, it was carried unanimously, on the motion of Herbert Francis Hore, Esq., of Pole Hore, county Wexford, that the name of the Society should be the "Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Association."¹ Mr. Hore promised a large accession of members from among the nobility and gentry of Wexford upon their county being thus recognised as coming within the district of the Society's operations. On 22nd January, 1868, the members having increased to over 600 in number, residing in all parts of Ireland, a corresponding change of name was felt to be desirable, and it was changed (for the third time) to that of "Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland." Other radical alterations were made on this occasion, viz. the annual subscription was raised from 5s. to 10s., and Hon. Provincial Secretaries were appointed. Among the latter was George V. Du Noyer, Esq., who was elected Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster. This invaluable member died suddenly (3rd January, 1869) while engaged in the revision of the Geological Survey of the North of Ireland. He was a great loss to the Society. Trained under Portlock and Larcom in the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, he was one of that band—including Petrie, Todd, Reeves, O'Donovan, and O'Curry—who have made Irish archæology a study worthy of serious men. A pupil of the accomplished artist Petrie, he equalled his master in truth of touch and the minute accuracy with which he rendered the details of a subject, no matter how difficult, whilst the true "feeling" of the artist pervaded every production of his pencil. In the course of the year 1869, the Association was fortunate enough, through the exertions of Mr. Graves, to secure for their Library the large and valuable collection of archæological drawings and sketches, the result of his life-long labours, at the price fixed on by the friends of his widow. Regulations for the custody and management of the Du Noyer drawings were proposed by Mr. George H. Kinahan, Honorary

¹ *Journal R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. II., p. 355.

Provincial Secretary for Connaught, and adopted, and thanks were given to the non-members of the Association, especially to his colleagues of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, who had subscribed towards the purchase of the drawings.

On 27th December, 1869, the prefix Royal, together with the privilege of electing Fellows, was granted by Queen's letter. The thirty-seven original members then living were made Fellows without payment or election;¹ but time has since made wide gaps in that band, of whom remain now (March, 1887) not more than about eight.

The original patrons of the Society—for several years three in number—were local notabilities, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Bishop of Ossory, and the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe. In 1855, the Prince Consort was elected a life member, having contributed to the funds of the Society the sum of £25, five times the usual life composition. He considered the *Journal* worthy of a place in his private library, but the list of members did not include his name, because he had made a rule to allow it to appear only in connexion with metropolitan societies. After his death, in 1861, Sir Charles Phipps was commanded to inform the Rev. James Graves of the Queen's wish that the *Journal* should continue to be forwarded regularly, addressed to C. Ruland, Esq., Buckingham Palace.²

In 1864, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was graciously pleased to become patron-in-chief of the Society, and he sent double the amount of the ordinary composition for life membership. In 1855,³ the Earl of Carlisle was pleased to become a member and patron of the Society, and his example has been followed by subsequent Lords Lieutenant. When the Association became a Royal one, the rule⁴ was made that all lieutenants of counties become patrons, *ex officio*, on election.

The Association increased in numbers and importance,

¹ *Journal*, R.H.A.A.I., vol. I., 4th Ser., p. 4.

² *Ibid.*, vol. IV., N.S., p. 141.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. IV., p. 1.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. I., 4th Ser., p. 7.

including within its scope the whole of Ireland, and Mr. Graves brought its influence to bear upon matters of great public utility, such as the preservation of historical buildings, the punishment of vandalism, and the restoration of edifices injured by time and weather. His prompt action in the case of the Clonmacnoise outrage was attended with good effects, although the Crown prosecution resulted in a disagreement of the jury. On 22nd May, 1864, some persons on a pleasure party at "the Churches" defaced some of the sculptures on the ancient megalithic crosses and of the carved ornamentation of the doorways. This conduct having been at once reported by the Rev. P. R. Young, c.c., and also by Mr. Vignoles, the rector, Mr. Graves, immediately brought it under the notice of Sir Thomas Larcom (Under Secretary of State). The case was tried at the King's County Summer Assizes, 1864, before the Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Ball, q.c., was specially retained by the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society to aid the Crown prosecutors and to watch the trial, which resulted in a disagreement. The Government declined to prosecute a second time, but the proceedings had the wholesome effect of showing clearly to mischievous people that the amusement of knocking noses off old figures was one liable to be attended with serious danger to their personal liberty. The Society made an honorary member of Mr. T. L. Cooke, Sessional Crown Prosecutor for the King's County, in order to mark their approval of his praiseworthy exertions in the matter of the "Clonmacnoise outrage." The balance which remained in hand of the "Prosecution Fund" was applied to the restoration, as far as possible, of the injuries sustained by the monuments.

This episode kindled a lively interest in the ruins at Clonmacnoise, and in the following year (April, 1865) the Society undertook to repair some of the buildings there. A fund of £71 5s. was collected for that purpose, and Dean Vignoles, Mr. Du Noyer, and Mr. Graves visited the place to see what was required. The account of the outlay may be seen in vol. v., n.s., p. 367, where there is also an exciting description of the exhumation,

stone after stone, of every portion of a magnificent Hiberno-Romanesque doorway—a most unlooked-for discovery, as not the smallest portion of the arch had been known to exist before the excavations were commenced. The restoration of the conical cap of the lesser round tower at Clonmacnoise—attached to Temple Finghin, and commonly called Mac Carthy's tower—was another good deed effected by the Society, which expended nearly £200¹ on the reparation and protection from further injury of the seven churches at Clonmacnoise. Similar works of national utility were carried out in the splendid Cistercian Abbey of Jerpoint and in the Franciscan Abbey of Kilkenny. The condition of the churches at Glendalough, county Wicklow, was brought under notice shortly before being vested in the Board of Works. At the instigation of Mr. Graves the influence of the Association pressed upon the Commissioners of Church Temporalities the importance of making national monuments of all the round towers and the most interesting of the churches and crosses of Ireland.²

In the year 1869,³ the Association caused a fount of ogham type to be cast. Every representation of this character previously attempted by any individual or society had been imperfectly effected by means of "rules" or "hyphens" used in ordinary Roman type; the Association can therefore claim to have been the first to cast *ogham type*.

The editing of the *Journal* was by no means the lightest of Mr. Graves' labours. How much he contributed to its pages may be seen by looking over the list of his forty-seven communications, of which the titles and number of the volume they are in may be found in Appendix A. The style of Mr. Graves' writing varied with his theme, but it was always grave and concise, authoritative and stately. The illustrations in the first volume are principally his own work, for he drew accurately on stone. Among these illustrations are "Old Houses, High-street, Kilkenny;" "Entrance to Rothe's House;" "Sedilia and

¹ *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. xi., page 200.

² *Ibid.*, vol. iv., 4th Ser., p. 174.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i., 4th Ser., p. 5.

Aumbry, Jerpoint Abbey;" "Sedilia, Piscina, and Aumbry, Ballylarkin Church;" "Sedilia and Piscina, Callan Abbey." These sedilia—of different styles of architecture—are thus preserved to us by his pencil free from the disfigurement, inseparable from exposure to the weather, as well as from the more speedy and certain injury of mischievous persons. In vol. i. are also representations of three cromleacs, and of the Tory Hill supposed Pelasgian inscription from the original stone preserved at Woodstock, county Kilkenny.

When first founded, in 1849, it did not appear probable that the income of the Society would at any period suffice for printing the papers read at its several meetings, which at that time were held every second month; the columns of the local newspapers were its only means of record. Among its original members was Joseph Burke, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, who then held an official position connected with the county Kilkenny. Mr. Burke became one of its most zealous supporters and one of the most energetic members of its managing committee. The other founders of the Society had not looked to, or hoped for, the extension of its influence beyond the limits of the district whose name it bore, and had never contemplated in their original design the publication of its Proceedings in any other form than as they might appear in the reports of the local newspapers.

At the end of the first year Mr. Burke startled his fellow-members of the committee by a proposition for publishing the Society's Transactions in an illustrated volume, to be followed annually by a similar issue; he asserted that the papers read were too valuable to be left buried on old newspaper files, and that they were of sufficient importance to establish the Society's reputation throughout Great Britain. This suggestion, at first looked upon as chimerical, was yet, when carried out, attended with the result its proposer had foretold. It is no longer a mere county or provincial society, but, under the patronage of Royalty, counts its supporters and contributors from amongst the learned men, not of Great Britain and Ireland alone, but also of the continent of Europe.

By means of the exchange of its printed publications the Society is now in connexion with 42 scientific bodies : 11 in London ; 22 in England and Wales ; 4 in America ; 2 in Scotland ; 2 in Dublin ; and 1 in Copenhagen.—*Nascitur exiguus, at opes acquirit eundo.* Mr. Burke, who might be styled the father of the *Journal*, continued an active member of the Society up to his death, in 1864.¹

The printing of the Transactions having been decided on, the committee entrusted the duty of editing them to the honorary secretaries. The impression for 1849 was limited to 250 copies ; for 1850, to 300 ; that for 1851, to 500. The "Transactions" for these three years, 1849–1851, bound together, form the first volume. It is extremely scarce, more from the difficulty of obtaining Part 1 for 1849 than from the scarcity of Parts 2 and 3. Part 1 has been long out of print—indeed as long ago as 1853. It is rare to be able to obtain a copy of vol. I. at any price.

With the year 1856 a new series of the Society's *Journal* was commenced. This step was rendered necessary by the unwillingness of new members to place on their shelves an imperfect series of the Society's publications. The impression of the new series (second) amounted to 850 copies ; yet so numerous had been the accessions to the Society, that in January, 1857, there remained but 150 copies on hand. This second series ran to six volumes. A third series, with an impression of 800 copies, commenced with the year 1868. Another (fourth) series, consisting of 1000 copies, commenced with the year 1870 ; the seventh volume of this series is now completed and in the hands of the Fellows and Members. In Appendix B, the volumes issued up to the present date are numbered consecutively from the beginning, and in parallel column the corresponding ones of the several series, so that it can be seen at a glance how far short they are of a complete set.

The writer of this memoir will ever look back with feelings of pleasure to three special occasions (among

¹ *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. v., n. s., p. 221.

many others) on which he spent entire days with Mr. Graves, engaged in those employments in which he shone to most advantage. One of the days was spent in exploring amongst the foundations of a dwelling-house of the ancient but long extinct town of Jerpoint, near the ruins of the Abbey of that name; another was devoted to an investigation of the cave of Dunmore, and an examination of the bones therein; the third was passed in the great sepulchral tumulus of New Grange, county Meath.

Association with a man of such varied cultivation of mind, who abounded in practical information on matters of history, architecture, geology, and botany, and who was full of folk-lore and native traditions wherewith to beguile the time, was a privilege as well as a source of great enjoyment.

PAX MANIBUS.

ARTHUR WYNNE FOOT, M.D.

[APPENDIX.]

APPENDIX A.

Communications of REV. JAMES GRAVES to JOURNAL, with references to locality.

VOLUME I.—1849, 1851.

1. Ancient Street Architecture in Kilkenny (p. 41).
 2. Ancient Corporation By-laws (p. 47).
 3. Ancient Encaustic Flooring Tiles (p. 83).
 4. Ancient Seals and Seal-Rings (p. 88).
 5. Cromleac (p. 129).
 6. The Bay and Town of Bannow. No. 1. (p. 187).
 7. Ancient Irish Stained Glass (p. 210).
 8. The Ancient Tribes and Territories of Ossory. No. 1. (p. 230).
 9. Observations on the Excavation of a Carn at Cloghmanty Hill (p. 289).
 10. On the supposed Pelasgian Inscription of Tory Hill (p. 300).
 11. Extracts from the Household Expenses of James Earl of Ossory (p. 415).
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VOLUME II.—1852, 1853.

12. Ancient Tapestry of Kilkenny Castle (p. 3).
 13. On the Cross-legged Effigies of the County of Kilkenny (p. 63).
 14. The Pagan Cemetery at Ballon Hill, County of Carlow (p. 295).
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VOLUME III.—1854, 1855.

15. Extracts from the Private Memorandum-book of Captain George Gafney, of Kilkenny, an Officer in the Army of James II. (p. 161).
 16. Notes on the Topography and History of the Parish of Hook, County of Wexford. Part I. (p. 194).
 17. A List of the Ancient Irish Monumental Stones at present existing at Clonmacnoise (p. 293).
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VOLUME IV.—1856, 1857.

(VOLUME I. NEW SERIES.)

18. The Records of the Ancient Borough Towns of the County of Kilkenny (p. 84).
19. The Surrender, in March, 1649–50, at Ballysonan, in the County of Kildare, to the Parliamentary Forces (p. 110).
20. On the Landing-place of Henry II. in the Harbour of Waterford (p. 385).

VOLUME V.—1858, 1859.

(VOLUME II. PART I. NEW SERIES.)

21. Register of Historical Portraits (p. 232).
 22. The History, Architecture, and Antiquities of the City of Kilkenny (p. 322).
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VOLUME VI.—1860, 1861.

(VOLUME III. NEW SERIES.)

23. What we learn from Wilde's "Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy" (p. 247).
 24. Continuation of above (p. 266).
 25. A Journey to Kilkenny in the year 1709. From the MS. Notes of Dr. Thomas Molyneux, edited by the Rev. James Graves (p. 296).
 26. The Taking of the Earl of Ormonde, A.D. 1600 (p. 388).
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VOLUME VII.—1862, 1863.

(VOLUME IV. NEW SERIES.)

27. Extracts from the Journal of Thomas Dineley, Esq., giving some Account of his Visit to Ireland in the Reign of Charles II.—Continued, with Notes by the Rev. James Graves (p. 103).
 28. Register of Historical Portraits (continued from vol. v., p. 238), (p. 138).
 29. Anonymous Account of the early Life and Marriage of James, 1st Duke of Ormonde (p. 276).
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VOLUME VIII.—1864, 1866.

(VOLUME V. NEW SERIES.)

30. Extracts from the Journal of Thomas Dineley, Esq., giving some account of his Visit to Ireland in the Reign of Charles II.—Continued (p. 268).
 31. On a Boulder with presumed Pagan Carvings at Clonfinlough, King's Co. (p. 354).
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VOLUME IX.—1867.

(VOLUME VI. NEW SERIES.)

32. Extracts from the Journal of Thomas Dineley, Esq., giving some Account of his Visit to Ireland in the Reign of Charles II.—Continued (p. 73).

33. Extracts from the Journal of Thomas Dineley, Esq., giving some Account of his Visit to Ireland in the Reign of Charles II.—Completed (p. 176).
 34. Some Additional Facts as to the Marriage of James Viscount Thurles, afterwards Duke of Ormonde, and the Lady Elizabeth Preston (p. 232).
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VOLUME X.—1868, 1869.

(VOLUME I. THIRD SERIES.)

35. Notice of a book entitled, "Beware the Cat," by Robert Malcomson, Esq. With Notes by the Rev. James Graves (p. 187).
 36. Unpublished Geraldine Documents (p. 459).
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VOLUME XI.—1870, 1871.

(VOLUME I. FOURTH SERIES.)

37. Unpublished Geraldine Documents.—Continued (p. 591).
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VOLUME XII.—1872, 1873.

(VOLUME II. FOURTH SERIES.)

38. Notes on an Autograph of the Fair Geraldine (p. 561).
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VOLUME XIII.—1874, 1875.

(VOLUME III. FOURTH SERIES.)

39. The Church and Shrine of St. Manchán (p. 134).
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VOLUME XIV.—1876, 1878.

(VOLUME IV. FOURTH SERIES.)

40. Unpublished Geraldine Documents (p. 14).
 41. Unpublished Geraldine Documents (p. 157).
 42. On Cup and Circle Sculptures as occurring in Ireland (p. 283).
 43. Bronze Shields (p. 487).
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VOLUME XV.—1879, 1882.

(VOLUME V. FOURTH SERIES.)

IRISH CHURCH BELLS.

(No. III.)

(Continued from p. 482, Vol. VI.)

BY RICHARD LANGRISHE,

VICE-PRESIDENT, R. H. A. A. I.,

Member of the Royal Institute of Architects, Ireland.

THE ancient Church of St. Audoen, in Corn Market, Dublin, contains six bells, amongst which are three of the oldest now hanging in any steeple in Ireland, if not the oldest of all our cast bells, and therefore of surpassingly great interest to the campanologist.

The Rev. Alexander Leeper, D.D., who has been for many years Rector and Prebendary of St. Audoen's, when applied to for permission to examine these bells for the purposes of this Paper, cordially responded, and supplied me with his *Handbook* to the Church and its Monuments. This book contains copies of the inscriptions on five of the present six bells, also of that on the former second bell—which was recast some years ago—from rubbings taken by John Ribton Garstin, LL.B., F.S.A., which verify those made by myself.

The Rev. Christopher T. M'Cready, M.A., of St. Patrick's Cathedral—who has been Curate of St. Audoen's for several years—has also most kindly placed the old Vestry-book (lately recovered by him) at my disposal, together with a considerable amount of information collected by him, during a number of years past, from the more recent Vestry-books, and other sources. A good deal of this information has lately been published in a series of very interesting articles in *The Irish Builder*, and attention has thus been drawn to points which otherwise might have been overlooked. I propose to take the bells in their ringing order, from No. 1, or treble, to No. 6, or tenor, which will prevent their chronological order being adhered to; this, however, is unavoidable.

The earliest reference to the bells, in the Vestry-book, is in 1638, and others occur from time to time:—

"The Curfew Bell.—In a meetinge of the Prebend and parishioners of St. Audoen's, it is agreed that the body of the church in both Iles shalbee paved uppon the charges of those monnies remaininge uppon the collector's hands of the monnie that was heretofore cessed for the steeple— And it is further agreed that the clarke of the parish shall have sixe o'clock belle tolled every morning and evening at the hour of sixe of the clocke from henceforth, and the two small bells to ring at eleven of the clock every day accordinge to the auncient custom, and that curfew shalbee rung at eight of the clocke at night from Michaelmas until Easter eve yearly, in consideration whereof the said clarke is to have 3d. of every parishioner that paies five shillings or upwards by the yeare unto the parson over and besides the nine pound due unto the said clarke for his Easter duties.

"Dated this 14th of August, 1638."

"Chr. Davis, *Prebendarie*; Wm. Talbott, John Bamber, *Churchwardens*; Thady Duffe, Christr. White, Wm. Ussher, Wi. Bagott, Christr. Bryce."

The ringing of the curfew bell was discontinued at the commencement of the present century.

"1658, August 31st. This day the churchwardens, with some of the Parishioners, mett in the church, and itt was concluded that the organ pipes which weare left (many havinge been lost, and noe account being to be gotten of them) should be sold, and the money to be converted toward the new castinge of two Bells, which are now putt into the founder's hands; and the sayd pipes weare accordingly sold to Mr. Webbe the pewterer, in High Street, in Dublin, att 8d. per pound, amounting to eleven pounds eight shillings, with which summe they charge themselves."

"Ordered the same day that the aforesayd two Bells be forthwith cast; and the carpenter and smith be agreed withal, for soe much as concerns their worke, in relation to the hanging of them. And the Parishioners are hereby assessed in the severall summes to their names respectively annexed for the defraying of the sayd charge, and for the hangings of the other three Bells, loftinge the steeple, &c."

"William Lightburne (Minister); Warner Westenra, John Cade (Churchwardens); John Forrest, Samuel Saltenstall, John Samon, Geo. Gilbert, Dr. Westenra, Sam. Bradwaye."

"May 3, 1660. At a meetinge this day in the parish Church, the Minister chose Ald. Peter Wybrant for one of the Churchwardens for the present yeare, and the Parish chose Sr. W^m Usher, Kt. for the other Churchwarden."

"Agreed then y^t y^e sayd Churchwardens shall call y^e late Churchwardens, and all other y^t have not accounted, and state and auditt their severall Accounts, and especially y^r Accounts concerninge y^e castinge of

the Bells, and reparation of the steeple, and to see how the sayd Bells may be cast in a sufficient manner, or the moneyes collected to y^e purpose repayed to the Parish."

"April 21, 1663. Ordered that the Churchwardens out of y^e assessment for Repaires pay Mr. Der. Westenra the sum of £17 13s. 5d., for money disbursed by him for the use of the Church, when he was Churchwarden (as appears by his Account), and to secure the Bell metall now in his hands.

"WM. LIGHTBURNE, *Prebend.*"

Derrick Westenra had been churchwarden in 1659.

In the churchwarden's account, from 25th March, 1667, to the 25th March, 1668, are the following entries having reference to the bells:—

	£	s.	d.
"For nails and mending y ^e bell wheeles,	0	1	0
To Mr. Snalem y ^e Smith for Iron worke for y ^e bells, and Hookes and chains for y ^e fire poles,	5	17	0
To y ^e Ringers when wee were sworn,	0	2	6
For nails great and small, at severall tymes to mend y ^e frame and bell wheeles,	0	0	11
For stuff to mend y ^e bell wheele,	0	2	6
For new bell roapes and mending y ^e frame,	0	11	2
For stuff for bell wheeles,	2	0	0
Gave to y ^e ringers,	0	2	6
To more paid att severall times to y ^e ringers for sweringe the Churchwardens and sidesmen, a stan- dish for y ^e Church paper, basketts, brooms,	4	10	9"

"16th 3, March 7. Agreed that Mr. Philip Castleton and St. Dutton, and Mr. John Davis, for the Upper Ward, and Mr. Waller, Mr. David Fawkner, and Capt. Walter Mottley in the Lower Ward, are chosen and requested by the Prebendary and the parishioners to collect and gather up the charitable benevolencies and contributions of all well-disposed persons, toward the repair of the steeple and spire of St. Audoen's, together with the repairs of the Bells, and to add a new tenor, and to fit up the clock with chimes.

"CHARLES WALSH, *Prebend.*"

"GEO. GILBERT, }
"JOHN DESMYNIERES, } *Churchwardens.*"

"1693, April 17th. Att a Vestry then held by the Prebend, Churchwardens, and Parishioners, it was unanimously agreed and accepted of, by the said parish aforesaid, of Mr. Tho. Somerville, and Mr. Clement Millward, as their Sidesmen and Churchwardens, findes the sum of Eleaven pounds tenn shillings sterl. and for ever hereafter to be excused from the services of either Sidesman or Churchwarden, the said Eleaven pounds to be lodged in the hands of Mr. William Baker untill further order for y^e purchasing of a Bell for the use of the said Parish; and that

Mr. Dominick Ryan be chosen as Sidesman and Mr. James Mitchell in Room of the above Mr. Thomas Somerville and Mr. Clement Millward, as witness our hands.

“JNO. FINGLASSE.

“WILLIAM BAKER, WILL. TURNER, *Churchwardens.*”

“1694, April y^e 23rd. Att a Vestry then held in the parish Church of St. Audoen's, Dublin, by the Licensed Curate, Churchwardens, and parishioners, it was agreed that the five and twenty hundred weight of Brass Mettal given by the Right Honourable Henry, Lord Viscount Sydney, late Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom (1690–95) to the use of the said Church for the founding a new Bell be forthwith put into the hands of Major Henry Paris, to be by him cast into two Bells, that is to say, one tenor and one treble; and that all the costs and charges for casting the same be defraied by the said parishioners, except fifteen guineas now in the hands of Mr. William Baker, and five guineas now in the hands of Mr. William Ford, which by act of vestry are to be applied to that use.

“FRAN. HIGGINS, *Cur^{te}.*

“ALEXANDER KEANE, } *Churchwardens.*”

“WM. FORD,

! “1699, April y^e 10th. Att a Vestry legally called, and this day assembled, it was unanimously agreed by the Licensed Curatt, Churchwardens, and Parishioners of the parish of St. Audoen's, Dublin, that Mr. Patrick Forbus be exempted from serving Sidesman and Churchwarden in the said parish, that the said money be paid into the hands of Alderman William Gibbons, William Stowel, William Ford, and Thomas Somerville, to be applied by them to the use of the Bells to be hung in the steeple of the parish Church of St. Audoen's. The summe of Five pound fifteen shillings is now currant, being paid to Alderman Gibbons, as treasurer, by the said Patrick Forbus.

“THO. POUNTNEY, *Curatt.*

“JOHN QUAILE, } *Churchwardens.*”

“WM. PARRY,

	£	s.	d.
“1786, May 31. The Churchwardens to pay the ringers as they merit,	6	0	0
The ringers when the Churchwardens are elected to office,	0	5	5
Paid Francis Davis for bell-ropes,	3	5	3
1787, Nov. 23. Cash paid Henry Rorke in full for hanging the bells, and attorney's fee,	18	17	4
1788, March 3. Paid to the Ringers on the King's recovery,	0	5	5

“1790, Feb. 16. It was unanimously agreed that Mr. Richard Wilson be employed to cast a new treble Bell, he charging the Parish the sum of one shilling and five pence per pound for said bell. At the same time it was agreed with said Mr. Wilson, that he do allow the

Parish ten pence per lb. for old Bell in exchange for new Bell; he also engages the same bell to be tuneable."

	£	s.	d.
"1790, April 15. Paid for weighing the old Bell, .	0	1	4
" " 29. Richard Wilson for new bell and			
Sundries,	25	15	6"

Having now gone through all the entries referring to the bells in general, we come to that concerning the first, or treble. It is $29\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, weighs about 6 cwt., and bears the following inscription, roughly engraved over the sound-bow in letters $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high, the founder having evidently forgotten to stamp it on the mould before casting the bell:—

"REV. THOMAS CRADDOCK,¹ PREBENDARY; LEWIS HODGSON,
"THO. HACKETT, CHURCHWARDENS. 1790."

This bell appears to be the successor of at least two earlier trebles, for the extracts already given from the Vestry-book show that there were two small bells existing in 1638, and that in 1658 steps had been taken to have two bells newly cast, which were then to be put into the founder's hands. It seems, however, from the order made in 1660, as if there had been some delay or uncertainty as to the bells having been properly cast.

The next order (of date 1663) would seem to imply that the bells had been cast at the proper time, but that some metal had remained over in the churchwardens' hands. In 1669–70, the bells still seemed to be in need of repairs, and a tenor bell was wanting. This shall be referred to again later on.

The next mention of the treble bell is in 1694, when a new one, and a tenor were ordered from Henry Paris: the former must have been that re-cast by Richard Wilson, and now hanging in the steeple.

We now come to the second bell, 32 inches in diameter, and which is a re-cast made some years ago by John Murphy of Thomas-street, Dublin, out of the metal of the old second, which appears to have dated

¹ Thomas Craddock was installed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, as Prebendary of St. Audoen's, on the 2nd November, 1776, and died in 1827, aged 85. A tablet was

erected to his memory in the south aisle of the choir. — Monck-Mason's *History of St. Patrick's Cathedral*.

from 1658. There is nothing particular to be said about the present bell, but it is well to record the inscription on its predecessor, as, strange to say, it has not been reproduced on the new bell. Mr. M'Cready fortunately copied it, and states that it was—

SOLI DEO DETUR GLORIA. 1628. DANIEL WELDE,
VERGER AND SEXTON OF CHRIST CHURCH.

It seems more probable that the date was "1658," for the figure "5" was sometimes made in such a way that an unpractised observer might easily mistake it for a "2." Dr. Leeper has suggested that the bell had been obtained from Christ Church, as the Verger's name appeared on it, but the more probable surmise is that he was the founder of it, and having been Verger from 1628 to 1662, might have made it at either date named. Had the bell been cast for Christ Church, that Cathedral would most probably have been referred to as "HVIVS : ECCL : " and not by name, as will be seen in the case of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

We have seen "the other three bells" referred to in the order of 1658, and we now come to the most interesting of all St. Audoen's Church bells, although there are, we may say, no records about them, except the inscriptions they bear, and which tell us little beyond the date at which they were cast.

The smallest of these ancient bells, which is now the third bell in the present ring of six, is similar to the other two in every way, except in size. It is $33\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and probably weighs 8 cwt., is of proportionate height and thickness, and well moulded, with the high rounded canons always found on very old bells. It bears round the shoulder the following inscription, in letters of thirteenth century character, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height, which have been drawn to a scale of one-sixth full size:—

* AEMPHEN: S'HNATU: HOOENI:

"The Bell of Saint Audoen."

There are spaces of several inches between the words, to spread them round the circumference, which measures four feet nine inches; there is a border of four fillets on each side of the inscription, the whole forming a band three inches in width.

The fourth, which is also one of the ancient bells, is $37\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the mouth, and bears the following legend (placed between borders of four fillets) in letters made with the same stamp as those on the third bell.

* AĤMPĤNĤ: BĤĤŮĤ:

MĤRIĤ: VIRGINIS:

“The Bell of Blessed Mary the Virgin.”

The fifth bell, which is 42 inches in diameter, has the date placed over the band which contains the legend as follows:—

*** HĤĤŌ: ŋŋŋŋ: ŋŋ: αααα: xŋ: 111:
* I N α * AĤMPĤNĤ: SĤĤŮĤ: Ů

ŮRINIŮĤŮIS: αŮ: OMNIUM: SĤĤŮŮŮŮ: :

“The Bell of the Holy Trinity and all Saints.”

These three bells, being similar in their moulds, and having their legends recorded in characters formed with the same stamps, or types, were certainly all cast by the same hands, and at the same time, in the year 1423, an. 2 Hen. VI. They are of fine tone, and must be of very fine metal, to have remained perfect for four

hundred and sixty-four years. No bells of their size and age remain in constant use in any other church in Ireland, nor probably even in Great Britain, and it is passing strange how little interest appears to be taken in them, though they are of priceless value in the eyes of the campanologist.

Judging from the legends, they would appear to form a complete set, the smallest being dedicated to St. Audoen, the next to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the largest to the Holy Trinity and all Saints; there would seem, therefore, to have been no one else left worthy of having a bell dedicated to him. The only difficulty in arriving at this conclusion is, that taking them in musical or reverse order they form the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th notes in the diatonic scale, wanting the keynote, or tenor bell, which was supplied by the one cast by Henry Paris in 1694, and it is quite possible that when these three bells had been made in 1423 there were not funds to provide a tenor for them, and that this want remained unsupplied until 1694. It seems that the order of 1658 for casting two new bells, and rehang-ing the other three, did not contemplate providing a tenor; the order of 1663 shows that one was still deficient, that the vestry were desirous to acquire a sufficient supply of bell-metal, and when they had procured it they set about getting a peal of six completed.

Henry Paris's tenor bell having become cracked, it was re-cast in 1732, as recorded on its successor: a copy of the inscription which was on it had fortunately been kept by the Rev. C. T. M'Cready. It ran thus:—

THIS BELL WAS RE-CAST BY ROGER FORD, A.D. 1732. ROBERT
GRATTAN, PREBENDARY; THOMAS DOYLE AND WILLIAM,
COATES, CHURCHWARDENS

This bell weighed over 14 cwt., and was doubtless about 45 inches in diameter: the present one, cast by the late J. Murphy of Dublin, is considerably shorter, and half an inch less in diameter, than the bell of 1423 above it, and quite possibly does not weigh 12 cwt., having been made as much thinner in proportion, as it

is too small in diameter, in order to get the proper note from it, and this thinness of course spoils the quality of the tone.

The old tenor bell, which used to be rung as the six o'clock bell, morning and evening, while it lasted, was, according to the sexton, known by the name of the "Old Cow."

St. Patrick's Cathedral Church, Dublin, seems to have been long furnished with large bells. In Monck-Mason's fine history of that Cathedral, references are to be found to them in the instructions given with the Patent of Edward VI., A.D. 1544, "to give four of the smaller bells" for the use of the parish church which was to be set up within the Cathedral, also in the Economist's accounts the following entries occur, A.D. 1555:—

"Xd solutis uni carpentris qui emendavit 'le frame' secundi campana A.D. 1555. de IVs solutis Johanni Love reparanti secundam campan et de XVIIId solutis pro ii 'stockes' pro campana parvi campanilis: et de Xs VIId solutis Johanni Love pro erectione dictarum campanarum, et de Vs solutis pro ii 'cordes' ad dictas campanas: . . . et Xs solutis pro reparatione ii linguarum pro campanis in magno campanile . . . de XXIIIs sol. pro ii 'bauderkins' et reparatione magnarum campanarum: de XIIIIs Ivd pro fabricatione machine campani Sti. Johannis: . . ."

There was a bell-cot on the western gable of the nave, which may have been the "parvum campanile"—Monck-Mason's transcript of the Latin has been accurately followed. There were, therefore, in the cathedral at that period most probably eight, or possibly ten bells, which may have been cast at the same time as the ancient bells we have been treating of, for the name of John Prene, who was Dean in 1423, was inscribed on one of the bells cast in 1670.

Richard Talbot was archbishop in 1423, and St. Audoen's formed part of the corps of Treasurer's Prebend, as it had been established by Archbishop Henry de Loundres. It was not until 1467 that it was erected into a separate prebend by Archbishop Michael Tregury, who granted to the Treasurer half the Prebend of Luske in exchange. It does not appear possible to discover who was Treasurer and Rector of St. Audoen's in 1423:

Cotton gives William Archdekyn as holding that dignity in the 15th century, probably between 1405 and 1471. Monck-Mason does not mention anyone as Treasurer between John de Gate in 1349, and Richard Eustace in 1471. He states that "almost all the ancient bells were re-cast in 1670," but the Act of Chapter, of the 19th of June, 1669, implies that they were all re-cast, and it is very improbable that the Purdues, who were brought over from Salisbury for the purpose, would have thought it worth while to splice in one or two of the old smaller bells, for they brought the "sweeps" or templates for moulding the bells with them, and these had most probably been already brought to the proper sections for forming a ring of eight "tuneable" bells; they would not therefore have been likely to alter them to suit older bells.

By the kindness of the Very Rev. John West, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's, I have been permitted to make copies of the Acts of Chapter made with reference to the bells, and they shall speak for themselves. That above referred to is in the following terms:—

"Whereas Edward (? Purdue) Bell Founder come to this Citie to new cast the Bells of this Cathedral & Christ Church; it is ordered by y^e s^d Dean & Chapter that the bells of this Cathedral be taken down and left in the Verger's hands in order to have them new cast according to agreement made with the said Bell Founder as apprs. by this article."

I can only account for Purdue being called "Edward" by supposing it to have been a clerical error in transcribing the order.

The casting of the bells cost £280, as reported and agreed to by the Chapter in 1670. The treble of the eight bells, not being that cast by the Purdues, the order recorded in the Chapter-book for re-casting should be given before describing it:—

"20th day of November, 1724. Ordered, that the Rev. Mr. Wynne and Mr. Synge do agree with some skilfull founder for a new bell instead of the Bell that's cracked in the steeple."

There is no further allusion in the Chapter-book to the carrying out of this work, and the account-books of

the period do not seem to be forthcoming, which is to be regretted, as the name of the founder might be discovered in them, for it does not appear on the bell, which is very like the Limerick treble, cast by Tobias Covey in 1703, being $30\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and 29 inches in height to the shoulder. It is also similar to the bell at Athlone, made by him in 1684, for it was cast without canons; those now hanging it are of wrought-iron, rivetted into the crown, which is flat, in order to fit closely to the stock.

These are the only bells I have yet seen cast without canons, and I am strongly inclined to think that they were cast by the same man. The legend runs round the shoulder, and is placed between four fillets; the letters are of the same form as those already described on the Galway and Limerick bells, and are about one inch in height, not, however, made with the same stamps:—

DVRET : ILLAESA : AD : PRECES : EXCITANS :

VSQVE : AD : SONITYM : SVPREMAE : TVBAE *

1724 *

“ May this Bell remain sound, calling (the faithful) to Prayer till the sound of the Last Trumpet.”

On comparing the rubbing of this inscription with that of the legend on the bell at Hollymount, described in a previous Number of this *Journal*, the stamp of vine leaves and grapes, which is used on both, is evidently the same, although the letters are not, and it is most probable that they were cast by the same person. If this was Tobias Covey, he did not use the same letters or marks as on the Galway bells of 1726. The beautiful prayer inscribed on this bell—whether composed by the founder, or by the reverend dignitaries who were appointed to superintend the casting of it—still goes up to Heaven, as Sunday after Sunday it leads the joyous peal, whilst they rest awaiting that trumpet call.

The celebrated Jonathan Swift was then Dean. The Rev. John Wynne, A.M., was Prebendary of Swords, 1715–27, of St. Audoen's, 1727–30, and Precentor, 1730–62, when he died.

The Rev. Edward Synge, A.M., was Prebendary of St. Audoen's; 1719–27, Chancellor, 1727–30, Bishop of Clonfert, 1730–1, of Cloyne, 1731–5, and translated to Ferns 1735—.

The second bell, which is $31\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height to the crown, bears the names of two worthies of whom no particulars can be procured. These may have been copied from an older bell, or their owners may have been connected with the cathedral in some capacity at this time. The inscription is in Roman capitals, similar to those on the treble, though not so well cut; it runs as usual between four fillets:—

* * IVLY : THE : I : ANNO : DOMINI : 1670 : GIDEON :
DELAVNE : SAMVEL : HOLT : *

It is preceded by two sprays, and the circle is completed to meet them by eight stamps of *fleur-de-lys* pattern. It is plain that the legend commences with the date and not with the name, as given by Monck-Mason, and by Dr. Leeper in his *Handbook*.

The third bell, which is $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is inscribed with the name of the verger and the initials of the founders, William, Roger, and John Purdue, with their usual mark—a bell—between the letters (as may also be seen on many of their bells in England), and the date between four fillets, as on the other bells.

ROBERTVS BRADY, VIRGER, 1670. WΔPΔRΔPΔIΔP.

The words are divided by *fleur-de-lys* scrolls instead of the usual points.

The fourth bell is $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The inscription contains only the date and the founders' initials, as on the last bell, with scrolls between every second letter of the date, the letters being placed together in pairs, and bells between each of the initials, as on the third bell—

AN NO DO MI NI 1670 Δ WΔPΔRΔPΔIΔPΔ).

The fifth bell is a late re-cast of the one which bore the legend given in Monck-Mason's history :—

“ Henry Paris made me with good sound,
To be fift in eight when all ring round,
At the charge of Dean Lindsey of St. Patrick's, 1695.”

This was doubtless the same Henry Paris who cast the treble and tenor for St. Audoen's Church in the previous year ; and if the sound of his bell was not better than that of its successor it was not cracked a day too soon.

Our late honoured Secretary, the Rev. James Graves, in writing to the author about him, said : “ Henry Paris was a brass and metal founder, and a sort of ancestor of mine. The Rev. Paris Anderson, who wrote the account of the ‘ Beresford (Tyrone) Ghost,’ was a grandson of his.”

The present, fifth bell, was re-cast, in 1864, for Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and it bears the following inscription—

“Spes mea in Deo—B. L. G. 1864. John Murphy—Dublin.”

Thomas Lindesay was made Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, in 1678 ; Dean of St. Patrick's in 1693 ; and Bishop of Killaloe in 1695 ; translated to Raphoe in 1713, and to Armagh in 1714. He died in Dublin in 1724.

The sixth bell was re-cast at the same period, and is the successor of the one made by the Purdues, on which was the following inscription :—

AN : DOM : 1670 : IOHANNES : DODSON : IOHANNES : PREENE :
NON : CLAMANS : SED : AMANS : IN : AVRE : DEI :

Here we meet with two names not to be found amongst those of the members of the Chapter of this date, yet their owners may have been minor canons or vicars choral.

The seventh bell was also re-cast from the one made

by the Purdues in 1670, and the old inscription was reproduced on it; it ran thus:—

FEARE : GOD : AND : HONNOR : THE : KING :
 FOR : OBEDIENC : IS : A : VERTVOVS : THING :
 ANNO : DOMINI : 1670 : ΔWΔPΔRΔPΔIΔPΔ.

The first of these lines is to be found on a bell at Carhampton Church, Somerset, followed by ROGER PURDEY 1684, a member of the same family, if not the very same ROGER, whose initials are here found. On many of the bells cast by these worthy men such like sentiments were inscribed; and the following was added on that to which we now refer:—

RECAST A.D. 1809. REVD. JAMES VERSCHOYLE, LL.D., DEAN :
 THE REV. THOMAS CRADOCK, LL.D., PREB. OF ST. AUDOEN,
 PROCTOR. CAST BY JAMES WELLS, ALDBOWRN, WILTSHIRE,
 AND REHUNG UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FRANCIS JOHNSTON,
 ARCHITECT, DUBLIN, IN THE 50TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
 KING GEORGE III.

We now come to the tenor bell which has happily survived the misfortunes that befell the fifth, sixth, and seventh bells. It is identical in size with the Limerick tenor, both being 49 inches in diameter, and similarly moulded. The inscription commences with the date, and not with the contraction of "Reverendissimo," as given in Monck-Mason's history and Dr. Leeper's *Handbook*, in both of which the date is placed in the middle of the Dean's titles in the second line, whereas it stands in the first line; a number of sprays are introduced to show where the lines begin and end, the consecutive words being divided, as usual, by three dots placed vertically over each other. The lettering is in Roman capitals, similar to those on the Limerick and Galway bells; it runs round the shoulder in three lines, the last one being completed by *fleur-de-lys* scrolls.

* * * * A : D : 1670 : R^{DMO} : IN : X^{TO} : PAT : MICH : D :
 ARCH : DVB : ET : TOT : HIB : D : CANC : NECNON : R : V :
 THO : SEELE : SS : TH : PROF : * * * * HVIVS : ECCL :
 DECANO : ET : R : V : IO : PARRY : EIVSD : PRÆCEN : ET :
 PROCVRANTE : HAS : CAMPANAS : * * * FVDIT : G :
 PVRDVE : CVM : SOCIIS : 3E 3E (repeated to complete the line).

The Most Reverend Michael Boyle had been translated to the Archbishopric of Dublin in 1663, having been made Bishop of Cork in 1660; he was the eldest son of Richard, Archbishop of Tuam, who was first cousin to the great earl of Cork. His only son, Murrough, by his wife, who was a daughter of Murrough O'Brien, first Earl of Inchiquin, was created Viscount Blessington. Archbishop Boyle was translated to Armagh in 1678; he died in December, 1702, aged 93, and was buried in the Earl of Cork's vault in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Archbishop's grandson, Charles, 2nd Viscount Blessington, who died in 1732, left no male heir, so the title and that branch of the Boyle family became extinct.

According to Monck-Mason, Thomas Seele, who obtained the deanery by letters patent, in March, 1666, was the son of a sexton and verger of Christ Church Cathedral; he was elected a Junior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1633, and became a Senior Fellow in 1637. In 1647 his name occurs as Vice-Provost of the University, but he does not appear to have acted during the Commonwealth. He was collated to the Prebend of Rathmichael in 1648. He was eminently distinguished as a preacher, and his freedom of expression was by no means agreeable to the Government, so that on the 15th of December, 1658, the Lord Deputy, Henry Cromwell, and the Council made an order "that Mr. Seele, who officiates in St. Nicholas' church, Dublin, do desist to preach or exercise any ministerial function in the same, after the 19th of this month, not having past any tryal of his ability, or other qualifications for the duty; nor hath received any allowance, or approbation from this board."

At the Restoration he was promoted to the Provostship of the College, although he was a married man; his Majesty promoted him, as he expresses it, on account of the ample testimony he had received of his learning and piety, as also of his ability and fitness to exercise this office of Provost, &c.

Soon after the Restoration, if not before the termination of the Commonwealth, Seele was promoted to the Chancellorship of St. Patrick's, for he appeared at Chapter in that capacity on the 22nd of October, 1660.

In 1668, Dean Seele and his chapter commenced to repair the cathedral, which had become much dilapidated during the time of the Commonwealth. The roof was in a dangerous state, threatening to fall in, so that it was ordered to be taken down and the organ to be removed. It was whilst the work of newly roofing the cathedral was being carried out that the bells were re-cast, by the most famous founders of the day, at a cost of £280.

Dean Seele died on the 2nd of February, 1674, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity College. It would seem that he was a poor man, for on the 20th of March, 1687, the Chapter of Christ Church made an order "to give five pounds to his widow for her present support." And in the same year she was voted £10 by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, to enable her to go to England.

John Parry, son of Edward Parry, Bishop of Killaloe, was Bishop of Ossory 1672-77, and held the Precentorship of St. Patrick's *in commendam*; it was chiefly through his exertions that the six bells for the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, were cast, and at his own cost principally. He was succeeded in the See of Ossory by his brother Benjamin, who had, through his influence, obtained the Deanery of St. Patrick's on the death of Dean Seele; but he only enjoyed the deanery for three years, and the Bishopric of Ossory for a few months, as he died at Kilkenny in 1678. Bishop Parry of Killaloe, and his sons, successive bishops of Ossory, were all buried in St. Audoen's Church, Dublin.

The last name on the tenor bell is that of William Purdue, for there is no doubt that G. stands for Gulielmus, as is nearly always the case when the legend is in Latin. William Purdue was the elder of the company of founders; he did not live to see their labours in Ireland completed, as we know from "Dineley's Tour," already published in this *Journal*. It may not be out of place to record his epitaph once more—

" Here a Bell-founder, honest and true,
Till the Resurrection lies Purdue."

It is to be regretted that the stone on which this was

cut has disappeared from the floor of Limerick Cathedral. Similar epitaphs have been placed over other members of this family of "cunning" founders of so many "tuneable" peals of bells. May their works last till they rise again!

The former bells of St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny, have been so often referred to, it may be well to record the inscriptions they had borne, and which have been reproduced on the present six, cast, in 1851, from the old metal, by Thomas Hodges of Dublin. The treble was $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and weighed 7 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs. The legend on it was as follows:—

D : O : M : I N : V S V M : E C C L E S I Æ : S : C A N I C I : K I L K E N N I Æ :
 I O : P A R R Y : S : T : P : T V N C : E P I S C O P O : O S S O R 3 E O M N E :
 R E S P I R A N S : L A Y D E T : D O M I N V M : P S A L : C L : V E R S V :
 V I Δ R Δ P Δ F V D E R E : G : C O V E Y : C V M : S O C I I S : A : D :
 M D C L X X I V :

The second bell was 33 inches across the mouth; it weighed 7 cwt. 3 qrs., and bore the following:—

"ROGERUS PURDUE ET GULIELMUS [COVEY] FUDERUNT"
 "NOS OMNES. 1674."

The third bell was 37 inches in diameter, and weighed 9 cwt. 26 lbs.; it had on it merely initials and date as follows:—

R Δ P Δ W Δ C Δ A N N O D O M I N I 1674.

The fourth bell was 39 inches in diameter, and weighed 10 cwt. 2 qrs.

The fifth bell measured $43\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, and its weight was 13 cwt. These two bells had been re-cast, and both bore the following:—

"THO. VESEY BART^O EPISC. ROB. MOSSOM. S. T. P. DECANO."
 "JOSUA KIPLING FUDIT. A.D. 1724."

Joshua Kipling was a bell-founder in Portsmouth; his name is to be found on some bells in that neighbourhood. Possibly it was he who cast the treble at St. Patrick's, Dublin. The tenor bell measured (according to the late

Rev. James Graves) 49½ inches in diameter, and 3 feet in height, so that it was practically identical in size with its sister bells in Dublin and Limerick. The legend on it was as follows—

D : O : M : IMPERANTE CAROLO SECUNDO. HUGONE DRYSDAILE ARCHIDIACO OSSORIENSI. NOS FUDIT ROGERUS PURDUE CUM SOCIJS A.D. 1675. IO. PARRY S : T : P : OSSOR. EPISCOPO. PROCURANTE.

Benjamin Parry was at this time the Dean as well as being Dean of St. Patrick's; he also held the rich rectories of Aghaboe in Queen's county, and Callan in the county Kilkenny, so that his brother John had provided well for him.

In the Ossory Chapter-book of this period there are several entries about the bells, all of which have been published in the "History of St. Canice's Cathedral," and need not be here repeated. Dean Benjamin Parry does not appear to have interested himself about them; but Bishop John Parry certainly defrayed the greater part of the cost.

It is probable that Henry Paris cast a number of church bells, for some with the initials H. P. on them have been mentioned of late.

The Rev. William O'Neill Lindesay, of Waringstown, county Armagh, has favoured me with a rubbing of the inscription on a small bell which was lately re-cast for Donaghcloney church. It had been cut in Roman capitals:—

I BELONG TO DONOGHCLONY PARISH.

: SVM : PARVA : AC : SONABILIS : CAMPANA : H P 84 :

"I am a small, but clear-sounding bell."

Its diameter was about 19½ inches, and the weight about 1 cwt. 2 qrs. It is said to have been sunk for a considerable time in the River Lagan, but being sound when taken out, it was re-hung in Waringstown church. Some time ago it had to be re-cast; the inscription has, however, been engraved upon the new bell. This parish also possesses a larger bell, cast, in 1750, by Abel Rudhall of Gloucester.

THE BATTLE OF AGHERIM.

By CECIL C. WOODS.

THE original of the following letter was, I believe, addressed to a member of the old family of Brown, of Kinsale; it is in the possession of the Rev. Jonas Jones, A.B., rector of Tullagh, county Cork, who lately very kindly allowed me to make a transcript for publication in this *Journal*. Very pleasing is the testimony which it bears to the gallantry with which both sides fought at Agherim. On the back of the original, in a similar hand to that in the body of the letter, is written "Battle of Aghrim, July 12th, 1691," and it is worthy of note that the name of the battle is spelled "Agherim" each of the four times it occurs in the letter, but on the back Aghrim."

Agherim, July the 15th, 1691.Hon^d S^r

The Enemy were very advantageously posted with a Large bog and Entrenchm^{ts} made before them. We having but 2 passages, one on y^e Right, the other on the Left. That of our Right had the Castle of Agherim well Manned by the Enemy wth 2 pieces of Cannon, Trenches Lin'd behind and before it with foot and Several Squadrons of horse, and Dragoones. The Main body of Horse in a hollow behind it they had, wth a design to break over the plaines, to force upon our Cannon, not Doubting their Success. They had taken all care imaginable to cut all ditches from before their Camp, to march wth full Battalions of foot and Squadrons of horse without any defiles to us and their Trenches. Our Generall perceaveing the Enemy to be so ne^r posted, Drew out the lines for Encamping our Army, not thinking it prop^r to give them Battle y^e night, our Guns not being all come up, and we strangers to the Ground, the Gener^l advanceinge forward upon a hill to take a View of the Enemy, an Out Guard of theirs appear'd, vpon w^h, he order'd some Dragoones to March Towards them, and horse to follow, but not to Engage the Enemy Yet However (the Dragoones being too forward) Advanced up and fired upon them they returned the like, upon which the Dragoones pursued a little further upon an Ambush of theirs lying in a bog who fired Vpon our Dragoones. By this time Several of our Dragoones got together vnd^r a hedg, Dismounts, and advances towards the Ambush and Kill'd most of them, then their Horse march'd down in Very Considerable Bodys; on w^h

the Ge^{ll} order'd the horse on y^e Left wing to March downe: after them the Danish foot, and upon the right wing the horse & foot and 12 pieces of Cannon, w^{ch} were come up by this time, and play'd upon the Enemy. at six in the Eveninge began the fight, Kirks and Gustavus Hamiltons Regm^{ts} then Marching out on the right to a ditch before the Castle. S^r Harry Bellasy's, and my L^d George Hamiltons, agst all y^e lin'd hedges and ditches who Making first to one hedge, perceaving the broad way, where their horse should come downe as is sd before upⁿ our Cannon, we Cross'd and Barrocadoed it wth turnpikes, and both Reg^{ts} joyninge to one another close wth out Intervale, Vnanimously went together over a plain field, and receav'd the Enemy's fire, likewise, theirs from the Castle, And took possession of their works, w^{ch} y^e Enemy perceavinge would not stay to Charge, but immediately retreated, here poor Jellet was kill'd: By this time Coll. Erle and Brewer on our Left Advanced through the bog: Vppon w^{ch} the Enemy fell downe againe uppō thē & us wth bodys of foot, & Squadrons of horse, w^{ch} Caused both Erle and Brewer to Retreate, they being not able to st^d their force, Here Coll Erle wth Cap^{ns} Bingham & Gookeing of his Regim^t were taken prisoners. but rescued afterwards by our horse who passed a defile one by one through a boggy Trench. if the way had been broader for the horse, it might have proved Unsuccessfull: for the Enemy would have then come from behind the Castle upon our Cannon, where our horse were posted. from whence they would have gone up the Hill Towards the Left wing, but that ditch hinder'd them. And the Enemy perceiveing our horse standing at the Cannon, tooke their way towards their right wing to come down the plains. By this time oure horse wē ready, and having passed the defile, fell in among them, and the Battalions y^t retreated of foot advanced wth them and put the Enemy to the Rout. We lost one Coll. w^{ch} was Herbert, and Cut to pieces after Quarter Maj^r Colls Devenish & Fox were all Kill'd. One thing in this is observable, which is, y^t if the Dragoones had obey'd their ord^{rs} and not have fir'd and faln on y^e Enemy, w^{ch} was possitively ag^t y^e Gen^{ls} ord^s the Battle had not been. Such Small Accidents sometimes hazards great body's.

'Tis thought wee shall Invest Gallway on Sunday next, what happens there you shall have an account of, from

S^r

Y^r most humble Serv^t

R. F.

[LINE OF BATTLE, &c.

LINE OF BATTLE OF AGHERIM, SUNDAY, JULY THE 12TH, 1691.Right wing of the first line,
Enterlined wth foot.

Coll. Levisons Dragoones,	2 squadrons.
Coll. Cunningham's Dragoones,	2 squadrons.
L ^d Oxfords Horse,	2 squadrons.
Coll. Gust ^{us} Hamilton's foot,	1 Battalion.
Coll. Langstons Horse,	2 squadrons.
L ^d Meaths foot,	1 Battalion.
Maj ^r Gē ⁿ Ruviniee Horse,	2 squadrons.
Coll. Herberts foot,	1 Battalion.
Brigad ^r Villiers Horse,	3 squadrons.

Right wing of the 2^d line,
Enterlined wth foot.

Coll. Wynne Dragoones,	2 squadrons.
Sr J ⁿ Lanier's Horse,	3 squadrons.
Owesly's horse 1 ^t 6 Troopes,	2 squadrons.
Brewer's foot,	1 Battalion.
Foulk's foot,	1 Battalion.
Creightons foot,	1 Battalion.
Byarlies Horse,	2 squadrons.
Owsley's 2 ^d 6 Troopes,	2 squadrons.

Main body 1st line.

Kirk,	} . . . 8 Battalions.
L ^d Hamilton,	
Bellasis,	
Erle,	
Gribong,	
Belcastle,	
Camboon,	
La Melonire,	

Maine body 2^d line.

Stewart,	} . . . 7 Battalions.
L ^d Lisbourn,	
Tiffin,	
S ^t Johns,	
Prince of Hess,	
L ^d Cutts,	
Count Nassau,	

Left wing 1st line.

La Torrest	Horse,	2 squadrons.
La Prince Christian	foot,	1 Battalion.
Donopp	Horse,	2 squadrons.
La Prince Fredrick	foot,	1 Battalion.
Lerladz	Horse,	2 squadrons.
Danish Guards	foot,	1 Battalion.
Boncour	Horse,	2 squadrons.
L ^d Portland	Horse,	3 squadrons.
Eppingers Dragoones,		3 squadrons.

Left wing 2^d line.

Genckell's horse,		2 squadrons.
Seacks horse,		2 squadrons.
Fuon, . . }	3	Batt or ¹
Juland, . . }		squadrons.
Lecland . }	2	Batt or ¹
Newhewsen, }		squadrons.
Rivien, . . }	2	Batt or ¹
Reitiell, . }		squadrons.
Montpilian, }		

A LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE ENGLISH SIDE
AT AGHERIM, JULY 12TH, 1691.

2 Colls.	} Kill'd.	5 Colls.	} Wounded.
4 Maj ^{rs}		3 L ^t Colls.	
12 Cap ^{tns}		3 Major ^s	
9 Lieuts.		23 Cap ^{tns}	
12 Ensignes		33 Lieu ^{ts}	
337 Souldiers		14 Ensignes	
		781 Souldiers	

Of the Enemy Computed to be Kill'd Eight Thousand 25 Generall Officer and Colonells Kill'd Taken and wounded. As for Cap^{tns} and subalterns, the number not yet known. Monsieur S^t Ruth, the French Generall, had his head shot of with a Cannon Ball;² nine pieces of Cannon, 40 Collours and Standards, All their tents, baggage train horses and Ammunition taken.

¹ "Batt or" thrice repeated are not in the original hand.

² "Ball" was originally "Bullet," but the alteration is an old one.

THE RUDE STONE MONUMENTS OF IRELAND.

By W. G. WOOD-MARTIN, M.R.I.A., FELLOW AND GENERAL
SECRETARY, R.H.A.A.I.

[Continued from Vol. VII., page 594.]

III.

No. 53. Of this circle, the few stones noticed by Dr. Petrie in 1837 have since been removed; but its diminutive cromleac is still intact, though now partially covered by the clearings of the field. The accompanying ground plan (fig. 63, page 51), and view (fig. 64) of the monument will convey a good idea of its appearance. An excavation was made, with the following results:—

(a) The bones, according to W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., are all human, and had been imperfectly burned; they belonged to an adult, advanced in years, judging from the teeth and a fragment of the jaw with two molars and three incisors much worn down; there were also portions of crania, thigh bones, &c.

(b) A fragment of rude pottery, yellowish-drab in colour, and one inch in thickness, being evidently part



Fig. 65.—Fragment of Pottery from No. 53 Monument, Carrowmore.
One-third real size.

of a large vessel imperfectly burned, and for the purpose of giving consistency to the material, small pieces of shells

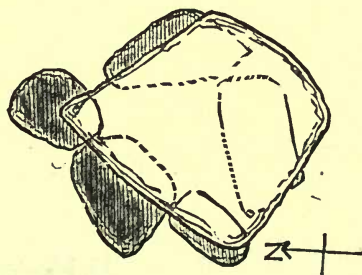


Fig. 63.—Ground Plan of No. 53 Monument, Carrowmore. (Scale, 4 feet to 1 inch.)

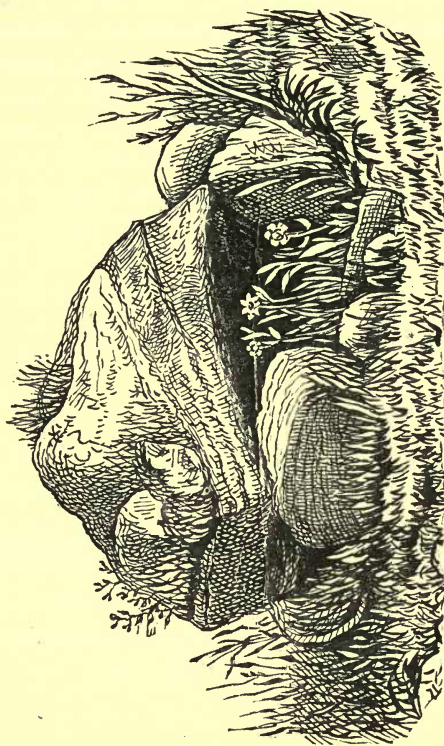


Fig. 64.—No. 53 Monument, Carrowmore. A diminutive Cromleac. View looking South. (Extreme height, 3 feet 6 inches.)

and pebbles had been mixed with the clay of which it was composed; the fragments of shells and stones are not apparent on the surface of the vessel, but become visible only where it has disintegrated, or has been chipped or fractured. This specimen of pottery exhibits six rows of rudely-punched depressions made at an angle, downwards, from the former rim or lip of the vessel; the two lower lines had evidently been punched with an implement of larger size ($\frac{4}{16}$) than the upper ($\frac{2}{16}$). This fragment is in every respect a contrast to fig. 46 (*ante*, vol. vii., p. 578), found in No. 27 Monument, to which a mixture of micaceous clay appears to have given great consistency.

(c) Fragment of a flint-flake.

(d) Shells of *Mytilus edulis* (mussel). *Litorina litorea* (periwinkle). *Litorina rudis* (one specimen). *Cardium edule* (cockle).

(e) An irregular mass of yellowish quartz, weighing 1 lb. 2 oz.

No. 54. The few stones yet remaining of those which had originally formed this monument may now be seen in the fences around a neighbouring cottage.

No. 55. This circle, with its cromleac, which Petrie states was, in 1837, tolerably perfect, is now so covered with stones—the clearing of the fields—which had been thrown on it, that a description is impossible. It forms a conspicuous mound, close to the road, and is the last link of the external chain of circles which commences at No. 1 Monument. If any intermediate circles formerly existed they have now been removed, either to form the road itself, or to clear a site for the cottages on either side.

No. 56 is situated about seventy paces N. of the cairn of *Listoghil*. The diameter of the circle is 36 feet; the cap-stones of the central kistvaen are gone; the general form of the tomb is that of the figure of eight, with a narrow opening between the compartments (see fig. 66),

the longest axis N.N.E., and S.S.W. (magnetic). The interment had evidently been greatly disturbed.

(a) Above the calcined remains at the N.N.E. end of the cist a secondary and unburnt interment was found. The atlas and lower jaw of an adult were nearly perfect, with four back teeth and three incisors ; there were also portions of a cranium.

(b) Six bones of a young child.

(c) A few bones of a small rodent ; and

(d) As the excavation proceeded, fragments of calcined human remains were turned up. They consisted of eight hundred and seventy-three small fragments of

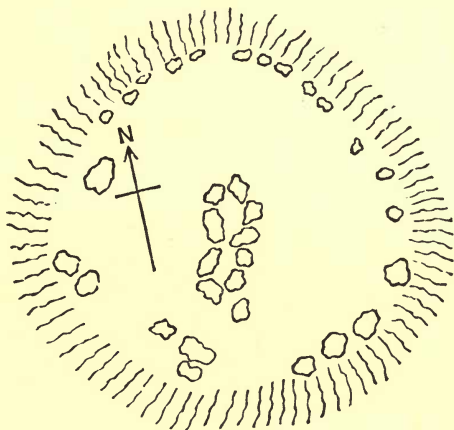


Fig. 66.—Ground Plan of No. 56 Monument, Carrowmore. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

bones, one sound lower molar tooth, and two pieces of a skull. The bones had been imperfectly burned ; several fire-marked and partially-carbonized bones were observable (as well as others in a fragmentary condition), such as the anterior half of the axis (second cervical vertebra). Pieces of the right and left halves of the body of the lower jaw, the right half containing a sound firmly-implanted first molar tooth, the left half containing the roots (all sound) of the first molar, two bicuspid (premolars), and the canine teeth. Four pieces of the flat bones of the skull (parietal or frontal). Human teeth, *i.e.* four fragments of, and four complete incisors,

two bicuspid and four lower molars, the crowns of each molar sound. Amongst the eight hundred and seventy-three fragments which formed the bulk of this collection there were many which showed the crack-like marks noticed in the contents of other graves—in fact some of the bones appear as if they had been subjected to greater heat than others.

At the lowest level of the side-stones of the cist—which were of the average height of four feet—a floor or flagging of calpy limestone slabs was found; it was on this, which overlay the undisturbed “till” that—in the opinion of the late Rev. James Graves, who assisted at the exploration—the body or bodies had been originally cremated, portions of the floor showing marks of fire; also semi-burnt wood was in places found intact with the layer of calcined bones above. It was plainly evident—according to the same authority—from the floor and burned bones extending in “pockets” *under* the side-stones of the cist, that the latter had been constructed *over* the funeral pyre, that the calcined remains were the primary interment, and that they had not been placed within an already completed chamber. Although the soil in the cist was carefully excavated and sifted, no flint implements, ornaments, or traces of fictilia were observable; yet, despite this, the exploration seems to throw great light on the manner in which these primitive “cremationists” burned their dead. In the present defective state of antiquarian knowledge on the subject, a great amount of uncertainty exists respecting the manner in which the process was conducted: this can only be cleared up by careful examination of every interment, and of the conditions under which they have been found, not only in this, but also in other countries.

No. 57. This circle (fig. 67), about eight paces E. of the preceding, is quite perfect, and consists of thirty-three stones, all of very large size; the central monument is, however, destroyed. The result of searches, in various spots within the circumference of the ring, was but a few uncalcined bones not worth submitting for scientific examination, also a small fragment of worked

flint (see *ante*, vol. vii., p. 580, Plate II., fig. 6), and a flint-flake or spear-head (*ibid.*, fig. 2).

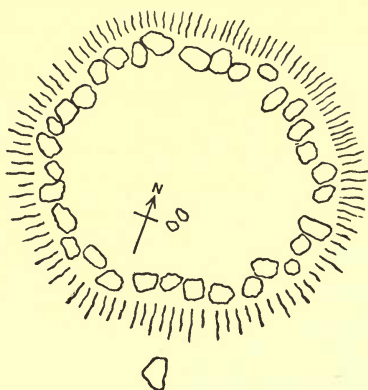


Fig. 67.—Ground Plan of No. 57 Monument, Carrowmore. (Scale, 40 feet to 1 inch.)

No. 58 (fig. 68), situated thirty paces to the N.E. of No. 57, consists of an oblong cist or enclosure, which was probably at one time covered; if it were ever surrounded by a circle, it has been long since destroyed. This site was most carefully searched, yet no fragments of bone could be discovered, neither were there any signs of charcoal. A fine flint-flake, or knife (see *ante*, vol. vii., p. 580, Plate II., fig. 1) was here unearthed, but its point was missing, possibly it may have been severed by the spade when digging.

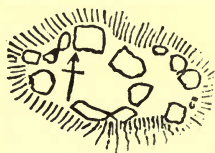


Fig. 68.—Ground Plan of No. 58 Monument, Carrowmore. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)



Fig. 69.—Ground Plan of No. 59 Monument, Carrowmore. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

No. 59. This monument lies but a few paces E. of the preceding. It seems to have been originally a rectangular cist, of which four side-stones alone remain *in situ* (see fig. 69); its longest axis is about N.N.E. and

S.S.W. (magnetic). Remains of human bones were found only under and about one of the fallen side-slabs (second from bottom of plan, E. side of cist); these had evidently been overlooked by previous explorers, who, perhaps, did not think it worth while to lift the fallen stone, and thus there became disclosed to view enough *residuum* to show that—in the opinion of the late Rev. James Graves—the usual plan of cremation or torrefaction of the dead, and also erection of the cist, had been followed in this instance. Two small fragments of worked bone (figs. 70 and 71) were discovered, which had been evidently the head or termination of some object or objects; they are similar in general character. Fig. 71 was in separate pieces, the fractured parts, however, fitted together exactly; a semicircular fragment of bone, resembling fig. 70, was found in No. 1 Monument. It has been suggested that these were parts of a musical instrument,



Fig. 70.—Fragment of Worked Bone. Full size.



Fig. 71.—Fragment of Worked Bone. Full size.



Fig. 72.—Fragment of Worked Bone. Full size.

but it seems more probable that they had been connected with the adornment of the clothing of the dead, or some utilitarian purpose, say, as dress-fasteners. There was also a fragment of a very white and highly calcined object (see fig. 72), with a sharply-incised hole, not, however, penetrating quite through; it might be possibly semi-opal, or hydrated silica.

(a) The other remains found in this cist consisted of two and a-half lbs. weight of greyish-white bones, seemingly calcined; amongst them fragments of those of birds and animals were noticeable, some showing a dark-blue colour (*vivianite*) on the inside.

(b) Small finger-tops, probably those of a young person or child, tooth of a child, also one of an adult.

(c) Fragment of a calcined cranium.

(d) Some bones of a dog, a fragment of a lower

jaw, and other animal remains¹ of a peculiar white colour.

(e) A few uncalcined bones.

(f) Four pieces of fractured white quartz; the two largest weighed 2 oz. and 1½ oz., respectively.

(g) Two specimens of *Cyathophyllum*, a coral from the Sligo limestone.

No. 60. This monument lies to the S. of one of the roads leading from Sligo to Cloverhill. It is a large circular enclosure, ninety-two paces in diameter from N. to S., and about the same from E. to W., originally surrounded by a circle of large stones; most of them have been removed to clear the land, and those which still remain are half covered by earth.² The interior forms a gently rising hillock, known throughout the district of *Cuil-irra* as the *Caltragh*, or ancient disused burial-place; this expression is chiefly confined—according to P. W. Joyce—to the western portion of Ireland. Owing to the quantity of human remains turned up when the grassy surface was broken for tillage, it is stated to have been soon again laid down by the tenant, who imagined the crop of potatoes to be too oily in taste! There is no tradition of a church having ever been erected near the *Caltragh*, neither has there been an interment in it within the memory of anyone living, nor is there any tradition of such having ever occurred; it evidently dates back to pagan times, and is but an enlarged and developed reproduction of No. 8 Monument. It had been most probably the general burying-ground for the “commonalty” of the district, as distinguished from the sepulchres within the stone circles, which would appear to be those of a family, or of a chief. For the purpose of making a careful examina-

¹ Skulls and bones of dogs were also found amongst the human remains excavated by Colonel Meadows Taylor from the rude stone monuments of the Deccan, but there were no traces of either horses or cattle.—*Transactions, R. I. A.*, vol. xxiv., p. 346.

² Some three years ago part of the field outside the periphery of the *Caltragh* was

tilled, and is said to have been full of human remains. In one small spot in the slope of the hill, from which the sod had been stripped by cattle, fragments of calcined and uncalcined bones, periwinkle shells, a fragment of fractured white quartz, and animal teeth, both calcined and uncalcined, were picked up.

tion of the remains a trench would require to be driven across the mound—a proceeding that would entail a considerable outlay.

The series of monuments commonly known as the “Carrowmore Group,” has now been passed in review; there are, however, a few situated more to the south, which were overlooked by Dr. Petrie. It is, however, thought better in this instance to follow the same route pursued by the first explorer.

No. 61 is the first of the northern, or detached cluster of circles; it is situated in the townland of Barnasrahy, near the road leading from Rathcarrick to Sligo. There remain but five stones, each about 5 feet in height, and, from the arc of the circle which they describe, it may be concluded with certainty that the enclosure was of unusual extent. Taking one arc, the diameter would have been 75 feet, and by the other it would have been 110 feet.

Nos. 61 *a* and 61 *b*. Two intermediate circles—unnoticed by Petrie—have now almost totally disappeared. Their position is marked by two crosses on the Map, vol. vii., page 485.

No. 62 is a carn of stones, popularly known as *Cruckan-a-curragh*, i.e. the Little Hill of the Marsh—a very descriptive appellation. Its dimensions (see fig. 73) are as follows:—Circumference at base, 135 feet; length



Fig. 73.—No. 62 Monument, Barnasrahy, Carrowmore Series. Section of Carn.
(Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

of slope, 19 feet; diameter at top, 11 feet. As is usual in sepulchral carns, its summit is rather hollowed, the depression in the centre being 1 foot 6 inches, and

the saucer-shaped hollow is well defined by a circle of carefully-arranged stones. This tumulus, to all appearance, has never been opened.

No. 63 is situated about twenty yards to the S.E. of the carn. In 1837 the circle, 72 feet in diameter, was quite perfect, but the stones which formed portion of the outer ring have been recently removed by the tenant for repair of his walls; fortunately the depressions which they had occupied are still distinctly visible. "The interior of the circle," observed Dr. Petrie in his letter to Larcom, "is remarkable for a peculiar arrangement of stones, of which the annexed plan (fig. 74) will

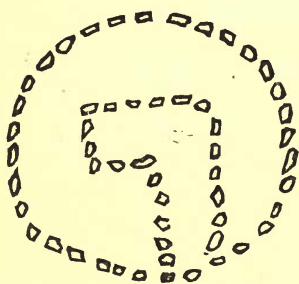


Fig. 74.—Sketch Plan, by the late Dr. Petrie, of No. 63 Monument, Barnasrahy, Carrowmore Series. (Scale, about 50 feet to 1 inch.)

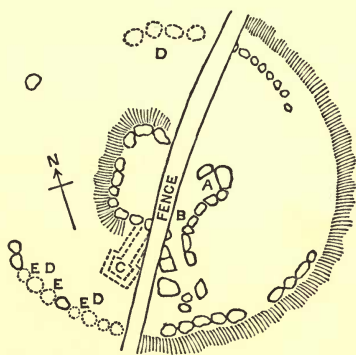


Fig. 75.—Plan of No. 63 Monument, by C. B. Jones, County Surveyor. (Scale, 40 feet to 1 inch.)

give you a correct idea." This sketch seemed so very peculiar, that a detailed map of the monument was considered to be desirable, and two days were occupied in clearing the earth from off the stones and excavating the cists. Fig. 75 is due to careful measurements made by C. B. Jones, County Surveyor, and it will be seen at a glance that it differs in almost every respect from fig. 74. As the stones forming the central monument became apparent, one of the workmen was the first to perceive its meaning—he exclaimed: "It is a *crissy cross*; I saw one like it in Ulster." There can be no doubt that this grave represents a very peculiarly-formed

cross, the only one so shaped which the writer has met with. Although the site of the central monument was most carefully gone over, no trace of an interment was discovered, save one uncalcined bone, pronounced by A. W. Foot, M.D., not to be human. A few small fragments of calcined bones were found on the floor of the E. cist (fig. 75, A), which was formed by a single slab, and (fig. 75, C) marks the site of a cist destroyed by the tenant; D, D, D, holes left by stones removed by him into the adjoining fences; and E, E, E, denotes where he exhumed calcined bones and charcoal. The people of the neighbourhood allege that about the year 1797 a bronze sword was here found.

This is most probably the monument in which was discovered the "Food Vessel from Barnasrahy," now in the



Fig. 76.—Urn from Barnasrahy. (About three-eighths real size.)

collection of the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle, and of which his Grace has most kindly furnished a sketch and photograph. The urn in question is perhaps the most highly finished of all the sepulchral fictilia as yet known to have been found in the county Sligo; a good representation of it is given on Plate XV. in the *Descriptive Catalogue of Antiquities* at Alnwick Castle—a work printed for private use of the Duke of Northumberland. The urn resembles the class designated "Food Vessels" by English antiquaries; it differs from the usual style of sepulchral urns characteristic of the South

of England, though somewhat similar to those found in Northumberland. It is rough, hard-burned, and light-red in colour; measures 4 inches in height, and 5 inches across the mouth. The colour is uniform throughout, internally and externally, showing no special traces of fire inside.

The northern portion of the east arm of the cross in No. 63 monument was literally filled with pieces of angular-shaped white quartz; thirty examples varied in weight from $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.; there were also two hammer-stones of the same material, as well as three others very much fractured. It is remarkable that fragments of quartz accompanied almost every interment in Carrowmore; in No. 4 Monument there was a black stone; in Nos. 15 and 27 a rose-coloured one; in No. 53, with an adult of advanced age, there was a large mass of yellowish quartz, &c.—in short, quartz was found in almost every interment, more especially in those which appear to have been but little disturbed, and these quartz stones serve to identify the human remains as belonging to a very ancient period of interment.

At the bottom of one of the cists in the celebrated pagan cemetery of Ballon Hill, county Carlow, a funeral urn was found in an inverted position. "Beneath it were seen, placed in a triangular position, three small smooth pebbles, surrounded by a few pieces of burned bones, and a little impalpable white powder: of the pebbles, one was white, one black, and the third, which is much smaller than the other two, of a greenish tinge, spotted with a darker shade. All appear to be sea-shore pebbles, and numbers of a character similar to the speckled one described above may be picked up on the Wexford coast of the Waterford harbour, near Duncannon. I believe the markings on both to be derived from magnetic iron ore. These stones were probably valued as charms or amulets."¹

To Arthur Wynne Foot, M.D., the writer is indebted for drawing attention to the following remarks bearing on the subject—in Scottish interments—and which are

¹ *Transactions*, Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. II., p. 293.—Rev. J. Graves.

to be found in an interesting work by C. F. Gordon Cumming, *In the Hebrides*, page 45, "Half-way across the moss rises a large cairn, built of rounded water-worn stones, and surrounded by stunted trees. This has recently been excavated, and in the heart of the tumulus were found two megalithic chambers, containing human remains and urns; also divers white quartz stones, such as various pagan nations were wont to bury with their dead—possibly as emblems of immortality, and of sin forgiven or cancelled, as when the Greeks of old symbolized a release from some obligation by the giving or receiving of a white stone—a custom probably alluded to in the Book of Revelation, in the promise, 'To him that overcometh . . . I will give a white stone, and in the stone a new name written.' In the present instance the white stones were arranged in pairs, on a ledge of rock projecting above the urns, a single stone being placed at each end of this double row; another single white pebble was found inside one of the urns. A considerable number of similar pebbles of white quartz have recently been discovered in various old British tombs on the Isles of Cumbræ, as also within the Sacred Circle on the Isle of Man—a circle, by the way, which, from time immemorial, has been held in such reverence, that to this day the Parliament of the island is there convened. These pebbles were also found in most of the old tombs recently excavated in the neighbourhood of Dundee: in fact, so frequent was their presence that it was common for the workmen employed in excavating to exclaim: 'Here are the two stones!—now we will get the bones.'"

Rock crystal is sometimes found in lieu of the white quartz, and such, we have seen, was also the case in Carrowmore (see No. 27 Monument, vol. vii., p. 575). In the year 1850 three glass (crystal) balls were exhibited by the Royal Irish Academy and by Lord Rossmore in the Archæological Court of the Great Exhibition in Dublin; that belonging to Lord Rossmore was found in a bog. The balls were clear as crystal, and perfectly round. Montfaucon remarks that it was customary in early times to deposit crystal balls in urns, or sepul-

chres. Thus twenty were found in Rome in an alabaster urn; and one was discovered, in 1653, at Tournai, in the tomb of Childeric, King of France, who died A.D. 480.¹

A. H. Rhind, in a communication to the *Archæological Journal*, descriptive of an examination of a "Picts' house" at Kettleburn, in Caithness, Scotland, states—"That smooth stones of various shapes and sizes, such as may be picked up from the sea-beach, were found in several of the chambers, among the ashes and shells. . . . With these may be mentioned a pretty variegated and polished pebble. . . . It is somewhat curious that a pebble of precisely similar appearance, though larger, possessed an extraordinary reputation as a curative agent, until very recently, among the more superstitious of the Caithness peasantry. It has remained in the same family for many generations, having been handed down as a valuable heir-loom from father to son." This custom of burying white water-worn stones, or pieces of fractured quartz or crystals, may therefore have been practised contemporaneously both in Scotland and Ireland. The smooth, white, clean, and polished stones were probably, to the ancient pagan-mind, emblematic of some religious idea, at present a mystery to the antiquary.

In *Hamlet*, Shakespere makes the priest to say, when attending the body of Ophelia to the grave—

	*	*	*	" her death was doubtful,			
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
She should, in ground unsanctified, have lodged,							
Till the last trumpet; for charitable prayers,							
<i>Shards, flints, and pebbles</i> should be thrown on her."							

i.e. in a case of (supposed) self-destruction, the corpse being unworthy of the rites of the Christian Church, pagan observances should suffice.

Two examples of this ancient peculiarity of sepulture were observable in the townland of Carrownagark, parish of Tawnagh, county Sligo. An *Esker*, or hill,

¹ *Transactions*, Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. II., p. 293. 1852-3.

composed seemingly of good gravel and sand, has been utilized as a gravel-pit during the past half century. The upper surface of the soil, which appears in no place to be more than 18 inches in depth, was thickly studded with human and animal bones, the excavations made for sand and gravel giving a perfect section of this interesting *Caltragh*. About one foot under the surface-sod two human skulls were observed; over one lay a hammer-stone formed of sandstone, and over the other lay a flint-flake, and several pieces of charcoal. Sandstone and flint are, both of them, foreign to this district.

With regard to the remains found in these primitive burials, it may be remarked that interments under the flagging in cists, though only occurring in two instances in Carrowmore, yet were noticeable in several chambers of the Loughcrew carns. There, each floor consisted of a square flag, on which rested a quantity of calcined bones; on lifting the slab in a central group, which consisted of four cists, charred bones lay underneath, and in the first opened, a bead and a pendant were found, both of stone, thus presenting a curious resemblance to Nos. 49 and 56 Graves of the Carrowmore Series.

Under certain conditions the large bones of man and of other mammalia are comparatively indestructible. Animal matter is abundant in the human bones of Egyptian mummies, known to be upwards of 3000 years old. Buckland made soup from bones of the extinct British cave hyena, and jelly was extracted from those of the Ohio mammoth. Bones committed to the ground will be preserved, or perish, in accordance with natural laws, which cannot as yet be clearly defined without a greater amount of specific information than we at present possess as to the particular circumstances in regard to the opening of ancient tombs. It may, however, be fairly assumed, that the exclusion of water is a special requisite; and cromleacs, or cists, overlaid with great tabular slabs, or with large covering mounds of earth or stones, and the smaller and more unobtrusive "field grave," protected by flags and stiff,

tenacious clay, being impervious to moisture, doubtless, to some extent, fulfil that condition.

With reference to the several parcels of osseous fragments from Carrowmore examined by A. W. Foot, M.D., the following is a synopsis of the opinions formed by him:—"It may be remarked that bones are not necessarily human because they are found in an ordinary place of interment, or *vice versâ*. The real difficulty in the present case arises from the fact of the fragmentary condition of those submitted for report. The greatly and universally comminuted condition of the bones from Carrowmore has destroyed, beyond recognition, the means for identification of a plurality of individuals. Although one skeleton might be so broken up as to produce a collection of fragments as numerous as is the case in some of the interments, still the probability is that several of these represent the remains of more than one person. There are bones of different periods of burial among them, but the majority have the appearance of vast antiquity. The greater portion have been burned imperfectly, *i.e.* short of incineration, and their subsequent impregnation with calcium carbonate has altered them very much. When compared with bones fully calcined, which are porous, light, and very fragile, they are found to be compact, heavy (most unusually so), and hard as stone—in fact petrified.¹ There were one or two small fragments, exactly like bits of a chalk pencil, which had escaped the petrifying process. Evidence of exposure to fire was presented in the charred and blackened condition of many of the fragments, and the presence of pieces of charcoal."

The word cremation is apt to insensibly convey to the mind an idea of swift and complete destruction of a body by fire. In the modern Siemen's method—hot flame produced by a mixture of gaseous hydro-carbons and air—a body weighing 227 lbs. can be reduced to

¹ "In clearing out this chamber," remarks Mr. Eugene A. Conwell, in describing his examination of one of the carns of the Loughcrew group, "several fragments of charred bones were found mixed with

the earth at the bottom. Two of these I present as specimens, as they appear, as all the others found here, to have assumed an unusual degree of hardness."—*Proceedings, R.I.A.*, vol. ix., p. 366.

5 lbs. of ashes in fifty-five minutes, but the method of placing the body on a pile of wood is necessarily often imperfect in its results. These bones must have been broken into the small pieces they are in at present, long before they became petrified, and while still retaining their brittleness; they are now as hard and firm as they ever were. The curious crack-like marks, or nicks on many of the bones seem to be the result—a mechanical one—of unequal contraction of the bone in cooling; they cannot be marks of scraping, for they are, almost without exception, transverse, whilst scrapes, if intended to strip the bone, would be longitudinal. They also extend through the entire thickness of the bones in many instances, and show on the interior of the median canal; and they are also found on pieces of the flat bones of the skull.¹ The human teeth in the Carrowmore interments, in but very few instances exhibited traces of decay, the enamel being bright and glistening; their crowns, however, were worn down to flat, smooth surfaces, probably from the habitual use of coarsely-ground meal and hard food. “It has been constantly remarked by those who are familiar with the examination of ancient skulls how seldom the teeth in them are unsound; and the belief has even been entertained that dental disease was unknown to our hardy ancestors, and that it is a modern privilege acquired by a high state of civilization.”

With reference to caries in teeth that were discovered near Donnybrook, county Dublin, in a large sepulchral mound, supposed to be referable to the tenth century, W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., writes:—“The teeth, as a rule, are found to be unusually strong and healthy, but toothache was not altogether unknown. Sufficient

¹ “Although burning (the dead) was known to the Greeks at the time of the Trojan war, Pliny and Cicero expressly affirm, and the same may be inferred from Plutarch, that it was only introduced in Rome at a later period, probably not till the time of Sylla; but it went early out of fashion, and was superseded by inhumation burial in the fourth century. The use of the funeral pyre pre-

vailed in Britain many ages previous to the Roman invasion; the Gauls practised cremation in Cæsar’s time. According to Olaus Wormius, inhumation and burning, as each obtained, marked a distinct period in the history of Scandinavia. We have sufficient evidence, however, in Ireland, from the examination of our tumuli, &c., that after the latter mode of interment had been introduced here, both kinds of

examples of diseased fangs¹ and even a perforation of the jawbone, from abscess at the root of a tooth, could be recognised."

On the opening of a sepulchral mound in King's County, the discoverer was greatly struck by the regularity with which the teeth were worn down, as if by the grinding action of some very hard kind of food, for the form of degradation was observable also in the teeth of a child not exceeding seven years of age.²

Bell, when writing *On the Teeth*, remarks, "That the gradual abrasion of the teeth may be materially influenced by the nature of the food, is proved by the fact that the teeth of sailors who, during the greater part of their lives are accustomed to live upon hard biscuits, are often found to be so much worn down by the constant friction produced by this diet, that a very small part only of the crown of the teeth remains above the edge of the gum; yet no exposure of the cavities takes place, as they gradually become filled up by new bone, and still afford a solid, continuous surface for mastication."

Colonel Meadows Taylor observes that the human remains exhumed by him from the Rude Stone Monuments in the Deccan were all remarkable for "the great thickness of the cranium, and large size of the teeth, of which in many instances the bright enamel was still perfect."³

Of the Carrowmore Series, there remains another tomb to be noticed which, although small, yet is of importance as forming a connecting-link between the period of the erection of this remarkable group of monuments and those of the same class in other parts of Ireland, but

burial were practised coevally. The carn, the laght, the dumha, or mound, continued still to mark the external form of the monument, no matter what the mode of disposal of the body might have been. Some of our historians allege that cremation had been abolished in Ireland by the monarch Eochaidh some centuries before the Christian era—but this, it is suspected, requires confirmation. The opinion which has also been advanced, that the practice, when adopted, was confined to the opulent and the distinguished, may have been better

founded." — *Transactions*, Kilkenny Archaeological Society, vol. II., page 232, 1852-3.—John Windele.

¹ In the *Newry Magazine*, vol. ii., page 234, it is stated, "That in drawing a tooth from an under jaw belonging to human remains found in a carn at Knocknamir, county Monaghan, it was found red at the extremity of the fang."

² *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. i., page 278.

³ *Transactions*, R. I. A., vol. xxiv., p. 345.—"Antiquities."

more especially with the great pagan sepulchres on the banks of the Boyne, at New Grange, Dowth, Loughcrew, and elsewhere. On the lands of Cloverhill, and situated about 200 yards due E. of Laghtareal Hill, there are carvings of peculiar character on the interior surface of the slabs forming a cist; and this, when first stripped by the plough, about the year 1830, was entirely flagged on the bottom, or floor—in that respect differing from another smaller cist immediately adjoining, which presented only an earthen surface. In the larger chamber were calcined bones and a cinerary urn; but it is not known what became of the latter. If the brooch-pin, previously figured and described, were found in this cist, there would not be anything very surprising in the fact, as the sculptures on the sides of the chamber show the first rude germs of the work so often styled *Opus Hibernicum*. A bronze implement was discovered in the bog in the immediate vicinity of the grave. The exact character of the previous external appearance of the monument could not be definitely determined, but from what could be learnt it had not (as supposed by the first describer) been originally surrounded with a stone circle. The earth on the floor of the chamber was carefully sifted by the writer, but not even a fragment of bone was discovered. The ground-plan of this monument is of somewhat oval form; the stones touch each other, and average about 4 feet in height. These had been originally covered by an immense flag. The first intimation of the existence of the chamber was owing to a plough coming in contact with the slab, which was covered with a mound of earth. In the accompanying plan (fig. 77), drawn by W. F. Wakeman, the stones are all numbered for easier reference to the sculptures. It is greatly to be desired that the sculptured portion should be removed to a museum, as the lengthened exposure to climatic influence has already played sad havoc with the designs. The same process of decay in the outer laminæ of scribed slabs was observed by Mr. Eugene A. Conwell on the Loughcrew examples. He states that, “On the stones which have been long exposed to the destructive effects of the atmosphere, the punched or other work is often

much obliterated, but on those lately exposed the work of the tool is almost as fresh and as distinct as at the period of its execution." The Cloverhill chamber, 5 feet 9 inches long by 3 feet 6 inches broad, now consists of nine stones, for it is not thought that one situated to the S. of the entrance had originally formed part of the structure (see fig. 77, p. 70). The longest axis of the cist is E.N.E., and W.S.W. (magnetic).

No. 1 stone has two sets of scorings—the one upon its edge, the other upon its interior surface. The markings on its edge (see fig. 78, p. 70) consist of small cup-like dots, each enclosed in a circle, also two horizontal lines, thus resembling the scorings on a remarkable pillar-stone at Muff, county Derry.

The carving upon the interior surface (of No. 1) is very singular; for an exact idea of its appearance the reader is referred to fig. 79, p. 71): No. 2 stone also bears traces of carvings of a style which antiquaries refer to the bronze age (see fig. 80, p. 72); Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, stones are devoid of ornamentation; No. 7 stone is one of the most curiously carved (see fig. 81, p. 73).

These archaic markings, whether on cliffs, on simple earth-fast rocks, or on rude stone sepulchral monuments, may probably have been the outcome of some primitive symbolical or mystical ideas of the savage mind, and thus was perpetuated on the most durable materials to hand, the meaning sought to be conveyed, until the custom became characteristic of an early class of interment. Its meaning or original symbolism, now buried in oblivion, may, perhaps, be ultimately unravelled by means of careful research, comparison, and analysis of these primitive scribings.

This may be said to be the last of the monuments of the Carrowmore Series that bears a strictly sepulchral character; but in the immediate neighbourhood of the Barnasrahy group there are two fort-like mounds which from their small size are probably of a mortuary character; their real nature, however, could not be determined without an excavation.

There are two other objects which deserve notice,

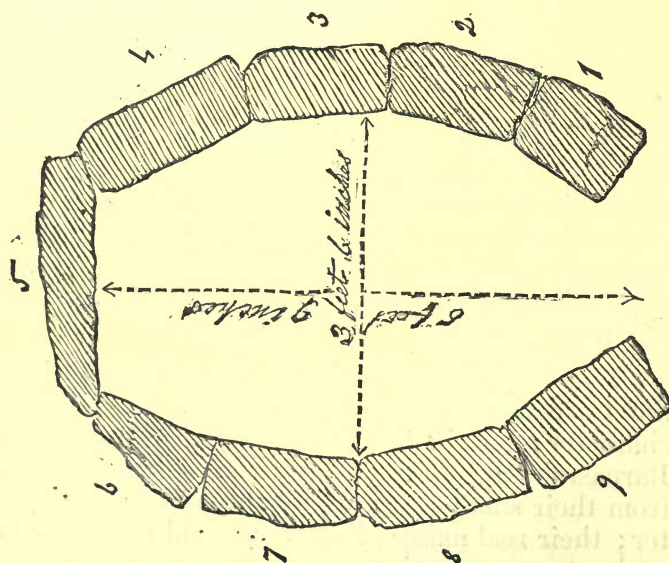


Fig. 77.—Plan of Sepulchral Chamber, Cloverhill.

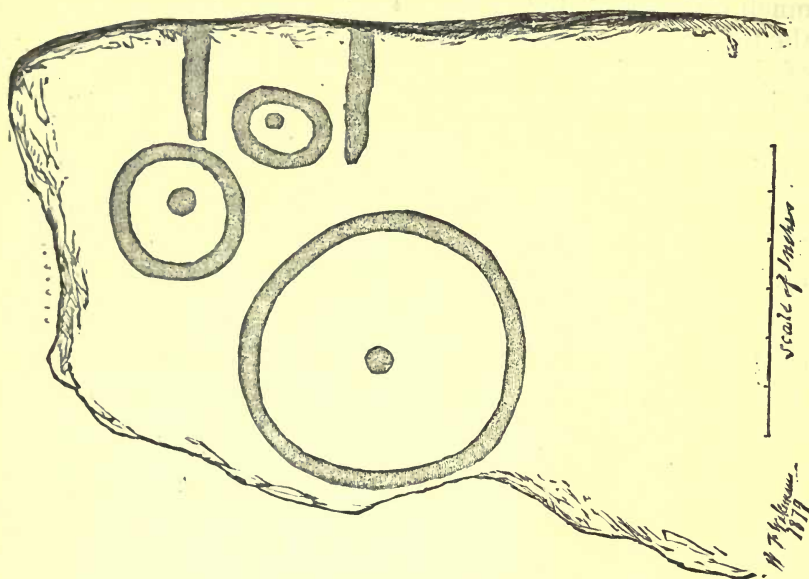
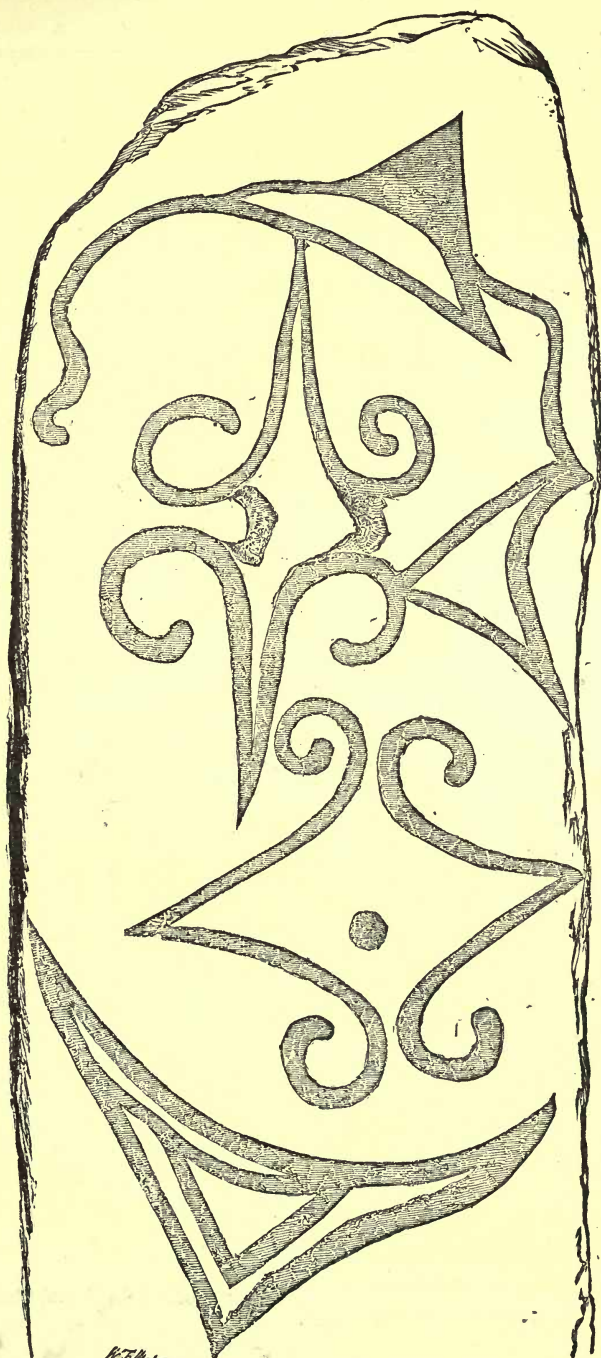


Fig. 78.—Carving on edge of No. 1 Stone of Sepulchral Chamber, Cloverhill.



W.T. Williams
1879

Scale of Inches

Fig. 79.—Carving on Interior Surface of No. 1 Stone of Sepulchral Chamber, Cloverhill.



scale of inches

Fig. 80.—Carving on Interior Surface of No. 2 Stone of Sepulchral Chamber, Cloverhill.

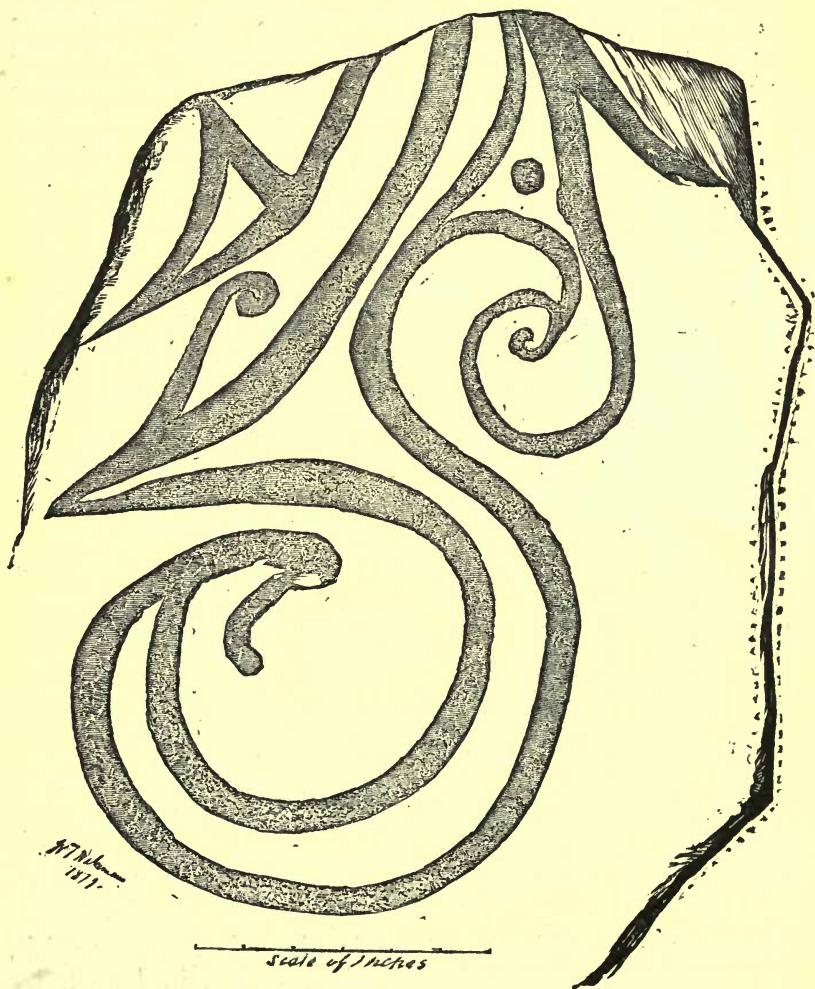


Fig. 81.—Carving on Interior Surface of No. 7 Stone of Sepulchral Chamber, Cloverhill.

the first being (see Map, fig. 1) No. 64, a remarkable stone, which may, perhaps, be of coeval antiquity with the sepulchral remains. It marks the point of junction of the three parishes of the district formerly, and still by the country people, designated *Cuil-irra*. This boundary mark is a thin limestone flag, set on edge: it is 9 feet in height and 10 feet in breadth above ground. The little stream which issues from Tobernavenan—or *Tobar-na-bh Fian*, the “Well of the Warriors”—laves its base, which must be deeply buried in the earth. Towards

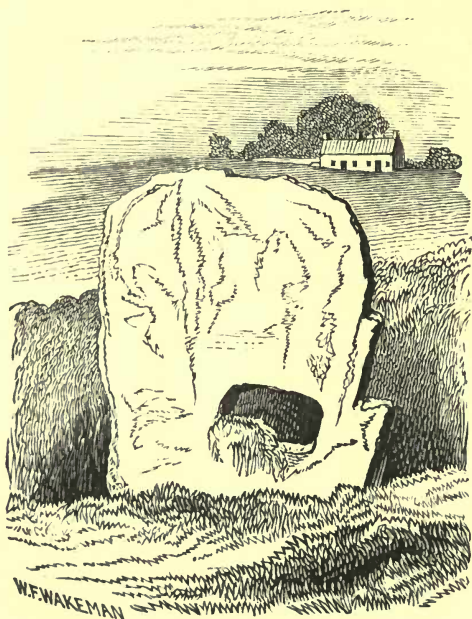


Fig. 82.—“Holed” Stone, called *Cloch-bhreac*, or *Cloch-lia*, at Tobernavenan, near Sligo.

the east side, this flag-stone is pierced by a squarish, or rather an oblong perforation, 3 feet in length by 2 feet in breadth. From its mottled appearance, this slab is popularly called *Cloch-bhreac*, or the “Speckled Stone”; also *Cloch-lia*, or the “Gray Stone.”

At Minchin Hampton, in Gloucestershire, there is an ancient stone menhir, or tolmen, called the Long Stone. At its lower end is a perforation through which children used to be passed for cure, or prevention, of measles,

whooping-cough, and other infantile ailments. Similar stones in Cornwall are said to be employed in the same way, as also in India. Writing on the subject, Dr. Petrie observes:—"They have, probably, an eastern origin, for Mr. Walford informs us in the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. vi., p. 562, that perforated stones are not uncommon in India; and devout people pass through them when the opening will admit, in order to be regenerated. If the hole be too small, they put the hand or foot through, and with a sufficient degree of faith it answers nearly the same purpose." The following description of a custom which prevailed at Ardmore, county Waterford, greatly resembles an Eastern rite; the stone, however, in this instance can scarcely be considered a "holed stone," as there was no aperture in it, the passage being underneath, *i.e.* between it and the rock upon which it rests:—The Cloch-Nave-Deglane (*Cloch naoimh Deaglain*) lies amongst the rocks on the strand at Ardmore, and "is the centre of great attraction on St. Declan's patron day; the pilgrims, after their 'rounds' at it, as part of the ritual, are obliged to squeeze themselves under it three times. This stone is noted for several cures, especially for pains in the back; but it is believed that no one with anything on them either borrowed or stolen can ever get themselves safe through from under it. I have several times seen this operation performed both by males and females, though with much difficulty, as the stone lies on low sharp rocks, pretty close to the ground."¹

In memorials of the "holed stone" class, the earliest perforations appear to have been the largest, and they gradually dwindled down from upwards of a foot in diameter to such as would little more than admit a finger. In connexion with ecclesiastical buildings, instances occur in localities widely apart, as for example, in the cemetery of Kilmalkedar, county Kerry; at Kil-fountain, county Cork; and at Mainister, Aran Island, of which latter the accompanying illustration (fig. 83) was made by W. F. Wakeman, at the time of the Ordnance

¹ *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. i., New Series, p. 43, 1856-7.—E. Fitzgerald.

Survey. The ornamentation under the perforation seems to partake of the characteristics of a *crux-ansata*. This specimen stands about 5 feet above the soil. O'Donovan states that there were superstitious rites held in connexion with it, but does not specify their nature.

The Island of Inismurray, county Sligo, presents two valuable examples of "holed stones" (figs. 84 and 85); the one measures 4 feet, the other 5 feet, in height. In the present day the postulants kneel, passing their thumbs into the front and their fingers into the side orifices, thereby obtaining a firm grasp of the angles

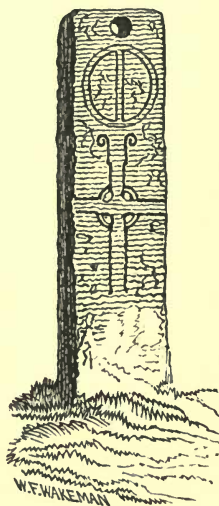


Fig. 83.—"Holed" and Sculptured Stone at Mainister, Aran Island.

of the stone. Cross-inscribed "holed stones" may probably have been so sculptured by the earliest missionaries amongst the Irish, with the object of thus diverting the prayers of the pagan into Christian channels. It seems most difficult to imagine that the perforations in rude pillar-stones could possibly have been derived from any point of belief or ceremonial of the Christian Church.

There is reason to believe that "holed stones," being unquestionably of pagan origin, were anciently connected with religious rites of some kind; it has also been sug-

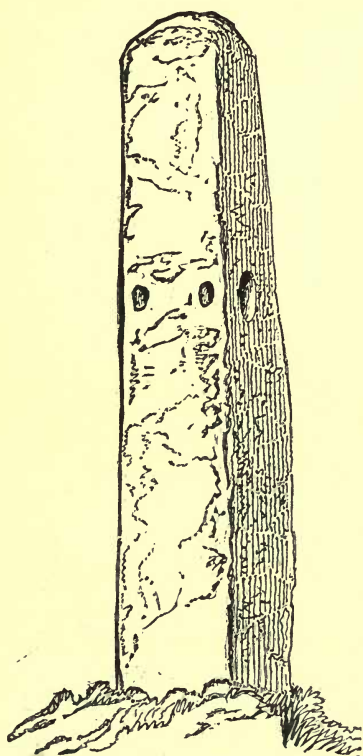


Fig. 84.—“Holed” Stone at *Teampull-na-bhfear*, Island of Inismurray, county Sligo.

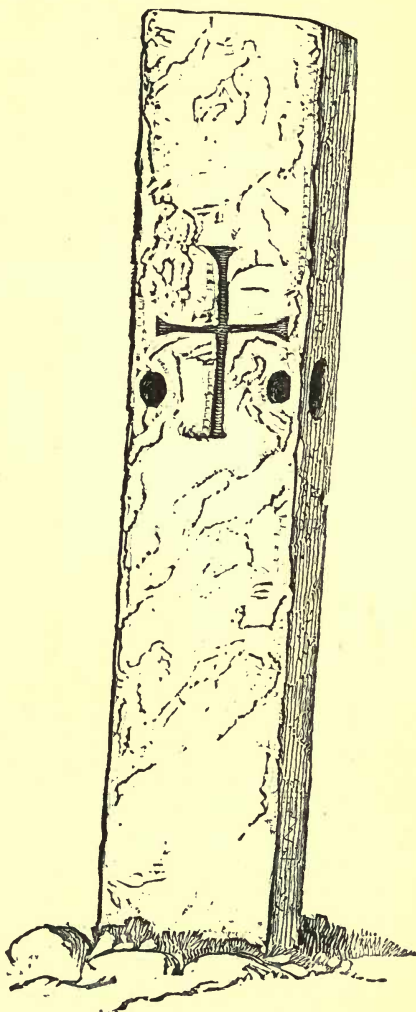


Fig. 85.—“Holed” Stone near *Teampull-na-mban*, or the “Church of the Women,” Island of Inismurray, county Sligo.

gested that they may have been used for interchange of oaths, promises, &c., or in commemoration of some event such as a battle or a treaty; also that they were raised as boundary marks. This last idea would be specially applicable in the case of the Carrowmore example, for it defines the spot where three parishes meet, the parishes themselves being probably but ancient pagan denominations of lands, afterwards in Christian times re-named in honour of St. John, and the Bishops Bronus and Mac Owen; *i.e.* St. John's, Killaspugbrone, and Kilmacowen parishes. In the Brehon Law Tracts, vol. iv.,

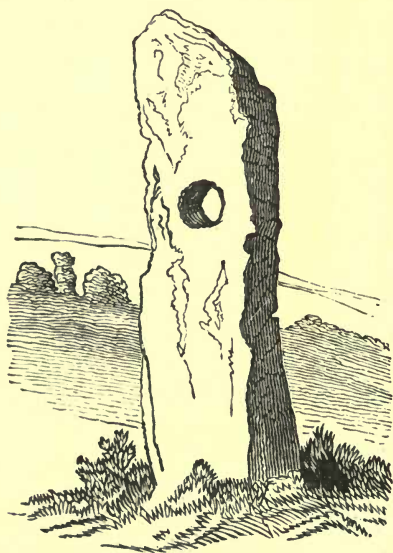


Fig. 86.—The *Hole Stone* near the Village of Doagh, county Antrim.

p. 143, a monument of this class is called “a stone mark,” *i.e.* a district which is marked by a stone of worship, or an immovable stone.

Like the Carrowmore example, many pillar-stones are thin flat flags of irregular form; others seem to be rudely quadrangular; some again are simply boulders placed on end. On a rocky eminence, about a mile from the village of Doagh, county Antrim, stands a large whinstone slab called the *Hole Stone* (fig. 86). It is upwards of 5 feet in height above the ground, and near the base

6 feet 8 inches in circumference, and 10 inches in thickness. At about 3 feet from the ground there is a round hole perforated through it, sufficient to admit an ordinary sized hand: this has evidently been made by art, but there is neither record nor tradition respecting the purpose for which it was formed. It is said that not long ago a large stone with a hole through it stood on a hill near Cushendall, in the same county. The accompanying illustration (fig. 87) represents a stone of this class, remaining in the churchyard of Castledermot, and which it is alleged is inscribed with ogham characters. There is a remarkable perforated stone of this description—also inscribed, it is said, with ogham scores—

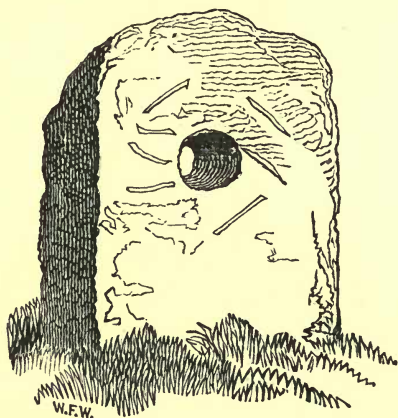


Fig. 87.—“Holed” and Scribed Stone in the Churchyard of Castle Dermot.

near the church of Kilmalkedar, one mile from Smerwick Harbour, in the county Kerry. At the foot of the round tower near Inniskeen, a small village in the barony of Farney, county Monaghan, was found a very large stone of porphyry, with a hole in the centre large enough to thrust the arm through, and it was once used for superstitious purposes. In more modern times a pole was placed in the hole, up which the young country folk used to climb at Easter for some trifling prize.¹ In Ross-shire, Scotland, there is a stone resembling the Doagh

¹ *Proceedings, Kilkenny Archæological Society*, vol. III., p. 377, 1854-5.

monument; and near Kirkwall, Orkney, at a place called Stennis, is a large pillar-stone (fig. 88), 8 feet high, 3 feet broad, and 9 inches thick, with a hole through it. The site on which it stands was deemed a place consecrated to the meeting of lovers, and when they joined hands through the stone, the pledge of love and truth then given was held sacred. In his tale of "The Pirate" the stone circle of Stennis is specially mentioned by Sir Walter Scott, who was an antiquary as well as novelist. "It is quite certain that the oath to Wodin or Odin was sworn

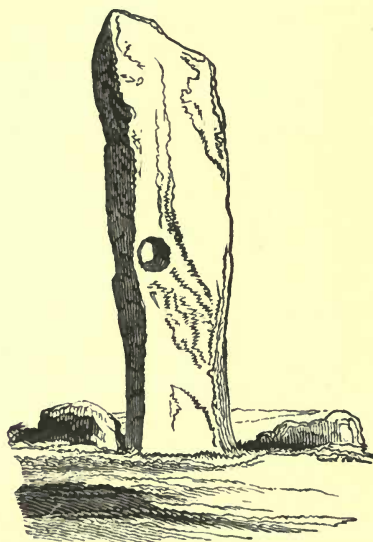


Fig. 88.—"Holed" Pillar-stone at Stennis, near Kirkwall, Orkney.

by persons joining their hands through the hole in this ring-stone, and that an oath so taken, although by Christians, was deemed solemn and binding."¹ This ceremony was held very sacred, so that anyone breaking it was ostracised from society; and so late as the year 1781 a traveller in the Orkney Islands relates that a "young man was called before the session, and the elders were particularly severe. Being asked by the minister the cause of so much severity, they answered: 'You do not

¹ Ferguson's *Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 255.

know what a bad man this is; he has broken the promise to Odin,' and further explained that the contracting parties had joined hands through the hole in the stone."

There is a "holed" stone at Lochgilphead in Argyleshire, represented by fig. 89, copied from the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*; no description of it, however, could be found in the text; it is not merely "holed," but also "cup-marked," and its position is close to a stone circle. A slab that appears to have been intended for a "holed" stone was found by Mr.

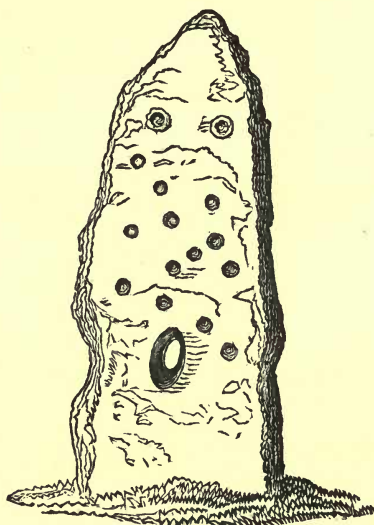


Fig. 89.—"Holed" and Cup-marked Stone at Lochgilphead, Argyleshire.

Eugene A. Conwell in his examination of the ancient sepulchral cairns on the Loughcrew Hills, county Meath, and in connexion with a stone circle. It is thus described by him:—"No. 8 contains a circular hole, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, cut vertically with much precision and smoothness, to a depth of 3 inches. For what use this may have been intended it would be difficult to conjecture, if we do not suppose that the stone itself had been unfinished, or not completely pierced through."¹

At Plas Newydd, in Wales, there is a chamber or

¹ *Proceedings, R.I.A.*, vol. ix., p. 376.

cist where the slab which closed the entrance is pierced with two holes which had been originally circular, and about 10 inches in diameter: a good illustration of it is given in Ferguson's *Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 167. Holed stones may also be noticed in France, of which that at Trie, Oise, and that at Grandmont, in Bois Languedoc, are characteristic examples; there is also another in the interior of a sepulchral chamber at Kerlescant, Carnac. This chamber is divided into two equal compartments by two stones cut away in the centre, so as to leave an aperture 1 foot 6 inches wide, by 3 feet high. "A similar but smaller hole exists on the side, and is identical with those found in the long barrows at Rodmarton and Avening, in Gloucestershire."¹ The "holed" dol-

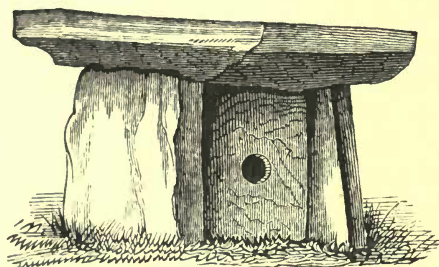


Fig. 90.—"Holed" Dolmen, or Cromleac, at Rujunkolloor, in the Deccan.

mens found on the shores of the Crimea, or in the Caucasus, seem to be rudely dressed. Such "holed" stones are very frequent in eastern dolmens: in the district of Bellary alone, out of a classification of 2129 rude stone monuments, 527 were dolmens pierced on one side with a circular aperture. Colonel Meadows Taylor, in his description of the cromleacs, kistvaens, and carns at Rujunkolloor in the Deccan, states that one holed dolmen had a top slab 12 feet by 10 feet 6 inches, and 9 inches to 1 foot thick, the side slabs being 12 feet 2 inches long by 8 inches broad (fig. 90): in all these the aperture is in the southern side. The limestone of which the various tombs in this district are formed

¹ Ferguson's *Rude Stone Monuments*.

lies naturally in laminae, which are from a few inches to two feet in thickness; it is easily quarried, and can be broken with a hard stone into flags of any size, and this accounts for the uniform and seemingly hewn appearance of the cluster of tombs.¹

With regard to the sepulchral remains in Sligo, it was the opinion of the late R. C. Walker that, in his day, the then existing vestiges furnished evidence sufficiently strong to warrant the conclusion that the chain of Carrowmore monuments had anciently extended so far in a N.W. direction as to connect them with the great cairn on the summit of Knocknarea, about one mile and a-half distant. This cairn, even from a considerable distance, forms a very striking feature of the landscape, standing distinctly against the sky line; it commands a splendid panoramic view of sea and land, the mountains of Donegal, as well as the entire Sligo range, being distinctly visible from its summit. Mr. Eugene A. Conwell states that the mountains overhanging the bays of Carlingford and Sligo are visible from *Sliabh-na-Caillighe*, giving a telescopic view of Ireland from sea to sea, at about its narrowest part, and he adds: "I have little doubt that the cairns on the Loughcrew Hills are but a portion of a chain of such remains, terminated on the east by the great mounds of Knowth, New Grange, and Dowth; and that a fuller and more careful examination of the country will prove that chain to have extended westward to the Atlantic."² The cairn on Knocknarea was described, in 1779, as an enormous heap of small stones, in figure oval, its circumference 650 feet at the base; on the one side a slope of 79, and on the other of 67 feet; the area on the top 100 feet in its longest diameter, and 85 feet in its shortest. When Petrie visited it in 1837 it was only 590 feet in circumference, and the longest diameter on the top 80 feet; it had in the interval been used as a quarry. It is at present about 590 feet in circumference, its longest diameter on the top 80 feet, its shortest 75 feet, and it is 34.25 in height.

¹ In St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, the oaken door is still preserved in which a hole was cut to permit the Earls of

Kildare and of Ormonde to shake hands together, in evidence of reconciliation.

² *Proceedings, R.I.A.*, vol. ix., p. 378.

This huge pile is called *Misgaun Meadhbh*—pronounced by the country people *Misgaun Meav*—and, according to tradition, it is reputed to be the tomb of the great Queen Meav; there is, however, proof to the contrary, in the direct testimony of a commentary written by Moelmuiri, that “Meav was buried at Rathcroghan, which was the proper burying-place of her race, her body having been removed by her people from Fort Meav; for they deemed it more honourable to have her interred at Croghan.” As the *Book of the Cemeteries* confirms this account, there seems no reason for doubting the fact.

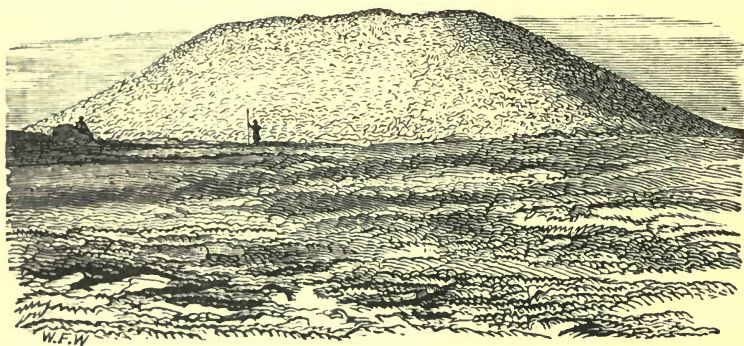


Fig. 91.—General View of *Misgaun Meav*, on the Summit of Knocknarea, looking West. From a Photograph by R. B. M'Neilly.

Meadhbh has found her way into English fairyland under the title of Queen Mab;¹ but the date when she first appeared there has not been cleared up. Ben Jonson and Herrick introduce her into their poetry, whilst Shakespere gives her, even in her disembodied shape, too diminutive a form, when he espouses her to Oberon as his fairy queen. “This great personage, the ancestress of the O’Farrells, Mac Rannells, and O’Conors of Kerry, was of the Milesian, or Scotie race, and flourished about A.D. 62.² Her acts are blazoned in the *Tain-bo-Chuailnge* in the wildest style of poetical exaggeration.

¹ Yonge remarks that “the name Martha, as used in Ireland, is only an equivalent for the native Erse, *Meadhbh*, Meav or Mab, once a great Irish princess, and who

has since become the queen of the fairies: Martha for Queen Mab!”

² *Ogygia*, Part III., chap. 46.

ration, and she is vividly remembered in the traditions of the mountainous parts of Ireland as *Meadhbh Cruachna* (Meav of Croghan), or Queen Mab—and many places are called after her; but though sometimes introduced into modern elegies, she does not appear to have ever been as affectionately attached to the old Milesian families as *Aoibhinn*, and the older *banshees* of the Tuatha-de-Danann race.¹ The reason of this is not very clear; but from the stories told of her by the Irish *shanachies*, she appears to have been regarded rather as a *quean* than a queen.”²

In Ireland cairns are very numerous; there are few districts in the kingdom in which one or more of them may not still be seen, or where they are not known to have formerly existed, and the word cairn (as noticed by P. W. Joyce) forms “the whole, or the beginning, of the names of about three hundred townlands, in every one of which a remarkable cairn must have existed, besides many others, of whose names it forms the middle, or end.” Wilson, in his *Prehistoric Annals*, makes use of almost the same language with regard to Scotland, stating that cairns are to be found in nearly every parish, and that the prefix in the names of places in Aberdeenshire is very general. Many of these cairns are of great size, and, when opened, have disclosed stone chambers, resembling those discovered from time to time in similar monuments in Ireland. They are not peculiar to the British Isles, but are also met with in northern Europe.

Around the base of the cairn on Knocknarea lie

¹ The race of the Tuatha-de-Danann, when in their turn conquered by the Milesians, are fabled to have retired to underground dwellings, and, by magic arts, to have existed in the interior of raths and green knolls, gradually dwindling in size by living underground. They were then called “good people,” or fairies, and were dreaded, but not revered: indeed, the amount of mischief ascribed to them was wonderful, considering the very small stature assigned to these fairies. In British folk-lore the same metamorphosis seems to have also occurred. The

Shakesperian Queen Mab (the Connacian Queen *Meadhbh*) is “in shape no bigger than an agate-stone.” Ben Jonson describes her as “the mistress fairy”; whilst Herrick gives her an unamiable character as well, for if the careless housewife displease her, “Mab will pinch her by the toe.”

² *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. i., 2nd Series, p. 128: “Elegy on the death of the Rev. Edmond Kavanagh,” by the Rev. James O’Lalor, edited by John O’Donovan, LL.D.

numerous megalithic, as well as microlithic monuments, which form a rude alignment pointing nearly due N. and S. No. 1 (see fig. 93) is a ruined circle; diameter, about 20 feet. No. 2 is a microlithic circle, consisting of small limestone chips, or shivers; diameter, 19 feet. No. 3, same formation as No. 2; diameter, 40 feet. No. 4 is a ruined circle, of which eight stones only, and four of the cist, now remain—fig. 92 gives a good idea of its general appearance. No. 5, to the N. of the great carn, is a circle composed of small limestone shivers, with larger stones appearing here and there. No. 6 is the remains of a small stone circle, touching the larger monument (No. 7); diameter, about

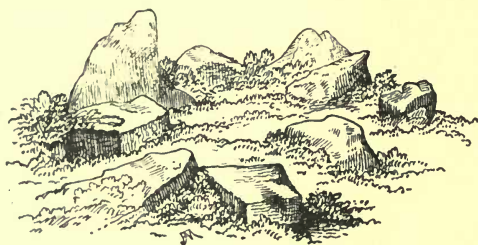
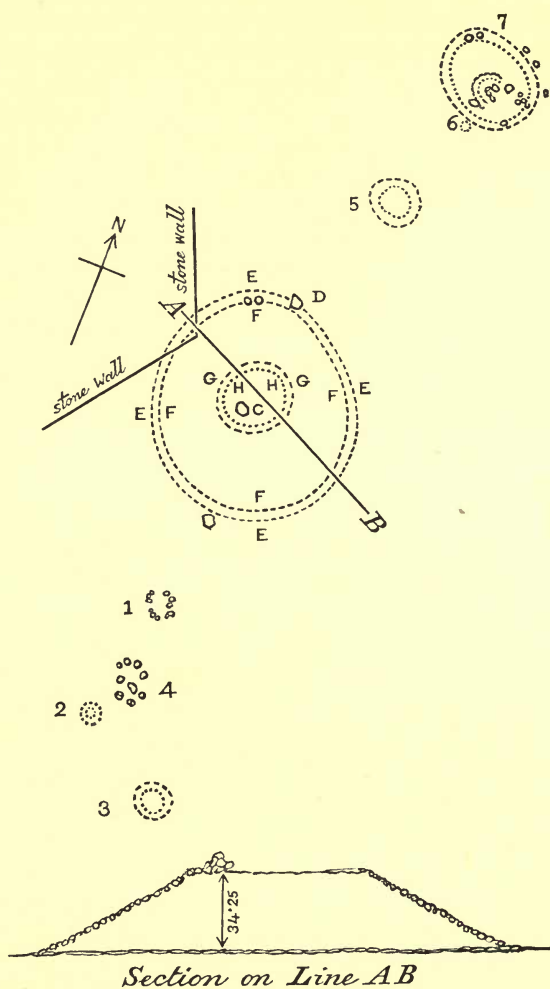


Fig. 92.—Ruined Circle (No 1) at the foot of the Great Carn on the Summit of Knocknarea, looking North.

6 feet; it is hollow in the centre, and resembles the one which adjoins No. 46, of the Carrowmore Series, and also one in Achill, hereinafter to be described: an excavation was made, but without results.¹ No. 7 is the largest of the structures around the great carn; its diameter is 100 feet. The outer circle, or mound, consists of limestone shivers; various large stones appear here and there, but the cist in the centre has been completely demolished, the large covering-slab having been thrown to some distance from its original position, and other stones scattered about the enclosure. A few calcined and uncalcined animal bones were found under

¹ In the neighbourhood of Minard, in the county of Kerry, there are, or were, a few years ago, two or three perfect stone circles; and between the villages of Bally-

ferriter and Teeravane, to the west of Dingle, are also two small stone-circles—the one measuring 9 feet 3 inches, and the other 5 feet in diameter.



- A-B.—Section of Carn.
 C.—Small Carn erected by the Ordnance Survey Staff.
 D.—Site of probable Cist.
 E, E, E, E.—Original Circumference of Carn, about 660 feet.
 F, F, F, F.—Present Circumference of Carn, about 590 feet.
 G, G.—Diameter, 80 feet.
 H, H.—Diameter, about 60 feet.

Fig. 93.—Plan showing General Distribution of the various Monuments on the Summit of Knocknarea.

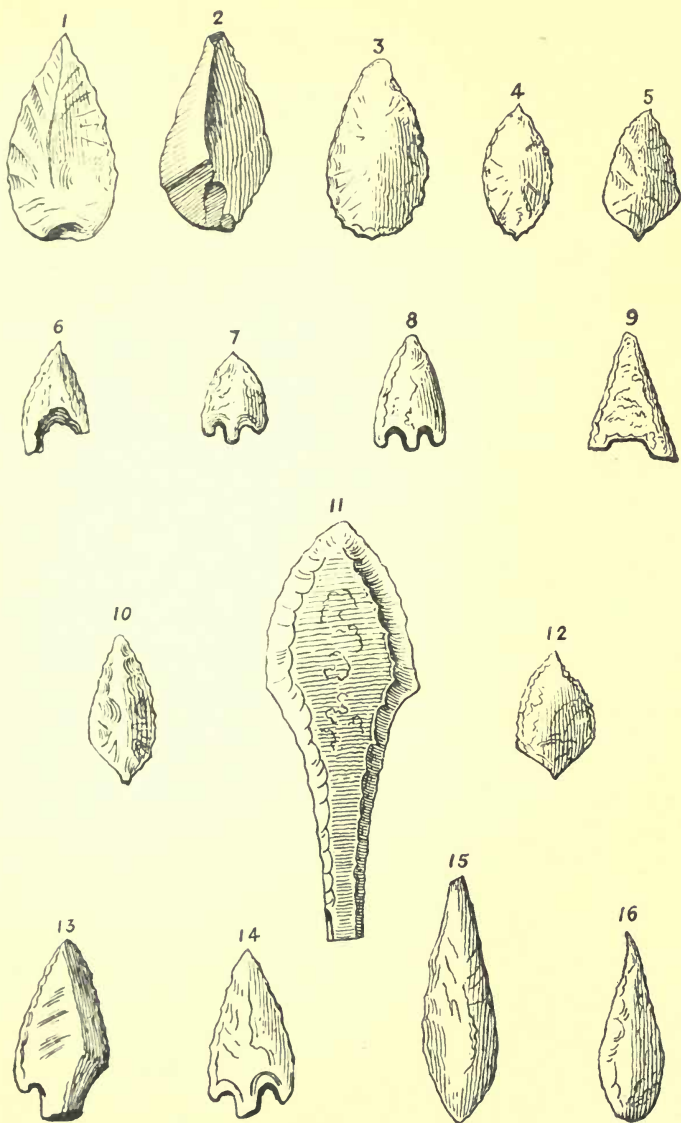
one of these slabs. "From their situation it seems hardly possible to doubt that these smaller tombs are contemporaneous with, or subsequent to, the great cairn; and if this really were the tomb of Queen Meave, it would, if opened, throw some light on this subject. The great cairn has not, however, been dug into yet, and till that is done the ownership of the tomb cannot be definitely fixed."¹

All the megalithic and microlithic monuments which lie at the foot of the great cairn on Knocknarea had (as previously stated) been examined by R. C. Walker and Dr. Petrie, and "human remains," as also "several rude ornaments and implements of stone," were found in them. Unfortunately no description was given of either of these two classes of "finds."² However, the collection of flints—from the Carrowmore district—almost compensates for this loss to archæology, and that collection interests specially, by the fact that it presents two very distinct colours of material, the one being of Antrim chalk-flint, varying in shade from white to cream-colour, bluish-white, and yellow; whilst the other is an impure silex of a dark greyish-black colour, pronounced by W. J. Knowles, and by W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., to be a variety of Antrim flint: the latter designates it "black flint," such as was formerly employed in the formation of gun-flints. Although flint is not generally met with in Sligo, yet it may be sometimes picked up in nodules: one such was found on the sand-hills of Mullaghmore, county Sligo (perhaps on the site of an ancient kitchen midden), and, when fractured, it displayed the characteristics and same colour as the majority of the specimens of flints from Sligo, now at Alnwick Castle, *i.e.* greyish-black. The nodule above noticed was probably a waif from

¹ Ferguson's *Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 185.

² Ferguson, in his *Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 184, remarks:—"At the time Petrie wrote (1837) these (*i.e.* implements of bone, or stone) were not valued or classified, as they have since been . . . indeed I am afraid that Petrie, and those

who worked with him, were too little aware of the importance of these material points of evidence to be careful either to collect or to describe the contents of these graves; and as all, or nearly all, have been opened, that source of information may be cut off for ever."



W. F. Wakeman

Scale. 1/2.

Fig. 94.—Flint Implements found in the county Sligo, now in the collection of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle.

some disintegrated chalk-bed, and exhibited all the appearance of having been long rolled in the sea.

These implements present nearly every variety of form fabricated by the primitive flint-working folk.

Plate IV., No. 9, of the triangular type, is hollowed at the base for reception of the shaft; one of the wings has been fractured; it is carefully chipped, and dark sepia in colour. No. 6, somewhat of the same type, hollowed for reception of the shaft, is carefully chipped, but has lost one of its wings; it is in colour yellow, with a brown tint.

Nos. 7, 8, 13, and 14 are of the stemmed variety, having a tang, or projection for sinking into the shaft, and wings on either side, which in No. 8 descend on a level with the extremity of the tang; one of the wings of No. 13 is broken off; No. 7 is in colour a warm grey; No. 8 is of a yellowish tinge, having a transparency resembling amber; No. 13 is a light-brown grey, with one whitish streak across; and No. 14 is a whitish-grey in colour.

With the exception of No. 11, the remainder of the implements belong to the leaf-shaped variety of flints, and are chipped over with great care. No. 1 is warm grey in colour, with two streaks of red; No. 2, a dark, greyish-brown; No. 3 resembles the preceding; No. 4 is a greyish-brown; No. 5, a greyish-yellow; No. 10, an indefinite greenish-grey; No. 12, dark, greyish-brown; No. 15, a dark-grey. All these are more simple in shape than those previously described, but they have been thus placed so as to illustrate the finer and more perfect manufacture of No. 11—a spear-head, found in Carrowmore, in the cist of the cairn of Listoghil (see *ante*, vol. vii., pp. 486 and 594). This javelin, or lance-head, formed of flint, in colour yellow, with a brownish tint, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; the faces are polished. Sir William Wilde, referring to Irish examples, states that arrows of flint are never polished, but javelins are; the arrow showing the perfection of chipping, the spear of polishing. Mr. Evans, in his *Ancient Stone Implements*, further remarks, that the class having both faces polished, though still only chipped at the

edges, like fig. 27, *Catalogue*, Museum, R. I. A. (which is of the same class as the object now under consideration), has not, to his knowledge, occurred out of Ireland. To his Grace the Duke of Northumberland the writer is indebted for photographs of the collection of Sligo implements; and to John Brown, artist, Abbot's Tower, Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, for descriptive particulars, and coloured drawings of the same.

It is most interesting to compare the Irish flint implements found at Carrowmore with some remarkable specimens from the Antipodes, and it is only by a comparison of the waifs of antiquity with kindred objects in other countries throughout the globe, that we can form conjectures as to the social state of Ireland during the pre-Christian period, for advanced civilization sweeps away from view those characteristic traits by which the various early races may have been distinguished. E. T. Hardman,¹ H.M.G.S.I., at special request of the writer, furnished the following highly interesting observations on the similarity of some native Australian stone weapons and implements to those of prehistoric times in Ireland.

While engaged on the geological survey of a part of Western Australia—the Kimberley district—I met with many parties of natives,

¹ E. T. Hardman lived only eight days after completion of this interesting account of Australian flint implements. In the letter which accompanied his MS., he states that he had felt too ill to forward it at an earlier date, according to promise.

By his death science has lost a valued member, whose already very successful career gave much promise for the future, and, it is to be feared, his projected work on Western Australia will not now see the light. Mr. Hardman was a native of Drogheda, and distinguished himself at an early age by gaining a Government Exhibition in the Royal College of Science, Dublin. Having taken his Diploma in the Faculties of Mining and Manufactures, and numerous prizes and distinctions in the College, he was appointed in 1870 to the Geological Survey of Ireland, in which capacity he resided in Sligo for some time; and was subsequently selected to report upon the geology and minerals of Western Australia. In the course of his

labours, which received the special thanks of the Government, he discovered the Kimberley gold-fields, which have recently attracted so much attention. Mr. Hardman was elected Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, was Fellow and Member of the Council of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, and, in 1879, was appointed Examiner in Geology and Physical Geography under the Board of Intermediate Education (Ireland). In addition to the numerous reports which he published officially, he was also the author of many valuable contributions to the British Association, the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland, and other scientific societies. He was called upon to assist in the arrangement of the Australian collection at the recent Colonial Exhibition in London, and at the time of his death had a prospect of an early return to Western Australia as the head of its Geological Department.

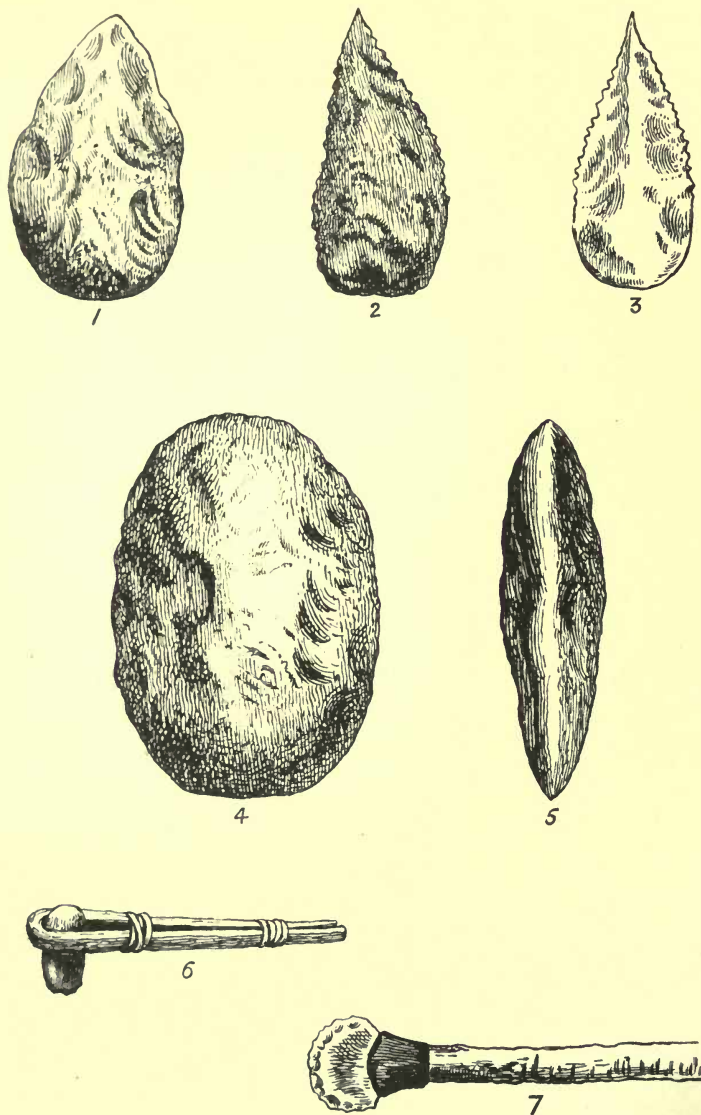


Fig. 95. Flint and Stone Implements from Western Australia. Full size, except No. 6, which is about one-ninth real size.

and had opportunities of examining their implements of warfare, &c., and of learning their uses, and the mode of manufacture. Those formed of stone, flint, agate, and trap rock, diorite, &c., strikingly resembled many that have been found in our ancient barrows, graves, and "kitchen middens;" and I therefore endeavoured to obtain as much information as possible on the subject.

The stone implements of Australia are chiefly confined to the northern part of the continent, and are seldom found south of lat. 22° S. They consist of spear-heads, celts, or hatchets, and small chisels, exactly resembling our well-known "thumb-stones," or scrapers. In this northern district there are extensive deposits of agate, and of various species of flint and jasper, often forming ranges miles in extent; and that the summits of many of these hills have been used as manufactories is evidenced by the quantity of flint flakes lying about, and which are in shape almost exactly similar to those of Antrim. In the river-beds, besides flint, &c., large pebbles of pure rock crystal abound; these also are utilized by the natives, who form from them very beautiful spear-heads, as well as knives which are employed in the process of circumcision and other similar rites.

With the progress of civilization a third material for the fabrication of spear-heads has been introduced—that is, bottle glass. The natives have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the profusion of brandy bottles in certain districts, and have succeeded in making from them some very beautiful spear-heads. One specimen I obtained was of leaf shape, about 2 inches long, and brought to a fine sharp point, very similar to that shown in Plate V., No. 3, and having the same finely-worked serrated edges. This serrated form much resembles that to be observed in many flint arrow-heads of the Irish prehistoric period. Spears thus headed are used chiefly as projectiles, being thrown from the hand, assisted by a throwing-stick—*Gna-ba-ling*—at the end of which there is a hook to be inserted into the butt of the spear; it acts, to some extent, as a primitive bow, in giving considerable initial velocity.

These spear-heads almost exactly reproduce the highest form of prehistoric javelin-barbs. A figure in Lubbock's *Prehistoric Man* closely resembles the shape of these Australian weapons, and the inferences drawn that the prehistoric weapon was used as an arrow, or javelin, is fully corroborated by the usages of the Australians, as above mentioned.

If we judged from the specimens figured in Plate V., Nos. 1 and 3, we might be inclined to regard them as of different periods; *quasi* Palæolithic and Neolithic. But, in point of fact, there may be but an interval of a few days, or weeks at most, between their ages. The process of manufacture is very simple; having procured, either from the hills or the agate pebbles of the river-beds, suitable material, the native sets to work to reduce it to the rough shape shown in No. 1. This is done by knocking off flakes, with a rounded pebble of the rough sandstone so common throughout Australia. He reserves these roughed-out sketches for finish at his leisure. A native's "kit," which consists of a piece of "paper bark," from the *Melaleuca leucodendron*, or cajuput-tree, always contains a few of these roughly-chipped spear-heads (No. 1), to be afterwards worked up into the delicately-serrated form of No. 3.

I induced a native to show me the process on a portion of a broken bottle. Knocking off a piece of suitable size, he then procured a rounded sandstone pebble, which he slightly rubbed on another stone to give it a "bite," or "tooth;" and the next requisite was a small piece of wood. Now seating himself, he placed the wood beneath his toes, with the glass resting edgewise on it, between his first and second toes. With light blows, adapted to the nature of the flake he wished to strike off, he then deftly chipped the glass into its first rude leaf-shaped form: this being accomplished, lighter blows were given, until a certain amount of finish was obtained. Then, by slight taps from a small and flat-edged stone, the fine points, and the finely-serrated edge, were gradually formed. The whole operation did not occupy more than half an hour, and the specimens are rude in appearance, having been made very hurriedly in order to explain the process. Still it is wonderful that a material so brittle and treacherous as glass could be worked into this form by such simple means. I have purposely selected this specimen as a connecting-link between Nos. 1 and 3, although I obtained other beautiful symmetrical glass heads—one very fine example being now in the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society.

Dr. Evans points out the facility with which flakes may be produced from flint by means of a rounded pebble used as a hammer, and not necessarily attached to a handle, but simply held in the hand. He also notices that "proper attention has not been paid to the hammer-stones, which, in all probability, occur with the chippings of flint." This latter conjecture is fully corroborated by the occurrence of these hammer-stones with flint chips in Australia, and their known use; and also from their having been discovered, in at least one instance, under similar circumstances in Ireland. Very lately Mr. M'Henry, M.R.I.A., who explored the prehistoric deposits of White Park Bay, Ballintoy, obtained with the flint implements several rounded hammer-stones, which I had no hesitation in identifying as exactly similar to those used by the Australians: indeed, there cannot be the slightest doubt that they were intended for the same purpose.

In some localities in the northern territory of South Australia and North Queensland the natives are content with flakes obtained by striking the flint on a larger stone, by which means they can sometimes obtain a sharply-tapering flake;¹ but they are mostly of very rude construction. However, I saw in the Melbourne Museum some specimens from the northern territory closely resembling No. 1, though there were none showing the high finish of those of Kimberley.

The spear-heads—whether of flint or glass—are attached to the shafts by means of a tenacious cement, manufactured from the "spinifex grass," *Triodia irritans*, which exudes a peculiar gummy substance. A "nigger's" kit always contains a lump of this cement; it is easily softened by heat, and, when cool, the spear-head remains firmly fixed.

The shafts are from 10 to 15 feet in length. One half is composed of heavy acacia wood, rudely straightened, the butt being formed of bamboo, which serves to steady the flight of the weapon, on the same principle that a reed with a nail inserted in the head forms (as all boys

¹ Evans, *op. cit.*, p. 24, and *Anthropological Rev.*, vol. iv., p. 104.

know) an efficient substitute for a feathered arrow. These spears can be flung with accuracy to a distance of 50 or 60 yards.

Stone Hatchets.—These resemble almost exactly the ancient British and Irish Celt (see Plate V., Nos. 4 and 5). They are usually of an oval or egg-shape, about 4 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and 1 inch thick. I found, however, one specimen, about 7 inches long, the shape of which was that of some of our Irish stone hatchets, or adzes, *i. e.* gradually diminishing $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the edge, to the other extremity at $1\frac{1}{2}$. This specimen showed the well-known opposite obtuse and acute angles of the edge; unfortunately it was lost in the sand when shifting camp. These instruments are in general formed of fine-grained trap-rock (basalt or diorite), although I obtained one specimen made of fine hard grit, and almost exactly the counterpart of some that have been found in the bogs in the neighbourhood of Lough Neagh.

The mode of manufacture seems to be essentially the same as that of the spear-heads; but there is a further process of grinding the edge, which is brought to a fine degree of sharpness; and this must be the result of great labour and perseverance. So far as I could learn, these hatchets are never used in warfare—or at least they are not intended primarily as lethal weapons. They are chiefly used in mechanical operations, such as cutting out portions of trees from which to construct wooden implements and weapons, also to cut notches in trees by aid of which the natives can ascend to capture opossum, &c., and rifle the nests of wild bees. On one occasion I noticed a tree nearly nine inches in diameter, which had evidently been cut down by the aid of one of these instruments.

The manner of fixing the head is peculiarly simple and interesting. A slip of acacia wood, about the diameter and thickness of a barrel hoop (wooden), is doubled by the aid of heat into a loop, and in this loop the hatchet is fixed with spinifex gum; the two sides of the handle are then brought together, and fastened firmly with ligatures of Kangaroo sinew, the length of the handle being usually about 16 to 18 inches. (Plate V., No. 6.)

Stone Chisels.—These, again, are very much like the Irish form of the implements supposed to have been used in scraping and dressing skins. I brought home some specimens exactly similar to those found in the deposits at Ballintoy. However, these Australian instruments could not possibly be referred to such a use, seeing that the Kimberley natives go perfectly naked, and do not use the skins of animals as a protection from the weather. These chisels are often fastened with gum into a short handle, and are chiefly employed in making ornamental markings on their shields, and other wooden instruments. (Plate V., No. 7.)

We might, perhaps, legitimately speculate on the possibility of the Irish aborigines—in some cases, at least—also using these supposed skin scrapers as tools for finishing off their wooden ware.

A circumstance worthy of remark is, that the natives carry on a regular system of barter between the different tribes—even when hostile—for materials with which to construct these weapons, ornaments, &c. Thus there is an interchange according to the natural products of the districts, of flint, or basalt, or spinifex gum, or—a most important matter—red and white *wilgie* (red ochre and white pipe-clay), for the ornamentation of their bodies at their great festivals or *coorobborees*. Often this com-

merce occurs between tribes more than a hundred miles distant from each other. This custom may throw some light on the fact that Colonel Wood-Martin, M.R.I.A., has, in many of his explorations in the county Sligo, &c., found pieces and flakes of true Antrim chalk-flint; and it is difficult to account for this fact, unless there was a commerce in such, and other necessary articles, between the western and northern Celtic aborigines.

On the whole, it must be admitted that, between the Celtic primitive weapons and implements and those of the Australian savages of to-day, the resemblance is both remarkable and interesting.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

As late as the year 1693 the English infantry were clothed in gray, the drummers being in scarlet; therefore the change recently proposed to be made in the colour of the regimental uniform of our line, and which was the subject of much discussion, would be, after all, but reverting to an older fashion. In the previous civil war various colours had been in use: Hampden's men wore green, Colonel Meyrick's gray, and Lord Saye's blue. As a general rule, however, the army of the Commonwealth was clothed in red—at least if we are to accept *Hudibras* as an authority:—

“ So Cromwell, with deep oaths and vows,
Swore all the Commons out of th' House;
Vowed that the *redcoats* would disband—
Ay, marry, would they, at command!
And trolled them on, and swore, and swore,
Till the army turned them out of door.”

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

A GENERAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION was held on Wednesday, June the 1st, 1887, at Leinster House, Kildare-street, Dublin ;

LORD JAMES BUTLER in the Chair ;

The following were amongst the Members present:—
R. Langrishe ; W. Gray, M.R.I.A. ; W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I. ;
Rev. P. A. Yorke ; Rev. Canon Grainger, D.D. ; Robert
Malcolmson, M.A. ; J. Johnston Westropp, M.A. ; G. H.
Kinahan, M.R.I.A. ; Rev. H. W. Lett, M.A. ; Edward
Athill ; Dr. Joly ; J. G. Robertson ; W. F. Wakeman ;
Lieut.-Colonel Wood-Martin, &c.

The following new Members were elected :—

Rev. Bartholomew Scanlan, c.c., St. Brendan's ; St.
John Henry Donovan, J.P., Seafields, Tralee ; Stephen
Huggard, Clerk of the Crown and Peace for Kerry,
Lismore House, Tralee ; Rev. W. Ball Wright, 31,
Waterloo-place, Dublin ; E. Marmaduke Sellers, M.A.,
Barrister, 10, St. Mary's-road, Dublin ; William Edward
Ellis, LL.B., Barrister, 38, Harrington-street, Dublin ;
John Cooke, B.A., 51, Morehampton-road, Dublin ;
Walter Hore, Rathwade, Bagnalstown, Co. Carlow ;
the Right Rev. John Healy, D.D., LL.D., Coad.-Bishop
of Clonfert, Palmerston House, Portumna ; Owen Phibbs,
D.L., Corradoo, Ballinafad, Co. Sligo ; John Laird, M.D.,
Wine-street, Sligo ; M. C. Douglas, Carlow ; John Wil-
loughby, Kilkenny ; B. H. McNeilly, Sligo ; the Very
Rev. J. W. Murray, LL.D., Dean of Connor ; T. M.

Thunder, 6, Upper Mount-street, Dublin; Owen Smith, Nobber, Meath; J. E. L. Dowman, 16, Cook-street, Cork; Charles Elcock, 19, Hughenden Avenue, Belfast; T. J. Alexander, Castledawson, Co. Derry; J. J. Mahony, Secretary Cork and Bandon Railway, Cork; Rev. P. Hurley, c.c., North Presbytery, Cork; Joseph Wright, F.R.G.S., Donegal-street, Belfast; Major James Campbell, R.A., Crannmore, Sligo; George Taylor, Boyle.

The following Books were received as Presentations to the Library of the Association:—"History of Paganism in Caledonia," by Dr. T. A. Wise (from the Author); Vol. L. Part 1, of "Archæologia" (from the Society of Antiquaries of London); "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," vol. viii., New Series (from the Society); "Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects" (from the Institute); "Numismatic Journal" (from the Numismatic Society); "Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution" (from J. W. Powell, Director); "Fifth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey" (from J. W. Powell, Director); "Ancient and Modern Methods of Arrow Release," by Edward S. Mosse, Director Peabody Academy of Science (from Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.); "Proceedings of the Canadian Institute, Toronto (from the Institute); "The Ancient Life of St. Molyng," edited by P. O'Leary from a Translation of a MS. in Marsh's Library (from the Editor).

The late Rev. James Graves had obtained a copy of this MS. with the intention of publishing it.

W. J. Gillespie made the following presentations to the Museum:—

Several medals, in white metal, commemorative of the visit of George IV. to Ireland, and well described by W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., in a recent Number of the *Journal*.

A very sharp impression of the head of the late Dean Dawson (also in white metal).

A medal with head of Dargan, to commemorate the National Exhibition.

A shilling and a sixpence (Irish) of James I., now rather rare.

Some copper twopenny tokens of Irish tradesmen, and the silver threepenny token of Ben Bowen, Dublin, all of the eighteenth century, and now very rare. Only four tradesmen in Ireland seem to have issued silver threepenny tokens, viz.:—Alexander Morton, Armagh; Sam Mackie, Armagh; Ben Bowen, Dublin; John Overend, Portadown.¹

Mr. Robertson exhibited a tradesman's token of the seventeenth century—that of John Beaver, Kilkenny—having recently discovered the following allusion to it. At a meeting of the Corporation of Kilkenny, held on the 1st of July, 1670, “An order was made that Beaver's pence be cried down if he does not give security to give good money for them.”

For a very interesting Paper on “Kilkenny Tradesmen's Tokens,” Mr. Robertson referred anyone desirous to learn all about the history of the issues to a Paper, by the late John G. A. Prim, contained in vol. ii. of the *Transactions* of the Association.

It was proposed by R. Langrishe, Vice-President, and seconded by Canon John Grainger, D.D., that Lord James Wandesford Butler be elected President of this Association for the remainder of the current year.

The proposer spoke in suitable terms of the great loss sustained by the Society in the death of the late President, the DUKE OF LEINSTER, who, though a scholarly man, and endowed with considerable scientific attainments, was of a retiring nature. He had the interests of his country and of this Association thoroughly at heart, and did many good works in so quiet and unostentatious a manner, that few beyond his immediate neighbourhood, and those actually benefited by his acts, were aware of them.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

¹ Mr. Gillespie possesses the first three, but “Overend” has escaped his anxious search for the last twenty years, so that if anyone can assist him in procuring this

coveted prize, it would confer a great favour on a very ardent and generous collector.

In acknowledging the compliment, Lord James Butler said it was gratifying to him to follow the example of his brother, the Marquis of Ormonde. It was also an honour following the hereditary enemy of the house of Butler, the Duke of Leinster, a personal friend of his (Lord James's) own (a laugh). He was inclined to think that though they considered him a fit person for the post, it might be found that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the details of the work. He was willing to accept office, but he wished to say that they must look upon him somewhat as a beginner. He would try to master his duties, and he would gladly advocate the interests of a society with which he had been so long connected, and in which he took the greatest possible interest (applause).

Lieut.-Colonel Wood-Martin then made the following statement:—

After the death of our late lamented Secretary, the Rev. James Graves, in March, 1886, the organization of the Association became completely disarranged, no Quarterly Meetings having been called together. Without such meetings it would be almost impossible to carry on the issue of the *Journal* with any degree of regularity, for these reunions serve to keep alive the interest of Members in their Association, and thus stimulate them to write Papers for it on various archæological subjects. At the time of the decease of the Rev. James Graves the issue of the *Journal* was considerably in arrear, and the Papers read at previous Quarterly Meetings remained in the hands of his executors, whereby great delay of necessity arose before they could be restored to the custody of the Association. Fortunately a most interesting MS. Monograph, by W. F. Wakeman, on the "Island of Innismurray" (which had been originally intended for an Annual Volume), lay then at the University Press, and the Committee having authorized its use in the *Journal*, this proposed Annual Volume was sacrificed in order to provide for the emergency. W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., contributed a Paper on a subject hitherto much neglected—

“The Medallists of Ireland.” Other gentlemen also furnished Papers, but there still remained a want of sufficient available material to supply arrears, and bring the issue of the *Journal* up to date; it therefore became needful to sacrifice another Annual Volume. The late Rev. James Graves had arranged that “The Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland” (and the antiques discovered in them) should be described by counties; everything that had heretofore been written on the subject, both in our *Journal*, and in the *Proceedings* and *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy and kindred societies, to be collected and arranged; our local secretaries to be called on to furnish reports of all the megalithic remains in their respective districts. In this manner he (Mr. Graves) trusted he should be enabled to provide a work that would probably have done more for the advancement of archæology than anything previously published by this Association. Of this contemplated work, portions of the first part—treating of “The Rude Stone Monuments of Sligo”—have already been utilized for the purpose of completing some of the lately published Numbers of the *Journal*. I, however, took upon myself the responsibility of causing 250 additional copies to be printed, in case it should be the wish of the Committee to adhere to the original intention of our late lamented Secretary.

Our Association has never been in a more healthy condition—it only wants now a somewhat more energetic organization; and with this object in view, I would beg most respectfully to throw out the following suggestions:—

1. That there be three Secretaries appointed for the working of the Association—one for care of the Finance, one for Editing the *Journal*, and one whose duties should be to organize regular Quarterly Meetings, and otherwise bring the Proceedings of the Association prominently before the public.

2. That a Committee be formed for the special purpose of completing the organization of the Association, the three counties of Cavan, Leitrim, and Westmeath being at present unrepresented by Local Secretaries.

3. That it be impressed on Members that, when a ballot is demanded, Fellows alone have the right of voting at meetings, and that, therefore, Members desirous of taking part in the working of the Association should cause themselves to be placed as such on the Roll.

4. That our Association being entitled to bear the prefix "Royal," and this being Jubilee Year, an application should be made to Government for a small grant, and, if successful in this application, the valuable services of W. F. Wakeman might be secured as Editor. At present there are not funds to pay such an officer, up to the present all the work of the Association having been carried on by voluntary service.

After a lengthened discussion, it was proposed by Dr. J. H. Joly, seconded by Canon John Grainger, D.D., and passed unanimously:—

"That Lieut.-Colonel Wood-Martin's suggestion as to the appointment of three Secretaries, each with a defined department, be adopted."

It was proposed by Rev. H. W. Lett, seconded by W. Gray, and passed unanimously:—

"That J. G. Robertson be *Finance Secretary*; Lieut.-Colonel Wood-Martin, *Editing Secretary*; and W. F. Wakeman, *Executive Secretary*."

It was proposed by the Rev. H. W. Lett, seconded by W. Gray, and passed unanimously:—

"That Quarterly Meetings be held according to the Rules of the Association."

It was proposed by W. Gray, seconded by G. H. Kinahan, and passed unanimously:—

"That the Annual Meeting of the Association be held in Dublin; that one of the Quarterly Meetings be held in Kilkenny; that the other two Meetings be Provincial Meetings, the exact localities to be determined by the Committee."

It was proposed by W. Gray, seconded by J. R. Joly:—

"That the next Quarterly Meeting be held at Enniskillen, and that the Local Secretary be requested to make the needful arrangements, and communicate with the Secretaries of the Association."

It was proposed by R. Langrishe, seconded by E. Atthill, and passed unanimously:—

“That the Vice-Presidents and Local Secretaries do form a Sub-Committee to promote the organization of the Association, and to obtain new Members—more especially in the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, and Westmeath.”

It was proposed by W. Gray, seconded by the Rev. H. W. Lett, and passed unanimously:—

“That the Provincial Secretaries be *ex officio* Members of the Committee.”

It was proposed by R. Langrishe, seconded by E. Atthill, and passed unanimously:—

“That the Annual Volume of ‘The Rude Stone Monuments of Sligo and the Island of Achill’ be proceeded with in the *Journal*, and afterwards reprinted in volume form; and that the one referring to the ‘County Dublin’ should follow as soon as possible in separate form.”

It was proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Wood-Martin, seconded by Rev. H. W. Lett, and passed unanimously:—

“That copies of the *Journal* be sent to the Press for review.”

It was proposed by Robert Malcolmson, seconded by R. Langrishe, and passed unanimously:—

“That Lord James Butler and Dr. Joly be requested to make inquiries, and report to the next Meeting of the Association, the possibility, and best mode of publishing, in a suitable manner, the late G. V. Du Noyer’s Tracings from the Charter of Waterford, *temp.* Richard II.”

It was proposed by W. Gray, seconded by W. F. Wakeman, and passed unanimously:—

“That the Committee should furnish a report to the next Quarterly Meeting as to the condition of the property of the Association, in blocks, sketches, antiques, &c.”

Dr. Joly said as this was the Royal Archæological Association, he thought they should follow the example of other societies, and draw up, in the Jubilee year of Her reign, a loyal Address to Her Majesty the Queen. He moved:—

“That a Committee be appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty on the occasion of Her Jubilee; that Lord James Butler, W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., and the proposer of the resolution, be the Committee, with power to add to their number, and to carry out this proposal.”

R. Langrishe seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the following Address was adopted:—

“TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

“We, the President, Vice-Presidents, Officers, and Members of ‘THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND,’ whose Members belong to every district in this island, desire to express our loyal devotion to your Majesty’s Person and Throne.

“During your prolonged reign we recognise such remarkable advances in Art, Science, and Education as render it the most illustrious in our annals. Still we believe that neither this unprecedented progress, nor the circumstance that your Majesty’s sceptre extends far beyond the limits ever before granted to Royal or Imperial sway, will hereafter constitute your highest glory. That is best shown by the place you have secured in the affections of your subjects, second to none of your long line of ancestors, and the deep feelings of respect awarded to you by foreign nations.

“We trust that the Divine disposer of events may long continue your Majesty’s reign over us in peace and prosperity.

“Signed, on behalf of ‘THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND,’

“JAMES WANDESFORD BUTLER.”

J. G. Robertson stated that he had received a collection of old coins, brooches, beads, &c., representing various remote periods, and discovered in various parts of Ireland. He then read “Notes upon a Paper by Thomas Drew, architect, R.H.A., entitled, ‘Street as a Restorer.’ The discoveries at Christ Church,” for which interesting and valuable Paper the thanks of the Meeting were voted to Mr. Robertson.

Papers were communicated also by Mr. Thomas J. Westropp on “The History of the Franciscan Monastery of Quin, Co. Clare”; and by Mr. Thomas Davis White on “The Church Plate of the Diocese of Cashel and Emly.”

Lord James Butler said he had lately written with the object of securing from Government to the widow of the late Rev. James Graves the pension paid to her

husband during the closing years of his life. He was not sure that his letter would be productive of any good result; but it might have a different effect if the Society authorized him to forward a memorial to Lord Salisbury on behalf of Mrs. Graves.

Several Members expressed their warm approval of the suggestion, which was adopted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wood-Martin exhibited numerous relics from the rude stone monuments of the county Sligo, and some from a crannog discovered by Mr. Owen Smith, near Nobber, Co. Meath; also seven Roman coins, said to have been found in the county Leitrim. These latter are the property of W. Lucas, M.D., who states that they were alleged to have been dug out of a rath close to the Church of Killenumery. The reputed discoverer of these coins is now dead; however, persons in the neighbourhood assert that they "remembered Johnston finding a lot of old copper tied up in a boot (?) some years ago." It is stated that upwards of one hundred specimens were then disinterred.

W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., who examined the coins, pronounced the collection to consist of seven examples of small-sized, or third brass Roman coins, all different. They are coins of the Emperors—

Florian (A.D. 276), . . .	<i>Reverse,</i>	Concordia Militum.
Probus (A.D. 276-282), . . .	„	Fides Militum.
Cavinus (A.D. 283-4), . . .	„	„ „
Diocletian (A.D. 284-305), . . .	„	Jovi Conservatori Aug.
Maximian (A.D. 286-310), . . .	„	Concordia Militum.
Constantine the Great (A.D. 323-357), . . .	„	Providentia Aug.
„ „ „	„	Votis, etc. (obliterated).

Dr. Frazer further remarked that the discovery of Roman coins in Ireland was so exceptional as to demand a strict investigation into each instance of their alleged occurrence; there was no evidence of the extension of Roman civilization to Ireland; and, considering our close proximity to their settlements in Britain, the positive absence of all antiquities bearing the slightest relation

to that powerful dominant race was most remarkable. That the gentleman who forwarded these coins was told of their discovery in a rath is not sufficient verification; and the story of the old boot as a receptacle for these copper coins of trivial value is such a palpable absurdity that it stamps the entire narrative as the invention of the individual who sold them. They are such a gathering as a tyro in numismatics might purchase for a mere trifle in an English shop.

A story had long circulated about the discovery of Roman coins near Clondalkin. Circumstances led Dr. Frazer to investigate the legend, and the coins dwindled down to a solitary second brass of Antoninus Pius, picked up in a garden, where it was with good reason considered to have been dropped by children at play. It is now in Dr. Frazer's possession.

When the old copper coinage was withdrawn from circulation some years since, several bronze Roman coins came into Dr. Frazer's hands, contributed by persons desirous to get rid of them to charity collections—no doubt they thought the banks would replace them by current coin—and with them were also foreign coins of different ages and countries.

The alleged finds of Roman coins recorded in this land are not numerous, and most of them will be found in the pages of the *Journal* of our Association, or in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*.

Mr. J. Carruthers states that in 1820 about three hundred Roman silver-coins were got near the Giant's Causeway, of which one belonging to the Empress Matidia came into his possession. It is a pity this collection was not examined by a skilled numismatist, and the particulars of the "find" properly verified. Another record is still more unsatisfactory.

April, 1830.—Five hundred Roman coins found by James Quig in the townland of Ponduff, one mile from the Giant's Causeway, *and all sold to strangers visiting the Causeway*. The demand for antiquities from tourists visiting this district is so notorious, and the demand can be supplied with such facility, that it is a matter of surprise why a larger trade is not carried on.

Dr. Frazer looks on this alleged discovery as most suspicious.

Isolated coins, which have been picked up by chance, are worthless to the scientific investigator: if really found, they were in all probability dropped there by accident, and, perhaps, not very long before their discovery. Should the story be told by a dealer of their having turned up in a rath or old castle, it will probably depend on the brilliance of his imagination, and his desire to enhance their value with a credulous purchaser. Of such isolated discoveries the following are examples:—

1850, a Roman coin of Augustus (!) was found in Tyrone.

1851, two Roman coins, one of Gordian III., and one of Antoninus Pius, were found near Templemore.

Dr. Frazer would not be understood as denying the possible occurrence of Roman coins in Ireland, but wishes to caution the public against accepting rash and unsupported statements of such discoveries as if they were reliable. One deposit of genuine character appears on record, and it is so exceptional as to give additional weight to this meaning.

“April, 1854. In the townland of Ballinrees, parish of Macosquin, near Coleraine, Londonderry, 2000 silver Roman coins, and 200 ozs. 15 dwt. of silver fragments, were obtained; 68 were coins of Julian II.; two of Jovian; 34 of Valentinian; 48 of Valens; 68 of Gratian; 27 of Valentinian, junior; 33 of Victor; 41 of Theodosius Magnus; 52 of Magnus Maximus; 37 of Eugenius; 22 of Constantine II.; 132 of Arcadius; 112 of Honorius; 2 of Constantine in Britain, and 1305 variously clipped. The fragments consisted of portions of broken plate and two ingots, stamped with the names of Roman mint masters.

This “find” carries with it undoubted evidence of its truth: it may have constituted the plunder of a freebooting expedition. Dr. Frazer possesses some of these coins, and considers the presence of such a number of clipped coins (utterly useless as objects of sale or curiosity) to be one of the strongest features in its favour. He would gladly ascertain what has become of the rest of this collection.

Dr. Frazer would refer to the *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy of the year 1841, p. 184, for details of Roman Denarii, exhibited by Prof. M'Cullagh, and stated to have been found near the Giant's Causeway; also to some subsequent observations by the Rev. Dr. Drummond upon Roman coins, alleged to have been discovered in this island at different times.

The above desultory remarks must not be assumed as exhausting all the alleged tales of Roman coins found in Ireland. They will, however, serve as illustrations of the necessity of carefully weighing such reports before accepting them for truth.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been passed unanimously, the Meeting then adjourned.

ON A CROMLEAC-LIKE ALTAR, OR MONUMENT, AT TUMNA,
CO. ROSCOMMON.

By W. F. WAKEMAN,

Hon. Local Secretary for Dublin and Wicklow.

ON the Roscommon side of the Shannon, at a site now popularly called Tummina—situate at a distance of about one mile and a-half from the town of Carrick-on-Shannon—may be seen the ruins of two churches, surrounded by a *mur*, or circular wall composed of earth and stones, and now only just traceable. Such enclosures, we have evidence to believe, very frequently formed a leading feature amongst the architectural arrangements of our earliest ecclesiastical establishments.

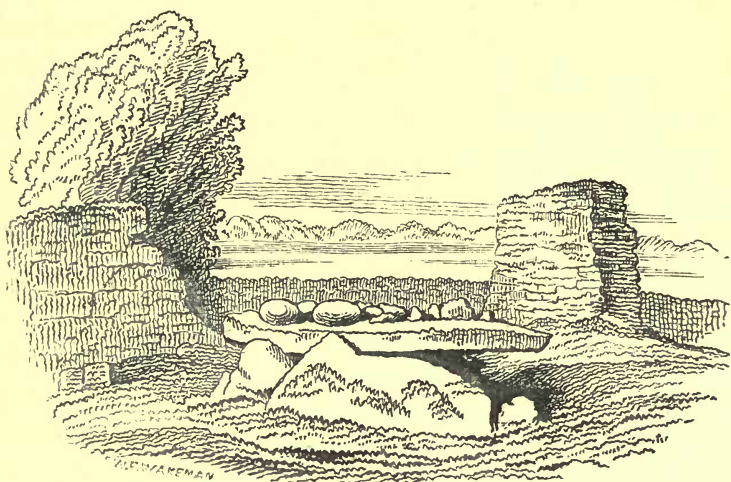
The *cellæ* at Tummina, thus environed, cannot be supposed to possess any features of more than ordinary archæological interest. They are in plan small oblong quadrangles. Their walls in many places have been ruthlessly shattered and levelled; and almost every coigne, or ope frame, has been torn away and applied to purposes different from those for which they had been designed. The masonry presents no feature of early style: it is throughout such as is found in the majority of our later mediæval churches, and, upon the whole, is somewhat poor of its class. At first glance an archæologist might fancy that in these little structures he had found a study relating to primitive Christian antiquities, but, after even a slight examination of the remains, he will see that first impressions are, at times, apt to deceive.

It is certain that the rath-like work referred to, and the presence within its bounds of two churches, and of a most remarkable altar or monument, which I shall presently notice at length, would suggest an idea that the place had been occupied in early Christian days as the site of a monastic establishment of a greater or less note. In a letter, dated July 28th, 1837, and addressed from Elphin, by the late Doctor O'Donovan, to Lieutenant,

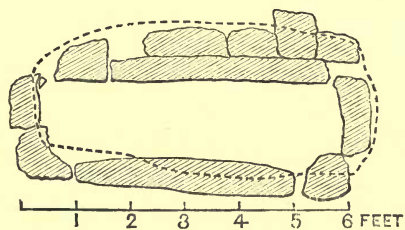
afterwards General, Sir Thomas Larcom—who at that time was superintendent of the Irish Ordnance Survey Department—the following notice of the place will be found. The original is preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, amongst the Ordnance records there deposited:—"The patron saint of Toomnāā is the virgin St. Heidín, or Eídn (Εἰδών), and her grave is pointed out in the churchyard, with curious stones over it called *deicneabair*, or *decades*." I have never before heard of this holy woman, and the only reference I have seen to Toomnāā as a church is the following from the *Four Masters*:—

"A.D. 1246—Mulkieran O'Lenaghan, a noble priest of *Tuaim mná*, died on his way to Ardcarna, and was interred with pomp and honor on Trinity Island in Lough Key." "It is believed in the country that the meaning of Toomnāā is *Tuaim an Áir*, *the noise of the ford*, because it lies near the lower river Boyle; but if the authorities given by the *Four Masters* be correct, it cannot admit of this interpretation; for *Tuaim mnā* means the tomb (tumulus) of the *woman*, and seems to have been the name of the place before there ever was a church in the locality."

A most interesting essay might be written on the subject of the transition from pagan to Christian forms of burial as practised in Erin. Our earliest mausoleums are doubtlessly the cromleacs, or simple cist, formed of four stones covered by a flag. The chambered cairn was but an enlargement of this idea. It would seem that, as in primitive Christian times in Ireland, in church and dwelling, immemorial styles of structure prevailed—so was it in the last resting-places of the people. Our earliest Christian graves are simply formed of thin flagstones, set edgeways, and covered by a slab. In no manner do they differ from the pagan urn-bearing cist, with the exception that the latter are usually in form more or less a perfect square. Examples of Christian cists have been pointed to in widely separated localities. Sometimes these graves are found to form a circle, their ends converging to a common centre, as at that singularly interesting primitive church (unhappily



Ruins of Ancient Church and Cromlech-like Altar, or Monument, in the Cemetery of Tumna, Co. Roscommon.



Ground Plan of Altar, or Monument.

not yet identified with the name of a patron or founder) at St. John's Point, county Down, and at the celebrated cross-inscribed pillar-stone at Kilnasaggart, not far from Moira, county Armagh. Cists purely pre-Christian in character, but certainly not older than the latter part of the seventh century (and possibly later), were examined by myself in Ardilaun, off the coast of Connemara. Such graves, clearly Christian, are by no means of rare occurrence. Besides these earth-enveloped cists, a few monuments which partake largely of pagan design still remain in connection with a few of our more early church sites. Perhaps the most remarkable of these occurs at Tarmon, near Glencolumkille, county Clare. It consists of four large flagstones, set in oblong form, and converging upwards, but not touching each other. Their height above ground is at present more than four feet; it may have been originally greater. Whether at one time capped by a table or covering stone cannot now be determined. Remains of a similar monument may be seen in the very ancient cemetery on the Hill of Slane, county Meath. Other instances might be brought forward.

The so-called tomb of St. Heidín, or Eiden, still stands, no doubt as it was seen by O'Donovan. It is now, by the neighbouring people, known as the tomb of St. Gidin, and is considered a very sacred object. Stations, I was informed, used to be held at it; but such observances would seem to have been long discontinued. In appearance the monument is a perfect cromleac, and if found at Carrowmore or Moytirra, or in connexion with any other group of pagan sepulchral remains, would pass unchallenged as one of them. Unlike the generality of Christian graves, it lies directly north and south. It stands at a distance of several yards outside the eastern end of the present church, but may possibly have been within the area of an older building. Its length on the interior is barely five feet, but there is reason to believe that the northern end may have been somewhat curtailed. The structure must, I think, remain a great puzzle to antiquaries; and yet, if properly considered, may suggest a most interesting connecting-link

between a mode of sepulture usually in these countries considered prehistoric, and that which we know prevailed in Ireland during the earlier ages of Christianity. Tradition makes it a tomb; but that it was also used as an altar there can be but little doubt, the globular swearing-stones (*decades*), which rest upon its table, pointing irresistibly to that idea.

Before closing this short Paper, I may place on record a most curious and valuable "find," of which the immediate vicinity of mysterious *Tuaim mná* (I adopt the name as given by the *Four Masters*) was the scene.

It appears that about thirty or forty years ago Mr. Edward Hayden, a farmer, who still lives close to Carrick-on-Shannon, was digging on the opposite side of the hill to that on which the tomb or altar is situated, and he found close to the surface eight hollow balls, varying from two to three inches in diameter, and each having an aperture pierced through its shell. These balls, or beads, a Dublin goldsmith pronounced to be formed of gold, and they were purchased by him from Mr. Hayden for the sum of £70. They were supposed by the finder to have been in some way connected with the ancient churches of the place, possibly as the necklace of a memorial statue, or carved figure of a saint. It is probable, however, that their date is older than the introduction of Christianity into Ireland. They were disposed of in Dublin, and are in all likelihood at present preserved amongst the golden glories of ancient Erin, which so excite the wonder and admiration of all visitors to the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. I may add, in conclusion, that I am not without hope of being able to identify at least a portion of this interesting "find," and of figuring the relics in the pages of our *Journal*.

ORNAMENTS IN GLASS FROM EGYPT TO ILLUSTRATE THOSE FOUND IN IRELAND.

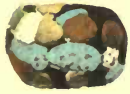
BY ROBERT DAY, JUN., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., V.-P., R.H.A.A.I.

I HAVE much pleasure in placing before the Society some objects that have been brought from the Nile Valley by my son, who has returned home after spending the winter in Upper Egypt. These illustrate, in a remarkable way, some of our Irish antiquities.

In the Fifth Volume of this *Journal*, 4th Series, page 532, among the glass ornaments described by W. H. Knowles is one (fig. 8, Plate II.) of a well-known Irish design, namely, a bead (circular) of black glass, in which are settings of vitreous paste of various colours, and without any defined pattern. Here are some of precisely the same character (that might have been made in the same workshop, and fashioned by the same hand) that were purchased from an old Arab at Luxor, who probably brought them across the river from Thebes. The mode of purchase was not upon the one-price principle, but was conducted upon a plan of huxtering that would throw the bargaining of an Irish fair or market far into the shade. The Arab, after showing one bead, sat down with his customer, who, in order to get the old trader into a good humour, produced a cigarette-case, and both smoked and bargained. The price first asked was ten shillings, about the same as a county Antrim dealer would now attach to a similar glass ornament if offering it for sale.¹ This was responded to by my son's "raising" the bidding to half a piastre, value about one penny farthing. This was bringing Mr. Arab's "nobles to ninepence," and did not appear to put him out in the least, for another cigarette was smoked, and another half hour consumed, and finally the bead was secured

¹ At a recent sale of a collection of Irish antiquities in Belfast (March 17, 1887), formed by the late Mr. Glenny of Newry, "Lot 72," a string of one hundred beads, many of which were plain

and undecorated, sold for £10 10s. to Mr. Holland, a dealer, who has since informed me that he had already sold six of the number for as many pounds sterling.

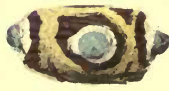
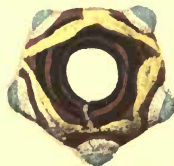


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ORNAMENTS IN GLASS AND ENAMELLED GLASS.
FROM IRELAND AND EGYPT.

at the total cost of one piastre and two cigarettes—and both buyer and seller were satisfied.

Now the finding of these beads away up the Nile Valley, 400 miles from Cairo, and digging up their counterparts in a North of Ireland dried-up lake dwelling, is both suggestive and instructive. It goes a long way to prove that the most beautiful of all our ancient glass ornaments (those with the enamel settings) are not, as has been by some supposed, of Irish manufacture. Their birthplace must be looked for in some of the old trade centres upon the Mediterranean shore, from which they were borne north and south, east and west; or possibly in Egypt itself, where such countless thousands of vitrified beads have been found in the tombs and temples. I have quite a score of beads of the same variety in my own collection identical with those from Luxor. There is no defined pattern in any of these enamelled beads; the vitreous paste is inserted unequally, and without any attempt at design, in the surface of the glass; and as a rule the brightest and most diverse colours were used. I have selected one from Luxor (No. 1), and one from the Co. Antrim (No. 2), to illustrate my subject (see Plate). In W. H. Knowles's Paper, already referred to, he finds a difficulty in the fact that the character of the beads from the British Islands are not in every way identical, the examples from Anglo-Saxon graves differing from those that are discovered in ancient Irish tumuli. But the wave of population that migrated to the south and east of England were Teutons, Scandinavians, and Frisians, differing widely from the Celtic immigrants who struck upon the south and west of Ireland, and the south of Wales, and who worked their way from Cape Clear to Down and Antrim, and crossed from thence to Scotland, carrying with them their own peculiar ornaments, weapons, and tools, which although bearing a general resemblance to those of their Teutonic neighbours, yet differed in many well-marked peculiarities.

In addition to these enamelled beads, there are others resembling, in their construction and form, those found in Ireland, one of which—a blue bead—is a very com-

mon variety, made as if two beads were joined in one. More than a dozen such are in my collection, both dual, triple, and quadruple. It is probable that these beads were made in a continuous length, and were cut off one from the other during the process of cooling. An Egyptian bead, and one from Ireland, are numbered 3 and 4 in the illustration for comparison.

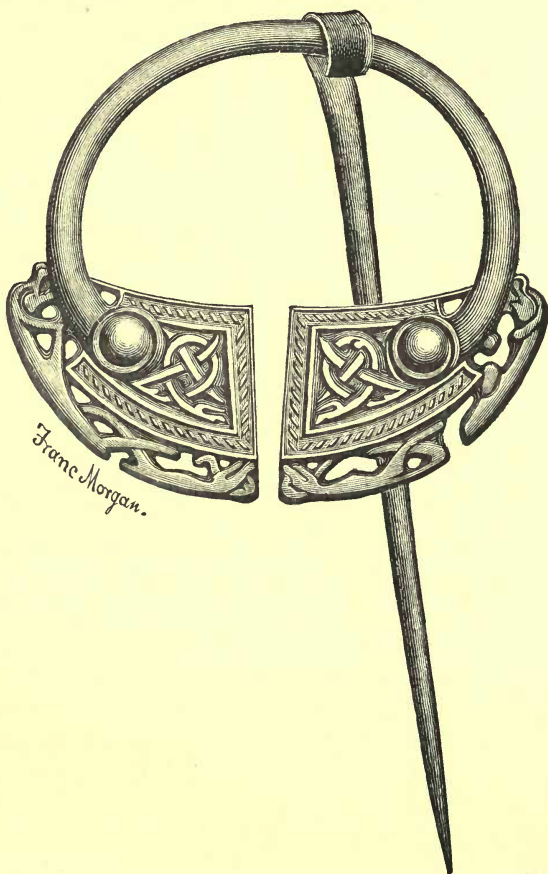
With these I have illustrated a remarkably fine Anglo-Saxon cylindrical glass bead, of a brick-red colour, with wavy yellow lines passing through two circular beads of green (No. 5). And two very fine examples from the county Westmeath—one like that figured (Plate II., No. 4) by W. H. Knowles, but that the nipple-like projections are blue upon a red ground-work, and within circles of yellow (No. 6); and the other of the same design, but upon a black body. It measures $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch diameter \times $\frac{5}{8}$ th inch in thickness (No. 7).

The Arabs, both at Thebes and at the Pyramids, are adepts in the art of counterfeiting antiquities, more especially Scarabei. A favourite mode of giving these the rubbed and polished, dulled and blunted, appearance of age, is to "cram" an unhappy goose or turkey with a few, which after undergoing a certain number of revolutions in the gizzard, are recovered, and sold as relics of the shepherd kings, or later dynasties. I am not aware that the Arabs manufacture glass ornaments, or try to improve or manipulate the modern beads into those resembling the antique varieties; so that collectors of these have less to fear than the young aspirant to Numismatic fame, for the show places in Egypt are simply sown broadcast with English forgeries of Roman, Greek, and other coins. As a proof of the worthlessness of these, and that the source from whence they came is well known, an Arab could not have his feelings more outraged than in giving him one such as "back-sheesh."

ON A BRONZE BROOCH.

BY ROBERT DAY, JUN., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., V.-P., R.H.A.A.I.

THE bronze brooch,¹ of which illustrations are here given, came into my collection in July, 1886, shortly

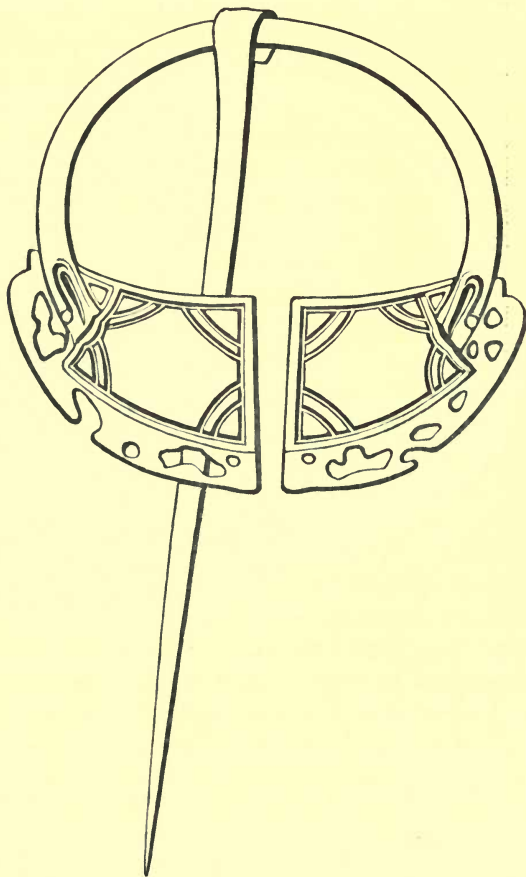


after its having been found in a crannog near the town of Cavan. The bronze of which it is made is hard,

¹ For a brooch of the same variety, *vide* vol. III., part i., 4th Series, p. 158.

and of a close grain; and while having a peculiarly dark patination, it has also the appearance of having a larger proportion of tin than usual in its composition.

The pin is of a lighter colour and coarser texture, and is an ancient mending or restoration, the original



acus, which probably was ornamented, having been broken or lost.

The brooch, in the character of its ornament, has some resemblance to the "Dublin University Brooch" (reproduced in *fac simile* by Waterhouse & Co.) in its

interlacing of animals' legs, and in their general treatment. In the Dublin brooch these animals are worked up in the casting, and rest upon a solid ground. But in this they form an open-work margin to the outer rim of the ornament, inside which is a rope-work fillet, the whole enclosing serpents twisted into an interlaced pattern in the usual manner of the Celtic art craftsmen of the twelfth century.

The reverse, or back of the brooch, has engraved lines, forming the segment of a circle, which cuts off its angles, and the arch or outer circle of the ornament terminates in heads that resemble those of the fresh-water eel or conger (see illustration, p. 116).

The lacustrine dwellers must have drawn largely upon the resources of the surrounding water for their food supply, and it is reasonable to suppose that, in accordance with their taste for fish and fishing, the symbols of that seductive art should find a fitting place upon their decorative ornaments.

THE RUDE STONE MONUMENTS OF IRELAND.

BY W. G. WOOD-MARTIN, M.R.I.A., FELLOW AND GENERAL
SECRETARY, R.H.A.A.I.

[Continued from page 94.]

IV.

To those who have made ancient Celtic tales and poems their study it has become an established conviction that they had been composed to commemorate real personages; but in the decadence of the bardic profession, or before these tales had been committed to writing, much of the truth was lost or obscured; the substance alone was preserved, and in this state some of them—perhaps examples of the survival of the fittest—have struggled for existence even to our own times. “One of the many indications of that synthetic and reconstructive, rather than analytic and destructive tendency, which marks this second half of the nineteenth century, is the fact that historical scholars are beginning to look on popular legends and romances, not certainly with the uncritical credulity of the days before Niebuhr, but with the belief of finding in them such records of historical events as will repay the trouble of investigating them.”

From *Misgaun Meadhbh*, on the summit of Knocknarea, can be seen, at a distance of about two miles to the eastward of Carrowmore, two large cairns, situated on two hills overlooking Lough Gill, and which monuments give name to the townland of Cairns, formerly styled *na-Carna*, an elevated tract overlooking the lake. These cairns are mentioned in the *Dinnsenchus*, a celebrated ancient Irish MS., supposed to have been compiled, in the sixth century, by Amergin, chief bard of King Diarmid. In the sixth century of our era, therefore, the sepulchral character of rude stone monuments was evidently well understood, for the two cairns—Cairn *Romra* and Cairn *Omra*—were in that MS. reputed to mark the

graves of two chiefs so named.¹ The legend is as follows:—

In former times two chiefs, yeleft Romra and Omra, lived on the plain now occupied by the waters of Lough Gill. Romra had a daughter, who, from the clear brightness of her skin, obtained the name of Gill. Omra asked her in marriage, but she rejected him. Shortly afterwards she proceeded to lave her fair skin in a well on the plain. After having disrobed, she beheld in the limpid water the reflection of her rejected wooer standing above. She died of shame; and her nurse, on discovering Gill's body lying lifeless in the well, poured out such a flood of tears that they formed a lake, which thus derived its title from Gill, the daughter of Romra. In revenge for the death of his daughter, Romra killed Omra, and the former died of grief.² Gill is not the only Irishwoman who is stated in legendary lore to have died of shame; for (as pointed out by P. W. Joyce) Fial, the wife of Lewy, son of Ith, the uncle of Milesius, gave name to the River Feale, in Kerry. Her husband unexpectedly came in sight, while she stood naked after bathing in the stream, and she, not recognizing him, immediately died through a paroxysm of mingled fear and shame. The Sligo legend does not, however, specify which is Carn Romra and which Carn Omra. That situated on Carns Hill (see fig. 96) has a circumference of about 180 paces, and a diameter of 36 paces on the summit, which is slightly cup-shaped. There is, seemingly, a ruined cist on the S.S.E. portion of the periphery of the pile, and there are traces of a facing of stones at

¹ The following notice of a carn, preserved in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 247 a, conveys a distinct idea that some of those monuments were raised by the chief during his lifetime, and had been also used as a spot for the annual meeting of the people, called in Irish *Oenach*:—"Carn Amhalgaidh, i.e. of Amhalgaidh, son of Fiachra Elgaidh, son of Dathi, son of Fiachra. It is by him that this carn was formed, for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Hy-Amhalgaidh around it every year, and to view his ships and fleet going and coming, and as a place of interment

for himself."—*The Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 107.

² *MS. letters Ordnance Survey*.—"This story," remarks P. W. Joyce, "would be of great interest—(1) if the legend is really in *Dinnsenchus*; (2) if the carns be properly identified. There is a similar well-known Greek story, not similar indeed, but exactly the same, with only change of names." There can, however, be little doubt about the proper identification of the carns, as there are no others in the vicinity of Lough Gill.

the west side: about 12 feet further in there is another wall, built with great exactness. It would thus appear as if the monument had been terraced; but it is now impossible to determine whether, in the original design, these terraces were observable or had been covered.

In a Paper entitled "Typical Specimens of Cornish Barrows," a very similar description has been given by W. C. Borlase, F.S.A.; it is as follows:¹—"An outer ring of well-selected granite blocks was first encountered, of which twenty to thirty appeared on the surface in different places round the mound. From the fact that three or four of these were found lying one above the other, I came to the conclusion that it was very pos-



Fig. 96.—General View of Carn on Carn's Hill, near Sligo, looking West.

sible that similar stones, arranged in layers or steps, were once placed, pyramid fashion, around it, so as to encase the whole. There are traces also, as I think, of a detached circle of single stones having surrounded this carn. At a distance of fourteen feet inside this first ring we came upon a rude perpendicular wall four feet high; three feet inside that again was a second, and at a like distance a third." The Cornish explorer arrived at the conclusion which, in the Sligo example, is also apparently self-evident, that the carn had been raised, or added to, either as part of the original

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xlix., p. 196.

design, or at different periods; that the interior wall marked the former exterior of the primitive place of sepulture, and that each subsequent circumvallation was an addition to the original nucleus.

The diameter of the summit of the second carn, (situated on Belvoir Hill), would appear to be about the same as its companion monument. Its circumference at base could not be ascertained, owing both to the uneven nature of the ground and to its being surrounded by trees, and a close undergrowth of briers, furze, &c. It appears to be of greater height than the mound on Carns Hill, but is in a more dilapidated condition; its S.S.E. side has been utilised as a quarry. Scattered amongst the stones forming both these monuments, sea-shells and fragments of uncalcined bones were picked up.

About half a mile due south of these carns are two cashels, distant two hundred yards from each other; that to the westward has a N. and S. diameter of 100 feet, that to the eastward 66 feet; both are nearly level with the ground, the materials of the walls having been probably used to form the fences around the fields; directly to the south of each is a ruined monument of seemingly sepulchral character. In close proximity to the more westerly cashel there is a ruined circle, 38 paces in N. and S. diameter, with traces of an inner circle, whilst also to the southward of its companion cashel there is a slightly raised mound that had originally been surrounded with a circle of stones, of which a few on its northern circumference still remain. It is about 40 feet in diameter from E. to W.; to the S. are the remains of what appears to have been a cist, and at some feet distant there is a solitary stone, perhaps the trace of an outer circle; but the monument altogether is in such a state of dilapidation that it would be useless to give a map of it. To the west the soil composing the mound has been carried away, possibly for agricultural purposes, and rabbits are now rapidly completing its destruction.

The summit of the carn on Belvoir Hill commands one of the most picturesque views in the county Sligo, and being within twenty minutes walk from the town is the most accessible and advantageous point from which a

stranger may view a great extent of the county. Descending the hill on the side facing the water there may be observed, close to the path, a large erratic boulder, its upper surface presenting a depressed cup-shaped hollow, with three small circular holes. This was pointed out as a "Druid's Altar." It does not seem like the remains of a "Giant's Grave"; the boulder has all the appearance of having been eroded by natural weathering.

At a short distance from Carns Hill, in the townland of Abbeyquarter, and within the bounds of the borough of Sligo, there is a stone circle (see fig. 97), situated on a rising ground, about fifty yards from the southern bank of the river Garvogue—or Sligo river—and close to the walls of the county prison. Strange to find a pagan



Fig. 97.—General View of Stone Circle in Abbeyquarter, within the Borough of Sligo.

burial-place in such a position, within hearing of the hum of the now busy town, and the constant shriek of the steam-whistle that obtrusively remind us of the present, and of the thousands of years that have probably elapsed since the human remains we were disinterring had been here deposited in the calm solitude of a primitive landscape. The circle of boulders is nearly perfect, forming a ring on a raised mound 65 feet in diameter; the inside surface is perfectly level. On the north there are two stones seemingly the remains of an inner circle; in the same direction, but on the exterior of the circle, there are three large boulders, which had probably belonged to the outer ring or fence, but have been rolled out of their place. Of the cist or cromleac only two stones remain, one of these being of the usual dimensions; the other is a

mere slab. An excavation was made at the foot of the solitary remaining support; traces of the flooring of the cist were discovered, and on it were some bones, of which the greater portion were calcined; the interment had been greatly disturbed. The *locus* examined was probably but a *septum*, or division of the original sepulchre, as a glance at the plan (fig. 98) will show that it is not in the centre of the circle. The miscellaneous "finds"—submitted to W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., for examination—

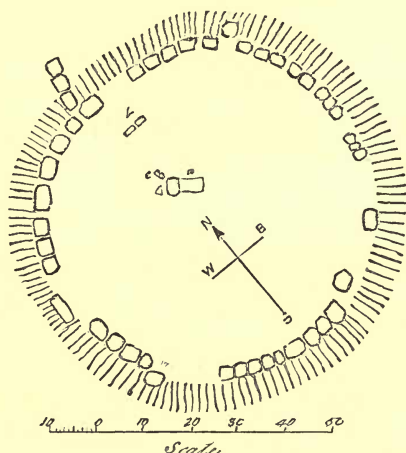


Fig. 98.—Ground Plan of Monument in Abbeyquarter. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

were mixed up together in inextricable confusion, and lay but a few inches beneath the surface of the soil; they consisted of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of calcined bones, seemingly all human, but in a very fragmentary state, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of uncalcined human bones, three molars, and one incisor tooth of a young individual, the tooth of a goat, and another probably of a dog, also the bones of a goat or sheep.

Just in front of the south entrance of the small ruined church, situated on Cottage Island, in Lough Gill (see fig. 99), there is a curious arrangement of stones; the blocks are, however, in such a confused position that it would be unsafe to hazard a positive assertion as to its having originally formed a cist or cromleac, for it may be

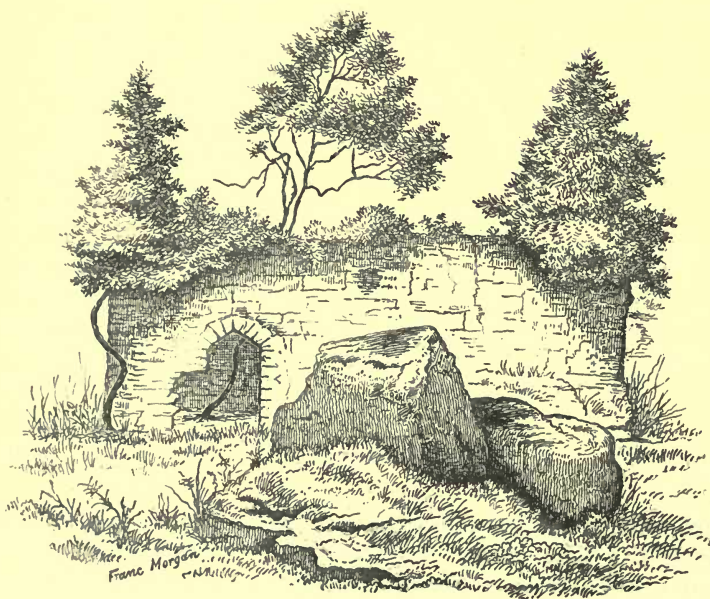


Fig. 99.—Supposed Megalith, Cottage Island, Lough Gill.

portion of a *mur* which formerly encircled the church. An excavation could hardly decide the point, unless calcined bones were discovered.

Dr. Petrie, in his *Round Towers of Ireland* (p. 450), notices the similarity existing between pagan and early Christian sepulchres, the graves of the first converts to Christianity being, in point of fact, connecting-links between the old and the new faith. He remarks that "the tombs of the early saints present a variety of forms, as in those on Aran, which are often rude sarcophagi, somewhat similar to pagan cromleacs or kistvaens, while at other times they are small carns, enclosed by a circular or quadrangular wall." Similarly the ancient pagan cashel surrounding primitive churches on the Island of Inismurray, off the Sligo coast, presents the curious example of a primal monastic establishment, enclosed within a wall as old as the celebrated Staigue Fort in Kerry, Dun Conor, and other cashels in various parts of Ireland, all of which are universally acknowledged by antiquaries to belong to ante-Christian times in Ireland.

About five miles from the town of Sligo, and near the summit of Keelogyboy¹ Mountain, in a locality called Aultnacaha,² there is a curious grave which, though of the rudest description, is interesting on account of its general arrangement. The stones forming it are small in size, and are placed in two impinging circles, the larger or northern one being about 20 feet in diameter, and the smaller about 10 feet. No remains of an interment were discoverable in the larger enclosure, but traces of a rude cist were apparent in the smaller circle, close to where it touches upon the larger one. The osseous remains were submitted to W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., who states there were no evidences of adult interment, save two incisors (large size), and three molars, the rest all belonging to a child; the set of teeth (incisors not being shed) points to an age before seven,

¹ Pronounced Keelagabwee; it is continuation of the Castlegal range.

² This name signifies (according to P. W. Joyce) the height of the winnow-

ing—where the women used to winnow corn. The name is modern. It has also been translated (by another Irish scholar) "the height of the showers."

and the bones also appeared to belong to that age. There were six molars, three incisors (one canine), twelve uncut tops of teeth, fragments of child's ribs, two vertebrae,

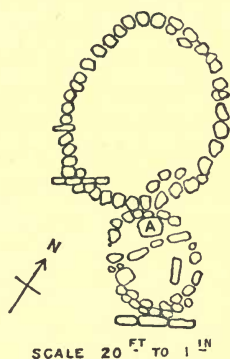


Fig 100.—Ground Plan of Rude Stone Monument on Keelogyboy Mountain.

parts of the skull, one portion of temporal bone, with auditory process, finger- and toe-bones, forearm and leg, portions of pelvis—all in a fragmentary condition.

The county Sligo numbers amongst its rude stone monuments one of the most remarkable primitive structures in Ireland. A model of it is to be seen in the Museum, R.I.A., and from it a sketch was taken that appears in the *Museum Catalogue*; this sketch is somewhat misleading, and does not show the trilithons, its most distinguishing feature. At first sight it would appear inappropriate to compare the grand circular monument of roughly-hewn stones on Salisbury Plain with an arrangement of boulders, such as is represented by fig. 101, or to compare trilithons of such diminutive elevation with those of Stonehenge, one of which measures 16 ft. 3 in., another 17 ft. 2 in., and the central trilithons 21 ft. 6 in. in height. Geoffrey of Monmouth, who wrote *circ.* 1147, states that Stonehenge was erected by Ambrosius, with the aid of the wizard Merlin, who actually transported the monument from Ireland.

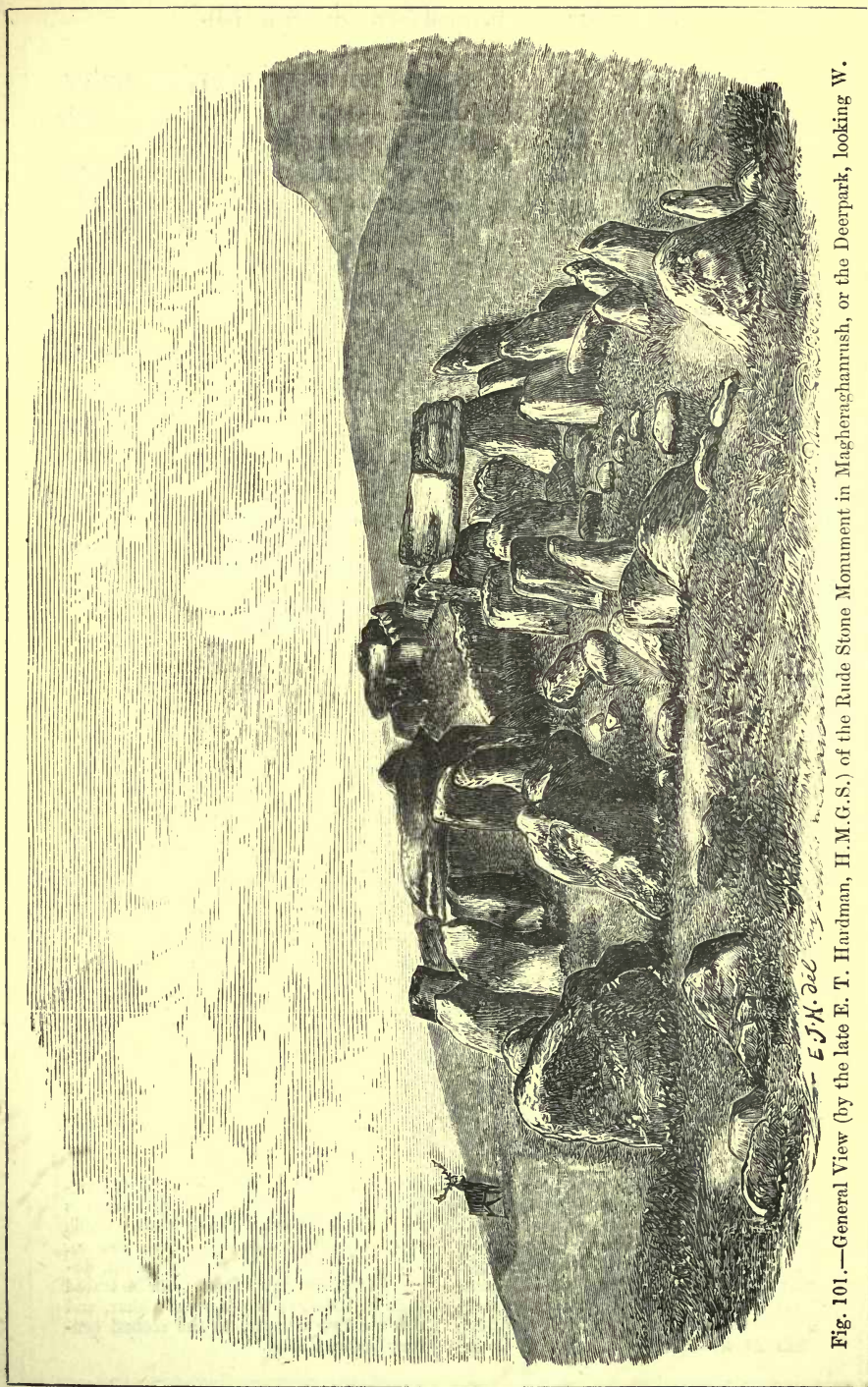


Fig. 101.—General View (by the late E. T. Hardman, II. M. G. S.) of the Rude Stone Monument in Magheraghannush, or the Deerpark, looking W.

In the year 1187, Giraldus Cambrensis further states—and this is the most important part of his narrative, as he probably saw the monument referred to with his own eyes—that in Kildare “similar stones” to Stonehenge, and erected in a similar manner, were to be seen in his day. After separating the wheat of the legend from the chaff, the conclusion may, perhaps, be drawn, that the design of the English monument was of Irish origin.

The late James Ferguson was of opinion that the trilithon is certainly exceptional in Europe, and its origin not easily traced, his impression being that it was merely an improved dolmen, standing on two legs instead of three or more. However, the three trilithons¹ still to be seen in the Deerpark, county Sligo, have been seemingly the entrance or portals of the cists, of which the remainder, and more especially the roof-flagging, has, to a great extent, collapsed. This Sligo monument crowns the summit of a hill standing some 500 feet above the sea level, and from it a wide extent of country can be viewed; it bears directly east of, and points towards, the great cairn on the summit of Knocknarea. The structure in question lies about four miles east of the town of Sligo, a short distance off the road leading to Manorhamilton, and in the townland of Magheraghanrush; the locality in which it is situated is now commonly known as the Deerpark, the property of Owen Wynne, Esq. A glance at the ground plan of the monument (fig. 102) at once attracts attention to the rudely-symmetrical method displayed in the construction of this enclosure; its primitive architects were, indeed, not particular about the difference of a few feet, but—as the following measurements demonstrate—they, in their rude way, had some well-defined purpose in the arrange-

¹ Trilithons were not unknown to the Romans. In De Vogüe's work three examples are engraved: one of them, which dates from A.D. 222, is very like a refined Stonehenge example. Dr. Barth observed several trilithons at a place called Ksaea, forty-five miles from Tripoli. There are good representations of such in Ferguson's *Rude Stone Monuments*, where it is re-

marked: “the most curious point, however, connected with these monuments is the suggestion of Indian influence which they, especially at Elkeb, give rise to. The introduction of sloping jambs, derived from carpentry forms, can be traced back in India, in the caves of Behar, and the Western Ghauts, to the second century before Christ.”

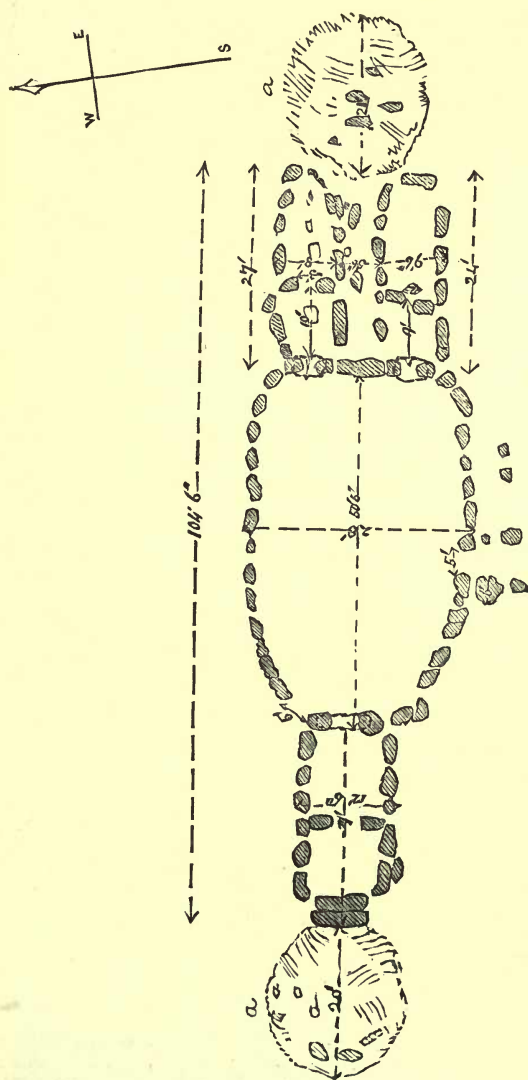


Fig. 102.—Ground Plan (by the late E. T. Hardman, H.M.G.S.) of the Rude Stone Monument in the Townland of Magheraghanrush, or the Deerpark, Co. Sligo.

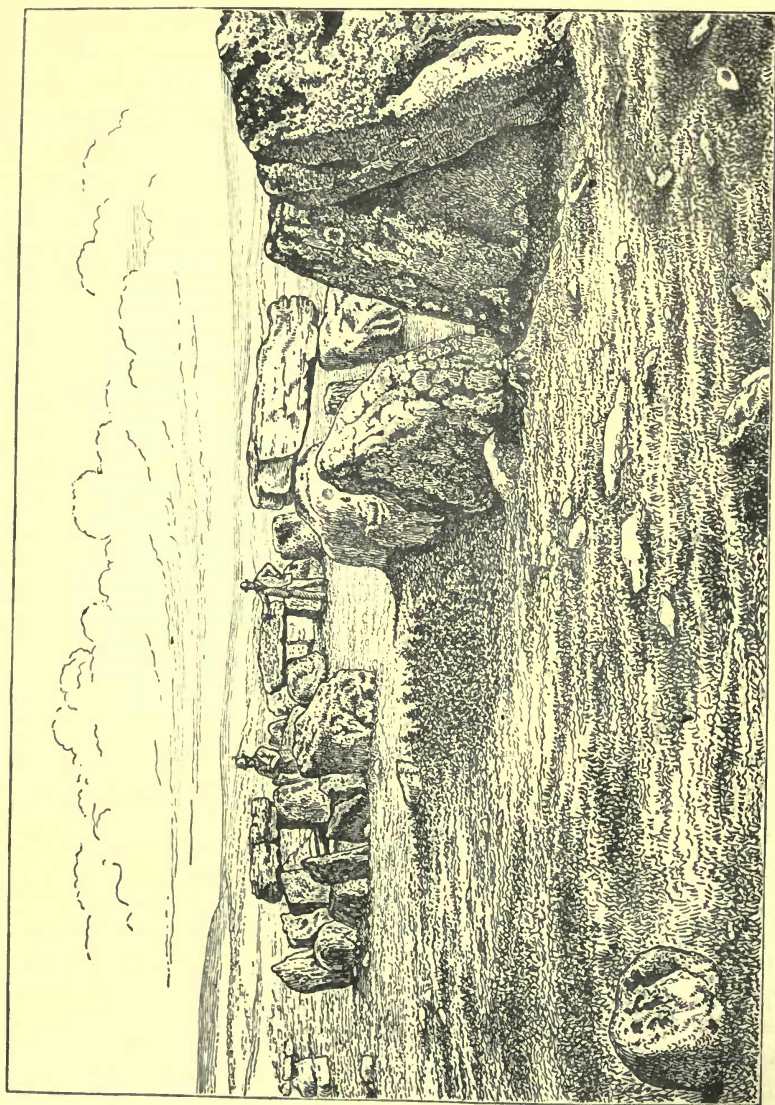


Fig 103.—General View of the Deerpark Monument, looking East. (From a Photograph by R. B. McNeilly.) 1 36

ments. At either end there is a slightly-defined mound, about 20 feet in diameter. The principal "aisles" are each 27 feet, and the third 24 feet long. The central enclosure, about 50 feet long, is, roughly speaking, twice the length of the "aisles." The scarcely traceable circular mound with a few stones appearing here and there, and situated at each extremity of this curious monument, had originally some symmetrical arrangement which, however, cannot now be correctly mapped; the general appearance alone is marked (fig. 103). Doubtless these mounds formed an adjunct of the original structure, and they are of very nearly similar dimensions, the eastern being about 20 ft., and the western 21 feet in E. and W. diameter. The entire monument has an over-all length of about 144 feet, and consists primarily of a rude oblong, or blunted oval, bounded by rough stones, set on edge. This oval has a length of about 50 feet, by 28 feet in width at its broadest part. At each extremity of this are what, for want of a better term, may be called "aisles": indeed it is curious to observe the general resemblance of the plan—taken in its entirety—to that of a modern cathedral: the western end may be said to represent the chancel, the central enclosure the portion under the dome, whilst the eastern extremity is not without analogy to the nave with side "aisles"; the bearing of its longest axis is approximately, 55° W. of N. At the western end of the monument, the single "aisle"—27 feet long, and 12 feet 6 inches wide—inclines slightly to the N., and is not quite a prolongation of the axis of the remainder of the structure, being 45° W. of N.; it is consequently somewhat defectively given on the plan (fig. 102), made by the late E. T. Hardman. About equi-distant from the two extremities, this "aisle" is divided by two low stones, having a space between them, and the western end of the structure is closed by two immense blocks, the outer one leaning against the inner: these are about 6 feet high, 7 feet long, and 2 feet thick. The exterior stone appears to be one of the displaced covering-slabs of this now dismantled cist. The western "aisle" opens into the main enclosure by a trilithon of two rude upright stones, and a long cap-stone; the height of the opening is 3 feet to the

under side of the cap-stone, and about 5 feet 6 inches to the upper part, the cap-stone itself being about 8 feet in length. From the above description it will be seen that the Deerpark monument is but a diminutive representative of that class of remains of which Stonehenge is the grand exemplar. Near the centre of the southern side of the principal enclosure are some stones, arranged in such a position as to convey the impression that they had been originally so placed for the purpose of forming an entrance. They are four in number, two being on each side, and having a space between them 5 feet in width, and about 10 feet in length; one is a limestone block, 6 feet wide, and 4 feet 6 inches high.

At the eastern end of the central compartment two "aisles" open into it by means of rude doorways, or opes, composed of trilithons, each formed by two upright stones covered by a cap-stone, all being nearly of the same dimensions. The uprights measure about 3 feet to the under and 5 feet to the upper surface of the cap-stone. The over-all measurement of the eastern "aisles" is approximately the same as the western, *i. e.* about 27 feet; they are respectively 8 feet and 9 feet 6 inches in width, and are separated from each other by a space of 5 feet 6 inches, not, however, opening into the central enclosure, but cut off from it by a large upright flagstone. The two eastern "aisles" resemble the western in being divided nearly midway by two stones standing opposite to each other, and near the outer walls; it is quite possible that they also may have had cap-stones. A careful excavation of both the western and eastern "aisles" demonstrated the fact that they had been originally roofed with covering-slabs; indeed the remains, in a broken state, of such slabs was so obvious, as to attract the comments of one of the workmen.

The stones used in the construction of the monument are of limestone, and "have been apparently obtained from the beds of rough, rubbly limestone, which crop out at the surface in the vicinity, unlike many other prehistoric structures which are often, in Ireland, formed of erratic blocks of a stone foreign to the neighbour-

hood. Its builders must, therefore, have had some idea of quarrying, and have had sufficient mechanical contrivances to enable them to first displace, and then set in position, the large blocks of rock they used; at the same time, the rude appearance of the rocks, and indifference shown as to size or arrangement, although there is symmetry in the general structure, would seem to point to a more primitive age than that of Stonehenge—unless, indeed, we are to suppose the Irish of that period were behind their British neighbours in civilization.”

The late E. T. Hardman, H.M.G.S.I., who, in 1879, thus described this unique structure (in the *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*), suggested “that it was the place of a ceremonial observance of some kind. It is clearly not a sepulchral structure, seeing that the solid rock occurs within a foot or so of the surface.” That, however, forms no argument in disproof of its mortuary character, as the majority of interments unearthed during this later examination seem to have been originally deposited almost on the former surface of the soil, and the writer is also aware that E. T. Hardman had subsequently considerably modified his original theory. The late James Ferguson, in his *Rude Stone Monuments*, pp. 234–5, is very specific in his statement that he did not consider this monument to be of a mortuary character. He says: “It would be tedious to enumerate the other dolmens in Ireland, which have neither dates nor peculiarities to distinguish them from others of this class; but there is one monument of a megalithic character in Ireland which must be described before leaving the country, though it certainly is not a dolmen, and its date and use are mysterious at present. . . . The three entrances from the central to the side apartments are trilithons of squared and partially-dressed stones,¹ and would remind us of

¹ In the writer's opinion these stones do not show the slightest signs of dressing, but there are evident traces of weathering—a fact noticed also by the late E. T. Hardman, who remarked that “the stone capping the entrance into the northern ‘aisle’ has been fractured across the centre, the fissure being some inches wide,

but the lateral pressure is sufficient to prevent its fall. As this crack must have been due to the effects of weathering since the block was placed in its present position, it is, I think, an evidence in favour of the great antiquity of this monument.”

Stonehenge, were they not so small. They are only three feet under the lintel, and you must bow low indeed to pass under them. Indeed, when speaking of these enclosures as apartments, it must be borne in mind that one can enter anywhere by passing between the stones, and stepping over the walls, which are composed of stones hardly ever touching each other, the highest being only 3 or 4 feet high. Many of them, though massive, have only half that height. What, then, is this curious edifice? It can hardly be a tomb, it is so unlike any other tomb which we know of. In plan it looks more like a temple; indeed it is not unlike the arrangement of some Christian churches; but a church or temple with walls pervious, as these are, and so low that the congregation outside can see all that passes inside, is so anomalous an arrangement that it does not seem admissible. At present it is unique. If some similar example could be discovered, perhaps we might guess its riddle."

S. F. Milligan, in a lecture delivered to the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society in February, 1887, combated the opinion of Messrs. Hardman and Ferguson, that this monument, in general ground plan, resembled a cathedral; and he proceeded to show its likeness to the rude outline of a giant figure, cut in the ground, and outlined with huge standing-stones; the head turned to the west, and the limbs of the figure at the eastern end pointing to the rising sun.

Excavations made in the four smaller divisions, at the eastern and western extremities of the monument, clearly demonstrated the fact that they *had been formerly covered like ordinary kistvaens with roofing slabs*, as these were found lying in the ground in a fragmentary state, when the sod was turned up. In these four excavations human and animal bones were discovered, all uncalcined; with them was a flint-flake (see fig. 104, p. 136).

Explorations in the central enclosure were not attended with equally decisive results; for although in two instances some traces of osseous remains were found, yet in other spots the soil appeared to be undisturbed. The

conclusion, therefore, may be with safety drawn, that the eastern and western "aisles" are simply uncovered kistvaens; that they were erected when inhumation burial was practised, and when flint implements were in use; but whether the central enclosure had been used for burial or merely for ceremonial observances before committing the bodies to the tomb could not be determined with any degree of certainty.

The following are the results of excavations made at different periods by explorers in this interesting monument:—In the year 1884, the late Rev. James Graves visited the locality, and made a slight excavation; the osseous remains were submitted to A. W. Foot, M.D., who stated that there were sixteen fragments of animal bones, dry, white, apparently long dead, and bearing no sign of burning, or petrification. Recognizable among them were a dorsal vertebra, small portions of skulls, a piece of the lower jaw, and several fragments of the long bones of the limbs—all human.

S. F. Milligan also "made excavations in the interior of the structure at three different places, and in every instance found a quantity of human bones, together with those of animals. The bones had been examined by Dr. Redfern, of the Queen's College, Belfast."

According to A. W. Foot, M.D., the result of the writer's exploration was as follows:—The osseous remains from the western kistvaens, or "aisles," were mostly human, and uncalcined, some being bones of a young child and of an old man; also there were a great many bones of deer.

The osseous remains from the eastern kistvaens, or "aisles," showed evidence of three individuals, one of them quite a young child; there were likewise fragments of human and deer bones, all uncalcined; no sign of fire on any; also some bones of birds, a tooth of an ungulate quadruped (? horse), helices, &c., and a flake, formed of dark-grey flint, but coated over with a thick crust caused by weathering, giving it a perfectly white appearance; the material was only recognizable by its having been cut in two by the spade (see fig. 104). It belongs to the class of implements that Wilde (p. 27, *Catalogue*,

Museum, R.I.A.) places under the heading of flint-chisels, "approaching in form, but not altogether taking the shape of, a stone celt." The implement shows traces of careful chipping for a short distance round the segment of a circle which forms its cutting edge, the remainder of the tool being left in a rough unfinished state, with thick blunt sides.

From the labourers engaged in this excavation the information was gathered that two heaps of small stones lying close to the central monument had originally formed

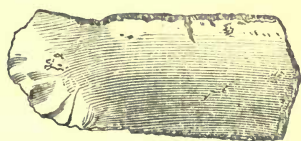


Fig. 104.—Flint "Chisel" found in the Deerpark Monument, Co. Sligo. (Full size.)

part of it (possibly were used in "spalling" the interstices in the low walls); but being scattered in confusion, both inside and outside the monument, the late Right Hon. John Wynne had them carted away, in order to allow a clearer idea to be formed of the original shape of the structure. The late Sir William Wilde stated that several of the stones were manifestly placed across the others, like those in Stonehenge; but the monument had been much damaged some years previously, by persons seeking for treasure supposed to be hid beneath the surface. The monument was formerly called "The Giant's Grave;" also more particularly *Leacht Con Mic Ruis*—the grave of Con the son of Rush.

About 300 yards to the S. of this strange megalithic pile there is a "Giant's Grave." It will be seen by a glance at the ground-plan (fig. 105) that it appears to have originally consisted of an arrangement of four (almost parallel) rows of slabs. The central space alone now shows traces of having been covered over, and a displaced covering-flag still remains at either extremity.

An excavation was made, and the osseous remains submitted to A. W. Foot, M.D., who states that they were

a portion of an adult (male) sacrum, some bones of a child, evidence of two individuals besides the child, and probably of different sexes, a fragment of a platynecmic tibia and of a pilasteric femur: in other words, pieces of very strong bones of an ancient race. All who were present at the examination of this grave were much struck by the great size of the bones; there occurred also remains of deer and shells from the sea-shore. Almost in a line between these two megaliths in the Deerpark there are traces of a cashel with a souterrain.

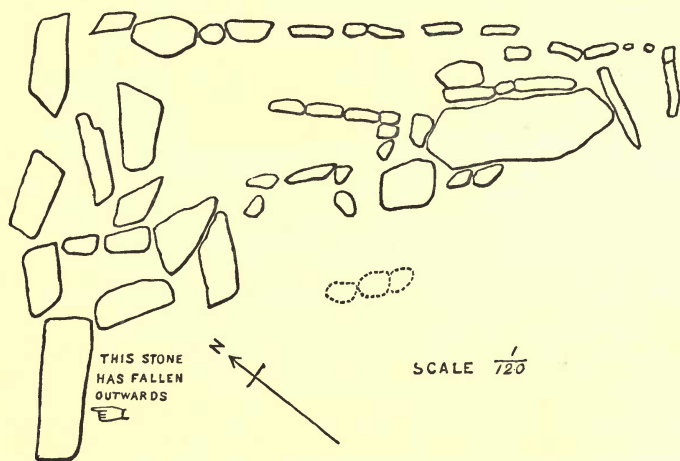


Fig. 105.—Ground Plan of smaller Monument in the Deerpark.

At the foot of Cope's Mountain, to the W. of the road leading from Sligo to Glencar, and in the townland of Drum, there is another monument of the same class as the smaller one in the Deerpark; it is, however, more diminutive and in a more dilapidated condition. Its Irish name is not remembered; it is known merely as the "Giant's Grave."

Not many years ago it narrowly escaped total obliteration. A countryman, having dreamt twice successively that a crock full of gold was buried under the monument, waited impatiently, before commencing operations, for the dream to be repeated a third time, as this would have completed the charm; however, it never did recur, and

consequently the tomb escaped destruction. Bucolic discoverers of cinerary urns were formerly under the delusion that the calcined bones and ashes, with which they were sometimes filled, were in reality gold ingots and gold dust, which, through the magic of the "good people," assumed that delusive appearance, in order to hide the treasure from the ken of ordinary mortals. "Fairy Doctors" recommended the sacrifice of a black cat on the tomb, with the object of propitiating the spirit supposed to guard the hoard; and the contents of the urn, if carefully watched till midnight, would, under these circumstances, again assume its real character; an amusing anecdote of this nature is related at p. 378 of the *Journal R.H.A.A.I.*, for the years 1852-3.

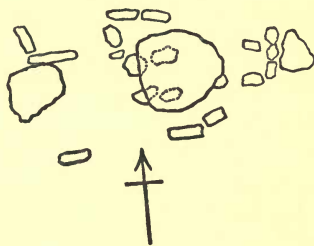


Fig. 106.—Ground Plan of "Giant's Grave" in the Townland of Drum.
(Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

About twenty years ago, owing, as our informant believed, to a tale which appeared in the columns of the *Nation* newspaper, a story became prevalent amongst the country people of a member of the O'Rourke family having concealed his treasures in one of the tombs, or "Giant Graves" in the neighbourhood, previous to some great battle in which both he and his favourite henchman were killed; consequently, the secret of the buried gold was lost. Imagining this monument to have been the one selected as the "hiding-place," some of the country people excavated the west cist to a considerable depth; but the result of the search could not now be ascertained. In the present instance, an excavation was made under the only covering-stone still *in situ*; but little was found, save a few calcined bones,

large fragments of charcoal, shells of oyster and cockle, and some uncalcined human bones, found together in a heap, "for all the world," as the labourer remarked, "as if he," *i.e.* the occupant of the tomb, "had been buried in a sitting position." Owing to their soft condition, few of the bones could be extracted from the soil; but these were submitted to W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., who states: "There were a few fragments of burned long bones, which were probably human, but they cannot be identified with absolute certainty, being only portions of the shafts of bones with clay and masses of charcoal adhering. The grave must have been disturbed long ago, and only a few fragments of the original interment left, for there is no connexion between the "finds." Judging by appearance, some of the animal remains—notably the bones of a cow—are unquestionably of a more recent date."

On the summit of a hill, overlooking this megalith,

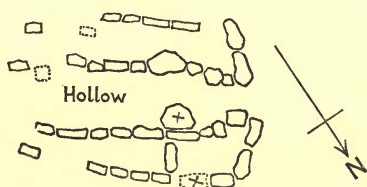


Fig. 107.—Ground Plan of Rude Stone Monument in the Town and of Drumkilsellagh. Cross enclosed within dotted line shows former position of Stone, similarly marked. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

and in the townland of Drumkilsellagh, there is a curious monument, in form oblong (see fig. 107), and consisting of two parallel compartments, which, though not at present, had been formerly connected with each other by a continuous line of stones: this central space is rather hollowed. In the townland of Kilsellagh, about half a mile distant, there is a similar monument, nearly the same size, *i.e.* 10 paces long by 6 broad: close to this, but higher up the mountain slope, there is a singular arrangement of cists, five in number, and but a few yards apart; the alignment runs approximately N. and S.; the longer axis of the cists being about E. and W. It presents the

appearance of a pagan cemetery. Two of the kistvaens have evidently been thoroughly explored, and all are now devoid of covering-stones.

Close to a gravel-pit in the hill-side, in the townland of Castlegal, there is another megalith, of which the accompanying plan (fig. 108) will give a good idea; but it is in such a very dilapidated condition that its former shape is hardly discernible. It is to be remarked that this cluster of monuments, nine in number, are all in the immediate vicinity of *Cashelgal*—the name is thus pronounced by the country people, not Castlegal as given on the Ordnance Maps. Little save the mere site of this

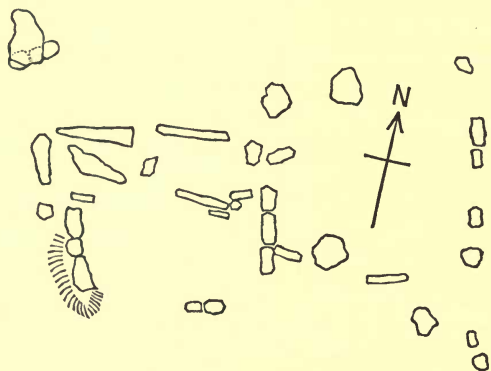


Fig. 108.—Ground Plan of Rude Stone Monument in the Townland of Castlegal.
(Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

ancient cashel now remains: its disappearance need not excite wonder, considering (as our informant averred) that all the houses in the neighbourhood are built of the stones of which it had been formerly composed.

In the townland of Cloghcor—pronounced by the country people Cloghcur—there is a megalith, situated close to the ruins of the Castle of Ardtarmon, near Raughley, and about 200 yards S. of the road. It is marked on the Ordnance 6" Sheet as a *Druid's Altar*, and appears originally to have consisted of three lofty uprights, surmounted by a covering-slab; the two remaining pillars are upwards of nine feet in height above the present surface of the

soil; the third had, at some remote period, succumbed either to violence or atmospheric action, and lies fractured beneath the covering-slab, which has fallen outwards and to the westward. The greatest length of this slab is 12 feet 6 inches from E. to W., and it is upwards of 2 feet in thickness. In the construction of this monument a really difficult engineering feat was the lifting and proper placing on its three uprights of the heavy mass of stone forming its roof; and it is thought that the plan suggested by the King of Denmark, in a paper read at the annual meeting of the Society of Northern Antiquaries, as that practised by the primitive constructors of similar monuments, may have been, in this instance, the one adopted, that is to say—Beams would be placed, side by side, on an inclined plane, raised as high as the upper edge of the uprights, in such a way that the one end would project beyond the edge as much as the length of the great stone required; while the other would pass under the stone as it was brought up. By the help of levers and wedges the block was raised a little from the beam which carried it, and rollers were introduced. These preparations being complete, the raising of the stone might commence, and with the aid of wedges, levers, rams, and the strength of men and of beasts of draught, the block could be rolled up the inclined plane as far as the stones which were to form its supports; these last, being stayed by earth, could not shift either way, and the tram-road itself, along which the load was drawn, resting also on a solid base, would not break down. An accident of this kind could happen only when the great upper stone had entirely passed the inclined plane and gone beyond the point of support, or the edge of the stones; but even then the stone would fall into its place, and the broken ends of the beam could be removed (see footnote at conclusion of Chapter).

Scarcely two hundred yards to the westward of the village of Drumcliff, and close to the northern bank of the river, there is another "Giant's Grave," very similar to the smaller monument in the Deerpark (*ante*, fig. 105), as regards length, breadth, and general arrangement, though it is in a much more perfect condition. It still retains two of the original covering flagstones

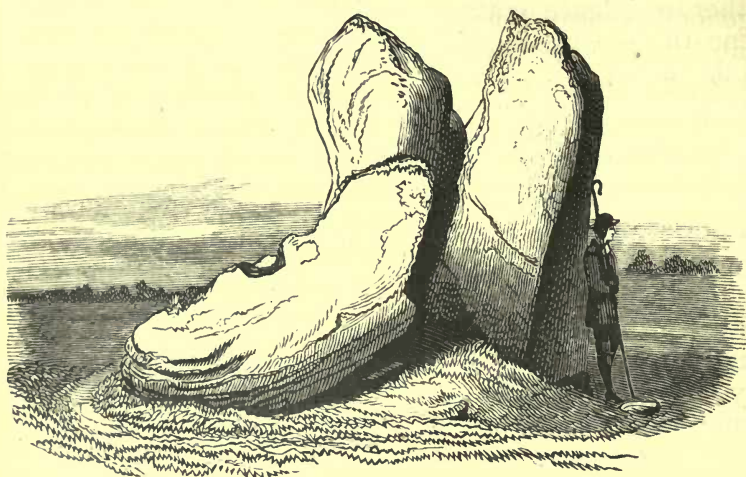


Fig. 109.—General View of Ruined Cromleac at Clogheor, looking East.

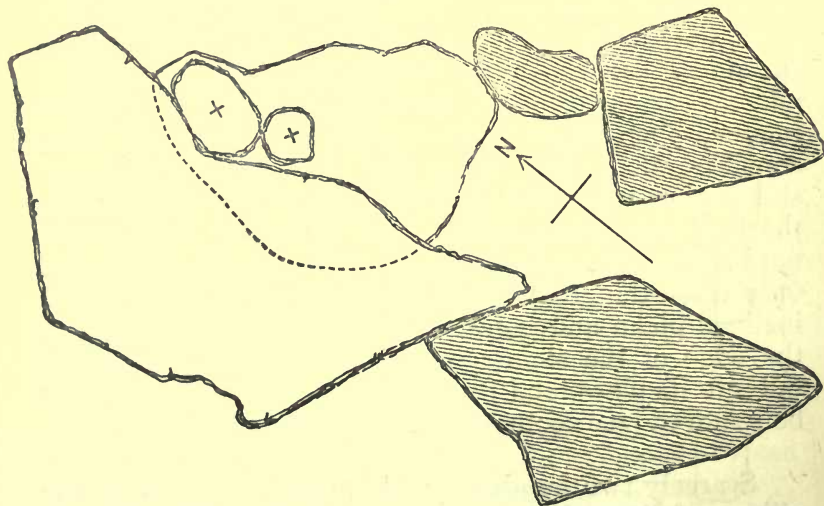


Fig. 110.—Ground Plan of Ruined Cromleac in the Townland of Clochcor, near the Village of Raughley. (Scale, 4 feet to 1 inch.) Cross marked on Stones in Plan show that they do not belong to the Original Structure.

at either extremity (fig. 111 gives a good idea of its general appearance; fig. 112 of its ground plan). The late Rev. James Graves, during a visit to Sligo, in 1880, was informed of the then recent exposure of a human



Fig. 111.—General View of "Giant's Grave" near Drumcliffe, looking South.

skeleton, in consequence of the falling of the earthen bank of the river in close proximity to this monument. When first discovered, the skeleton was decorated with a bead necklace, which was removed by the country people;

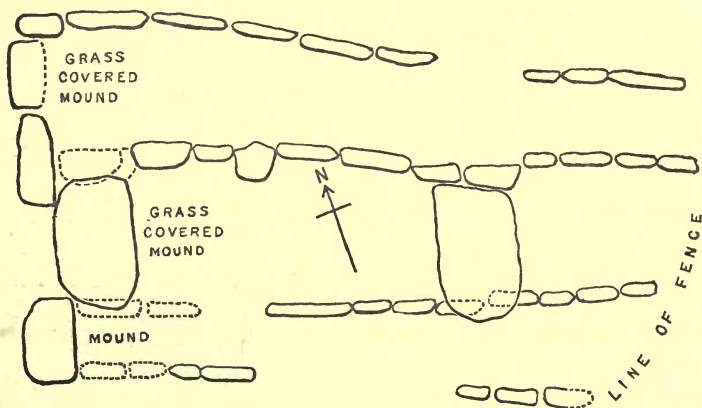


Fig. 112.—Ground Plan of Rude Stone Monument, Drumcliffe. (Scale, $\frac{1}{120}$.)

but, as far as could be ascertained, the beads appear to have been formed of baked clay, or perhaps steatite,

being described as "marbles such as children play with." The length of the skeleton indicated a height of 5 feet 2 or 3 inches: the remains (that of an old woman) were considered by the late E. T. Hardman to be of the Prehistoric Age.

Not far distant—in the townland of Cashelgarron—is Cashel Bawn. It is almost circular in form, the difference in diameter from N. to S., and from E. to W. being but about two feet. The inner face of the wall is perfect to the height of six or eight feet, and it appears to have been originally 12 feet in thickness; the principal entrance was at the eastern side: a few large stones which formed the ope yet remain *in situ*, and to the right hand as one enters there are slight vestiges—still apparent—of the spring of the steps which formerly led to the summit of the wall. Inside the cashel there is a depression occasioned by a souterrain which has fallen in; and on the western and exterior face of the rampart there is a small ope in correspondence with it. This would appear to be a diminutive reproduction of the singular entrances (described by W. F. Wakeman) in the cashel on the Island of Innismurray.¹

In the townland of Streedagh, parish of Ahamlish, there is a very curious monument (figs. 113, 114), which is styled by the country people *Clocha-breaca*, i. e., the speckled stones. The boulders forming it are on a mound of oblong form, about 110 paces in outside measurement. Its condition is so dilapidated that it is scarcely possible to be certain of the original plan, which, however, as far as can now be judged, appears to have consisted of a series of cists, running nearly due E. and W. To the N.E. will be observed the segment of a circle, and this circle—too large to show on the plan—could be throughout distinctly traced. In several places it is still faced with stones, the diameter being about 33 paces.

In the same townland there is another "Giant's Grave" situated on the sandhills, close to the sea-shore

¹ See *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. VII., pp. 193-7.

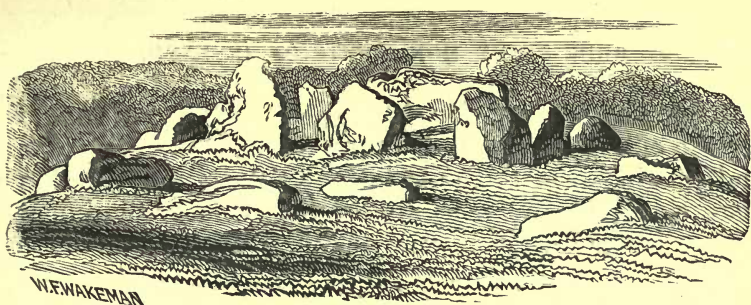


Fig. 113.—General View of *Clocha-breaca*, Townland of Streedagh.

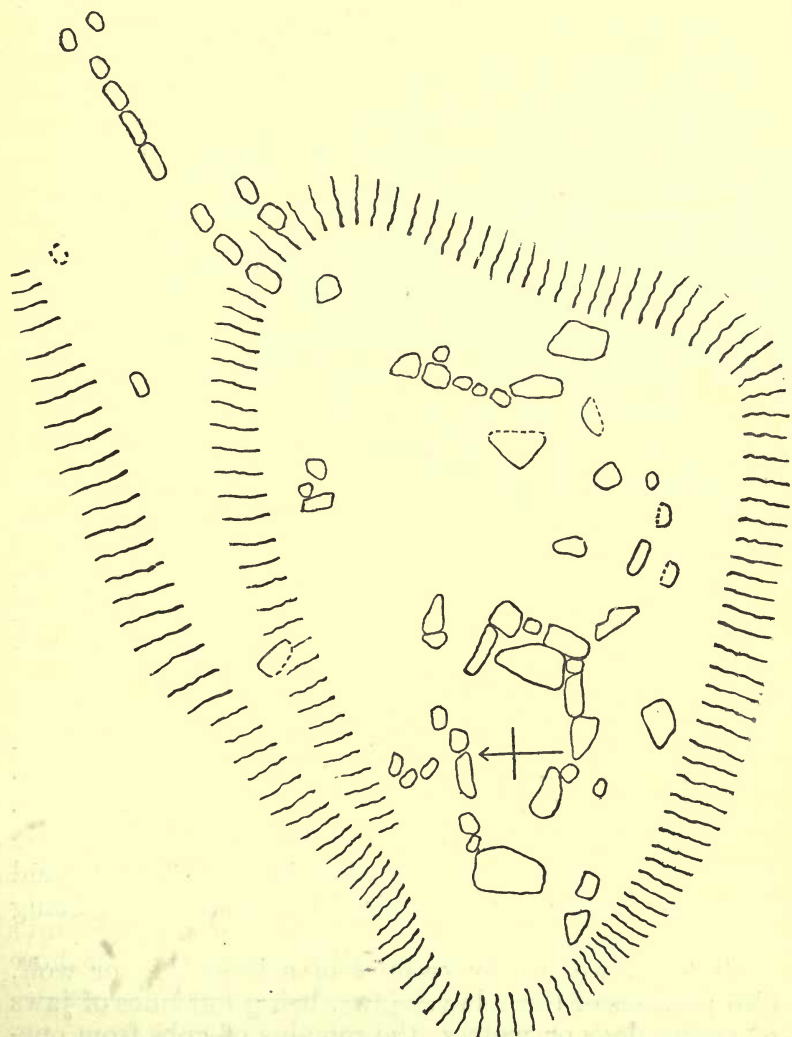


Fig. 114.—Ground Plan of Monument, styled *Clocha-breaca*, in the Townland of Streedagh. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

(see fig. 115 for general appearance). The circle enclosing the cist is 36 feet in diameter, formed of small stones, and just inside of the exterior one there appears to have been a second circle, composed of still more diminutive stones. The inside length of this grave is 9 feet; the breadth 2 feet 6 inches at head, but only 2 feet at foot, a difference probably occasioned by one of the slabs having fallen in, as the breadth would appear to have been originally uniform. The earth in the cist was about 13 inches in depth; the bottom was flagged regularly with limestone slabs. The arrangement approximates to the general style of the Carrowmore series, but the grouping of the stones around the cist appears peculiar, and there was no trace of the covering-slab or slabs. This sepulchre had been entirely buried in the sand until the commencement of the present century, when it was laid bare by a violent storm, which changed the configuration of the sandhills and swept away the drift, thus exposing the former surface soil. There exists no tradition of its having been rifled, but that such had been the case was, on examination, self-evident.

The calcined bones were a collection of fragments, chiefly of small size, and, with few exceptions, it was impossible to refer to any special bone; calcined and uncalcined fragments were mixed together, the soil having evidently been greatly disturbed.

The uncalcined human bones can all be referred to one person, an adult, well developed, with marked platy-nemic tibias, and projecting interfemoral ridges; possibly the two human teeth belonged to this body. Upon re-sifting the clay the following additional human remains were found: lower end of an arm bone, fragment probably of thigh bone, marked front ridge of leg bone (tibia), half of the pelvis, small shoulder-blade (source undetermined), portion of finger bone. All the bones appear to have been broken when in a brittle state and long after interment; they bore no appearance of being gnawed by animals.

There were two lower jaws of a large dog or wolf, also portions of three lower jaws, being left sides of jaws of young dogs or wolves, the remains of cubs from one-



W. F. WAKEMAN

Fig. 115.—General View of Stone Circle in the Sandhills, Streedagh, looking W.

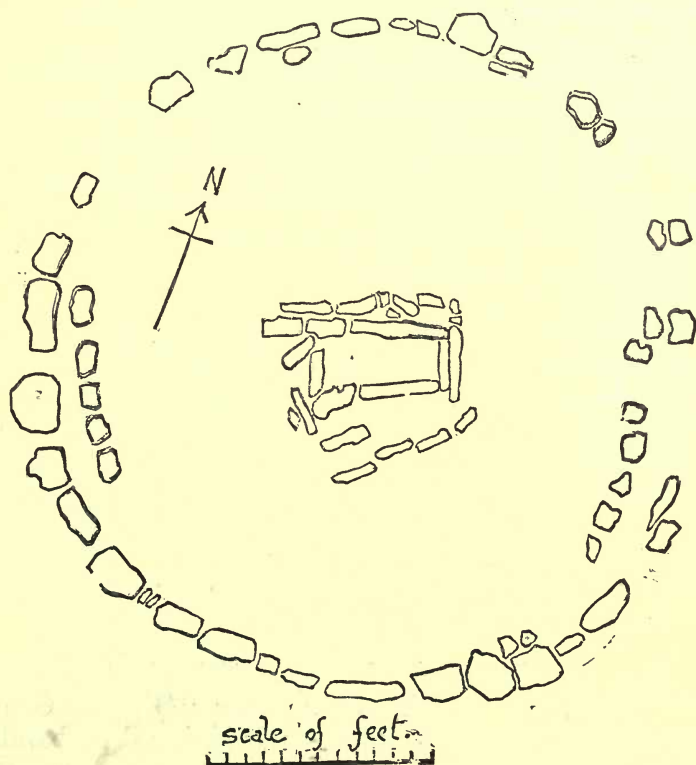


Fig. 116.—Ground Plan of Stone Circle and Cist in the Sandhills, Streedagh.

third to one-half grown, and traces of one of much smaller size. Fragment of the lower jaw of a small rodent and a rabbit; gnawed and broken bones of a goat and of a cow of small size; bone of a hare; several bones of fowl, probably goose or swan; shells of limpets (*Patella vulgaris*); a couple of flat fish-scales, similar to the plates of sturgeon; fragment of bone pin, with head pierced¹ (fig. 117).



Fig. 117.—Fragment of Bone Pin, from the Streedagh Cist. (Half real size.)

In the townland of Breaghwy, and close to the police barracks, there is a grass-covered carn, about 100 paces in circumference at base; on its S.S.E. slope are traces of what appears to have been the entrance to a cist, but which is now partially blocked up. About 300 yards distant, and due S.S.E. from it, there is another carn.

In the townland of Cartronplank, not far from the village of Cliffoney, there are the remains of a "Giant's Grave," called by the Irish-speaking natives, *Tombau-na-wor*, "the tomb of the (great) men." It had been seemingly of oblong form (fig. 118), originally divided into three cists, septa, or divisions; the N. one is nearly complete; the stones which, in all probability, had formerly divided the S. portion into two lie against the E. side. The present position of some of the boulders is shown by a cross; the shaded stones indicate the places they occupied until recently disturbed by the tenant, who dug up portion of the grave, with the hope of finding treasure. To the S.E. the arrangement of boulders appears like the remnant of a circle, of which some of the stones may be seen in the fence near the tenant's house. Fig. 119 gives a good idea of a peculiar arrangement for the support of the head-stone.

Near the village of Cliffoney, and in the townland of Creevykeel, the remains of another "Giant's Grave" presents no feature of interest; it is, in all probability,

¹ Report by W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

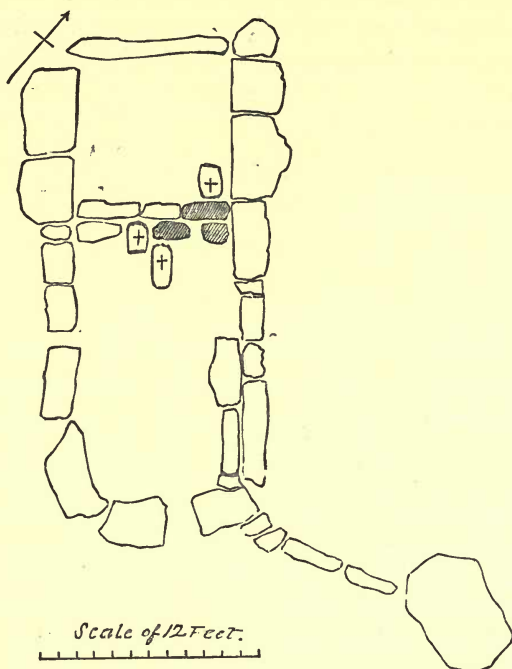


Fig. 118.—Ground Plan of *Tomban-na-wor* "Giant's Grave" in the Townland of Cartronplank, near Cliffoney.

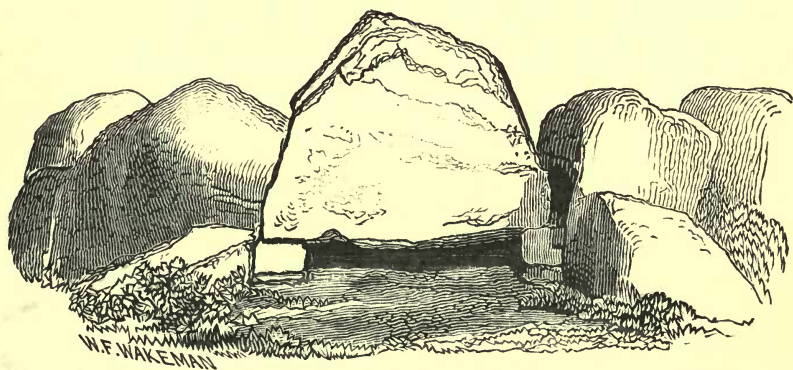


Fig. 119.—Unique Arrangement for the support of Headstone in "Giant's Grave" at Cartronplank.

merely a small portion of a more extensive arrangement of cists (fig. 120). No inducement could prevail on the tenant to make an excavation; he and his father before him, he stated, had refused, although "untold gold" had

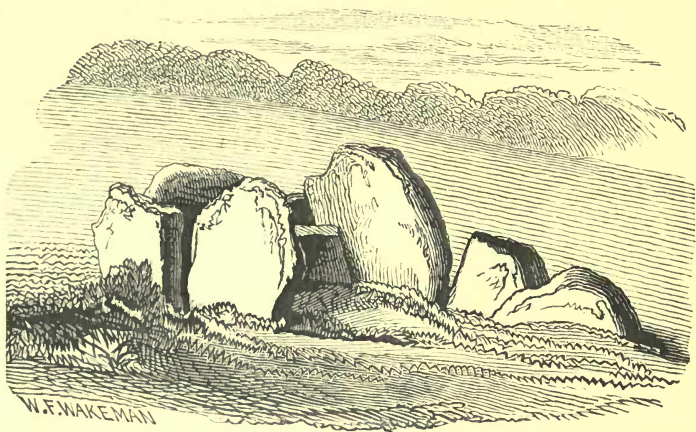


Fig. 120.—General View of Cist in the Townland of Creevykeel, looking N.

been offered! However, some few days afterwards, having occasion to verify the compass bearings, a return to the spot was needful, when it became evident that in the

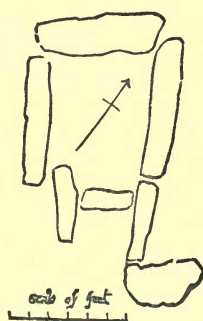


Fig. 121.—Ground Plan of Cist at Creevykeel, near Cliffoney.

interval the grave had been dug out to the depth of four or five feet. In short, the suspicious yokel, imagining

that the contemplated search was for a "crock of goold," had determined to retain the treasure for himself. The *debris* thrown out by the would-be gold digger was carefully sifted, but nothing was found save numerous fragments of charcoal, no trace of bones being apparent. A man who was with the treasure-seeker during a portion of his excavation, stated that the floor of the cist was flagged, and on it rested a thick layer of charcoal, but nothing else. The flagstones that had formed the flooring were pointed out; one of them bore a cup pattern: this specimen was 20 inches in length by 14 inches in

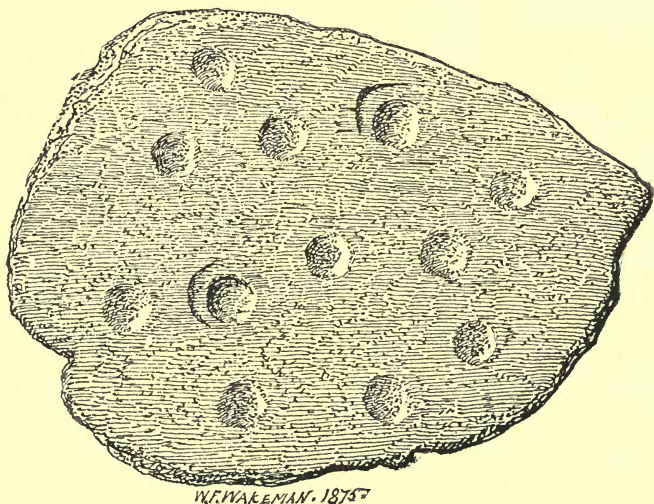


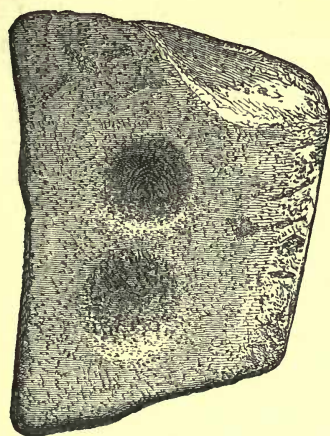
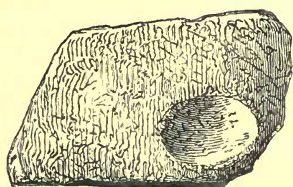
Fig. 122.—Cup-marked Flag found at Drumlion, near Enniskillen.

breadth, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness; but being too heavy to carry off with comfort at the time, it was unfortunately left behind, and the next day, when sought for, it had disappeared, and cannot since be traced. It resembled the cup-marked stones described by W. F. Wakeman in a former Number of the *Journal*, *R.H.A.A.I.*, and it is much to be regretted that this relic has vanished, particularly as no special note or drawing of it had been made. As far as memory serves, it was an almost exact

replica—although a diminutive one—of the cup-marked *leac*, discovered on the slope of Drumlion, at a distance of little more than a mile from Enniskillen, and of which fig. 122, gives an excellent idea. It measures 2 feet 4 inches in length by 1 foot 11 inches in breadth, averaging about 8 inches in thickness, so that it will be seen to be considerably larger than the Sligo example. "The entire surface of the face of the flag," writes W. F. Wakeman, "which, as usual, is composed of hard, red sandstone, has been carefully worked over, and, as shown in the illustration, presents twelve cup hollows, measuring respectively about three inches in diameter. Two of these are partially enclosed by lines, evidently intentional, and each forming a rather rudely executed segment of a circle. The hollows vary in degree of depth; but all are well defined, and are certainly artificial." Figs. 123, 124, and 125 represent cup-markings from a rude stone monument at Drumnakilty, Co. Fermanagh. These slabs measure respectively 14 inches by 11 inches, and 10 inches by 6 inches, and formed a portion of the floor of a cist, which contained a magnificent burial urn, placed mouth downwards, and filled with calcined human bones. Two other cupped stones, supporting urns, were found in the immediate vicinity.

The slight remains of the monument (fig. 126, longest axis N. and S.), situated in the sandhills near Mullaghmore, about two miles from Creevykeel, are depicted, not that they present any feature of interest, but that they, together with another stone about 40 yards distant, form at present the only apparent traces of a cluster of monuments. A countryman stated that before bent had been planted on the sand-hills, a storm, by changing the general configuration, frequently laid bare stone circles and other strange arrangements of boulders.

The "Giant's Grave," situated in the townland of Bunduff, close to the sea-shore, near the bounds of the county, is almost perfect, wanting only the covering flagstone; it faces the cardinal points, the longest axis



Figs. 123, 124, and 125.—Cup-marked Flags from Drumnakilly, Co. Fermanagh.

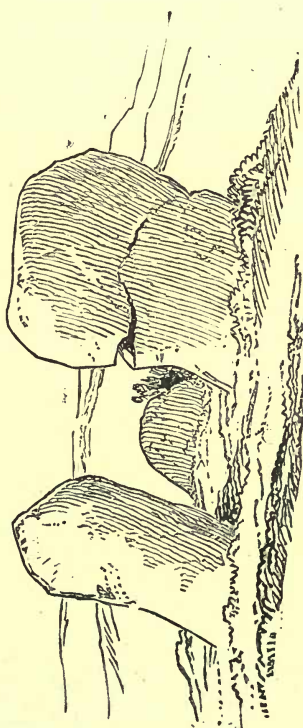


Fig. 126.—General View of remains of Monument in the Sandhills, near Mullaghmore, looking West.



Scale of feet

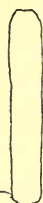
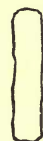


Fig. 127.—Ground Plan of remains of Monument in the Sandhills, near Mullaghmore.

being E. and W. (fig. 128). Permission to excavate was refused by the landlord, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley.

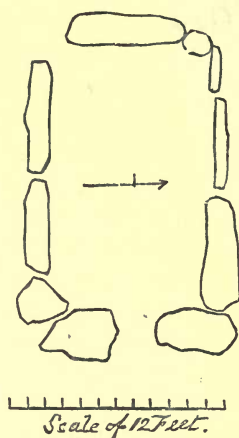


Fig. 128.—Ground Plan of "Giant's Grave" in the Townland of Bunduff.

In the valley of Gleniff there is a locality, marked on the Ordnance Map as "**Dermot and Grainne's Bed**,"¹ and an expedition was made to the spot, under the impression that probably the discovery of a fine cromleac might reward our exertions; it was found, however, that the celebrated cavern of Gleniff, situated high up on the mountain side, was the *locus* indicated on the Ordnance Sheet. This seems to be the only instance—at least within the county Sligo²—in which the story of the celebrated runaway couple is connected with any object, save a rude stone monument, and it is here mentioned because it differs in representing the cavern as the permanent residence of Finn Mac Cumhaill and his faithless wife, and not the mere shelter for the night, erected by Dermot O'Dyna for Grainnè, whilst the fugi-

¹ "These caves were, some of them certainly, formerly inhabited." *Memoirs of the Geological Survey*, 42 to 43. A bronze celt formerly in the writer's possession, now in the Museum, R.I.A., was here found in a mass of stalagmite, and under the present floor of the cavern bones of recent animals were dug up by the late

E. T. Hardman.

² According to the version of the "*Pursuit of Dermot and Grania*," translated from the Gaelic by P. W. Joyce, the runaway couple resided for some time in a cavern in a mountain overlooking Dingle Bay.—See *Old Celtic Romances*, pp. 296–305.

tive couple were flying from the pursuit of the enraged Finn. The legend is as follows:—The cavern was the residence of the famous giant, Finn Mac Cumhaill and his beautiful wife, Grainnè. The latter possessed not only the witchery of beauty, but the practical gift of witchcraft; and at such times as she desired to enjoy the society of Dermod, she could, by the simple but effective process of crossing her thumbs, lay a spell upon her husband, compelling him, at one time, to gather seaweed and burn kelp on the sea-shore; at another to cut rushes in the valleys, to make mats; and again, send him to distant mountains, after supposititious strayed cattle. Our peasant guide expressed himself uncertain as to the final result of the intrigue; he only knew that it ended in there being “a terrible row entirely” in this mountain cavern.

It is hazardous to build theories on apparent etymological similarity in names, still the coincidence is very striking between the names Adonis and O'Dyna, and between Grainnè and Grian; indeed one writer¹ is of opinion that it is impossible to doubt the story of O'Dyna being an Irish version of the legend of Adonis. “They are both cautioned against hunting the wild boar; both are slain by that animal; and in both cases the wild boar is a rational being, metamorphosed² into that shape for the express purpose of effecting the destruction of the hunter; add to this that the corpses of both are sought with loud mourning, and both are again raised to life.”³

A similarity between Irish, Greek, and Oriental

¹ James O'Lavery.—*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. vii., p. 341.

² This metamorphosis, according to “The Pursuit of Dermot and Grania,” as translated by P. W. Joyce in *Old Celtic Romances*, was occasioned by Dermot O'Dyna's father having killed Dermot's foster brother, who was a son of his steward. He was jealous that the steward's son was more popular amongst the household than his own. The steward striking the dead body of his son with a magic wand, turned him into a great bristly wild boar, having neither ears nor tail, and he foretold that Dermot O'Dyna

should—in consequence of his father's cruel deed—meet his death by the tusks of that animal. To frustrate this prophecy, Dermot was forbidden ever to hunt a wild boar.

³ Then Angus said:—“I will bring the body of Dermot with me to Bruga of the Boyne; and I will keep him on his bier, as if he lived, and though I cannot indeed, restore him to life, yet I will breathe a spirit into him, so that for a little while each day he shall talk with me.”—*Old Celtic Romances*, P. W. Joyce, pp. 249–250.

legends is attempted to be traced by the same writer, and in "*Le cycle mythologique Irlandais et la mythologie celtique*," a work lately published by Jubainville, he also seems to advocate the same theory.

It having been stated that on the summit of Benbulbin there was a "Giant's Grave," called *Ooey*, an expedition thither resulted in the discovery of a limestone cavern—much smaller than, yet resembling, that of Gleniff. On the descent, an arrangement of stones in the townland of Cloyragh was inspected, which appeared somewhat like the vestiges of a rude stone monument.

In the immediate vicinity of Bundoran, county Donegal, there are a few megalithic remains, which are here mentioned, not only because they in a striking manner resemble some already figured and described in the county Sligo, but also because the district in which they are situated was of old considered to be attached now to Sligo, now to Tirconnell—as Donegal was formerly designated—according as the Tirconnellians or Connacians happened to achieve temporary ascendancy; in ancient times it was debateable ground between the populations of the northern and western provinces of Erin.

The first monument noticed was a stone circle, about three miles from the boundary of the county Sligo, and one mile from Bundoran, the boulders only just showing above the surface of the soil (fig. 129). It would seem to have been originally about 70 feet in diameter, but the greater portion of its site has been swallowed up by the Atlantic—a result expedited in some degree by quarrying at the base of the cliff. The longest axis of the cist is about N.N.W., and, as will be seen on reference to the plan (fig. 130), it does not appear to have occupied the centre of the circle. It had been apparently divided into septa or divisions, for just above the surface soil two stones which formed the separating barrier are still visible. Many years ago, bones, ashes, and a cinerary urn were found in this tomb. Due east, and close to the neighbouring cottage, there are vestiges of another megalith, but not

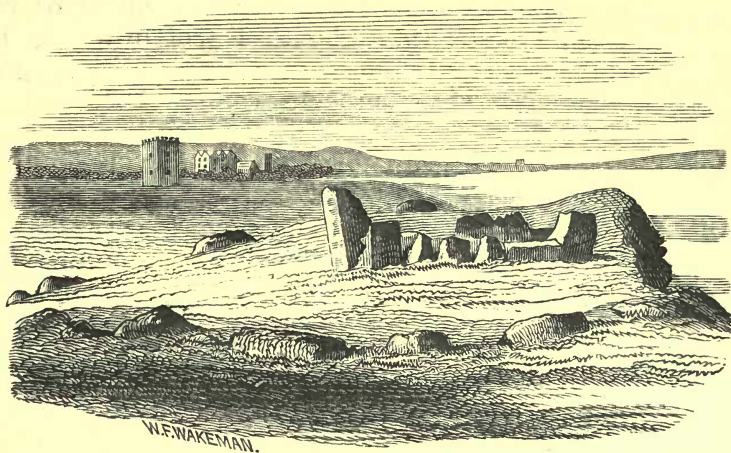


Fig. 129.—General View of Kistvaen and Stone Circle on the Cliffs near Bundoran, looking N.-W.

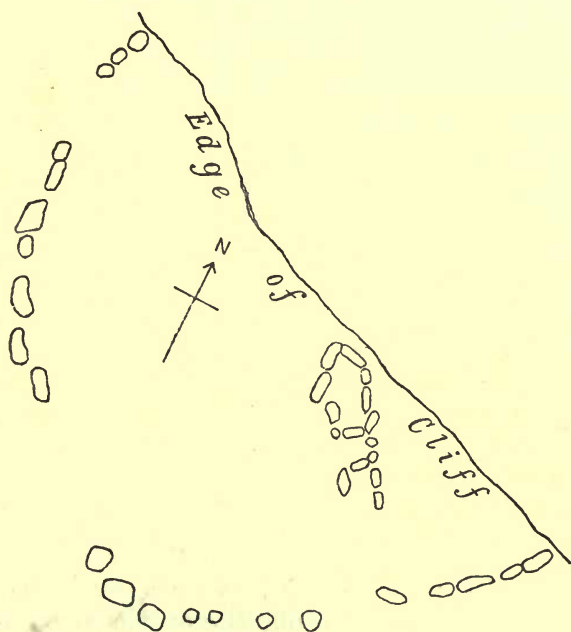


Fig. 130.—Ground Plan of Kistvaen and Stone Circle on the Cliffs near Bundoran.

sufficient to enable a correct idea to be formed of the original ground plan; it is about 21 feet in length by 9 feet in breadth—ten stones are still in position. For a general view of this monument, see fig. 131.

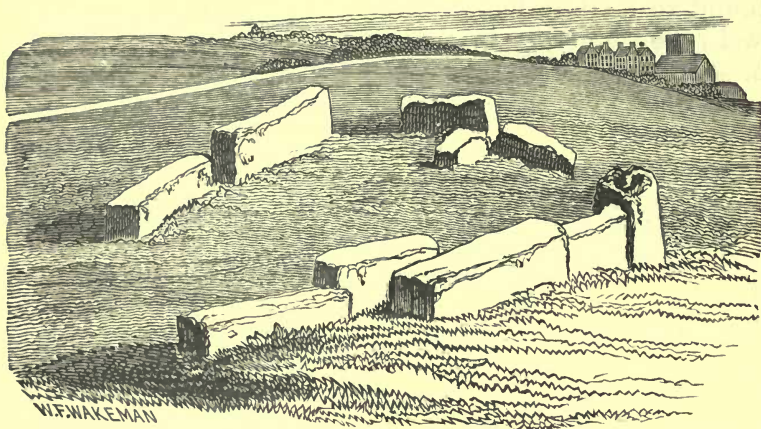


Fig. 131.—General View of remains of a Rude Stone Monument near Bundoran.

About two miles from Bundoran, on the Ballyshannon side, and in the townland of Finner, there are remains of a cairn, with exposed cist and circle of upright stones. A. W. Foot, M.D. (who on this occasion accompanied the writer), ventured into the chamber, and emerged bearing with him several human bones.

A few years ago, Colonel J. Ffolliott, of Hollybrook, had given directions for the erection of a wall on this portion of his estate, and the workmen employed utilized the materials of this cairn. After some time they came upon a large stone which they sledged to pieces, when the cist became exposed to view; it contained a large quantity of human bones, amongst which were several skulls in fine preservation. Before, however, any intelligent person had been made aware of the discovery, the place was invaded by a number of treasure-seeking roughs from Ballyshannon, who broke the crania in pieces and scattered the other remains. That the bodies which tenanted this cist had been subjected to the action of fire was evidenced by the scorched appearance of many

of the bones, and by the presence in the soil (amongst the small and large stones by which they were surrounded) of pieces of charcoal in perfect preservation. At a little distance from the chambered cairn the workmen had, some time previously, broken into a grave which was found to contain human ashes, calcined bones, charcoal, and a fine cinerary urn, of which some fragments only have been preserved.

It is stated, that not long ago there were still traces of a stone circle and portion of another in the immediate vicinity: these could not now be found; they have probably been destroyed; but about fifty paces distant there is a rude cist, 14 feet 6 inches long by 6 feet in breadth. None of these remains call for remark; they are of the most primitive description.

NOTE to p. 141.—V. Ball, at pp. 163, 164 of *Jungle Life in India*, gives a most interesting description of the manner in which the flagstones to form the rude stone monuments of some of the aboriginal tribes of India are brought by them to their destination. His account is as follows:—"The rivers where the stones are raised are not, unfrequently, several miles distant from the villages near which the menhirs and dolmens are erected. The transport of the stones is effected in the following manner:—Partly according to the estimation in which the deceased was held, partly according to the amount of refreshments—chiefly rice beer—which the surviving members of

the deceased's family are prepared to stand, a greater or less number of men assemble, and proceed to the spot where the stone is to be raised. If the flag selected be not very heavy it is placed on a wooden framework, and so carried on men's shoulders to its destination; when, however, the stone is of large size, it is placed on a kind of truck, with enormously massive wheels, which is specially constructed for the purpose. Sometimes it is necessary to make a road for the passage of such a truck; at others the pushing and pulling with ropes is sufficient to carry it over all the obstacles which are encountered on the way."

(*To be continued.*)

NOTES UPON STREET AS A RESTORER—THE DISCOVERIES AT CHRIST CHURCH.¹

BY J. G. ROBERSTON, HON. GENERAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

I HAVE for some time back been desirous of making a few observations on the above Paper, confining myself to the latter part of the subject. I was a very early visitor to Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, whilst the excavations were in progress, and I had the advantage of being accompanied by an accomplished artist, who brought with him a copy of a map, which showed that the ruins recently exposed had been measured and drawn to scale about the end of the last, or beginning of the present century. The map was published about that time in one of the magazines printed in Dublin.

In examining the remains of the Chapter-room I was much struck with the fragments of what had been a splendid window, bearing a close resemblance in design to the style of ornamentation carried out in the remarkable doorway in the north transept of St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny, *i. e.* columns in short lengths, with richly-moulded bands. The resemblance does not stop here, as I find that the stone used in this richly-carved work is the same in both buildings. Whence it was brought seems a much-disputed point. Mr. Street maintained that it was Caen stone. Mr. Drew rather ridicules the idea that it was brought from Caen, but he does not even hint at any other locality.

This useful kind of stone, so much employed in the finer carvings of St. Canice's Cathedral, is also to be found in the Abbey of Graigue-na-managh; in St. Mary's Church, New Ross; and in the ancient Church of Bannow, county Wexford, where it is used in the ring-stones of the chancel arch, which has a broad chamfer, most probably decorated in former times with a pattern in red colour, such as was found on the chamfered ring-stones

¹ A Paper in *The Dublin University Review*, June, 1886, by Thomas Drew, Esq., Architect, R. H. A.

of the arch (now reconstructed) which led into the Lady Chapel of St. Canice's Cathedral; the tint of this stone being well suited for showing out a coloured design.

The ancient masons appear to have been economical in the use of this expensive stone. We are therefore surprised to find that the quoin-stones of Grennan Castle, near Thomastown, county Kilkenny, are composed of it. For such a massive building the headers and stretchers are unusually small; but they are very neatly wrought, fitted, and chamfered.

The late Mr. John G. A. Prim, in one of the series of Papers, entitled "Nooks and Corners," thus alludes to Grennan Castle:—"But look above where the quoins yet remain, and see how beautifully they are cut; and observe, that they are of Caen stone, which must have been imported for the purpose. It was no mean feudal chieftain, believe us, who raised this tower in the days of chivalrous adventure, nor was its erection long after the Anglo-Norman Conquest. Grennan is evidently the oldest remains of English military architecture existing in our county."

I may observe that, in the year 1864, Mr. Harrison, the well-known architectural carver—who was then engaged at the restoration of St. Canice's Cathedral—made several experiments (at which I was present), with a view to find out the locality whence the kind of stone in question was brought. He fractured and pulverized it, and arrived at the conclusion that it was not from Caen; he pronounced it to be from Ancaster in Lincolnshire; and, notwithstanding some objections which I have raised, he gives me to understand that he is of that opinion still. I regret that, after a comparison of the stones, I cannot agree with a man of so much experience and practical knowledge. I exhibit a piece of an ancient capital from St. Canice's, and a piece of Ancaster stone, sent to me by Mr. Harrison; and also another piece direct from Ancaster, which the vicar of the parish sent to me: it seems of finer grain than Mr. Harrison's specimen. I leave the subject much where I began, that is, in doubt; but I am glad to be able to state that I have recently heard that an attempt to trace the locality of this

stone has been made by Mr. Sharpe, who found some documentary evidence referring to it, and then visited the quarry indicated, viz. Doultling, Yorkshire. However, as he has communicated his information to a very high authority (Mr. G. H. Kinahan, F.G.S.), I need not say more.

A trifling matter, but of some interest, connected with the recent discoveries at Christ Church Cathedral appears to have escaped Mr. Drew's notice. I allude to the lowest or base length of one of the columns, which had been at one time of wood: this formed a case for a coating of fine plaster, and repeated coats of distemper colour, so that it passed as being of stone, like the remainder of the column. The timber had decayed previous to the excavations being commenced, but the shell or covering of plaster remained, and retained its shape. My friend and I were just in time to see it, as I presume that it soon crumbled away. I may here remark, that all the lengths of the columns of the beautiful windows of what had been the Lady Chapel of the Priory of St. John's, Kilkenny—now the parish church—are of timber, but covered with repeated coats of distemper colour; and, as the stone work has been frequently washed with the same, they all appear to be of the same material.

There is one passage in Mr. Drew's Paper from which I am disposed to differ. He says that the limestone effigy of a female, "when exposed to the foul air of Dublin, immediately scaled off and disintegrated." I cannot think that any malarious air could have such an effect, particularly upon a material of a nature so sound as limestone. I should be more inclined to think that the disintegration was caused by the style of workmanship that had been bestowed upon the effigy; as I have remarked, in the Priory of St. John's, in the case of the effigy of "Margaret Purcell," that in the covering of the neck, which is of the same piece as the horned head-dress, where the sculptor has minutely worked the stone into a diaper pattern, and where, no doubt, he struck innumerable light blows, thereby disturbing, as it were, the cohesion of the stone—there, I say, I have observed the stone scaling off.

ON THE OPENING OF A SEPULCHRAL MOUND NEAR NEW-CASTLE, CO. WICKLOW.

BY MAJOR J. MACENIRY, CURATOR, MUSEUM, R.I.A.

ON the 6th September, 1872, a quantity of calcined human bones and a bronze fragment were deposited in the Academy by the Rev. Mr. Irwin of Prospect, Co. Wicklow, who stated that they were discovered two days previously in a mound situated in a field about a mile distant from the town of Newcastle in the above county. Having been assured that the locality was well deserving of a personal inspection, I visited the spot three days later, and there obtained the following details. In the mound, which rises somewhat abruptly from the surrounding field, an excavation had been recently made to a depth of nearly 9 feet from the summit, exposing to view some large rough flagstones, the covering of a rudely constructed oval chamber or cist, on the clay floor of which had been found, gathered into a heap, the calcined bones, and lying on these a fragment of bronze. On removing the flags (three in number) the wall of the cist was seen, formed of seven stones, each stone averaging in height and girth respectively 18 and 54 inches. These stones were placed contiguously, enclosing a space 42 inches long and 2 feet wide; the average measurement of each flagstone was—length, 32 in.; width, 21 in.; and thickness, 4 in. In the earth heaped on and about the cist to a height of 3 feet was imbedded a bone, apparently of some large animal. Above the earth was placed, 30 inches in depth, a layer of small stones, extending around to a distance of some 5 feet from the centre of the mound; a thick coating of vegetable mould surmounted all, the whole forming a hillock, at present nearly 9 feet above the level of the surrounding field, but which, I was informed, had been twenty years ago at least 10 feet higher. A second excavation, within 3 feet of the first and of a similar depth, was made in my presence; during its progress several stones were found, of

much the same size as those of the cist; also animals' teeth, clay mixed with mucous matter, and near the level of the floor of the cist charcoal in considerable quantities. As to the probability of further excavations disclosing other objects of interest I offer no opinion; I may state, however, that such is the conjecture—indeed almost the conviction—of the gentleman with whom originated the idea of exploring this mound, and to whose courtesy I am much indebted for the facilities afforded me in collecting the foregoing details.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE CANON HAYMAN, B.A., M.R.H.A.A.I.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL T. A. LUNHAM, M.A.

AMONGST the numerous removals by death during the past twelve months, few will be felt more keenly by the readers of this *Journal* than that of the late Canon Hayman, Rector of Douglas, county Cork, for many years one of our most valued contributors. It is purposed in the present Paper to attempt a brief sketch of his life, his publications, and his connexion with this periodical.

The family of Hayman is of ancient origin, and, according to the article in *Burke's Landed Gentry* (*sub voc.* "Hayman"), "of Norman descent; and their genealogical roll embraces a period of nine centuries." Leaving such inquiries to the curious or the interested, we find the branch of the family with which we are at present concerned, settled at Youghal, county Cork, early in the seventeenth century. From it descended, in a direct line, the subject of the present Memoir, who was born at the family seat, South Abbey, Youghal, 27th July, 1818. He was the eldest son of Matthew Hayman, Esq., by Helen, third daughter of Arundel Hill, Esq., of Doneraile. Educated at Youghal, *sub ferulâ* Rev. Thomas Nolan, and subsequently at Clonmel, by Rev. R. Bell, D.D, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a fellow-commoner, October 18, 1835, and graduated B.A. July 2, 1839.

He was ordained Deacon, at Cork, September 19, 1841; and Priest, at Killaloe, August 14, 1842.

From 1841 to 1847 he officiated as curate of Glanworth; from 1847 to 1849 as curate of Glanmire; and from the latter date to 1863 as curate of his native town.

He married, on 26th September, 1854, at St. Anne's, Belfast, Emily, daughter (by his first wife, Henrietta, daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Jackson, Esq.) of the Rev. Marcus Cassidy, Chancellor of Kilfenora, and Incumbent of Newtownards, county Down, by whom he had issue an only child—Emily Henrietta Aline.

For an account of the very ancient family of Hay-

man, Heyman, or Haimon, *vid.* Rev. Atkin Hayman, Vicar of Ballyclogh, Cloyne, who was the great grandfather of the Rev. Samuel Hayman.

In 1863, Bishop John Gregg appointed Mr. Hayman to the living of Ardnagihy, and in 1867 offered him the rectory of Doneraile, where he remained until 1872, when the extensive parish of Carrigaline, county Cork, including the chapelry of Douglas, becoming vacant, through the resignation of the Rev. John Watkins Benn, the Rev. Samuel Hayman was unanimously elected to that important cure. Great inconvenience having arisen from the size of the parish, distance of the places of worship (five miles), as well as other collateral causes, it was decided, with the full consent of the bishop and parishioners, to separate Carrigaline from Douglas, which was accordingly effected in 1875, when the latter was raised to a distinct benefice.

The unsatisfactory condition of his new charge, in some respects, engaged the earnest attention of the recently-appointed rector immediately upon his induction. The want of a suitable residence for the clergyman had long been felt, while the unsightly appearance of the sacred edifice itself was a matter of deep concern to his feelings. At the pressing instance of the late bishop of the diocese—the lamented Right Rev. John Gregg, D.D., who had ever evinced the kindest interest in all matters concerning the parish and its welfare—and assured of the co-operation and sympathy of the parishioners and friends, Mr. Hayman undertook the serious task of restoring the church, or rather rebuilding it, and erecting a glebe-house. So strenuously did he exert himself, and so thoroughly were his efforts seconded, that the new church was in great measure completed, and ready for divine service, in August, 1875. It was consecrated on the 27th of that month by the Lord Bishop, who had contributed most munificently to its funds, and in memory of whose generosity the south transept is styled “Bishop Gregg’s,” where, high up in the gable, his armorial bearings appear, impaled with those of his See, emblazoned in a handsome quarterfoil light. The outlay on the building, thus far completed, exceeded £3000, great portion of which was collected

by the rector himself. Since then the work has further advanced: the nave has been restored to its true proportions; a fine western window, and the first storey of the tower added—both in the rector's lifetime, and through his instrumentality.¹

The providing a rectory house next occupied Canon Hayman's attention, and in this likewise he was eminently successful. Devoting himself with untiring energy to the work, he was soon permitted to see the fruit of his labour in the completion of a handsome and commodious dwelling. Towards the cost of this the Board of Public Works advanced the sum of £1100; the remainder was furnished from voluntary contributions—the major portion being gathered by the indefatigable efforts of the incumbent.

Canon Hayman's pen, during the intervals of parochial duty in the several parishes where his lot was cast, was seldom idle. He contributed, from time to time, various articles, in prose and verse, to periodicals and otherwise, more especially, however, to the *Dublin University Magazine*, with whose then editor—the gifted Charles Lever—he was on most intimate terms of friendship. The *Christian Examiner*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the *Patrician*—of which latter work, indeed, the fifth volume was inscribed by the editor, Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster, “to the Rev. Samuel Hayman, as one of the ablest contributors to the *Patrician*, and a constant coadjutor in the author's genealogical works.” He also published the following:—“The Annals of Youghal.” First Series. Youghal: 1848; 12mo; pp. 44. “An Account of the present state of Youghal Church (including memorials of the Boyles), the College, and Sir Walter Raleigh's House.” Youghal: 1850; 12mo; pp. 52. We may observe, *obiter*, that Canon Hayman informed the writer that this so-called Raleigh's House was originally the lodging of the warden of the adjacent college, and had been occupied for many years by the Hayman family. He used to exhibit a fine copy of

¹ The completion of the tower and spire is contemplated as a befitting memorial to Canon Hayman, and a con-

siderable sum has been already subscribed for that object.

Peter Comester's *Historia Scholastica* (a small folio, well printed in black letter, with rubricated capitals), discovered behind the wainscot of one of the rooms, and probably part of the warden's library. The college was founded December 27, 1464, by Thomas, Earl of Desmond, and possessed, among other endowments, that of Carrigaline (to which Canon Hayman was subsequently appointed). Thus we read that in 1591 "*Ecclesia de Bever spectat ad Colleg. de Youghell (sic.) Edmundus M'Brean curat.*" *Bever*, or *Beaver*, is a corruption for *Beauvoir*, in allusion to the beauty of the local scenery. Again, in 1615, "*Bever, als. Carrigaline, Rector, Coll. de Youghall.*" The earliest allusion to the benefice we can find is in 1291.

To return, however, to our author's further publications, we find the following :—"The Annals of Youghal." Second Series. Youghal, 1851. "The Annals of Youghal." Third Series (Hand-book for Youghal). *Ibid.*, 1852. Cr. 8vo; pp. xvi and 96. "Notes and Records of the Ancient Foundations at Youghal, County Cork, and its Vicinity." 1854; 8vo; pp. 60. Again, 1855-9, "Annals of Youghal." Fourth Series. 8vo; pp. xxxvi and 76. "Guide to Youghal, Ardmore, and the Blackwater"; with a map, and sixty illustrations. 1860; Fcap 4to; pp. 90. "The Illustrated Guide to the Blackwater and Ardmore"; with twenty-five illustrations. *Ibid.*, 1861; sm. 4to; pp. 44. "The Illustrated Guide to St. Mary's Church, and the other Ancient Religious Foundations at Youghal." 1862; sm. 4to. "Memorials of Youghal."

Canon Hayman published many sermons, addresses, and latterly several larger works, chiefly of a devotional, or practical character. His earlier writings, especially those of a topographical description, or of local interest, are scarce, and, we believe, out of print.

In the *Journal* he was for many years an able and constant writer. In the Appendix to this article a list of his publications will be found.

Of a singularly gentle and unobtrusive disposition, modest and retiring, he might almost have been accused of shyness—but it was the shyness of the student and the author. His sympathetic and sensitive nature was ever touched by the suffering, and the wants of the

afflicted and the needy, while his large-handed charities were bestowed alike on all who required them. His varied and curious information on most points of archæological lore, together with a rich fund of anecdote, rendered him a most agreeable and instructive companion. Generous alike with his time, his money, and his books, he was never happier than when assisting others. His theological attainments, and work as a minister, it is scarcely within the scope of this Paper to discuss; but the writer may be forgiven for paying a passing tribute to the faithful and affectionate manner in which his pulpit duties were performed.

For a number of years Canon Hayman had been officially connected with various public societies and local institutions, in which he continued to take the greatest interest to the last. His services to the "Home for Protestant Incurables" (of which he acted as Hon. Sec.) were of a most important description, and no sacrifice of time, trouble, or money was too great for him in its behalf. Ever zealous in his Master's cause, his best energies were devoted to the propagation of religious knowledge through the different associations established for that object. By all these his loss will be deplored—his place with difficulty supplied.

His literary ability was considerable; his style simple, but polished; graceful, but unaffected.

The excellent health enjoyed by Canon Hayman led his friends to anticipate for him many years of usefulness, and a green old age—*sed aliter visum*. His strength had been failing, more or less imperceptibly, during the past twelve months, and towards the close of 1886 his condition became such as to warrant the gravest apprehensions. These were, unfortunately, but too well founded. Dangerous symptoms rapidly manifested themselves, and it became apparent to all that the end was at hand. Surrounded by those he loved best upon earth, his sufferings alleviated by all that skill and affection could administer, in the enjoyment of the most perfect peace, and in the sure and certain hope of a happy eternity, he entered into his rest December 15, 1886—

"In æterna memoria erit justus."

APPENDIX.

Papers communicated to the JOURNAL, R.H.A.A.I., by CANON HAYMAN.

VOLUME III.—1854, 1855.

1. The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Youghal.
(a) St. Mary's Church (Collegiate). With illustrations (pp. 27).
2. The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Youghal.
(β) The Nunnery, or Chapel of St. Anne. The Franciscan Friary, commonly called the South Abbey. The Dominican Friary, commonly called the North Abbey. With illustrations (pp. 10).

VOLUME IV.—1856, 1857.

(VOLUME I. NEW SERIES.)

3. The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Youghal.
(γ) Conclusion—St. John's House of Benedictines. The College of Youghal. Sir Walter Raleigh's House. Illustrated (pp. 14).

VOLUME VI.—1860, 1861.

(VOLUME III. PART I. NEW SERIES.)

4. A Notice of two Inedited Youghal Tradesmen's Tokens. With woodcuts (pp. 2).

VOLUME XV.—1879–1881.

(VOLUME V. FOURTH SERIES.)

5. Library of Franciscan Friars at Youghal described; also Youghal "Money of Necessity." With a lithograph illustration (pp. 3).
6. Observations on a Crannog at Ardmore. With a drawing (pp. 2).
7. Flag of the Volunteers described.
8. Remarks on a Drawing, by Grose the Antiquary, of a Cross-legged Effigy, formerly in the Dominican Abbey, Youghal, and on a curious Stone Relic.
9. The Geraldines of Kildare (a most important Paper): with translation from original Irish. Edited, with preface, by Canon Hayman (pp. 53).

VOLUME XVII.—1885.

(VOLUME VII. FOURTH SERIES.)

10. The Geraldines of Kildare.—Continued (pp. 26).

MEMOIR OF THE LATE RICHARD CAULFIELD, LL.D.,
F.S.A., M.R.H.A.A.I.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL T. A. LUNHAM, M.A.

AFTER a short illness, Richard Caulfield, LL.D., passed away quietly, on the 3rd February, 1887, at his residence, Royal Cork Institution. His loss is in some respects irreparable; for, apart from the grief which must be felt by a wide circle of friends, to whom his warm-hearted and affectionate character had much endeared him, his extensive learning, and accurate information upon all matters of archæological and antiquarian research constituted him an authority unsurpassed in his peculiar province of knowledge. As a genealogist he had few rivals, and great was the assistance he afforded to others engaged in this and kindred pursuits. His aid was constantly sought, and never unsuccessfully, by many from every part of the kingdom, while his courteous and unselfish disposition never shrank from any personal sacrifice of trouble or time.

Born in Cork, April 23rd, 1823, he was educated under Dr. Browne, at the Bandon Endowed School, from whence he entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1841; commenced B.A., 1845; proceeded LL.B., 1864, and LL.D. *Æst.*, 1866. While in College he attended Divinity lectures, amongst others those of the celebrated William Archer Butler, the well-known author of "Lectures on Ancient Philosophy," &c., obtaining the Testimonium in due course. From his early years Dr. Caulfield had evinced a very decided taste for those studies, the results of which are now before the public; and in 1853 he published his *Sigilla Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ Illustrata*—the Episcopal and Capitular Seals of the Irish Cathedral Churches, illustrated, 8vo., pp. iv. and 48, with plates. He next edited for the Camden Society (London, 1857) the "Diary of Rowland Davies, Dean of Cork, 1689–90." Embracing, as it does, the stormy period of the Revolution, this work is full of interest, whilst the

valuable notes with which the diary is illustrated and enriched contain an amount of curious and important historical and genealogical lore scarcely elsewhere obtainable. In addition to other matters will be found one of the best accounts of the siege of Cork in 1690, at which Dean Davies was present. This, as well as the preceding work, is now out of print and very scarce.

In 1859 Dr. Caulfield was chosen a Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and the same year his *Rotulus Pipæ Clonensis ex orig. in Reg. Cath. Clonen. asservata*; or, "Pipe Roll of Cloyne" appeared. In 1862 the Society of Antiquaries of London, recognising his strong claims to that honour, elected him a Fellow of their distinguished Association. In the same year he also visited London and Oxford, where he received that courteous attention and cordial hospitality to which his many qualifications entitled him. In the latter University he discovered, in the Bodleian Library, the curious MS. life of St. Finn Barre, which he copied and subsequently published (London, 1864). His next production was a "Lecture on the History of the Bishops of Cork" (delivered before the St. Peter's Working Men's Society). This is an able and attractive account of the See of Cork, and its occupants, from the founder to the late much respected and beloved Right Rev. John Gregg, D.D., to whom the lecture is inscribed.

Dr. Caulfield had already published "The Autobiography of Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, from the original MS.": London, 1860; and in 1876 appeared his important edition of the "Council Book of the Corporation of Cork, 1609-1643, and from 1690 to 1800, with Annals and Appendices extracted from public and private Records": Guildford, 1876; an 8vo. volume of 1,191 pages. In 1877 the Register of the parish of Christ Church was printed, and in the following year the "Council Book of the Corporation of Youghal, 1610-1659, and 1666-1687-1690-1800, with Annals and Appendices from public and private Records": Guildford, 1878; pp. lxiv and 637. This was followed by the "Council Book of the Corporation of Kinsale, with Annals, Appendices, etc.," similar to the others, and

covering the period from 1652 to 1800: Guildford, 1879; pp. xcii and 447. In addition to the foregoing, he was author of "Annals of St. Finn Barre's Cathedral": Cork, 1871; "Annals of the Cathedral of St. Colman, Cloyne": Cork, 1882; and "Handbook of St. Finn Barre's Cathedral," 1881. His contributions to "Notes and Queries," *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.* (including the index)—of which he was for some time a joint editor—as well as many other publications, are too numerous to mention.

An indefatigable student himself, his zeal in the acquisition of knowledge was only equalled by his willingness to impart it; and his frequent and interesting Papers on Folk-lore will be remembered with pleasure by many.

His intimate acquaintance with books, as well as his great capacity, recommended him for the post of Librarian to the Queen's College, Cork, to which he was accordingly appointed, under the royal sign manual, in 1876, and the duties connected with which he continued to discharge until his death. He had occupied a similar position at the Royal Cork Institution from the year 1864.

Dr. Caulfield's connexion with the Cathedral of St. Finn Barre was of a most intimate description, and only terminated with his life. Ever feeling the deepest interest in all matters pertaining to the ecclesiastical history and antiquities of the Diocese, he was united by the closest ties to the church of the ancient Founder. An enthusiastic admirer of architecture, he identified himself with that great effort which resulted in the erection of the present edifice; and, as a member of the Building Committee and Select Vestry, his services were invaluable. He delighted in church music, and from his boyhood, until increasing infirmities interfered, was a regular attendant at the Cathedral.

"He, too, is blest whose outward eye
The graceful lines of art may trace,
While his free spirit, soaring high,
Discerns the glorious from the base;
Till out of dust his magic raise
A home for prayer, and love, and full harmonious praise.

Where far away, and high above,
In maze on maze the tracéd sight
Strays, mindful of that heavenly love,
Which knows no end in depth or height,
While the strong breath of music seems
To waft us ever on, soaring in blissful dreams."

In 1882 the Royal Academy of History, Madrid, elected Dr. Caulfield an honorary member of their Society, which was the last public distinction conferred upon him. "I do not regret anything I ever wrote," he remarked to the writer, a short time before his death, and truly he had no occasion. All his writings are characterized by erudition, as thorough as it is unassuming.

The writer of the above brief sketch, while fully conscious of its inadequacy to do justice to the memory of one who, to be appreciated, must have been known, cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording, however imperfectly, his deep sense of gratitude for the many advantages derived from an unbroken friendship of five-and-twenty years. An excellent classical scholar himself, Dr. Caulfield spared no efforts to imbue the minds of his pupils with a love for those masterpieces of antiquity in the study of which consists the truest education. Nor were his exertions confined to one department of instruction: all knowledge was to him an object of solicitude.

In accordance with his wish, expressed to the writer (when the latter happened to be churchwarden of the parish) some years previous to his death, he is buried at Douglas, county Cork. It is a pretty rural spot, which he always much admired—

"Inter oves locum praesta,
Et ab haedis me sequestra,
Statuens in parte dextra."

Would that we were able to conclude in the language of the poet he loved!—

"Exegi monumentum aere perennius."

NOTE.—With a view to perpetuating Dr. Caulfield's memory by some appropriate local memorial, a public meeting was held in Cork on March 8th, the Lord Bishop presiding, and a number of influential gentlemen and friends being present. The Right Rev. Chairman alluded in feeling language to the irreparable loss sustained by the city and county, as well as the Cathedral, in the death of Dr. Caulfield, and after some suitable remarks upon his many excellent qualities of head and heart, stated the object of the meeting. The following resolution was then proposed by Anderson Cooper, seconded by Francis Hodder, and passed unanimously:—

“That a Subscription List be opened to erect a suitable memorial in St. Finn Barre's Cathedral to the memory of the late Richard Caulfield, LL.D., F.S.A., &c.; and that it be also contemplated to erect a monument over his grave in Douglas churchyard.”

A committee was appointed to carry out the above, and a considerable amount was subscribed in the room.

APPENDIX.

Communications of R. CAULFIELD, A.B., Cork, to the JOURNAL of the R.H.A.A.I.

VOLUME III.—1854–55.

1. Copy of the Cost of the Wake and Funeral of Anthony Ronayne, Esq., of Ronayne's Court, in the county of Cork (p. 215).
2. Other curious Documents. *op. cit.* (p. 323).

VOLUME IV.—1856–57.

(VOLUME I. NEW SERIES.)

3. Transcripts of two curious Original Documents (p. 75).
4. On the City Insignia of Cork (pp. 105, 165).
5. On the Ancient Jewel-box of Cork (p. 167).

VOLUME XV.—1879–1882.

(VOLUME V. FOURTH SERIES.)

6. On the Round Tower of Kinneigh (p. 16).
7. The Silver Official Oar of Castlehaven (p. 265).
8. Three Volumes of MSS. relating to County and City of Cork (p. 269).
9. Lord Mountcashel's Elegy (p. 732).

VOLUME XVI.—1883–84.

(VOLUME VI. FOURTH SERIES.)

10. Observations on the Franciscan Abbey, Cork (p. 182).

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCH PLATE OF THE DIOCESE OF CASHEL AND EMLY.

BY JOHN DAVIS WHITE,

Hon. Local Secretary for the South Riding of Tipperary.

THE subject of Church Plate having begun to engage attention, it occurred to me that, as I was for many years officially connected with the Diocese of Cashel and Emlý, an application made by me to the clergy for information on the subject would not be disregarded. I have obtained a number of returns, from which I propose to extract the required particulars, and to describe them as far as I am able.

I could only seek this information from the clergy of my own Church, and therefore, with one important exception, this account will treat only of the plate held in the diocese by the clergy of the Church of Ireland.

I was informed by Mr. James O'Heney, that the reason the clergy of his Church have not, in general, very ancient church plate is, that it had been a rule when such articles became worn and old that they should be broken up, melted, and sold.

It was not uncommon for chalices to be buried along with the priest who had used them. I formerly possessed one which had been taken out of a grave under the Church of St. Mary's, Clonmel. It was of inferior metal, probably pewter, and had been greatly crushed together. It was stolen from me more than twenty years ago.

W. F. Wakeman, in his *Handbook of Irish Antiquities*, mentions as one of the most singular relics in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy a chalice of stone, of which he gives a woodcut. He says, "it is well worthy of observation, though formed of so rude a material. There is nothing in its general form, or in the character of its decorations, to warrant a supposition that it belongs to a very early period. Few chalices of an age prior to the twelfth century remain in Ireland, and any of a later period which have come under the observation of the writer are not very remarkable. A chalice of silver, found in the ruins of Kilmallock Abbey, was melted by a silversmith of Limerick, into whose hands it had fallen. Cups of stone appear not to have been uncommon among the Irish. An ancient vessel of that material, of a triangular form, remains, or very lately remained, by the side of a holy well in Columkille's Glen, in the county of Clare, and another was found in the county of Meath, near the ruins of Ardmulchan Church."

Abington.—An alms dish, inscribed on front, "Parish of Abington, Dio. of Cashel, 1779;" and on back, "Gift of Rev. John Seymour, Rector." A chalice and a paten, each inscribed, "Parish of Abington, Dio. of Cashel, 1779." A spoon, bearing the inscription, "Abington Church, 1829"; and a flagon, inscribed, "Abington Church, 1879, presented by Sir Croker Barrington, Bart." All are of solid silver.

Aney—A Communion chalice (hall-marked), with the following inscription engraved on the body: "The Gift of the Right Honorable Rachell,

Countess Dowager of Bath, To her Chappel att Loughgur in the Kingdom of Ierland, Anno Dom. 1669.”¹ A large-sized paten, with inscription round the rim, same as on the chalice; also I.H.S., surrounded by a “glory,” engraved in the centre. The antique spelling and capitals (same in both) are exactly as given above. I believe it is not known how this plate came into the possession of Aney parish. A plain chalice, with the following inscription: “The Guift of his Grace William Ld. Archbishop of Cashell to the Church of Awney, 1701,” and (probably) from the same donor, a small paten, plain, no inscription, but the word “Awney” engraved on the stand underneath.

Ardmayle.—Silver-plated chalice and paten, each dated 1819. Latten brass alms-dish, dated 1883.

Athassel.—A flagon, chalice, and paten. Inscription on each, “Athassel Parish, 1863.”

This plate was, I believe, presented to the parish by the former rector, Rev. J. M. Poole, and his friends.

Ballinlanders.—A chalice and paten, each inscribed, “Ballinlondry Church, 1850.”

Ballintemple.—The incumbent writes:—“There is a silver flagon, which was purchased by money collected by Mrs. R. U. Bayly for an east window in Dundrum Church; but that plan fell through, and the money—about £20—was given to the Dean of Cashel to purchase a flagon for the use of this church. The inscription is, “Presented to Ballintemple Church, diocese of Cashel, Christmas, 1879.”

There are two cups of much older date, but the year not mentioned. The inscriptions run as follows: “The Gift of the Honbl. Thomas Ralph Maude to the Parish Church of Ballintemple, county Tipperary.” “The Gift of Anthony Maude, Esquire, to the Parish Church of Ballintemple.” This latter is evidently the more ancient.

The paten, which is also of silver, has, curiously enough, the word “Thurles” graven underneath.

(There are other cases in which plate belonging originally to one parish has yet been found in another. Most probably the minister, on getting new plate, presented what was no longer required, to a parish which had not been previously supplied.)

Ballybrood.—A paten, cup, and flagon, all dated 1814.

Ballysheehan.—A silver-plated chalice and paten, each dated 1864. A latten brass alms-dish, dated 1870.

Borris.—A cup and paten, each inscribed “Paul Higgins, Minister of the Union of Drume.—James Willington, Thos. Loyd, *Churchwardens*.” Also a silver salver, “Littleton Church, 1794.”

Drom being part of the corps of the treasurership, the plate was transferred to Borrisleigh, or Littleton, the head of the Union, upon the Church of Drom being shut up and disused. The Rev. Paul Higgins

¹ Rachel, daughter of Francis Fane, Bourchier, Earl of Bath. He died in Earl of Westmoreland, married Henry 1654.

lived at Clonakenny, near Killea, about 140 years ago; his will was in the Diocesan Registry, and I remember having to produce it on a Record at Nenagh, about the year 1841, when there was much amusement on Mr. Brewster (afterwards Lord Chancellor) reading out the bequest of "my Nagg Button." Sixty years ago the Rev. Robert Forsayeth, rector of Kilfithmone, performed the occasional duties of Drom parish, which adjoined his own. Willington and Lloyd are names well known in that district.

Cahirconlish.—Paten and cup, dated 1837.

Cahercorney.—A chalice, bearing the following inscription: "The Gift of Edward Croker, Esq., to ye Church of Cahircorney, 1725." A small paten, plain, no inscription, but merely the word "Cahircorney" on the stand underneath.

Cashel.—A silver flagon, cup, and paten. Inscription, "Ex Dono, Reverissi in Christo Patris Ac du T. F. nuper Cassalen, Archiepiscopi qui obijt 31 Die Martis Ano dni, 1667. Æt sui. 74."

Thomas Fulwar, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Ardfert in 1641, translated to Cashel, 1660, and is buried in St. John's churchyard; his tombstone was recently placed against the wall of the Diocesan Library, in order to prevent the inscription being defaced by the foot-tracks.

A large flagon, two large cups, two patens, all of solid silver, and bearing the following inscription: "This plate was given for ye use of ye Cathedrall Church of Cashell, by Mrs. Mary Palliser, wife of ye most Reverend father in God, doctor Willm. Palliser, Lord Archbishop of Cashell, this 27th day of September, 1715."

From the Very Rev. Dean Quirke, parish priest of Cashel, I obtained the following information relating to plate now in his possession. A very fine silver-gilt chalice, of an old and convenient form; inscription, "Ad usum Ecclesiae Cathedralis Sancti Patricy, Cassellensis, 1647." A small silver Gothic chalice; inscription, "Orate pro anima Donati Fogarty Sacerdotis qui me fieri fecit, A.D. 1641." A chalice in Rosegreen; the inscription put on long subsequently, "This chalice belongs to the parish of Cashel, 1838. Pray for Elenor Joph. Jolly." A large silver chalice, 1820. There are patenas with all these chalices.

The first of these had been only a short time procured when it was "looted" by Inchiquin's soldiers, when the Rock was taken on the 15th September, 1647.

It is not likely that this chalice was given to the then Protestant Archbishop of Cashel, for, had it been available for use, it is improbable that his successor, Thomas Fulwar, would have bequeathed money to procure Church plate for the parish.

It is stated that Archbishop Agar, more than 100 years after its being taken, returned the chalice to the parish priest of Cashel. It is most probable that he purchased it from the descendant of the party who had taken it, in order that he might do a graceful act.

With regard to the chalice in Rosegreen, further particulars will be found under Fethard parish.

Clonbeg.—The Communion plate belonging to Clonbeg Church consists of a cup, and a paten, both inscribed, "The Gift of James Dawson, Esq., to Clonbeg Church, 1731."

Clanoulty.—A silver chalice of good size. Inscription on it, "The Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Judkins, to ye Parish Church of Clonoulty." It seems old, but bears no date. A small silver paten; inscribed, "The Gift of Richd. Lehunte, Esq., to ye Parish Church of Clonoulty, in ye County of Tipperary, 1740."

The Lehunte family have large estates in the parish of Clonoulty. The Judkins owned the townland of Torah.

Cullen.—A paten and a cup, each inscribed, "The gift of the late Rev. Morgan Hickey to the Parish of Cullen."

The Rev. Morgan Hickey was curate of Toem in 1719. He was collated Prebendary of Newchapel January 30, 1737. He was likewise curate of Kilmore, and Vicar-General of the diocese. In 1744 he resigned his prebend, and accepted the benefice of Fethard. He was a liberal benefactor to the poor, to the schools, and to the Church, as will be seen by the following extract from his will:—"I bequeath all my Plate to be sold, and the money arising thence to be applied to buy Church Plate for such churches of this diocese as my Executors, the survivor, or survivors of them, shall think fit, by and with the consent and approbation of the Archbishop of Cashel for the time being."

Hereinafter will be seen the parishes which had the benefit of this legacy.

Doon.—A chalice and paten of sterling silver, each inscribed, "Doone Church, 1822." Two plated salvers for collecting alms, both inscribed, "Presented by Laurence Marshall, Esq., of Toomoline House, to Doon Church."

Donohill.—The cup and paten bear this inscription: "Presented for the use of Donohill Church, by the lady who built it, 1855" The flagon has simply the word "Donohill."

In or about the year 1855 an English lady staying at Colonel Purefoy's, of Greenfield, took pity on the miners working at Holyford, who had no church nearer to them than Toem, and she said she would give £500 to build a church where Donohill Church now is. I have been unable to ascertain her name

Fethard.—The plate of Trinity Church, Fethard, consists of a massive silver two-handled cup, having the following inscription: "This Cup was given to the Church of Fethard by Mrs. Ellenor Jolly, in consideration of a piece of ground given by the Minister and Churchwardens for a burying-place for her family anno 1711." A silver cup and paten, evidently old, but bearing no date: the cup has the inscription, "Parochia de Feathard." A silver-handled knife, silver spoon, and silver-handled cork-screw, all bearing the inscription, "Feathard Church." The hall-mark appears to be old, but the inscription has a more modern appearance, and, except for the spelling of Fethard, is almost identical with that on the cup. A cup and two plates of the pattern supplied by the late Eccl. Comrs.; no date; inscription on cup, "Fethard Church." Two alms plates (plated) presented by the late William Burges, Esq.

The *Journal* of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, published in 1863, contains an interesting Paper, from which I extract the following:—

The inscription upon the tomb of Robert Jolly is as follows:—"Here

under foot lyeth interred the body of Robert Joly, formerly of Theobalds-Hereforesh, in England, and late of Knockelly, Esquire, who died the 20th day of August, 1709, and in ye 52nd yeare of his age."

A biographical sketch of Robert Jolly is rather romantic. He was a private soldier in a horse regiment, stationed in Fethard, in the year 1680. At the same time there lived in that town a young orphan girl named Ellen Meagher, under the guardianship of Mrs. St. John. Young Jolly and this girl formed an acquaintance, which, however, was soon broken off by Jolly's regiment being suddenly sent off on foreign service. Ellen Meagher, soon after, went with a young English lady, as companion and attendant, to London. While living with this lady she attracted the notice of a very rich Jew. Some state that she was either married to the Jew, or lived with him as housekeeper and confidential manager; however, this old gentleman perceiving his end approach, and having no issue, made her sole heir of all his property, and died in a few days. Ellen Meagher, now possessed of great wealth, when passing in her carriage one day by the barrack-square, recognised her old friend Jolly walking up and down on guard. She instructed him to call at her residence, and having done so, she purchased his discharge, and gave him her hand in marriage. They then carried their wealth to Ireland, and came to reside in Mrs. Jolly's native town, when they chose Knockelly for their residence, where they lived a long time, and had three daughters, who ultimately married three barristers, viz. Mr. Gahan of Coolquill Castle; Mr. Meagher of Kilmore, near Clonmel; and Mr. O'Callaghan, ancestor to Lord Lismore. It is stated that when the latter gentleman made his proposal to Mrs. Jolly for one of her daughters he was accompanied by Toby Butler (a well-known character of the day). The business upon which they had come being stated, Mrs. Jolly inquired from Mr. O'Callaghan the extent of his property: "Put out your tongue," said Toby Butler to O'Callaghan, and he did so. "Madam," said Butler, "that is the extent of his property."

Galbally.—A chalice and paten. There is no inscription on the paten, but it is evidently very ancient; the diameter is over nine inches. Inscription on chalice: "This Chalice was given by Elizabeth Irby to ye Church of Duntryleague, in the Kingdome of Ireland, as a Grateful acknowledgement to Almighty God for her safe Returne to her Native Country, and finding her Husband & Father in good health, which Mercy she hopes never to forget."

"Antony Irby, M.A. (D.D. 1696), collated Treasurer of Cashel Nov. 17, 1674. In the next year he became a Prebendary of Emly, and held both these preferments till his death in 1706. He was collated Prebendary of Kilneleige, or Killenellick, Dec. 16, 1675."—Cotton's *Fasti*.

Grean.—A plated flagon, chalice, and paten, without any inscription. A silver chalice and paten, inscribed, "Given by Rev. Richard Burgh to the Parish Church of Cullen, A.D. 1745."

Holycross.—Inscription on chalice, "Ex Dono Reuerendissim Gulielm Archiopis Cassellensis, 1699."

The paten that accompanies this chalice seems to be of the same style and age, but it bears no date. Archbishop Palliser was the donor.

Kilbehenny.—A cup and paten. Inscription on both is, "Kilbehenny Church, 1840."

Kilcooly.—A silver cup and a silver paten, each bearing as inscription, "The Gift of Sir William Barker, Bart., to the Parish of Kilcooly, May, 1777." A large silver flagon. Inscription, "Parish of Kilcooly, 1813."—55 oz. 12 dwt. Two large silver plates; inscription on each, "Parish of Kilcooly, 1813."—18 oz. 15 dwt. each.

The last three articles cost £44, and were purchased out of parish funds, according to entry in Vestry-book.

Killenaule.—A cup and paten of solid silver, with the following inscriptions on each, "The Gift of the Rev. Samuel Riall, LL.B., to the Church of Killenaule, 1791."

Kilfithmone.—A cup and paten, having upon them the letters "B. I. C."

[Most probably these were the gift of members of the Carden family, the letters standing for "Benjamin and Indiana Carden."]

Killoscully.—"Presented by The Right Honble. Lady Bloomfield to the Church of Killoscully Parish (on Christmas Day, 1829.)"

Kilvemnon.—A flagon and paten. Inscription on each, "The Gift of Isaac Homan to the Parish of Kilvemnon, 1805." A chalice, with inscription, "The Gift of Rev. Thomas Sheppard, Rector, to the Church of Kilvemnon, 1771."

Killamery.—A chalice and paten. Inscription, "Killamery Church."

Lismalin and Ballingarry.—No inscription.

Mogorban.—A silver paten and chalice. Inscription, "The Gift of Charles Brodrick, D.D., Archbishop of Cashel, to the Parish of Mogorban, 1821."

Moyne.—A cup and paten of plated copper, old, worn, and without inscription.

Newchapel.—A two-handled goblet, used as a Communion cup, bears the following inscription: "This Oration Prize, the legacy of Dr. Hooper, adjudged to Richard Moore, by Trinity College, Cambridge, 1771." On the reverse side is inscribed, "Given by the said R. M., Dean of Emly, to the Parish of Newchapel, in the Diocese of Cashel, for Sacram. use, 1809."

St. John's, Newport.—A chalice and paten, without inscription.

Templemore.—A large silver plate with dove on it, and underneath, "Glory to God in the highest, & on Earth Peace good will to men.—Luke, ch. 2, ver. 14"; also a silver paten. These two seem old, but the donors are unknown. An electro-plated flagon, and on it, "Templemore Church, 1845." Two electro-plated chalices, with same inscription as flagon.

Templeneiry.—The inscription on the church plate is "Templeneiry Church, 1845."

Templetuohy.—A cup and paten of hammered silver; the cup weighs 16 oz. 3 dwts., and it has two stars of sixteen points upon it, which enclose the letters "I. H. S.," with a cross above the H, and three nails below it.

In the church there is a mural tablet, on which the inscription states that the church was built by Archbishop Agar in 1810, and probably the plate may have been his gift.

Toem.—A paten and cup, both being inscribed, "The Gift of the Rev. Morgan Hickey to the Church of Toem." No date on either.

Tipperary.—A chalice.—"In usum Ecclesiæ de Tipperary, D.D., A.D. 1821. Verney Lovett, s.r.p., Coll. Trin. Cantab. Parochiæ Indigena."

There is a monument to Verney Lovett in Lismore Cathedral. Lieut. Verney Lovett Cameron, the African explorer, is a descendant of the donor.

A chalice of massive silver, and inscribed, "The Gift of E. D. to ye Church of Tipperary (evidently older than the chalice previously described). A paten.—Coat-of-arms; no motto or inscription; old-fashioned; stands on three legs (massive silver). The coat-of-arms is that of the Rev. Morgan Hickey, who left plate to several other parishes. A flagon, electro-plated; no inscription.

Thurles.—A modern flagon, inscribed, "Thurles Parish Church." A chalice, inscribed, "The Gift of the Rev. Morgan Hickey to the Church of Thurles, 1748."

The paten bears merely the coat-of-arms of the Rev. Morgan Hickey.

Tuogh.—Electro-plated chalice and paten, "Tuogh Church, 1848." Electro-plated flagon, "Tuogh Church, Cappamore, Co. Limerick, 1879."

The latter was presented by Robert William Stein, Esq., Raglan-road, Dublin.

NOTICES OF THE FAMILY OF LATTIN.

BY JOHN M. THUNDER.

THE family of Latton, variously spelt Latin, Latyn, Latoun, and Latten, are believed to have derived their origin from the house of Estouteville, or Stutville, a noble race so called from a borough of that denomination in Upper Normandy. Of this family was William de Stutville, who was made Cardinal by Pope Eugenius IV., 1439. He died, 1482.

After the Conquest the Stutvilles were Barons of Lydedale in Cumberland; created Earls of Yorkshire, and held large possessions in Rutland, Lincoln, and Warwick. From such a remote period it is difficult to trace family origin, or to place entire reliance on genealogical research. However it is asserted that one Walter assumed the name of Latton, retaining, however, the armorial bearings of the Stutvilles.

Wiltshire appears to have been the original home of the Lattons, but the leading branches of that family settled in Berkshire, of whom we have much information in Ashmole's "Antiquities" of that county. William de Latton came to Upton in Berkshire in 1325, which fact is stated in the Herald's office. He married Joan, daughter and sole heir of Walter de Percy, who was grandson of William de Percy, a younger branch of the house of Northumberland.

William de Latton assumed the Percy arms in compliment to his wife, but the succeeding generations of his family resumed the Stutville arms. The principal manors of the Lattons in Berkshire were—

Upton.	Inglefield.
Chilton.	Hockburn.
Blewbery.	Oke.
Wantage.	Draycot Park, held from Saint
Sing.	John's College in Oxford,
Latton's Downs.	was for many years in the
Fawley.	Latton family.

John Latton of Chilton, was High Sheriff of Berkshire, 22nd year of Queen Elizabeth. The last residence of the family in Berkshire was at Kingston, in the Hundreds of Oke, which seat and manor was purchased by John Latton of Chelton, 33rd year of Henry VIII. The Lattons held large possessions in Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Middlesex, and Surrey.

The descent of the family is given in the Herald's office for twenty generations, *fourteen* of which owe their birth to Berkshire.

The Lattons of Surrey had their chief residence at Esher. John Latton, son of Thomas Latton of Kingston, in Berks, purchased the former. He was a particular favourite of King William III., who bestowed upon him several offices of distinction. He was Equerry, Master of the Buckhounds, Master of the Game in Hampton Court Chase, of the Lodge in Richmond Park, with a lease of the lands belonging

thereto for thirty years; Stewart of the Manor of Richmond, and Keeper of Windsor House Park.

John Latton of Esher died 1727. Previous to his death he resided at Burwood, and sold Esher to the Duke of Newcastle. By his second wife Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Pye of Farington, Berks, he had ten children, one of whom was page of honour to William III.

Before we notice the Latton family in Ireland, a few extracts from the last will and testament of Anne Latton of the Chilton branch will be of interest, given as it is in the quaint diction of the Elizabethan period :—

*The LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of MRS. ANN LATTON, Daughter of
JOHN LATTON of CHILTON.*

“In the name of God, amen, the 6th day of November, 1584, and 26 year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

“I, Anne Latton, one of the daughters of John Latton of Chilton, in Co. of Berks, Esq., deceased, being sick in body, but in good and perfect remembrance (thanks be given to God), do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following:—That is to say, renouncing, revoking, and annihilating first and foremost all former Wills heretofore by me made, either by word or writing.

“And principally I bequeath my Soul to Almighty God, my Heavenly Father, surely, and most steadfastly believing through the merits of his dear Son's Passion only to be saved, and my body I render to the earth from whence it came, with a desire to be buried in the parish Church of Blewbury, as near unto the place as may be where my late Father lieth buried. I give to the poor inhabitants of Wantage Parish twenty two pounds of lawful money of England, to be delivered unto them within five years after my decease, by the discretion of my executors. I give the poor inhabitants of Upton twenty shillings.” [Then follow various grants of charity to different parishes.] “My mind and intent is, that my executors shall bestow 100 smocks, or 200 ells of canvas of the price of 10*d.* an ell, unto and upon 100 poor women dwelling within the villages and parishes next above said. My mind and will is, that my executors shall bestow and distribute these my legacies upon some Friday and Friday in their several parish Churches of the aforesaid, desiring them to give God thanks for all his benefits.” [Then follows donations towards repairing the churches of Upton, Chilton, &c.] “I give unto every one of my sisters one ring of gold, and one silver spoon. I give unto Anne Legatte, my sister's daughter, £7 10*s.* of lawful money of England, to be paid within five years.” [Next comes various small bequests to her nephews and sisters.] “I give and bequeath unto John Welbeck, and Richard Welbeck, my sister's sons, £5 a-piece, to be paid within five years of my decease. I give unto the same Richard Welbeck an iron-bound chest; also I give unto the same Richard Welbeck the lease and term of years of that land in Henred which I bought of Iveringham. I give to Anne Welbeck one diaper cloth, six napkins, one towel, and a quilt. I give unto my brother, John Latton, one goblet of silver. I give unto my cousin, John Latton of Kingston, one silver cup, and unto every one of his children one silver spoon a-piece.

I give unto my cousins, George Tippinge and Bartholomew Tippinge, one silver spoon a-piece. I give unto my cousin, Dorothy Wiseman, one jewel, called the "Two Maidens." I give unto my cousin, Elizabeth Jennings, my girdle, studded with gold. I give to my cousin, Anne Holloway, one diaper cloth. I give unto my cousin's son, Edward, 20 wether sheep. I give unto Mary Pawling, my sister Spier's daughter, one feather bed furnished; and whereas her husband oweth me £13 6s. 8d., my mind and will is, that my executors shall receive the same money, and deliver him his bond, and give the same unto the said Mary Spier's children, and £10 to be equally divided among them. I give unto every-one of my god-children 10s. a-piece. I give and bequeath unto R. Welbeck, my sister's son, and unto Latton Welbeck, and to their heirs and assigns, all my lands, tenements, in county of Essex for ever. I give to my servant, William White, 10 wether sheep. I give unto Richard Tall, 10 wether sheep, and a mourning coat. I give unto the 12 men who carry me to the grave a mourning coat."

Ashmole, in his *Antiquities of Berkshire*, says, that from the Wiltshire Lattons, like those of Berkshire, are descended the Lattons of the Naas, a town and ancient barony in the county of Kildare; and adds that they came to Ireland in the reign of King John. In Burke's *History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1838, it is stated that from the Lattons of Latton, in North Wilts, diverged several branches seated in various parts of England, and enjoying high respectability, the Lattons of Upton, and Esher, &c., as well as the family which, obtaining from King John considerable grants of land in Ireland, settled there, and became seated at Morristown-Latton, in Kildare. [The first notice of the name in Ireland I have been able to discover is in the year 1295.] "Geoffry de Latton, for unjust occupation of the King's Chapel, fine, Dublin $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark." ("State Papers," Ireland.) Dalton, in *King James's Army List*, mentions that the surname *Lattin* (I shall now adopt the modern spelling) appears in Irish Records, 1386, in William Latoun. John, the son of William, was a merchant in Naas at the close of the sixteenth century, and confidential trustee to the Wolfe family. Among the Petitioners of the Gentry of the Pale to the Lord Deputy in 1605 was N. N. Latin; and Stephen Latyn was a member of the Naas Corporation at the same period. In 1590, William Lattin of Morristown, and his wife, Anne Luttrell of Luttrellstown, founded at Naas an alms-house for poor women. Several members of the Lattin family bequeathed small sums in perpetuity for the support of its inmates, and there is at present a charge on the Lattin estate of £20 per annum for that purpose, and still regularly paid. This house was twice pulled down—first in 1787 to widen the street, and again in 1798, during the Rebellion, to enable the artillery to put their guns in position. The Government, in 1802, allowed a small sum to rebuild the house. There are three inscribed stones set in the front wall. The first bears the names of the founders, and date of foundation, "Gul. Latton de Morristown et Anna Luttrell de Luttrellstown me fiere fecerunt Anno MDXC." The inscription on the second stone is not decipherable. On the third we have a scriptural text, "Wealth maketh many friends, but the poor man is separated from his neighbour," Prov. xix. 4. When the house was pulled down, in 1798, Mr. Thomas Plunkett, sub-agent of the property, took charge of these stones, and had them restored when it

was rebuilt.¹ William Lattin sat in Parliament for the borough of Naas in 1621. Among the monumental inscriptions at St. David's Church, Naas, we find, "Gulielmus Lattin de Morristown, Anna Luttrell de Luttrellstown quorum miserere Deus—me fieri fecerunt—S.P.Q.S. Domum eternam. The former stone, erected by W. Lattin and Anne Luttrell of Morristown, in the year 1600, being broken, this was fixed by Patrick Lattin, and Jane Alcock of the same place, Anno 1719. Here lyeth the body of John Lattin, eldest son of the above Patrick Lattin, who departed this life the 7th day of July, 1731, in the 21st year of his age. Here also lyeth the body of said Patrick Lattin of Morristown, Esq., who departed this life the 19th day of June, 1732, in the 64th year of his age. Also the body of his son George Lattin, L. Lattin, Esq., who died 8th July, 1773, aged 59. Also the body of his wife, Catherine O'Ferrall of Ballyna, who died November 12th, 1800, aged 66 years."

Of the Morristown Lattin family was James Lattin, born in Kildare, 1581. He entered the Jesuit Order in Rome, and laboured as a missionary in Dublin, 1642. He was imprisoned in 1643.² Among the list of Irish priests and Jesuit students at Douai, mentioned in a letter to the Archduchess of Austria in 1613, is James Lattin. John Lattin, in the year 1641, was seised of Morishtown, Moynagh, 400 acres; Lowstown, 30 acres, and 4 tenements; Westowne, 80 acres, the castle of Molestown, and 30 acres; Rathash, 22 acres, the grazing of 12 cows and bull upon the Common of Newtown, in the barony of Naas, 100 acres, with a castle and 4 tenements, in Craddockstown, and 1 castle and 8 tenements; also one house and back side in the town of Naas.³

The direct ancestor of William Lattin, who represented Naas in Parliament, 1621, was William Lattin, who married one of the Caddell family; his son, Patrick Lattin, married Jane, daughter of William Alcock of Clough (now Wilton), county Wexford, and had issue:—

1. John, who left no issue.

2. George, who succeeded his father.

1. Jane, married Alexander Eustace of Craddockstown (whose son, Colonel Eustace, died unmarried; two daughters, Mary, and Anne; the former married Sir Duke Gifford, and the latter, John Caulfield).

2. Begnet, married Fitzgerald of Baltenoran.

3. Another daughter, married — Kennedy, Esq.; died without male issue.

4. A daughter, married — Fitzgerald, Esq.

5. Elizabeth, married James Archibald of Eadestown, Kildare. Patrick Lattin died 1732, and was succeeded by his son George, who married Catherine O'Ferrall of Ballyna, and had issue:—

1. Patrick.

2. Ambrose, *d.* in the Austrian Service, 1789.

1. Mary, *m.* Patrick Lambert of Carnagh.

2. Jane, *m.* Major Fitz Gerald, Co. Kilkenny.

¹ "Historical Notice of Naas."—Rev. M. Comerford, M.R.I.A.

² See Rev. Brother Foley, S.J., "Col-lectanea"; and O'Reilly's "Sufferers for

the Faith."

³ "Inquisitions (Lagenia), Record Publications."

3. Anne, *m.* Le Marquis de La Vie, of Bordeaux.
4. Begnet, *m.* James Lambert, of Bantry Lodge, Wexford.
5. Eleanor.
6. Frances.

George Lattin died 1773; his brother, who was known as Jack Lattin, is said to have been a celebrated dancer, and there is an old rhyme preserved in the family, which says:—

“Jack Lattin, dressed in Satin,
Broke his heart of dancing :
He danced from Morristown
To Castle-Brown.”¹

Patrick Lattin, who succeeded his father, George, was born at Morristown Lattin, county Kildare, 1762. He was educated at the College, Henry IV., Paris, and at the University of Turin; was a Captain in the Irish Brigade, and aide-de-camp to General Count Dillon. Patrick Lattin married, 1792, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Snow, of Drumdowney, county Kilkenny, and had issue—Paulina, who married, 1817, Alexander Mansfield of Yeomanstown, county Kildare. Patrick Lattin was a man of high intellectual attainments, unsurpassed in the brilliancy of his wit and talent as a *raconteur*. Lady Morgan, who knew him well, declared that in his presence “Shiel was silent, and Curran dull.” In her *Book of the Boudoir* she speaks of Lattin as a *raconteur* whom it was a boast to know, and who in his residence at Morristown, and at his pretty hotel in the Chaussée D’Autin, delighted his guests by his relation of anecdotes in French, which rivalled the *purisme* of Madame de Genlis. Thomas Moore was a frequent guest of Mr. Lattin’s in Paris, and the former frequently mentions him in his “Journals.” Moore was dining in Paris one night in Lattin’s company: Lattin amused his audience by telling them that he had just met a Frenchman who declared he had never read the history of France, but had guessed it. On another occasion Moore was dining with Lattin: the company included the Lords Holland, John Russell, Thanet, and Trimleston: the host entertained his guests by telling them of the feelings of the Irish for Napoleon Bonaparte. He said when he was last in Ireland he was taken to the secret part of the cabin of one of his poor tenants, who whispered, “I know you will not betray me, sir, but just look there, and tell me whether that is the *real thing*,” pointing at the same time to a *soi-disant* portrait of Napoleon, which turned out to be a print of Marshal Saxe. At this dinner Lattin proposed the health of Moore’s father and mother, and declared the pleasure it gave him to witness the triumph of the elder Moore at the great celebration given at Dublin in honour of his gifted son.

Lord Cloncurry, in his “Memoir,” gives us his portrait of Lattin, and the close friendship which existed between them. He says that Patrick Lattin was in company with Count Dillon at the time of his murder, and that he resigned his commission, and returned to Morristown Lattin, where he lived many years, the centre of a circle of friends,

¹ Now Clongowes Wood College.

whom he delighted by the brilliancy of his wit and eminent social qualities. Lord Cloncurry obtained from Marshal Berthier permission from Napoleon for Lattin to return to Paris, and to reside in a house, of which he was the owner, in the Rue Trudon. Lattin translated Voltaire's *Henriade* into English verse, the proceeds of which were given towards helping an emigré friend. He also published "Observations on Dr. Duigenan's Fair Representation of the Present Political State of Ireland" (1805). Dr. Duigenan answered in a libellous pamphlet, which caused Lattin to take proceedings against him. The case was tried in the Court at Westminster. Lattin recovered large damages from an English jury.

The present representative of the Lattins is George Patrick Lattin Mansfield, D.L., Morristown Lattin, grandson of the subject of our Memoir, who inherits the Lattin property by right of his mother (the daughter of Patrick Lattin). Mr. Lattin died in Paris 1836, leaving no male issue. The name is also represented by Lattin Thunder, Kingston Lodge, county Meath, great-grandson of Patrick Lattin (maternally).

THE MEDALLISTS OF IRELAND AND THEIR WORK.

By WILLIAM FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I.,

Member of Council and Librarian, Royal Irish Academy.

[Continued from Vol. VII., page 619.]

NO. III.—THE WOODHOUSES.

JOHN WOODHOUSE, son of William Woodhouse (whose works as a medallist I have already described), was born in Dublin in 1835, and educated in that city. He entered the Art Schools of the Royal Dublin Society in 1851, under Mr. Neilan. Next year he was occupied at Cork in striking his father's medals at the Art Exhibition held there, and obtained a first prize for his drawing of the Dying Gladiator from the Royal Dublin Society, and a Certificate of Proficiency in the junior class for Artistic Anatomy. In 1853 he was employed in cutting his first steel die—the harp for the reverse of the “Dargan” medal made by his father; he also prepared a miniature medallion, representing the head of Dargan, copied from the larger-sized medal. He was awarded the silver medal of the Royal Dublin Society for Artistic Anatomy, and the Local Medal and National Medallion for his execution of four heads modelled in low relief; these, with an impression of the medal of Sir Benjamin Brodie, are preserved in a frame in the possession of the Irish School of Art. I understand there were only four of these National Medallions ever issued for Irish competition.

In 1854 he again succeeded in obtaining the Local Medal for a model of the head of the Queen, intended to be used for a medal by the Queen's University; this was copied after the portrait engraved on the Coronation Medal made by Wyon. The die for this medal was engraved by his father. When undergoing the process of hardening, a crack appeared across the face of the portrait, which did not interfere with its being used to strike medals until some time had elapsed, when Mr. Woodhouse re-engraved it. The impressions from the first die are recognised by having the letter “w” on the Queen's neck. Medals made from the second die are marked WOODHOUSE F underneath the bust, and the lettering of the inscription is in different characters. About 1876 a third die was required, which John Woodhouse made. In this medal the Queen's head is represented of larger size, and it has underneath the words J WOODHOUSE.

In 1862 the Prize Medal of the Royal Hibernian Academy was presented to Mr. J. Woodhouse for his skill in modelling, and in the course of the next year he was elected to the rank of an Associate Academician. His talents as a medallist can be judged by studying his works, and the number of medals he executed will testify to the diligence with which he pursued his profession. Unfortunately, in the midst of his career, he was attacked by a dangerous and severe illness, which has incapacitated him from pursuing his usual avocation; after some months of suffering, he has

so far improved in health, that his friends hope they may again see him engaged in the active prosecution of his attractive art. It is with much regret that I state, from my own knowledge, how little his talents have profited him. Like many of Ireland's brilliant sons, we are proud of his abilities, but fail to reward them with more than empty praise and words, not acts of sympathy.

DARGAN MEDALLET.—Head to right; behind it DARGAN. *Reverse.*—Blank.—A white metal proof in my possession, made for practice in die-sinking when sixteen years of age. Size, .9.

MEDALLET OF CUPID IN CHAINS, leaning on a hoe, to right. Engraved after a gem of Pichler's. White metal; unique impression, in my collection. Size .9.

MEDALLET OF HORSE.—In white metal; an early study, and rare; in my possession. Size, .9.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE.—A finely-modelled head (copied from the English medal of this distinguished surgeon), looking to left, behind BRODIE. On the neck J W. *Reverse.*—An olive wreath. Size, 2.0. This medal was made as an art study. I have an impression in bronze.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—Bust with neck of coat, and portion of well-known cloak to left. DANIEL O'CONNELL BORN AUG^T 6TH 1775 DIED MAY 15TH 1847. Beneath is the "Patent Registration mark" between two shamrocks; and on the arm of the bust W WOODHOUSE. *Reverse.*—Foley's model for the Monument now erected in Sackville-street; on base H. FOLEY R A; and beneath, in small letters, J WOODHOUSE. The inscription is, TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF O'CONNELL'S BIRTH AUGUST 6TH 1875. Size, 2.1.

This was the last medal made by William Woodhouse before going to the country; and its reverse the first die published with his son's name; struck in white metal. About six dozen impressions were struck.

DANIEL O'CONNELL (Erection of the Monument).—A replica of the last described medal, but the monument has the date 1881; and the inscription on two raised ribbons is TO COMMEMORATE THE ERECTION OF—THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT IN DUBLIN. Size, 2.1. Struck in white metal. I have an impression.

DANIEL O'CONNELL (Centenary of Birth).—Bust to right; on neck W W. Inscribed DANIEL O'CONNELL M P, BORN AUG 6TH 1775 DIED MAY 1847. *Reverse.*—Round tower, harp, and wolf-dog, with sun rising over the sea. Above, CATHOLIC | EMANCIPATION | REPEAL. In exergue, CENTENARY | 1875. | In small letters under tower, J. W. Size, 1.4.

Portrait copied from Mr. W. Woodhouse's model. Of this medal, 11,000 sold within a few weeks. I have a white metal proof.

DANIEL O'CONNELL (Erection of Monument).—Copy of last head, marked WOODHOUSE on neck, and underneath, DUBLIN. *Reverse.*—Irish cross with harp, dog, and distant round tower; around top of cross, CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION. Inscription, COMMEMORATE THE ERECTION OF THE

O'CONNELL | MONUMENT 1881, in exergue. Size, 1·4; in white metal. Occurs also with date altered to 1882. Similar to the last described medal, it was largely sold.

ARTHUR JACOB, M. D., F. R. C. S.—Bust to left, draped; marked beneath w WOODHOUSE, F. and behind the figure, JACOB. *Reverse*—A laurel wreath, outside which is inscribed ARTHUR JACOB M. D. F. R. C. S. PROF OF ANAT & PHYS ROY COL OF SURG IN IRELAND; and within, IN | COMMEMORATION | OF | EMINENT SERVICES | RENDERED TO | SCIENCE | AND | THE MEDICAL PROFESSION | IN | IRELAND | 1860. Size, 2·6.

Dr. Jacob's long association with the Royal College of Surgeons and his valuable services to the College, and the profession of Surgery in Ireland, rendered his friends desirous of presenting him with a service of plate, which he declined to accept, and in its stead this medal was prepared and struck for subscribers to the "Jacob Fund." About 120 were distributed, one impression being in silver, which was given to his brother, Dr. Jacob of Maryborough. It is needless to recall Dr. Jacob's high surgical and scientific attainments; his name will always be associated with the discovery of the "Membrana Jacobi" in the structure of the eye—and remembered as editor of the *Medical Press*. He died in 1874, aged 84 years, having retired to England some years previously. Though bearing the initials of his father, this medal was the work of Mr. J. Woodhouse. I have a good impression of this medal in bronze.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—A replica of Mr. W. Woodhouse's medal. Portrait well executed, and of larger size; distinguished by J W on the sleeve. Size, 1·6.

Only one bronze, and a few white metal, proofs were struck before the die broke; of these I have a white metal proof impression. It is recognised by several minute differences in the ornamentation of the dress from the die subsequently engraved. *Reverse*.—A wreath.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—This medal bears, like the last, the bust of Elizabeth, and inscription COLL. SS. ET INDIVID TRIN REG ELIZABETHÆ IUXTA DVBL. 1591. *Reverse*.—The College arms on a field, diapered, and *semée* with shamrocks; at side the Tudor rose and portcullis. Struck in gold, it is given for various moderatorships, and has different inscriptions. That before me bears ETHICIS ET LOGICIS FELICITER EXCULTIS, and the name of the recipient engraved, JOHANNES F FRAZER 1873, having been obtained by my son, the late Rev. John Findlay Frazer, Sch., T. C. D.

TRINITY COLLEGE LATIN MEDAL.—Roma draped and armed, holding Victory on outstretched hand, seated on a cuirass, with shield; underneath these J WOODHOUSE. In exergue, ROMA. *Reverse*.—College arms, &c., as last medal; inscription, PROPTER LITERAS LATINAS FELICITER EXCULTAS. Size, 1·4.

The die is copied from a fine first-brass coin of Nero. It was intended as a companion prize to Wyon's Greek Berkeley Medal made in 1874, and constitutes the Vice-Chancellor's Prize Latin Medal, one or two being awarded, struck in gold, in each session. A few proofs of this medal were struck in bronze; of these no less than three have found their way to my cabinet.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—A shield bearing the College Arms, with Tudor rose and portcullis at the sides; above inscribed, *FOUNDED | 1837*. All inclosed within a thick laurel wreath, outside which is, **THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN**. *Reverse*.—Blank, with wreath of olive and oak leaves. Size, 2·1.

I have early proofs of this medal, struck in white metal and in bronze.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—A shield with the arms of the University on a diapered ground *semée*, with shamrocks; at side the Tudor rose and portcullis. Around all, **PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, FOUNDED 1854**. *Reverse*.—Blank centre, for inscription, with olive wreaths; underneath, in small letters, *J W*. Size, 1·9.

I have an impression in silver, with ring for suspension.

TYRRELL MEDAL.—Bust to left, marked *J W* on neck. Inscribed, **WILLIAM GERALD TYRRELL BORN NOV 28TH 1851 DIED AVG 28TH 1876**. *Reverse*.—A shield with the University arms, Tudor rose, and portcullis, and within, an olive wreath, outside which, *DULCES ANTE OMNIA MUSAE*. Size, 1·6.

The premature death of this promising young man was much regretted by his companions in College. There was an intention of commemorating his death by instituting a College medal, which was not carried out. I believe only two impressions of this medal were struck, of which I have one in bronze. The portrait is well executed.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.—Thus inscribed above a diademed head of the Queen, to left; on the neck, in small letters, *J WOODHOUSE*, and underneath, **FOUNDED 1850**. *Reverse*.—The arms of the Queen's University, with shamrocks at side, on a shield, with space round edge for inscription. Size, 1·6.

This prize medal was struck in gold and silver; it is distinguished from the medals made by W. Woodhouse, by the portrait of the Queen being of larger size, and by the inscription on the neck. Seen in an early impression, it is a fine piece of work. I have a white metal proof.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE CORK COLLEGE.—Head of the Queen, inscribed, *VICTORIA REGINA*. *Reverse*.—An engraved inscription. Size, 2·0.

Presented as a prize by the Vice-President of the College in the year 1877–8.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND.—The arms of the College, with supporters. Motto, on a ribbon underneath, *CONCILIO MANUQUE*, and, in small letters, *J. W.* *Reverse*.—A blank centre for engraving, around this, **ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND**. Size, 1·6.

Issued in gold and silver for prizes by Sir Charles Cameron, Professor of Chemistry, and late President of the College. I have a white metal proof, and also an impression in an unfinished condition. The supporters are modelled "nude," in Mr. Woodhouse's usual manner for securing accurate proportion when delineating the human figure, the drapery being a subsequent addition.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL MEDAL.—The arms of Sir Patrick Dun, with his motto, *CELER ATQUE FIDELIS*, on a ribbon, and underneath, in

minute letters, I W. Around the arms, PATR DUN EQ AUR NOSOCOMII SCHOLÆ MEDICINÆ IN HIBERN FUND^a. *Reverse*.—A blank centre for inscription, with, AWARDED TO — FOR THE SESSION. Outside this, HAUGHTON CLINICAL MEDAL INSTITUTED A D 1868. Size, 2·0.

This medal, founded by the Rev. Dr. Haughton, is struck in silver, and awarded to the best students examined on medical and surgical cases treated during the year, and reported by themselves. Those who are familiar with the subject of medical education in Ireland are aware how much the Medical School of the University of Dublin is indebted to Professor Haughton for its present distinguished position, and its success in promoting the study of medicine and surgery on a scientific basis. My example of this medal is a white metal proof.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL MATERNITY.—The medal is inscribed with these words, around the figure of a woman, who holds an infant, and at whose side is a young child; in the exergue are, J WOODHOUSE, in minute letters, and FOUNDED 1867. *Reverse*.—A blank centre for inscription, with AWARDED TO. Surrounding this, HAUGHTON MATERNITY MEDAL INSTITUTED A D 1869. Size, 2·0.

This maternity, besides its usefulness as a local charity, has trained a number of efficient nurses, many of whom became employed in regiments at home and abroad. Usually two silver and a few bronze medals are issued each year and given after examination. My specimen is in bronze.

CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL MEDAL.—A shield bearing above the arms of the City of Dublin, and underneath the Good Samaritan with a wounded man, resting on a field *semée* with shamrocks, J W in small letters underneath. Inscription, CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL . FOUNDED 1832. *Reverse*.—Blank, with olive wreaths. Size, 2·0.

This medal is issued as a premium; struck in silver. My specimen is in bronze.

CARMICHAEL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Bust of Mr. Carmichael, draped, to left. Underneath on the bust, J WOODHOUSE A R H A, in small letters. Inscription, RICHARD CARMICHAEL. *Reverse*.—A blank centre for engraving, around which, CARMICHAEL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOUNDED 1828. Size, 1·6.

Richard Carmichael, born 1779, was accidentally drowned at Sutton in 1849. Having acquired a large fortune, he liberally endowed the Medical School in North Brunswick-street, of which he was one of the original founders, and also left bequests to be distributed by the Royal College of Surgeons, and to the Benevolent Medical Association of Ireland. In 1879, the school built by Mr. Carmichael's bequest in North Brunswick-street was closed, and a new school built in Aungier-street. The bust on this medal is copied from one in marble in the College of Surgeons, and from a former medal made in electrotype from an engraved seal. The medal is given to different classes in this school for prizes at examinations.

MATER MISERICORDIÆ HOSPITAL.—Inscribed with these words and DUBLIN around the centre, which bear the letters CLINICAL MEDAL. *Reverse*.—Blank, with olive wreaths. Size, 1·6.

Given as a prize medal by the late Dr. Hayden; struck in gold in 1881 I have a white metal proof.

JERVIS-STREET HOSPITAL, FOUNDED 1718.—The medal bears this inscription round a blank centre for engraving. *Reverse*.—A wounded man, leaning against a tree, is attended by a surgeon; behind, a horse is represented, and in the distance a person is seen hurrying away. It appears to be intended to represent the Good Samaritan. In exergue, MISERIS SUCCURRERE. The artist's initials, J W, are beneath the horse's fore-feet. Size, 1.6.

Made in 1885, as a prize medal. I have a white metal proof.

LEDWICH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—This inscription appears round the centre, which has, PRESENTED | BY | THE LECTURER | ON | CHEMISTRY. *Reverse*.—Oak leaves and Royal Crown, within which, PRIZE MEDAL. Size, 2.6.

Struck in silver as a premium for pupils attending the classes on Chemistry and Materia Medica.

LEDWICH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—A similar medal of smaller size. *Reverse*.—Two olive wreaths, with blank centre. Size, 1.6.

Struck, in 1882, for premiums, in gold and silver. I have a white metal proof impression.

LEDWICH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, DUBLIN, inscribed around a blank centre. *Reverse*.—A bearded bust of Æsculapius; in front, a serpent twined around a rod, and behind, ÆSCULAPIUS; J W in small letters on the neck of bust. Size, 1.6.

Made in 1885, to be given for medical and surgical prizes. I have an impression in white metal.

LAW STUDENTS DEBATING SOCIETY.—THE O'HAGAN PRIZE FOR ORATORY, inscribed within an olive wreath, and outside, LAW STUDENTS DEBATING SOCIETY OF IRELAND. *Reverse*.—Elevation view of the King's Inns, Henrietta-street. In exergue, SOCIETY FOUNDED 1830. Size, 1.6.

This medal, struck in gold and silver, was given by the late Lord Chancellor O'Hagan. It is awarded each year for oratory. I have proofs in bronze and white metal.

LAW STUDENTS DEBATING SOCIETY (*Law Medal of Chief Baron Palles*).—Bust of Cicero to left, marked J W on neck; above, MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO. *Reverse*.—Blank centre for inscription, with olive wreath, around which is, LAW STUDENTS DEBATING SOCIETY OF IRELAND. Size, 1.6.

This medal, struck in gold, was awarded for Legal Debates, one in each year for 1877, 1878, and 1879. The bust is well executed.

LAW STUDENTS DEBATING SOCIETY (*Armstrong Medal for Oratory*).—A hand grasping a thunderbolt, VOLAT IRREVOCABILE VERBUM. *Reverse*.—Blank centre and olive wreath, outside which, LAW STUDENTS DEBATING SOCIETY. Size, 1.5.

This medal was presented by the late Serjeant Armstrong. Only one medal, in gold, was issued in the year 1876. My example is a white metal proof.

LAW STUDENTS DEBATING SOCIETY (*Plunket Medal for Oratory*).—Within a wreath of shamrocks is inscribed, PLUNKET | PRIZE | FOR |

ORATORY | PRESENTED | BY | DUNBAR PLUNKET BARTON. *Reverse*.—Blank centre, with olive wreath, outside which, LAW STUDENTS DEBATING SOCIETY OF IRELAND. Size, 1.6.

Struck in gold since 1880, and presented for excellence in legal debates. I have a white metal proof.

LAW STUDENTS DEBATING SOCIETY (*Professor Jellett's Medal*).—FLAVIUS JUSTINIANUS IMPERATOR.—Head and bust to right, with fillet diadem; underneath, J. W. *Reverse*.—An olive wreath. Size, 1.6.

Presented by Professor Jellett, Q.C., in 1878. I have a proof in white metal, being the second impression taken from the die.

LEGAL AND LITERARY DEBATING SOCIETY.—A shield with the arms of Dublin, and beneath an open book, inscribed LAW, and a roll marked LITERATURE; on each side olive branches; above, an Imperial Crown, an Irish motto on a ribbon beneath. The inscription, LEGAL AND LITERARY DEBATING SOCIETY DUBLIN. INSTITUTED 1871. *Reverse*.—Blank, with olive wreath. Size, 1.6.

Five or six medals were given as prizes, and then discontinued. I have white metal and bronze proof impressions.

SOCIETY OF ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS OF IRELAND.—Arms, a shield with Harp and Crown; above, a small figure of Justice; supporters, two Irish greyhounds; the motto, on a ribbon beneath, VERITAS VINCIT, and under this J. W. *Reverse*.—A blank centre, surrounded by olive wreath, outside which is THE SOCIETY OF THE ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS OF IRELAND, INST 1841. INCORP 1852. Size, 1.6.

The medal is presented to those students who pass a distinguished examination. I have a bronze proof impression.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, CUNNINGHAM PRIZE MEDAL.—This is intended to be a replica of the work executed by the elder Mossop, which I have already described, the dies having become worn out by frequent use. It can be recognised by the small letters on the arm of Lord Charlemont, W. MOSSOP, F. J. W., by three small crowns placed within the star on his breast, and by the lettering of the inscription, which is somewhat larger sized than in the original medal. On the reverse, also, in addition to W. MOSSOP, F., are the letters J. W. The shape of the round tower is better defined, and a few other minor details may be detected. Size, 2.2.

The engraving of this medal was the last work Mr. J. Woodhouse completed before his illness. It bears favourable comparison with Mossop's medal, its execution affording ample proof of the artist's skill in reproducing a portrait of the highest class, both in workmanship and finish. Besides using an early proof of Mossop's medal, Mr. Woodhouse availed himself of the original medal, in wax, of Lord Charlemont's portrait that Mossop prepared before engraving it, and which is in my possession. I have the only impression struck in soft metal from the dies previous to being hardened, and also a silver proof made specially for me from the finished dies after annealing.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY MEDALS.—There are at least three medals made by Mr. J. Woodhouse for this Society which require mention.

No. 1. A medal, the obverse of which is filled by the arms of the Society, with supporters and motto, underneath, in small letters, being J WOODHOUSE | A.R.H.A. There is no flange at the exterior, merely a circle of dots. *Reverse* has a similar border with the inscription, ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, having olive wreaths inside, and a blank centre for engraving. Size, 2·2.

No. 2. Similar obverse, with arms. *Reverse*.—Mare and colt. In exergue, HORSE SHOW, and above, the name of the Society in old English letters. Size, 2·2. This was made in 1883. I have a soft metal proof impression.

No. 3. Similar obverse, with arms. *Reverse*.—A horse to left, above, in small square letters, ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, and in exergue, HORSE SHOW; the portion outside blank for engraving. Size, 2·2.

The initials J W are seen behind the horse's hind feet. The "Horse" was copied from a fine statue by Kiss of Berlin, of a favourite Arab belonging to Napoleon I., in the possession of Mr. O'Reilly of Booters-town, county Dublin. I have the first white metal impression taken from the finished dies.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS. Head of Queen Victoria, with coronet, to right; on the neck, in small letters, WOODHOUSE; and above, VICTORIA REGINA; outside this is a second compartment, with the words, ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS, 1823-1861. *Reverse*.—Wreaths of oak and Imperial Crown. Inscription, PRIZE MEDAL; a blank border for engraving. Size, 2·5.

The Royal Hibernian Academy have instituted examinations each July of the works of students attending their Art School, at which medals are given to successful competitors. In addition to the medals thus awarded, a very limited number of proof impressions were struck by Mr. J. Woodhouse in bronze; that which I have was made for T. M. Ray, Esq.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Head of the Queen, with diadem, to right, inscribed, VICTORIA REGINA; underneath, in small letters, WOODHOUSE F. *Reverse*.—A blank centre for engraving, and Irish harp, from which rises two wreaths of olive, outside being the words, ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Size, 1·8.

The Queen's head on this medal is struck from Mr. W. Woodhouse's die made for the Queen's visit to Ireland in 1848. In the year 1878 eight impressions of this medal were made in bronze. I have a white metal proof, being the first taken from the dies.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Bust to right, marked on neck J W, and behind, on the field, MULLINS. *Reverse*.—INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS OF IRELAND EST^d 1835, INCOR^p 1877. Size, 1·6.

This medal is awarded for communications on subjects of Engineering importance; struck in gold. It was made November, 1879. I have a white metal impression, being the first struck from the die; also a wax impression of the bust before the inscription was sunken.

FRIENDLY BROTHERS' MINIATURE MEDAL.—This pretty little medal is similar to that struck by Mossop. It was intended to be made in gold and silver-gilt. I have a unique white metal proof. Size 1·0.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—Mr. J. Woodhouse re-engraved the inscriptions for the dies made by his father on the larger and smaller medals in February, 1880, by turning the edge and adding fresh lettering.

IRISH BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—This medal represents one of the old-fashioned straw hives on a pedestal, which has a harp crowned, and motto, *INDUSTRIA ET LABORE*. In exergue, ES^r 1881. The inscription is, *IRISH BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION*. *Reverse*.—Two olive wreaths, with blank centre. Size, 2·0.

Struck for prizes to be given, in 1882, at an exhibition held by this Society. I understand these prizes were instituted under Canon Bagot's influence. I have a white metal impression, and also a fine proof in bronze.

IRISH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A shield, representing Hibernia holding an olive wreath, with harp and wolf dog; above, an Imperial Crown; for supporters an Irish bowman with bow, and figure of Major Leech with his rifle. Motto on ribbon, *PRO PATRIA ET REGE*; and underneath, in minute lettering, *JOHN WOODHOUSE ARHA*. *Reverse*.—A thick olive wreath, with blank centre for inscription; outside, *THE IRISH RIFLE ASSOCIATION FOUNDED 1867*. Size, 2·5.

This medal was made in 1867. Four struck in bronze, and one in silver, were intended to be given each year as prizes to different rifle clubs in Ireland. The figure of the rifleman is a good representation of Major Leech, who was the principal originator of the Rifle Association. The bowman is copied from the figure of an Irish gallowglas procured from Kilkenny.

EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES, MACHINERY, AND FINE ARTS, 1864.—A medal thus inscribed around a shield, bearing the arms of the Royal Dublin Society above, and underneath those of the city of Dublin; at upper part a Royal Crown. On a ribbon, *NOSTRI PLENA LABORIS*; below the shield, in small letters, *J W*. The reverse represents a crowned female, bearing a copia, and leaning on harp to represent Hibernia; in the background a lighthouse and steamer, railroad, with train, &c. In exergue, *J WOODHOUSE*. Size, 1·7.

I have a bronze proof impression. There were few copies of this medal struck, and these were in white metal.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.—Head of Prince Albert to left, *ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES*, and underneath, in small letters, *J WOODHOUSE ARHA*. *Reverse*.—A front view of the Exhibition Building, with flag, inscribed, *DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION*. In exergue, in three lines, *OPENED THE 9TH OF MAY 1865 BY HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES*; beneath the building to left is the artist's name, *J WOODHOUSE*. Size 1·9.

Several hundreds were struck in white metal, and one or two in bronze. It has become rather difficult to obtain an impression of this medal.

GUINNESS ART EXHIBITION, 1872.—In the centre is a seated winged figure, raised on a pedestal, who places wreaths on the heads of two females, one with a painter's palette, who represents art, and the other with hammer and anvil, signifies manufactures. The pedestal is decorated with shamrocks, and below, on a small shield, are the arms of Dublin;

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underneath, in minute characters, J WOODHOUSE ARHA. The inscription is, EXHIBITION OF ARTS INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES. In exergue, DUBLIN 1872. *Reverse*.—A thick wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles, having above an Imperial Crown, and below a ribbon, with TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO. Size, 1.7.

Struck in bronze. About 120 were distributed as prizes, and one made in silver, was presented to Lady Gort, for an exhibition of porcelain. The dies cost £60. I have a bronze impression.

CASHEL ART EXHIBITION, 1874.—Thus inscribed, with date in centre. *Reverse*.—Blank. Size, 1.3.

This medal was, I believe, used as a season admission ticket to the Exhibition. A specimen was specially struck for me by my friend, the late Rev. Dr. Adams of Santry, in silver. It was issued in bronze.

CASHEL ART EXHIBITION, 1884.—Similar to the last described medal, but made in bronze, in which metal I have an impression.

EXHIBITION OF IRISH ART AND MANUFACTURES, 1882.—Medal with this inscription outside wreaths of shamrocks and olives, within which, AWARDED TO, with blank space for engraving name. *Reverse*.—A falling man near an anvil is being raised by a female figure; above are the words, SELF-RELIANCE, and in exergue, LABOR OMNIA VINCIT. Size, 2.1.

For the exhibition, held in Cork, this medal was given as a prize. I have an impression in bronze.

EXHIBITION OF IRISH ART AND MANUFACTURES, 1882.—A view of the Exhibition Building erected in the Park at Blackrock, near Cork. Inscription, IRISH NATIONAL | EXHIBITION | 1882. *Reverse*.—Female seated with distaff, and man working at anvil; behind is the rising sun, also a factory, ship, &c. At top, RESURGAM, and in exergue, IRISH MANUFACTURE. Size, 1.6.

Struck in bronze and white metal, as a memorial of the Exhibition.

DUBLIN ARTIZANS' EXHIBITION, 1885.—An elaborate piece of workmanship, with four round spaces, representing Painting, Sculpture, Building, and Manufactures, by emblematic figures, resting on a wreath of olives, the interspaces filled by Celtic ornamentation and fancy work. *Reverse* inscribed, IRISH ARTIZANS EXHIBITION. DUBLIN, in large letters on a field of shamrocks. In centre a harp and Celtic knots, over which is a blank label for engraving, and the date, 1885. Size, 2.2.

This was given to the successful exhibitors at the Artizans' Exhibition. I have an early proof medal in bronze.

DUBLIN ARTIZANS' EXHIBITION, 1885.—TO COMMEMORATE THE IRISH ARTIZANS' EXHIBITION, 1885, inscribed around the centre, which represents, on four shields, the arms of the provinces of Ireland; between each shield is a shamrock, and in small letters above are the names of the provinces. *Reverse*.—A well-executed female head to left, wearing a mural crown, behind which is EBLANA; on the neck of the figure, in small letters, J WOODHOUSE | DUBLIN. Size, 1.4.

This commemoration medal was designed to be sold at the Exhibition.

It was struck in white metal and bronze. I have the first white metal impression taken from the dies.

NATIONAL DOG SHOW, DUBLIN.—Inscribed in old English letters, around a blank centre for engraving. *Reverse*.—Heads of eight varieties of dogs, each in a medallion; in centre a harp crowned, also in a medallion, surrounded with shamrocks; beneath the harp, in small letters, J. W. Size, 1·8.

This was issued, in silver and bronze, in the year 1873, for prizes. I have a bronze proof impression. It may possibly have been employed afterwards for similar exhibitions.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL DAIRY SHOW, 1882.—Inscribed outside wreaths of corn; the centre blank for engraving. *Reverse*.—Cow standing, and calf lying down. In exergue, in small letters, WOODHOUSE FECIT. Size, 1·6.

The reverse was taken from a medal of the Royal Dublin Society, made by W. Woodhouse. I have a white metal impression. It records one of the earlier efforts of Canon Bagot, and some energetic friends of his to excite an interest in the improved process of dairy farming.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—Inscribed outside olive wreaths, with blank centre for engraving. *Reverse*.—A seated female figure to left, placing her hand on a camera to withdraw its covering; around are photographic and chemical apparatus. In exergue, INSTITUTED | A D 1854; and in minute letters, W W to left of base, and J W to right. Size, 1·5.

This medal was made for Sir Jocelyn Coghill, at that time President of the Photographic Society. About ten were struck in silver, and a few bronze proof impressions, of which I possess an example.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—Inscription similar to last, around centre, composed of an ornamented quarterfoil, with shamrocks, containing four shields, bearing the arms of the provinces of Ireland. *Reverse*.—Olive wreaths, with blank centre for engraving. Size, 2·1.

The Society, having been re-organized, caused this medal to be struck a few years since. I have a bronze medal, and a white metal proof.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN AMATEUR REGATTA.—This medal, made several years since, was inscribed with those words outside a coil of knotted rope, within which was a racing gig in full course, to left. *Reverse*.—Wreaths of olive, with two oars crossed at lower part, and a small flag; the centre blank for engraving. Struck in gold. Size, 1·3.

IRISH CHAMPION ATHLETIC CLUB.—CHAMPION WRESTLER thus inscribed, around blank centre for engraving name. *Reverse*.—Two athletes engaged in wrestling; J W in small letters at base to right.

One medal was struck in gold, and six in silver. I have a white metal proof impression. A "Badge" was also struck for this Club, consisting of an Irish cross, with arms of equal length upon a circle, bearing the words, IRISH | CHAMPION | ATHLETIC | CLUB | . It was pendant from a bar, with Imperial Crown and shamrocks. Struck in bronze, of which I have a proof.

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FITZWILLIAM LAWN TENNIS CLUB A.D. MDCCCLXXVII.—Inscribed round centre, which consists of an oval shield, with harp and crown resting on a star, bearing shamrocks. *Reverse*.—Blank. Size 1.0.

A "Champion" medal in gold, weighing 11 dwt., was struck in 1884. I have the white metal proof.

COMMERCIAL ROWING CLUB, SLIGO.—Inscribed in small, square letters round blank centre. *Reverse*.—The arms of Sligo: a square tower and tree; at base a hare running, held by an oyster at its foot, and six other oysters around on the shore. In the distance the sea is represented. Size, 1.3.

This medal was struck in July, 1880; six made in silver, and twelve in white metal. I have a white metal proof impression.

LIMERICK GAELIC ASSOCIATION.—Inscribed around a shield with the arms of Limerick: an old castle and gate, behind which is a dome, with cross. Under this in minute letters I. W. DUBLIN. *Reverse*.—CHAMPIONSHIP | MEDAL, with raised border bearing shamrocks. Size, 1.3.

I have a white metal impression. I do not know the history of this Association.

E. DWYER GRAY MEDAL.—This medal bears the following lengthy inscriptions:—AUGUST 16TH 1882 | E DWYER GRAY Esq. M.P. | HIGH SHERIFF OF DUBLIN CITY | COMMITTED TO RICHMOND PRISON BY | MR JUSTICE LAWSON FOR THREE MONTHS | FINED £500 AND ORDERED TO FIND | BAIL IN £10,000 OR BE IMPRISONED FOR | A FURTHER THREE MONTHS FOR | "CONTEMPT OF COURT" | ———. SEPTEMBER 30TH MR GRAY WITHOUT | SOLICITATION LIBERATED BY THE | SAME JUDGE ON PAYMENT OF | THE FINE, WHICH HAD | BEEN PROVIDED BY | PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION. *Reverse*.—OCTOBER 24TH 1882 | RIGHT HON W E GLADSTONE | PRIME MINISTER DECLARED IN THE | HOUSE OF COMMONS, IN REFERENCE TO | MR GRAYS CASE THE INTENTION OF | GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE A BILL IN THE | COMING SESSION TO AMEND THE | LAW REGARDING | "CONTEMPT OF COURT" | ———. PRESENTED TO | THE HIGH SHERIFF, | IN COMMEMORATION OF THESE | EVENTS. BY THE | GRAY | INDEMNITY COMMITTEE DEC. 1882.

There was a single impression struck in gold. Size, 2.0. I obtained the rare proof taken in white metal, and the dies, being of no artistic value, were destroyed. It is needless to give any details of the circumstances recorded by these inscriptions. The subsequent history of the medal is, however, worth describing. It was given to the Corporation of Dublin, by Mr. Gray, to be attached to the High Sheriff's Chain of Office.

THE BOYCOTT EXPEDITION.—Inscribed under an Imperial Crown IN HONOUR | OF THE | LOYAL & BRAVE | ULSTERMEN. *Reverse*.—THE BOYCOTT EXPEDITION | LOUGH MASK | 1880, with blank space for inscription; wreaths of olives, and underneath WEST & SON in very small letters. Size, 1.6.

The following extract will describe the history of this medal:—

"A silver medal has been struck to commemorate the Boycott Expedition. Each person who took part in the expedition is to be presented with one, his name being engraved thereon, and a specimen is to be presented to the British Museum." Fifty Ulstermen were engaged in this historic campaign. I obtained the first proof impression, made in white metal,

from the unpolished die. Messrs. West & Son, whose names appear on the medals, were the Dublin silversmiths through whom they were supplied.

MASTER MAGRATH.—On the death of this celebrated greyhound, the property of Lord Lurgan, its body was duly brought to the Medical School in Dublin University, and examined; the heart was observed to be of exceptional size. Mr. J. Woodhouse, who was much devoted to coursing, prepared a small die for a scarf-pin; and as the resulting figure was successful, he made it into a medal, and struck me a white metal proof. Under the dog is inscribed M^cGRATH 1868 & 69, in small letters. The reverse is blank. Size, 1.3. I believe only one impression was struck.

MASONIC ROYAL ARCH MEDAL.—On one side of this medal are interlaced triangles and an inscription AINV-3381. On reverse, around a triple tau, are H.T.W.S.S.T.K.S. Size, 1.6.

The dies were not hardened after engraving. A single impression was struck in bronze for Royal Arch Room, Dublin, for masonic purposes, in February, 1879; and I obtained the white metal proof which was made from these dies.

MASONIC ORPHAN BOYS' SCHOOL, IRELAND.—This inscription is placed round a wreath of acacia and olive branches, with blank centre for engraving. *Reverse.*—Solomon and Hiram consulting about the erection of the Temple; behind are pillars, cut stones, &c. In exergue, I. CHRON xxii; to the right, under Hiram, J W. Size, 1.6.

This prize medal was made in the year 1878. One was intended to be given in silver each year. I have a white metal proof.

MASONIC ORPHAN (GIRLS') SCHOOL, IRELAND.—View of the new school built at Merrion-road. Inscription, MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL. In exergue, OF IRELAND. Underneath the building to right, in small letters, J W. *Reverse.*—SCHOOL FOUNDED 1792 NEW BUILDING MERRION ROAD OPENED 1882. In centre, FOUNDATION STONE | OF NEW SCHOOL LAID | ON | ST JOHNS DAY 1880 | BY | HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF | ABERCORN K G. | M W. | GRAND MASTER. Masonic emblems at top and bottom. Size, 1.6.

Mr. Woodhouse contributed these medals to a most successful bazaar, which was instituted on opening the school. I have an impression in white metal from the unfinished die before the building was fully engraved, also white metal and bronze proofs.

MASONIC ORPHAN (GIRLS') SCHOOL, IRELAND.—A similar medal, with view of the school. *Reverse.*—Wreaths of acacia and olive, with crown above and masonic emblems below. Inscription, FOR SUCCESS IN ART AWARDED TO. Size, 1.6.

Intended to be given as a prize for diligence in art studies, by Mr. Woodhouse.

ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS PRIZE MEDAL.—A head of Minerva with helmet, and armour on upper part of bust; beneath, in small letters, J WOODHOUSE A.R.H.A. The inscription being INGENIO VIRTUTE LABORE. *Reverse.*—A shield, which is supported and rests on an anchor, bearing the

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arms of Erasmus Smith, having palm wreaths at the sides. The motto is, *MUNIFICENTIA ERASMI SMITH*. Size, 1·8.

This medal, which is struck in silver, and engraved with the name of the pupil and of the school he belonged to, is a repetition of that made by William Woodhouse. The head of Minerva is more finished, and differs in some trifling details. Six of these medals were to be distributed; of late years the number has been considerably increased. They are given to the schools at Galway, Ennis, Drogheda, and Tipperary, and also to the High School, Harcourt-street, Dublin. I have an impression in silver.

CHURCH OF IRELAND YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The medal has this inscription around a blank centre for engraving the name, &c. *Reverse*.—A shield, with the arms of the See of Dublin; above is an open Bible, and underneath a ribbon, inscribed, *PROVE ALL THINGS, HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD*. Below this, in small letters, *J. W.* Size, 1·8.

This medal was first issued in 1876. It is awarded, struck in silver, each year. I have a white metal proof, being the second made from the dies.

BOARD OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, GENERAL SYNOD, CHURCH OF IRELAND.—This medal has the inscription around a centre, having an open Bible, resting on an heraldic Irish cross, above being a mitre, and at the sides two crossed croziers. *Reverse*.—*ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN EDUCATION*, with the words *AWARDED TO* at top of blank centre. Size, 1·4.

Made in the year 1886. Intended to be struck in gold and silver for premiums. I have a bronze proof impression.

CHURCH OF IRELAND SUNDAY SCHOOL MEDAL.—Two open books, marked *HOLY BIBLE* and *COMMON PRAYER*, and above a mitre, with the words *CHURCH OF IRELAND*; on a ribbon, underneath, *PROVE ALL THINGS*, and some shamrocks. *Reverse*.—Blank, with a palm wreath. Size, 1·8.

I possess a bronze proof of this medal. It was intended by Mr. Woodhouse to be used as a premium for Sunday School scholars. I also have an early-struck white metal impression (made in 1876), with shamrock wreath on the reverse.

CHURCH OF IRELAND SUNDAY SCHOOL MEDAL.—A similar medal, with Mr. Woodhouse's obverse of open books, mitre, &c. *Reverse* struck from a die made by Carter of Birmingham, representing the "Good Shepherd," with sheep, and carrying a lamb; beneath, in small letters, *CARTER—BIRM.* Motto, *HE SHALL GATHER THE LAMBS IN HIS ARMS* | *THE GOOD SHEPHERD*. Size, 1·8.

I have an impression in white metal. The circumstances attending the striking of this medal are not known to me. It was probably struck in large quantities at Birmingham.

MEDAL OF THE ROYAL SCHOOL, DONEGAL.—This bears a bishop's mitre, with Greek inscription, *EPEYNATE ΓΑΣ ΓΡΑΦΑΣ ΙΩΑΝΝ. Υ. 39*. Below the mitre, in minute letters, *J WOODHOUSE A.R.H.A.* *Reverse*.—*SCHOLA REGIA DONEGALENSIS—REV. T. A. WEIR PRECEPTOR*. Size, 1·8.

The Raphoe Royal School was founded in the reign of Charles I. I

have a finished bronze proof impression of the medal, and also one struck in white metal, with the mitre, &c., and reverse blank, with shamrock wreath.

PORTORA SCHOOL MEDAL.—Head of young man to right. Inscription, **FREDERICK STEELE DIED 5 NOV 1866**; on the neck, in small letters, **J WOODHOUSE**. *Reverse.*—Blank, with oak and olive wreaths. Size, 2·1.

The Royal School at Enniskillen was founded in the reign of Charles I. A son of Rev. W. Steele, D.D., Head Master, was drowned when boating on Lough Erne; in remembrance of this accident the Steele Memorial Prize, “value £12,” is annually awarded, and this medal was struck as a record of his death. I have a bronze impression.

LONDONDERRY SCHOOL MEDAL.—A view of the buildings; above is inscribed, **LONDONDERRY ACADEMICAL | INSTITUTION | 1868** | and in exergue **εκ παιδειας αιδως** | **SCHOOL MEDAL**. The letters **J W** to left of school. *Reverse.*—An oval shield, with orange-tree, and motto on ribbon, **EK ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΑΙΔΩΣ**, and also two square shields, with the arms of the city of Derry and of Ulster; outside, a blank space for engraving. Size, 1·6.

Two medals, struck in silver, and one in gold, were issued in January 1880, with a blank reverse, of which I have a white metal proof. In October, 1880, the reverse was added; and of this also I possess a white metal proof impression.

THE NORTON MEDAL.—The medal represents Captain Norton standing in a country scene, with trees, &c., throwing a spear in Australian fashion from a rest; in exergue, **PRIDE IN HIS PORT | DEFIANCE IN HIS EYE**. *Reverse.*—Oak and olive wreaths, outside which is, **PRESENTED TO THE BEST SPEAR THROWER AT THE SANTRY SCHOOL**, and in centre, **THE | NORTON | MEDAL | ΑΙΕΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΥΕΙΝ**. Size, 1·6.

This is a medal of exceptional rarity. About twenty impressions were struck in silver, of which nineteen were remelted, and one issued, as some accident occurred from the spear throwing, which led to its being abandoned, and further competition stopped. There were, I believe, two bronze proofs made, and the copy in white metal which was specially struck for my cabinet.

SCHOOL MEDAL.—Helmetted head and bust of Minerva in armour; to left marked **J W** in minute letters. *Reverse.*—Wreaths of fruit and corn-heads. Size, 1·6.

Issued as an ordinary school premium. I have a white metal impression.

PORTARLINGTON MEDAL.—Arms of Lord Portarlington, with supporters, motto, &c.; **HENRICUS COMES DE PORTARLINGTON III.**; in minute letters on the ribbon with motto, **J. W.** *Reverse.*—Elevation of Tullamore College, with **J W** to left, **IN COLLEGIO TULLIOLANO SOC JES | SCIENTIARUM FAVOR | D.D.D.** Exergue, blank for engraving. Size, 2·6.

Presented in silver gilt, one each year, and in 1878, for the first time, in silver. I have a white metal proof.

PORTARLINGTON MEDAL.—A medal for athletic sports; obverse similar to last. *Reverse.*—Draped figure of Hercules with club; surrounded by

olive wreaths, and inscribed **ATHLETIC PRIZE** in old English characters. Size, 2·1. Struck in silver.

ST. STANISLAUS' JESUIT COLLEGE, TULLAMORE.—Elevation of the College buildings, surrounded by a fancy wreath, J. W. to left, FORSTER & CO to right. Inscription, SOC JESU COLLEG TULLIOLAN SANCTI STANISLAI, in old English letters. *Reverse.*—A blank centre, with olive wreaths, and around this, VIRTUTI AC DILIGENTIA BENE MERENTI. Size, 2·1.

This prize medal was struck in silver. I have no copy of it.

JESUIT COLLEGE, GALWAY.—View of the church; inscribed, COLLEGIUM S. IGNATHI SOC JESU GALVIENSE; and underneath, J WOODHOUSE. In exergue, A M D G. *Reverse.*—Blank. Size, 2·6.

Struck in silver for premiums. I possess a bronze proof impression.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE, CASTLEKNOCK.—A view of the college buildings; COLLEGIUM SANCTI VINCENTII | APUD | CASTLEKNOCK | MDCCCXXXIV | In exergue, in small letters, RELIGIONI ET SCIENTIAE; the initials J W under left of building. *Reverse.*—Two large olive wreaths; and on the ribbon, in small letters, J W. Within is inscribed, IN | DOCTRINA | CHRISTIANA | ET | HISTORICA | ECCLESIASTICA | LAUREAM MERUIT, Size, 2·1.

Four medals silver-gilt and three of silver were struck in 1881. I have bronze and white metal proof impressions.

CLONGOWES COLLEGE.—A view of the college buildings. Inscription, COOPT. IN. CONG B V MARIE AP COLL CLUEN. In exergue, in minute characters, J WOODHOUSE. *Reverse.*—Figure of the Virgin, with outstretched hands, standing above a serpent; MARIA SINE LABE CONCEPTA ORA PRO NOBIS. The name J WOODHOUSE, is also placed under the figure. Size, 1·4.

I have one of these medals made in silver. Sixty were struck in 1868.

FRENCH COLLEGE, BLACKROCK, CO. DUBLIN.—COLLEGE FRANÇAIS DE L'IM^e CŒUR DE MARIE—BLACKROCK DUBLIN. Within are two olive wreaths and two of lilies, with flowers; in centre a heart in flames, pierced by a sword, and surrounded by a row of roses; above this a rayed triangle with dove. *Reverse.*—Two olive wreaths; outside, ON THE VOTE OF HIS COMRADES, SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF HIS MASTERS. In centre space, AWARDED | TO ——— FOR | GOOD CONDUCT. Size, 1·8.

The impression in my cabinet is a bronze proof.

CONVENT SCHOOL MEDAL.—Seated nun teaching children; above a cross with rays. On pedestal J. W. | BROWNE & NOLAN. In exergue, PRO DOCTRINA CHRISTIANA. *Reverse.*—A thick wreath of shamrocks. Size, 1·6.

I have a proof taken in white metal. It was struck in 1883 for Mr. Browne (of the firm of Browne & Nolan, Nassau-street), as a premium for convent schools.

DUNHEVED COLLEGE, LAUNCESTON.—This is one of the few medals struck in Ireland for use in England. The inscription is as given, with

FOUNDED 1873, around a shield, having armorial bearings; on a ribbon is the motto *BENE ORASSE BENE STUDISSE*, surrounded by roses, shamrocks, and thistles. *Reverse*.—Blank, with palm wreaths. Size, 1·8.

There are bronze and white metal proofs of this medal in my possession.

HEADFORD AGRICULTURAL MEDAL.—Arms of the Marquis of Headford, with supporters, &c. Motto, *CONSEQUITUR QUODCUNQUE PETIT*. Above, the word HEADFORD, and in exergue, FROM THE | LANDLORD | TO | HIS IMPROVING TENANT. J W on the ribbon, with motto. *Reverse*.—Wreath of shamrocks and blank centre. Size, 1·8.

Made in silver in 1875; to be given each year. I have a white metal proof impression.

LANSDOWNE AGRICULTURAL MEDAL.—Armorial bearings of the Marquis of Lansdowne, with supporters, and motto, *VIRTUTE NON VERBIS*. Under this, in very small letters, J WOODHOUSE, and in exergue, FROM THE | LANDLORD | TO | HIS IMPROVING TENANT |. *Reverse*.—Blank centre, surrounded by olive wreaths. Size, 1·8.

This medal was issued struck in silver. I have a white metal proof impression.

BALLINASLOE DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Thus inscribed around a blank centre for engraving. *Reverse*.—A sheep with two lambs, beneath which, to right, is J WOODHOUSE.

This medal was struck in 1882. I have a white metal proof.

BANBRIDGE FARMING SOCIETY.—Farm-house and yard, with domestic cattle. At base to right side, J W. Inscription above the farm-house, BANBRIDGE FARMING SOCIETY, and in exergue, A.D. 1878. *Reverse*.—A blank centre, surrounded by corn wreaths, having two sickles at their junction. Size, 2·0.

I have a white metal proof, the first impression taken from the die.

AGRICULTURAL MEDAL.—Mare and foal; in small letters at base, J W. *Reverse*.—Blank centre, with wreaths of palm, olive, and oak. Size, 1·8.

This was made for general use, and struck October, 1880. I have a white metal proof.

AGRICULTURAL MEDAL.—Hayrick and farm-house to left; in front a cow, on which a female rests her hand; and a modern plough, where a young man is seated. There is a harrow and fowl in the foreground, also sheep, pig, &c. Near the edge of medal, J WOODHOUSE. *Reverse*.—Blank, with olive wreaths. Size, 2·0.

The impression I have of this medal was specially made for me on softened thick leather; for after twenty-four medals were struck, in the winter season of 1874, the die suddenly cracked into several pieces during the night-time, the weather being unusually cold. This disruption of an annealed steel die may be due to internal crystallization of the metal, and to irregular tension during sudden exposure to low degrees of temperature. Mr. Woodhouse informed me that he found it liable to occur with certain descriptions of steel, which he carefully avoided using.

CLONES UNION FARMING SOCIETY.—The medal bears this inscription outside two olive wreaths enclosing a blank centre. *Reverse*.—A ram of the improved Leicester breed, and in the exergue, in small letters, J WOODHOUSE. Size, 2.0.

This medal was made in January, 1879. Mr. Woodhouse went to considerable trouble in obtaining a correct representation of the Leicester ram. It may be gratifying to an agriculturist; but the utter absence of artistic beauty in the animal is remarkable, which resembles an over-stuffed pillow, supported by four little feet. I have a white metal proof impression.

Other agricultural medals were made and struck by J. Woodhouse, of which I possess no record or examples.

QUEEN'S COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An Irish harp, surmounted by an Imperial Crown; underneath are two copias crossing, filled with fruits and flowers; above, on a ribbon, is *UTILE DULCI*. A raised embossed border, with shamrocks, surrounds the centre part. *Reverse*.—Blank, with wreath of corn and fruits. Size, 1.8.

Issued in silver, as a prize medal, some years since. I have a white metal proof.

TEMPERANCE MEDALS.—Several varieties of dies were employed. Those of which I possess examples are:—

HIBERNIAN BAND OF HOPE UNION.—Hibernia, with harp and wolf-dog, presents two children to a seated female, whose robe is marked *TEMPERANCE*. In exergue is, *SAVE THE CHILDREN*. *Reverse*.—Shamrock wreaths, temperance pledge, and a quotation from Scripture. Size, 1.6.

Issued in hundreds; struck in white metal; of this I have an impression; and one was made in bronze, which is in my cabinet.

CHURCH OF IRELAND TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—Thus inscribed around the temperance pledge; underneath are wreaths of shamrocks. On *reverse*, St. Patrick holding a book, and displaying the shamrock; *WATCH & PRAY THAT YE ENTER NOT INTO TEMPTATION. MATT, XXVI. 41*. Size, 1.4.

Largely issued in white metal. The die was made December, 1879.

CHURCH OF IRELAND TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, PARISH OF BRAY.—A fish-shaped medal thus inscribed in eight lines. *Reverse*.—Blank. Has a ring for suspension. Size, 1.2 by 0.9.

Issued in white metal, of which I have an impression.

DERRY AND RAPHOE, DIOCESAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Inscribed around a blank centre on a fish-shaped medal, with loop for suspension. *Reverse*.—Centre blank, and outside, *FREE CHURCH ASSOCIATION*. Size as last.

KINGSLAND PARK, DUBLIN.—Inscribed around a temperance pledge. *Reverse*.—An open Bible resting on the world as a globe; outside, *METHODIST BAND OF HOPE*. Size, 1.4.

SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.—A similar medal to that last described. Both medals issued in white metal.

RUAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Inscribed RUAN above a shamrock. Outside is, TEMPERANCE SOCIETY A.M.D.G. ESTABLISHED JAN^r 23rd 1876. *Reverse*.—Bust of Father Mathew to left; on arm, J WOODHOUSE | DUBLIN. Inscription, THE VERY REV^d THEOBALD MATHEW. Size, 1·8.

Struck in white metal, of which I have a specimen. Ruan is a post-town near Ennis.

ST. PATRICK'S JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Inscribed around an ornamented Irish cross (the Monasterboice Cross). In exergue, J WOODHOUSE | DUBLIN. *Reverse*.—St. Patrick to left, with mitre and crozier, holding a shamrock; behind are a round tower and mountains, with the sun rising over the sea. SAINT PATRICK APOSTLE OF IRELAND PRAY FOR US. Underneath, A D 432; and on a stone J W. Size, 1·7.

I have a white metal proof. This medal was made in 1878. Two thousand were struck for the Rev. the Rector of Phibsborough.

OSSORY TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.—Obverse, similar to reverse of last-described medal, but engraved on a smaller die; inscription as given, and underneath, S^t PATRICK APOSTLE OF IRELAND PRAY FOR US. In exergue, A D 432. *Reverse*.—A representation of the Crucifixion; around this the pledge, I PROMISE TO ABSTAIN FROM ALL INTOXICATING DRINKS DURING MY LIFE | 1880 | Above the date is inscribed, I THIRST. Size, 1·5.

I have a white metal impression. This medal was struck in large numbers.

GUILD OF ALL SAINTS.—Thus inscribed, with crown and shamrocks, beneath two crossed palm branches. *Reverse*.—A decorated cross, and the words NO CROSS, NO CROWN. A fish-shaped medal for suspension, 1·8 by 1·0. Made in white metal and bronze, in 1875, for Rev. Dr. Maturin, parish of Grangegorman. I have an impression in white metal.

Oval and fish-shaped white metal medals, struck for *Religious Associations and Confraternities*.

Mr. Woodhouse made several, of which I have examples. It appears needless to describe them, as they are not important or interesting.

IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.—A four-rayed star, with centre bearing a shamrock, over a circle with four shields of small size, having the arms of the provinces of Ireland; inscription, in small letters, IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.

About 500 were struck in bronze for the Home Rule Procession in 1879. I have an impression.

MASONIC ORPHAN SCHOOLS, DUBLIN.—Inscribed on a raised border, resting on a star of two triangles, crossing; in centre, Charity, as a female, is represented with three children, one of whom has an anchor, and another carries a cross. Made with ring for suspension.

This star was made for the Masonic Schools for premiums. I have a bronze impression.

Badges or stars were also made for :—

Royal Academy of Music.
 Dublin University Athletic Club.
 Irish Champion Athletic Club.
 Queen's Institute, Dublin ; founded A. D. 1861.
 Morehampton House School, Dublin.
 Miss Creighton's school, Dublin.

I also possess a long list of important official seals, engraved by Mr. J. Woodhouse for dignitaries of the Protestant and Catholic Churches in Ireland, for Public Boards, Institutions, and Corporate Bodies : in fact, with few exceptions, all such dies were made by him which were required for many years past in this kingdom.

NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF GROVE OF BALLYHYMOCK AND KILBYRNE, CO. CORK.

By CAPTAIN GROVE WHITE.

THE first member of this branch of the Grove family that settled in the county Cork appears to have been Ion Grove of Hendon, Middlesex. He may have been connected with the Grove family of Wiltshire, as James Grove, son of Ion Grove of Ballyhimoek, in making his will in 1773, used a seal with the same crest and arms as are borne by that family, viz.: crest, a talbot dog, statant; arms, Erm. on a chevron, three escallops.

Ion Grove rented Cardowgan Castle, near Doneraile, from Lord Roche in 1603. By a decree, dated 10th July, 1633, Thomas Grove of Roscike, in the county Cork, and John Grove of the parish of Cardowgan in said county, are described as Plifs., and Richard Williamson, and Grissel his wife, as Defts. It is decreed that the Plifs. shall be established in possession of the Castle, and of Cardowgan in the county Cork, and so much of the eight Plowlands of the same as Ion Grove, father of the Plifs., conveyed to his son Henry, and also certain rents due out of two and a-half Plowlands of same, demised to William Grove, &c.

Major Ion Grove, son of William Grove, was a 1649 officer, and in 1666 obtained the following grant of property in the county Cork, viz., West Drinagh, *alias* Kilursin, bar. Orrery and Kilmore: Ballyhymoek (Annesgrove): Keatingstowne: Ballynemingree, *alias* Ballynumare: Ballytolosy, *alias* Ballytantasy: Ballytrasna: Kilbirne, *alias* Kilboirne, *alias* Kilbyrne, bar. Fermoy: Ballym'murragh, bar. Duhallow: total quantity 1487A. 3R. 20P. plant. (R.O.D.).

By deed, dated 17th April, 1667, Major Ion Grove gave Kilbyrne to his brother John Grove, whose daughter and heiress Grace Grove married in 1694, James White, Jun., described in the Mar. Lic. Bond as of Dromanagh, Barony of Descese, county Waterford. The descendants of this marriage still possess Kilbyrne. In the deed of gift, Major Ion Grove is described as of Lisgriffin Castle. This place is about six miles west of Doneraile, and the ruins are still in existence.

The following extract is taken from Census of Ireland, 1659, county Cork:—"Parish of 'Ballyclough'—Lisgriffine—52 people—Ion Groves—4 Eng., 48 Irish."

Major Ion Grove appears to have had two sons and one daughter. The elder son Ion inherited his estates and family place of Ballyhimoek, and his elder son, Robert, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Richard Ryland of Dungarvan, county Waterford (see Ryland Pedigree, p. 365, vol. v., Fourth Series, *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*). She died at Cork, 1st June, 1758, leaving one child, Mary Grove, who married, 1776, Francis Charles, 2nd Viscount Glerawley, created Earl of Annesley in 1781. Ballyhimoek is still in possession of General Annesley's descendants.

It would seem the only families that now trace descent from "Grove of Ballyhimoek and Kilbyrne" are the descendants of Ellinor, dau. of Robert Grove of Ballyhimoek, and the descendants of James White, Jun., and Grace, dau. of John Grove of Kilbyrne (see Pedigree of Earl of Clare, p. 722, vol. v., Fourth Series, *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*). In that pedigree Isabella, dau. of John Grove, should be corrected to Ellinor dau. of Robert Grove).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

IN the year 1765, Captain George Glas (a native of Scotland) sailed in the good ship *Sandwich*, from Oratava, for London. The *Sandwich* had treasure on board to the amount of about one hundred thousand pounds; and this attracted the cupidity of the crew, some of whom conspired together to obtain it. The captain thwarted their designs for three successive nights. At last on Saturday, November 30th, 1765, the four assassins killed the captain, and then the two sailors who were not in the conspiracy, together with Glas, his wife, and daughter. These murders took place in the British Channel, and the miscreants changed the vessel's course and steered for Ireland, where, on Tuesday, December 3rd, they arrived within ten leagues of the harbour of Waterford and Ross. They loaded the cock-boat with dollars, and then, knocking out the ballast-port, quitted the ship with fiend-like *nonchalance*, leaving the two boys (the only survivors then left) to perish in the doomed vessel. Before they lost sight of the ship they saw it heel over. All witnesses to their atrocious deeds thus destroyed, they rowed up the river or estuary, and landed two miles from the port of Duncannon, in the Co. Wexford, where they buried most of their treasure between high and low water-mark. Next day they proceeded to Ross, where at a public-house they exchanged 1200 dollars for current gold, purchased pistols, and hired six horses and two guides to take them to Dublin. What a touch of the times we here get! No roads, only paths, and these, no doubt, in places, not safe against highwaymen. Meanwhile a totally unlooked-for event took place. The good ship *Sandwich* did not sink, but was driven ashore in the Co. Waterford, and having no one on board, and still bearing witness to scenes of violence having been committed, was, from these causes, connected with the strange travellers who had been so reckless and extravagant with their money in Ross. An express—which then meant a messenger mounted on a fleet horse—was at once despatched to Dublin, with the result that two of the murderers were apprehended the same day, and, being examined separately, confessed the murders, and gave full particulars of the occurrences. The third man was seized in Dublin, as he was receiving payment from a goldsmith for £300 worth of dollars; and the fourth, who had set out in a postchaise for Cork, in order to take ship to England, was captured at Castledermot, Co. Kildare. Thus, in ten days from the destruction of the Glas family the murderers were caught; the treasure was subsequently found, and the murderers met with their deserts. A more pathetic and frightful tale could scarcely be conceived by the most sensational writer of nautical fiction. One point is noticeable—the murderers spent more than the money alleged to be missing from the treasure, therefore a quantity of Glas's private means must have been found. There is also apparently lost to posterity a MS. relative to the west coast of Africa, which Glas had been about to publish, and which he mentions in his work on the "Canary Islands." Captain George Glas's book was printed in London, 1764—a year before he was murdered—so he probably had not time to issue his work on the Coast of Africa. The questions here arise:—

1. Are there any traditions in the neighbourhood of Duncannon about the treasure and the murders?
2. Are any of the "dollars" to be found among the people in the neighbourhood?
3. What became of the papers found on the wreck?

At a meeting of the Corporation of Kilkenny, held the 9th February, 1609, the following Bye-law was passed :—

*"To avoid excessive gossiping (sic.) :—*That no maid, wife, or widow come to any lying-in woman for salutation, gratulation or entertainment to be given or received, save the godfathers and godmothers, the mother and mother-in-law, sisters and sisters-in-law of the woman delivered, the parish-priest of the parish and his clerk, and that they shall not receive or take any entertainment, except brewed ale, Bragett (?) wine and aquavite (*sic.*), and this not sitting as at dinner or supper, but as a repast only, and that at their departure they shall not carry away any piece or pieces of bread or cheese commonly called junketts, nor shall have it sent unto them on pain of 10s. forfeit, or imprisonment for a month. Any midwife or servant inviting any person other than the above mentioned to forfeit 13s. 4d., or six weeks' imprisonment. It shall be lawful for the lying-in woman to give one dinner or supper to the persons above mentioned. Dinner or supper is allowed to be provided and sent by the above licensed persons to the house of the lying-in woman, and if any of them be absent at said dinner or supper, that the lying-in woman shall then give another to those that were absent, whether provided by the lying-in woman or sent by the persons aforesaid. If the lying-in woman transgresses, she to suffer two months' imprisonment or pay 20s. City officers to inspect the houses of all women lying-in, and no lying-in woman to give any other entertainment, dinner, or supper, within the month.

"No woman to go to the banquet at the Mayor's house on Michaelmas day and Whit-Sunday but the wives of the aldermen."

"Flint Jack."—Counterfeit antiques are by no means uncommon, for a tendency to dishonesty has been characteristic of every age. The most celebrated forger of flint implements was, undoubtedly, the well-known character "Flint Jack." Born in the year 1816, of humble parentage, he in after life went by a hundred *aliases*. The skill he displayed was such, that (it is said) he included on his list of dupes the then curator of the British Museum; some collectors on whom he had palmed off his forgeries were again deceived, even after the discovery of their first "take in." Jack, however, never succeeded in discovering the art of surface-chipping, which he declared was a barbarous art that had died with the flint-using folk; hence his flint forgeries are easy of detection. He attained to such skill at his business (for to such proportions did his trade extend) that he could *make and sell* fifty flint arrowheads in a day; and this accounts for the extraordinary supply of forged flint weapons with which almost every museum, public or private, was then provided. It is quite probable that the "Benn Collection" in the Belfast Museum may contain many specimens of his handiwork; but, undoubtedly, that was not the only collection he was successful in "enriching;" for Jack, at one time considering that his English customers would be improved by a "rest," started on a tour through Ireland, confining his travels, however, almost entirely to Ulster, where he states that he did well.

Crannog-like Fishing Huts on the Bosphorus.—It is stated that the crystal clearness of the waters of the Bosphorus was evidenced by the rude and simple apparatus of the Turkish fishermen. A few poles being

driven into the bed of the stream, and a hut of the rudest description constructed thereupon, nets were then stretched across the banks of the stream, and such was the transparency of the water, that the fishermen from their huts could see the fish in their nets and haul them up without any further trouble. By this simple contrivance large captures of the finny tribe were made, the fishermen with true Eastern gravity smoking their pipes in the huts above while the nets were filling.

Origin of the saying "by hook or by crook."—In the early period of England's history the land was everywhere clothed with forest, and the inhabitants were few and far apart. The possessors of the lands gave permission to their dependents to cut and lop the branches as far as the *hook and crook* would reach; but should it be discovered that the trees had been cropped higher than an ordinary man could reach, this privilege was withdrawn, and they could no longer gather their fuel "by hook or by crook." A neighbourhood where this privilege prevailed was always sought by new settlers; but inasmuch as it was uncertain whether the trees had been already topped, the men could never be certain of obtaining the needful fuel. Antiquaries have discovered old stones, that are supposed to have been boundary marks, with the *hook* plainly discoverable upon them; and this is believed to have been the ancient way of recording that the district possessed the privilege.

This explanation appears much more rational than the tradition which attributes to Strongbow the expression, "I shall take Waterford *by hook or by crook*." That he never uttered these words is, in my opinion, rendered quite apparent by the late Rev. James Graves in an article on the "Topography and History of the Parish of Hook, County Wexford," which was published in the *Proceedings and Transactions* of the Association in 1854. In this the learned writer states that the point of land, now known as the "Hook," was not so called at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, but was designated by the Irish *Rinn-dubhain*, which means the "point of the hook" (*Rinn*, a point or peninsula; *dubhain*, a fishing-hook); and that *gradually* the English colonists, as they gained ground, adopted the *translated title*, and the peninsula, became known as the *Point of the Hook*, or *Hook Point*. In order to place reliance on Strongbow's traditional saying, we must presume him to have been acquainted with the Irish language, and to have gone to the trouble of rendering into his own tongue the Irish name *Rinn-dubhain*; and as he spoke Norman-French, and not English, the argument is entirely against the probability of his having ever given utterance to the oft-repeated expression.

GABRIEL O'C. REDMOND, *Local Secretary, Co. Waterford.*

THE following transcripts of two old documents show the usual manner of engaging preceptors and servants at the beginning of the last century.—C. C. W. :—

I.

"An agreem^t made Between William Bayly, Gen^t, and Charles Stanton, dancing master the 21 of October, 1718.

"It is agreed that the said Charles Stanton shall teach the said

William Baylies Children to the Number of four to dance untill they perfectly Understand Jygs, Minutes, Hornpipe and Country dances, and such dances to dance very well, as one of understanding in that respect shall Adjudge.

"In Consideration whereof the said William Bayly shall pay unto the said Charles Stanton the sum of two Gynnies, or six and twenty shillings, when taught perfectly as aforesaid and Not before. In witnesse whereof the parties above Named have Interchangeably set their hands and seales the day and yeare above written.

"Memorand that it is further agreed that since the youngest may not perform to be ready as soon as the rest, that then m^r Bayly will consider that part, the said Stanton doing his endeavo^r to forward the said Child.

"Being p^rsent

"DARBY DONOVANE,

"WILL HEAS."

"CHARLES STANTON."

SEAL.

On the back is—

"M^r Stantons

agreem^t for

teaching to dance."

II.

"*This Indenture* Made the first day of September anno domini one thousand seven hundred and Eighteen, BETWEEN William Bayly of Balincolly in the Barony of west Carbery in the County of Corke, Gen^t, and Elizabeth Coughlan daughter of John Coughlan late of Skubbereene, defunct WITNESSETH that the said Elizabeth Coughlan with the Consent of her Nurse Margaret Neale (her father and mother being dead) hath and doth sett and put her selfe an apprentice unto him the said William Bayly and Lucy his wife, for and during the space time and term of five yeares beginning from the day of the date hereof, and them after the manner of an Apprentice to serve faith fully, and honestly during the said term, she shall not give away or Imbezle any of their goods, but shall take Care to Keepe and secure all to the best of her power, she shall not Commit fornication, or absent her selfe without her Master or Mistresses leave during the said time and term day or night. The said William Bayly and his said wife shall during the said time of five yeares provide and finde for the said Elizabeth sufficient Meat, drinke and Cloathes wollen, and Linnen, And at the end of the said term shall give unto the said Elizabeth two sutes of Apparell the one for holy dayes and the other for working dayes, Also shall give her, the said Elizabeth an Incalfe cow. IN WITNESS whereof the parties above Named have interchangeably put their hands and seales the day and year first above written.

"Signed sealed and delivered in the p^rsence of

"WILL HEAS."

"RICHARD CORBETT."

"ELIZ : COUGHLAN."

SEAL.

On the back is—"The Counterpart of Betty Coughlans Indenture."

FUNERAL EXPENSES IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

To Nesserrys at the Funerall of M^r Tho^s Fitz Simons, June y^e 21st 1748.

To a Shroude,	£0	13	6½
To a Velvett Pall,	0	11	4½
To 12 paire of mens Kidd gloves at 1 ^s 6 ^d ♡	0	18	0
To 7 p ^r of womens D ^o ,	0	10	6
To 17 p ^r of mens Shammey at 1 ^s 1 ^d ♡	0	18	5
To 8 p ^r of womens D ^o ,	0	8	8
To 7½ y ^{ds} of Cambrick at 5 ^s 6 ^d ♡	2	1	3
To 2½ y ^{ds} of Muslin at 5 ^s ♡	0	12	6
To Ribon to D ^{os} ,	0	1	0
To 8 Cloaks,	0	8	0
To 2 Conducttors,	0	4	4
To a Coach,	0	6	6
To the use of a hatband to the manager,	0	1	1

£7 15 2

Rec^d the Contents of the With In Acc^t, being for full of all Acc^{ts} to this 23 of June, 1748.

JOHN HOCKDILL.

£7 15 2

To M^r CHRISTOPHER FITZ SIMONS.

Dr.

For 36 Masses,	£1	19	0
For 31 Priests who Assisted at the Office,	4	3	11½
For the Priest who Sung the high mass,	2	8½	
For the Deacon & Sub-deacon,	2	2	
For two Canters,	5	5	
For M ^r Cashell,	9	2	
For Wax Lights,	13	3	
For Mould Candles,	1	8	
For Bills for the Office,	5	5	
For 4 Conductors,	4	4	
For portorage,	1	9	

£8 8 10

By Cash Received 7 Guineas,	£7	19	3
By Do.,	1	18	8
By Do.,	10	10	

£10 8 9

Dccd^t as above, 8 8 10

Ball^{ce} due, 1 19 11

8 8 10

1 0 9

1 2 9

£10 12 4

Re^d and Gave an Acc^t of the Above
his 29 of June, 1749.

For my brother

THOMAS FZ SIMON.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

A QUARTERLY MEETING was held in the Town Hall, Enniskillen, on Tuesday, August 23rd, 1887 ;

The REV. CANON GRAINGER, D.D., M.R.I.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Members were present :—

W. F. Wakeman, *Executive Secretary* ; Edward Atthill, J.P., Local Secretary ; W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A. ; Rev. George R. Buick, A.M., Cullybackey ; Carmichael Ferrall, Augher Castle ; S. K. Kirker, C.E. ; Rev. G. H. Willey, Gracehill ; Charles B. Jones, County Surveyor, Sligo ; Rev. L. G. Hassé, M.R.I.A. ; Robert Gairdner ; William Purdon, C.E. ; Thomas Plunkett, M.R.I.A. ; Rev. James Bradshaw, &c.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman remarked that this was the second time they had met in Enniskillen. The former was a good meeting, for they had in it the vital spirit of the whole Institution, now, alas, taken from them. He (the Chairman) referred to their late indefatigable Secretary of the Association, the Rev. James Graves. Great kindness also had been shown to them by the late Earl of Enniskillen—another Patron removed since their first re-union in this town. There were, however, many persons of archæological talent in the neighbourhood, from whom they might expect help. That very morning a stone hatchet had been found near the bridge at the old ford of Enniskillen, and he hoped that more evidences of

the ancient inhabitants might be discovered. He was sure they would have a successful meeting. Perhaps during their sitting they could obtain some information from those who live in the neighbourhood, and be able usefully to exchange ideas. Founded originally as the Kilkenny Archæological Society, the enlargement and development of its undertakings led to the present Association receiving a Queen's letter, incorporating the body, and authorizing it to elect Fellows and Members, since which time it has been known by the wider title it now so worthily bears. It has for its President Lord James Butler, a nobleman respected for his research in matters of science, as well as for his capacity in the conduct of public business; and instead of the operations of the Association being confined to a single county, its sphere extends now throughout the entire kingdom.

The Rev. George R. Buick, A.M., Cullybackey, and the Rev. L. G. Hassé, M.R.I.A., were unanimously elected Fellows of the Association; also the following new Members were proposed and elected :—

E. Perceval Wright, LL.D., M.R.I.A.; Joseph Dollard, Dame-street, Dublin; Professor H. Hennessy, Donnybrook; Sir E. Sullivan, Bart., Dublin; T. Mason, Parliament-street, Dublin; Henry R. Joynt, Merrion-square, Dublin; Rev. G. T. Stokes, T.C.D.; Rev. G. M'Cutcheon, M.A., Kenmare; Thomas Plunkett, Enniskillen; G. Mansfield, Naas; A. M'Arthur, Knox's-street, Sligo; Thomas Lough, Chiswick; John Wray, C.E., Enniskillen; J. W. Dane, Enniskillen; O. Ternan, M.D., Enniskillen; W. Purdon, C.E., Enniskillen; Rev. J. Bradshaw, Maguiresbridge; Hugh H. Moore, Bingfield, Crossdoney, Cavan; James Gillespie, M.D., Clones; George Lord, Jun., Heathlands, Prestwick, Manchester; Rev. Patrick J. Horgan, P.P., Kilworth, Diocese of Cloyne; G. T. White, 33, Lansdowne-road, Kensington Park, London, W.; William M. Simpson, 15, Hughenden-avenue, Belfast; William J. Robertson, University-square, Belfast; John A. Hanna, Bank Buildings, Belfast.

With reference to the resolution passed at the last General Meeting of the Association held in Dublin—

“That Lord James Butler and Dr. Joly be requested to make inquiries, and report to the next Meeting of the Association, the possibility, and best mode of publishing, in a suitable manner, the late G. V. Du Noyer’s ‘Tracings from the Charter of Waterford, *temp.* Richard II.’,”

the following communication from the President (Lord James Wandesford Butler) was read:—

“I have made such inquiries as I was able concerning the ‘MS. and Illustrated Charter of Richard II.’ with the disappointing result, that although it is of the date, or nearly so, of the fourteenth century, the decayed state in which it is, and the all-but-unintelligible letterpress, make it of very little value, except such as the illustrations possess. J. T. Gilbert, M.R.I.A., very kindly went into the matter with me, and as it was through his hands, as I may say, that the four plates published in his latest volume on Irish MSS. passed, he is the most competent judge. I am therefore not inclined to come forward in the matter. J. T. Gilbert seems to think that all that would be attractive, viz. the four he selected, *having been already published*, it would be waste of money to do more.”

The President also forwarded the reply received to the Address of congratulation presented by the Association to the Queen, upon the occasion of Her Most Gracious Majesty attaining the 50th year of her reign:—

“WHITEHALL, 23rd July, 1887.

“MY LORD,

“I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful Address of the President, Vice-Presidents, Officers, and Members of ‘THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND,’ on the occasion of Her Majesty attaining the Fiftieth Year of Her reign; and I have to inform your Lordship that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

“I have the honour to be, my Lord,

“Your Lordship’s obedient servant,

“HENRY MATTHEWS.

“LORD JAMES WANDESFORD BUTLER,

“18, Rutland-square, Dublin.”

A number of Papers were read and illustrated by exhibits of various forms of ancient flint implements.

Rev. G. R. Buick treated of "The Development of the Knife in Flint," which he illustrated by a series of implements from Mid-Antrim.

W. J. Knowles gave an interesting description of the pre-historic sites of Portstewart, and he exhibited a large collection of objects found there by himself.

Papers were read on the following subjects:—"A Primitive Ancient Dwelling found within the Waters of the Co. Donegal," by G. H. Kinahan, H.M.G.S.I., M.R.I.A.; "Sledy Castle," sent by Gabriel Redmond, Co. Waterford; "Ogam Inscribed Stones and other Antiquities from the Co. Kerry," by George M. Atkinson, London; "The Ancient Precedence of the See of Meath," by Rev. Charles Scott, M.A., Belfast; and an interesting episode in "Tyrone History," by Carmichael Ferrall.

The exhibits included an inscribed bullaun, by W. F. Wakeman, who also showed two Irish inscriptions, as yet unedited. C. Ferrall exhibited a very old and rare version of a Syrian Bible. E. Atthill showed remains of ancient Indian pottery, pipes, &c., dug up by him in Canada, and which singularly correspond in character with remains found in this country.

The meeting adjourned for luncheon, and an excursion was arranged by Mr. Plunkett for the purpose of visiting Devenish and of viewing the canoes lately found at St. Angelo and Killadeas, on the property of Mr. Pomeroy and Colonel Irvine. The members were charmed with the beautiful scenery of the lake, and were greatly interested in the ruins and relics on Devenish Island. On leaving that locality, a start was made for St. Angelo, where the first canoe was to be seen, and the visitors carefully examined this interesting specimen.

A meeting was held in the evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Town Hall, Enniskillen, Canon Grainger, D.D., M.R.I.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

In the absence of W. F. Wakeman, *Executive Secretary*, W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., was appointed to act *pro tem*.

Mr. Plunkett then read a Paper on "Canoes recently found on the shores of Lough Erne." The President having requested Mr. Plunkett to favour the Association with some details of his recent explorations and discove-

ries in the surrounding neighbourhood, he first exhibited a wooden vessel of curious formation, which was found in a bog several feet below the surface; also shoes of a very ancient type; relics from crannogs and caves, consisting of stone, bronze, and flint implements, the most interesting being those found near East Bridge, during the progress of the drainage works. He also submitted to the Association an inscribed stone, the characters on which are supposed to be Runic. The Bishop of Limerick, a learned antiquary, had requested an opportunity of examining it, and it is hoped he may be able to decipher the inscription.

Two Papers from G. H. Kinahan, "The Mevagh Inscribed Stones," and "The Barnes Dallâns, or Standing Stones," were read.

Rev. George R. Buick furnished a note on "A Find near Larne."

The following resolution proposed by Rev. Leonard Hassé, M.R.I.A., seconded by W. J. Knowles, was carried unanimously :—

"That this Meeting desires to express its recognition of the very efficient services rendered by Lieut.-Colonel Wood-Martin to the Association, in the editing of the *Journal*, and expresses the hope that the Committee will give him every assistance in the continuance of the work."

It was recommended that Derry or Larne be selected for the next Summer Meeting—the Mid-Antrim Members to give every assistance in getting it up.

A vote of thanks to T. Plunkett for the assistance given by him during the day was carried by the members rising to their feet; for, indeed, to his presence, his marvellous energy, vast experience, and great knowledge, the visitors owed in a large measure the pleasure and profit which resulted from their gathering. He was *amicus*, host, guide, and instructor. The enthusiastic manner in which the members collectively passed the resolution of thanks to him, and the tone in which they individually spoke of his successful efforts to enlighten and entertain them, revealed their thorough appreciation of what he had done in their behalf.

Arrangements were made for an excursion to Ballyshannon and Bundoran on the following day.

The meeting then adjourned, and on Wednesday the Members of the Association visited Bundoran, where they viewed some old settlements situated above the river, between Ballyshannon and Bundoran; they found there a great variety of flint implements, including arrowheads, scrapers, saws, knives, &c.

As on the previous day, the Members of the Association were deeply indebted to Mr. Plunkett, without whose personal assistance, archæological knowledge, and local experience, the meeting would have been far from the pleasant and successful gathering it proved to be.

THE PREHISTORIC SITES OF PORTSTEWART, COUNTY
LONDONDERRY.

By W. J. KNOWLES, M.R.I.A.,

Honorary Local Secretary, County Antrim.

AT the Portrush Meeting in 1885 I read a Paper on the "Prehistoric Sites at White Park Bay, County Antrim," which appeared in the *Journal* for July of that year; and I then intimated that the Paper would be followed by notices of other places which had been explored by me. I will now give a revised account of various "finds" from the sand-hills, near Portstewart, and other neighbouring sites of a similar kind. The first sand-hills which I explored were at Portstewart. The discovery that they were implement-bearing was made in 1871, owing to a friend telling me that, while walking over them, he had found an arrow-head. This induced me to make an examination, and I found, to my surprise, several large pits, or hollows, among the sand-hills, over the surface of which were spread great quantities of flakes, cores, hammer-stones, scrapers, arrow-heads, broken pottery, bones, shells, &c. The first pit, examined attentively, was a large hollow space about fifty feet in depth, and fully one hundred paces broad at the bottom. In the centre there was a mound ten yards in diameter, on the top of which rested about a dozen small boulders, such as one could easily lift, and the surface all around was closely covered with the flakes and other objects mentioned. I brought away upwards of fifty manufactured objects on my first visit, and shortly afterwards went again, when I discovered other pits, some of which were smaller in size, though all were nearly similar in character. There was generally a little mound in some part of each pit with a few boulders on the top, and flakes and other objects lying scattered over the surface for some distance from the centre. My visits were repeated at short intervals during the next three years, and a great quantity of manufactured flints were collected, besides pottery, teeth, bones, shells, &c. The

hunt after these objects was most fascinating. The pits never seemed to get exhausted, for, if cleared out to-day, a new lot was sure to be found on my next visit. At first the place was a perfect puzzle to me: there was the little mound in the centre of each hollow with the few boulders on the top, which had evidently been used as hearth-stones, and all around there was evidence of a busy trade having been carried on in the manufacture of flint implements. Nothing seemed displaced, and everything favoured the idea that the place had not been long deserted. I soon found out, however, that things had not always remained as I saw them. In some places, at the sides, could be observed little platforms with a floor more solid and of darker material than the surrounding sand: objects of a similar kind to those near the hearth-stones were found on the surface of this floor, which extended round the sides of the pit, in some places appearing as a black layer in the sand. On the top of this layer there was a covering of sand varying in depth from two feet up to fifty, and this was protected by a growth of bent, grass, moss, or bracken, which prevented the sand from being blown away; but the sides of the pits which had no vegetable covering were constantly suffering denudation, and the pits were daily becoming wider, owing to the wind removing material from those unprotected parts. In digging into the black layer there were flint implements, pottery, bones, shells, &c., similar to those found on the surface, and I was led to the conclusion that, until a very recent period, the pits had been filled with sand; that the black layers represented the surface of the sand-hills at the time of the occupation of that place by the flint implement makers; and that the covering of sand was not heaped up suddenly, but by a slow and gradual process, which was dependent on the rate of growth of the vegetation. The objects discovered in the pits had therefore dropped from the black layers. The hearth-stones represented the sites of dwelling-places, and the various objects mentioned as being found in greatest abundance around those sites would naturally lie close to such spots. The hut sites were not necessarily always placed on a mound;

the stones and flakes would give protection to the sand below them, whilst removal of the sand would go on freely all around, and cause the protected part to take the form of a mound. Such is the interpretation, given by me on several occasions, of the nature and origin of the remains found at Portstewart and elsewhere, and further researches—made even up to the present time—fully confirm all I had previously said on the subject. Notes of descriptions of the various pits which yielded manufactured objects—and which were written down on the spot during my visits previous to the end of 1874—formed part of my first Paper on the subject, which was read at the Belfast meeting of the British Association in that year.¹ As the pits have changed considerably in appearance since then, those early descriptions may be worth recording. The numbering begins at the side nearest Portstewart. I entered the sand-hills from near the termination of the road that goes down to the shore past the spa-well, and after walking about twenty perches came to the pit called by me No. 1, and which was about ten yards in diameter at the bottom. The sides of the pit (on the south-east) were fully twenty feet in height; to the north-west it opened out almost on a level with lower ground. In the centre were several large basaltic stones (evidently hearth-stones) and flakes, scrapers, bones, pottery, and shells were lying exposed round about them. From the action of the weather the higher side of the pit was gradually crumbling down, and, as it did so, exposed two old surfaces, the upper about ten feet from the present surface, and the other about three feet lower. These appeared like two blackish layers a few inches thick in the sand which formed the sides of the pit.

Proceeding farther in the same direction, I came to the pit called by me No. 2. It was about twenty yards

¹ The Secretary of the Anthropological Department requested liberty to publish the Paper in the "Journal" of the Anthropological Institute, and I handed it over to him for that purpose, but after keeping it for some time the Paper was

returned to me through Mr. William Gray, of Belfast, who stated that he was instructed to say that the Institute had not room for it. My first Paper was, therefore, never published.

in diameter at the bottom, and the black layer was some twenty feet below the present surface. In this pit a portion of the black layer was thoroughly bared, but at one side the action of the wind had cut through the layer and excavated a hollow, in which many hammer-stones, cores, flakes, scrapers, arrow-heads, pottery, and bones, were discovered. Two kinds of pottery were observable in this pit, one being similar in quality to ordinary sepulchral urns, the other much harder and of a grey colour. It was only here that I found this latter kind of pottery, and it lay exposed on the surface. One piece—the rim of a vessel with stout projecting part for handle—has a diameter of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It would, therefore, be a rather small vessel, and I am not sure that it is of the same age as the flints. A little farther on, the next pit (No. 3) was still larger, being upwards of one hundred yards in diameter. It was divided by a jutting portion, and it might have been looked upon as two pits, a larger one and a smaller. In the larger portion the sand had in one place been excavated below the old surface, and a portion of the black layer—with the covering sand removed—stood out as a sort of platform: as this platform crumbled down into the space below, several black layers close to one another were seen. I found the beautiful arrow-head (fig. 13, Plate I.) in this part of the pit, and also hammer-stones, scrapers, a flat stone, which had been used for rubbing or grinding, and several other objects.

In the centre of the smaller portion of No. 3 there was a small mound covered with flakes, shells, arrow-heads, scrapers, broken pottery (some of it nicely ornamented), flakes of a black material, supposed to be obsidian, or pitch-stone, portion of a stone hatchet made of close-grained rock, and several flakes of the same stone, some being partly polished. On the surface of this mound, and near to it, have also been found three or four dozen small beads (about $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter), which are made of a beautiful greenish stone; they are generally broader on the one surface than the other, and the perforation being wider on the broader surface, and tapering

down to a narrow opening on the other, gives them a dish-shaped appearance. A few of them were irregular in outline, as if a small chip had been polished and bored, though possibly considered too precious to be reduced in size, and so the irregularities of the edge were not rounded off. Two beads of this class are shown in No. 47 of the *Journal*, Plate I., figs. 10 and 12; and three are now shown in fig. 46, Plate III. The stone from which these beads were made does not appear to have been found in the neighbourhood. G. H. Kinahan, M.R.I.A., to whom some of the beads were submitted, considers that the mineral is Saussurite jade, and it may be found in veins of the metamorphic rocks of the county Donegal.¹ These minute objects were procured by very closely examining the surface of the mound, and the old surface being of more than the usual thickness, was sometimes dug up and allowed to stand some days when beads were usually found, but they were not obtained direct from the layer itself. I believe, however, that they are of the age of the flint implements. No. 4 pit was reached in proceeding from No. 3 in the direction of the mouth of the river Bann. It was in form a large oval hollow, having a rim of pretty equal height all round it, and in one corner there was a mound of sand, with flakes, numerous teeth, and broken bones, spread over it. There were also shells in considerable quantities, chiefly *Littorina* and *Patella*, which, besides being strewn over the surface, were sometimes, while digging, found in little heaps. Several scrapers were procured here, and fragments of coarse pottery, one piece being ornamented. I also found several bored stones, and a small anvil-stone. Turning now a little backward, and in the direction of the sea, pit No. 5 was reached. It is shallow, and the bottom is entirely composed of boulders of the raised beach: among the stones were found several scrapers, three hollow scrapers, and two arrow-heads. As far as could be made out, this was

¹ A. M'Henry, M.R.I.A., sent me a piece of mineral very similar in appearance to that from which the beads are formed.

He found it in the metamorphic rocks at Ballycastle, county Antrim, and called it "Ballycastle jade."

the pit in which the first arrow-head was discovered, but the finder was not able to make me quite sure on that point.¹ Fig. 24, Plate II., shows an arrow-head which, though not found at Portstewart, is similar in form to the first one found there. It has the point at the broad end, and belongs to a fairly abundant type.

No. 6 pit was a large oval hollow, situated farther on towards the mouth of the Bann. It was about one hundred and twenty yards in length, by eighty in breadth, and the sides were in some places from forty to fifty feet in height. This was the pit first discovered by myself, and I obtained from it many arrow-heads, scrapers, knives, hammer-stones, and cores: this, and the smaller portion of No. 3, yielded more implements and other manufactured objects than all the others put together. It had the mound in the centre, with hearth-stones on the top, and the flakes, cores, hammer-stones, and other objects, lying round about. In a large pit like this one could the more easily see how, on moving away from the mound, the flakes and other objects became less numerous, and that very soon scarcely any were observable. The workers must, therefore, have carried on their daily occupation in the immediate vicinity of the huts here, as at White Park Bay. At one side of this pit, a few feet from the bottom, the black layer appeared thicker and blacker than usual, and in one part of it a great many bones, and also portions of antlers of the red deer, were found cut or sawn, the sawing having been done in the irregular way that one would expect to see if a flint flake were used instead of a metal tool. The long bones—as in all the other pits—were broken and split, in order, it is believed, to obtain the marrow.

No. 7 was an oval pit, thirty to forty yards in length, and ten yards in breadth. Many large bones and teeth, several scrapers, and a few pieces of the top of a quern, were here found. In excavating a portion of the old surface-layer on the side of this pit, I found a little nest of scrapers, evidently just as they had been laid down by the maker after manufacturing them.

¹ I was always anxious to obtain this arrow-head; but the finder, after keeping it a considerable time, sold it to a dealer,

who must in turn have disposed of it to some of the English collectors. I have not been able to trace it.

No. 8 was a shallow pit, and (except at the edges) the sand was not loose, as in the other pits. Bent and other grass had taken hold at the bottom, and was growing up through the flakes and implements. I here obtained several arrow-heads and scrapers, an oval tool-stone, and a flint knife (fig. 37, Plate II.).

There were several other pits of smaller size in the lower ground towards the mouth of the Bann: from them I obtained scrapers, cores, flakes, and hammer-stones; but within about a mile of the mouth of the river I found that the pits among the sand-hills ceased to yield anything of the nature of flint flakes or implements. The explanation of this appears to be that, since the flint implement manufacturers occupied the locality, the Bann had, by bringing down material, formed a small delta, which later on became covered with sand-hills. Some are of opinion that the Bann at one time flowed into the sea at a place that would seem to divide the implement-bearing from the non-implement-bearing sand-hills. This may have been partly the case, as when a delta is being formed there are generally several mouths, the main flow of water occasionally shifting from one to another.

On the land side the farmer has encroached on the sand-hills: at one time they extended farther inland, the sandy covering gradually thinning out. We therefore find the old prehistoric surface a few feet down in some of the cultivated fields adjoining. I have examined hollows which had been scooped out by the wind in several fields, and have obtained from them scrapers, flakes, and hammer-stones, sometimes accompanied with modern clay-pipes, and pieces of crockery, which had been carried out in the manure. About three years ago a very interesting object, formed of baked clay, was dug up in one of those fields; it is very similar in material and finish to the fragments of pottery found with the flakes and other objects in the sand-hills. It is either a lamp or a crucible; but as it does not seem to have stood any excessive degree of fire, the weight of opinion is in favour of its being a lamp. It is 6 inches long, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; the shape is

oval, and there is a neat spout at one end, in which a wick could lie. At one side of the spout there is a portion blackened, evidently by fire: the regular burning of a wick would, no doubt, produce this discolouration. It was dug out, I believe, by Mr. William Oke, of Portstewart, from whom it was procured by the Rev. G. R. Buick, who has kindly allowed me to figure it (see fig. 44, Plate III.). I have examined the spot where it was found, and am of opinion that it came from an old surface below the present one, and had remained beyond reach of the spade until recently turned up. Mr. Buick exhibited it at the Armagh meeting in 1884; but without carefully examining the object, those who ought to have been better judges gave lectures on the forged pottery in the Benn collection,¹ and made such insinuations against this excellent, genuine, and, I think, unique little vessel, that it also was looked on as a forgery, and, so to speak, hooted out of court. The late Mr. Graves, seeing the mistake that had been made, offered, after the meeting was over, to figure the lamp, and insert the notice which had been prepared for the *Journal*, but seeing that his well-meant information was treated with ridicule by leading men of the Association, Mr. Buick withdrew the Paper which he had read, and the object has lain on the shelf ever since without further notice being taken of it.

Dr. Arthur Mitchell, in *The Past in the Present*, describes and figures the "crusie," or oil lamp, of Scotland. He says that thirty or forty years ago there were probably many thousands of them in Scotland, and now they have a place in collections of antiquities, and can only be bought at a considerable price, paraffin having swept them out of existence. In form the "crusie" is not unlike our Portstewart lamp; it has a wide basin-like part, and a spout for the wick, and if we could trace the "crusie" backward, it would, no doubt, reach to prehistoric times.

¹ The late Mr. Benn, in his old age, was basely deceived by an unscrupulous dealer. The forged pottery referred to should not have deceived anyone. I have seen it since Mr. Benn's death, and I can

certify that it possesses no likeness to genuine prehistoric pottery. The vessels are of most fantastic forms, and if placed in water would, no doubt, dissolve before our eyes.

The shape of our present iron hammers bears, in many cases, a very close resemblance to our ancient hammers of stone, and most probably the pattern has come down in unbroken succession from prehistoric times to our own. We can speak in a similar way of our axes, knives, &c.: the pattern of the stone tools has been reproduced in metal, and in many cases there is scarcely any variation from the old forms. We cannot imagine that the early occupiers of the sand-hills near Portstewart would spend the winter nights in darkness, and lamps like the one described would, doubtless, be employed. The Esquimaux and the Chukches use lamps, and these people are looked on as stone-age savages, who still exist in out-of-the-way corners of the globe. One of the Chukch lamps is figured by Norden-skiold in his *Voyage of the Vega* (vol. ii., p. 22), and only that it is semi-lunar in form, it is not unlike our Portstewart specimen. The Chukch lamp is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches longer than that found at Portstewart, but the breadth is about the same.

Exactly similar sand-hills, with implement-bearing black layers, are found on the other side of the river Bann, at a place called Grangemore, about one mile and a-half from Castlerock. I have discovered as many as two hundred manufactured objects in one day, and my wife and sons have at different times added considerably to my collection by finds of arrow-heads and other objects at this place. I have several beautiful arrow-heads, hollow scrapers, a polished stone-hatchet, scrapers, slugs, and borers from this side of the Bann, besides pottery and other objects exactly similar to those found on the Portstewart side. Over one thousand scrapers have been obtained by myself from those two places, which may be looked upon as one settlement. The arrow-heads which have come into my own possession only amount to fifty in number, but many more have been found by the fishermen about Portstewart, and sold to collectors in various parts of Ireland and England.

Until my Paper on this subject was read at the British Association in Belfast, Portstewart was an unknown place for flint implements, and the old surfaces which I

discovered had never been heard of. After that, however, we had excursions to it, and several gentlemen soon became as well acquainted as myself with its several pits and black layers. I was anxious for everything to remain in the shape I found it, with the hope that scientists might wish to examine the place, but others who had now become acquainted with it, not having a like desire, lost no time in digging everything over in search of implements. The method of investigation, which they soon discovered to be least troublesome, was to employ little boys to dig over the portion of sand thought most likely to be profitable, and then wait till the wind would blow off the loose sand, before making a search. On various occasions I dug over portions of the old surface with a little garden spade, very carefully examining every spadeful with my own hands, and in 1879 gave a report of this, and similar work elsewhere, to the British Association. Cores, flakes, hammer-stones, scrapers, anvil-stones, pottery, bones, and shells, similar to those lying loose on the surface, were obtained by me, but my labour was not so well rewarded at Portstewart as at White Park Bay. I was enabled, however, to show that the majority of objects found on the present surface could also be discovered in the old surface-layer. Although the grant made to me by the British Association was not renewed after 1879, I did not relax my efforts on that account, but went regularly to Portstewart and Castlerock to gain further information, always doing some more digging and finding out from the fishermen what had been procured by them in my absence. Had the grant been continued, no doubt much fuller knowledge could have been obtained by means of the larger series of objects that would have been procured direct from the black layer or old surface: even as it is, the study of these and other sand-hills has considerably widened our knowledge of the pre-historic Irish people.

I have referred to most of the implements when describing the several pits, but it is necessary to say something further by way of explanation. The scrapers are principally of the horse-shoe pattern, though a few



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18



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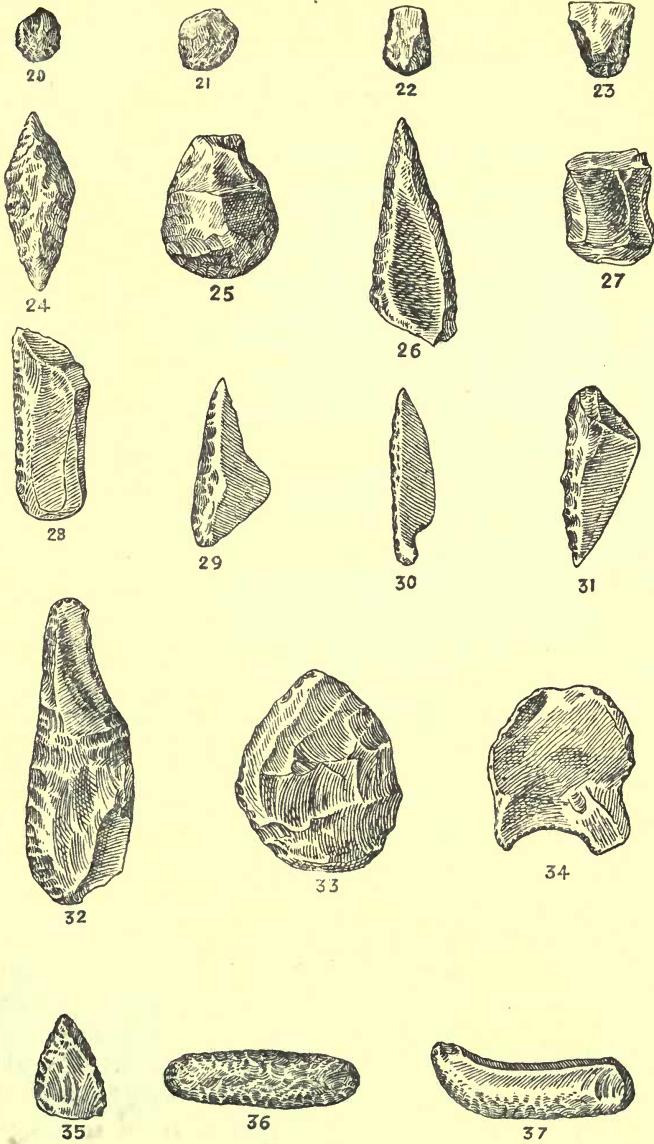
Figs. 1-19.—Arrow-heads—Portstewart and Castlerock.
(Scale, one-half linear measure.)

are longish in shape; occasionally one may be found that has a small, somewhat pointed scraping-end with broad base; but this class, which is abundant at White Park Bay, is rare here. None of the scrapers are very large, and many are small. Some are not larger than a finger nail. Figs. 20, 21, and 25, Plate II., shown half size, give a fair idea of them, fig. 20 being one of the smallest, and fig. 25 being of fairly large size. Fig. 34, Plate II., shows one of the hollow scrapers.

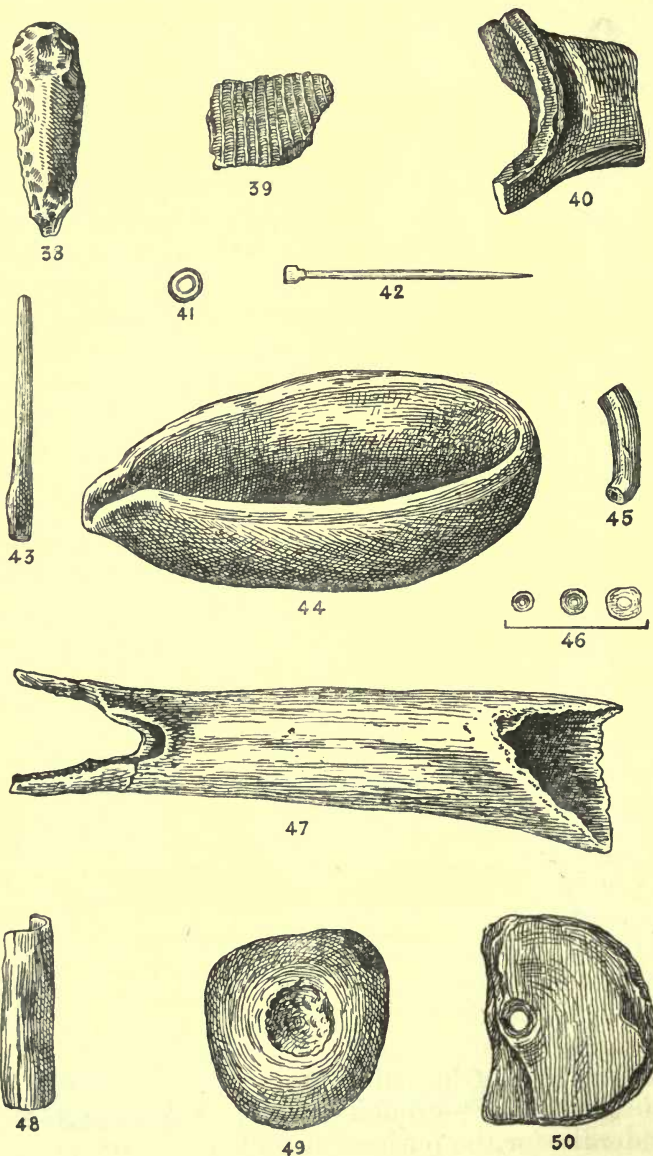
Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 10, Plate I., are leaf-shaped arrow-heads, or small spear-heads. Fig. 10 has a twist, the edges not being in one plane. It is supposed that this kind may have been made for rotating, but I am rather inclined to believe that the shape is due not to any special design on the part of the maker, but rather to a natural twist in the flake from which it was made. We may find a small number of twisted arrow-heads in large collections, but they are too few to justify us in saying that they were a type of arrow-heads manufactured for a special purpose. Fig. 4, Plate I., is diamond-shaped, a variety found in considerable abundance in the north of Ireland. We have indented arrow-heads, as in figs. 5, 7, and 12, Plate I.—one very deeply indented, and the others less so. The barbs in this kind stand out when shafted, and appear as effective as in those having a central tang. The barbed, with central tang, or stem, are the most numerous, ten examples of that type being shown on Plate I. However, if we examined a larger series we would probably find the three leading types, leaf-shaped, indented, and stemmed, more nearly equal. I find in my own collection of fully 1500 arrow heads, obtained from different parts of the north of Ireland, that those three types (if all their varieties be included) do not show any wide difference in point of numbers. Some of the arrow-heads appear to me to have been only partially finished. Fig. 8, picked up by my son on the Castlerock side of the Bann, would be as effective as any of the more perfectly formed, but it has still the ridge of the original flake remaining, and is only dressed round the edge after the manner of

our modern forgeries ; its porcelaneous glaze, however, shows it to be a perfectly genuine specimen. Fig. 15 also appears to have been unfinished. Though quite symmetrical round the edges, and perfect at the point, yet if another series of small flakes had been taken round both edges and on both sides, it would, I expect, appear very like fig. 13 shown in the same row of Plate I. Fig. 14 has the tang dressed into a gable form. I find a considerable number of arrow-heads, with beautifully dressed gable-shaped tangs, and this kind may be looked upon as an intentionally-made variety of barbed and stemmed arrow-heads. Fig. 19, a beautiful little obsidian arrow-head, is another variety of the stemmed and barbed arrow-heads, of which I possess some very handsome specimens. Fig. 16 is peculiar in shape ; it may have been used as a borer, the edges near the point having lost the sharpness which we usually find in arrow-heads. There are three knives with tang, dressed back, and cutting edge, shown in figs. 29, 30, and 31, Plate II., and there are other objects which might be called knives ; one shown in fig. 32, Plate II., with small end dressed as a scraper, and a beautifully curved knife, is shown in fig. 37, Plate II. Fig. 36, in same plate, is one of those flakes—dressed neatly over the back and plain on flat side—described as knives by Canon Greenwell, F.R.S. (see *British Barrows*, pp. 285, 380, &c.). This specimen has neatly-rounded ends dressed like scrapers, the end to the left being specially scraper-like. Fig. 28, on same plate, is also a knife-like flake, trimmed at one edge.

Figs. 22 and 23 are unmistakably small chisels : in both of them the cutting edge is very sharp, and the sides and ends are dressed for the purpose of shafting. The cutting edge appears above in these specimens, the artist having unintentionally reversed them. Fig. 26, Plate II., is a spear-like flake, neatly dressed along both edges to a point ; and fig. 33 is possibly intended as a short, broad, spear-head. It has been made by a few bold strokes. Fig. 27, Plate II., shows a small core ; and fig. 35, an arrow-head in an early stage of manufacture.



Figs. 20-37.—Scrapers, Knives, &c.—Portstewart and Castlerock.
(Scale, one-half linear measure.)



Figs. 38-50.—Pottery, Beads, Bronze Pin, Lamp, &c., Portstewart.
(Scale, one-half linear measure.)

Several flat, circular discs have been found with holes bored through the centre. I possess one pretty large specimen five inches in diameter, and a smaller example, partly broken, is shown in fig. 50, Plate III. A few oval tool-stones have been found, some of which are broken—as at White Park Bay—and a few anvil-stones, with slight pits on one or both sides (see fig. 49, Plate III.).

The fragments of pottery are not so numerous as at White Park Bay, nor have so many patterns been observed in the ornamentation; but such as have been discovered could all be matched by specimens found there. One pattern was puzzling; it was somewhat similar to marks that might be made by the milled edge of a shilling being rolled over wet clay (see fig. 39, Plate III.). I now believe such marking to have been made by a cord twisted so much that the folds, instead of running in a slanting direction, appear to cross the cord at right angles. The shape of some of the vessels can be made out, one kind appearing somewhat barrel-shaped, whilst others show a wide neck, but nearly all seem to me to have been different in shape from sepulchral pottery. On some specimens there are projections which appear like little catches for assisting in lifting the vessel. Several pieces of a hard greyish pottery, already referred to, were discovered on the surface of one of the pits; but I only found this kind at one place; and whether it be of the same age as the other pottery or not I cannot decide. One piece has a projecting portion which may also have served as a handle, possibly on one side only, as the vessel, from the apparent size of the mouth ($3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter), could not be larger than a small mug, and would, therefore, not be likely to have two handles. The projecting handle, with piece of rim attached, is shown in fig. 40, Plate III.

Various pieces of hæmatite were obtained here—as at White Park Bay—ground and rubbed on several sides, evidently for the purpose of procuring paint.

Several cut bones were found, the cuts evidently having been made with flint flakes, as none of them show such regularity in the sides as would be made

with a metal tool. By examining any of these cuts we can clearly see that they were made with very short instruments, and that, after a little progress, there was a fresh start on new ground. Some people have argued that these bones were not cut with flint; that they are only ordinary beef bones, cut with a metal saw. I must say that my view, that the cutting was done with flint saws, was always supported by those who were the highest authorities in England, and had large experience. However, in order to test the cutting properties of flint, I tried an ordinary flake on a piece of common beef bone, and found that by using it as a saw, and adding a little water occasionally, the flint cut remarkably well. Several deep cuts were made in a very short time; but for the sake of testing what could be done in a given time, I took a new part of the bone and cut through it in fourteen minutes, though part of my time was taken up in frequently clearing out the matter that was clogging the flake, and also in adding water. I found an antler of the red deer, with several tines cut off, and some bones manufactured into objects of use. One bone has two prongs, which may have been a tool used in thatching; there is a similar implement in use at the present day called a "spürtle." It may, however, have been used in digging up shell-fish; it is shown in fig. 47, Plate III. There is also a cylinder of bone, somewhat wider and shorter than a cylinder of that material discovered by me at White Park Bay (see fig. 48, Plate III.). I also found a small portion of a curved bone, which must have been part of a bracelet. It is partly pierced longitudinally, and then diagonally through the longitudinal boring, so as to make connexion with another piece. It is shown in fig. 45, Plate III. I have been able to make similar holes in bone with sharp-pointed flakes. Another piece of bone, dressed somewhat like a pin, is shown in fig. 43. Plate IV. shows a section through a sandpit, the old surface appearing as a black band bifurcate at the sides of the pit. It is represented in this way to show how two layers, when found one above another, soon become merged into one.

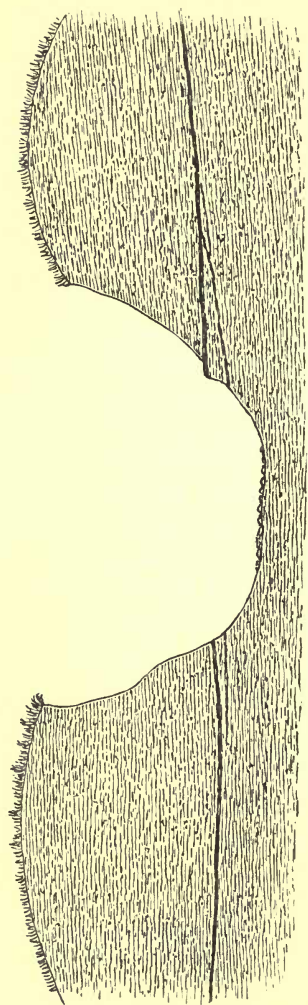


Fig. 51.—Section through portion of the Sand-hills, showing a Pit and the Black Layers, or Old Surfaces.

The material principally used in manufacturing the flint implements was the flint nodules obtained on the shore, and in the raised beach, as may be seen from examination of the flakes and cores. That the supply of flint was not abundant is evidenced by their working up other material. I have found flakes of the Portrush lias, numerous small flakes of a close-grained rock, supposed to be pitch-stone, or obsidian; also several flakes that had been struck from a piece of a close-grained stone hatchet. Two of the arrow-heads, figured 18 and 19, are made of this supposed obsidian. I have a large series of black arrow-heads from different parts of the county Antrim, and seeing that the prehistoric inhabitants of the stone age did not confine themselves to flint in making arrow-heads, I have formed the opinion latterly that the old flint-workers, in places where they could not find flint, would use the chert from the carboniferous limestone. Seeing the scarcity of flint implements, as we proceed southwards, from the flint-bearing rocks, it appears to me that we must either find arrow-heads and other implements of chert in districts which do not yield flint, or come to the conclusion that the south and west of Ireland was not inhabited by a bow-using people.

There is evidence here—as at White Park Bay—of a series of flint objects older than the scrapers and arrow-heads found there. They were all deeply weathered before they were last used for re-working into scrapers and other flint implements. I have several old cores and some flakes of the older series from Portstewart. The older flakes are much thicker and coarser than those of the newer series.

One of the fishermen before referred to sold me a bronze pin found by him lying on the surface of the sand, near the extremity of that part of the hills yielding the manufactured flints. He procured also a small ring of bronze near the same place (see figs. 41 and 42, Plate III.). Since writing my Paper on White Park Bay, which appeared in No. 63 of the *Journal*, a bronze pin was there found on the surface of the sand-hills by the Rev. L. Hassé, M.R.I.A.; and my son got an

almost similar pin from a herd, who stated that he discovered it near the same place. In consequence of these "finds," some are inclined to believe that the bronze and flint objects found in these places were in use at the same time; but we must remember that bronze has not yet been found in the old surface layer; and these stray "finds" of bronze on the present surface do not prove the flints and bronze to be contemporaneous, any more than finding a coin of Queen Elizabeth, or one of Queen Victoria, could prove the flints to belong to either of those periods.

In thinking of the mode of life of the dwellers on the sand-hills during this later flint age, we are helped in arriving at a conclusion by accounts of the life of savages in the present day. The description given by Norden-skjöld of the life of the Chukches should give us some insight. Tribes of them dwell in tents in dunes of fine sand near the coast. "Marks of them are therefore met with nearly everywhere, and the dune is accordingly bestrewed with broken implements or refuse of the chase." "They still almost belong to the Stone Age," and though, from trading with civilized nations, the principal part of their weapons has now come to be of metal, yet they have still some stone and bone implements, the mounting of which (as shown by the drawings in the *Voyage of the Vega*, vol. ii., pp. 112 and 123) is curious and instructive. Their dwellings on the sand-dunes, near the sea, skin-covered huts, or tents, the use of the bow, the skin dress, and the lamps, which are occasionally made of clay, would suggest to me, more or less, the manner in which the Stone Age inhabitants spent their lives on the sand-dunes near Portstewart.

There appeared an article in the *Cornhill Magazine*, March, 1886, entitled "The Story of the one Pioneer of Tierra del Fuego"—descriptive of a man who lived some time among the Fuegians—which is also instructive. The men are represented as expert at making flint arrow- and spear-heads; the women do all the work; the men lie about the huts. When in hunting they obtained a dead animal, all immediately fell upon

it, tore it to pieces, and ate it raw. If a dead seal was cast ashore they ate it in the same manner, gorging themselves on the putrid flesh and blubber. Sometimes the tribe with which he lived would march for five or six days, then settle down for several weeks; sometimes they lived on the sea-shore, subsisting chiefly on raw mussels and other shell-fish.¹ Accounts like these are very useful in helping us to form an idea of the way in which the Portstewart flint implement-makers lived; but I would be inclined to think that the old Portstewart natives were more settled and less savage than the Fuegians. The more kindly and peaceable Chukches, as described by Baron Nordenskiöld, would fit in better with my ideas of the ancient people of White Park Bay and Portstewart.

¹ For further information respecting the Fuegians, see Darwin's *Voyage of a Naturalist*, pp. 204-234.

THE ANCIENT PRECEDENCE OF THE SEE OF MEATH.

BY THE REV. CHARLES SCOTT, M.A.

FROM a very early date the See of Meath has enjoyed a peculiar precedence. The occupants of the other suffragan Sees ranked according to date of consecration, but Meath always took precedence next after the archbishops. Ware says: "As to the order of sitting among the suffragan Bishops of Ireland in Councils and elsewhere, the Bishops of Meath had the first place." In recent times, when the style of address became settled, the Bishop of Meath had the same style of address, "Most Reverend," usually given to archbishops.

No reason is assigned by the authorities for this peculiarity; it seems to be set down to immemorial usage. But every ancient custom is founded upon some reason. From the very persistence of this custom, one might fairly presume that it was at one time considered of very great importance. I could only think of two possible reasons, either that the bishop of Meath, as the Bishop of Royal Meath—one of the ancient provinces—had the same honour as the chief bishops of the other provinces, or that as being in some sort the representative of two great Irish saints, Columba and Kieran of Clonmacnoise, he took a superior place.

It would seem, however, that the first reason is nearer to the truth, as I have found a statement which appears to set the matter at rest.

In the *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, 1252–1284, mention is made of a document connected with a controversy which had been going on from the reign of Henry II., between the Crown and the Archbishops of Armagh, with regard to the rights and privileges of the Primacy. In this Paper we find the reason of the peculiar precedence of Meath.

King Edward I. writes (August 19, 1284) to the Sheriff of Louth, and sends a writ of summons to be forwarded to the Archbishop of Armagh, commanding

the archbishop to be present at Drogheda on the 9th of September, when articles were to be proposed against him. The first charge against the archbishop was that he had appropriated certain vacant bishoprics and abbeys, "especially in regard to Meath, being metropolitan, is in the King's hand in vacancies." The second charge was, that the primate had consecrated a bishop for Meath without Royal licence, and without fealty given.

The contention of the Crown is, that Meath occupied a special position; and whatever might be alleged with regard to the other Sees referred to, viz. Derry, Raphoe, and "Cudlac" (*sic.*), the Primate could make no pretence to Meath, as it was itself a Metropolitan See, and therefore unquestionably "in the King's hand in vacancies."

We see from this statement that Meath was at this time recognised as a Metropolitan See, and thus retained the position, even after the smaller Sees of the province were suppressed and formed into rural deaneries, as we know they were by the Synod of Newton, Trim, in 1216. The Bishop of Meath, then, as the ecclesiastical head of the ancient province of Meath, took rank with the heads of the other provinces; but as Meath lost at an early date its civil rank, its bishop never became an archbishop like the others. So we find the Archbishop of Cashel styled Primate of Munster, and the Archbishop of Tuam Primate of Connaught. Meath only retained style and precedence, and, like Nicæa and Chalcedon and Jerusalem in the East, had precedence but not power.

This document gives us the testimony of the Crown, and its admission of the fact as an element in its claim as against the demands of the primates. It is therefore a testimony of the highest importance, inasmuch as it is not adduced by Meath, but advanced by the Crown in its own controversy.

In a communication from the learned Dr. Reichel, Bishop of Meath, relating to this matter, he calls my attention to another instance of the same kind in the Eastern Church:—

"I do not know whether you are aware of another and more remarkable precedent in the ancient Eastern Church. The Archbishop of Ephesus was counted as

such, and was a primate, though he had no bishops under him after the bishoprics of Cyprus were removed from his jurisdiction."

The Vice-President of our Association, Dr. William Reeves, Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, who must be recognised as the authority upon every question of this kind, kindly communicated to me the following:—

"Your view of the expression *ut metropolitana* seems correct, and harmonizes very well with the provisions of the Synod of Rathbresail, which in defining the provinces (four) did not include the diocese of Meath or its representatives in any one of the four, but placed the Churches of Duleek and Clonard together, as a *quasi* province in themselves. These two, with Kells, are, in my opinion, the three dioceses which are grouped on the Meath seal. (The Meath seal displays three mitres.) Clonmacnoise was a perfectly distinct See in itself until 1568, when, by an Irish Act of Parliament, *temp.* Elizabeth, it was annexed to Meath.

"The Primate who is referred to in the writ to the Sheriff of Louth was Nicholas Mac Molisa (1272–1303), whose opposition to an English or Norman nominee kept the See of Meath open from 1282–1287, till the weight of the Papal interference enabled the king to make good his appointment of Thomas de Sancto Leodagario (St. Leger), who was consecrated, not in Armagh province, but by the Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the Bishop of Ossory, in St. Canice's of Kilkenny, Nov. 3, 1287."

From all these considerations, we are able to understand the peculiar position of the See of Meath. We find that it did not rank with other suffragan Sees, because it represented an ancient province, that the Crown claimed it as being Metropolitan, and that the Crown succeeded in its contention as against the Primate. We find, too, that though the ecclesiastical province was suppressed, the precedence of the See was retained, and that several Metropolitan Sees of the Eastern Church occupied the same position. Therefore this letter of King Edward I., which definitely asserts the ancient precedence of Meath, must take an important place amongst the documents of the See of Royal Meath.

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KNIFE IN FLINT, AS
SHOWN BY SPECIMENS COMMON IN THE COUNTY
ANTRIM.

By THE REV. GEORGE R. BUICK, A.M.

THERE is an Aztec myth to the effect that a flint knife, born of a goddess, fell from heaven ; from it there sprang the many gods of the Mexican mythology, who, having received a particular bone from the Lord of Hades, mixed its fragments with blood drawn from their own persons, and so made man. Without going so far as this, we may safely admit that the knife has played an important part in human history ; the story of its development is the story, in brief, of human progress. The finished product of the Sheffield cutler's handiwork is but the outcome of ideas and efforts born thousands of years ago. The end proposed to-day is identical with that to the attainment of which Palæolithic man bent his fresh, adventurous energies, viz. the production of a perfect cutting implement, fitted for use in the hand, and the modern knife is, perhaps, as near the realization of that ideal as it is possible to come. But the thought of which it is the expression goes back to the beginnings of human history, and the stages by which its perfection has been reached mark out for us the long path by which the world has travelled from the far-off starting-point in prehistoric times to the progress and success of this nineteenth century.

I do not propose, at present, to discuss all these various stages. I confine myself to a single department of the subject—the development of the knife as manufactured out of flint. And, what I have to say shall have special reference to specimens found in the North of Ireland.

The primitive knife was a flake or splinter with a sharp edge. Any kind of hard stone, breaking with more or less of a conchoidal fracture, would do for its production ; but flint, for several good and sufficient reasons, was the one almost universally selected. A flake of this material held in the hand cuts well, and serves a

variety of useful purposes. But with all its usefulness it has its disadvantages. For one thing, the edge produced by natural fracture soon loses its keenness when in use; for another, since it has usually a sharp edge all round its circumference, or almost so, the parts not in actual use for cutting would incommode or injure the hand in which it was held. The efforts made to overcome these disadvantages led to the development of the knife in two very different directions.

(1). To remedy the defect through loss of sharpness, the edge of the flake employed was carefully chipped. In this way fresh keenness was given to it—a keenness more permanent than that of the natural edge—and when this in turn was lost through further use, it could easily be restored by repeating the process. The advantage gained in this way soon led to the extension of the chipping all over the upper or ridged surface of the flake. The result was a thinner and sharper blade, flat, or nearly flat, on the under surface—which as a rule was not interfered with—and slightly convex on the upper surface, which was usually trimmed or chipped all over (see Plate I., figs. 1 and 2). This is the kind of knife so frequently found associated with other “finds” in cairns and barrows.

In many instances the flakes which are thus dealt with are not straight, as might be expected, but curved (fig. 13, Plate III.); some, indeed, are almost semicircular in shape—the convex surface being the one which has received the dressing. At first sight it might be supposed that the curve is an accident. When we consider, however, not only the large number of these blades, but the fact that much straighter flakes, to operate upon, could easily have been obtained if desired, we are led to the very opposite conclusion. The curve in each is a matter of deliberate design, and, doubtless, for this reason, that a blade so shaped would cut a circular or semicircular pattern out of, say, leather or hide, in a neater and altogether more workmanlike manner, than a knife which was perfectly straight.

Chipping the flake on one side naturally led to chipping it on both. In this way a fresh advance was made;

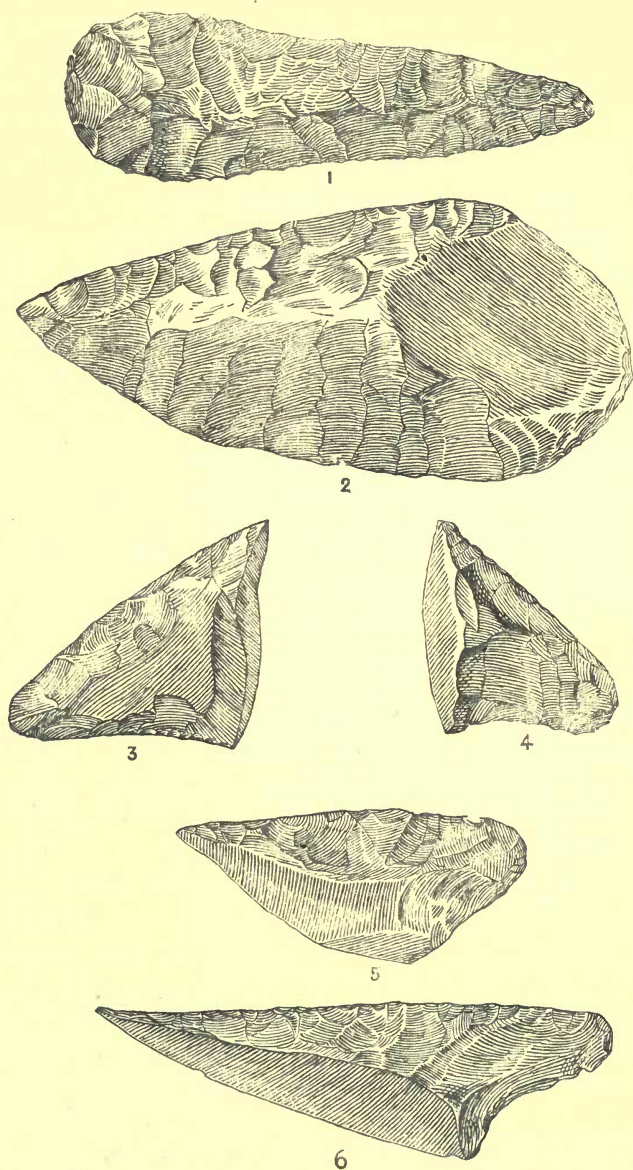


Fig. 1.—Knife formed from flake by chipping it on one side. Fig. 2.—Do. Fig. 3-6.—Knives, with edges formed by natural fracture of the flint, whilst the tangs and backs are formed by chipping. Fig. 3 is left-handed; figs. 4, 5, 6, right-handed. (Size, $\frac{1}{2}$.)

a still finer blade was obtained, and the limit of treatment practically reached. This latter advance, however, I am sorry to say, does not appear to have been made to any very appreciable extent in Ireland. Only one really good specimen has been met with, and it is now in the Royal Irish Academy. The specimen in question is 3 inches long, but 1 inch of this length belongs to the handle. It is described in the Catalogue (where it is figured at page 14), as the most perfectly-shaped flint knife yet found in Ireland or any other country. The advance referred to, though not fully realized in this country, was early reached in Denmark and Scandinavia. There, the treatment of such a hard and brittle material as flint was carried out with a degree of artistic skill and beauty of form truly marvellous. Daggers and knives—some of them from a foot to over eighteen inches in length, and not much thicker throughout than a penny—were produced, the ripple work on which is exquisite. When the primitive artist had succeeded in working such a blade, with a haft of flint attached, along which a series of raised frills ran by way of ornamentation, the power of his hand, deft and subtle as it was, could go no farther.

(2). The second line of development of the knife grew out of the fact that the original flake had a keen edge at other parts of its margin than that expressly made use of in cutting. These parts were liable, as already remarked, to incommode or injure the hand in holding, or using it, a disadvantage which was overcome in a variety of ways. The remedy first thought of seems to have been this—the part of the flake to be held in the hand was wrapped round with skin, or fibre of some kind, which allowed pressure to be applied without danger of wounding. A flake treated after this fashion—and which was found in the bed of the river Bann—was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition in 1867; the butt was wrapped round with moss and fibre.

But even such a remedy as this was not altogether satisfactory; the wrapping itself was liable to cut, and in case it did so, the difficulty and danger reappeared, therefore the next step apparently taken was to set the flake in a piece of wood, in such a way that the part of

the edge intended for cutting with was the only part uncovered. Sometimes the flake was simply inserted lengthwise in a split in the wood, and then secured by means of a wrapping of sinew at either end; in other cases it was kept in its place by means of some kind of pitch. From the Lake Dwellings of Switzerland examples of this last mode of hafting are common (they are often called saws, but are really knives). I am not aware, however, that any specimens set in wood after this fashion have been found in Ireland.

In the two ways just noticed of fitting the simple flake for use as a knife, it will be observed that the flake itself was left untouched. The end sought was obtained by the addition to it of a protection for the hand in the shape of a wrapping of hide or fibre, or else by means of a covering of wood. By-and-by it was found that the same end could be secured by operating on the flake itself; accordingly, the parts not required, and which were inconvenient or dangerous through their sharpness, were chipped away. At first the point alone was dealt with. A little piece was cut away so as to truncate or round off the upper edge, and leave a convenient rest for the forefinger when the flake was grasped in the hand. The object of thus obtaining a rest for the forefinger evidently was to allow of pressure—after a safe and natural manner—being applied to the knife when in use. This in itself was a great improvement, and it is worth while to observe that it is an improvement which passed over into the age of bronze. Blades of peculiar shape were found in the Lake Dwellings of Switzerland (figs. 15 and 16, Plate III.). What we call the back has a hollow, or indentation, just at the spot where the forefinger would press on handling the implement. Keller figures several (see *Lake Dwellings*, vol. ii. Plates LII. and LIII.), and notes that they are knives rather than razors, as some have described them. He believes the hollow was designed to receive the forefinger and thus to facilitate the management of the knife, and there can be little doubt as to the correctness of this supposition. When the blade was intended for use in the hand without the addition of a handle, the hollow is farther

away from the butt than it is when the blade was meant to be attached to a haft. In this latter case it is almost close to the portion forming the tang, and in both cases it is always at the proper distance for the forefinger to reach. The advantage gained from a rest for the forefinger such as this is evident at once.

To come back, however, from bronze to flint: the sharp flake rounded off, or truncated at the point, was constantly used, we may be sure, immediately and by itself in the hand. At the same time, it was often set in a handle of wood, or perhaps horn, after the style of an ordinary dinner knife. When so set, the butt-end was chipped down to a convenient thickness for insertion—*i. e.* a tang was formed. The whole of the edge, too, not designed for cutting was removed, and in this way a blade was obtained, having a strong back and a fairly keen edge, admirably adapted to serve as a knife. Knife-blades of this sort are very common in Mid.-Antrim. I have in my collection over three hundred specimens, all obtained in the course of a few years. Many of them were found by myself at Glenhue. They have also been discovered at the pre-historic sites near Ballintoy and Portstewart; and at Bundoran, county Donegal, two specimens have recently been picked up not far from the large cairn overlooking the sand-dunes. Under a misconception as to their intended use, these knives have hitherto been described (when described at all), even by the best authorities, as single-winged or lop-sided arrow-heads. A few specimens, indeed, might pass as such, but of the great majority it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that they have never pointed an arrow, and never were intended to do anything of the kind. They are altogether unsuited for effective employment in any such way. Many have the point so rounded off, either by chipping or grinding (see fig. 10, Plate II.), as to render them entirely useless as implements for piercing; and more, perhaps, are of such a shape that any one of them, instead of being an effective addition to an arrow, would practically render it worthless. Moreover, almost all of them present evidences of wear and tear: these evidences are always found at the one place, *viz.* the

cutting edge. Here they are hacked and worn in a manner which conclusively establishes the use to which they were formerly put. It is pleasing to note that Sir William Wilde, when he arranged the collection in the Royal Irish Academy, put them in their proper place. He says, at page 15 of the *Catalogue*, "On the sixth row are nine knife-bladed articles—right and left-handed—five for the right and four for the left. The majority of these are of reddish-coloured flint; they have been chipped on both sides, although the natural face has been to a certain extent preserved on the concave aspect. The greater number of them are $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long." And then he adds: "Had there been but one or two of these objects found, it might be supposed they were accidental or defective arrow-heads; but an examination of the nine specimens of the same variety will convince the inquirer to the contrary."

Whilst the average size is that stated by Wilde, there is a considerable degree of variation. I have one, little more than an inch in length, tang and all, the cutting edge of which measures only half an inch, whilst others in my collection are from three to four inches long (see Pl. II. figs. 7 and 8). Wilde also speaks of the specimens in the Royal Irish Academy as right- and left-handed. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that some were intended for cutting *towards* the person, and others for cutting *from* the person. These two varieties were produced by a difference of choice on the part of the maker as to the particular edge of the original flake best fitted to make a sharp and useful blade. Suppose we take a flake and lay it before us with the butt next us and the flat or concave surface downwards, we can easily see that if the left-hand margin is chosen for the edge of an intended knife, and the other margin—that towards the right hand—chipped away, say into the mid-rib or centre, the resulting blade will be right-handed, or specially fitted for cutting *towards* the person. If, however, the right-hand margin is chosen for the cutting edge, the blade will be left-handed, or one best adapted for cutting away from the person. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 represent right-handed knives; figs. 3, 7, 9, left-handed ones.

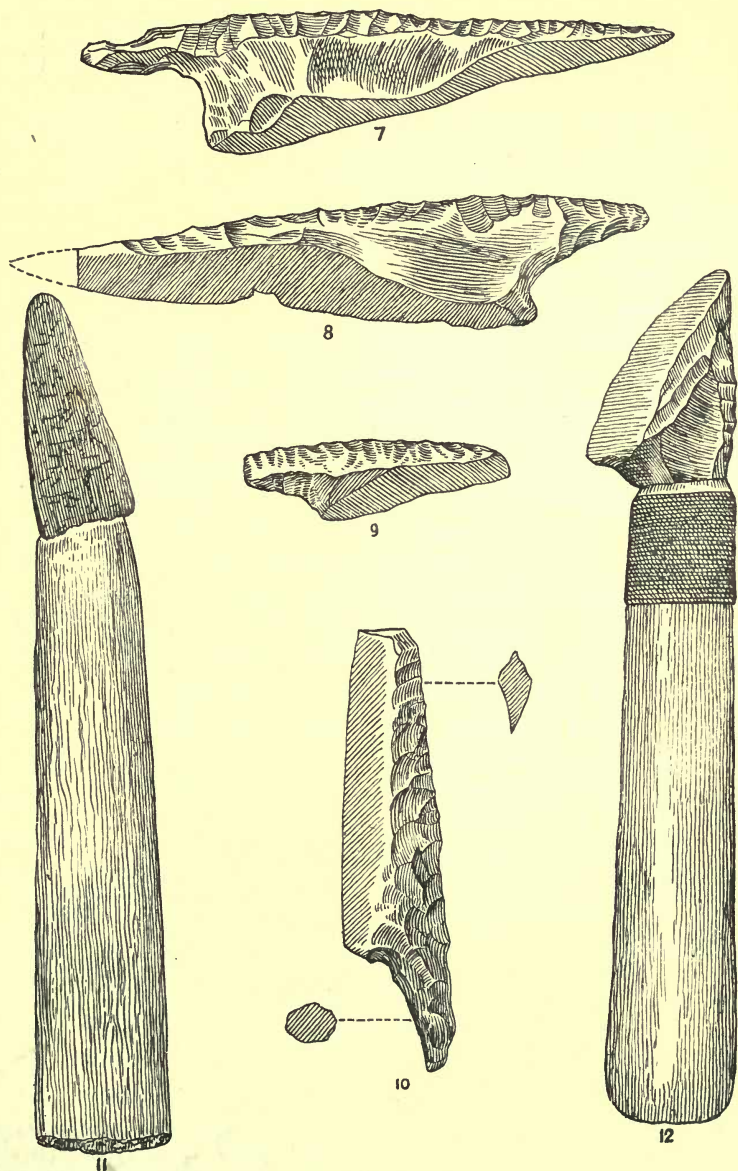
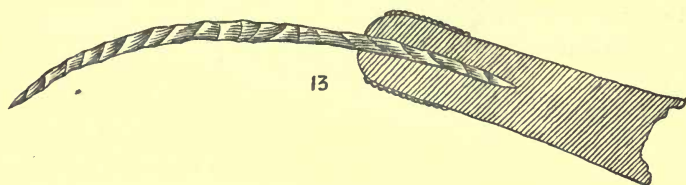
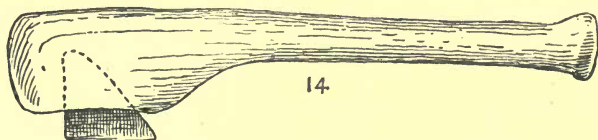


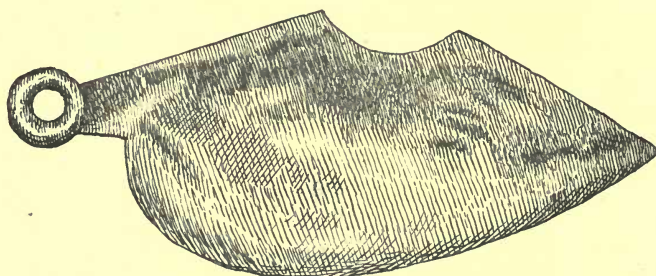
Fig. 7, 8, 9, 10.—Flint Knives made from narrow flakes; the backs and tangs formed by chipping; the edge by natural fracture. Figs. 9 and 10 have the point rounded off. Fig. 11.—Shoemaker's old Knife; the blade of iron; the handle of wood. Fig. 12.—Flint Knife set in handle (supposed method). (Size, $\frac{3}{4}$.)



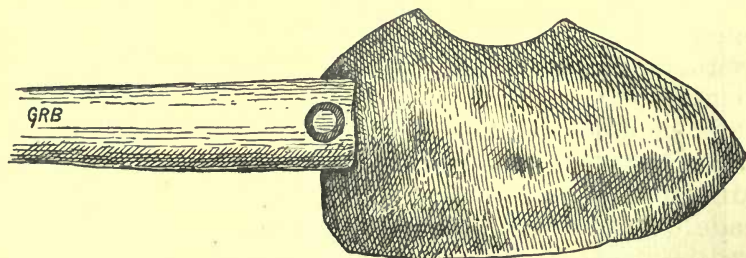
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14



15



16

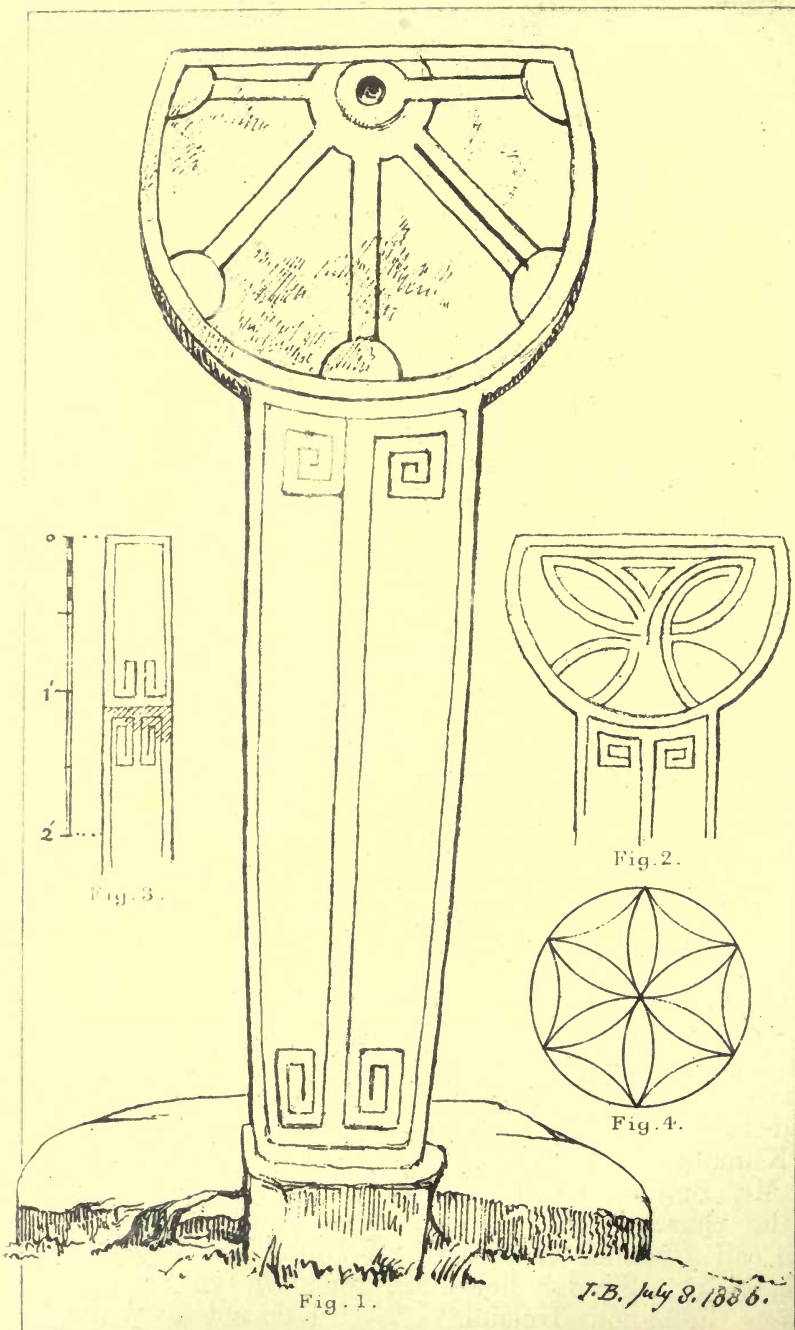
Fig. 13.—Side-view of curved Knife. Fig. 14.—Small blade set as a Fleam (supposed method). Fig. 15.—Bronze Knife, with hollow in back, for use in the hand; unhafted, after Keller. Fig. 16.—Bronze Knife, with hollow in back, and hafted, after Keller. Figs. 15 and 16 are for comparison.

The shape of the knife, therefore, depended to a certain extent upon the particular margin of the flake chosen for the cutting edge. It depended also on the shape of the original flake itself. If this was long and narrow, the resulting blade was similar in character, *e. g.* figs. 7 and 8, Plate II., and if it was short and broad, the knife in turn was short and broad. When it happened to be very broad in proportion to its length, the result was a blade with the edge almost at right angles to the back and tang. Fig. 3, Plate I., shows one of this kind. Some of these shorter knife-blades have little or no dressing on the under or concave surface; the back, looked at from that side, presents the appearance of an unchipped edge produced by natural fracture. In most instances, however, the back is dressed on the one side as well as on the other, and, as a rule, the cutting edge is never chipped. The tang is sometimes rounded, but more generally it is flat, and it seems to have answered admirably the purpose for which it was intended. In several large collections to which I have access I have noticed but very few broken across, either at or near the tang. When the tang—round or flat, as the case might be—was inserted in a handle, the knife would present the appearance of the ordinary one used at present by shoemakers for cutting leather. Fig. 11, Plate II., represents a shoemaker's old knife (iron), and Fig. 12, Plate II., one of flint, mounted in the same manner. It can be seen at a glance how closely they approximate in form, and we may reasonably conclude from this, that, in all likelihood, they were intended to serve similar uses. Such a knife as that shown, fig. 12, Plate II., would answer remarkably well for cutting the skins, from which the clothing of its original owner was made. I fancy also that many of the smaller sizes were used as fleams for bleeding cattle. In this case they would, no doubt, be hafted after a somewhat different fashion; possibly they were set in wood or horn in some such way as that represented by fig. 14, Plate III.

And now, having described this somewhat peculiar kind of knife, the question presents itself: What is its

proper chronological place? To what precise age does it belong? The facts from which the answer is to be deduced are somewhat contradictory. For instance, Dr. Joseph Anderson figures a specimen in his book, *Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 246, fig. 245. This he himself found in a chambered cairn at Ormiegill in Caithness, and he refers both it and the cairn to the Stone-age. But then, on the other hand, no tool of this description has been found elsewhere associated with structures or grave "finds," referable unmistakably to that age; neither has any barrow nor crannog belonging to the Bronze age in Britain or Ireland yielded—so far as I am aware—a single specimen. The Lake Dwellings of Switzerland are equally barren, and it seems strange that this should be the case if the method of making these knives was known and practised in Neolithic times. There is some reason, therefore, for concluding that they belong to the transition period, when the age of Bronze was passing over into the age of Iron. If so, they were fashioned after the pattern of the bronze or iron knife, *i. e.* they were, in fact, reproductions in stone of implements in metal, which were necessarily scarce and costly, and, in consequence, not easily obtained.

At the same time, it is only fair to say that the positive evidence furnished by the Caithness specimen is very strong and not easily set aside. More facts are necessary to settle the matter conclusively. Perhaps, now that attention has been called to the subject, some other member of our Association may be able to throw further light upon it, and so help to answer satisfactorily a question not without interest, at any rate, to the Irish Archæologist.



West, Newman & Co photo-lith.

DESCRIPTION OF ANTIQUITIES UNDER THE CONSERVATION
OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

By G. M. ATKINSON, M.R.I.A.

I HAVE the pleasure of presenting copies of sketches taken by my friend Mr. James Brenan, R.H.A., in the summer of 1886. Some of these objects are reproduced, with additions, in the accompanying Plates. Plate I. The cross, or dial, at Kilmalkedar. Plate II. Two remarkable terminal forms, that once ornamented the gables of Kilmalkedar Church, and Tempullgeal Oratory.

I am anxious to record the changes effected in this locality by the Board of Public Works, Ireland, and to attract the attention of Members of our Association, and of all persons interested in the history, art, and civilization of Ireland, who are bound to investigate every change—particularly when the work is done under, and by the authority of, such a body—which cannot be always correct, as the abominable crotchet terminal put on Ardmore Round Tower testifies.

The remarkable group of monuments at Kilmalkedar, barony of Corcaguiney (Ordnance Sheet No. 42), situated about four miles north of Dingle, county Kerry, are well known. The oratory was described in this *Journal*, vol. v., 1864-5, p. 29. The ogam stone which is there, is given in Brash's *Ogam Monuments*, p. 243. This so-called cross, holed-stone, or sun-dial (Plate I., fig. 1), is very interesting. At my request Mr. Brenan made inquiry from the Clerk of Works (Mr. F. J. Murphy) employed by the Board to undertake the restoration, and he very kindly sent me the following information:—"The cross found by me, doing duty as the head-stone to a modern grave, in the burying-ground at Kilmalkedar, was fixed in the base, and verified by Mr. Brenan. We placed it against the west wall of the church. . . . It was, in my opinion, what we here call a chalice cross, with a betrothal, or swearing-hole, in it. Similar holes are found in very many crosses throughout Ireland." . . . "I do not know the

particular attitude that the people put themselves in when the oath was administered, but it was very common among the Irish, when a clergyman could not be obtained to celebrate a marriage, that the couple—the bride and bridegroom—came here, put a finger each through this hole, and pledged themselves, in the presence of witnesses. This stood good until a reverend gentleman was available. . . . I have seen the stone you allude to at Kilcoman, county Mayo; another at Saul, county Down. There are no marks or letters on the stone or portion of circular slab that formed the base of the cross; nothing to indicate the hour conspicuous on the horizon or elsewhere.” This was in answer to my inquiry, if there were any natural marks, or pyramids of stones, that the sun, passing over, would thereby indicate the time, as in Iceland—or circles of stones, as at Rushen, Isle of Man; and at Wallsend, Northumberland. The hole does not go through, and the ornament is similar on both sides. Of course this hole held the metal gnomon, now gone. Mr. Brennan did not sketch the back of the dial. I fill up the plate with the ornament on the back (fig. 2) and side (fig. 3)—taken from a plate by my friend the Rev. Daniel H. Haigh, and given in a learned communication on sundials, published in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. v., 1879. He instances this and others in Ireland as evidence that, in early times in Ireland, the ancient Octaval system of dividing time into eight periods was employed. “Here, then, we are introduced to a system of time division—day-night into eight equal parts, subdivided sixteen, and again subdivided thirty-two—quite distinct from that of the primitive Chaldeans into twelve, that of the Book of Enoch into eighteen, that of the Greeks, Latins, and Egyptians into twenty-four, and that of the Hindus into thirty. And the remarkable fact is presented to us, that this system was in use in Ireland as well as in England twelve hundred years ago. Were our horizon limited by these Isles of the West, it might be a question whether our fathers learned it in Ireland or introduced it there; but if we ascend Elburz, and take a wider range, we shall see that it must

be referred to an antiquity compared with which the seventh century of our era is but as yesterday ; for not only have the Norsemen, later immigrants into Northern Europe than the Angles, observed this system from the earliest period to which their history reaches down to the present century. Even in Hindustan and Burmah, notwithstanding the introduction of a later system, very considerable traces of this more ancient one remain." As a possible connection with the interlacing on the back (fig. 2), I put on the plate a form (fig. 4) that I have often seen. Some thirty years ago it was very generally used in the South of Ireland on the 17th of March, and called " St. Patrick's Cross ;" it was cut out of paper, and pinned to the cap of boys and on the right shoulder of girls. Many times have I seen a small cut branch of a tree doing duty for a pair of compasses to strike out the form, which was about four inches in diameter, and proud was the boy who possessed a box of paints, enabling him to fill in the forms.

I would be obliged if any Members of our Association could inform me of other swearing-stones besides this, and the ogam-stone at Kilmalkedar, the ogam-stone at Tempullgeal, or Ballymuiragh (given in Brash's *Ogam Monuments*, p. 206, Plate XXV.), Rathanglish, Reask, Kilgrone (near Cahirciveen), and Ballyferriter (near Dingle), Co. Kerry ; at Ballyveruish, parish of Kilbride, Co. Antrim ; the " Cloch-a-Phoill," parish of Aghade, and at Castledermot churchyard, Co. Carlow ; the " Holed Stone," called " Cloch-na-Pecaibh," at Kilquane graveyard (near Mallow) ; and, in the same neighbourhood, one at Lackendarragh, parish of Kilcoleman, Co. Cork ; at Inishcaltra, on the Shannon ; and at Tubbernuveen, Co. Sligo.

The dials in Ireland, noticed in a Paper by the late Mr. Albert Way—and compiled from the notes and drawings of the late Mr. George V. du Noyer—in the *Journal* of the Archæological Institution, vol. xxv., p. 213, can be seen at Inishcaltra, or Holy Island, in Lough Derg, river Shannon, on the top of a slab, measuring five feet in length, by sixteen inches in breadth ; it consists of a simple semicircle, divided by

radiating lines, into four nearly equal parts, the five lines, giving the five great canonical hours—Matins (6 A.M.), Nones (9 A.M.), Prime (or Noon), Tierce (3 P.M.) and Vespers (6 P.M.). St. Camin founded an abbey there, and died A.D. 653.

The one under consideration at Kilmalkedar churchyard is cut out of a thick slab of grit; its form is that of an inverted semicircle, resting on a rectangular shaft. The horse-shoe form, called *Khaphir*, the Tierce, indicated by three lines, and the Greco-Irish fret ornament, are each commented upon.

At the south-east side of the old church at Clone, near Ferns, Co. Wexford, two holes in the dial show that there the gnomon was formed with a diagonal brace, or support. At Kells, Co. Meath, there is one in the graveyard, but not in its original position; also in the graveyard of the old church of Saul, Co. Down (near the little village of Rahalt), and at Kilcummin, near Killala, Co. Mayo.

About the terminal forms (see Pl. II., figs. 1 and 2) Mr. Murphy writes:—"The crosses at Tempullgeal and Kilmalkedar were set in the apices of gable barges. They are curious enough indeed. The terminal cross at Kilmalkedar (fig. 2) measures from arm to arm two feet six inches, and seven and a-half inches thick, and stood on the western gable. I never saw exactly the same." Tempullgeal, *i.e.* the White Church, is in a *keel*, or, as it is called in the locality, a *cealuragh*, townland of Ballymuiragh, and parish of Dingle (Ord. Sh. No. 43). The ogam-stone already referred to, and a description of the Well of St. Monachan, with the information of its virtues, as given to our late Member, Mr. John Windele, will be found at p. 207 of the *Ogam Monuments* by R. R. Brash. While looking over the work of the late Lord Dunraven, *Notes on Ancient Irish Architecture*, edited by Miss M. Stokes, I found a similar form on the photograph (Pl. No. LXV., p. 127), and have reproduced it on the plate (fig. 3). It is at Tober-na-Dru, a well, about one and a-half miles north-east of Freshford, townland of Clontubrat, parish of Lisdowny, county Kilkenny. The doorway faces east; the roof rises to a point, formed by

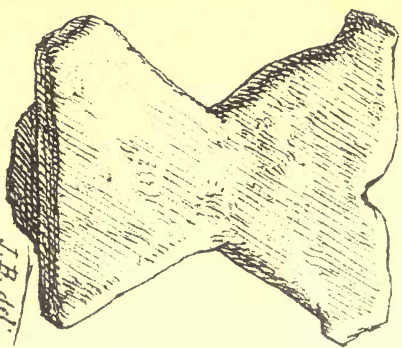


Fig. 1.

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Geo. M. Cuthbertson
Jan. 11/87

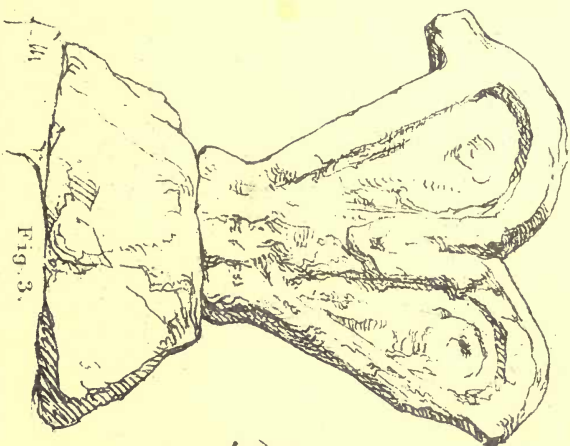


Fig. 3.

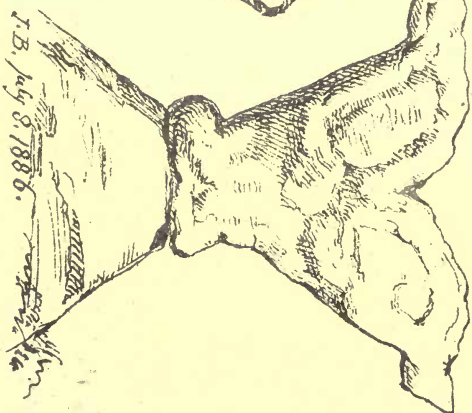


Fig. 2.

J.B. July 8/886.

TERMINAL ORNAMENTS.

stones laid horizontally, projecting each beyond the other, but dressed to the pitch. "At the side stands one of those remarkable stones which formed an ornament for the apex of the gable, such as has been already observed in the description of the ruins of Leaba Molaga." On referring to the description, a figure, something similar, is given on Plate at p. 62; and, on p. 63, "are two spherical stones, of rude form, but one was ornamented by two deeply incised lines, which cut each other at right angles. These stones were preserved on the altar, and held by the people to be of miraculous origin." At St. John's Well, in Morwenstow, Cornwall, there is a somewhat similar form, given by J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses*, p. 82. The only object I ever saw like them was (in 1866) on the eastern-nave gable of the cathedral at Lund, Sweden; it was a terminal form in the shape of the female figure, *i.e.* the upper portion—trunk without arms. But these bear a greater resemblance to the Terms, or Hermes, well known in connection with the worship of the powers of nature.

Being desirous to record the existence of an ogam stone, just found by Mr. Murphy, near the bed of the river running to Miltown, Dingle, I send a drawing of it, made by Mr. Brenan. When the stone has been deposited in one of the museums, I hope to be enabled to say something about the inscription which it bears.

THE RUDE STONE MONUMENTS OF IRELAND.¹

By W. G. WOOD-MARTIN, M.R.I.A., FELLOW AND GENERAL
SECRETARY, R.H.A.A.I.

[Continued from page 159.]

VI.

AFTER close consideration of the bardic legends relating to the second battle of Moytirra little doubt can apparently remain that either there had, in reality, been only one battle of Moytirra, or if there were two contests, then both would seem to have taken place at Moytirra, county Sligo. From the legendary accounts of the first battle of Moytirra (Moytirra, Cong) we gather that Eochy, the Firbolg king, left the battle-field with a body-guard of one hundred men, followed by a party of one hundred and fifty of his opponents, led by the three sons of Nemedh, who carried on the pursuit as far as *Traigh-Eoithaile*, now Beltra, near Ballysadare, county Sligo. Whilst crossing that strand the Firbolgs were overtaken by their pursuers; a fierce combat ensued; King Eochy was killed, and the same fate befel the three sons of Nemedh, leaders of the Tuatha de Danann. The latter were buried at the west end of the strand, at a spot since called *Leca-Mic-Nemedh*, or the Grave-stones of the Sons of Nemedh, whilst King Eochy was buried where he fell; and the megalith, the site of which is known to this day as the monument of *Traigh-Eoithaile*, was raised over him in the district of *Cuil-Cnamh*, i. e. the Corner of the Bones—an ancient denomination of land which was almost coextensive with the present parish of Dromard. This megalith existed in the year 1858, when it was destroyed; it had formerly ranked among the *Mirabilia Hiberniæ*. Beranger, at the time of his artist-antiquary tour through Ireland, made a sketch of this monument, which he supposed to be Cuchullin's grave; his statement is "stopped to draw a plan and view of Cuchullin's tomb—a circle of stones

¹ Part V., descriptive of the Monuments in the District of Moytirra, or Moytura, Co. Sligo, has already appeared in the *Journal*, 4th Series No. 60, October, 1884.

27 feet in diameter, but much covered by the sand which the waves carry on it."

In strange corroboration of the legend of the burial of the Firbolg king, a small circle composed of earth and stones was pointed out on the island of *Inishhullion* on the opposite, that is to say, the *Cuil-irra* side of Ballysadare bay. The country people recounted how a great battle was formerly fought on the shore, and the two "Generals" were killed, one being buried at Beltra (i. e. *Traigh, Eothaile*), and the other in this island. For a distinguished leader the monument in question is of mean workmanship, and small size, measuring only 21 feet in over-all diameter: a few paces distant, however, there is an erratic boulder which, to judge from present appearances, may perhaps have formed the covering-stone of a cromleac.

It is clear that the pursuit of a retreating force could hardly have been kept up a distance of fifty miles from Cong, in the county Mayo, to Ballysadare, whilst, on the other hand, a routed host might be easily followed thither from Moytirra, in Sligo, not more than nine miles distant. Jubainville, a recent French writer, in *Le Cycle Mythologique Irlandais*, confidently affirms his belief that these narratives are simply twisted and distorted allegories, representing the contests between the powers of Light and Darkness, or of Good and Evil, the former being represented by the Tuatha de Danann, the latter by the Firbolgs!

If we place dependence on the statement in the *Libellus de Matribus Sanctorum*, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, it would appear that *Carn-Eothaile* was, at a subsequent period, used as a place of meeting; the notice of it is as follows:—"And all these saints met in a synod at the carn of *Traigh-Eothaile*, and they made a covenant of union, and they said of whosoever shall break that union on earth that his soul should not reach heaven, and he shall not recover his station on earth; and as for this carn, at which we have met, the sea shall never cover it, until it overflows the surface of Tireragh." In the present day this prophecy sounds strange, for in the year 1858 a rampart was built across the strand, and thus, from the greater part of *Traigh-Eothaile* the sea is now

excluded, so that were it ever to break its way through this rampart, the prediction might be said to be fulfilled.

A popular tradition relating to Beltra strand is, that a woman named Helé (some say Helen of Greece) set out in search of her own tribe, the Fians, who had gone on an expedition to a foreign country. When crossing these sands she met a man, from whom she made inquiries about her people. He answered, "They are above, lying under the trees," pointing to the district of *Coillte-Luighne* (the wood of Leyny). On receiving this reply, she said: "Alas! I can follow them no further; I now lay aside all hope of ever meeting them again: were they my people, each of them, if lying down, would reach from the trees to where I stand," and in her despair she dropped down dead! Two cairns were raised over her on the strand, opposite *Coillte-Luighne*; the large cairn rested over her head, and was called *Carragin O'hele*; the other, resting over her feet, was called *Carragin-beg*. These monuments were about two hundred yards distant from each other, which affords a good idea of Helé's stature!

Another legend recounts that a combat took place between two heroes on the strand, of whom a warrior called Goll was one: that Helé looked on, and seeing her loved one fall, she dropped dead through excess of grief; and over her one cairn was erected, the other over her luckless lover.¹

There are two "Giants' Graves" in the townland of Tanrego West, and to the left of the lane leading to the sea from the Ballina road. The first of these graves is situated about 10 yards distant from the fence: the plan and view of the monument (figs. 154 and 155) will give a good idea of its general appearance. Two of the uprights still remaining are each about 6 feet in height: the very large-sized covering-slab has been thrown off. At a distance of about 200 yards is the other megalith, now in a very dilapidated state. Fig. 156 is taken from a carefully-made survey. Of both these monuments the longer axis is almost due E. and W.

On the left-hand side of the road, leading to Longford House (the residence of Sir Malby Crofton, Bart.),

¹ MS. Letters, Ordnance Survey.



Fig. 154—General View of "Giant's Grave" in the Townland of Tanrego West, looking S.E.



Fig. 155.—Ground Plan of "Giant's Grave" in the Townland of Tanrego West. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

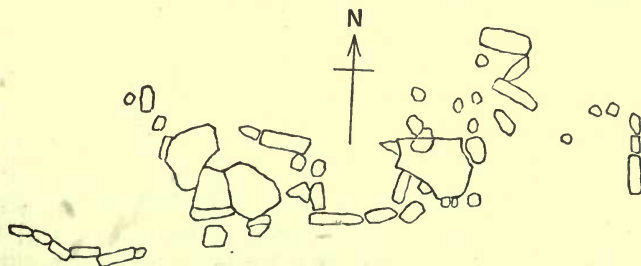


Fig. 156.—Ground Plan of Second "Giant's Grave" in the Townland of Tanrego West. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

there is a slightly raised mound, now covered with trees, but which had been formerly encircled with boulders. It is stated that "the place in old times was called *Cool-crave*, that it took its name from a battle fought close by, and after the fight the dead were buried there." The mound measures about 57 feet from N. to S., and 45 feet from E. to W.

Scarcely half a mile due N. of the sepulchre on *Inish-hullion* (so called by the country-people, but marked *Inishmore* on the Ordnance Map, sheet 20), on the northern shore of Ballysadare bay, and in the townland of Breeogue, there is a large circular enclosure consisting of two concentric earthen-circumvallations, intermixed with large boulders, having an over-all diameter of 190 feet, the diameter of inside circle being 95 feet; the interior bank is still in places 9 feet in height, and each alternating bank and hollow appears to have been about 15 feet in breadth. This monument has the characteristic features of a rath, and its sepulchral nature would probably have remained unsuspected, had not the tenant, in order to repair a fallen fence, made some excavations on the northern periphery of the inner vallum, inside, outside, and under which he discovered a quantity of human bones, quite close to the surface, all apparently uncalcined; with them were teeth of animals, together with shells of various crustaceæ, fragments of oyster shells predominating; the soil in which they were embedded was black and greasy, evidently consisting of decomposed animal matter.

Due east of, and distant about 150 yards from, the monument there is a field still called the *Caltragh*; no trace of the enclosure now remains; it has been many years levelled. A countryman stated that a hundred and fifty years ago this locality (Breeogue) was unreclaimed, and in a state of nature; but since that period the land has been divided into holdings, and a large portion of it has been brought under cultivation only within living memory. The demolition and obliteration of similar sepulchres are events of common occurrence, and their entire disappearance may at no distant period be anticipated if agricultural improvements continue to progress in the same ratio. The designation *Caltragh* is, in Sligo,

by no means uncommon: there is a townland of the name within the borough bounds, another in the parish of Easky; there is a site called Caltragh Fort in the townland of Drumraine, parish of Kilmacallen, and many other instances could be adduced.

Directly over Primrose Grange schoolhouse—which is situated at the foot of Knocknarea—there is, on the spur of the hill, a rude stone circle with a central cist. The entire arrangement of the boulders is primitive in the extreme, and the cist bears the appearance of having been excavated.

Not far from the old church of Killaspugbrone, in the

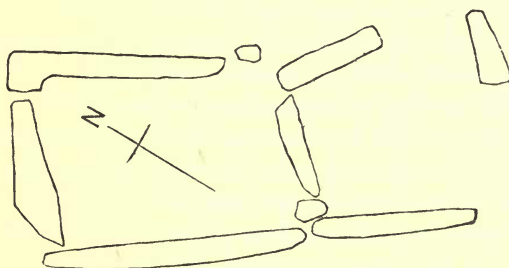


Fig. 157.—Ground Plan of *Labbynamark*. (Scale, $\frac{1}{84}$.)

neighbouring sandhills near the little village of Strandhill, there is a “Giant’s Grave” called *Labbynamark*¹ (fig. 157).

¹ The late Dr. Todd, in a Paper read before the Royal Irish Academy, drew attention to an Irish inscription, of the close of the fourteenth, or commencement of the fifteenth, century, in which there is an unquestionable example of the use of the word *leaba* (leabaig) i.e. bed; and he thus traces back the application of that term—still given by the peasantry in every part of Ireland to the rude stone monuments—to an inscription, in black letter, on a slab inserted in the wall of the choir of the Abbey of Knockmoy, Co. Galway:—

“Do | muleachlaid | okeallaid
do | ri | omaini | agas | dindbua
laid | inge | ichonchuir | do rine
matha | ocogu | in | leabaig | sea.”

(“For Muleachlaid O’Keallaid, for the King of Hy-Maini, and for Finola,

the daughter of O’Conchuir, Mathew O’Cogu made this bed.”)

Duald Mac Firbis, writing circum 1662, states that “it was the English that erected all the bawn of Longphort (Longford) except *Leaba-an-Eich Bhuidh*, which was erected by Sen Brian O’Dowd,” i.e. between A.D. 1278–1354. This Sligo example, together with the inscription from the Abbey of Knockmoy, create interest by showing that the natives of the country thoroughly understood the rude stone monuments of Ireland to be *places of rest*, i.e. sepulture, and not merely altars, &c., for ceremonial observances. These sepulchres were, to the mind of the primitive race, who reared them, most probably as truly the habitations of the spirits of the dead, as were their dwellings the abode of the living; they were the “beds” into which all the members of the clan, or family, were ultimately to be laid in their long repose.

Its over-all length is 21 ft. by 6 ft. in breadth : it appears to have been originally divided into two compartments of equal size, but the westerly one is formed of the largest stones, and is in the best state of preservation. The head-stone of this cist is 4 feet 2 inches high on the inside ; that on the N. 4 feet ; that on the S. 3 feet 9 inches ; the remainder of the stones scarcely average 2 feet in height. The slabs appear as if either quarried or selected with great care.

In many primitive mortuary structures in Ireland, stones have been observed of considerable size, and yet presenting a smooth surface. This fact has often excited surprise, when taking into consideration the very defective appliances at command of their constructors. There is, however, a process—as explained in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*—by which, in all probability, the people of even the “stone period” may have been enabled to produce this effect. Having decided as to the part of the rock which might most readily be cleft, they cut a groove in it—which they could perfectly well do with their flint tools and their stone axes—into this groove water might be poured, let lie, and the stone be heated by fire placed under or around it. The points of wedges, in sufficient number, and formed of seasoned oak or of stone, could be inserted in the grooves and driven home with wooden or stone mallets. By these simple means, large blocks of the limestone of the country could be split into pieces presenting a perfectly smooth surface.

There is a “Giant’s Grave” situated about half way between Ballysadare and Sligo, in the townland of Drumaskibbole, and, like many others in the county, it is not marked on the Ordnance Map. Seaton F. Milligan, who first drew the writer’s attention to this example, had made a slight excavation, and found some bones seemingly bearing traces of fire ; but on his return early in the following week, to complete his exploration, he found that the country-people had employed themselves on the previous Sunday in digging in the interior of the monument, thereby displacing several of the stones. Before this semi-destruction it had been a fine specimen of an elongated cist, apparently divided into four septa or

compartments. Its longer axis, measuring about 25 feet, is approximately E. and W., its average width being 15 feet. Even in the immediate neighbourhood its existence was scarcely known, as until a comparatively recent period it had been concealed from observation by briars, bushes, and ivy. The few Irish-speaking natives in the vicinity called it "*Tumban*" (*i.e.* little tumulus), but they possess no tradition with regard to it. The *débris* thrown out of the interior was examined, but nothing came under notice save a few calcined and uncalcined bones and a piece of quartz.

In or about the year 1859, when the railway from Longford to Sligo was in course of formation, a row of cists—stated to have been then called "Giants' Graves"—were demolished in the townland of Springfield or Carrowmire, parish of Ballysadare, barony of Tirerrill. A man who was present at the destruction described these cists as "stone coffins" from 4 to 5 feet high. They would appear to have been aligned, and close together; nothing save dark-coloured greasy earth was found in them.¹

Fruitless search for a reputed sepulchre was made in the townland of *Knockmuldoney*, *i.e.* the hill and the whirlpool of the *Domnans*, said to have been a tribe of the Firbolgs. At the base of this hill the Ballysadare river forms a deep pool, having a slight eddy caused by the waterfall above; and in the pool vessels to this day lie, as did probably the ships of the Fomorian invaders of Erin, before the battle of Moytirra, upwards of 2000 years ago.

The search thus made was occasioned by a statement that, many years ago, an urn had been found in the vicinity of Ballysadare, and that the "Giant's Grave," situated formerly in the townland of the name (Ordnance 6" Sheet, No. 20), had been swept away, probably in

¹ There was, in the same townland, another locality, where the railway passed through, an old graveyard, near which

were the foundations and ruins of, seemingly, some kind of ecclesiastical building.

the formation of the railway. It was alleged that the urn had been deposited in the Museum, R.I.A. On reference, however, to the official catalogue, it appeared that the cinerary vessel in question is said to have been discovered at a place called Ballagradone, but no such locality can be identified as occurring in the county Sligo. It may possibly be a corruption of Ballasfadare, which name if written with a long "s" might have thus appeared when in MS. The urn (fig. 158) is labelled as "found in a stone chamber," and it has been partially encrusted with carbonate of lime—"possibly the drip-



Fig. 158.—Cinerary Urn, "found in a Stone Chamber," at "Ballagradone," Co. Sligo.

ping of stalactites—a material which has done good service in preserving cinerary urns." It bears a great resemblance to a vessel found on the summit of the hill of Tallaght, near Dublin, but it is devoid of ornamentation on its base. It presents a great variety of designs, decorated bands, chevrons, dots, and lines; it is about 4 inches high, $5\frac{1}{8}$ wide, and $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the mouth.

Not far from the village of Collooney, and in a bend of the river Unshin, is situated the townland of *Cloonmucduff*, i. e. the holm of the black pig, a legendary animal whose deeds and death form a fruitful subject for the *Shanachies*, not only of this locality, but of several other places in Sligo. This animal, said to have been

killed close to Collooney, must, like the proverbial cat, have had seven lives, as it is stated to have been slain in so many different localities. In the townland of Cloonmucduff, and close to the river, there is a circular, fort-like elevation about 6 feet in height and 50 paces in diameter; its periphery appears to have been formed with flagstones. In the centre is an almost quadrangular limestone block, 5 feet 8 inches by 5 feet 4 inches, and 2 feet 4 inches in thickness; on the top it is pierced by a circular aperture with a cleft passing outwards; this, however, does not seem to be artificial, but rather the effects of weathering. By the country people this rock is styled "Patrick's Altar," and throughout the area of the enclosure are scattered large stones, which may formerly have marked graves. The hillock appears to be of sepulchral character, but careful excavation would be necessary before arriving at a definite conclusion. If it be a "Caltragh," or burying-ground, it is one of the very rudest to be met with in the county Sligo.

In the parish of Kilross, townland of Arnasbrack, and barony of Tirerrill, there is a sepulchral monument (fig. 159)

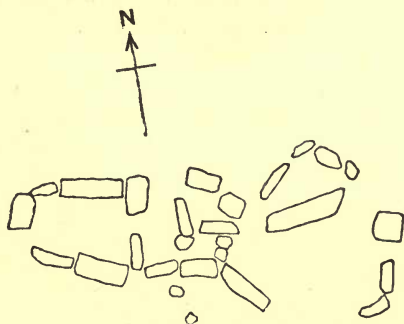


Fig. 159.—Ground Plan of Rude Stone Monument, called *Cloghmore*, in the Townland of Arnasbrack. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

designated *Cloghmore* (the Great Stone), which is situated on a slight eminence overlooking Castledargan¹ lake. It appears to have originally consisted of an oblong

¹ Castledargan, the *Caislen'locha Dergan*, mentioned in the *Irish Annals* at the year 1516. The remains of the edifice are

still observable on the height on the southern shore of the lake.

enclosure erected on a mound, and lying nearly due E. and W., its length being 55 feet, divided into septa, or divisions; it is at present partly hidden by briars and undergrowth, which renders the survey difficult.

About 300 yards due E. of this megalith, in the townland of Carrownagh, parish of Killery, there is a somewhat similar, though smaller, "Giant's Grave" (fig. 160); the longest axis of this grave lies the same as that previously noticed, *i. e.* about due E. and W.; it is only 27 feet in length. Although (on the Ordnance 6" Sheet, No. 21) it is marked as a Druid's Altar, yet it is styled *leaba-Dhiarmada-agus-Grainné* by the country people, one of whom said that it was the grave of a man called Darby! another stated that in old days two people called Dermod and Grainné lived here: the lady was



Fig. 160.—Ground Plan of "Giant's Grave" in the Townland of Carrownagh. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

not Dermod's wife, but our informant could not tell what brought her there; Dermod was, however, he said, a very strong man—in fact a giant; for one day when his horses went up the adjacent mountain side, and got sunk in the bog, he pulled them out, and carried them home, one under each arm!

Not far distant is the townland of *Ballygrania*, or *Grainné's land*, and in the popular legend—still current in the county of the death of Dermod through being gored by a boar on the heights of Benbulbin—it is recounted that it was to a rath in this locality that the outraged husband, Finn Mac Cumhail, brought the head of Grainné's lover, which he cut off, as a present to his runaway bride. There are thus, at least, three localities in the county Sligo in which the name Grainné forms a component part, *i. e.* the townlands of Graniamore and

Graniaroe in the parish of Drumrat.¹ The remains of the celebrated prehistoric fortress of Cashelore (incorrectly written Castleore on the Ordnance Map), situated about a mile E. of the "Giant Graves" just described, present a good example of cyclopean work. The entrance faces E., and appears to have been protected by an outwork. The structure—on a commanding position—is oval in form, the inside diameter being 30 paces from E. to W., and 22 from N. to S. At Cashelore Dermod and Grainné would have had much better quarters than in the *leaba* assigned to them by popular local tradition.

About 200 yards W.N.W. of the cashel there is a collection of stones simulating a ruined cist, and at the same distance due E. there is another, which somewhat resembles a very dilapidated "Giant's Grave;" however, a few carefully "planted" questions elicited from a countryman the information that his father could—in the words of Edie Ochiltree—"mind the bigging o't."

Four hundred yards to the S.E. of the cashel there is a genuine monument which, about fifty years ago, had been greatly dilapidated, and its materials utilized in the neighbouring fences; those stones that still remain in position were spared, not from any antiquarian scruple, or superstitious dread, but on account of their greater size, rendering more difficult the transfer—from their original purpose of guarding the ashes of the dead—to the vulgar and utilitarian purpose of strengthening the boundary wall. As will be seen by a glance at the ground plan (fig. 161), the monument appears to have originally consisted of a stone circle—its former size, and the position of the flagstones were pointed out by a countryman—to which was attached an elongated cist about 14 feet in interior

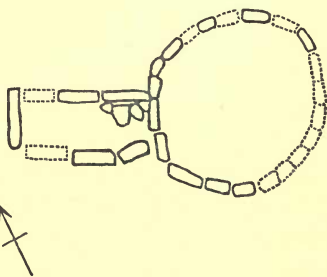


Fig. 161.—Ground Plan of Rude Stone Monument in the Townland of Cashelore. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

¹ P. W. Joyce is, however, of opinion that *Grania*, in these names, has no reference to the heroine of the earliest of Celtic romances.

length, and this probably had been divided into septa or compartments: the longer axis of this portion of the megalith lies, roughly, E. and W. The western end of the cist had been most probably terminated by a circle corresponding to that attached to its E. extremity, as in a similar monument (fig. 144) observed near the village of Highwood, barony of Tirerrill, and also one in the island of Achill, hereinafter to be figured and described.

Three urns, or rather fragments of urns, were found in the district: unfortunately little has been recorded save the mere fact of their discovery. The summit of the hill in the townland of Carrickbanagher, parish of Ballysadare, is crowned with a large cashel, and not far from this, an elaborately ornamented cinerary vessel was found imbedded in the ground, at a depth of 3 feet; the slab covering it was "shaped like a mill-stone."

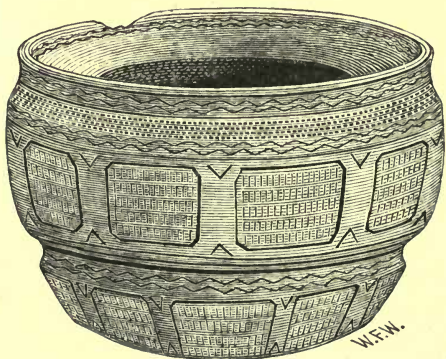


Fig. 162.—Cinerary Urn found in the Townland of Carrickbanagher.

The vessel—dark brownish-grey in colour—is $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in height and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter across the mouth. The body of this vase may be described as being divided into numerous compartments and fillets, which are adorned alternately by chevrons, or curvilinear details, clearly and sharply executed. The base of the urn is very artistically decorated.

In the year 1827, an urn (fig. 163), and fragments of two others, were found near Ballymote. The best preserved specimen is $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. in height, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. across the mouth; the colour light drab. The neck displays what may be

considered as either a chevron, or lozenge design, resembling work seen upon the stones of the great pagan cemetery of Newgrange, on the Boyne. The bands or fillets are in low relief, but as a whole are very effective.



Fig. 163.—Cinerary Urn found near Ballymote.

Figs. 164 and 165 represent portions of the cinerary vessels found with fig. 163. Fig. 164, drawn full size,



Fig. 164.—Fragment of Cinerary Urn found near Ballymote.

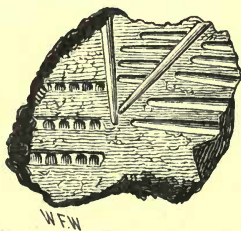


Fig. 165.—Fragment of Cinerary Urn found near Ballymote.

is of a faded red tint, and fig. 165 (drawn to same

scale) resembles the previous fragment in colour. These cinerary fictilia, together with those found in the Carrowmore group of Rude Stone Monuments, seem to have been the outcome of a good school of Irish pre-historic design, for in not a few of their decorative arrangements they present a variety rarely met with except in the west and north-west of Ireland.

Several discoveries of archæological importance took place in the historic neighbourhood of Ballymote. In the year 1856 the Rev. Constantine Cosgrave presented to the Museum at Kilkenny a bead of a necklace, and some human teeth which were found in an ancient interment in the vicinity of Kesh, near Ballymote, county Sligo, in a locality of which the Irish name signifies Myles' Carn. The monument consisted of an immense flagstone, resting on slabs set deeply in the ground, their upper extremities being only slightly elevated above the surface. The weight of the covering-stone was distributed equally on its supports, and it was so heavy that its removal was considered to be impracticable without very great manual assistance; advantage was therefore taken of the gaps between the supports, and through these spaces the excavation was carried on. The flagged flooring was soon reached; "and on this were arranged, in several regular rows, a number of small circular enclosures formed by flat, upright stones, and each overlaid by a thin slab of the same material. In these enclosures were placed large quantities of bones—all except the teeth, presenting a charred appearance." The explorer only preserved a few of the human remains, amongst which was found "a sort of rude necklace which appeared to consist rather of some partially petrified substance than of actual stone. The beads of which it consisted seemed carefully wrought and polished; their substance being of a somewhat laminated texture, it was difficult to find one so entire that it had not parted with some of its exterior plates."¹

Near Ballymote there are raths containing chambers, and some good examples of forts (or perhaps tumuli),

¹ *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. I., New Series, p. 52.

ramparted and moated; also a curious mound, of sugar-loaf form, and seemingly of sepulchral character; it is called, in Irish, *Sidhean-a-Ghaire*, the "Fairy Mount of Laughter." In the neighbourhood can be seen traces of a couple of demolished cairns; and near Chaffpool (the residence of Captain J. W. Armstrong, R.N.), are two megaliths, still observable.

To R. A. Duke the writer is indebted for the following account of some monuments and "finds" in the baronies of Corran and Tirerrill:—"The cairn on the bowl-shaped Hill of Doo (i. e. *Dumha*, a sepulchral mound) is a conspicuous object both from its size and situation, measuring 240 feet in circumference at base, 40 feet on the side, and at top there is a truncated cone about 12 feet in diameter. It is constructed of loose stones, with a covering of soil and grass, so as to present a fairly uniform slope all round. Its position is close to the high road leading from Drumfin to Ballymote, in the townland of Doomore, parish of Kilmorgan, barony of Corran. The same barony can boast of another large cairn on the hill of Kesh—at a height of some 1200 feet above the sea-level—and, similarly, composed of loose stones roughly piled up and bare to the view; the measurements are 280 feet round the base, 36 feet on the side, and 24 feet across the top. There are also several cairns on the summits of the hills, situated on the western shores of Lough Arrow, opposite to the district of Moytirra."¹

On a hill, in the townland of Ballinaclassa, a short way west of Doomore, we find a small earthen circumvallation which once surrounded a cairn. Early in the century, on the stones being removed for fencing purposes, a cist was laid bare, which contained a couple of urns that were

¹ In the *Proceedings* of the Kilkenny Archæological Society (vol. III., p. 58, 1854), it is stated that the Rev. Constantine Cosgrave, P.P. of Kesh, Ballymote, drew attention to the district of Doona-veeragh, in the county Sligo, "in one of the valleys of which (called Carrick-nahorna) stand a number of huge primeval monuments. . . . The most prominent of these is one known as "The Rocking Stone," which is massive beyond the

generality of its kind; and at a distance from it of about 9 feet is a cromlech of corresponding proportions. The superincumbent slab is in the usual sloping position, and possesses all the characteristics of the class of antiquities to which it belongs, although deeply marked by the decaying hand of time." Only one of these monuments came under notice of the writer, and that was an unimportant grave in the townland of Whitehill.

taken possession of by the tenant of the farm. The ultimate fate of these interesting relics is not known, but they may have found their way to the Museum of the R. I. A. (possibly those already described, *ante*, p. 267). In connexion with this subject, it may be mentioned that on the townland of Killaraght—a part of the Co. Sligo that runs like a promontory into the Co. Roscommon, three miles west of Boyle—may be observed a large grassy cairn placed, not on an elevation, as usual, but in a hollow between two hills. A countryman, questioned as to its supposed origin, replied, “The old people say that when the Danes were fighting over in this country long ago they put up one of these mounds wherever a chief or ‘high-up officer’ fell, and they say it would be worth a man’s while to ‘root’ into them for the gold and silver they wore on their regimentals”!

“In the summer of 1880, while some relief works were in progress in the barony of Leyny, a cutting was made (for the purpose of lowering a hill) at a spot where the road crossed a large circular rath. At a depth of several feet the stone-work of portion of the structure was cut through to the bottom in two places, and it was found to consist of several bee-hive-shaped chambers, connected by a gallery. The former—about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at the base, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high, and 20 to 30 feet apart—were almost filled with *débris*—clay and ashes—in which were found teeth of sheep and smaller animals (rabbits?), with pieces of charred wood, and other indications of burning. The connecting-gallery (of stone, like the chambers) had a rectangular cross-section, some 30 inches by 18, and it formed a rude sort of communication all round with the series of chambers. Three or four of these chambers were destroyed, and two or three that had been apparent in cross-section at the side of the road were soon walled up when making good the fences. The measurements given are approximate, and from memory. The late E. T. Hardman, who was present, made a few sketches at the time in his note-book.”

About a mile from the village of Coolaney, and opposite the glebe-house attached to Rathbarran church, there is a lofty circular mound, the summit environed by two

concentric rings. It appears of sepulchral character, and it is considered to be the locality in which was found (many years ago) the urn now in the Museum, R. I. A.

This urn is of graceful form, and enriched about the middle with five raised bands, more or less ornamented

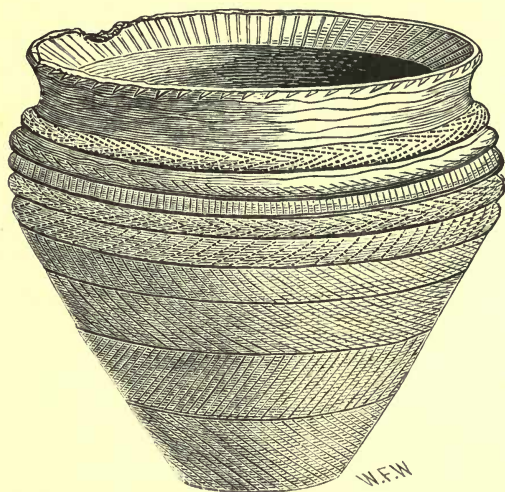


Fig. 166.—Cinerary Urn found in the Townland of Rathbarran.

with chevrons, and wavy, oblique lines. It is catalogued as “discovered at Rathbarran, five miles west of the village of Collooney, on the summit of an ancient rath,”

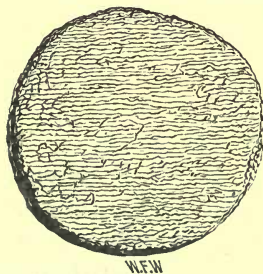


Fig. 167.—Mica-slate Disc found in the interior of a Cinerary Urn.

in a “square coffer” of flagstones placed on edge; the vessel contained calcined bones, as also a small mica-slate disc (fig. 167 represents it two-thirds real size). The

urn is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches broad, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ wide in the mouth. It is indented all over with a serrated tool, and, like some of the oldest specimens in the Museum, R. I. A., it is also slightly tooled over at the lip. The interior of

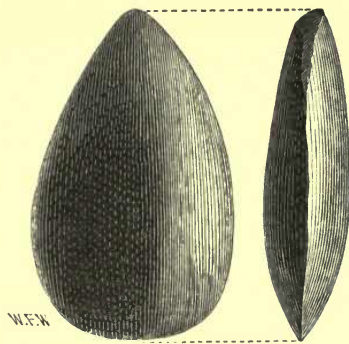


Fig. 168.—Celt, formed of Shale, found with the Cinerary Urn in the Townland of Rathbarran.

the neck is enriched by a fillet of straight lines; the base is plain, and in colour the vessel is of a light greyish drab; with it was found a shale celt, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, (see fig. 168).

The townland of Rathbarran appears to abound in mortuary and other pre-historic remains. About five years ago, while a field belonging to John Colman was being tilled, a stone encountered by the plough was about to be removed, when the crowbar used in raising it slipped from the labourer's grasp into a cavity beneath, that turned out to be a cist, in which was found an urn. Before, however, it had been seen by anyone competent to pronounce an opinion on it, the urn was broken and the fragments afterwards came into the possession of the late E. T. Hardman, who was then engaged on the Geological Survey of the county Sligo. The plough is a frequent factor in the discovery of these unobtrusive "field cists;" of this the Cloverhill scribed tomb is a good example, whilst, in the year 1840, at Loughanmore, in the county Antrim, a horse suddenly sank to the knees in a deep hole, when, on examination, it was found that he had put one of his feet into a fine sepulchral urn, which was of course totally destroyed; but two other

specimens of cinerary fictilia were exhumed in a perfect state of preservation.¹

About five years prior to this find at Rathbarran, another cist—situated on a hill called Sheeawn—had been uncovered, which contained two urns, one inside of the other, the smaller—stated to have been in the possession of the late E. T. Hardman—was perfect, but the larger one was in fragments.

About two miles from the village of Coolaney, on the slope of the Ox Mountains, and in the townland of Gortakeeran—by the country people pronounced Gortaheeran—there are two megaliths; but the one near the road is greatly dilapidated: it would appear to have been a simple oblong enclosure, about 18 feet in length, the longest axis approximately S.E. The other monument (ground plan, fig. 169, is the result of a careful survey),

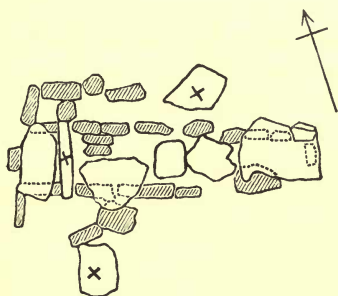


Fig. 169.—Ground Plan of Monument in the Townland of Gortakeeran.
(Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

situated higher up the mountain, consists of a series of cists, the longer axis nearly due E. and W.; towards the latter extremity it is terminated by the remains of several cists, thus approximating to a cruciform arrangement or rather a T-shaped grave, and resembling one observed in the district of Moytirra (fig. 135).

When Sir William Wilde wrote his *Beauties of the*

¹ *Proceedings, R.I.A.*, vol. II., p. 163.
A very similar discovery occurred at Cool, in the county Kilkenny; also at

Drumnakilly, county Tyrone.—*Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. II., 4th Series, pp. 115 and 499.

Boyne and Blackwater, he appears to have been of opinion that at the time no sepulchres of the T or hammer-shape had been found in Ireland; for he draws attention (p. 228) to that form of grave, found in Denmark, but of which he states there is no example in this country.

In the adjoining townland of Cabragh there are two megaliths: the one situated below the road seems to have originally consisted of a circle about thirty-three paces in diameter; the central cist occupies most of the enclosure, and its longer axis bears about E. and W. The second monument is on higher ground: it consists of a series of cists resembling the arrangement displayed in fig. 169; but no transverse compartments were observable. Its over-all length is 27 feet; its longer axis lies E. 35° S. It is environed by a heart-shaped arrangement of flag-stones—not boulders—set on edge; in this respect it somewhat resembles fig. 54, in Fergusson's *Rude Stone Monuments*; the longest diameter is 40 feet.

These four megaliths in the townlands of Gortakeeran and Cabragh are very distinct in character; in the two latter the circle is subordinate to the monument, and not (as is more generally the case in Carrowmore) the central monument subordinate to the circle or enclosure, and in the original design the flag-stones appear to have formed a continuous fence without intervals between the slabs.

In Knockadoo there is a good specimen of a carn; from it the townland derives its name.

On the Ordnance Map a "standing-stone" is marked in Carrowmurray, but it could not be identified; a small circle simulating sepulchral remains was however discovered: the stones of which it is composed are of small size, its diameter not more than 15 feet.

On the borders of the parishes of Achonry and Killoran, just within the bounds of the latter, and in the townland of *Knockatotaun*¹ (pronounced Cnochatutchau by the country people), a fine specimen of a "Giant's Grave"—

¹ *Knockatotaun*, i. e. "The Hill of the Conflagration"—a modern name.

which is sometimes called simply *leac*, i. e. the flagstone—was inspected. The view (fig. 170), looking E., gives a good idea of this interesting megalith. The covering-slab is nearly if not quite horizontal, and it now rests upon only four supports, although it seems to have had origi-

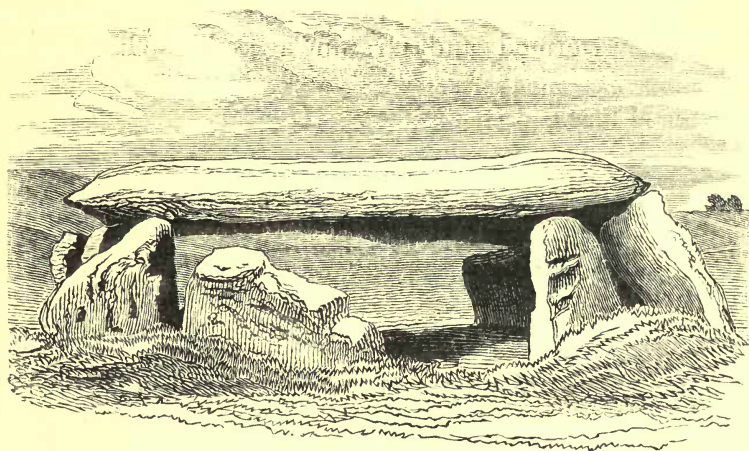


Fig. 170.—General View of “Giant’s Grave” in the Townland of Knockatotaun, looking E.

nally many more. It measures 11 feet from N. to S., and a little more than 9 feet from E. to W., the extreme height from the ground to the upper surface of the slab being 4 feet 3 inches; its average thickness is but nine inches.

In a field at Wellmount, parish of Achonry, and barony of Leyny, there is what appears to be a sepulchral circle, showing traces of a central monument, and close to it is a burying-ground, called by the country people *Caltragh*, wherein children and strangers are still buried: until very lately, even adults of the neighbourhood were laid in it; there is neither fence nor trace of fence, such as one might suppose would have surrounded the last resting-place of the dead; cattle rove unheeded over the open space. No enclosing wall has been considered needful—perhaps on the principle that those inside cannot get out, and those outside do not want to get in!

Overlooking the road, in the townland of Castlecarragh, now called Castlerock, there are some vestiges of the fortress of Castlecarragh, erected in days of old to guard the important pass into the barony of Tireragh, along the edge of that beautiful sheet of water, Lough Talt. Near the ruins of the castle can still be seen an ancient monument (fig. 171) marked on the Ordnance Map as "Dermod and Grainné's Bed." Our guide,

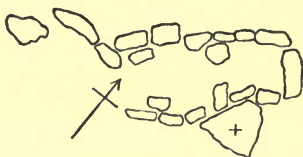


Fig. 171.—Ground Plan of "Dermod and Grainné's Bed" in the Townland of Castlerock. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

while giving it the same name (in Irish), said it was the burial-place of two people who formerly lived in the neighbourhood, on the shores of Lough Talt. The grave lies approximately E. and W., the east end being now nearly obliterated owing to an excavation made for the formation of a limekiln, to which, perhaps, the terminal stones had been consigned.

In the townland of Rathscanlon, just outside the village of Tubbercurry, there is a "Giant's Grave," consisting of two cists, the longer axis of both being nearly

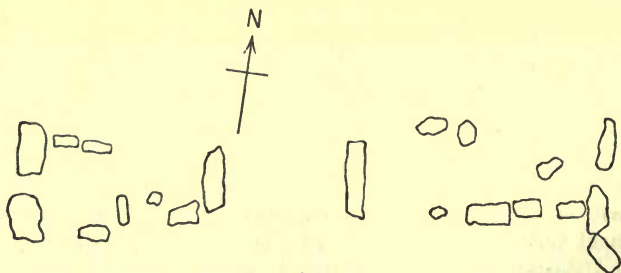


Fig. 172.—Ground Plan of "Giant's Grave" in the Townland of Rathscanlon. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

E. and W.; they are on an oblong mound slightly raised; fig. 172 is a ground plan of these structures, which, however, possess no very distinctive features.

VII.

IN the barony of Tireragh there is a carn, which O'Donovan was of opinion could be identified with an historical epoch. Ruadh, *i.e.* Rufina, daughter of *Airtech Uichtleathan*, and wife of the celebrated King Dathi, died in giving birth to *Fiachra Ealach*, and she was buried (according to the historian, Duaid Mac Firbis),¹ under a carn situated on the summit of a hill, named after her *Mullach Ruadha*, or Mullaroe, in the parish of Skreen. The barony of Tireragh derives its name from her son, *i.e.* *Tir Fiachrach* (Fiachrach's land). On this subject O'Donovan writes:—

“It should be here added that the district lying round the Red Hill of Skreen was originally called *Cnoc-na-Mailí*, and afterwards *Mullach Ruadha*, which is now, strange to say, applied not to the hill itself, but to a small townland lying to the east of it, but the name was never so applied until the original Ballybetagh was subdivided into half-quarters, which constitute the present townlands, when the names were very strangely confounded. Thus the half-quarter on which the church stands received the appellation of Skreen from the church, the division to the south of it was called Lecarrow, *i.e.* *Ceĩt česĩpmĩs*, the half-quarter, from its quantity; the hill itself, which originally gave name to the whole district, or Ballybetagh, was called *Cnoc Ruadha*, *i.e.* Rufina's Hill, now incorrectly translated Red Hill, while *Mullach Ruadha*, the more ancient appellation, was transferred to a subdivision to which it is by no means applicable, inasmuch as it is not a *mullach*, or summit, in relation to the other subdivisions, and contains no monument of the Lady Rufina, with whose name it is compounded. In this manner, however, have ancient names, in many instances, been transferred and corrupted. The carn erected over the body of *Ruadh*, or Rufina, the wife of Dathi, still remains on this hill, but is not on its very summit—as Duaid Mac Firbis writes. It is thus described by Robert Jones, Esq., in a letter to R. C. Walker (Christmas, 1843):—‘I made a search for the carn of

¹ “The Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of the Hy-Fiachrach,” pp. 97 and 416–417.

Knockroe, or Mullaghroe, and have discovered it. I enclose a sketch from the Ordnance Map, Sheet 19. In the townland of Mullaroe there is nothing of the sort; but the district up the hill is all called Cnockroe, or the Red Hill, and there is a large stone fort shown in the Ordnance Survey, called the Red Hill. This, however, is not the cairn, but lower down the hill I discovered the cairn, which had been opened and contained several small chambers; the principal one has still the covering-stone on it, but filled with smaller stones underneath. The cairn is of an oval form, 96 paces round. The entire hill is a light soil on a limestone rock, which everywhere protrudes. The cairn is formed of these stones; the first chamber has a double covering of large limestone flags, the sides being formed of upright flags of the same material, like a small cromleac, and is about six feet square. There appear to be several other smaller ones, which have been opened, and the rubbish thrown back again."

In the townland of Grangebeg, parish of Templeboy, there is a "Giant's Grave," of which fig. 173 is a carefully surveyed plan. It is of oblong type, and presents no feature of interest.

In the townland of Belville, parish of Kilmacshalgan, there is a curious arrangement of stones, formerly called by the country people *clocha-breaca*, i. e. the speckled stones; but the monument is now known in a semi-Anglicised form as "The Bracked Stones." It is in a condition so dilapidated that a ground plan would be useless. The view (fig. 174) taken from the neighbouring fence, and looking N.E., gives a good idea of the remains, which appear to have formed originally either a series of cists or cromleacs, or perhaps two cromleacs connected by intermediate compartments, the two terminal septa being the largest; however, the covering-slabs of both are displaced: the one in the foreground is five feet two inches above the soil; that in the background four feet.

The following description (accompanied with a sketch-map) of a circle (fig. 175)—situated about two miles south of Dromore West Workhouse—was communicated by J. Carnegy. It was discovered by him (under 7 feet of peat), in July or August, 1881, when he was engaged in making a bog-road for J. L. Brinkley, Esq., in Bun-crowey. The extreme outer diameter of the circle was 50 feet, and from top of bank to top of bank 30 feet. In

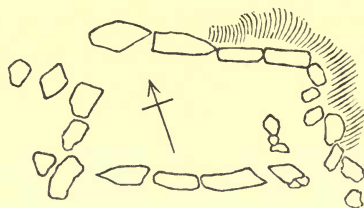


Fig. 173.—Ground Plan of “Giant’s Grave” in the Townland of Grangebeg. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

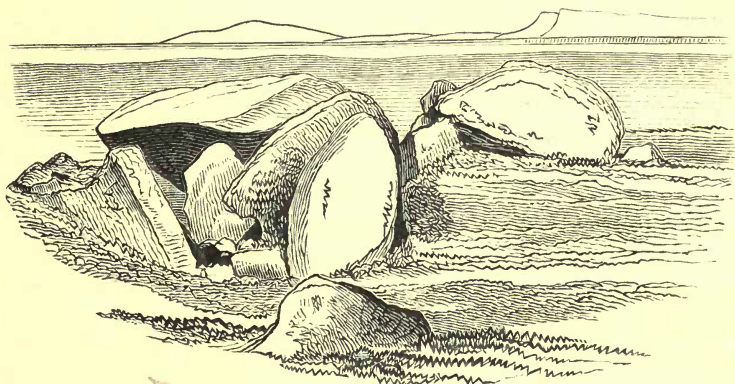


Fig. 174.—General View of “The Bracked Stones” in the Townland of Belville. looking N.E.

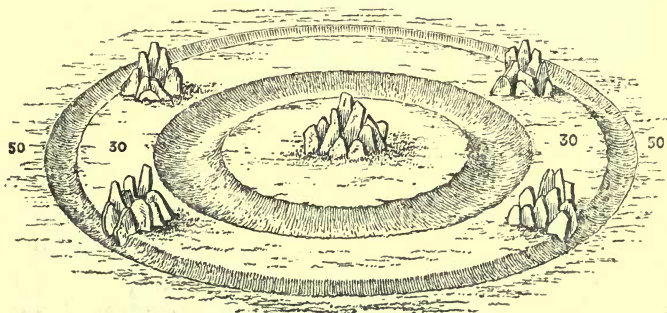


Fig. 175.—Sketch-Map of Sepulchral Monument, found under a great depth of Peat, in the Townland of Knockaunbaun. From a Drawing by J. Carnegy.

the centre was a pile of boulders, the top-stone, about 5 feet in height, being placed on a level platform; next came a hollow excavation, and then the outer vallum or bank, on which were four piles of stones arranged at regular distances, and in the same form and manner, though not so large in size as the central pile. The stones were all rough mountain boulders, long and narrow in shape. The outer circle consisted of a bank of red clay, with a hollow excavation, and depression both inside and outside. There was nothing discovered within the circle except the heaps of stones, which were steadied in their places with loose clay.

In the summer of 1887, when the road was being continued further into the bog, other interesting facts came under notice. At a distance of about one hundred perches from the circle just described, traces of numerous fires were discovered at from 5 to 7 feet beneath the present surface of the bog. These sites were all paved with small stones for the purpose of forming the hearth; 6 inches of black mould lay between the paving and the red clay. The labourers cut across the track of a group of small fires, and also a large one, the hearth in the latter being semicircular in shape, and 30 feet in diameter. Under it lay about three cartloads of paving-stones; but from the combined action of fire and water they all crumbled to pieces when shovelled up to the surface. In sinking a drain, the site of a very large fireplace, 40 feet in length, became exposed. It was paved with the same kind of stones, covered with a quantity of charcoal and ashes. In early ages the locality would seem to have been well wooded, as numerous roots and branches (principally of alder and oak) were met with; however, strange to say, no trunks of trees were noticed. From the quantity of ashes, and the burnt state of the stones, it is certain that fires must have been in use for a long period; possibly it was a camping-ground, as in it were found the remains of stakes, well pointed with a hatchet, and driven deeply into the earth; or the site, perhaps, may have been one of the *Falachda-na-Feine*, i.e. "Encampments of the Fenians," or cooking-places, so frequently discovered in nearly every part of Ireland,

and descriptions of which are to be found in the *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, and in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*¹.

J. Carnegie stated that, in a little valley about 400 yards from the buried circle, there is a cromleac or "Griddle," as these monuments are called in the district, the top stone of which is of great size. He also adds that in the townland of Clooneen there had been the remains of a "Griddle" in a dilapidated state, and not of any great size; it consisted of six supports, and a covering-slab. These were blasted with gunpowder to clear the ground for agricultural purposes.

In the Demesne of Fortland there are several raths of the ordinary form and dimensions, also a small cromleac in excellent preservation, and a "Giant's Grave," 13 feet in length, by 5 feet in breadth, and which is surrounded by boulders set on edge.

Some years ago a fine specimen of a polished flint axe (now to be seen in the Museum, R.I.A.) was found in Fortland, during the excavation of a ditch.

Close to the village of Inishcrone, and situated between the castle and the sea, may be observed the remains of a stone circle about 50 feet in diameter. Towards the N.W. 14 stones still remain in position, as also two supports of the central kistvaen.

¹ A very similar discovery to that made in Buncrowey is described by George Sigeron, M.D., as having been noticed by him in the townland of Knocknahorna, in the county Tyrone (*Proceedings, R.I.A.*, 1870-9):—"I came with my guide to a large circle of flag-stones raised on end. Towards the E.S.E. was an entrance passage, with flag-stones on either hand, and one laid across, whose edge just appeared above the soil. What is peculiarly remarkable about this (which is not set down on any map) is, that it had been disinterred in the process of turf-cutting. My guide had himself been cutting turf over it some fifty years ago. There were two feet of bog above the top of the flag-stones, which are three feet high. When they dug down upon it the circle was perfect, all the stones standing, and in good order. When we saw it last January

it had suffered some injury; several of the stones had been removed, or broken, and a fence had been run through it. . . . Be it remarked that the circle of flag-stones was situated on a gentle knoll, or eminence, so that there could have been no formation of marsh or flow bog. . . . The question of the antiquity of these monuments of ancient civilization is bound up with the question of the rapidity of the growth of bogs, concerning which nothing definite, I believe, is known."

Little more than a quarter of a mile to the westward of the cairn, on Topped Mountain, county Fermanagh, on a spur of the hill, and in the midst of a "cut-away" bog, a fine stone circle is observable. A few years ago it was completely covered by several feet of peat, and even now the original level of the enclosure does not appear to have been reached.

In the townland of Tawnatruffaun, and parish of Kilmacshalgan, may be seen a fine example of a cromleac ; but unfortunately the support at its N.W. termination has fallen inwards, thus diminishing the average height above ground of the level of the under surface of the

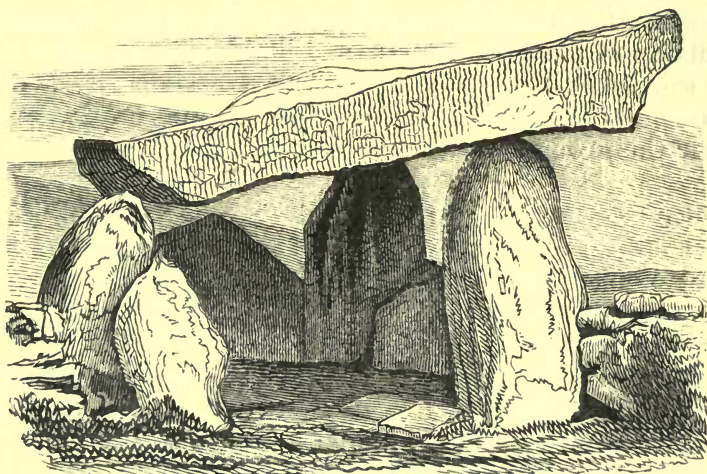


Fig. 176.—General View of the Cromleac in the Townland of Tawnatruffaun.

covering-slab, which had been originally, in all probability, upwards of 6 feet. The table-stone measures 11 ft. 6 in. by about 9 ft., and is from 1 ft. 9 in. to 2 ft. 9 in. in thickness (fig. 176).

Thirty-five paces due N. of the “Griddle” (as this gigantic megalith is called) there is a ruined cist, of which the covering-slab, now split into several fragments, is nearly on a level with the surface of the ground. Its longest axis, 14 feet, points nearly E. and W. The fracture of the covering-slab was occasioned by bonfires, which the young lads of the neighbourhood were in the habit of lighting upon it, yearly, on St. John’s eve (23rd of June) ; but up to the present the larger table-stone of the cromleac has remained in safety, the custom—at any rate in that locality—having at present fallen into desuetude.

When about to leave the spot, and taking a last look at this characteristic monument, the tenant on whose

land it stands offered to show the mark of a "horse's hoof" on a stone close to it. Fig. 177 gives a good idea of this sculpture, which is a deeply-incised "dot and circle," the depth of the inner circle being nearly 2 inches; whilst fig. 178 represents another carving of the same style, but only slightly depressed. These ornamental devices were on stones, partly built into the present fence, which, as will be seen from the sketch (fig. 176), touches the cromleac at the extremities of its longer axis. Both flagstones had been fractured, unfortunately, just at a point which renders these curious primitive scribings slightly defective. The tenant stated that he was told by his father that in *his* father's time there had been another "Griddle" on the land, which was destroyed. These sculptured stones may, perhaps, have formed part of that

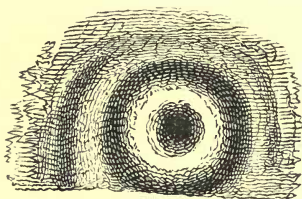


Fig. 177.—"Dot and Circle" on a Fragment of a Flagstone in the Townland of Tawnatruffaun. (About one-fourth real size.)

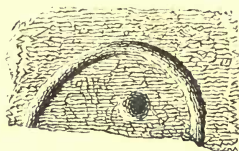


Fig. 178.—"Dot and Circle" on a Fragment of a Flagstone in the Townland of Tawnatruffaun. (About one-fourth real size.)

monument. The slabs somewhat resemble two portions of rude millstones, and the reader is referred to the account of the discovery of a cinerary urn at Carrickbanagher (*ante*, p. 266), where the cover of the cist was "shaped like a millstone." The description of primitive ornamentation graven on these fragments of rock seems to be in every age the natural outcome of the savage mind. The writer has seen bone ornaments and shells from the Isles of the Pacific similarly marked; and William Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., draws attention to a rude decorative pattern, consisting of a number of small indented circles, each with a central depression, on a pair of heavy ivory leg-rings or manacles, removed from the ankles of a slave captured by a cruiser on the Zanzibar coast. W. Frazer further observes that similar little circles are of frequent occurrence on some of our early

Irish antiquities.¹ Figs. 179, 180, 181, and 182 are cup-

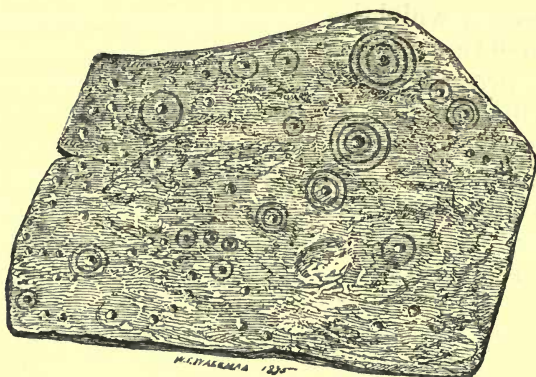


Fig. 179.—Cup-marked Stone from Ryfad, Co. Fermanagh. No. 1.

marked stones from Ryfad, county Fermanagh, described by W. F. Wakeman in the *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*²

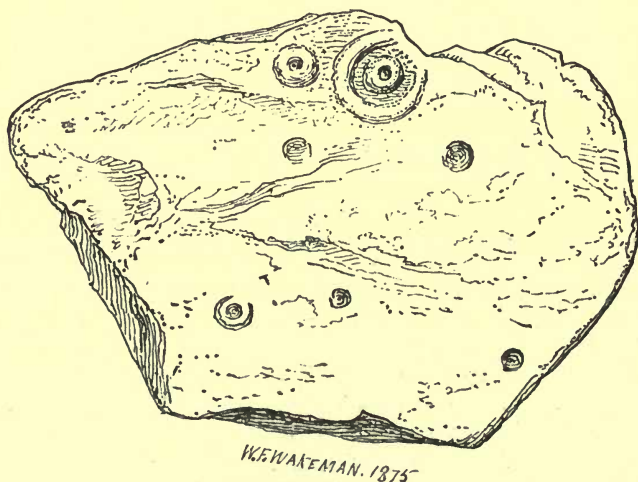


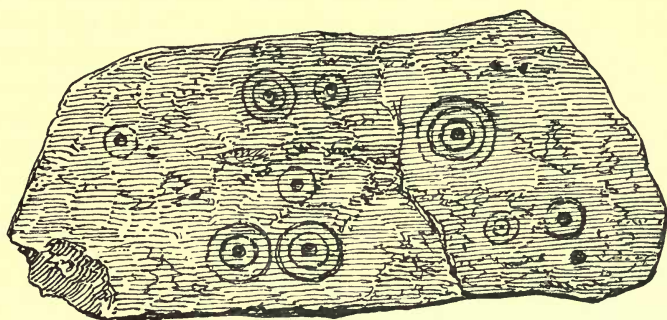
Fig. 180.—Cup-marked Stone from Ryfad, Co. Fermanagh. No. 2.

“It is not necessary,” observes the Rev. G. Rome

¹ *Proceedings, R. I. A.*, vol. II., 2nd Series, p. 457.

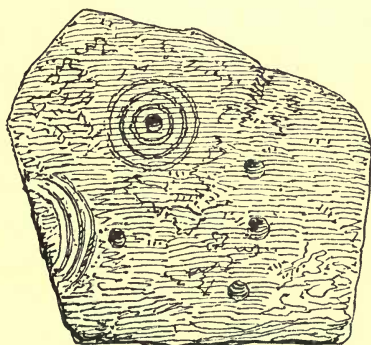
² Fig. 179 measures 11 feet in length, by 7 feet in breadth; fig. 180 measures 3 feet 9 inches in height, by 6 feet in

length; fig. 181 measures 7 feet in length, by 3 feet in breadth; fig. 182 measures 3 feet 4 inches in height, and the same in length.



W.F. WAKEMAN. 1875.

Fig. 181.—Cup-marked Stone from Ryfad, Co. Fermanagh. No. 3.



W.F. WAKEMAN. 1875.

Fig. 182.—Cup-marked Stone from Ryfad, Co. Fermanagh. No. 4.

Hall, F.S.A., when writing on cup-marked slabs from North Tyndale, "to believe that these incised stones have been graven by tools of metal; a sharp-pointed implement of flint, or even angular fragments of native limestone such as were found with the inhumated chief would answer the purpose—as a practical master mason at Birtley assures me. . . . Sir J. Y. Simpson describes¹ a successful experiment made by him with a flint and a wooden mallet. The question was also practically solved during the International Anthropological Congress held in Paris in 1867." Cup-markings and concentric ring-sculptures occur in Scotland, Northumberland, Brittany, Scandinavia, and on the American continent. "These rude outlines of primitive men in various countries," remarks H. M. Westropp, "like the rude attempts at drawing by children, cannot but bear a family resemblance to one another."

"A traditional sanctity may have attached to them through succeeding ages, because," remarks the same writer, "we find them placed occasionally, as 'survivals' of a past religious observance, on the walls or upon the floors of dwellings in Romano-British times."² The examples still existent of cup-marked slabs among the Romanized Britons bring these scribings down to the first century of the Christian era; thus the early examples may have been cut with flint, the later with bronze or iron implements.³

On referring to fig. 78, *ante*, p. 70, it will be seen that the cup-like dots on the Cloverhill scribed tomb are each enclosed in a circle, accompanied by two horizontal lines, and in general appearance bear a strong resemblance to those now under consideration; but some

¹ *Archaic Sculpturing*, p. 122.

² Vide *Archæologia Acliana*, vol. XII., pages 281-2, for a list of cup-marked stones.

³ In a Paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1860, Dean Graves described monuments with inscribed circles, or groups of concentric circles, having in the centre small cup-shaped hollows. Again, in 1864, he mentions the covering-stones of some large cromleacs, in which there is reason to believe that

the hollows were designedly arranged in certain alignments. A huge block found at Loher, near Derrynane, exhibiting some of these hollows, served as the covering-stone of a sepulchral chamber. Monuments in the Island of Valencia, at Cahirciveen, at Waterville Bridge, and at Sneem, exhibit the same symbols.

"In Ireland cup-markings have been found accompanied by representations of penannular fibulæ and the cross, but, in general, alone, or with concentric circles.

scribings on slabs forming a cist on the summit of Knockmany Hill, parish of Clogher, county Tyrone, present, if possible, an even closer similarity to the Cloverhill markings, one of the circles being—as in the Sligo example—accompanied by two horizontal lines; the diameter of each is apparently 15 inches. An arrangement of like nature was noticed in the cavern, called “Gillie’s Hole,” at Knockmore, county Fermanagh; the discoverer states that there were “a couple of lines, which, though placed at some distance above them, may possibly be associated with the group of crosslets already noticed.”¹ Such coincidences are inexplicable, except on the hypothesis that the characters represented ideas then known to the sculptors; but on the difficult subject of the elucidation of these symbols little can be done till all known sepulchral scribings have been carefully copied and published.

Until about sixteen years ago there was no road into the townland on which the “Griddle” (fig. 176) stands, and adjoining it is an even wilder tract of country called “Caltragh,” *i. e.* the burying-ground. This latter townland may be said even yet to be roadless, for it takes almost an hour’s walk across the bog to reach two monuments which, however, well repaid us for the visit. Night was falling fast, so that time did not permit of a detailed plan being made of the principal megalith, but (fig. 183) gives a good idea of its general appearance. It is styled *Griddle-more-na-Vean*, *i. e.* “the Big Griddle of the Heroes,” and consists of two contiguous septa, the nearer compartment being open, and the other still

In Denmark cup-markings are often found sculptured without other symbols; they are sometimes combined, however, with the cross within a circle; sometimes with rude figures of men and ships. At the Stockholm Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology, 1874, M. Desor, remarking on similar cup-markings found in Switzerland and Sweden, on stones, compared them with undoubted rock sculpturings of the bronze age. M. Soldi remarked that they could only have been made with metal tools. M. Helvebrand, senior,

reported the discovery of similar rock sculpturings in Northland, as well as South Sweden; it was difficult, he admitted, to fix their age, for even the present Swedish peasantry had some kind of veneration for them, and made offerings on them. An Icelandic Saga makes mention of a cup-marked stone in Iceland, where it could only have been carved by Norsemen.”—*Jour. R.H.A.A.I.* vol. iv., 4th Series, pp. 295–6.

¹ *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. x., p. 397.

covered. In the background will be seen a confused mass of stones, at one time forming a prolongation of the "Griddle" in that direction.

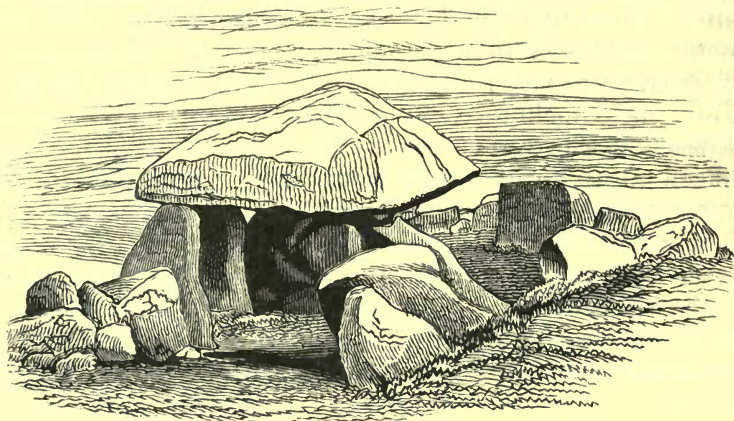


Fig. 183.—General View of *Griddle-more-na-Vean*. Height from Capstone to ground about 5 feet 6 inches.

About 300 yards distant, on the slope of a hill overlooking a mountain torrent, there is a very similar monument, styled *Griddle-beg-na-Vean*, or "the Little Griddle of the Heroes." The stones composing it are smaller in size, yet it appears to be longer than its companion megalith. Its extreme length is 30 feet, and it consists of a series of cists, seemingly four in number; three of the covering slabs still remain, but they are slightly displaced. The longer axis of these two monuments do not appear to coincide. By the time these observations were completed, not alone was night fast falling, but it was ascertained that the compass had been lost. It seems ludicrous that two expeditions to these Rude Stone Monuments, although separated by an interval of upwards of 120 years, should have been each attended by a series of petty misfortunes. The account of the one undertaken by Gabriel Beranger, *circ. ann.* 1760, would, with trifling variation, do for that at present under notice. Beranger's Diary runs as follows:—

"June 9th. Set out with Colonel Irwin, interpreter, and servants on horseback, to draw a famous cromleac, called 'Finmacool's Griddle,'

situated in a bog ten miles long, and about three broad. Took two guides on the verge of said bog. Went by various windings, until arrived at a small hill, on which this old monument is fixed. Drew a plan; but Mr. Irwin, looking at his watch, and seeing dinner-time approach, asked our guides for a short cut to go to Fortland—which he knew there was. They seemed ignorant of it, but undertook to try and find it out. We followed, when, all of a sudden, my horse sunk under me in the bog. This stopped us; and, as he could not get out, the guides were sent for assistance and spades to dig him out. We left our interpreter and servants on the spot; and the Colonel, trusting to his memory, undertook to guide me, and we set forward on foot, making many zig-zags on the worst ground I ever trod on, sinking at every step half-way up my boots, and being obliged to walk, or rather run, pretty fast, for fear of sinking. After an hour's travelling, we could see nothing but the heavens and the bog, and the ground became softer and wetter, so that we could not advance without sinking in it. We tried to the right, then to the left, and twined and twined so much that we knew not which way to go, the Colonel having lost sight of his landmark. We continued moving on, as the Colonel told me that we should be lost if we ceased moving one moment. I confess here that I thought it my last day. The anxiety of the mind, the fatigue of the body, the insufferable heat of the day, and the intolerable thirst I felt, made me almost unable to proceed; but remembering that to stop a moment was instant death, I followed Mr. Irwin, putting my foot from where he withdrew his, as nearly as I could on the ground, which was now quite liquid, and appeared a lough to me. Two hours more were we in this situation, when Mr. Irwin got sight of some other mark, which gave me new courage; and little by little the ground grew firmer, and we made for some stacks of turf, and so forth on firm ground unto Fortland, where we arrived at seven, having been since three o'clock wandering in this horrid wilderness."

In the townland of Scurmore, parish of Castleconnor, there is a locality marked on the Ordnance Map with the singular title "Children of the Mermaid." On visiting the spot it was ascertained that this designation applies to some large stones—stated to be seven in number—on the N. E. periphery of a circular rampart, surrounding a fine tumulus¹ called *Cruchancornia*, situated in a plantation close to the road. The position of these boulders does not convey the impression of any specific plan, but the

¹ The following legend, stated to have been translated from the *Dinnsenchus* (and, as far as the writer's memory serves, extracted by him from the Ordnance Survey Correspondence), thus accounts for the name *Magh Tibrath*—a locality situated at the mouth of the River Moy—and the *Tulchan*, or hillock,

alluded to, may perhaps be the tumulus now under consideration:—*Triul* the Wise, King of Ireland, arrived at the mouth of the Moy, then called the *Inver of Carnglas*; there he was met by his foster-mother, *Tibrath*, daughter of *Cas-Clothach*, of the race of the Tuatha de Danann. *Tibrath* led the monarch to her

following legend, relative to their origin, is still recounted by the country people:—

In old days, when the O'Dowds were Lords of Tireragh, the then chief, when walking early in the morning along the sea-shore, discovered amongst the rocks a mermaid lying asleep, enveloped in a gorgeous mantle. Now everybody—or at least everybody in that locality—knows that if one can only get possession of this special article of a sea-nymph's costume she at once loses her aquatic nature, both as regards form and disposition, and degenerates into an ordinary mortal!

O'Dowd, therefore, stepped forward stealthily, and became the happy possessor of the magic mantle. In this case the wooing was not long in doing, for the chief took the metamorphosed nymph home as his bride, and carefully concealed the gorgeous garment. Retribution, however, finally overtook him. His seven children were nearly grown to maturity, when, one day his youngest-born saw him abstract the mantle from its hiding-place to deposit it where he imagined it would be still more secure. The youth, struck by the manner in which—as he gazed on it—the garment flashed, glistened, and changed hues, ran off to describe its beauties to his mother, who, thereupon seized with a sudden yearning to return to her native element, inquired where her husband had left it. On resuming possession of her long-lost garment she bade her children follow her to the sea-shore, and being now re-endowed with all the attributes of a mermaid, she touched each of her children in succession with her magic wand, and thus changed them into seven stones, whilst she herself plunged into the ocean, and has never again been seen in Tireragh.

There is an Esquimaux legend which bears a singular resemblance to this story. A hunter is said to have

dun, or dwelling, then called *Magh Glas*; there the king sickened, and died. His subjects carried off the body, for interment, to the pagan cemetery at Croghan. The grief of *Tibrath*, for the death of her foster-son, was so great, that she threw herself into the sea; her body was cast ashore by the waves, and buried in the plain

near the strand—and from her *Magh Tibrath* is named. *Tulchan-na-ngairthe*, i.e. the "Hillock of Lamentation," derives its name from the *keening* of the people of the *bhaile*, or locality, bewailing the death of the king and his foster-mother.

captured a "sea-girl" before she had time to resume her original form, and she lived with him as his wife—he, however, promising never to kill gray gulls, as they were of her race. This compact he one day forgot, upon which his wife shook the feathers from the slain birds over herself and her children, thereby transforming them all into Kittiwakes.

In the *Annals of Loch Cé* it is recounted that in the year 1118 two mermaids were caught by Irish fishermen, the one at *Lis Airglinn*, the other at Waterford. The narrative is more guardedly given in the *Annals of Ulster*, where it is mentioned as "a wonderful story which the pilgrims relate." In the year 887, a mermaid is stated to have been cast ashore in "the country of Alba," and, according to the MS., she measured 195 feet, having fingers 7 feet long, nose of same length, and a skin of pure swan-white colour. The dimensions of this wonderful creature are rivalled, however, by the sea serpent of the nineteenth century!

Strange fantastic names have been bestowed by the imaginative Celt on rude stone monuments, or even mere earth-fast rocks, situated in the most widely-severed localities in Ireland. There are designations such as "Finger-stone," "Lifted-stone," "Stone of the Champions," "Griddle," "Giant's load,"¹ "Hag's bed," "Giant's bed;" poetical designations, such as *Leaba-an-Sidh*, the "Bed of the Fairy;" "Finn Mac Cumhail's Finger-stone;" also names purely local, such as the "Goat's stone," the "Ass's manger;" or simply descriptive, such as the "Grey stone," the "Speckled" or "Bracked stone," the "Holed stone." These quaint descriptive expressions are yet firmly rooted in the minds of the peasantry: their history, when traceable, is of interest, for they may be regarded as fossilized ideas; and, as in the strata of the rocks we find traces of extinct genera and species, so in these expressions fossilized forms of old-world fancies become apparent.²

¹ At Ballymacscanlon, in the county Louth, there are three great pillars supporting a ponderous impost, and the structure is called the "Giant's load."—*Dublin University Magazine*, vol. LXXVI., p. 144.

² For a list of curious names given to megaliths, see (a part of) the *Dind-senchus of Ériu*, translated by J. O'Beirne Crowe, A.B., vol. II., 4th Ser., *Jour. R.H.A.A.I.*, page 139.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Scurmore there is a tumulus which is styled "the Grave of the Black Pig;" and from this mound is derived the name of the townland of Mucduff, stated to have originally comprised that of Carrowcarden. This tumulus—or, perhaps, earth-covered cairn—is about 125 feet in circumference, 8 feet in height, 39 feet in N. and S., and 35 feet in E. and W. diameter. About fifty years ago one of its slopes was slightly damaged by people seeking for treasure.

The legend regarding the name of the tumulus is as follows:—

Many years ago there was, in the North of Ireland, an enormous magical boar which committed great devastations throughout the country, so much so that all the hunters of the kingdom assembled with the determination to pursue the animal until they succeeded in killing it. The chase was sustained until the boar, finding the province of Ulster to be uncomfortable quarters, made off from it, but was overtaken in the "Valley of the Black Pig," a little vale in the county Sligo, situated partly in the townland of Mucduff, and partly in the neighbouring denomination. Here the boar turned at bay, and was slain on the spot where he was subsequently buried; his pursuers stood around, leaning on their spears, and viewing with amazement the vast proportions, and the length and strength of the bristles with which he was covered. One of the hunters incautiously stroked the skin the wrong way, thereby causing a venomous bristle to prick his hand, and he at once fell down writhing in agony, and beseeching his companions to bring him water from a neighbouring well to assuage his unbearable thirst. None, however, could succeed in conveying to him the liquid, for by some magical property attached to the spring, no human being could carry water away from it in the hollow of the hands, as it always escaped through the fingers; and for this cause the well has ever since borne the name of *Tubbernewuston*. It is quite evident that this legend is merely a slightly modified version of the death of Dermot, as recounted in the "Pursuit of Dermot and Grainné."

The prefix *muck*, i. e. swine, is attached to eighty-one

townland names throughout Ireland, and to three in Sligo, that is to say, the one under consideration; Muckelty, in the Barony of Leyny, and Muck Island, in the Barony of Tirerrill. The recounter of the Sligo legend said that, a woman from the North of Ireland, who had lodged in his house some time previous to our visit, stated that the same story was told of a locality named Mucduff, near to where she lived, and that the two "Graves of the Black Pig" were identical in shape, size, and material. There is, however, according to the Ordnance Survey, only one other denomination of land of the same name in Ireland, *i. e.* the townland of Mucduff (Upper and Lower) in the county Wicklow.

In the "late Celtic" period the figure of the boar was used as a decoration; and there is a representation of one on a highly ornamented bronze shield found in the river Witham.¹ The boar is stated to be a well-recognised Celtic symbol: M. de la Saussaye—in the *Revue Numismatique* for 1840, p. 91—states that this animal is represented on the coins of every part of Gaul, as well as on those struck by the cognate races of Britain, Spain, Illyria, and Galatia. In English coins it appears even on those of Cunobelin, although refined and modified to suit Roman taste.²

There was found at Liechestown, Banffshire, a swine's head of bronze, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with round disc attached to its base. It has been described by John Alexander Smith, M.D.,³ who stated that it "may perhaps have been also used in accordance with some early superstitious customs of the Celts."

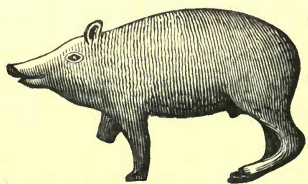


Fig. 184.—Representation of a Boar in Bronze in the Museum, R.I.A.

Representations of the animal in bronze have been occasionally found in Ireland; fig. 184 depicts a bronze boar (half the real size) which may be seen in the Museum, R.I.A.

A Porcine legend is thus told by W. Hackett:—Long

¹ *Horæ Ferales*, Pl. XVI., p. 190.

² *Ibid.*, p. 86.

³ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. vii.

ages ago the race of pigs increased throughout Erin to such an extent that at length the people assembled and destroyed them all except a boar and two sows that lived at Imokilly, in the south of Ireland. These, being magical pigs, escaped all snares laid for them, and kept the surrounding country in terror by their depredations. When the first of the Geraldines came to Ireland he determined to kill the monster, and he succeeded in his attempt, but unfortunately left the dead animal uninterred, and the decay of the carcass occasioned a pestilence which swept away the people by thousands. The remains of the boar were then buried, and a large megalithic monument was erected over it at Kilamucky, near Castle Martyr, the ancient seat of the Fitz Gerald of Imokilly. This monument, however, was destroyed in the year 1844.

We learn also that in the time of the Firbolgs, Ireland was overrun with pigs which committed vast depredations, but when the Tuatha-de-Danann became masters of the kingdom they extirpated all these animals, with the exception of one furious herd which devastated the maritime districts of the county Clare. Their destruction was beyond the mere human energies of the Tuatha-de-Danann, who, therefore, had recourse to magic, and at length succeeded in their efforts; but for a time one ferocious boar withstood all their efforts. In oral legends we find Finn MacCumhail slaying boars in various parts of the kingdom; we have thus strong indications, in tradition and folk-lore, that in ancient times the boar was held in great dread, or, perhaps, in great estimation: one writer even goes so far as to say that "The prominence given to this animal, in our topographical nomenclature and legendary tales, suggests the idea that the boar may have been identified with that system of animal-worship which we have some reason for believing once existed in this country."¹ Kemble states that among the Germans and Anglo-Saxons, swine were sacred animals.²

¹ *Journal, R. H. A. A. I.*, vol. i., 3rd Series, pp. 120-5.—Richard R. Brash.

² *Horæ Ferales*, p. 68.

In the year 1842, Dr. Todd, V.-P., R.I.A., gave a short abstract of the contents of an ancient Irish MS. preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. It is a large quarto, on vellum, that was formerly in the collection of Archbishop Laud, and previously in that of Sir George Carew. What interests chiefly is that at fol. 58, *The History of MacDatho's hog* is given, and the partition of the carcass of this animal had the same effect in Irish as the presentation of the apple in classical mythology. There are also two copies of this legend in the Library of Trinity College, MS. H. 2. 18, and H. 3. 18. The story is as follows:—MacDatho, King of Leinster, in the first century of the Christian era, invited the Kings of Connaught and Ulster to a feast, when he caused to be served up an enormous hog, the cutting up of which, and the assigning to each chieftain his proper share, became a matter of fierce contention between the guests, and produced the effect intended by their crafty entertainer.¹

Bovine are even more general than Porcine legends, and there are few districts devoid of tales of magical cows. Before leaving this subject of enchanted animal-lore, it is well to draw attention to a representation in bronze of a bovine head, to be seen in the Museum, R. I. A. The art-characteristic of this ornament (fig. 185) is strictly Celtic, the metal composing it is of very fine quality, and of a golden colour. It was formed by a process of casting; great care seems to have been taken to spare the material. Only one eye-socket remains; it is shallow, but still sufficiently deep to have held an eye, composed probably of glass, vitrified paste, or enamel of some kind. The head is open at the back; and that it had been

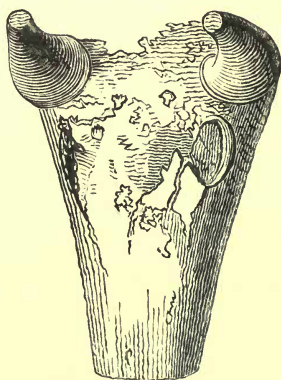


Fig. 185.—Representation of Bovine Head in Bronze, in the Museum, R.I.A. (Half real size.)

¹ *Proceedings, R.I.A.*, vol. II., p. 347.



Fig. 186.—Dagger-blade of Bronze, found in a Tumulus in Castleconnor.
Weight, $16\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. (Half real size.)



Fig. 187.—Dagger-blade of Bronze—locality of discovery unknown.
(Half real size.)

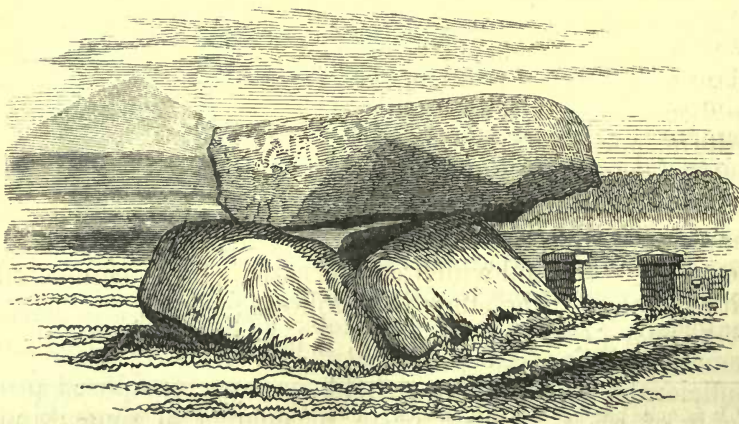


Fig. 188.—General View of "Giant's Table" near Ballina.

attached to some object is sufficiently clear from the fact that the sides are pierced with a row of small apertures, that held pins by which the neck was secured.¹

A small dagger-blade of bronze (fig. 186) was found in a tumulus in the parish of Castleconnor, county Sligo—with calcined bones—in the year 1874. It is covered with a green patina. The holes for rivets, by which a handle—probably of wood or bone—was attached, are still to be seen, and, when first discovered, one short rivet was in its place. The locality in which fig. 187 was discovered is now unknown, and it is given simply for purposes of comparison, as it appears to belong to the true bronze age, and has also traces of two rivet-holes. The blade is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ broad.

Near Carrowhubbock is a subterranean chamber, with several smaller openings off it, and the main passage extends for a considerable distance under ground. Not far distant are three mounds resembling grass-covered carns.

Before concluding the description of the Rude Stone Monuments of Sligo we shall make an excursion into the neighbouring county Mayo—for a distance of about two hundred yards—to where there is a remarkable cromleac² supported by three stones, of which fig. 188 gives a perfect representation, taken from a photograph as well as a sketch. It is now popularly called “The Giant’s Table,” but by the Irish-speaking natives *Cloch-an-Togbhail*. The cap-stone, which is nearly hexagonal in form, and now practically horizontal in position—one of the supports having slightly given way—measures about 9 feet by 7.³ This monument interests chiefly as being, according to the late John O’Donovan, the only megalith in Ireland which can be satisfactorily connected with history. The story is as follows:—

In the life of St. Ceallach, it is related that Eoghan

¹ It is quite possible that this antique may belong to a class of typical ecclesiastical ornamentation, and attention is directed to the case of Molaise’s Gospel (R.I.A.), on which this device appears, apparently as one of the four evangelical symbols.

² Close to it there is a fragment of

rock, but it probably, at no period, had any connexion with the monument. It bears distinct traces of having been blasted with gunpowder, and the holes in which it was inserted are still visible.

³ A ground plan of this cromleac is given by Fergusson in *Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 233.

Bel, King of Connaught, when dying from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Sligo (fought in the year A.D. 537), counselled the Hy Fiachrach to elect his son Ceallach to be king in his stead. This Ceallach was the great-grandson of king Dathi, whose red pillar-stone at Rath Croghan, erected A.D. 428, is still pointed out. According to the King's dying injunction messengers were sent to Ceallach at Clonmacnoise, and he accepted the proffered dignity, despite the remonstrance and threats of St. Kieran, under whose tuition he was there residing. The saint thereupon solemnly cursed his pupil, and although a reconciliation afterwards took place, and Ceallach, entering the priesthood, attained Episcopal dignity, the curse was still efficacious, and could not be revoked. King *Guaire Aidhne* conceived a mortal hatred of the Bishop, on account of his having been elected to the sovereignty, and Ceallach in consequence resigned his See and retired to the seclusion of an island on Lough Conn, where, at the King's instigation, he was murdered by four of his pupils, or foster-brothers; and thus St. Kieran's curse was fulfilled. Cucoingilt (brother of Bishop Ceallach) succeeded in capturing the murderers, and carried them in chains to a place in the county Sligo, since called Ardnaree, where he slew them on the banks of the Moy. The hill,¹ on the Sligo side overlooking the river, was hence called *Ard-na-riadh*, i. e. "The Hill of the Executions," and this, in turn, gave name to a village (situated on the east side of the stream), which may be considered a suburb of the town of Ballina. The bodies of the four murderers were carried across the river, and interred on the summit of an eminence, on the Mayo bank, subsequently called *Ard-na-Maol* (the Height of the Maols), or *Leacht-na-Maol* (the Tomb of the Maols), from the four murderers of St. Ceallach having had the prefix Maol attached to their names. A more circumstantial account of the execution and interment is given in the *Dinnsenchus*, fol. 246.

This is the story related to account for the Megalith; but does it not seem strange that, after the date of the

¹ Immediately adjoining the hamlet to the south. It is now called Castlehill,

from a fortalice which stood on it in times comparatively modern.

introduction of Christianity, men who had murdered a bishop of the Church should yet have been interred with such outward marks of distinction as would be implied by the *special* erection of a cromleac over their bodies? Possibly an examination of the interior of the structure might result in showing a carnal interment *overlying* calcined remains, and thus in some degree prove the truth of the legend; that is to say, it might thence be inferred that the murderers of the bishop, being considered unworthy of the rites of Christian burial, were therefore consigned to a pagan tomb; though, as has been demonstrated, carnal interments have been found in purely pagan cemeteries, and overlying calcined remains.

It would also appear as if the native Irish, long after the introduction of Christianity, sometimes continued to bury in ancient pagan cemeteries: at least such an inference, it is thought, may be drawn from an entry in the *Annals of Loch Cé*, under date 1581:—"Brian Caech O'Coinnegain, an eminent cleric, and keeper of a general house of guests, died, and the place of sepulture, which he selected for himself, was, *i.e.* to be buried at the mound of Baile-an-tobair" (αἰ δωμα βαίλε αν τοβαίρ). The compilers of the *Annals* add the following remark:—"And we think that it was not through want of religion Brian Caech made this selection, but because he saw not the service of God practised in any church near him at that time."

The Rude Stone Monuments in the county Sligo have now, it is hoped, been fully described; of those which have been injured or destroyed, the descriptions were taken either from accounts written prior to their dilapidation or annihilation, or from people who had actually seen them. As every precaution was taken to ensure, if possible, perfect accuracy, and every megalith still extant and herein mentioned has been personally visited and examined by the writer, it seems scarcely possible that any monument of importance can have escaped notice.

In the next Number of the *Journal* a short account will be given of some of the sepulchres to be seen in the Island of Achill, off the Mayo coast, and hitherto unknown to the general public.

SLEADY CASTLE AND ITS TRAGEDY.

CONTRIBUTED BY GABRIEL O'C. REDMOND,

Local Secretary, Co. Waterford.

(AUTHOR'S NAME UNKNOWN).

IN a secluded part of the county Waterford (in the parish of Modelligo) stands the lonely ruin of Slead Castle,¹ which, though unnoticed by tourists and sketchers, was celebrated in its day for a tragedy of real life, marked by features of romance, and connected with the civil discords of Ireland in the seventeenth century. It is a fragment of local history now fast passing from tradition. But the castle is not favourably situated for attracting attention, though within a few miles of the town of Cappoquin. It stands on a slight elevation, at a short distance from a road little frequented, leading from Cappoquin to Clonmel, and in an uninteresting landscape, consisting simply of ground a little undulating, a sprinkling of plantation, the shallow river Finisk² winding beside the way, and peeps of low hills in the distance.

The tall, dark, square ruin, with its many gables and high chimneys, less resembles a castle than a bawn, as we call in Ireland a stone dwelling, strongly and defensively built, but not regularly castellated. It is a lone and naked object; there is no graceful veil of ivy, no umbrageous tree near it. The edifice is in the form of a double cross, the eight limbs all of equal length, and each finished by a tall, large gable, crowned by a high chimney. Of these gables seven remain perfect, the eighth has fallen. The castle is placed diagonally on its site—a circumstance which added considerably to its defensive capabilities. It is of rough stone, plastered over, and every corner is faced with cut-stone. The walls are very thick, and still partially covered with a steep stone-roof. The windows are irregularly placed—rather small, oblong squares, divided into panes by slight stone mullions and transoms. The entrance is completely demolished, but its two square flanking towers, one at each side, still remain. That on the left (as the spectator faces the castle) has a parapeted and battlemented platform, with a machicolation; the other is of inferior size, with remains of stone stairs, midway in which is an opening—a small round arch of cut-stone. The broken stairs lead to a small, ill-lighted stone room, the “lady’s bower” of the olden times, and thence up to the turret top.

The interior of the castle is a mere shell, and the ground is covered with ruins and rubbish, overgrown with nettles and rank weeds; but it is still evident that there were four storeys, with three floors supported on plain stone corbels. On the ground floor may be traced the kitchen,

¹ Pronounced *Slay-dy*. The place is called in Irish *Curach-na-Slead*, i.e. the “Bog of the Quagmires.”

² In Irish, *Fionn Uisge*, i.e. the “Fair

Water:” from *Fionn* (pronounced *Finn*), fair, and *Uisge* (pronounced *Ish-ga*), water.

with its ample fireplace, and an arched recess beside it : this apartment adjoins the machicolated flanking tower. Of other rooms nothing can be distinguished. The whole building is very plain ; solidity and security seem to have been the sole aim of the founder.

The entire was surrounded (according to tradition) by a moat, furnished with a drawbridge : of these no vestiges remain.

But it is time to pass from the description of Slead Castle to its history, and that of its original possessors, the M'Graths.

In very early times, the ancient family of M'Grath¹ held large estates in the western part of the county Waterford. They richly endowed the Augustinian Abbey, at Abbeyside,² near Dungarvan, among the ruins of which, under a low window at the east end,³ is an ancient tomb, inscribed, "Donald M'Grath, 1400." For the defence of the abbey this family built, beside it, a lofty square castle, some ruins of which still remain. Local tradition affirms that the M'Graths also built Fernane Castle⁴ (of which scarce a fragment now exists), near Slead, and Castle Clonagh,⁵ Castle Connagh, and Castle Reigh, all near the boundary line between the counties of Waterford and Tipperary.

At the close of the sixteenth, and commencement of the seventeenth century, the most remarkable person of the family was Philip M'Grath, commonly called in Irish *Philib-na-Tsioda* (pronounced *na-Teeda*), that is, "Silken Philip," meaning polished or elegant. The country people relate that, at this period, one of the family estates comprised seven townlands, within a ring fence. Philip had two brothers, of whom one, named John, is said to have built the old and now ruined castle of Cloncoscoran,⁶ near Dungarvan ; the other, named (I think) Pierce, is

¹ This name occurs in old records, with various orthographies—Cragh, Creigh, Creagh,* M'Cragh, M'Craith, Magrath, and M'Grath. I have adopted the latter, as in use in the districts where the family flourished. Dr. Lanigan says: "Our old writers allowed themselves too great a latitude in spelling proper names, so as often to excite doubts as to the identity of one and the same person. Hundreds of instances might be adduced."—*Ecclesiastical History*, vol. ii.

² The remains of this building (the wall, tower, entrances, and windows) show it to have been of great beauty. The light Gothic tower is sixty feet high, and the arch that supports it is greatly admired for the elegance and skill of its construction. The oak timber used in turning the arch, though much exposed to the wet, is still in good preservation, after a lapse of six centuries.

³ It formerly stood at the north side, near the altar—the usual situation for the tombs of founders of religious edifices.

⁴ Near Fernane now stands a modern house, called Mountain Castle, in memory of the ancient stronghold.

⁵ Castle Clonagh in the (county Tipperary) is a circular structure, commanding the Glen of Rossmore, through which runs the boundary line of the counties of Waterford and Tipperary. Castle Connagh stands on a high rock over the river Nier ; it is square, and is protected on the side next the river by two round towers. Castle Connagh and Castle Reigh are in the county Waterford, in the barony of Glенаheira.

⁶ This castle is in a very low situation ; it has a moderately elevated square tower at one end, and has much the appearance of a religious structure.

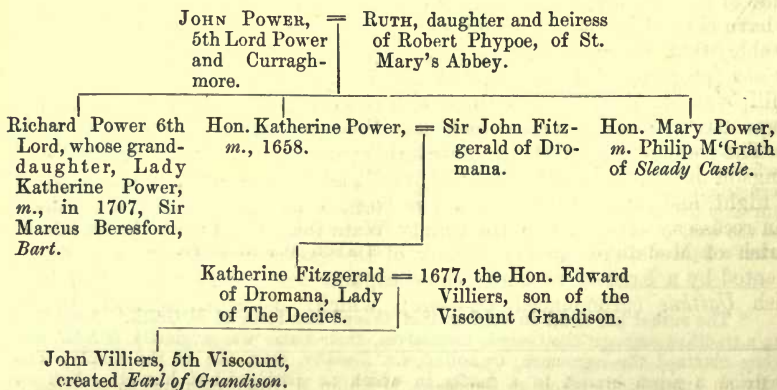
* The author has erred in stating that *Creagh* is a form of M'Grath. According to a tradition amongst the *Creaghs* themselves, their name was originally *O'Neill*, and they obtained the cognomen, *Ῥαμοβδᾶς*, i.e. *Ramifer*, from one of the family, who carried a green branch in a battle in which he distinguished himself.—Note by GABRIEL O'C. REDMOND.

stated to have built the old castle of Kilmanehin, in the barony of Glenaheira.

The personal grace and accomplishments of Silken Philip found favour in the eyes of a noble maiden,¹ Mary Power, or Poer, daughter of John le Poer, then 5th Baron of Curraghmore. She surmounted the opposition of her family, and married him; and Philip brought home his bride to the old castle of Fernane, where he then resided. "Omnia vincit amor," says Virgil; but in *this* instance love had *not* subdued all the pride of the high-born fair: she despised her husband's dwelling as soon as she saw it, and positively refused ever to enter it, saying that her father's stables would be a more befitting residence for a lady. She ordered dinner to be served on a rocky hillock that overlooks the river Finnisk; and when the repast was over she returned to her father's seat, and there determined to remain till her husband should have built for her such an abode as she could esteem worthy of her presence. She further required that it should be erected on her own jointure lands of *Curach-na-Sleady*, to secure herself in the use of the intended castle during her life. Philip at first refused to build the desired residence; but his wife insisted with such vehemence that a serious misunderstanding took place between them, and the lady vowed never to be reconciled until she obtained her wish. The bridegroom, seeing his domestic comfort at stake for ever, yielded at length, and commenced the work. His friends and relatives came forward to his assistance; and the numerous tenants of his family and their connexions not only gave voluntary labour, but also brought such large contributions of every kind towards defraying the expenses of the building, that when the castle of Sleady was finished Philip M'Grath found himself much richer than when he commenced—a circumstance worthy to be recorded of an Irish gentleman! A quantity of fine oak timber was used in the construction of the castle; but not a vestige of it now remains, having been all carried away piecemeal by the peasantry

¹ This lady's sister, Catherine, married John Fitzgerald of Dromana (county Waterford), and was grandmother of the

first Earl of Grandison. The relationship will be easily understood by a reference to the following extract:—



(Note by GABRIEL O'C. REDMOND.)

subsequent to its desolation; and in one of the principal apartments was placed a handsome marble chimney-piece, with the name of the founder and the date of the completion of the building: "*Philippus M'Grath, 1628.*" That memorial was extant for about a century after the desertion of the castle, but is not now to be found. Tradition says that the building of Slead Castle occupied seven years, during which period the lady of Philip M'Grath presented him with four children: the three elder were daughters, named (in the order of their birth) Margaret, Catherine, and Mary; the youngest was a son, named Donnell (*Anglice* Daniel).

The castle being at length finished, and the lady's pride gratified, she came, with her husband and children, to take possession, and the now happy couple looked forward to many years of enjoyment. But scarcely had five years elapsed from the completion of the castle, when Philip M'Grath was snatched away, in the prime of life. On his death, the heir, his son Donell,¹ a child, was removed by his guardians to Dublin, for his education; but the widow, with her daughters, remained at Slead. She was a clever woman; and all things that devolved to her management throve so well, that Slead Castle, forlorn as it now looks, was famed for its ample stores of rich plate, fine linen, handsome furniture, and well-filled money-chests.

Another sorrow, however, afflicted her not long after the loss of her husband. Her son, Donell M'Philip M'Grath (as he is styled in old records), died in his minority, between the years 1633 and 1641. The estate of Slead, or at least a principal part, seems then to have vested in the next male heir, Pierce M'Grath (probably the brother of Philip); but the widow still continued at the castle with her daughters, who were possessed of large fortunes. The widow was endowed with many excellent qualities: time, sorrow, and the exercise of a strong understanding had chastened all her feelings, and her merits were universally acknowledged. She gave her daughters a good education, according to the fashion of the times, and they grew up to womanhood, remarkably handsome and attractive, and had, as may well be supposed, innumerable admirers, not less on account of their beauty and accomplishments than of their wealth. Tradition relates that the eldest (Margaret) had inherited the pride of her mother in her youthful days. The youngest (Mary) is said to have been mild and winning: so kind, so gentle, so full of feeling, so lovable, that she was commonly called in Irish, *Maire milis ní Philib na Tsioda* (pronounced *Mayra meelish nee Philip na Teeda*), i. e. "Silken Philip's sweet Mary." The three sisters were fond of society, and they frequently visited Clonmel, which was then, as now, a military station.

The commotions of the seventeenth century were favourable to the gangs of outlaws who infested the rural districts, robbing and murdering by night, and taking shelter by day in bogs, or among rocks, or in mountain recesses. The part of the county Waterford of which I write (the parish of Modelligo, in the barony of Decies-Without-Drum) was frequented by a band of robbers, whose captain was a desperado called in Irish *Uaithne* (pronounced *Oo-a-nee*), which, being translatable into

¹ By an Inquisition, taken at Cappoquin, the 10th of September, 1633, Donell

M'Philip M'Grath was found to be seised of Slead, &c.

"Green," I shall term him by that name for the convenience of readers unacquainted with the Irish language. This man had long desired the plunder of Sledy Castle; but all his plans for effecting an entrance were defeated by the caution of the widow, who, quite alive to the dangers of the times, kept garrison with unrelaxing vigilance. The gate was always locked, and the keys in the lady's possession; the moat was always full, and the drawbridge never lowered, without strict precaution; no ingress or egress was permitted to any person whatever after nightfall. To attempt swimming the moat would induce the double risk of being drowned, or espied and shot by the sentinel; and the height and narrowness of the castle windows precluded escalade. But Green knew that the pillage of Sledy would amply repay time spent and pains lavished, and he determined to await his opportunity.

At this period he had established his head-quarters at a "Lis" (a circular, flat, green mound, surrounded by an earthen grass-grown ditch) on the borders of a stream, and lying four or five miles distant from Sledy. Experience had proved to him that he had little chance of succeeding in his design upon the widow's stronghold without the aid of domestic treachery. The servants generally were faithful, being followers or fosterers of the family. There was, however, amongst them a kitchen-maid, on whom he hoped to work, through the means of love and vanity. Green had among his band a son, who acted as his lieutenant—a remarkably handsome young man; him the outlaw tutored to throw himself in the way of the maid, as she went and returned from Mass, and to profess himself her lover. They met thus on Sundays and holidays; and the fine words and fine person of the pretended suitor gained so much on the wretched woman, that she entered into all his views, and promised to watch the first favourable opportunity for his stealing into the castle, and make it known to him by a preconcerted signal. In consequence of this agreement, Green the elder moved his band nearer to Sledy for their night quarters, establishing them about a mile from the castle, at a huge rock, called in Irish *Carrig na Chodla* (pronounced *Carrig na Hullah*), i. e. "Rock of the Sleep," and popularly termed in English "The Sleepy Rock," which is a corruption of "The Sleeping Rock"—a name given to the place by the peasantry, from the circumstance of Green taking his repose there while his sentinels were on the watch for the promised signal from the castle. The Sleepy Rock is the chief of a group of stratified, conglomerate rocks, laid bare near the summit of Eagle Hill. These rocks lie on the site of the ancient road between Clonmel and Dungarvan, and they present numerous shelves and recesses, shaded by superincumbent masses, and partially clothed with tufts of heath and fern, grass and wild flowers. It is about a mile from Sledy. Upwards of three miles from the rock is a kind of pass, called the *Dhu Clee* (*Dubdh Cloidh*), i. e. the "Dark Fence," which seems to have been a kind of fortified road between two woods; from thence Green's "Lis" is a mile distant.

Among the wild crags of the Sleepy Rock, the outlaws made their midnight lair beside their watch-fire. The whole district was then densely wooded, and frequented by the wolf¹ and wild cat, the fox,

¹ The last presentment for killing a wolf, in the neighbouring county, Cork (and the last, I think, in Ireland), was in 1710.

badger, hedgehog, and weasel, the eagle, raven, hawk, and kite, and occasionally visited by wild geese, ducks, cranes, and sea-gulls. All of these, except the wolf and wild cat, are still denizens or visitors of the locality. The night scene at the Sleepy Rock must have been one worthy of a pencil such as Salvator Rosa's: the dark thick woods, the savage crags, the still more savage figures grouped amongst them, round their fire, with their wild glibs of hair hanging over their faces, their pointed barrad caps, their straight *trouse*, rude brogues, and long frieze coats, with skirts divided into four—the pistols and skean (dagger-knife) in the girdle; and over all the ample frieze cloak, of which Spenser speaks so angrily—"The Irish mantle, a fit house for an outlaw, a meet bed for a rebel, an apt cloak for a thief. . . . The outlaw being, for his many crimes and villainies, banished from the towns and houses of honest men, and wandering in waste places far from danger of law, maketh his mantle his house, and under it covereth himself from the wrath of heaven, from the offence of the earth, and from the sight of men. When it raineth it is his pent-house; when it bloweth it is his tent; when it freezeth it is his tabernacle." Wrapped in such mantles, the banditti at the Sleepy Rock reposed round their fire, while the wakeful sentinel kept watch for the long-expected signal from their ally in the castle.

Leaving these worthies, we shall return to the fair sisters of Sleadly. They had become acquainted at Clonmel with three English officers, whose names and rank tradition has not preserved, though one of them is said to have been a member of a noble family. The acquaintance soon ripened into mutual and warm attachment, which promised to terminate happily; for, upon the suitors laying their pretensions before the mother of the fair maidens, they were favourably received.

It was now the summer of the year 1641—a year memorable for the great rebellion in the month of October. Margaret, the eldest of the sisters, could not have been more than twenty, Catherine, eighteen or nineteen, and *Maire milis*—the sweet Mary—about seventeen. The three officers having received an invitation from the widow to become her guests at Sleadly Castle, they obtained leave of absence for a few days.

It not being the fashion in the seventeenth century for English officers to disguise themselves as civilians, the guests from Clonmel appeared in their military dress: the heavy and encumbering portions of it were laid aside, but the breastpiece gleamed beneath the stout buff coat, with its deep cuffs and collar, and silver buttons; the casque shone upon the head; the broad scarf crossed the figure from shoulder to hip; the trusty belt sustained the heavy sword; the gorget protected the throat, the iron-fingered gauntlet the hand and wrist; and the high horseman's boot, with the spur on heel, encased the leg. After each officer rode his servant, with his master's cloak-bag and valise, or small travelling mail.

While "all went merry as a marriage bell" in the state apartments of the castle, there was no lack of rude revelry and hospitality in the servants' hall. The domestics of Sleadly, according to their ideas, considered that the most proper way to welcome the strangers' servants was to treat them to whiskey at a public-house in the vicinity of the castle. On this festive occasion, the vigilance of the

widow had relaxed, and she entrusted the keys to another hand. Perhaps she thought that the addition of six men trained to arms formed so strong a reinforcement to her garrison that she need fear nothing during their stay. A faintly-remembered tradition states that Pierce M'Grath (the inheritor of the entailed estates after the death of the minor, Donell), who was present at this fateful visit, was the person to whom the matron confided her keys. The Sleadly servants petitioned him to permit them a short absence to "treat" their new acquaintances, engaging that the kitchen-maid would carefully attend to the drawbridge during their temporary evasion. Pierce M'Grath suffered himself to be persuaded. He unlocked the gates, the servants cautiously lowered the drawbridge, and, under cover of the night, all stole out to the neighbouring public-house, leaving behind them only the perfidious maid, who, with an affectation of good-nature, had volunteered to watch the lowered bridge till their return. However, scarcely had they departed, when she hurried to the top of the flanking tower, and there displayed a light in the manner preconcerted between her and young Green. The light was speedily descried by the sentinel at the Sleepy Rock, and Green the elder collected his men, and, favoured by the darkness, they set out silently for the betrayed castle.

The lady and her happy little party had concluded the social supper, when suddenly the sound of stealthy, yet heavy footsteps, caused them all to turn their eyes towards the door. It opened. The doorway and the passage behind were crowded with ferocious-looking ruffians, armed to the teeth, and seeming the more terrible from their indistinctness, as but partially revealed by the light of the candles on the supper-table.

The officers attempted to seize their swords; but the banditti, rushing forwards, overpowered and disarmed them, and held pistols to their heads. The widow, recognizing Green, flung herself on her knees before him, exclaiming, "I know you, and I know your purpose; but I do not ask you to spare my property; I only make one prayer to you—oh! for the love of heaven! harm not my daughters."

"Madam," replied the outlaw, "you are worthy to have your request granted, for you bear a good name; and it *shall* be granted, if your guests here remain quiet, and give us no trouble. Hark, ye, boys!" (turning to the gang, and holding out a pistol), "if the best among you, even my own son, dares lay a hand on that lady or her daughters, so long as these soldiers are quiet, he shall receive the contents of this through his brains."

The matron surrendered all her keys at the demand of Green, who, with his men, quitted the room to begin their pillage, but leaving his son, with some of the fiercest of the band, to stand guard over the officers.

And where, it will be asked, was Pierce M'Grath the while? Tradition says he was present during the whole scene, but does not state that he took any active part or offered any remonstrance.

After a lapse of time, the heavy tread of the robbers was heard approaching. They entered, laden with plunder; and Green, addressing the guards whom he had left behind, said: "Come, boys, it is time to return to our quarters: we have got as much as we can carry; so, come away, and bring your prisoners with you."

At these terrible words, the lady and her daughters fell at the feet of Green and his son, imploring them to release their prisoners, and offering

large ransoms, which they promised should be left at any place the bandit would appoint.

"No, madam," said Green to the widow; "my own safety requires that I should take charge of these Saxon soldiers."

Again the weeping women besought the robber. Green was inexorable; and at length, bursting into a rage, he swore, with a tremendous oath, that if he were thus pestered any longer he would blow out his prisoners' brains, and hold himself freed from his promise to the widow. The threat prevailed, and the robbers left the apartment, with their captives in the centre of the band.

Unspeakable was the consternation of the officers' servants, on their return from the public-house with the other domestics, to find the castle plundered and their masters carried off by ruthless miscreants.

That was a miserable night at Sleady. At the first gleam of light the officers' servants mounted, and galloped back to Clonmel, to report their masters' misfortune to their corps. The strictest search was instantly made by both civil and military authorities to discover the robbers and their prisoners; but the former had abandoned the Sleepy Rock and the "Lis," and could not be traced; and no ingenuity, no activity, not even the proclamation of a large reward, availed to procure the least clue to the fate of the ill-starred officers. For some time the sorrowing sisters tried to hope that they were yet safe, that Green had only confined them in some remote and secret nook, till he could release them without danger to himself or his band. Though Sleady Castle had been pillaged of money, plate, and jewels, to an extent that seriously injured the family, they disregarded their loss in their anxiety for their absent friends.

At length, as time passed on, and still brought no intelligence of the missing officers, the sisters began to yield to the miserable conviction that their betrothed had been murdered and buried in some secret spot that defied discovery. The search relaxed, and was then given up as hopeless.

A year had now elapsed. The civil war that had broken out in October, 1641, was raging throughout the country, and the family of Sleady were denounced by the Government as rebels, on account of the outrage committed under their roof on English officers. At the close of this wretched twelvemonth, a cowherd, who was in search of a strayed heifer, came to a dark and solitary glen, watered by a stream that rises in an adjacent turf-bog, and falls into the Colligan river. There, in a deep pool, in the bed of the stream, he perceived some unusual appearance. He went to examine it, and discovered the bodies of the three ill-fated officers, still clad in their military array. He hastened to Clonmel, declared his discovery to the authorities, and claimed the promised reward. A detachment was sent to the spot, from the garrison, to remove and examine the bodies, which, being but little decayed,¹ were still capable of complete identification; and it was clearly discernible that they had been barbarously murdered. The bodies were removed, and consigned to a consecrated grave, with due rites and honours; and the part of the stream where the mortal remains were found is called to this day *Ath-na-Soighdiúra* (pronounced *Augh-na-Seedhúra*), i. e. "the Soldier's Ford."² It lies

¹ Bogs have preservative power over animal matter, and the rivulet above mentioned is a bog stream.

² The "Soldier's Ford" is, I am informed, half a mile nearer to the source of the stream than as marked on the

a mile from the "Lis" of Green, and upwards of six miles from Sledy.

Of Green and his comrades, I have been unable to learn anything certain. Some assert that they escaped safely out of the country; others maintain that they were hunted down and exterminated—some of them being shot, and others captured and hanged.

The tragedy of Sledy Castle, occurring as it did at the fatal era of 1641, gave rise to very serious charges against the M'Grath family. The outrage committed on royalist officers within the castle, in the presence of its owners, and by the treachery of the household, who not only afforded ingress to the assassins, but previously lured away the attendants of the victims, leaving the latter no help in the hour of danger; the gates being unlocked by Pierce M'Grath himself; his non-interference, though the atrocity was proceeding before his eyes: a neutrality which was attributed not to dread of the ruffians, but to acquiescence with them—his own personal immunity—the horse and sledge which dragged the victims to the slaughter having been supplied from the offices of the castle—all these facts appeared condemnatory to the authorities engaged in the investigation, who considered the servants of Sledy and the outlaws as acting in concert with the heads of the family. It also appeared, in the course of examination, that on the day of the officers' arrival the steward of Sledy was riding near Green's "Lis," when he was met by the robber, who asked was there anything new at the castle? The steward replied that three English officers had come to Sledy, and it was thought they would be married to the young ladies. He added that he was then going to the wood of *Graighe-na-gower*¹ to make some provision for the evening's entertainment. As he turned to depart, he heard Green say to a companion—"Then will *Uaithne* avenge himself on the soldiers of the Sas-senach (Saxon), and rescue from them the fair daughters of Morya Philip," *i. e.* Mary Philip—for so the widow of Philip M'Grath was popularly called in Irish. It was asked why did the steward, after hearing this, permit the servants to leave the castle? All extenuating points were overlooked; the grief of the sisters was disregarded; the pillage of the castle was either disbelieved or considered as got up by collusion, for effect. Those were days of passion and prejudice on all sides; and the whole occurrence was held to be a piece of deliberate treachery for the destruction of servants of the English crown, and was consequently adjudged to be an act of treason and rebellion. A decree of forfeiture went forth against the M'Graths, which affected all their property: the estates vested in Pierce, the widow's jointure lands, her daughters' inheritance, all were confiscated, and apportioned by the Government amongst strangers.

The lady and her children, on expulsion from their residence, retired to a humble cottage, little more than half a mile from the castle. It is still in existence, though in a state of decay. They were reduced very low, and were just saved from pauperism by some small resources—the fruit of the matron's former good management, which she had preserved from

Ordnance Survey Map. A faintly-remembered tradition states that the unfortunate officers had effected their escape from the robbers, and were making their way to Clonmel by this ancient pass when they were overtaken and murdered at the ford. It is asserted that, when discovered,

a sword was still grasped in the hand of one of the corpses.

¹ *Graighe-na-gower* (*i. e.* the "Brambly Hill-side of the Goats") is on the banks of the river Nier, in the barony of Glengheira.

the general wreck—and they lived in their altered circumstances with a pious resignation that gave dignity to misfortune. Although leading a life of great retirement they were not forgotten, and the fame of the sisters' beauty was enhanced by the admirable manner in which they sustained their trials.

Part of the Slead estate had fallen to the lot of the Osborne family, the head of which was Sir Richard Osborne, who had come over from England early in the seventeenth century, was created a baronet in 1629, and had acquired considerable property in various parts of the kingdom. His son, who became the second Sir Richard Osborne, but not till long after the date of our narrative), inspired with the generous wish of restoring one of the innocent sufferers of Slead to a share of her lost affluence, resolved, with rare disinterestedness, to seek a wife from amongst the impoverished but still respected family. And now I have to relate a most curious and unique wooing, in the recounting of which I shall "tell the tale as 'twas told to me" by an aged man, who had received it from his mother, a relative of the M'Graths.

One morning, soon after sunrise, Mr. Osborne, attended by a single servant, set out from his residence at Cappagh, near Dungarvan, and directed his course towards *Curach-na-Slead*. When he approached the end of his ride, he sent his attendant to wait for him at an appointed place, and proceeded alone to the cottage that then sheltered the last M'Graths of Slead Castle. It was breakfast hour when he arrived there, and the matron herself came to the door, and invited him to dismount and enter.

"I thank you, madam, for your courtesy," he replied; "but I may not alight or enter till I know if I shall be a welcome guest. It is my ambition to be the husband of one of your daughters, but I come to woo as a plain man, in all sincerity, and without holiday phrases. Suffer me to prefer my suit to your eldest daughter in my own brief way. A few simple words will settle all. If I am accepted, it will then be fitting time for me to enter your habitation, but not before."

The widow smiled, but indulged the suitor in his eccentric fancy; and, re-entering, she persuaded her daughter Margaret to appear to their visitor, and hear him. He at once made the offer of his hand, earnestly and politely, declaring how happy and honoured he should feel by her acceptance.

Margaret firmly, but not ungraciously, declined his proposal, alleging that, blighted as her fortunes had been, she could not endure to enter his family a portionless bride. She had too much delicacy to allude to her former unfortunate engagement, or to urge any personal objection; but it is asserted that she afterwards acknowledged to her friends that she refused Mr. Osborne because he was but a "new man" in the country.

"I have sped but ill," said the gallant to the matron, when her daughter had retired; "yet my desire of marrying into your family remains the same. Permit me an audience of your second daughter; perhaps I may be more successful with her."

The widow, who appreciated the value of the connexion to her unprotected girls, complied, and led forward her daughter Catherine, to whom the gentleman addressed himself in much the same terms as he had used to her sister. She likewise negatived his offer in nearly the same words as Margaret had spoken.

"Well, madam," observed the rejected wooer, "this is but sorry

encouragement to a farther essay; "yet I have one remaining chance: allow me to try it with your youngest daughter."

The lady acquiesced, and presented Mary, who was addressed by the persevering gallant as her sisters had been. Mary apparently thought she could more easily conduce to her mother's comfort as the wife of a wealthy man, whose disinterestedness demanded her gratitude, than as a helpless mourner over the irretrievably lost. She listened to the proposal with blushes, and when the speaker had concluded she, with grace and modesty, accepted his proffered hand. Instantly springing from his horse, he caught her in his arms, and ratified the treaty with an energetic salute thus terminating his suit as unceremoniously as he commenced it. "And now in to breakfast," said he, "since I can enter in the character that I wished—that of one of your family." And he gallantly led in his promised bride.

After "sweet Mary" became the wife of the wealthy Osborne she had ample opportunities of indulging her natural benevolence; and to this day the country people dwell with fondness on many traditional anecdotes of her munificence and her charities, which were so unbounded that her husband was often obliged to limit her powers of bestowing, otherwise her generosity would have exceeded even his ample means. It is related of her that in her affectionate zeal to give her mother consequence she prevailed on her husband to pass to his Sleady tenantry receipts for their rents, in the name of her parent, in order to preserve for her a semblance of authority, and a shadow of her former rights to deck her fallen fortunes.

In some time after Mary's marriage, Margaret M'Grath became the wife of a gentleman of her own county, and of sufficiently long standing to satisfy her pride of pedigree. She is remembered as a religious woman; and I have been shown by her descendants a silver chalice, which she caused to be made for the celebration of private Masses in her house. Round the base is the following inscription:—"Margaretha Cragh uxor Joannis Power de Clashmore Equitas me fieri fecit, in honorem Sanctæ Trinitatis Beatæque V. Mariæ, A. D., 1668."¹

The remaining sister (Catherine) was also married, but to whom I am unable to say with any certainty. To the romantic and sentimental it will appear, no doubt, quite a spoiling of the legend that the sisters should have ever married, after the tragical fate of their first loves.

Sleady Castle was deserted from the time of the forfeiture, and it fell

¹ "Margaret Cragh, wife of John Power,* of Clashmore, Knight, caused me to be made in honour of the Holy Trinity, and

of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the year of our Lord 1668."

* John Power of Clashmore, who married Margaret M'Grath of Sleady, was son and heir of John Power of Clashmore, who, in consideration of a fine of £20, was granted the lands of Clashmore, Cooleboe, Ballymaclassy, in the Decies, dated 3rd January, 1684. This John Power is supposed to be the same person as John Power, Baron of Donhill, Lord of Kilmegan, who was dispossessed of his estates by Cromwell. Mr. De-la-Poer, of Gurteen-le-Poer, says, "that after the restoration the Baron was amongst those named to be restored to portion of his estates, and Donoyl was to have been given back to him, Sir John Cole, to whom it had been granted, being first 'reprised.' This, however, was not carried out, and it seems very probable that the lands of Clashmore, &c., were granted to him instead."—Note by GABRIEL O'C. REDMOND.

to ruin by slow degrees. Occasionally some poor, houseless person took up his abode, unpermitted, yet unforbidden, among the empty chambers. The last lonely dweller there was a country schoolmaster, about seventy years ago, when the castle was much more perfect than at present; he taught his ragged scholars in the kitchen, but chose for his own use a room on the upper floor. He was the descendant of some old follower of the M'Graths, whose former greatness was his favourite theme. He wrote a kind of chronicle of that family, containing a great deal of local history, and some curious information.¹ Some gentlemen of that period, who had seen the manuscript, were anxious it should be published; and the schoolmaster made several efforts to get it printed at Clonmel (Dublin being then beyond reach of men in his humble sphere); but he was unsuccessful. I have been unable to learn what became of the MS. after the death of its writer.

After the schoolmaster's decease, Sleady Castle remained wholly deserted. Short, indeed, had been the period of its palmy state: from the completion of the building to the day of its desolation, by the decree of forfeiture, it had scarce numbered twice seven years. This ancient family of the M'Graths has passed away; their place knoweth them no more; their lands are held by other lords, their strongholds and mansions are in ruins, their very name has now but a legendary existence—

"Omnia tempus edax depascitur, omnia carpit;
Omnia sede movit, nil sinit esse diu."

[Sleady Castle is now the property of Richard Power, Esq., M.P.]

¹ The Irish, in olden times, were fond of preserving pedigrees, and writing family chronicles. Various books of this kind are still extant, in MS., written by the hereditary bards and annalists of ancient races, *e. g.* "The Book of the O'Kellys of Hy-Maine" (a district that comprised the present county of Galway, and part of Roscommon), compiled for that family, in whose hands it remained till 1757. Amongst a variety of other matter, it contains pedigrees and accounts of the chief races, derived from Nial of the Nine Hostages; a list of the princes of Hy-Maine, from Ceallach, the great ancestor of the O'Kellys, down to 1427; pedigrees of the principal families of Ulster; filiations of the races descended from Heber; many historical poems, &c. "The Book of Fermoy," containing accounts of the possessions of the Roches of Fermoy, with some historical tracts. "The Book of the O'Duigenans, or Annals of Kilronan," a family chronicle of the Mac Dermott's, compiled by the O'Duigenans, hereditary historians of Kilronan. It begins at A.D. 1014, and ends at A.D. 1571. This work was supposed to be

lost, until an imperfect copy was discovered by John O'Donovan, and is now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. There is (or was) a "Book of Kilronan," a different work, being a chronicle of events written by the clergy of Kilronan Church, and commencing at A.D. 900. "The Book of Ballymote," written under the patronage of Tomaltach M'Donagh (chief of a district now comprised in Sligo, Leitrim, and part of Roscommon), at his residence, Ballymote, containing, amongst a mass of other matters, pedigrees of the ancient families of Ireland—as the Hy-Briuin Heremonians, the O'Connors, Clan-Colla, &c. Early in the seventeenth century Muiredach O'Daly wrote a poem on the Fitzgerald family, recording both the chief and the minor branches—the name of the head of each tribe that branched off from the main stock—the principal actions of the family—the castles, abbeys, and monasteries they built, &c. At the same period Mac Bruodin, hereditary poet of the O'Gormans, wrote a poem on that family, tracing their pedigree, and showing the tribes that sprang from the same root.

The foregoing interesting particulars relating to "Sleady Castle" came to my knowledge, some years ago, in the form of a *printed pamphlet*, but the author's name is *to me* quite unknown.

As, however, the ruins of the old castle are situated in this district, and I have frequently heard the story corroborated by the people of the locality—even to the details—I have thought it my duty, as Hon. Secretary of the Society, to lay the story, in its entirety, before the members of the Association, at the same time that I do not, in any way, claim to have written it.

The different localities mentioned in the narrative are quite familiar to me. The description of the castle ruins is very accurate, although, indeed, it is now a mere shell. Green's "Lis" can still be faintly traced; and the people of the locality point out "Carrig-na-Chodla," or *The Sleepy Rock*, and the *spot* where it is supposed the sentinel watched for the signal. Ath-na-Soighidhura, the "Soldier's Ford," is also clearly identified; and I believe three large stones mark the spot where the bodies were found. It is a great pity that the names of the officers have not been handed down to us. It is the only "flaw" in an otherwise perfect traditional record of the seventeenth century. I hope, before long, to make sketches of the castle and the places of interest in connexion with the story.

GABRIEL O'C. REDMOND,

Hon. Local Secretary, Co. Waterford.

THE MEDALLISTS OF IRELAND AND THEIR WORK.

By WILLIAM FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I.,

Member of Council and Librarian, Royal Irish Academy.

[Continued from page 208.]

No. IV.

MEDALS COMMEMORATIVE OF DEAN SWIFT.—It appears desirable to collect together all the medallic records of Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's; they are far from numerous, but possess that special interest which invests every subject connected with his life and literary history, especially to natives of Ireland.

REV. J. SWIFT, D.S.P.D.—Bust, with three-quarter face turned to left, in wig and canonicals; contained within a small oval frame, supported by a winged child on clouds. Minerva underneath, seated to the left, having behind her a Gorgon shield, and at her side a shield, with Irish harp, to which she points; to the right is a female, with her arm resting on a pile of books, who crowns the Dean with a wreath. Above is a winged figure of Fame, with crescent on the forehead. Inscription on a scroll under the bust. *Reverse*.—Hibernia, seated, to left with harp and olive-branch; in the background a shepherd and his flock, and view of the sea, with ships. In exergue, MDCXXXVIII—I.R. FECIT.

Size, 1.5. This is a rudely-executed medal, cast in silver; the obverse is copied from an engraving by P. Simms, on the title-page of a volume of Swift's works, published in 1734. It is stated in the British Museum Catalogue to be "very rare." I have a good specimen.

IONAT SWIFT, S.T.P. ET. D.S.P. IN Hib.—A three-quarter faced bust of Swift, to waist, in full wig, and with canonicals; head towards the right; executed in high relief; beneath the bust are the words NON PAREIL. *Reverse*.—Blank, with the letters I.P.F.

An oval portrait, measuring 3.05 by 2.4. Cast in iron, with polished letters. The portrait is a close copy of Virtue's engraving, from which it is taken, being the frontispiece to Swift's works, published by Faulkner, in 1735. It is stated by the writer, in the "Medallic Illustrations of British History," to have been made by "Isaac Parkes," a well-known die-sinker and medallist in this city; but I do not feel disposed to accept the statement. The original, and I believe, unique specimen, in the British Museum was purchased at a sale of the late Dr. R. R. Madden's, and, owing to the kindness of the Museum authorities, I obtained an excellent replica. Dr. Aquilla Smith possesses an impression—a round, not oval—made in gutta-percha, which he took from the original iron mould or die that was in the possession of Sir William Wilde, who purchased it in Dublin, and which was broken by him in his endeavouring to obtain impressions. The fragments were, I understand, thrown away or lost. I

consider this die was made about the time of the last-described medal, and the unique iron casting made from it for some special object—possibly for the lid of a box.

See Madden's "Sale Catalogue," 1865, where he describes it as "unique and valuable," and conjectures it was made in France.

DEAN SWIFT.—A medal intended by William S. Mossop to form one of his projected series of illustrious Irishmen, which he never completed. The die of this medal was left unhardened, and without inscription. I have already described it.

DEAN SWIFT.—A little medallet, with portrait of the Dean, who is represented late in life, attired with full wig, bands, and robes to waist. He is full-faced, and looks to the left. Inscribed, J. S. D. D.—S. P. D. *Reverse*.—Blank.

Size, .6. Struck in silver. This exceptionally rare medal is, I believe, the work of one of the Mossops. The die is lost. I have a good specimen.

DEAN SWIFT.—In a framed collection of impressions of seals in wax, belonging to the Mossops, was discovered the original portrait from which the last-described medallet was copied. It was extremely well cut, and appears to have been a striking likeness. I got it reproduced in silver by electrotyping, and wish to record it to prevent mistakes hereafter. The costume differs somewhat, and is more in detail. Oval. Size, 1.1 by .9.

THE LOUTH ELECTION, 1ST NOV., 1755.—A rock rises from the sea, on which Hibernia stands, holding a harp; the four winds blow on the surface of the rock. Inscription, FIRM TO OUR COUNTRY AS THE ROCK IN THE SEA. *Reverse*.—BY OUR | STRICT | UNION IN LOUTH | WE DISAPPOINTED THE | HOPES OF OUR ENEMIES | ON THE 1 OF NOVEM | 1755 IN THE 29 YEAR | OF THE REIGN OF | K GEO THE II | WHOM GOD LONG | PRESERVE |. Above is a heart, with two hands united together, and around the inscription, MAY THE LOVERS OF LIBERTY NEVER LOSE IT.

Size, 1.75. Struck in silver; and some years since one in lead appeared for sale in a catalogue. It is not a common medal, and was made for the Louth Independent Club, which succeeded in returning Thomas Tipping and Hon. W. Fortescue as members of Parliament, in opposition to Mr. Bellingham. It resembles the work of Thomas Ping, who probably struck it.

COUNTY WESTMEATH ELECTION, 25TH JULY, 1768.—Liberty, embracing a pillar with her right arm, and supporting herself by it; her left resting on a shield; casque and other emblems lying at her feet: VINCIT AMOR PATRIAE ANNO 1768. *Reverse*.—A hand presenting a civic crown—PRESENTED TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE A MALONE BY THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WESTMEATH IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HIS STRENUOUS & SUCCESSFUL SUPPORT OF THEIR INTERESTS ON THE 25 OF JULY, 1768.

As I have not this medal, the description is imperfect. Anthony Malone, born in 1700, represented Westmeath for several years. In 1757, he became Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, and afterwards a member of the Privy Council. He died 8th May, 1776.

THE TRUE PATRIOT SOCIETY, 1754?—A bust, with bald head, on a pedestal to right. Motto: DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI. *Reverse*.—Hibernia, represented standing, holding an Irish harp, inscribed LIBERTAS ET NATALE SOLUM.

Size, 1.6. Struck in silver. There is an impression in the Royal Irish Academy. I know nothing of its history. In Sanders' Sale Catalogue it is ascribed to the "True Patriot Society."

MEDAL OF THE CHARITABLE MUSICAL SOCIETY.—Pero is represented nursing her father, Cimon, within a prison. Inscription, I WAS IN PRISON AND YE CAME UNTO ME. *Reverse*.—An open music-book, with several musical instruments, and outside a name is engraved of the owner, within a border.

Size, 1.5. Struck in bronze. I possess two different medals; one of much earlier workmanship, and rude execution, with large letters; it has the name of ROB STEPHENSON ESQ. The second medal is of better fabrication, and later date of manufacture; of this I have two examples with the names of JOHN CVRTIS & RICH^d NELSON.

There is frequent mention in Faulkner's Journal of "The Charitable Musical Society for the benefit and enlargement of poor distressed prisoners for debt in the several marshalseas of the city of Dublin." This was held in the Bull's Head Tavern in Fishamble-street, and removed, in 1741, to their great music-hall in the same street. It was only one of a numerous following, such as the Charitable Musical Society, held at "The Bear," in College-green; the Charitable Musical Society, in Vicar-street, for enlarging the fund for the reception of the sick and wounded poor of this kingdom into Dr. Steevens's Hospital; the Charitable Musical Society in Crow-street; and the Musical Society in Werburgh-street. There were likewise similar Associations founded in Cork, Drogheda, &c.; but the Fishamble-street Society appears to have been the principal one, and had the honour of taking a prominent part in inviting Handel to visit Dublin, in 1741. It probably experienced the usual vicissitudes of Irish societies, and declined until 1757, when Lord Mornington revived it so effectually that, by the loan of small sums of money, it relieved nearly 1300 distressed families. Finally it developed into the "Charitable Musical Loan," which still exists, though marshalseas and their wretched inhabitants have long since disappeared.

ASSOCIATION OF PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS.—A boy is represented sculpturing a bust, and behind him another with pallet and colours; in the background a column with capital. *Reverse*.—Marked, EXHIBITION TICKET.

This Association flourished about 1756. It erected, with the assistance of a parliamentary grant, an exhibition-room in William-street, but was not incorporated, and falling into difficulties, was ejected in 1800 from the rooms, which became the "City Hall." Probably it was one of these medals which is described, in a sale catalogue in Edinburgh, as "belonging to a Dublin Society of artists, with figures emblematic of sculpture and

painting. Presented to N. Revelt, 5th March, 1771," with hook for suspension.

FRIENDLY BROTHERS OF ST. LUKE.—There is in the Royal Irish Academy an engraved medal in copper, having this inscription, and a representation of St. Luke as a painter, and behind him a bull's head.

Size, 2.5. There is no record of this association, so far as I can ascertain; it was probably one of the minor artistic clubs of Dublin about 1760.

PRIMATE ROKEBY.—A bust similar to that in Mossop's medal, to right; inscribed, RICH HIBERN PRIMUS BARO ROKEBY DE ARMAGH. *Reverse*.—A view of the Library, Armagh, TO THΣ ΨΥKHΣ IATPEION; and in the exergue, BIBLIOTH ARMAGH | MDCCLXXI | KIRKE F |.

Size, 1.5. A bronze impression in Royal Irish Academy. The Primate was born in Yorkshire, in 1709; became primate in 1765, and was subsequently created Baron Rokeby; he died 10th October, 1794. This medal commemorates his erection of the Library in Armagh. That struck by Mossop records his gift of the Observatory. The artist, John Kirke, was a pupil of Dassier's, and obtained premiums from the Society of Arts; he became a member of the Incorporated Society of Artists, and exhibited medals at their annual exhibitions. He died in London, 27th November, 1776.

DEBATING SOCIETY, TRINITY COLLEGE.—I have described two early-struck medals of the "COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY," in connexion with the works of the elder Mossop. Owing to the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Carson, the following medal of THE DEBATING SOCIETY | TRIN' COLL' | DUBLIN, is recorded. It bears, in addition, the words, ADJUDGED THIS MEDAL TO | ROB' HICKSON | FOR HIS DISTINGUISHED | MERIT IN | ORATORY | JUNE 19TH 1795 |. *Reverse*.—A wreath of oak and laurel. Motto, NEC ABEST | FACUNDIS | GRATIA | DICTIS.

Size, 1.5. Struck in silver, with loop for suspension. The inscription is engraved; but it appears deserving of record in relation to the history of the literary societies of Trinity College.

UNION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Two emblematic figures of females are represented with joined hands; one bears a caduceus and shield of arms; the other has a copia and olive branch. Motto, IUNGUNTOR OPES. FIRMATUR IMPERIUM. I. JAN MDCCCL.

Size, 2.1. Struck in silver, copper, and copper-gilt. As I have not this medal the description is incomplete.

UNION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (2nd Medal).—Two female figures, emblematic of Great Britain and Ireland, with blazoned shield and harp resting against an altar, support a bundle of fasces, to which they are binding an olive branch; behind is a pyramid, indicating solidity. Motto, FRIENDSHIP UNION AND PEACE. In exergue, the date 1800; and in small letters, HANCOCK on base line. *Reverse*.—Above, an open volume, inscribed ONE | LAW, lying on a sceptre and olive wreath, GREAT | BRITAIN | AND IRELAND | UNITED | MDCCC |. Beneath, a lion resting on an anchor, with scales of justice; to right an oak, and to left a shamrock; ρ κ underneath.

Size, 1.55. There is a silver impression in the Royal Irish Academy. I have a bronze proof, and have seen one in white metal, in the possession of Mr. Robertson of Kilkenny. The artist, J. G. Hancock, executed several good medals, and excelled in engraving portrait dies towards the end of the eighteenth century.

UNION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (3rd Medal).—Time, standing on a section of the globe, drops its hour-glass, and receives another from a hand in the clouds. Marked, in small letters, HANCOCK. *Reverse*.—The shamrock, rose, and thistle, with inscription, MAY THIS AND EVERY FUTURE AGE WITNESS THE PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED KINGDOMS; and in exergue, JANUARY 1st 1801.

Size, 1.65. Struck in white metal. Royal Irish Academy.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH FLEET, OCTOBER, 1798.—Bust, in naval uniform, to right, SIR J B WARREN BART K B REAR ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE; on the arm, in small letters, HANCOCK. *Reverse*.—Hibernia, turned to the left, is seated, playing on a harp, and holding with one hand an olive branch; shield at her side with cannon, balls, &c.; British ship and two smaller vessels at a distance. Above, on a raised rim is inscribed, ATTACKED AND DEFEATED THE FRENCH SQUADRON ON THE COAST OF IRELAND. In exergue, OCT^r 12th 1798.

Size, 2.5. Struck in bronze; in Royal Irish Academy. The admiral was no relation to Sir J. Borlase Warren, of Co. Cork, who was born about the date of this battle, and baptized after the name of his distinguished namesake. Another medal, which is “anonymous,” was struck in commemoration of the same victory, and may be appropriately considered here.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH FLEET (No. 2).—Three-quarter bust, in naval costume, to left. S^r J B WARREN BARONET. K B.; and in small letters, below the bust, THE LORD OF HOSTS IS WITH US. *Reverse*.—Two war ships engaged. Inscription, THE SISTER COUNTRY AGAIN RESCUED FROM INVASION. In exergue, BREST. SQUADRON DEFEAT^d | OFF TORY ISLAND | OCTOBER 12. 1798,

Size, 1.65. Struck in bronze, of which I have an impression. Sir J. B. Warren captured the “La Hogue” and four large French frigates. He was Ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1802, and died in 1822.

There are a few medals respecting which I have obtained imperfect information, and would place them on record in the hope of hereafter acquiring further knowledge respecting their history.

RICHARD KIRWAN, LL.D., F.R.S.—In the year 1792 a medal, struck in Irish gold, was presented to him by the Dublin Society, in recognition of his exertions in procuring for that Society the Leskean collections of minerals and other objects of natural history, for which purpose a vote of £1200 was granted by the Irish Parliament; and to obtain their possession he went to Germany, and afterwards arranged the minerals. He had previously obtained the Copley Medal of the Royal Society for his chemical researches, and was elected president of the Royal Irish Academy in October, 1797, which he continued to hold until his death, in 1812. His portrait is preserved in the council-room of the Academy;

and an excellent memoir, published by Michael Donovan, M.R.I.A., is contained in the Appendix to the 4th volume of their Proceedings. I have not succeeded in obtaining further information about this medal.

AUNGIER-STREET THEATRE, DUBLIN.—On May 8th, 1733, this theatre was commenced, four foundation stones being laid by the Right Hon. Richard Tighe, Hon. General Napier, William Tighe, Esq., and Hon. Sir Edward Lovett Pearce, Surveyor-General of the King's Works in Ireland. Each stone was laid to the sound of trumpets, bands of music, &c.; and under each of them were placed "medals," struck for the occasion by the managers of the old Theatre Royal. Wine and ale were freely distributed, presents made to the workmen, and all the proceedings wound up by a dinner. See the *Irish Builder* of April 1, 1879.

I am not aware of any record of these medals except the notice above given.

SLIGO SOUP TICKET.—Struck in brass, with blank reverse. Size, .9. This little medallet was probably made in the year 1798, when soup shops were opened under Government to relieve the prevalent distress of the poor; but there is no certain knowledge of its history to record.

THE RT. HONBLE. JOHN FOSTER.—Three-quarter bust, in full robes and wig, as Speaker of the Irish House of Commons; turned towards right. On the sleeve, in minute letters, D B HILL F. Reverse, inscribed SPEAKER | OF THE | IRISH HOUSE | OF | COMMONS | 1799.

Size, 1.6. This is a pewter medal, of rather rude workmanship. The specimen which I have is the only one that has fallen under my notice, and it appears, therefore, to be of rare occurrence. The name of its fabricator is not contained in the city directories of the time, and I know nothing of him.

JAMES BRUSH.

JAMES BRUSH is designated in Watson's Dublin Directory for 1797 as a jeweller and Madeira wine merchant, residing at 7, Andrew-street. We have an advertisement of his appearing in the *Dublin Chronicle* newspaper on January 6th, 1789, which states:—"In the seal line, he presumes to say that no person in this city can equal him for neatness and durability of the settings. He has engaged an eminent seal-engraver from London, specimens of whose work are ready for inspection; among them is a striking likeness of Mr. Grattan." Engraved portraits of the popular patriot were in demand; and from a ring in my possession, with the likeness engraved on bloodstone, Mr. Brush's assertion of the high quality of his work appears to be fully sustained. He was treasurer to the Masonic Female Orphan School (founded in the year 1797, by Lodges 190 and 15) in 1800, at which time it was located in Cullenswood, and he then handed it over to the charge of Grand Lodge. His connexion with Irish medallistic history depends on the two following medals that bear his name. They are stigmatized by Dean Dawson, in his Paper on Irish Medals and Medallists, as "miserable in point of design and workmanship;" but the expression is rather strong, and they possess interest regarded as historic records.

ORANGE SOCIETY.—William the Third is represented on horse, to right, within a border of flowers, probably lilies. On a scroll above, THE GLORIOUS MEMORY; and underneath, KING AND CONSTITUTION. *Reverse*.—A sword and sceptre crossed; behind a crown, within wreaths of leaves, bearing lilies; and below, on a scroll, GOD SAVE THE KING. Marked, in small letters, BRUSH, underneath the wreaths.

This medal is of oval shape, with ring for suspension, measuring 1·5 by 1·4. Struck in silver. Dean Dawson is of opinion that this was the original badge of the Orange Association, and struck soon after it was founded in 1797–98.

I have allowed the above statement to remain unchanged, but fear, like many other alleged “facts” in Irish history, it is not correct. The history of Orange societies remains to be written. As a contribution to the subject, I would refer to p. 236 of Charles Topham Bowden’s *Tour through Ireland for Two Months, commencing 23rd August, 1790*; published in Dublin in 1791. He states, when at Belfast, “I was introduced to the Orange lodge by a Mr. Hyndeman, a merchant of the town. This lodge is composed of about three hundred gentlemen, amongst whom are the Hon. Mr. O’Neil, the Marquis of Antrim, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Hillsborough, and many others of the first consequence and property. Mr. Hyndeman informed me this lodge was founded by a Mr. Griffith.”

BATTLE OF COLOONY.—The arms of Limerick. A gate, with two castles; and behind, a turret with flag flying; within wreaths of olive and palm. Marked, CORPORATION AND CITIZENS OF LIMERICK. *Reverse*.—A Royal crown, within olive wreaths, TO THE HEROES OF COLOONY 5TH SEP^R 1798; and, in small letters, BRUSH.

Size, 1·6. Struck in silver, to commemorate the engagement of a detachment of Limerick Militia corps of yeomanry and four curricule guns, under Colonel Vereker, against General Humbert, commanding the invading French troops and Irish insurgents. The detachment under Colonel Vereker’s command did not exceed 300; though obliged to retire, they saved Sligo, and thus defeated Humbert’s attack.

DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Seated and plumed figure of Minerva, with copia and shield, on which is represented a harp, surrounded by the motto, NOSTRI PLENA LABORIS, in very large letters. *Reverse*, blank for engraving.

An oval medal, struck in silver, with loop for suspension. Size, 1·7 by 1·5. The example I have is dated 1793; and, from the similarity of the lettering used in the motto with Brush’s other medals, I would ascribe it to the same workman who made them—possibly some die-sinker or button-maker employed by Brush, as a matter of trade—for it is not probable that a “jeweller and Madeira wine merchant” either fabricated dies or had a press for striking medals. I have a record of this medal being given also in 1795 to William Robertson, kindly communicated to me by the Secretary to the Royal Historical and Archæological Association, J. G. Robertson, Esq., of Kilkenny.

JOHN JONES.

JOHN JONES.—This medallist would deserve slight notice except for his continuing to strike medals from Mossop's designs and dies after the death of that great artist. He is reported to have come from Liverpool, and commenced his career by pulling the rope for Mossop's coining press. He died about 1880. At one period of his life he went to America and made some money. Strange stories are told of the mode in which he dissipated his earnings.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—Head, to left, with coronet; marked, in small letters on the neck, JONES. F.

An unfinished die, copied from the head on army medals, and purchased with other dies by Mr. Woodhouse. I have a lead proof. Size, 1·6.

O'CONNELL.—Head and bust, to right, D O'CONNELL ESQ^A M P THE UNDAUNTED ASSERTOR OF IRELANDS RIGHTS; below the bust, in small letters, JONES. *Reverse*.—Figure of Hibernia, seated, with spear and cap of Liberty. EMANCIPATION OBTAINED APRIL 13. 1829. In exergue, JONES F.

The portrait is copied from Mossop's medal of O'Connell, of reduced size. The reverse is an unblushing appropriation of Mossop's reverse for the Centenary of the House of Hanover, with the addition of a spear and cap of Liberty, and a risen sun substituted for that rising above the ocean. I have a bronze medal and white metal proof. Size, 2·0.

O'CONNELL (No. 2).—Head and bust, as last. *Reverse*.—O'CONNELL—RUTHVEN—&—REPEAL—OF THE—LEGISLATIVE—UNION, within wreaths of shamrocks.

Size, 2·0. I have examples in bronze and white metal.

O'CONNELL (No. 3).—Obverse as last. *Reverse*.—An urn, with flames at top; and at the sides weeping willows, rising from a pedestal; inscribed, D O'CONNELL—BORN AUG 6TH 1775—DIED MAY 15 1847; and in exergue, JONES—DUBLIN.

Size, 2·0. In white metal, which I have.

ORANGE MEDAL.—William the Third, on horse. A repetition of Mossop's medal, with JONES. F in exergue. *Reverse*.—Royal arms, with lion and unicorn; KING AND CONSTITUTION, at upper part of medal. Lower portion blank. Also struck from a Mossop die.

Size, 1·7. Bronze.

ORANGE MEDAL (No. 2).—William, on horseback. THE GLORIOUS AND IMMORTAL MEMORY. In exergue, JONES. F. *Reverse*.—Royal arms, KING AND CONSTITUTION; and below, JONES F.

Size, 1·4. This I have, struck in bronze and white metal. The obverse is Mossop's die. The reverse, one of his dies re-hubbed with trifling variations.

ORANGE MEDAL (No. 3).—In centre, a bust of William, in armour, to left. Two rows of inscriptions; outside, PROTESTANT CONFEDERATION—
1360 1535 1688 1801
 NON NOS SED GRATIA DEI; within, WICKLIFF, REFORMATION, WILLIAM, UNION

beneath the head, in minute letters, JONES F. *Reverse*.—An open Bible, with rays, HOLY BIBLE 4 OCT 1535. 1 PE. CH 2. vs 17, within a triangle; ORDER, LOVE, TRUTH, at the sides; around all, a garter; and above a Royal crown.

Size, 2.0. In white metal, of which I have an impression; and in bronze, in the Royal Irish Academy.

IRISH CONSTABULARY MEDAL.—Harp, with Imperial crown; underneath are wreaths of oak and shamrock; REWARD OF MERIT. IRISH CONSTABULARY. *Reverse*.—Blank, with wreaths of olive and shamrock.

Size, 1.5. Presented in silver to officers and men, who distinguished themselves during the Fenian disturbances in 1868, by the Lord Lieutenant. I have a white metal proof.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—A harp, crowned; and underneath, in small letters, INSTITUTED 1841. *Reverse*.—Blank, with wreaths of palm, olive, and oak; underneath, JONES.

Size, 1.5. The impression in my cabinet is in white metal. It was issued in silver.

NORTH-EAST SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—Cattle, with view of distant hills; in exergue, ESTABLISHED | 1826. *Reverse*.—A blank centre, with corn wreaths, and above, ADJUDGED TO. JONES, in small letters, inscribed on both sides.

Size, 2.0. I have fine bronze proofs. Dean Dawson designates this as his "premium medal." If really his own handiwork, it is well finished and deserving of the dean's praise, being in taste and execution a very beautiful performance.

FARMING SOCIETY.—Is inscribed beneath wreaths of corn, with blank centre for inscription. *Reverse*, also blank, with a plough at upper part, and, in small letters, JONES F.

Size, 1.6. Struck in silver. That which I have is engraved "Tipperary Union, 1856."

TEMPERANCE MEDAL.—Shield, with lamb and IHS; above, a cross, with rays. Supporters, a man and woman with banners, inscribed, SOBRIETY—DOMESTIC COMFORT. The man is being crowned by a flying angel, underneath are two seated children, with shamrock, rose, and thistle. Inscription, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. In exergue, in small letters, JONES. *Reverse*.—A cross inscribed with the temperance vow, and FOUNDED 10TH APRIL, 1838. Around are the words, THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—THE VERY REV^D T MATHEW PRESIDENT.

Size, 1.7. Struck in silver. Engraved around the edge of this medal is, PRESENTED TO DAVID M HENNESSY BY THE VERY REV^D THEOBALD MATHEW OCT^R 1841. Imitating the regal example of giving a medal to persons who sought relief from "king's evil," Father Mathew, too, liberally decorated those he wished to rescue from a far worse affliction; his liberality entailed disastrous results, leading to such difficulties as shortened the life of this most estimable man. I have a manuscript volume, compiled from original letters and documents by his private secretary of all the proceedings of the temperance movement under Father

Mathew. Jones struck other temperance medals, with slight differences in the inscriptions.

TEMPERANCE MEDAL.—Similar to last, but both figures are being crowned by angels; and in exergue, JONES DUBLIN.

Size, 1.3. I have a silver impression.

SCHOOL MEDAL.—I have a bronze medal, with Mossop's inscription of Barrett and Bernes' school; and on the reverse are olive wreaths, with blank centre; marked, in small letters, JONES.

Size, 1.6. Struck in bronze. It was probably struck as a show-piece or pattern by Jones.

SCHOOL MEDAL.—A copy of Mossop's seated Minerva, with MERIT HAS ITS REWARD; in exergue, JONES. *Reverse*.—Wreaths, same as last-described medal.

Size, 1.6. I have a bronze impression.

SCHOOL MEDAL.—A group of globe, lyre, books, &c.; marked in exergue, JONES. *Reverse*.—Blank centre, with wreaths as last.

Size, 1.7. The impression I have is a bronze proof.

SCHOOL MEDAL.—Smaller size, similar to last; also a bronze proof impression. Size, 1.5.

The design on obverse of these medals I would attribute to Mossop, junior.

IRISH MISSIONARY | SCHOOL | BALLINASLOE | MATT 9. 27. 28. Inscribed within olive wreaths.

This die was purchased by Mr. Woodhouse with the residue of Mr. Jones's stock, containing a large number of the Mossop dies. I do not know the history of this medal, of which I have only a lead impression. It has every appearance of being executed by one of the Mossops. Size, 1.6.

ACADEMIC INSTITUTE.—REV JA^r RICE, PRINCIPAL, inscribed around centre, which bears the words, FOR DISTINGUISHED ANSWERING IN— AT EXAMINATION HELD—. *Reverse*.—Mossop's die for the Feinaglan Institution, with his name removed from the pillar, and JONES substituted.

Size, 1.7. I have a white metal proof.

GEORGE MILLS.

An English artist, born 1793. He received three gold medals from the Society of Arts, and was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy from 1816 to 1823. He executed several of Mudie's series of national medals; also patterns for coins, and died at Birmingham, 28th January, 1824. There is one Irish medal which he fabricated, and the reverse for B. Wyon's medal of George IV.'s visit to Ireland.

LISMORE SCHOOL.—A view of the castle and woods at Lismore rising above the river, with distant bridge, &c. In the exergue, in minute

letters, MILLS. F. *Reverse*.—Inscribed, ALUMNO | SCHOLÆ LISMORIENSIS | OB LITERAS | FELICITER EXULTAS | GULIELMUS DUX DEVONIÆ | D.D. Around this is a plain ring, and outside, in upper part, SUNT HIC ETIAM SUA PRÆMIA LAUDI.

Size, 2.25. I have an electrotype of this medal, copied from one struck in copper. A specimen was sold, April, 1878, with the duplicate medals of the Bank of England.

THE WYONS.

This distinguished family of die-sinkers have contributed some valuable dies to the series of Irish medals, a record of which is indispensable in describing the history of these productions.

THOMAS WYON, junior, was born in 1792, at Birmingham, his family being of German descent. He was educated in London and apprenticed to his father, who was engraver of his Majesty's seals; and, under the training of Mr. N. Marchand, he acquired a correct taste for the antique. He obtained the medals of the Royal Academy, and premiums from the Society of Arts, for whom he engraved the head of Isis, which was utilised for their prize medal. At the early age of 16 years he made his first medallie die, for a medal given to Lieutenant Pearson, R. N., for saving life, presented by a society of ladies. In 1811 he was appointed probationary engraver, and in 1815, chief engraver to the Mint. He died September 22, 1817, aged 25 years. A memoir and list of his principal works is contained in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1818, and another account published in Mr. Sainthill's *Olla-podrida*.

CORK BRUNSWICK CENTENARY MEDAL.—A finely-modelled head of George III. to right, laureated; THE ILLUT^a HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK ASC^a THE THRONE OF G^a BRITAIN AUG^a 1^a 1714; and underneath the neck of bust, in minute letters, T WYON JUN. S. *Reverse*, inscribed THE | CENTENARY | OF THE ACC^a OF THE | HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK | TO THE THRONE OF | GREAT BRITAIN | WAS CELEBRATED IN THE | CITY OF CORK | ON THE 1^a 2^a & 3^a OF AUG^a 1814 | IN THE 54^a Y^a OF THE REIGN | OF KING GEORGE THE 3^a | S^a DAVID PERRIER | MAYOR. The entire surrounded by a broad wreath of shamrocks.

Size, 2.0. Struck in bronze. Mr. Sainthill gives the following account of this medal:—"The Corporation of Cork having determined to celebrate the anniversary of the Centenary of the Accession of the House of Brunswick to the Throne by three days' public rejoicing, I suggested to Sir D. Perrier to have a medal struck to record the event and to wear on the occasion. Sir David immediately acceded to the plan, and authorized me to invite Mr. Wyon to engrave one with his Majesty's bust from Marchand's" (see Mr. Sainthill's *Olla-podrida*, vol. I., p. 29, where there is an engraving of the obverse of the medal). I have an impression with the blue ribbon and rosette used when worn, still remaining attached.

BENJAMIN WYON, born in London, in 1802; a younger brother of Thomas Wyon, under whom he studied. He succeeded his father as engraver of the Royal seals, and engraved the Great Seal of William the

Fourth, the Crimean medal, and several other important works. He died November, 1858.

VISIT OF GEORGE THE FOURTH TO IRELAND.—Head of George IV. to left; in minute letters on the neck, B WYON. Inscription, GEORGIUS IIII D G BRITANNIARUM REX FD. *Reverse*.—George is represented landing in full court dress, with cocked hat in hand, greeted by a female with harp and wolf-dog; behind her are some distant buildings to represent Dublin; and the boat from which the king steps bears a Royal standard. In the exergue, IN COMMEMORATION OF HIS MAJESTYS | MOST GRACIOUS VISIT TO IRELAND | 1821 | W HAMY DIREX. This medal is marked, MILLS F, at side.

Size, 2·1. This medal was got up by the firm of Hamy and Mann, silversmiths in Dublin. Wyon's work—the head of George IV.—is well designed and executed. The reverse of the medal was made by George Mills, who executed many celebrated medals, such as those of Sir John Moore, Watt, Chantry, &c. The reverse, like all Mills' work, is well done, but the design was probably the idea of some amateur; at all events, the fat and smiling Adonis, in full court dress, who pays his addresses to the young and rather demonstrative lady, is vulgar and quite unworthy of commemorating a Royal visit.

I have a bronze impression, the edge of which is inscribed, IRISH COPPER FROM THE MINES IN THE COUNTY OF WICKLOW, in small letters; and also a white metal one without this inscription.

WICKLOW AGRICULTURAL MEDAL. Thus inscribed in exergue. A sheep on a grassy hill, with, in front, a plough; WYON, in small letters, to left *Reverse*.—Blank centre, with olive wreaths.

Size, 1·7. There is a bronze proof in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and also another copy of the medal without the name of Wyon.

LEONARD CHARLES WYON, born in 1826; he studied his art under the tuition of his father, William Wyon, R.A., whom he succeeded as modeller and engraver to the Mint in 1851. He has executed most of the military and naval medals struck since his appointment, and also several series of colonial and foreign coinages.

RICHARD SAINTHILL, OF TOPSHAM, DEVONSHIRE, NUMISMATIST, BORN JAN. 28, 1787. Thus inscribed around a portrait of Mr. Sainthill; beneath the neck is the date 1835, and, in minute letters, L C WYON FT. *Reverse*.—Three emblematic figures; Numismata, typified by a female, standing, who draws back a curtain and reveals an aged man, the emblem of time past, seated on a treasure box, marked with inscribed square and Greek letters; in front, a young female, emblematic of present time, joins hands with the central figure. In exergue, NUMISMATA, and in small letters, L C W. Inscription, HERALDING THE PRESENT. RESTORING THE PAST.

Size, 2·4. This is an extremely beautiful example of what a good medal should be. The figures, which are in low relief, are engraved in superior style, and the portrait of Mr. Sainthill leaves nothing to be desired. I owe my impression to the kindness of Alderman Day, of Cork, who obtained it from Mr. Sainthill's relatives. It was struck for private distribution by the well known author of *Olla-podrida*, a learned numismatist and genealogist. The impression is a bronze proof.

REV^d. THEOBALD MATHEW.—A bust of Father Mathew to the shoulders, draped. *Reverse*.—A kneeling crowd, which is blessed by him. Inscription, HE REASONED ON TEMPERANCE.

Size, 2·4. Struck in bronze, and probably in silver. I have no impression of this medal. My description is therefore less full than I could wish. The bust was modelled from life, by L. C. Wyon, when in Cork, in 1846. See Sainthill's *Olla-podrida*, vol. II., p. 405.

JOSEPH SHEPHERD WYON, son of Benjamin Wyon, born 1836. His first important medal was a likeness of James Watt, and subsequently he engraved the great Seal of England for Queen Victoria, and that of Canada. He succeeded his father as chief engraver to the Mint in 1858, and died August, 1873.

A. B. WYON, also a son of Benjamin Wyon.

TRINITY COLLEGE GREEK MEDAL, BERKELEY PRIZE. The arms of Trinity College on a shield. Above a portcullis, and at the sides Tudor roses; all on a diapered ground, *semée*, with shamrocks. Inscription, TRIN : COL : DUBLIN * VOS EXEMPLARIA GRAECA*. *Reverse*.—A horse (Pegasus ?) in full flight—AIEN APIΣTEYEIN. In exergue, G * B | 1752. In minute letters to right, J S & A B WYON. S C.

Size, 1·5. Issued struck in gold as the "Berkeley Prize." I have a white metal proof. This medal was made about 1867. It is reported that when it reached Ireland the Greek P was found represented by a Roman R, which had to be altered before issuing the medal.

The above medal was struck to replace worn-out dies of BISHOP BERKELEY'S GREEK PREMIUM, founded in A. D. 1734. It represents a galloping horse, and has for motto, AIEN APIΣTEYEIN. *Reverse*.—A laurel wreath, and the words, VOS—EXEMPLA—RIA—GRAECA.

Described and figured in the *British Museum Catalogue*. It is a rare medal. In the year 1751 Dr. Berkeley ordered his initials, G. B., to be placed under the horse; and the name of the medallist was also added, KIRK FEC^t. Next year he gave the dies to Trinity College, with £120 to strike two gold medals annually. These were given to Middle Bachelors, attending the Greek Lectures of the Regius Professor of Divinity, until 1856. Since this time they are awarded, by examination, open to all candidates.

STEEVEN'S HOSPITAL MEDAL.—JAMES WILLIAM CUSACK BORN 1788 DIED 1861. Bust to right, in high relief, and, in minute letters underneath, J S WYON S C. *Reverse*.—A view of the front of the hospital, inscribed above, D^r STEEVENS HOSPITAL DUBLIN. In the exergue are two shields with armorials, and the letters CUSACK—PRIZE—FOUNDED 1861. Underneath the building, to right, in small lettering, J S WYON S C.

Size, 3·1. I possess a bronze proof impression.

This is an excellent likeness of Dr. Cusack, in whose School of Medicine, in Park-street, I studied my medical and surgical work, and had the privilege of commencing life as his colleague in teaching and lecturing my former fellow-students. His connexion with the school at that time was confined to delivering a course on practical operative surgery, and I still remember his addresses, distinguished as they were by sound information, conveyed in a manner that rendered his slightest words of invaluable worth.

AWARDED BY THE BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION, IRELAND.—In centre a shield with harp and Imperial crown above it, surrounded by trefoil arches, the lower ones bearing shamrocks, and, in minute letters, J S & A B . WYON ; outside are ornaments and shamrocks. *Reverse*.—A very wide border of olive leaves and shamrocks, enclosing a space the size of a shilling for inscription ; at the lower part the names of the artists in minute letters.

Size, 2.2. Struck in silver, weighing upwards of two ounces.

GALLE.

This distinguished French medallist must be mentioned in connexion with his medal of Henry Grattan.

HENRY GRATTAN.—Bust, draped to right, inscribed with the name, marked in small letters, GALLE, F. *Reverse*.—IN MEMORY | OF | THE SHORT PERIOD | OF | IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE ; and then follow two lines, I SAT AT ITS CRADLE | I FOLLOWED ITS HEARSE | GRATTAN.

Size, 2.0. I have an impression in bronze.

Dr. R. R. Madden, in his sale Catalogue, 1860, states that sixty medals only were struck before the die broke ; but in Moore's Diary we read :—

"October, 1821—Went to Mossop, the medallist, who did the fine head of Grattan, from which Denon is having a model taken for me (*Memoirs*, vol. III., p. 285). And, again :—

"Paris, May, 1822—Denon told me that the medal of Grattan was nearly finished. By-the-bye, when Lord Holland was in Paris, I mentioned the plan I had for ten persons subscribing five pounds each to have a medal inscribed," &c. (*Memoirs*, vol. III., p. 352). In the diary, under September 23, 1822, mention is made of a visit to Denon's, to pay the medallist one thousand francs, the price agreed for the medal ; but the medallist insisted on fifty louis, and was paid that sum, in English money about £50. Finally, in the Diary, 28th October, 1822, Moore mentions having gone to the Mint, received his fifty medals, and having the "die broken"! (*Memoirs*, vol. III., p. 12.)

It is difficult to refrain from stigmatizing these extracts in the terms they deserve ; from beginning to end they exhibit Moore's conceited ignorance and blundering stupidity. He deliberately visits an Irish artist, fully the equal of Galle, appropriates one of his beautiful creations—the head of Henry Grattan—and carries it off to have a replica executed in France, of somewhat larger size, and pays a French artist for aiding him in this act of plunder, whilst an Irish genius who made the work was starving for want of proper recognition. I have both medals before me, and that of Galle is simply a replica of Mossop's original handiwork.

BORREL.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—Portrait to left. In small letters, under neck, the artist's name. *Reverse*.—IL NE DOIT | PLUS ETRE FAIT | DE DISTINCTION | ENTRE LE PEUPLE | D'ANGLETERRE | ET CELUI | D'IRLANDE | O'CONNELL.

Size, 1. Struck in a pale golden bronze. I have an impression. The portrait is well engraven, but not a likeness of O'Connell. It is one of the few medals, referring to Irishmen, struck in France.

TYRONE HISTORY.

By J. CARMICHAEL-FERRALL, HON. LOCAL SECRETARY, CO. TYRONE.

THE following curious facts relating to the period immediately succeeding the colonization of Ulster are taken in the main from a book published in 1811, and called "A Breefe Memoriall" of Dr. James Spottiswood, taken from a MS. in the library of Auchinleck, in Scotland, edited by A. B. (one of the Boswells of that place and grandson of Lord Auchinleck). We are informed that Lord Balfour, second son of Sir James Balfour, of Pittendreich, &c., in Fife, had obtained from Sir Thomas Ridgewaye (afterwards Lord Ridgewaye) a mortgage of the Castle and Demesne of Augher; that, having been in debt to the Bishop, he offered him them for £800, which the Bishop—having neither lands nor houses left him by his predecessor—accepted; and as Sir James Areskin (Erskine) came over with a blank grant to make some nobleman an earl, about this time, a bargain was struck, whereby the reversion in the mortgage was sold to Sir James and 2500 acres in possession, adjacent to the castle—Sir James to assure Lord Ridgewaye of the honour. Bishop Spottiswood had then only two children, a son and a daughter; so Sir James, by Lord Balfour's advice, made overtures to marry his son to the Bishop's daughter, on whom he would settle the lands of Augher; but as the contract was about to be drawn up, Sir James made such extravagant demands that it was broken off. However, one day when the Bishop had company at dinner, and his wife was attending her sick son, the Erskines bribed a maid to bring Miss Spottiswood to the street, and they enticed her to Sir James's room, where a debased minister celebrated the marriage. Lord Balfour's part in this was little suspected by the Bishop, and he advised the Bishop to marry his son to the niece of Viscount Valentia—discoursing much on Sir James's decayed estate—and he succeeded in his plan, though it seems he had no good will to either the Bishop or his children. The Bishop's life seems to have been embittered by quarrels with different people, and among others Sir John Wimbes, who owed him some rent. Unfortunately a scuffle took place between some of Sir John's and some of the Bishop's retainers, in which Sir John was mortally wounded. Sir William Cole came to Portora, where the Bishop then was; and after a good deal of talking, the Bishop, for peace sake, entered into a recognizance for £1000, and his son, Mr. Archibald Erskine, for £500, for the appearance of the servants at the assizes. The servants were induced not to appear; so he lost the case: besides which, when he appeared before the judges—Lord Angiers, the Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Philpott—they intimated to him to forbear sitting with them on the bench; and when he asked if they would have divine service before they began, they professed themselves indifferent, and the Bishop, after several persons—including one Mr. Hatton, curate of Clogher and tutor to Sir William Stewart's children—had refused to preach before them, preached himself. The recognizances, having been estreated, were granted under the English Great Seal to James Carmichael, carver to the King (afterwards Lord Carmichael of Carmichael, in Lanarkshire), by patent, which was brought by his son William (afterwards master of Carmichael) to Dublin, and sold to the Bishop in Trinity Term, 1627. Next year the Bishop began to settle himself at Clogher, which had originally two

churches and a good number of inhabitants, but had been ruined in the late wars so much so that when he came to reside there, some ten or twelve poor people living in huts, patched up with scraws or wattles, constituted its sole population. The Bishop began to build in the above year a house for himself, to repair the church, build an inn, stables, barns, kiln, mill, &c. The income he had from the Bishopric was worth £1500 a-year, after getting in various outlying lands of the See, *i.e.*, Devenish Island, in Lough Erne, from Lord Hastings, and Inishmore Island from Sir Ralph Gore, Bart.; as also the Quarter of Drunkennadagh. He died in 1664, having had—besides his son above alluded to, Sir Henry and Mrs. Erskine—three other children, James, Elizabeth, and Mary, of whom the latter married Abraham Creighton, Esq., ancestor of the Erne family, connected (the editor of the MS. supposed) through the Creightons of Lugton to the Bishop on his mother's side.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES OF TYRONE IN PARLIAMENT.

- 1613. Sir Thomas Ridgway, Knight and Bart. (Treasurer at War),
Tor Mohan, Devon.
Sir Francis Roe, Knight, Mountjoy.
- 1634. Sir James Ereskyn, Knight, Favour Royal.
Sir Henry Tichborne, Knight, Blessingborne.
- 1639. Toby Caulfield, Esq., Charlemont, Armagh.
Audley Mervyn, Esq., Castle Mervyn.
- 1661. Sir Audley Mervyn, Knight, Castle Mervyn.
Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart, Castle Forbes, Longford.
- 1692. Henry Mervyn, Esq., Trillick.
James Hamilton, Esq., Donalonge.
- 1695. Henry Mervyn, Esq., Trillick.
James Hamilton, Esq., Donalonge.
- 1703. Richard Stewart, Esq.
Audley Mervyn, Esq.
- 1713. Richard Stewart, Esq.
Audley Mervyn, senior, Esq.
- 1715. Audley Mervyn, Esq, after deceased.
Charles Stewart, Esq.
Audley Mervyn, Esq.
- 1727. Hon Richard Stewart.
Henry Mervyn, Esq.
Robert Lindsay, Esq., in place of Hon. Richard Stewart,
deceased.
Hon. James Stewart, in place of Hon. Robert Lindsay, Justice
of Common Pleas.
Galbraith Lowry, Esq., in place of Henry Mervyn, Esq.
William Stewart, Esq., in place of Hon. Jas. Stewart, deceased.
- 1761. Galbraith Lowry, Esq.
William Stewart, Esq.
- 1769. Armar Lowry Corry, Esq.
James Stewart, Esq.
- 1776. Armar Lowry Corry, Esq.
James Stewart, Esq.
Nathaniel Montgomery, Esq., in place of Armar Lowry Corry,
created Lord Baron Belmore.

1783. James Stewart, Esq.
Nathaniel Montgomery, Esq.
1790. James Stewart, Esq., of Killymoon.
Hon. Thomas Knox.
1798. James Stewart, Esq.
Hon. Somerset Lowry Corry, commonly called Lord Viscount Corry.
John Stewart, Esq., of Athenree, county Tyrone, *vice* Viscount Corry, created Earl of Belmore.
1802. James Stewart, Esq., of Killymoon.
John Stewart, Esq., of Athenree.
1806. James Stewart, Esq., of Killymoon.
Thomas Knox, Esq., Dungannon.
1807. James Stewart, Esq., Killymoon.
Thomas Knox, Esq., of Dungannon.
1812. Thomas Knox, Esq., of Dungannon.
Sir John Stewart, Bart., of Ballygawley.
1818. Sir John Stewart, Bart., Greenhill, county Tyrone.
William Stewart, Esq., Killymoon.
1820. Sir John Stewart, Bart., Greenhill.
William Stewart, Esq., Killymoon.
1825. William Stewart, Esq., Killymoon.
Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq., of Athenis, county Tyrone, and Castlecoole, county Fermanagh, *vice* Sir John Stewart, accidentally killed.
1830. Henry Corry, Esq., of Castlecoole, county Fermanagh.
Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart., Ballygawley.
1831. Sir Hugh Stewart.
Henry Corry, Esq.
1833. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq., of Aughenis.
Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart., of Ballygawley.
1835. Lord Claud Hamilton, Baronscourt.
Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq., of Castlecoole.
1837. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq.
Lord James Du Prè Alexander, Viscount Alexander.
1839. Lord Claud Hamilton, *vice* Viscount Alexander, created Earl of Caledon.
1841. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq.
- 1841-68. Lord Claud Hamilton.
1873. Captain William Lowry Corry, Castlecoole, *vice* Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq., deceased.
1874. J. W. Ellison Macartney, Esq.
Captain William H. Lowry Corry.
1880. J. W. Ellison Macartney, Esq.
Edward F. Litton, Esq., Dublin.
1881. Thomas Dickson, Esq., Dungannon.

I would also call the attention of the Association to the following copy of a letter, written in 1665, by Rev. Andrew Stewart, minister of Donaghadee, to his cousin, Robert Stewart, of the Irry, High Sheriff of Tyrone, the original of which my friend Canon Grainger will, I trust, be induced to show us at some future time:—

“Worshipfull Cusin, The infirmity of body which often holds me at

this tyme of the yer, the badness of the waye, and length of the journey, have concurred to forbid my own travell at this tyme; but because I have had notice of my unckle's death and that he was pleased to remembr that I was a Kinsman, I have sent the bearer, my own boy, Alexander Crookshankes, to carry this testamony of my respect to you and all other my friends whom I can noe other wayes respect in my present condition, but to love and honour and wish you weel. And I shall profess this hourly in God's sight there could not any earthly thing be mere acceptable to me nor the happyness and welfare of all my friends especially of yourself and your nearest relations and if I could I would set you on the way to it, but the Lord hath barred up my way that I cannot I may not I dare not be usefull as I would to you or any else. Meantyme dearest cusin you have had in your short tyme many examples which may be commentaries to the word of God (and I ame not doubtful you make that chiefly your study). You have much good example from many to imitate and much bad example also not to follow but to escue and I hop God hath given you grace to chuse the good and escue the evil which if you do God will bless you above the blessings of your fathers who are now at their rest. I pray you labour to be upright with God and downright with men and let religion and reason guide your counsels and advyces. Thus you shall have the blessings of your fathers fulfilled in your own person. Your greatgrandfather and his father my Lord of Ochiltree¹ were eminent seekers of God. Your own grandfather I think surely had surely the fear of God whatever hum^r prevaile and your own father I can witness how much inward light and conviction was in him a man whom I highly pryced yet wer ther som things in all these which you would avoyd, and the Lord bless you so as to walk in this way. I have heard that my unckle has devoted £20 to me as a token of his love at his death, and I hop I need noe mor, but to send my boy for it since you are there, whoes justice and kyndness will see that part of his test executed with the first. If y^e need acquittance, Mr. John Abernethie will satisfie you. My unckle also promised me the written book, q^d in he observed many thing may be he hath forgot; but I ame even fully confident that though he had left it to somebody else you will procure it and send it to mee as being more useful for mee than almost to any others of his so neer relations, and if thear be any other books of his which you think might be fittly bestowed on mee, leave it upon yourself; and now, dear cusin, I need say no more, but the Lord sanctifie all our case and carriage, and make us the remnant of that poor family to serve him in feare. Remember my best respects to your wife, though I have not seen her, and the Lord himself guyd you in your privat and publyk employments. My love to all your brethren and sisters. The Lord be with you. I rest, sir, your respectiv cousin,

“A. STEWART.

“Killathies, Feby. 19, 1665.”

(*Stewarts of Castle Stewart*, pp. 243, 244.)

¹ This was Andrew, 2nd Lord, commonly called “the Good Lord Ochiltree,” whose position in the court politics re-

minds one of Obadiah; one of the leading characteristics of Lord Ochiltree being to do right, impugn it who list.

Memoranda taken from a MS. book in the writing of Andrew Carmichael, Provost of Dungannon; some extracts from it have already appeared in the *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, the last of which related to the appointment of a Public Lapper. The following is the certificate of Robert Lowry, Esq., J.P. for county Tyrone, about the character, &c., of William Holmes, who had been appointed:—

“I do hereby certify that I have diligently enquired into the character of the above-named Wm. Holms, Dealer in Linnen Cloath, and find him to be a person truly deserving the character given him in y^e above certificate. I have likewise enquired into the character of the persons whose names are subscribed to the above certificate and find them to be Inhabitants in the county of Tyrone, and that they are either weavers, Bleachers, or Dealers in Linnen Cloth, and men of good Reputation and Credit in their Dealings, as witness my hand this 1st Day of Feb., 1719.”

The following is the preamble of a pleading in the Court Equity Exchequer, which, as the Court is extinct, may be of interest.

“To the R^t Hon^{ble} the Chancellor, Treasurer, Lord Chief Baron, and the Rest of the Barons in His Ma^{ties} Court of Exchequer in Ireland, In most humble manner complaining sheweth unto yo^r Hon^{rs} your suppliant and daily orator, James Smith, of Dunmore, in the county of Roscommon, Esq^r, His Ma^{ties} Debtor and Farmer, as may appear by the Receipt of His Ma^{ties} Excheq^r, etc.”

REPORT FOR COUNTY LONDONDERRY.

By JOHN BROWNE, M.R.I.A.

Hon. Local Secretary.

I WISH to draw the attention of the members of this Association to the fact that the *bullán* stone, known as "St. Columba's Font," and which was originally in the graveyard connected with the old church of Desert-Toghill, near Garvagh, county Londonderry, has by some means been removed, and now rests in an adjoining field. Desertoghill or *Desert Otwarchyll*—O'Tuohill's Desert—is so called from the family that formerly resided there: Rory More O'Tuohill is traditionally remembered as the last chieftain. Their descendants (now called Toghills) are still to be found in this part of the country.¹ St. Columbkil is stated to have here founded an abbey, which afterwards became parochial. In the *Topographical Dictionary*, published by Lewis, is the following reference to the font now in question:—"A curious stone, wherein are two small and rude fonts—considered by the peasantry to be the impress of the knees of St. Columbkil, while praying—stands in the churchyard."

The question suggests itself to me, could these *bullán* stones have been intended for the reception of exposed children? For as far back as the time of Justinian houses of mercy for children were founded by him. The churches and church charities became refuges for this unfortunate class, and Christian charity attempted to alleviate the great evil which the law could not correct, nor the usual spirit of humanity prevent. A marble vessel was provided for exposed infants at the door of each church; but at a later age this simple provision of humanity was imitated in a manner which produced great evils in the well-known "turning slide" (tour) of French asylums for foundlings. In that time of cruelty and hardness, however, the church receptacle was for these infants the alternative to *servitas aut lupanur*.

Any of the members of our Association who have visited Belfast are, no doubt, acquainted with the appearance of St. George's Church, at the foot of the High Street in that town. The portico is all that remains of Ballyscullion House. I may mention that Ballyscullion is a parish partly in the barony of Upper Toome, county Antrim, but chiefly in that of Loughinsholin, county Londonderry. The splendid palace, built by the Earl of Bristol, when Bishop of Derry, was scarcely finished at his Lordship's death, and it was taken down and the materials sold: the only portion that had been preserved entire being the beautiful portico, which was purchased by Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Down and Connor, who presented it to the parish of St. George, Belfast, as an ornament to that church.

Being Honorary Local Secretary of our Association for the county Londonderry, but living on the borders of the county Tyrone, I was invited by the Rector of Desertreight—*Desert-da-Chrioch* (F. M.), the "Hermitage of the Two Territories"—to visit his rectory, situated at the foot of Tullyhogue Fort, and known as Ballymully Glebe. During the spring of 1886, a lawn-tennis court was being made at the Rectory, and

¹ See Bishop Reeves' *Colton's Visitation of the Diocese of Derry*.

the men employed in levelling the ground came upon a covered passage, which apparently ran in the direction of the fort. They removed a few of the stones forming this souterrain, and in so doing found an iron spear-head and a piece of glass, along with some human bones. Unfortunately the men could not be induced to follow up this passage. The spearhead and piece of glass I now have the pleasure of exhibiting to the present meeting through our Executive Secretary, W. F. Wakeman.

At Donerisk, in the parish of Desertcreight, stood the priory of that name, founded, in 1294, by one of the O'Hagan family. Of this priory nothing remains but the cemetery, remarkable as the burial-place of the sept of O'Hagan, and more recently as that of the ancient family of Lindesay and Crawford, of whom there are several tombs, the most remarkable being that of Robert Lindesay, chief harbinger of King James. This Robert obtained from James I., in 1604, the grant of Tullyhogue, &c., where, and at Loughry, the family have ever since resided. Their house and documents were burnt during the civil war of 1641; the tomb was also mutilated and covered over, and in that condition it remained till 1819, when, in sinking a vault, it was discovered. Numerous ornaments of gold, silver, and copper, also various military weapons, have been found here: the latter seem connected with the camp and fortress of Tullyhogue, the chief residence of the sept of *O'Hardhagin*, or O'Hagan, where the kings of Ulster, from the most remote period, were inaugurated with the regal title and authority of the O'Nial.

It might not be out of place to mention that Cookstown, the post-town of our district, is situated in that part of the parish of *Derryloran*, i. e. the grove or oak wood of Loran, which is in the barony of Dungannon, county Tyrone, and takes its name from its founder, Allan Cook, who had a lease for years renewable, under the See of Armagh, upon whose land the old town was built about 1609. It is situated on the mail road from Dungannon to Coleraine, and consists of one street more than a mile and a quarter long, with another street intersecting it at right angles. The present town was built, about the year 1750, by Mr. Stewart, its then proprietor. A patent for a market and fairs had been granted to Allan Cook, August 3, 1628. Closely adjoining the town is Killymoon, originally the residence of W. Stewart, Esq., for some time the proprietor of the town and the land immediately adjacent. The house was built in the pure Saxon style, from a design of Mr. Nash, and it is situated in a demesne containing very fine timber. Not far distant are situated Loughry, the residence of Lieut.-Col. Lindesay; and Lissan, the seat of Sir Nathaniel Staples, Bart. The former demesne contains about 200 acres, well wooded and watered by the river Loughry. The estate, as already mentioned, was granted, in 1604, by James I. to Sir Robert Lindesay, his chief harbinger, and it has ever since been the residence of the senior branch of that ancient family, which is among the claimants of the Earldom of Crawford and Lindesay. Lissan, or Lisane parish, is partly in the barony of Dungannon, county Tyrone, partly in that of Loughisholin, county Londonderry; and it is bounded on the north by *Slieve Gallion*. In the war of 1641, the castle—which was at that time the property of the Staples family, to whom it was granted at the Plantation of Ulster—was seized by Nial O'Quin for Sir Phelim O'Nial, who plundered the house of Sir Thomas Staples, while rendezvousing at Moneymore Castle, and he compelled the men employed in the iron-works on Lissan water to make pikeheads from the stores of their master.

NOTES ON THE FRANCISCAN ABBEY, *MANISTER CUINCHE*, OR QUIN, CO. CLARE.

By THOMAS J. WESTROPP.

THE most perfect of our abbeys, and one of the finest in our island, stands over the little stream of Rine, near the village of Quin; the place is well described by Luke Wadding:—

“Exstructus est totius exmarmore polito, in Clancœlen,
Loco amœno, ad ripam præterlabentis rivuli.”

The name of the founder and the origin of the abbey are lost in doubt; many seem to confuse the old church, *Cil Cuinche*, with the abbey *Manister Cuinche*. The former is undoubtedly very ancient: it has a plain three-light east window, massive buttresses, and huge gutters, which bespeak age, as does also the record of the disastrous battle of Quin in 1278, when Donogh, son of Brian Roe, defeated the Earl de Clare. The *Four Masters* relate how the Irish burned the church over the heads of his people and caused indescribable destruction. Macgeoghegan, in his translation of *The Annals of Clonmacnoise*, adds the expression of his regret for De Clare's escape. The old church was taxed in 1306,¹ but little further is told about it.

The abbey stands on the ruins of a very massive Norman fortress. The east, and originally the south wall of the church, were adapted from its curtain walls; the ancient entrance exists beneath the belfry, and three half-demolished bastions are at the east and south-west corners. Foundations of buildings appear, in all directions, in the field in which the abbey stands. Wadding places the date of its foundation before 1350, and the older parts can scarcely be later than 1320. I put forward as a mere conjecture that the De Clares, seeing the value of Quin as a central station, commenced the fortress after the disaster of 1278, and that after their annihilation, at *Dysertodea*, in 1318, the Macnamaras (who had been confirmed in Clancullen by the O'Briens for their valuable aid) gave the desolate castle to the monks as a thank-offering. The latter inserted windows in the castle-walls, and built their church and domicile out of the remainder, so that little exists of the west and north flanks. Possibly the church belongs to the earlier, and the cloisters, &c., to the latter half of the fourteenth century (1318-1402), while the transept and belfry date from 1433, and some of the details even later.

Sioda M'Namara, son of Maccon, and chief of Clancullen, was fond of building, as the church of Tulla and castle of Rosroe testified. He, in 1402, turned his attention to Quin, and so complete was his edification of it, that in popular belief, and even by annalists and antiquaries, he has been accounted the founder. His work was continued, in 1433, by his younger son, Maccon, who in that year obtained a Bull from Pope Eugenius to

¹ “Calendar of State Papers.”

reform the house and establish the observant there. It was the first reformed convent in Ireland. A copy of the Bull is extant among Maccon's descendants. It became the great burial-place of the Macnamaras, instead of Croghane, on the hill-slopes near Bunratty and Ennis Abbey. Quin was dissolved in 1541, and granted two years later to Conor, Baron Ibracken, who, like all his family, protected the monks. Five years later—1548, September 18—the abbey and its grounds were granted to Teig M'Conor Brien and Tirlagh O'Brien of Dough. It consisted of "The precincts of the late house of Frances Friars at Queyne in Thomond, conteyninge 1 acre in which is one great church now ruynose covered with selate, & stepill greatlie daced, a church & cloister & 1 great haull fower chambers, two cellars, & ruinous cloister, with an orchard and other edifices & also 1 water mill ruynose & prostrate & ten cottages in Queyn village." On October 2nd, 1578, Queen Elizabeth, in a letter from Windsor, directs Sir Henry Sidney, the Lord Deputy, to confirm the Earl of Thomond in the Friaries of Ince and Cohenny (Ennis and Quin).¹ In 1584, the friars were still in possession, possibly by the favour of the Earl of Thomond whom Bruodinus describes as "nominally a heretic, but really a Catholic at heart." In this year, December 15th,² it was renewed to Tirlagh O'Brien and his heirs, "provided they did not conspire with rebels." It was restored by the monks in 1604, and, in 1643, possessed eight hundred students; but, in 1652, the college was broken up, and several of the monks executed. The monastery must have again revived, for in 1681 Dyneley notes it as "lately harbouring Friars of the Order of Seynt Francis," and his sketch shows the gables crowned with huge and ornate metal crosses. The monks fled to Drim, not far distant, where the last of them, John Hogan, died, in 1820.

John Hooper of Dublin published an excellent engraving of the place in 1794, and this was republished in Grose's *Antiquities*. I am told that an order of a Vandal grand jury is extant for demolishing part of the ruins to mend the neighbouring roads, but this was rendered inoperative by the superstition (too harsh a name in this case) of the peasantry, and so the building was preserved to our time. It is now vested in the Board of Public Works, and by them most ably conserved in 1881, at a cost of some £1700.

¹ "State Papers."

² MS. in Trinity College, Dublin.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Jubilee Offering to the Queen.—A very interesting presentation was made to Her Majesty on the occasion of her Jubilee. It consisted of an original Irish arrowhead, mounted in a shaft of gold, in the form of a brooch. The arrowhead was a beautiful specimen in mottled grey flint, selected for the purpose out of Mr. W. J. Knowles' large collection of Irish antiquities. It was one and three quarter inches long, and was delicately serrated at the edges, and perfect in form and shape at the point and the barbs. The brooch itself, with arrowhead and shaft, is three and three quarter inches long, and on the reverse side the letters V.R.I. and the date of the Jubilee are engraved.

The presentation, accompanied by an Address, was made by the members of the Ballymena Archæological Society—W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., President; John Grainger, D.D., M.R.I.A., Vice-President; George Raphael, George R. Buick, M.A.; Alexander Thomas Kirkpatrick, M.A.; George Kirkpatrick, A. H. Beattie, J. H. Willey, J. W. Frazer, J.P.; Marcus J. Ward, Leonard G. Hassé, M.R.I.A., Secretary. Ballymena, county Antrim, June 21st, 1887.

The Address—tastefully engrossed on vellum—contained the emblems of the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock in appropriate distribution, and the capitals were filled in with the device of royalty and the gracefully laced forms of mediæval Irish ornamentation.

The presentation was acknowledged by SIR HENRY PONSONBY in the following letter:—

“WINDSOR CASTLE, July 15, 1887.

“SIR,—I am commanded by the Queen to request that you will thank the members of the Ballymena Archæological Society for the very interesting and valuable present of the mounted flint arrowhead which they have so kindly presented to Her Majesty. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

“HENRY F. PONSONBY.

“Rev. L. Hassé.”

SIR HENRY PONSONBY added the remark that the Queen was extremely pleased with the present.

Note on White Stone in Grave.—A farmer called Tipping—who resides at Killyglen, a townland not far from Larne, county Antrim—when planting potatoes last spring, in a field not before under cultivation, came upon a spot the soil of which seemed very different to that in the other parts of the field. Wondering why it should be so, he dug the soil out, and the portion excavated proved to be a grave, about 7 feet long, and 4 feet broad, which had been made in the boulder clay, or till. At the bottom he found a small piece of pottery (which, unfortunately, was not preserved), a chip of flint, and two round

stones. The larger one is of flint; it is seemingly a natural nodule, which has been hammered a good deal all round. Seven or eight small chips have been detached from the surface; it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The other pebble is of limestone, and it is somewhat flattish, being about half an inch in thickness, whilst on the face it is rather more than an inch across. It is pierced in the direction of its longer diameter; the hole, which is two-eighths of an inch across, is apparently natural, not artificial, and, to get it as near the centre as possible, the stone seems to have been scraped and cut. I am inclined to think that originally the pebble was a small sponge from the chalk, in which case it is easy accounting for the hole; or it may have been a piece of limestone bored by a pholas, and afterwards dressed to make a pendant, to hang on the corpse of the person in whose grave it was found. The grave itself was within about forty perches of the "Mullagh-Sandal Standing-Stone."—GEORGE R. BUICK.

Indian Dolmens.—"The Lurka Kols, or as they prefer to call themselves, the Hos, are with rare exceptions only to be found in the portion of Singbhum known as the Kolehan or Hodesum, as it has been called. There they live, shut out from all Aryan influences, observing a most rigid conservatism with regard to the language and traditional customs of their race. Notably among these customs, as being one that must force itself on the notice of every traveller in this district, is the erection of stone tablets and slabs (Menhirs and Dolmens) over the graves, and to the memory of the deceased. Although it is only within the limits of the Kolehan that these monuments are erected at the present day, they are to be found scattered throughout Chutia Nagpur, and to some extent in the Orissa Tributary States (occasionally in localities upwards of one hundred miles distant from the Kolehan), which, in all probability, have not been inhabited by Hos for many centuries. There are few parts of the Kolehan, where an extensive view of several villages can be obtained, which do not include several groups of upright monumental stones. These groups may include any number, and there is no restriction to odd numbers, as is said to be the case in the Khasia Hills. The stones selected for erection are generally more or less rectangular or cylindrical in form; but sometimes they are of very fantastic shapes. These latter, however, it is important to observe, are not due to either freak or design on the part of the people. They are the natural forms of the flags, which they assume in their exposed positions in the rivers. Beyond being forced from the beds by means of crowbars, they are not, as a rule, touched with any tools. I have often come across the spots in the river sections, whence stones for this purpose, and also larger ones intended for dolmens, had been raised. The geological formations in the Kolehan consist in part of schists and slates, which supply an abundance of flags suited to the purpose. In portions of the country not now occupied by the Hos, when the rocks are granite, and flag-like masses can seldom be obtained, the ancient monuments are less tabular in shape and of smaller size. I cannot help thinking that the geological formation may have had something to do in determining the selection of the Kolehan as the final resting-place of the race."—*Jungle Life in India*. By V. BALL, pp. 162, 163.

Antiquarian Discovery at Lochleven.—Considerable interest has quite recently been excited in Kinross-shire by the discovery of the remains of an ancient “crannog,” or lake dwelling, in the bed of Lochleven. Several years ago an ancient canoe was found embedded in the lake, and this clearly indicated a pre-historic settlement in the district. At length attention was drawn to a peculiar accumulation of wood and stones lying at the bottom of the loch to the south of the old churchyard of Kinross. On careful examination of the mound, which was then from three to four feet under water, it presented all the appearance of the remains of an ancient crannog, and so soon as the waters subsided to their summer level, intelligent and trustworthy workmen were directed to turn over carefully as much of the accumulation as the shallowness of the water permitted them to reach. It yielded results which completely establish the character of the structure. The articles found consisted of animal remains—bones and teeth—along with portions of a clay hearth, with ashes adhering to it; several pieces of charred wood, and a considerable number of fragments of coarse, thick, hand-made crockery. The only other “find” of an artificial character was a piece of wood, conjectured to be the handle of a rude heckle for dressing flax. It is difficult to give an exact description of the crannog, as, with the exception of the small portion already referred to, it is still entirely under water, varying from one to two feet in depth. As nearly, however, as can at present be ascertained, it has consisted of an oblong platform, lying parallel with the shore, measuring about thirty yards from east to west, and about twenty yards from north to south. This platform was composed of undressed trunks of trees several yards in length, and from nine inches to a foot in diameter, supported on piles, and across these logs there have been laid smaller branches, placed close together, which were covered with an immense quantity of brushwood. On the top of all is a layer of stones, gathered from the loch, but evidently selected, as they are larger and more uniform in size than the stones which lie scattered along the shore. The piles supporting this platform are fully nine inches square, and they had been at least twelve feet high, as the water round the crannog must have been nine or ten feet deep. The piles have apparently been broken over at the root, for only a foot or eighteen inches of the pointed ends are to be found at the bottom of the loch. The timber is reduced almost to a pulp; in many instances, however, the bark still adheres, and presents the same natural appearance and colour as if only now removed from the tree. The crannog had been erected at a distance of from sixty to seventy yards from the land, and it had been connected with the north shore of the loch by a gangway, which, judging from the remains of the piles on which it was supported, must have been fully twelve feet in breadth. Beyond the south edge of the “crannog” there can be traced at the bottom of the loch a rude encircling breakwater of stone, crescent-shaped, and about two feet in height. This had enclosed the structure on the south or lochward side, and was thus clearly intended to lessen the force of the waves before they reached the supporting piles. The “find” is a highly important one, from an antiquarian point of view.

Volcanic Eruptions and Earthquakes.—“The direct cause of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions seems to be thus:—The earth’s crust is undergoing shrinkage consequent on the gradual cooling of the interior,

and cracks and faults take place along lines of weakness, which are fairly well defined. Through these openings water finds access to the depths of fusion. The heat may be increased by decomposition of the water and oxidation of the metals; but in any case great disturbance would take place, resulting in violent explosions and the formation of enormous volumes of steam and water vapour. These explosions and the effort of steam, water vapour and heated lava to escape would be productive of those forces from which earthquakes appear to result. Should the force generated be sufficient to overcome resistance at a weak point, then, at that point, a volcano would break forth. The stress within the earth having thus been relieved, earthquake shocks would decline until the seismic forces again collect and were unable to find escape. In the case of Stromboli that escape is always possible; but should circumstances occur to prevent that relief, then that volcano, or a neighbouring one, would finally break out into violent eruption. So long as Vesuvius is in frequent activity earthquakes are not severe, and the eruptions are mild compared to those which occur after a period of repose."—E. WETHERED, F.G.S., F.C.S., F.R.M.S.

The following extracts are from the "*Salvetti Correspondence*":—

LONDON, 13th February, 1626.—"The Coronation of King Charles took place yesterday in Westminster Abbey, but without the customary Royal cavalcade, and comparatively without the magnificence characteristic of the ceremonial.

"The day before the Coronation the ceremony of creating sixty knights of the Order of the Bath was performed, with no diminution of splendour, notwithstanding the pest. The knights were mostly men of title and well-born gentlemen. They rode in their mantles (of crimson velvet and ermine, embroidered with certain white stripes), each knight being between two esquires, also on horseback, and with a mounted page in front, bearing the sword and gilt spurs of his master. They were also attended by grooms and other officials. On arriving at the palace they were introduced, with great ceremony, into the hall, and were there knighted by his Majesty, who touched each on the shoulder with an unsheathed sword. The new knights were then girt with gilt swords, and were invested with a crimson ribbon, with a medal of gold attached, bearing a device of three crowns in its centre, and the motto, "*Tria juncta in uno*." Lastly the spurs were fixed by a noble friend and an assistant, and this completed the ceremony. Next Sunday the king will create a number of earls in honour of the Coronation. It is a dignity of the highest class, conferred only on great personages, and with much pomp and solemnity."

LONDON, 6th March, 1626.—"The Persian ambassador arrived here on Saturday, and the first audience was appointed for Monday, after dinner. In the meanwhile he accidentally met Sir Robert Shirley, an Englishman, who has been here for more than three years endeavouring to open a silk trade with Persia. The two ambassadors from words came to blows, and in the encounter his Excellency, Sir Robert Shirley, had the worst of it, whilst the Persian not only would not recognise him as an ambassador,

but tore up the credentials which the Englishman showed in proof of his mission. In consequence of this incident the audience had not taken place. I do not see how it can end, except in proving that one or other is an impostor. There can be no reception till the matter is cleared up."

LONDON, 26th *March*.—"The new Persian ambassador has at last had an audience of his Majesty, during which, besides the usual compliments, he explained his instructions to invite this nation, together with the Dutch—to whom another ambassador had been sent similarly instructed—to open a trade in silk with Persia, with promises of the most favourable conditions. He also had an audience of the Queen, and is now waiting to communicate with commissaries with whom to commence business negotiations. This proposed trade must depend upon the goodwill of the leading merchants, and it must involve a great expense, even to make a beginning. It will not, therefore, be surprising if after some time spent in discussion it should end in smoke."

"As for the other ambassador, Shirley, who carried off such a load of fisticuffs from his newly-arrived rival, I believe, as I have already said, that he had better remain quiet, as there appears to be no remedy, and as he is under the shadow of a suspicion that he has for a long time pretended to be what he is not."

LONDON, 27th *March*, 1626.—"The new Persian ambassador presented his Majesty, on the occasion of his audience of Monday, with several long and wide carpets made in his country, with I know not what quantity of gold and silver brocade. It is said of the value of about five thousand crowns. There are as yet no commissioners appointed to consult with the ambassador on his proposals."

"As to the other ambassador, the Englishman, Shirley, it is proposed to send a person expressly to Persia to ascertain if he is recognised by the King; and perhaps they will send him also, in company with the messenger, at his own special request. In the meanwhile, his rival will be detained here till his return, or till, by some means, the real facts are ascertained."

LONDON, 1st *May*, 1626.—"The Persian ambassador, who arrived last, went to Dover on Sunday to catch a vessel belonging to the East India Company, in which to return to his country; but it sailed before his arrival, and he returned to London to await another opportunity."

"Sir Robert Shirley, also Persian ambassador, is about to proceed to Persia, with his Majesty's sanction, in company with Sir Dodmore Cotton, with the title of Ambassador, to inquire whether Shirley is actually the Persian ambassador, and above all to ask for satisfaction on account of the insolent conduct of the Persian who assaulted a well-born gentleman who had been recognised by his Majesty as Persian ambassador."

The Seggerson or Seckerston Family in Ireland.—In the Introductions to the First and Second Series of the "Lismore Papers," edited by the Rev. Dr. Grosart, it is stated on the evidence of entries in the diaries of the 1st Earl of Cork (Sir Richard Boyle), deeds, wills, &c., that his cousin, Elizabeth Boyle, married, 1st, Edmund Spenser, the poet; 2dly, Roger Seckerston; and 3rdly, Captain Robert Tynte; and that by her

second husband she had a son, Richard, the godson and nameson of the "Great Earl." In a letter written by the second wife of Boyle to her husband (Second Series, "Lismore Papers," vol. i., p. 84) she desires to be commended to her "Cousin Seggerson," and Dr. Grosart questions whether this is meant for "Seckerston." There can be little doubt that this is the case. In the depositions relating to the year 1641 (in Trinity College Library) the name is spelt indifferently—Seckerston, Seggerson, and Segerson. Between 1640 and the early part of the present century a family named Segerson lived in Iveragh and Dunkerron, in the south-west of Kerry, and held property and also a good position among the gentry thereabouts. I think the family is now extinct in Kerry in the male line; but some sixty or seventy years ago a female member of it married the late Rev. Denis Mahony, of Dromore Castle, near Kenmare, and had a son and heir, the present Richard Mahony, Esq., D.L., of Dromore Castle. In the deposition of Tirlogh Kelly, printed in *Ireland in the 17th Century; or, the Irish Massacres of 1641*, vol. ii., p. 128, mention is made of a Mr. Segerson, an "English Roman Catholic," who was with the Irish, until taken prisoner by Sir Edward Denny's troops at Ballinskelligs, in Iveragh. The words, "English Roman Catholic," in the language of that time, did not necessarily imply that Segerson was a native of England, but that he was an Englishman by descent. There were very many of the 1st Earl of Cork's English-descended tenants in Waterford and Cork; some moved into Kerry: amongst them, I suppose, were Segersons or Seckerstons—Spenser's connexions. I do not know whether any of their male descendants still exist in Kerry or Cork; but some years ago a friend in Dublin wrote to me, stating that a Dr. Segerson had asked him to ascertain from the Dublin Public Record Office and the Registry of Deeds Office particulars about families of his name. I had nothing to tell at that time; but the notices of Elizabeth Spenser's second husband, Roger Segerson, and her children by him, and the mention of their family name in the Kerry depositions of 1641, have recalled my attention to my friend's inquiries.—MARY HICKSON.

Pile Dwellings in New Guinea.—"Kaili (450 inhabitants) is charmingly situated at the head of a spacious bay. This is the second entirely marine village I have visited. It consists of forty houses, built on long poles in shallow water. There are four rows of these dwellings, the teacher's being the last. The church, which stands apart, between two rows, is connected with Reboama's. The road to church is merely one row of poles stuck in the sea, cross sticks connecting the sacred edifice with the first series of aerial dwellings. It must be a ticklish thing to walk to church by such a road. There is no communication between the other rows except by canoes or swimming. We entered one or two curious dwellings; their valuables consisted of grass petticoats, armlets, spears, clubs, axes, and nets, with a few earthenware pots for cooking. We laughed at seeing a fine hog, in a pen, between two houses. The teacher feeds his poultry on the platform of his dwelling. The only reason assigned for erecting these marine villages is fear of their inland foes, and that their fathers did so before them. . . . These sea villages have one obvious advantage over those built ashore—they are free from mosquitoes. . . . At the back of the range of hills facing Kaili is a

warrior tribe, named Manukols. Farther inland still, on the Astrolobe, are the Koiari—not very numerous, who are kind to strangers. Utterly unlike the coast natives, they neither beg nor steal—they are thorough mountaineers. They are supposed to be the original lords of the soil, and are the makers of the stone adzes. . . . Passing on our way eastward we saw a number of old piles, indicating the original site of Kaili before they were driven away by the Manukols. Later on we anchored at the village of Kapa-Kapa, consisting, in truth, of two hamlets half a mile apart, thirty-three miles east of Port Moresby. This is my third Swiss-lake-like village in New Guinea. It has a population of 450. . . . I was struck with a hut standing apart from all others, in the middle of the bay, and learned that it was built by a man who had quarrelled with all his friends! Fowls and hogs are fed, and evidently thrive in these remarkable dwellings (and a fine plantation of yams, bananas, and sweet potatoes lies opposite to the village). Our boat was pulled between the rows of dwellings, Mr. Chalmers occasionally throwing a handful of small pieces of tobacco into the sea. Men, women, and children all dived down for the coveted prize, and, in a friendly way, contended with each other for it. This Papuan Venice consists of forty houses. . . . Hula, like Tupuselei, Kaili, and Kapa-Kapa, is built in the sea. It contains about 400 people. With our clerical friend I went, in a canoe, through this long village, or rather two villages. Wishing to look at some of these houses, we climbed—not without some difficulty—up on to a platform ten feet above the sea; on this wretchedly-insecure place they dance every night by torchlight. By day the younger members of the family sit and smoke there, regardless of the hot sun. Beyond is a shaded place for the parents. Climbing up a short ladder you enter by a small door into their only sleeping apartment, which is very dark. A portion of it, however, is marked off. Here the daily cooking is done, the accumulated ashes preventing the house from catching fire. The flooring is made from the sides of old canoes, well adzed, and secured to the framework of the house by rattan cane. One would surmise that their bones would be sore with lying through the night on bare boards: such, however, is not the case. Their ornaments and petticoats, weapons and chatties, hooks, lines, and seines, are all in their proper place. The thatch is either of sago or nipa-palmleaf. All along, outside the ridging, sprouting cocoa-nuts are kept ready for use. Ornaments occasionally dangle from the extremity over the doorway. . . . Each dwelling at Hula is connected with the next by means of a single loose plank. A rail sometimes assists the hand in steadying the body of the adventurous traveller. It was interesting to observe how *they* ran from one house to another in perfect safety. We, too, achieved the feat—not, however, without fear of getting a ducking.”—*Work and Adventures in New Guinea*, pp. 281–5. By James Chalmers and W. Wyatt Gill.

Discoveries at Enniskillen Bridge.—The cutting of the channel at the East Bridge, Enniskillen, has brought to light several things of interest. The bridge crosses the old ford, and both Mr. Best, the contractor for the work, and Mr. T. Plunkett, M.B.I.A., were on the look-out for any relic of the past. The workmen were careful in turning over the stuff, and thus it happened that several coins were found. Mr. Plunkett was

so fortunate as to find nine stone hatchets, one of them being of the elliptical kind, said by some antiquaries to have been used for hollowing out canoes. The presence of the hatchets in the old ford shows its having been frequented in remote antiquity.

One of the coins obtained by Mr. Best is dated 1672, and bears the representation of St. George and the dragon. Thus are we brought to the time of Charles II. ; but it is most likely it was flung into the river, at the time of the Revolution, from the old bridge of seven arches, which then spanned the strait. What a story it might relate if it could but speak. What hand flung it into the water? Was it one of the English soldiers sent to relieve Inniskilling, who came from Ballyshannon under Major-General Kirke? or came it from some of the band which sallied forth across the narrow bridge to the relief of Crom? Mayhap some English officer of the King's (James II.) flung it in in idle jest, or as an intended gift for the warders who kept the guard-house on the bridge, and it slipped into the water below. The lowering of the lake has revealed many interesting objects, but none more so than those discovered in the channel at the East Bridge.

Discoveries at Pompeii.—At Pompeii fresh efforts have been made recently to unearth the secrets of the past. A wooden case was disinterred, containing a complete set of surgical instruments; also four beautiful silver urns, together with four smaller cups, eight open vases, four dishes, ornamented with foliage and the figures of animals, and a statue of Jupiter. But there still remains a great mine of antiquarian treasure to be recovered. We do not know what secrets modern exploration will yet reveal; but we are aware that within the past century its prosecution has filled our museums with specimens of ancient art. It is now beginning to be understood that the only authentic history of the world lies buried beneath its surface. As the world ages, its knowledge increases. By slow degrees we are recovering ancient history. But there still remain many gaps to be filled up. The vacant spaces in the map of the earth's history are, however, steadily growing fewer, and it may be that before many years the wonderful panorama will be completed.

Counterfeit Antiquities.—For years past some of the so thought most important remains disinterred from the lake-dwellings of Switzerland have been spurious antiquities, manufactured by a gang of forgers, for the purpose of imposing on the *soi-disant* savants who have devoted themselves to the subject of pre-historic man. It has been observed that of late the "finds" have been increasing in number, and antiquaries have been fairly puzzled by the plethora of material. A copper shield, and various horn implements, were among the most notable of these discoveries. These horn implements bore rude carvings, and seemed to be of the highest possible interest and value.

All these antiquities (?) have been discovered to be counterfeits. The shield was made of modern metal, and the remnants of a "horn age" were fabricated by the jack-knives of Nuremberg toy-makers. This scandalous trade is a not unnatural outcome of the zeal of antiquaries,

and the growth of interest in the subject. This, it must be remembered, is not the first time that there has been an exposure of a similar kind. In America the utmost care has to be exercised in order not to be deceived by "bogus" relics. In Mexico there is a great deal more sham Aztec pottery and other "curios" sold than there is of genuine antiquities. The foreign demand for "American antiquities" is now so great, that one manufacturer concentrates his attention on "mound builders' pipes." A large business is done in hematite axes and gorgets cut from blue slate. The artists who made "pre-historic pottery" so over-did the trade that it no longer pays. From all parts of the world comes the same tale. Ingenious knaves are everywhere sedulously devoting their talents to the fabrication of ancient implements.

Vitrified Forts.—These structures have excited a great degree of curiosity, and must continue to be objects of wonder, from their magnitude and singular construction. "The dry stone walls of the original hill-fort were, by a process of vitrification, rendered a mass of impregnable rock; but the means used to effect this change can only be guessed at. It seems agreed that the people who raised these works were ignorant of the use of lime or other cement, and it is not improbable that accidental conflagration may have at first given the hint for so peculiar a mode of architecture; but whether a process like the burning of kelp, or the addition of any particular substance to the part exposed to the heat, produced the fusion of the mass is not known."

Attack on a Crannog.—In a letter written by Sir R. Bingham to Burghley (published in the *Calendar of State Papers*), dated, Athlone, 16th December, 1590, occurs the following interesting account of the siege and capture of a crannog by the troops of Elizabeth:—"A new fort, erected in the strait of the Curlews, doth good service. There was one Dualtagh O'Connor, a notorious traitor, that of all the rest continued longest as an outlaw of power to do mischief. He had fortified himself very strongly, after their manner, in an island, or crannog, within Lough Lane, standing within the county of Roscommon, and on the borders of that county called Costelloe. A few days ago, as opportunity and time served me, I drew a force on the sudden one night, and laid siege to the island before day, and so continued seven days, restraining them from sending any forth or receiving any in; and in the meantime I had caused divers boats from Athlone, and a couple of great iron pieces, to be brought against the island, and, on the seventh day, we took the island, without hurt to any on our side save my brother John, who got a bullet-wound in the back. When our men entered the island there was found within it 26 persons, whereof 7 were Dualtagh's sons and daughters; but himself, and 18 others, seeking to save themselves by swimming, and, in their cot, to recover the wood next to the shore, were, for the most part, drowned. Some report that Dualtagh was drowned, but the truth is not known. It was scarce daylight, and the weather was foggy, when they betook themselves to flight. The Irishry held that place as a thing invincible."

CURIOUS EPITAPHS COPIED BY LIEUTENANT F. A. MOYSEY, R.N., IN
THE NAVAL CEMETERY AT MALTA.

Here lie the remains of a toil-worn stoker,
Whose body was weak, but his spirit brave,
His shipmates in him always found their joker,
But now his body lies cold in the grave.
I pray let him rest, may his sins be forgiven,
And may Christ be his balm in the glory of Heaven.

Although my body lies here to rot,
I hope that I am not forgot
By all my messmates, whom I love well,
That on board the "Queen" do dwell.

Here a sheer hulk, this poor Peter Tor,
In prime of life was doffed,
Stranger, on him don't cast a slur,
But hope his soul's aloft.

Here lies retired, from busy scenes,
A private of the Royal Marines,
Who served in Spain with gay content,
And marched wherever he was sent.
Now stripped of all his warlike show,
Confined in box of elm below ;
Confined to earth in narrow borders,
Not to rise 'till further orders.

James King at last has sailed out of this world,
His shrouds are cast off, and his topsails are furled,
He lays snug in Death's port without any concern,
And he's moored for a full due ahead and astern.
Through the compass of life he has merrily run,
His reckoning is paid, and his voyage is done,
When summoned before the great Judge of all,
His living in life will condemn or approve.

This world's an Inn, and I a Guest,
I've eat, and drank, and took my rest
Awhile with her ; and now I pay
Her lavish bill, and go my way.

Praises on tombs
Are trifles vainly spent,
A man's own good name
Is the best monument.

For as deep was their grief as the calm ocean's bed,
 And as silent the tear which they sorrowing shed
 For his early tomb, while they smoothed his rock pillow,
 And laid in his last berth this son of the billow.

All you that do pass by this grave
 Stop here, and do relent,
 Here Fisher's life—it was but short,
 He'd not time to repent.
 For this was on a Sunday morn,
 He on the cross-trees stood,
 To press the yard out from the mast,
 He fell and spilt his blood.
 A mother and sister he has got,
 They're his relations all,
 And we, his shipmates, do regret
 That he died by this fall.

EPITAPHS COPIED IN THE NAVAL CEMETERY AT BERMUDA.

JAMES SUTHERLAND,

OCT. 18TH, 1819.

Peaceful sleep out the Sabbath of the tomb,
 And wake to raptures in a life to come,
 See and confess, one comfort still must rise—
 'Tis this, tho' man's a fool, yet God is wise.

JAMES BERKLEY,

SEPT. 27TH, 1818.

To this sad shrine, whoc'er thou art, draw near,
 Here lies the friend most loved, the son most dear,
 Who ne'er knew joy, but friendship might divide,
 Or gave his parents grief but when he dyed.
 Oh! let thy once-loved friends inscribe thy stone,
 And with a parent's sorrow mix their own.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,

JUNE 10TH, 1845.

It's age, nor youth, nor wealth cannot withstand,
 Or shun the power of Death's impartial hand;
 Life is a cobweb, be it e'er so gay,
 And death the broom that sweeps us all away.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Association was held in Leinster House, Kildare-street, Dublin, on January 4th, 1888 ;

R. LANGRISHE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Fellows and Members were present:—

Rev. Canon Grainger, Colonel Vigors, Dr. Joly, Lieut.-Colonel Wood-Martin, Rev. Canon O'Neill, Dr. H. King, Rev. Leonard Hassé, Thomas Westropp, Rev. W. Ball Wright, Rev. T. Twigg, Richard A. Gray, W. R. Molloy, R. Cochrane, W. F. Wakeman.

William E. Kelly, C.E., J.P., Melcomb, Newport, Co. Mayo, was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Association.

The following new Members were proposed and elected:—

James E. O'Doherty, M.P., Londonderry, and Millburn, Buncrana ; Rev. W. Falkner, Kilmessan Glebe, Co. Meath ; Rev. John Healy, LL.D., St. Columb's, Kells, Co. Meath.

Lord Arthur Hill and Lord Carlingford were elected Vice-Presidents for Ulster ; and Dr. Joly was appointed a Member of the Committee.

Lieut.-Colonel Wood-Martin and W. F. Wakeman were elected Hon. General Secretaries ; and J. G. Robertson was re-elected Curator of the Museum, and Hon. Treasurer.

The following were elected as additional Hon. Local Secretaries :—J. M. Thunder for Dublin ; J. H. Fullerton for Armagh ; Colonel Vigors for Carlow ; James A. Mahony, of Ramelton, for Donegal ; Rev. T. S. Chapman for Cavan ; T. Plunkett for Fermanagh ; Rev. Edward Hewson for Kilkenny ; Rev. Dr. T. Healy and T. H. Moran for Meath, Mr. Garstin having retired ; W. E. Kelly, J.P., for Mayo, *vice* E. Glover ; E. Glover for Kildare ; R. Langrishe for Roscommon ; Rev. W. Healy for Queen's County.

Colonel Vigors and R. Cochrane were appointed Auditors.

A number of highly interesting Celtic antiquities, found in Ireland, also a collection of arms and implements, from Australia and elsewhere, were exhibited by Colonel Vigors.

Rev. Canon Grainger laid on the table, for exhibition, three cinerary urns, which had been found in a cist near Kilmuckridge, county Wexford, when digging a foundation for the porch of a house.

Papers were read on the following subjects :—“Ancient Beads,” by the Rev. Leonard Hassé ; “The Use of Slings and Sling-stones,” by Colonel Vigors ; “Some Ancient Monuments in Meath,” by Rev. W. Ball Wright ; “Hunting the Wren on St. Stephen's Day,” by George M. Atkinson.

Two Papers—one of them referring to “Canon's Island Abbey” ; the other to “Certain Letters, 1780-90, relating to Trinity College, Dublin, under Provost Hely Hutchinson”—were contributed by Thomas J. Westropp.

The Rev. Canon O'Neill, P.P., Clontarf, exhibited a specimen of ancient printing, being a book of sermons in Latin, published A.D. 1493 ; also an original deed, executed by thirty-four private soldiers of Cromwell's army in Ireland, conveying to their officers the parcels of land (in county Tipperary) allotted to them in lieu of money-payment for their military services in the Cromwellian wars. This deed was published by Mr. Prendergast in his *Cromwellian Settlement*. The soldiers had merely

affixed their marks, only five or six of them being able to write their names in full.

It was proposed by Colonel Vigors, and seconded by the Chairman, "That the Committee consider the subject of the preservation of the memorials of the dead."

Lieut.-Colonel Wood-Martin handed in a Notice, to be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Association.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Association was held in Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, the 4th of April, 1888;

LORD JAMES BUTLER, President, in the Chair.

The following Members were present:—

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ossory, D.D.; Colonel Vigors; Rev. C. A. Vignoles, A.M., Chancellor; Rev. E. F. Hewson; Rev. M. Ffrench; R. Langrishe; W. F. Wakeman; William Gray, Hon. Local Secretary for Ulster; R. Cochrane, C.E.; Peter Burtchaell, C.E.; G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., B.L.; J. B. Browne; David H. Creighton; Patrick Watters, M.A.; Dr. C. E. James; P. M. Egan, Mayor; M. Hogan.

LORD JAMES BUTLER, when opening the General Meeting of the Association, stated "that it was the first time he had met them as President since they had done him the honour of electing him for that high position, but he would do his best to carry out the duties connected with it, and hoped that this, his first essay, would be looked upon with kindness. There was a subject to be laid before them now which required serious consideration, and it had been discussed a few hours previously at a Committee meeting. The proposition was,

that negotiations should be entered into with Dr. Ball—who has charge of the Museum of Science and Art in Dublin—to take over the Museum, R.H.A.A.I., and the objects of interest attached to it, all these to be held under the Crown, in the name of the Association, and to be housed in a room in Leinster House, where they would be open to inspection of a greater number of the public. The articles might be considered to be—not a gift—but a loan, as in the case of the fine picture, by Sir Edwin Landseer, which had been lent by the National Gallery of England to the National Gallery of Ireland, on perpetual loan. The articles in question, when placed amongst the Dublin collection, could all be labelled, for there were many Members who still feel great pride in having an Archæological Society in Kilkenny, and in having its name perpetuated. The opening proceedings connected with this important subject had been carried out, and it was hoped that the present meeting would sanction them, or suggest means of improving the plan laid before them for consideration. Several Papers had been sent in to be read before the Meeting—some of them being of considerable length, and in manuscript; it would, therefore, seem desirable that these should be referred, with a report from the Committee, that they are well worthy of consideration. He (the President) felt great interest in the Society, as did also his brother, the late Lord Ormonde. He could not but consider himself part and parcel of it, as being one of the modern additions to this important Archæological Association.”

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were then read.

Mr. Browne said that, as stated in the Minutes, the Annual Meeting had been held in Dublin; but in 1878 a resolution was passed to the effect, “that the Annual Meeting should be held in Kilkenny,” and that resolution not having been rescinded, the last Meeting could not have been the Annual Meeting. He merely drew attention to this point, being himself most anxious that the headquarters should now be in Dublin; the change, however, should be effected regularly.

The Minutes were then signed, with the following attached:—

RESOLVED,—“That we consider the holding of the last January Meeting in Dublin—the Annual Meeting—was a mistake, as the Annual Meetings are, by former resolution, confined to Kilkenny; and till the resolution be rescinded, on due notice, the Annual Meeting cannot be held elsewhere than in Kilkenny.”

The President said that the next subject to be brought under their consideration was Colonel Wood-Martin's notice of motion, which was as follows:—

“At the next Quarterly Meeting of the Association I, or some Fellow of the Association, on my behalf, will move—(1) That after the inventory of the books, contents of Museum, and other property of the Association in Kilkenny is taken and valued, they be offered for sale to the Science and Art Department at Leinster House, or any other public body, where they will be open to the inspection of the general public; or (2) that they be lent to the Science and Art Department, Leinster House, in return for a yearly grant to the Association.”

Mr. Langrishe, on behalf of Colonel Wood-Martin, proposed, and Mr. Cochrane seconded, the motion.

Mr. Gray said that the question had been much discussed outside Kilkenny and Dublin. There were many Members of the Association who knew nothing about the collection, and it was the first time that he himself had an opportunity of seeing the Museum, which contains a variety of articles that ought to be properly arranged, so as to be available to the greatest number of Members of the Association throughout the Kingdom. For that reason he thought the Museum should be transferred to Dublin, provided that arrangements can be made that will be satisfactory to the Committee. It was simply impossible for them to provide the large sum of money requisite for keeping up the collection so as to be available for educational purposes, and it was therefore best to transfer it to the care of the Crown.

Rev. Mr. Ffrench considered that it would be like “sending coals to Newcastle” to send the collection to Dublin; there it could only serve to add to a museum which was already full, whereas if it could be put on a satisfactory footing in Kilkenny, it might occupy an

important educational position. Doubtless, however, the Committee had given this matter their most careful consideration.

The Mayor expressed himself glad to support the observations made by Rev. Mr. Ffrench with regard to the resolution before the Meeting. They were, of course, aware that the treasure-trove, when carried to Dublin, would be labelled "Kilkenny"—but that would be small consolation. Able and learned men had founded the Association in Kilkenny, and respect for their memory should prevent the removal of this monument of their labours from the locality where they had spent so much of their lives.

Mr. G. D. Burtchaell was of opinion that the best way to preserve and to honour the memory of its founders would be by making the Museum more generally known.

Mr. Browne said that it was with great reluctance he was compelled to differ from the Mayor, because in Dublin one hundred persons—not inhabitants of Dublin—will see the different items of the Museum, for one person who could see them in Kilkenny. The Association had grown to be the Archæological Association, not of Kilkenny, but of Ireland; and consequently the capital of the Kingdom ought to be the home of its Museum.

Mr. Langrishe stated that it was in consequence of the financial difficulty of maintaining the Museum, and having it looked after in Kilkenny, that they now proposed to have it removed to Dublin for safe custody.

The President felt warranted in explaining that there really were not funds forthcoming that would enable them to retain this Museum in Kilkenny. He was aware that Mr. Graves had been most desirous to put the Association on a higher footing, but he could not see his way to have a suitable building erected, and the needful staff maintained, for its guardianship. If the Museum could be transferred to the management of the Crown, it would be more accessible for the public generally than it could possibly be in Kilkenny.

The Bishop of Ossory explained that it was not un-

common in large museums to receive a number of articles belonging to one or more individuals and to keep them together intact. A valuable collection of things had been given by a celebrated Egyptologist to the British Museum, on the condition that they should be placed together, and kept in a room by themselves. He was himself acquainted with other instances in which similar arrangements had been made; and, therefore, if the Kilkenny Museum were to be transferred to Dublin, all could be kept in a separate room, and labelled, "The Museum, R.H.A.A.I." Then any person feeling special interest in that Society would feel gratified by the inspection.

The Mayor then proposed as an amendment—

"That the resolution be not considered."

This was afterwards modified by him to the terms—

"That the Museum be retained in Kilkenny."

Mr. Hogan seconded the amendment.

The President put Colonel Wood-Martin's resolution and the Mayor's amendment to the meeting, when the former was carried, there being only two dissentients.

Mr. Langrishe said that he had a matter to bring before them on which there could be no difference of opinion. He moved—

"That steps be now taken to erect a suitable memorial to the memory of our late lamented Secretary, the REV. JAMES GRAVES, in St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny; and that the Very Rev. Dean Hare, D.D.; the Rev. C. Vignoles, Peter Burtchaell, J. G. Robertson, P. Watters, Rev. E. F. Hewson, M. W. Lalor, and Richard Langrishe, be appointed a Committee to carry out the work."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Count Plunket, M.R.I.A., B.L., 2, Upper Fitzgibbon-street, Dublin, and Very Rev. Dean Humphreys, The Glebe, Quin, were elected Fellows; and Deputy Surgeon-General Henry King (already a Member) was also elected a Fellow.

The following were elected Members of the Association:—Joseph Gorman, Cavan; Thomas H. Longfield, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Harcourt-street, Dublin; Rev. M. Comerford, Rosglas, Monasterevan; Rev. W. S. Wilcocks, Dunleckney Glebe, Bagnalstown; Hugh H. Johnston, 15, Trinity College, Dublin; Rev. William Carrigan, c.c., Ballyragget; Edward Walshe Kelly, Summerhill, Tramore; S. Healy, Tramore; W. E. Wilson, Rathowen; J. J. Philips, Architect, Belfast; Charles Falconer, Dublin; C. G. F. Chute, Leicester-square, Rathmines; and James Coleman, Southampton.

A resolution, proposed by the Mayor, and seconded by Mr. Browne, was unanimously passed:—

“That a list of the Donors to the Museum be sent to the local papers for publication at the earliest convenience.”

Mr. Robertson stated that since the beginning of the year a number of books, reports on branches of geology, &c., had been received from several places, including America; also, Mr. John Davis White, of Cashel, had forwarded, for the Kilkenny Library, three portions of his work on Local Antiquities in the County Tipperary. An order was then made, granting him the loan of some woodcuts belonging to the Association (for which he had applied), for the purpose of illustrating a work on which he was then engaged.

Colonel P. D. Vigors brought under notice of the Meeting, the National Society founded at Norwich in 1881, for preserving the memorials of the dead, and he strongly represented the necessity for one of a similar nature in this country, thus relieving the English Society from the care of Irish monuments. Organization was all that was required, and he felt that the R.H.A.A.I. was bound by its name, and by its duties, to endeavour to check the further destruction of memorials of the dead. Much could be done through their Hon. Local Secretaries, with the aid of the bishops and clergy of all denominations. County organization, he considered, would be the best starting-point. Lists of their tombs and monu-

ments, together with copies of their inscriptions, should be made : indeed, at a very trifling expense, much that would prove to be of interest and value could be effected. He trusted the matter would not be allowed to drop.

Mr. Langrishe seconded the proposition of Colonel Vigors, and suggested that if a short circular were drawn up, stating the facts of the case, it would be of benefit, and might tend to arouse greater attention to the subject.

The Rev. E. F. Hewson said that it might interest the President to know that, a few miles from Kilkenny, monuments of his own family were to be found, broken and scattered about. There were also, at Gowran, interesting old monuments of many other families.

The President said that what Colonel Vigors had stated was worthy of consideration, and he would have pleasure in joining the body to consider the matter.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

Papers were taken as read on the following subjects :—“ Incribed Monumental Stones in the Isle of Man,” by Rev. J. H. Ffrench ; “ Ancient Leaden Works,” by J. G. Robertson ; and “ Ancient Graves lately discovered in the County Carlow,” by Colonel Vigors.

Mr. Gray proposed, and Mr. Browne seconded a resolution, which was passed unanimously—

“ That the next Quarterly Meeting should be held in Derry, on the first Wednesday in July.”

Colonel Vigors exhibited some curious rings, one of which—the Zodiac ring—was found, in 1880, on the west coast of Africa. He also produced a document, granting a commission in the army to one Tobias Purcell, signed in the reign of William and Mary ; the date was 26th October, 1691. Another document contained a lease, by William III., of 344 acres of the lands of Curraghmore, dated 5th December, 1701.

Mr. Wakeman exhibited a rubbing taken from a bronze sword-sheath, one of four found in the crannog of Lisnacrogghera, county Antrim. These sheaths are

now preserved, by Canon Grainger, in his Museum of Irish antiquities at Broughshane.

Mr. Langrishe said that as Mr. Robertson—whose kindness, whilst amongst them, they would all remember—was about to leave Kilkenny, and resign his post in the Association, he would now propose that Mr. Cochrane be appointed their Treasurer, and this being duly seconded by Colonel Vigors, the President stated that, “in accordance with the proposition of Mr. Langrishe, he begged leave to move that Mr. Cochrane be the successor to Mr. Robertson in the responsible office of Treasurer of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association. He regretted that, as years passed on, Mr. Robertson scarcely found himself, perhaps, quite equal to the duties that had fallen on him, and that had accumulated from time to time. With his family and his name he (the President) had been acquainted as long as he could remember. He regretted the parting with Mr. Robertson, but trusted that whatever his career might be henceforward, the recollections of those with whom he lived and worked would not be unsatisfactory to himself.” The appointment of Mr. Cochrane as Hon. Treasurer of the Association was passed unanimously.

Mr. G. D. Burtchaell seconded Mr. Gray’s proposition, that Mr. Robertson should continue to be Curator of the Museum during the next few weeks; and Mr. Browne seconded the proposition of Rev. C. Vignoles, that Mr. D. H. Creighton should act as Curator after Mr. Robertson.

These resolutions passed unanimously, and the business being thus concluded, the Meeting was adjourned.

SLINGS AND SLING-STONES.

By COLONEL PHILIP D. VIGORS.

PARTICULAR weapons, it is well known, belong to certain nations, or countries; for example, the boomerang to Australia; the kries, to the Malay; the sumpitam, or blow-pipe, to the Dyaks—natives of Borneo; and other instances might be adduced.

In this Paper I shall consider only the sling and its projectiles, as used in war; and it appears wonderful that they have not been more generally adopted by primitive nations. No doubt certain conditions are desirable, if not essential, to their general use. The country where sling-stones would be effective should be open, not densely wooded with tropical virgin forest and under-wood. There should be a facility for obtaining ammunition, *i.e.* either sea or other water-worn pebbles, or a geological formation yielding stones capable of being readily formed, and suitable to the sling. They should be soft when first cut, weighty, and abundant. One would suppose that they should have been discovered in large quantities on some of the battle-scenes of this island, or in and about the raths and other ancient Irish works, if they had been in general use. I very much doubt their ever having been so.

To begin at the beginning, we must draw on the sacred writings of the Old Testament. The stories therein told, and the mention made of slings and slingers, and the work they performed, are no doubt familiar to most, if not all, my readers.

BIBLE REFERENCES TO SLINGS AND SLING-STONES, &c.

We read of the 20 and 6000 Benjaminites that drew the sword, besides the inhabitants of Gibeah, 700 chosen men: "Amongst all this people there were 700 chosen men, left-handed; every one could sling stones to an hair-breadth, and not miss" (Judges xx. 16).

Amongst the companies that came to King David were mighty men, armed with bows, who could "use both the right hand and the left in hurling stones and shooting arrows out of a bow" (1st Chronicles, xii. 2).

Again, in xxvi. 14, of 2nd Chronicles, we read that Uzziah, the king, had a host of fighting men, and prepared for them shields, and spears, and helmets, and habergeons, and bows, "and slings to cast stones," also engines, "invented by cunning men, to shoot arrows and great stones withal."

Again, in xxv. 29, of 1st Samuel, we find Abigail pacifying David, and saying: "The souls of thine enemies, them shall he sling out, as out of the middle of a sling" (this was 1060 years before Christ). Again, the term, "sling out the inhabitants," is used by the prophet in Jer. x. 18.

The story of David and the Philistine giant, Goliath, as told in the 17th chapter of 1st Book of Samuel, is too well known to all to make it necessary to go into details here of the flight of the Philistines from the result of the sling-stone—one of the five smooth stones he took out of the brook. "His sling was in his hand," it is said.

In Proverbs (xxvi. 8) we find mention of the sling: "As he that bindeth a stone in a sling, so is he that giveth honour to a fool." Also, in the 2nd Book of Kings (iii. 25), the slingers are again mentioned; and, lastly, in the Book of Job (xli. 28), we read: "The arrow cannot make him flee; sling-stones are turned with him into stubble."

Passing from sacred to profane writers, we find, amongst the Greeks and Romans, that slings and sling-stones were in use; and although there is no mention of them in the *Iliad*, yet, according to Herodotus, 20,000 slingers were offered by Gelon to the Greeks, against Xerxes. The inhabitants of some parts of Greece were reputed more famous than others for their perfection in the use of this weapon. Three thongs of leather were used to form the Achæan sling. The manner of throwing the stone differed essentially from that of the natives

of New Caledonia, judging from the figures representing it. The mode of carrying the stones was also different. The New Caledonians, living in a tropical climate, wear no "pallium," but carry their sling-stones in a bag worn round the waist. "Metal missiles, cast in moulds," were also used. Lucretius describes them as being in shape between that of "an acorn and an almond." Probably these were hand-projectiles. They have been found at Marathon, and in other parts of Greece, and are remarkable for the description and devices they bore, such as thunderbolts, names of persons, and the Greek word ΔΕΕΑΙ ("Take this")—a very appropriate inscription. The Libyans carried no other weapons than three spears and a bag of stones (Diodorus Siculus—III. 49). Xenophon refers to the use of the sling in the retreat of the ten thousand (*Anabasis*). Early Egyptian paintings represent the sling-bag worn over the shoulder. There is no mention of its use by the Persians. The Greeks are said to have employed mounted slingers in battle. The Jews (Fosbroke tells us) were very expert slingers.¹ Pliny attributes the invention of the sling to the Phœnicians, but other writers ascribe it to the inhabitants of the Balearic Isles (Majorca and Minorca); they were famous for their dexterity in the use of the sling. Florus and Strabo say: "These people bore two kinds of slings, some longer, others shorter, which they used according as their enemies were nearer, or more remote." Diodorus Siculus adds: "The first served them for a head-band, the second for a girdle, and the third was constantly carried in the hand. In fight they throw large stones with such violence, that they seemed to be projected from some machine, insomuch that no armour could resist their stroke. In besieging a town they wounded and drove the garrison from the walls, throwing with such exactness that they seldom missed their mark. This dexterity they acquired by constant exercise, being trained to it from their infancy, the mothers placing their daily food on the top of a pole, and giving

¹ *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, vol. ii.

them no more than they beat down with stones from their slings. The Roman slingers came from the Balearic Isles, and they are represented in some of the ancient sculptures. This art is still, in some measure, preserved by the shepherds of these Islands."

I find it said that the invention of the sling has been erroneously ascribed by some writers to the inhabitants of England. Froissart (vol. i., chap. 85) gives an instance in which slings were employed for the English by the people of Brittany, in a battle fought in that province, during the reign of Philip de Valois, between the troops of Walter de Mauni, an English knight, and Louis d'Espagne, who commanded 600 men on behalf of Charles de Blois, when competitor with the Earl of Montfort for the duchy of Brittany. The Anglo-Saxons are said to have used slings, and it is recorded that they were used in England as late as the beginning of the fifteenth century. According to another author. they were also used in naval combats. In 1572, slings were used at the siege of Saucerne by the Huguenots, in order to save their powder. D'Aubigné, who records the fact, says, that "they were hence called Saucerne harquebusses." Slings were made of different materials, chiefly flax; hair and leather were also used, woven into bands, or cut into "thongs," broadest in the centre for the reception of the stone, or baked clay ball, or metal projectile; the slings tapered gradually towards both ends; and with one of these slings a good slinger would, it is said, throw a stone 600 yards. An ancient Icelandic treatise, supposed to have been written about the twelfth century, mentions slings fixed to a staff. The use of both slings and hand-stones by the ancient Irish is, I believe, fully established. They are, I think, mentioned by the late Sir R. Wilde, also by O'Curry and other writers, on the manners and customs of the ancient Irish. Balls of concrete and of metal were also in use, both for slings and for the hand. The death of Meadhbh, or Mab, the Queen of Connaught, is recorded as having been caused by a sling-stone thrown at her across the Shannon; but, as I have already remarked, I cannot but think that if sling-stones had been in general use in Ireland, more of

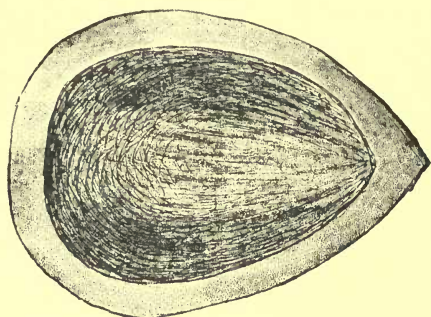


Fig. 1.—Metal Mould, in the Museum, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. Supposed to have been used to form projectiles for Sling- or Hand-stones. Full size, $3\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

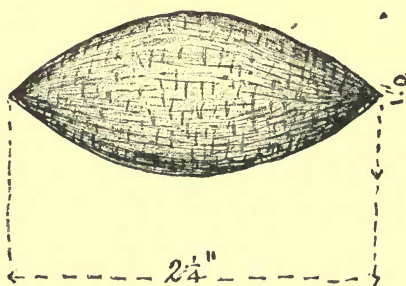


Fig. 2.—Sling-stones used by the Natives of New Caledonia. Length of Four, measured $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches each. Width of Eight, measured 1 inch. Weight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. (Soap-stone.)

Illustrating Paper "On Sling and Sling-Stones," by COLONEL P. D. VIGORS.

them would have been found. We have drawings of various kinds of weapons, and of people using them; but I am not aware that there is any drawing or carving representing a sling, or a person in the act of using one, amongst the ancient Irish.

There is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, in Dawson-street, a bronzed mould (closely resembling fig. 1), which is supposed to have been used for the purpose of forming projectiles—perhaps of baked clay—for use in war. From the size I do not consider they were *sling-stones*; hand-stones they may have been, but I think we require further evidence before we can say they were used as projectiles at all. The length of the mould inside is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, its width $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, its depth about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the thickness of the edge of the mould is about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, if my memory serves me right.

Mr. G. A. Prim, in an article contained in the *Archæological Journal* for 1852, says (at p. 122):—“Amongst other articles discovered at the opening of a rath at Dunbel, county Kilkenny, they found some piles of round pebbles evidently intended to be used as sling-stones; they varied from the size of a hen’s egg to that of a pigeon’s egg, but were more globular.”

Some specimens have been placed in the Museum in Kilkenny. Globular stones were also found (by Mr. Wakeman) in the crannogs of Drumdarragh, county Fermanagh, supposed to be sling-stones by some, and by others hammers. They varied “from the size of an orange to a moderately-sized plum, some formed by art, others merely water-worn pebbles.”

Having touched on slings and slingers of olden days, I shall now endeavour to describe an instance of slings being used in war at the present time. Some years since, during a cruise amongst the South Sea Islands in H. M. S. *Havannah*, under the command of the late Admiral John E. Erskine, we visited New Caledonia, and spent about a month there. We landed at several places along the coast, from Balāde, on the N. E., to Gitima, near the S. W. end of this great island. It was during one of our trips on shore that I first noticed the

peculiar weapon used by the natives, namely, the sling and sling-stone; and this weapon appeared to be the one most valued by the natives of the island, consequently they are more expert in its use than in that of their other weapons—the bow and arrow, spear and club. Though no mean performers with these, the club is generally used to *finish* the work begun by the spear, or sling-stone. Their slings are about six feet in length; they have a tuft at one end, and a double loop at the other. This loop is about four inches long, and is intended to be twisted round the fingers to keep that end of the sling from leaving the hand when the other end is released. In the centre the sling is double for the length of about three inches—this is to receive the sling-stone—and it is plaited; the rest of the sling is twisted. It is made from some strong fibre, probably the bark of a tree. They have fishing-nets and lines, very neatly made from the same description of material. The stone is kept in its place by the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, the left arm being at its full extent, and nearly level with the shoulder. The right arm is bent, and the right hand kept near the right ear, the head being partly turned towards the right side.

The attitude of the slinger before throwing the stone is one that develops the muscles, and is most manly and attractive. A single swing of the stone round the head is all the impetus the stone gets; when opposite the right side, the *tuft* end of the sling is released from the palm of the hand, and the stone proceeds with great velocity and wonderful certainty towards the object aimed at. There are not the many revolutions round the head that our schoolboys formerly made when using a sling; neither was there such grace or nobility in their action as in that of the New Caledonian stone-slinger. Both at Balāde and at Yengen, on the east coast of this island, I saw numbers of the natives with marks of injuries from sling-stones. Some of these wounds must have been very severe. On the side of the thigh of a native, who was in the boat with me one afternoon, I noticed a mark so like what one would expect to see from the wound of a bullet, that I asked him about it.

He at once took a sling-stone from the bag he carried, and put the point of the stone to the wound; then he showed me a corresponding wound on the inside of his leg, where he explained to me that the stone had gone through. I would not have believed this, had I not seen the wound and heard his explanation (in broken English). Hearing also the way they made the stones "whistle" in the air, like a bullet in its flight, impressed me with an idea of the great velocity and power they were able to give to them.

Fig. 2, p. 361, will explain the shape of the stones used. The ends are round-pointed. I measured several, and they varied very little in their dimensions. Their length was from $1\frac{9}{16}$ " to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; their diameter exactly 1", and did not vary $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. Their weight was from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. They appear to be composed of a sort of "steatite," or soap-stone. The natives sometimes use rough stones, which I found came very near the above in their dimensions. The stones shaped by the natives seem well adapted for their purpose, being soft, and therefore easily worked; while their weight, being considerable for their size, adds much to their effect.

Some little distance from the mouth of the Yengen river, on its left bank, I found a large table of rock, "honeycombed" with circular holes. Its novel appearance attracted my attention, and I found on inquiry that the holes were formed in the process of making the sling-stones. Thousands of these must have been made here, to judge from the number of holes. The holes were about one inch in depth.

It has occurred to me that some of the rocks found in Ireland with cup and other shaped holes in them, and about the origin of which I believe considerable uncertainty hangs, may have been formed in a somewhat similar manner and for a like object: I allude to the mysterious cup-shaped markings noticed by Mr. Wake-man near Youghal, and described in the *Journal* of this Association for 1887; or those found near Enniskillen; also those at Ballykean, county Wicklow, and Ballybrennan, county Wexford; also in Norway, Wales, India, Switzerland, &c. Could they have been used for

grinding up minerals for Pigments? or reducing gold or other ores for smelting? I am not myself in a position to answer the question, as I have never seen these cup-marked stones; therefore I merely throw out the suggestion.

I shall now describe the bag used by the New Caledonians to carry their supply of sling-stones. It is about 10 inches long by 5 wide, and is made of closely woven, or netted cord, having bands of the same material about 2 inches wide, and double; these go round the waist and keep the bag in its place; they also serve to hold an additional supply of stones. Between the bag and the waist-straps about fifty stones could be carried.

From the marks on some of the sling-stones obtained by me, they appear to be first rudely shaped with the native jade-axes used by the aborigines of New Caledonia, some of which rival those of New Zealand: although I think the jade stone of that country is of a greener and purer colour than the "Nephride" of New Caledonia, judging from the pieces I saw. After the sling-stones have been shaped as nearly as possible to the proper size with the axes, they are finished in the holes in the rocks I have already described, or in similar ones.

I lately obtained an old print (dated 1809), representing: "The Massacre of Part of the Crew of the Vessel of Perouse at Maouana, one of the Navigation Islands" in the Pacific. It is stated that "in the unfortunate affray Captain de Langle and nine seamen were massacred." The engraving represents the natives attacking two of the ship's boats with hand-stones and sling-stones, and the description says: "The inhabitants of the Islands of the Navigators, of which Maouana is one, are very dexterous with their slings, and when they take aim rarely miss their object." On the left of the picture one of them is seen carefully adjusting a stone in his sling, fearless of danger, though threatened by his enemies.

It may be remembered that La Perouse, who is here mentioned, was the French circumnavigator who sailed from Botany Bay, in Australia, in 1788, with the ships

Boussole and *Astralobe*, and who was never afterwards seen, nor his ships; neither was anything known about their fate till 1826, when Captain Peter Dillon, in the ship *St. Patrick*, discovered a quantity of things which fully established the fact of the two unfortunate French ships having been lost at the Island of Vanikolo (now also called La Perouse's Island, in honour of the commander of the ship. China, silver spoons, and other articles marked with a *fleur-de-lis*, French money, brass guns, &c., were found by Dillon, and taken by him to Paris. The natives said the ships had been lost in a dreadful hurricane many years before; most of the crews were drowned, some were killed by the natives, others built a small boat and left the island, but were never again heard of.

The natives of New Zealand—so far as I am able to find out—no longer use the sling; and when I was there (some twenty-five years since) I saw no trace of any such weapon. The “Pakaha Maori,” the author of “Old New Zealand,” writing about 1863, says, in speaking of the hill forts constructed by the natives: “When an enemy attacked one of these places, a common practice was to shower into the place red-hot stones from slings, which, sinking into the dry thatch of the houses, would cause a general conflagration,” p. 201.

I have endeavoured to discover if sling-stones were still used in any of the South Sea Islands, except in New Caledonia.

The Rev. Dr. R. H. Codrington, of Wadham College, Cambridge, who has only just returned from the South Pacific, says that in the Banks Islands slings are used by boys as an amusement for killing birds. “In former days they were used in war by those who were skilful in their use, principally for sending stones along the paths by which a village might be attacked in the night. From time to time stones were slung down these paths in the darkness. The stones were not shaped, only chosen of suitable weight. A sling is called *talvava*.”

“In the Solomon Islands slings are used chiefly as an amusement. But a native of Florida Island told me that in his younger days they were not known in his village,

and that they had since come into use as good weapons for assaulting the tree-houses, to which the natives of the Island of Ysabel retire, as to forts. The Florida name of a sling was taken from that of these tree-houses." Dr. Codrington also said that he could not remember to have seen any Milanesean slings, but thought that "Savage Island" was a great place for slings.

The Rev. Alfred Penny, in reply to my inquiries, states that he always considered it a strange fact that the use of the sling, as a weapon, is entirely unknown in the islands of the Solomon group, with which he was familiar, viz. San Cristoval, Malayta, Guadalcanar, the Floridas, and Ysabel; but he adds that he once read that slings were used in the islands at the north-west extremity of the Solomons; and further says he has never seen the sling employed except as a toy of the rudest kind. Although well acquainted with the New Hebrides, the Loyalty Islands, Banks, and Santa Cruz islanders, he had never heard of the sling being in use there. I can, in a good measure, confirm this, having myself visited most of the islands above named.

The spear, cross-bow, and club, are the weapons of these islanders. Mr. Penny says that in the Santa Cruz group, archery is carried to perfection.

In conclusion, I would say that it is only too probable that as civilization advances, and spreads through the many groups of lovely coral-bound, or volcanic islands, of that great southern expanse of water which has become known to us under the pleasant-sounding name of the Pacific Ocean—though at times and seasons it ill deserves the name—and as the white man barter for the tortoise-shell, sandal-wood, ebony, and other products of those islands, and pays the ignorant natives in tomahawks, and such like, a few years more, and perhaps before this century closes, we may hear of slings and sling-stones merely as things of the past—to be found only in the museums of civilized nations.

THE RUDE STONE MONUMENTS OF IRELAND.

ON CERTAIN RUDE STONE MONUMENTS IN THE ISLAND OF ACHILL.

BY W. G. WOOD-MARTIN, M.R.I.A., FELLOW AND GENERAL
SECRETARY, R.H.A.A.I.

[Continued from page 299.]

VIII.

IF the state of peace and tranquillity of a locality be judged by the non-appearance, in disturbed times, of its name in the records of the kingdom, then the Island of Achill during the early, the Danish, and Anglo-Norman epochs must have been, when compared with other portions of the west of Ireland, a veritable paradise. Only once—as far as the writer could discover—is it mentioned, when, in the year 1235 (according to the *Annals of Loch Cé*), *Eccuill*, i.e. Achill, was plundered by the Irish allies of Maurice Fitzgerald. *Eccuill* signifies Eagle Island, but it might now-a-days be appropriately named *Insula phocarum*, the “Isle of the Seals”; for although during their stay on its shores, neither W. F. Wakeman nor the writer found “phocæ slumbering on the beach,” yet strangers from afar visit Achill to enjoy the sport of seal-shooting in the caverned depths, situated at the ocean-laved foot of the granite mass of giant *Slievemore*, which stands as if to “sentinel enchanted land.”

The island is still in a very primitive condition, and though slowly changing for the better, yet the old order of things lingers on. Fifty-two years ago the late Sir William Wilde thus describes the customs of these primitive people:—

“There are several villages in Achill, particularly those of Keeme and Keele, where the huts of the inhabitants are all circular or oval, and built, for the most part, of round water-washed stones, collected from the beach, and arranged, without lime, or any other cement, exactly as we have good reason to suppose the habitations of the ancient Fírbolgs were constructed, and very similar to many of the ancient monastic cells and oratories of the fifth and sixth centuries, which religious veneration,

and the wild, untrodden situations where they are located, have still preserved in this country. Those of our readers who have ever passed the Minaun, or Goat's Track, on the towering cliff that rises above the village of Keele, with the glorious prospect of Clew Bay, and the broad swell of the western Atlantic before them, and have looked down upon the pigmy dwellings, resembling Indian wigwams, scattered over the beach beneath, may call to mind the scene we describe. During the spring the entire population of several of the villages we allude to in Achill close their winter dwellings, tie their infant children on their backs, carry with them their loys—and some carry potatoes, with a few pots and cooking-utensils—drive their cattle before them, and migrate into the hills, where they find fresh pastures for their flocks; and there they build rude huts and summer-houses of sods and wattles, called *booleys*, and then cultivate and sow with corn a few fertile spots in the neighbouring valleys. They thus remain for about two months of the spring and early summer, till the corn is sown; their stock of provisions being exhausted, and the pasture consumed by their cattle, they return to the shore, and eke out a miserable, precarious existence by fishing. No further care is ever taken of the crops: indeed they seldom ever visit them, but return, in autumn, in a manner similar to the spring migration, to reap the corn, and afford sustenance to their half-starved cattle. With these people it need scarcely be wondered that there is annually a partial famine."

This "partial famine" still occurs almost every year.

In the townland of Keele West, we found three ancient shell-mounds, just above high-water mark, and in close proximity to each other; these remains of the repasts of primitive toilers of the sea had been almost entirely removed by the peasantry, who burned the shells for the purpose of reducing them to lime for whitening their homesteads. This process has been going on for years, so that the original size of the refuse heaps must have been very great; two of them, however, had not been quite so much explored as the first we came upon. Here, at various times, were found a half-formed "spindle whorl"; a bead of green opaque glass; a hammer-stone, now, it is believed, in the museum of Canon Grainger; a bone of *Cervus elaphus* (or, perhaps, of a small ox), which showed unmistakable marks of cutting implements. Traces of charcoal, bones of the *Cervus elaphus*, teeth and bones of *Sus scrofa*, and of ray-fish, were observable; there were also shells of various marine species—oyster, mussel, cockle, limpets, &c. Nothing, however, of metal was discovered.

In a work entitled, *A Tour in Connaught*, published, in 1839, by the Rev. Cæsar Otway, he thus alludes

(pp. 370–372) to the Achill rude stone monuments:—
 “My attention was directed to some more than usually grassy slopes on the side of the hill (*Slievemore*), when I at once recognized a whole assemblage of antiquities—a Druidical circle, two cromlechs, an artificial cave, and what, all over Ireland, wherever I have met one, is called a ‘Giant’s Grave.’ The circle of pillar-stones was not large, one of the cromlechs was perfect, the cave was torn open and its covering removed, and the grave was as much destroyed as the people could afford without expending more labour than was convenient.”

The monuments reposing under the shelter of this mountain have hitherto almost escaped the notice of archæologists, and yet the several megalithic remains on the Island of Achill are most interesting, and present to observation nearly every variety of ancient sepulture. It is, perhaps, a tolerably safe statement to make that as yet free-standing cromleacs or dolmens, with circles at their terminations, or with parallel rows of stones leading from these circles to the cromleacs, or dolmens, are principally confined, as far as it is at present known, to the west of Ireland, although they may very possibly occur elsewhere in the kingdom; indeed there is an example in the county Cavan.

Little more than a mile (in a S.W. direction) from

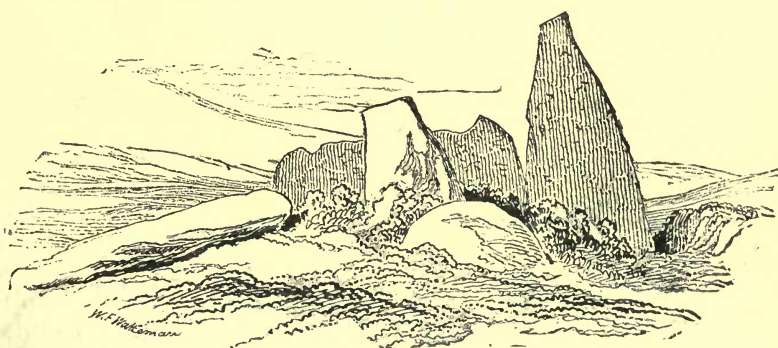


Fig. 189.—General View of “Giant’s Grave,” situated about one mile from Doogort.

the Protestant missionary settlement at Doogort—which is the principal village in Achill—we noticed the first

sepulchre; it is situated on the right of the road leading to an ancient burial-ground. The monument is much dilapidated, only six stones being *in situ*. It seems to have been an ordinary cist, pointing N. and S., and presenting no very distinctive features. Fig. 189 gives a good idea of the general appearance of the megalith. In the ground-plan (fig. 190) the stone numbered (1) is 4 feet 4 inches long, 8 inches thick and 8 feet high; No. (2) is 9 feet 9 inches long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; No. (3) is 3 feet 3 inches long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; No. (4) is 10 feet 5 inches long and 9 feet 3 inches in width; No. (5) is 5 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and 3 feet 9 inches thick; No. (6) is 4 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth.

About one-third of a mile south-west of the "Giant's Grave" just described, there is a circular structure of dry stone-work, called *Slievemore Caher* (fig. 191). It seems, however, more akin to the sepulchral than to the military class of buildings. The vallum is quite 17 ft. thick,

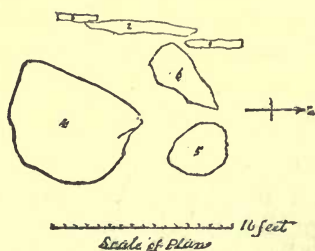


Fig. 190.—Ground Plan of "Giant's Grave."

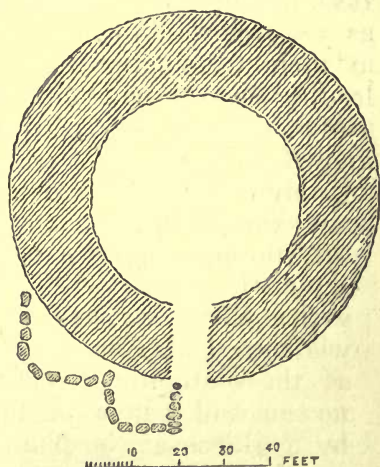


Fig. 191.—Ground Plan of *Slievemore Caher*.

and is still, in places, from 4 to 5 feet in height, the internal diameter being, as nearly as could be ascertained, 43 feet. There appears to have been an ope in the wall, and outside (to the left as you enter) are the remains of two small enclosures; it is, however, difficult to decide now whether these are modern additions, or had formed part of the original plan.

Distant about twenty perches from this circular structure may be seen, to the south-west, a group of sepulchral remains, marked on the Ordnance Map as a "Pagan cemetery." Of these, the one represented by fig. 192, and called, by the Irish-speaking natives, *Clochan-na-stooca*, i.e. "The Stone House of the Stooks, or Pointed Stones," is certainly the most extensive, the remains of this much-ruined monument being, even yet, about 200 feet in length. It appears to have been constructed, with its longer axis, a little E. of N. (magnetic), where there had been a circle, 8 feet in diameter, and from which, in parallel lines extended, in a slightly south-westerly direction to a distance of 52 feet, two rows of stones about 10 feet apart; next came a seemingly oblong enclosure, and then one of quadrangular form, measuring about 26 feet 6 inches by 25 feet 6 inches. From thence extended, in a slightly south-westerly direction, two lines of stones, being a prolongation of the passage connecting the northern circle with the central chamber, or enclosure. What may be designated as the south-eastern line has been destroyed, within the memory of a man now living on the spot, who stated also that formerly there had been a circle at the southern extremity of the structure, although no traces of it now remain. This circle, as may be seen by a glance at the plan, fig. 192, would bring the arrangement of the monument into perfect symmetry, i.e. a large central compartment, connected by parallel rows of stones (formerly, perhaps, divided into septæ or cells), with two circles, one at either extremity, and, as is usual with sepulchres thus shaped, it points almost due N. It may be considered certain that the long parallel rows of stones observable in this and other monuments of the same class had never been covered over.

In the same direction, and within a few minutes' walk of *Clochan-na-stooca*, there is another megalith (figs. 193, 194),



Fig. 192.—Ground Plan of *Clochan-na-stooca*.

very much dilapidated, and, as far as could be discovered, bearing no special name. It consists of an ordinary cist—some of the original covering-stones are still in position—with a circle at either extremity, and it closely resembles a monument at Highwood, county Sligo.¹

Near the “Giant’s Grave” just described there is another in the form of a T, or perhaps double I (fig. 195). It measures 53 feet in its longest direction, and would appear to have been originally surrounded by a circular or oval arrangement of stones. No covering-slabs remain. This tomb also closely resembles one near Highwood, county Sligo.

The next grave (fig. 196), bearing the Irish designation *Tonalorcha*, is situated a short distance from the preceding. With the exception of the northern curve of the circle, it is formed of small-sized stones. About thirty-two stones of the circle remain, and forty-three of the alignment, which is 90 feet in length. It points almost due N., and at its southern extremity it probably terminated in a circle corresponding to that on the N., which is 80 feet in diameter.

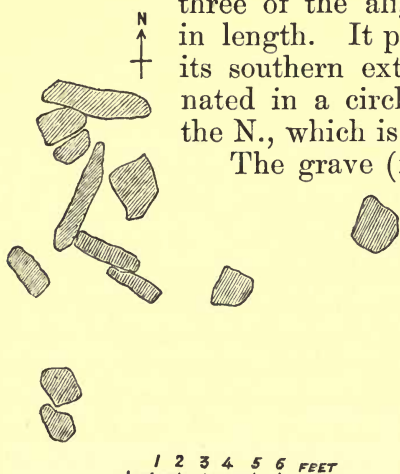


Fig. 197.—Ground Plan of ruined Cist.

The grave (fig. 197)—distant nearly a quarter of a mile from the last described—is on the slope of *Slievemore*. It had no special designation, and is in a state of great dilapidation. It would seem to have been a simple cist, or rectangular sepulchre.

The next monument (fig. 198) is one of a group situated also on the slope of the mountain, and marked on the Ordnance Sheet as tumulus, cromleac, Danish ditch,

¹ See p. 459, vol. vi., *Jour. R.H.A.A.I.* The Sligo example measures about 66 feet in length; the Achill, 52 feet 6 inches; both point almost due N. and S., but in the Achill structure the circles are of

greater size, being about 20 feet in diameter; and the largest of the stones covering the cist is 3 feet 3 inches in length, by somewhat over 2 feet in breadth.

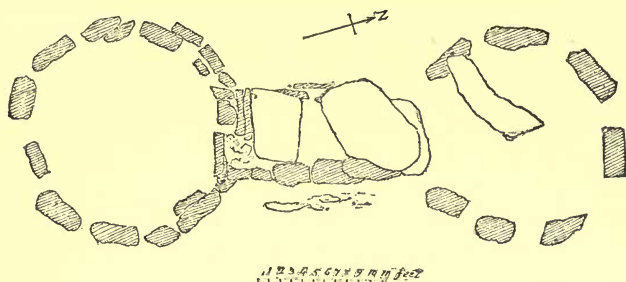


Fig. 193.—Ground Plan of Megalith near *Clochan-na-stooka*.

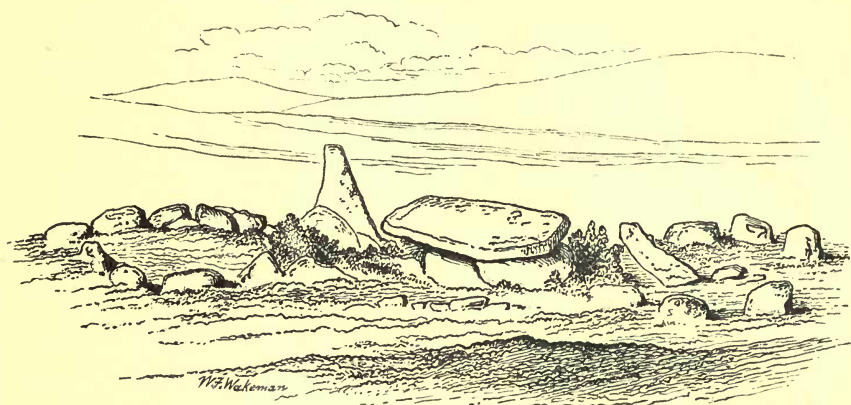


Fig. 194.—General View of Megalith, with Circles at either extremity.

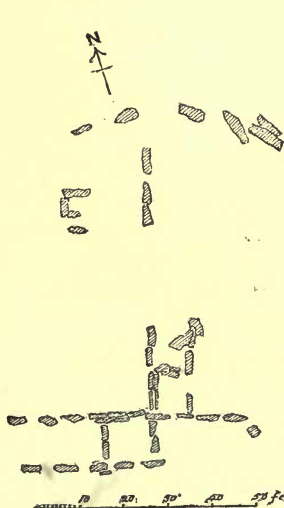


Fig. 195.—Ground Plan of T or I-shaped Grave.



Fig. 196.—Ground Plan of Megalith at *Tonalorecha*.

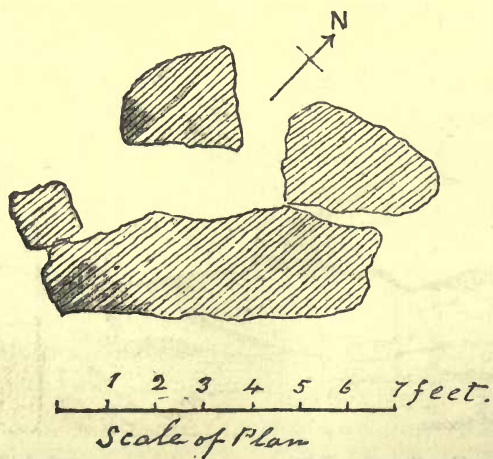
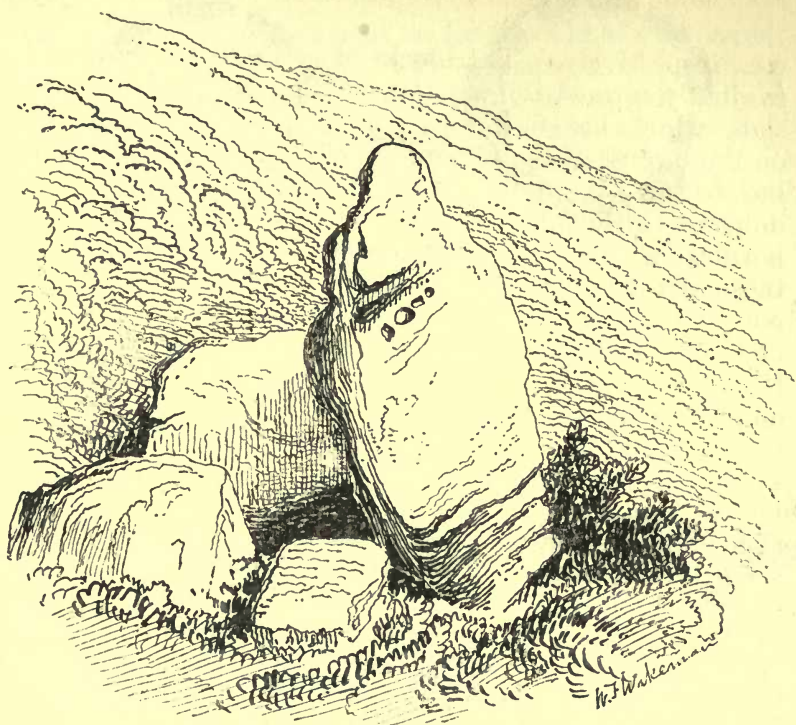


Fig. 198.—General View and Ground Plan of Cup-marked Cromlech.

&c., respectively. The blocks of stone that remain had evidently formed the supports of the ancient covering-slab, which has now disappeared. The cup-markings on the largest of the remaining supports present a peculiar feature, these marks being rare on cromleacs or dolmens, although not uncommon on stones forming portion of mound-covered sepulchral chambers, like those of *Newgrange*, *Dowth*, *Sliabh-na-caillighe*, *Knockmany*, &c. On a structure of the cromleac, or uncovered class of monuments, cup-markings have not been elsewhere found in Ireland, except in rare instances—as, for example, on one at *Clochtogle*, near *Lisbellaw*, county Fermanagh. In both instances the cup-markings are equal in number, and diminish in size as they extend from left to right; this arrangement clearly indicates intention, and the strong likeness existing between work upon sepulchral structures so widely separated is worthy of note.

The monument (fig. 199) immediately adjoins the

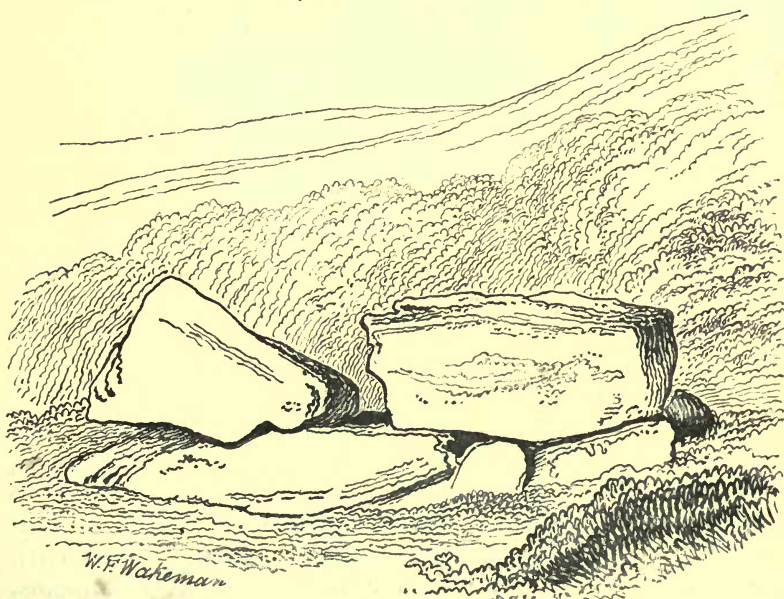


Fig. 199.—General View of *Labby*.

cup-marked cromleac, and is called by the country people *Labby*, i.e. the “Bed or Grave.” It may be

described as a double cist, and seems to have remained, comparatively speaking, undisturbed. The dotted lines on the ground-plan (fig. 200) denote the shape of the two covering-slabs.

Near the above cist there is a small stone circle (fig. 201), about 15 feet in diameter, which is peculiar, inasmuch as the cist, or interior arrangement of the sepulchre, appears to have

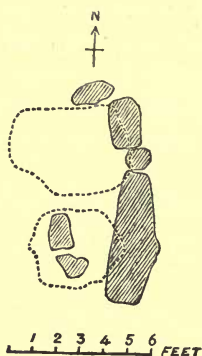


Fig. 200.
Ground Plan of *Labby*.



Fig. 201.—Ground Plan of Stone Circle,
with Circular interior arrangement.

been likewise circular in character, and to have been placed not (as is usual) in the centre of the enclosure, but nearly touching the interior and northern circumference. The unshaded stones have evidently been disturbed and do not occupy their original position.

Close to the circle there is a cairn 25 feet in length, by 17 feet in breadth, the longer axis extending N. and S. (fig. 202). This monument was carefully examined, and the conclusion arrived at, that it originally contained a cist or chamber, which had been broken up and destroyed, probably, by treasure-seekers. This cairn forms portion of the sepulchral group of cromleacs, circles, and cists situated close to it.

The next monument to be noticed is about a quarter of a mile distant from *Slievemore* graveyard, and close to the road (fig. 203). It had been formerly a tumulus or cairn,

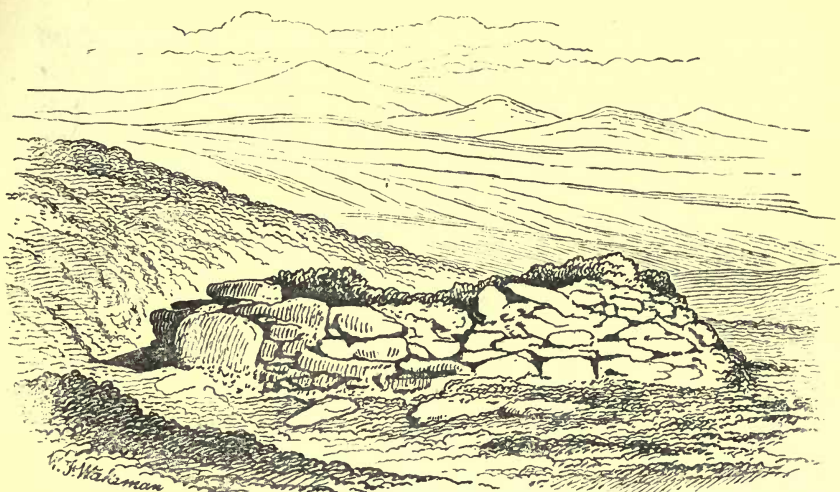
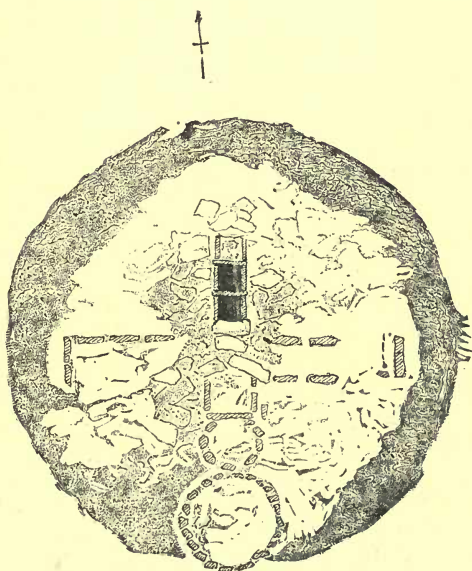


Fig. 202.—General View of ruined Carn.



0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

Fig. 203.—Ground Plan of denuded Carn, showing arrangement of Cists.

composed of earth and stones; its diameter is about 96 feet. The stones have been, to a great extent, utilized for building fences, &c.; and thus became exposed to observation the peculiar arrangement of the interior cists, consisting of a cross-like device, the arms being divided into septæ or compartments. Each of these had probably held a separate, or possibly several interments, for the two cists (marked in black) had been cleared out some years ago by treasure-seekers, who, however, found nothing, it is said, but "bones" to reward their search. These chambers, each side formed by a single flagstone, are nearly square in shape, being 4 feet 6 inches by 5 feet in length, and they would seem originally to have been 5 feet deep. At its southern extremity the figure is terminated by two circles, the interior one being 10 feet and the exterior 21 feet in diameter. It is strange to find such an elaborate design concealed, as it were, from observation, cross-shaped graves being generally exposed to view. This form of the central chambers of cists enclosed within carns is not peculiar to Achill, for on clearing away the loose stones and earth which filled the central compartment in one of the carns of the Loughcrew Group, county Meath, the arrangement of the interior was shown to be in the form of a cross.

About three-quarters of an hour's walk from the village of Doogort, there is a sandy point called *Porteen*, i.e. the "Little Landing-place"; here a circular arrangement of stones (fig. 204) was discovered between two sand-hills, in a hollow cleared out by the storm-winds of the Atlantic, down, evidently, to the original surface of the ground. Stones and circle were both of small size, the latter being but 5 feet 4 inches in diameter.

With the exception of fig. 202, and the great carn, fig. 203, all the sepulchres noted in Achill belong to the "free-standing," or sub-aerial class—of course not taking into consideration the miniature circle just described, which had been alternately both covered and uncovered by the winds of heaven.

Before closing this account of the Rude Stone Monuments of the county Sligo, and of the Island of Achill, it may not be amiss to note a few of the ideas suggested

to the mind during the progress of examination. As no authoritative account exists of the erection of these prehistoric structures, all who feel interested in the subject should be considered free to form their own speculative theories, either from personal explorations, or careful perusal of the observations made by others in the same line of research. It is certain that, in Ireland at least, the monuments in question were places set apart for purposes of sepulture, and not for mere ceremonial or

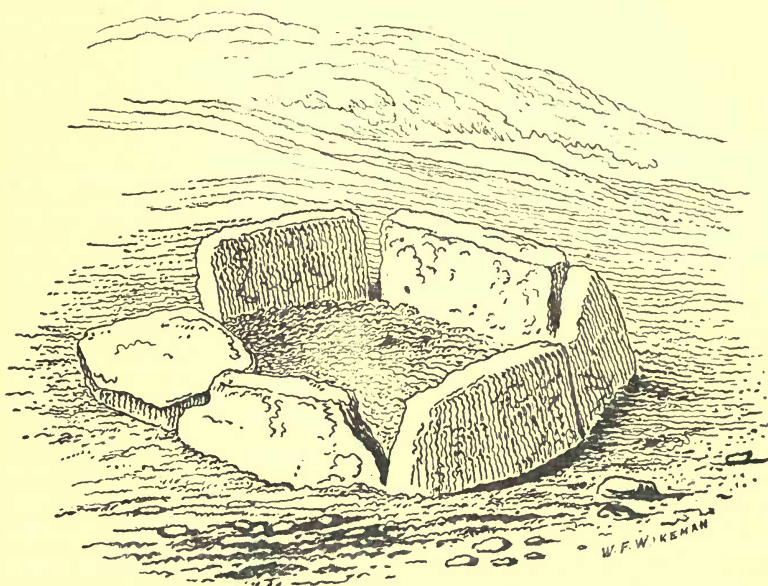


Fig. 204.—Diminutive Circle in the Sand-hills at *Porteen*.

sacrificial observances—an idea that so long lingered with regard to remains of like nature in Great Britain and elsewhere.

It is not improbable that the varieties of form observable in the outline of these monuments of primitive man were emblematic of their deities—of the one, perhaps, whose protection was thereby invoked; and such may have been the origin of the custom that prevailed during the earliest age of the Christian Church, for nations, families, or individuals to select as guardian

some special saint, or holy person, to watch over and protect them from evil influences. Again, the varieties of outline may also be viewed as signs of tribal distinctions; that is to say, certain forms in a locality might have been used as marks to denote the last resting-place of neighbouring septs or families, even as in later ages a crest or coat-of-arms served a similar purpose.

The greatest jealousy and excitement are, up to the present day, aroused by the suspicion of any encroachment by one family on the supposed boundary of the burying-ground appropriated to another family; so that in the early ages distinctive outlines must have been essential in order to preserve the claim either of septs or individuals.

It is remarkable that, in the county Sligo, the characteristic features of the megaliths varied according to districts: for example, in Carrowmore the circular form was almost universal, whereas in Northern Carbury an oblong arrangement appears to predominate. Again, in the Deerpark Monument, the general architectural principles displayed at Stonehenge can be traced.

Cremations and bodily interments have been found intermixed in a manner to lead to the belief that both forms of burial prevailed contemporaneously. Urns to contain the ashes of the dead were, possibly, used as a special mark of honour; also, perhaps, to facilitate the conveyance of the human remains from a distance to the chosen place of interment. In a country wherein were thick woods and long stretches of bog to be traversed, the passage of funeral processions must have been attended with delays and difficulties.

In many instances, so great an amount of charcoal-remains have been discovered that, there seems reason to believe the bodies were burned at the place of sepulture; and from the quantity of animal-bones found intermixed with the human, it cannot but be inferred that an ample supply of "funeral baked meats" was provided for those who attended the obsequies.

Amongst the Irish peasantry the custom still survives of providing refreshment not merely for persons who are present at the place of interment, but for friends and

neighbours who assemble to watch at night beside the corpse during the intervals occurring between the dates of death and burial; and these "wakes" (as they are called), although supposed to betoken respect for the dead, are often scenes of unseemly feasting and carousing.

Climate, the productions of the country in which they dwell, and the habits of life thereby engendered, influence strongly the character and acts of a people, and although the general instinctive feeling of primitive man led him to honour the last resting place of his dead, yet the memorials thus erected necessarily depend upon the kind of material at hand available for the purpose. The geological nature of the surroundings must be taken into consideration, not merely with regard to megalithic structures, but also to cashels, some of which, according to the districts in which they were found, had been constructed with stones of very small size, whilst in other instances the stones were of greater magnitude.

EGYPTIAN AND IRISH BEADS.

By REV. LEONARD HASSE, M.R.I.A.

AMONG the objects discovered by the Egypt Exploration Fund during the winter and spring of 1885-86, and exhibited by the Committee, in September, 1886, in the Rooms of the Royal Archæological Institution of Great Britain and Ireland, was a large collection of glass beads, amounting to about five or six hundred, exclusive of stone beads, and the common green or blue porcelain beads, which numbered several thousands. I was anxious to see the collection before it was dispersed, in order to institute a comparison between Egyptian and Irish beads, and by this means to obtain some data for determining the relative age of the latter. I went to London with this view; and though the Exhibition was already closed to the public, I obtained the kind permission of Mr. Flinders Petrie to examine the collection at my leisure. My work was greatly facilitated through the extreme courtesy of Mr. Llewelyn Griffith, Mr. Petrie's assistant, in the field of discovery, and I had the further advantage of obtaining from Mr. Griffith, both at the time and subsequently, much personal information about the sites and circumstances of the various finds. Shortly after my return I read a report of my observations at a meeting of the Ballymena Archæological Society.

Mr. Day's instructive Paper on "Ornaments in Glass from Egypt, to illustrate those found in Ireland"—contained in the last Number of the *Journal*—having drawn attention to the connexion between Egyptian and Irish beads, I am induced to offer the following contribution to the subject, as the result of my examination of the above collection, and to combine with it the inquiry into the antiquity of our Irish beads.

I.

The Egyptian beads were procured whilst excavating at Tell Nebesheh, not far from Tanis, and at Tell Defenneh (the Hebrew Tahpanhes, and the Greek Daphnæ), on the road to El-Kantara. The majority of the beads of the Defenneh section were brought in by the Arabs, and were probably obtained from Ramesside ruins of the twentieth dynasty, which exist within a distance of about ten miles from this site; these are of blue or green porcelain. There are, however, Ptolemaic and early Roman remains at Defenneh itself. At Nebesheh beads were found "by the pound weight." There are a few remains of the twelfth dynasty, and more of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twenty-sixth dynasties; the Ptolemaic and Roman periods are well represented. At Gemayemi, three miles from Nebesheh, a glass-worker's factory was discovered, with moulds and bars of coloured glass. (See *The Academy*, vol. xxix., pp. 153, 262, 458; vol. xxx., p. 433.)

The great difficulty in instituting a comparison between Irish and Egyptian beads lies in the long duration of time over which the manufacture of beads in Egypt extended. Leaving the period of the native Empire till the end of the twenty-sixth dynasty entirely aside, and

reckoning only from the time when Naukratis was thrown open to Greek merchants in the seventh century B.C., there are many "Egyptian beads" which are, in reality, of Persian (525-332 B.C.), or Grecian (332-30 B.C.), or Roman (30 B.C.-395 A.D.) date. Beads found in Theban tombs may be of any age up to the first century B.C. The city was laid in ruins by Ptolemy Lathyrus, 87 B.C., and since that time they have been undisturbed, but the same patterns which we encounter on Theban beads survived into the period when Egypt was under Roman rule, and at no great distance from Thebes, Christian anchorites lived and died from the close of the third century A.D. It follows that the value of dated Egyptian beads is extremely great.

There were two classes of dated beads in the collection. At Nebesheh a large number were obtained in the ruins of a house, which coins, bronzes, and other objects showed to have belonged to the Ptolemaic period—about 200 B.C. The house had been burned, and some of the beads showed traces of the conflagration. Close to Nebesheh also were found a number of beads, which had evidently once formed a necklace, with a large central pendant in bronze, and these were dated, by coins found along with them, as belonging to the period of Constantine II., 337-340 A.D. Beads from other Roman remains were also found at Nebesheh.

As we have to deal with beads of varying sizes, it will be well to adopt some convenient expression for approximately fixed dimensions. Thus, beads measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, either in length or in diameter, I call No. 1 size beads; $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 2 size; $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 3 size; $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, or more, No. 4 size. It will also be of use to follow the classification of Mr. W. J. Knowles, in his Article on "Ancient Irish Beads and Amulets," published in the *Journal*, vol. v., 4th Series, 1881.

1. The majority of the beads were of No. 1 or No. 2 size; on the Constantine II. necklace there were a few No. 3 size, from Nebesheh, and a few single beads of this size from the same locality. The large, No. 4 size, did not occur at all.

2. The nearest approach to the "scribbled beads," with wavy or zigzag pattern (Mr. Knowles' first class), was among the beads belonging to the tomb of Constantine's date. None were so large as those figured on Mr. Knowles' second Plate, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and the figure of the scrawl was not so close as on the Irish specimens. I observed five beads of this class: one had the white enamel or blue ground, the others had the ordinary dark bottle-glass ground. Of these the zigzag pattern was in one case white, in another light-green. A fourth bead had yellow markings, enclosed between red borders; and a fifth had yellow and green zigzag lines crossing each other alternately. The relative age of this class of beads is attested by a specimen, figured in Mestorf's *Vorgeschichtliche Alterthümer aus Schleswig-Holstein* (Hamburg, 1885), Plate LV., No. 677, which is extremely like the Irish scribbled beads. It represents a fine large brown bead, with a wide hole, and the yellow enamel running well over the surface. It belongs to the great finds of the Torsberger Bog in Schleswig, which are marked by Roman coins, from the time of Nero to Septimius, as being of a date later than 211 A.D. There is nothing in the wavy or zigzag ornamentation in itself to prevent the scribbled bead from being of much earlier origin; the pattern occurs on glass vessels—found in Cyprus and else-

where—which Perrot assigns to a period long before the Christian era. The only question is at what time the pattern was put on beads; and this must be determined by dated finds. The design is seen on beads from the Hallstadt cemetery, but those figured by Von Sacken (Plate XVIII., Nos. 34, 35, 37) are not the same as the Irish specimens of this class.

3. There were no “knob-beads,” nor any with the spiral-thread pattern, or with any variation of this type, which constitutes Mr. Knowles’ second class.¹

4. Mr. Knowles’ third class consists of “blotch beads,” or “spot beads,” of which Mr. Day figures a specimen from Thebes. I found several beads of this pattern among the number obtained in the Ptolemaic House at Nebesheh. Only a few were of No. 3 size; the majority were smaller, and they had not so wide a hole as the Irish specimens. The body of the beads was composed of a thick consistent glass paste, uniform in colour, and of coarse quality—as several broken fragments showed. The beads, whilst in a semi-fused condition, appear to have been rolled over, or sprinkled with assorted grains of glass of different colours, which adhered to the beads, and formed the blotches or spots upon them. The bead was then re-heated, and, with greater or less pressure, was put over a grooved mould of stone or metal; by this means the grains were imbedded in the bead. Sometimes the particles, so applied, had fallen out, or been rubbed off, leaving the matrix, in which they had originally lain, still perceptible. The Irish beads were, no doubt, made in the same manner. The process thus described would account for the occasional excrescences of the spots above the proper surface of the bead; these would be formed where a large grain of glass adhered to it, and the pressure in rolling it was slight, especially in putting it on and removing it from the mould. The simple rotation of the rod would partially diffuse the melting particle of glass, but it would not imbed it in the body of the bead: for this the mould was requisite. The same process also explains how two colours may overlap one another without destroying the contour of the bead. I have one specimen, which

¹ It is remarkable how few specimens analogous to our Irish beads are found in the great Egyptian collections at the British Museum. I enumerate, for comparison, those which I have examined; some of them were first pointed out to me by Mr. Knowles. In the II. Egyptian Room No. 16711 represents the class of “knob-beads”; Nos. 16706 and 6288 belong to the scribbled-beads; Nos. 16704 and 16857 to the blotch-beads; Nos. 16859 and 6287 are a sub-type of the “eye bead,” and resemble some Irish forms; No. 16708 is something like the “face bead,” *Jour.*, 1881, Plate II., No. 10; No. 16383, a plain, large blue ball-bead, occurs in the same size, and smaller in Irish collections. In the III. Egyptian Room Nos. 2890 and 2889 are knob beads. In the Glass and Majolica Room, in Case F, there are beads marked “various ages

and countries”; among these there are three large knob beads, and one fine blue blackberry bead; No. 553 is a face bead. The number of melon beads in the Oriental sections is also surprisingly small. See in I. Egyptian Room, Case E, Nos. 16376 (blue) and 6278 (yellow); Case D, No. 16706 (yellow); No. 56 Case, 14451. In II. Egyptian Room, No. 16714 (small size, blue or blue-green). In III. Egyptian Room, No. 14743 (two beads, small). In the Assyrian Room, Case next to “C,” opposite to Nos. 64, 63, on the glass-cases along the wall, with title, “Assyria, principally Parthian Period, 250 B.C.,” one specimen. In the I. Vase Room, Case A, there are three melon beads from Kamiros, and one from Ialysos; also some single specimens.

has so many minute grains of different coloured glass on the whole surface that no other means of applying them suggests itself than that of rolling the bead among particles of glass, or of sprinkling the grains on to the bead whilst still in a viscid state. In comparing the beads of the Egyptian collection with our Irish specimens, I found the former to be generally inferior in size and execution.

5. Of other well-known types of Irish beads, three deserve some notice—the dumb-bell bead, the melon-bead, and the cylindrical ring-bead. I found five specimens of the dumb-bell shape of translucent glass, but I have no memorandum of the section to which they belong. They were blue in colour, very coarsely made, and were inferior to our Irish beads.

6. I did not find many beads of the melon-shaped pattern ribbed in the direction of the axis. Those that I saw were of No. 2 size; none were as large as the beads of this class found in Saxon graves, and abundantly represented in the British Museum. There was a small specimen, dull-blue in colour, made of opaque paste, and exactly like a bead from Thebes, in my possession, which had belonged to the collection of the late Egyptologist, Samuel Sharpe; it differed slightly in shape from our Irish beads, and represents an earlier form. In general the melon-bead is not found frequently in Egypt. It characterizes the early Roman period of Egyptian history, and is, I believe, widely distributed over the continent of Europe. I saw two blue melon-beads made of translucent glass, rather less than No. 2 size, of an oval shape, and resembling the Saxon grave type, but very much smaller. They were very perfectly made, and appear to be late Roman. As far as I remember they belong to the Nebesheh section.

7. I was greatly struck with what appeared to be the original form of one of our translucent glass beads, the long blue ring beads of cylindrical form, ribbed transversely to the axis, of which Mr. Day figures an Egyptian and an Irish specimen. The Egyptian beads were of a gritty paste, entirely opaque, and were of the common greenish colour which prevails on articles of Egyptian faience. They varied in length from four to nine rings; the longest, however, did not exceed the dimensions of a six-ringed Irish specimen, which I possess. These beads were numerous, and had generally a diameter across the axis as large as the majority of the Irish beads of this class. The opaque beads appear to go back to the time of the eighteenth dynasty, but they held their place into Grecian times; the translucent ones are probably of the Christian era.

I imagine that the Irish beads were rolled, when the tube of glass was on the metal rod, over a flat surface with slightly elevated ridges at right angles to the rod, and that the incisions so made produced the rings. It is possible that each bead was cut singly off the tube by a diamond, and was made separately—marks of cutting with a diamond were found on the glass at Gemayemi; this was probably the case when any ornamentation was laid on the bead. If the bead, however, was plain, a succession of upright ridges, raised at intervals above the level of the others, would serve equally well to cut the bead to the rod in different lengths as required.

8. A similar process may account for the origin of another class of Irish beads. Although the familiar "blackberry bead" is probably of very late date, yet I think the pattern is ancient; the same remark applies

to the very recent small melon-shaped bead and to the polygonal bead. (See Perrot, *History of Art in Phœnicia*, vol. ii., Plate X.) The blackberry bead has been made by rolling the tube of glass over a flat surface, indented with little cells. On the finished bead these stand out in line, like the excrescences of the fruit in question. Projecting ridges on the mould, at right angles to the rod, seem to have cut the single beads, and the marks of the rotary movement at the ends of the bead are generally distinctly visible. I saw some beads of this type, probably manufactured in a similar manner, made of a blue opaque paste. They were dotted with small erections of the same colour as the body of the bead, rather more thickly set than on our translucent specimens, and not in such regular lines, yet reminding one at first sight of the analogous Irish pattern.

The recognition of this method of rolling the tube of glass over a surface, furnished with moulds cut in semicircular grooves or in triangles and squares, explains the formation of other well-known types of our Irish beads, and their peculiar shapes.

9. The majority of the glass beads were the common so-called "eye-beads," or "Phœnician beads." They were especially represented in the Nebesheh section, containing the remains of the Ptolemaic House, *circa* 200 B.C.; the class, however, continued into Roman times. The ground colour was generally a bright blue. On this white crescents, or sometimes completely circular figures were laid on; frequently the enamel was blue, on a dark bottle-glass ground. The beads varied from below No. 1 size to No. 3, and were very much like those figured in Perrot, *op. cit.*, vol. ii., p. 382. The small-sized eye bead is probably the most typical of the pre-Christian period; its occurrence in Ireland, if existing at all, must be very rare. It has, I believe, been met with among Roman remains in England, but in seven Irish collections¹—amounting to about 2500 glass beads—with which I am familiar, I have not observed a single specimen of genuine style. The nearest representative that I have seen, beyond those which are found in Mediterranean countries, was on a beautiful string of ancient beads from the Vindya Mountains in India, now in the possession of Rev. G. R. Buick, M.A.

10. Casting up the results of my examination of the whole collection, I found that those "Egyptian" beads, which were most like the Irish, were either such as characterize Roman imperial times, or such as had survived into Roman times: the particular forms of the scribbled beads, described above, belong to the former class, the blotch beads to the latter. I recognized inferior specimens of the dumb-bell and of the melon bead, and seemed to observe the parent form of the ring and of the blackberry beads, both, however, being made of paste, and not translucent. I found none with the knob ornamentation, or with the spiral-thread pattern. I also noticed what appears to be the complete absence from Ireland of the true "Phœnician beads" with the eye-pattern.

11. It would be premature, in our present state of knowledge, to pronounce a final opinion on the antiquity of our Irish beads; at the same time, the cumulative evidence of the various facts under consideration seems to point to the conclusion that, speaking generally, the earliest date

¹ The collections referred to are those of the Royal Irish Academy, the Benn Collection, Belfast, and the collections

of Mr. Knowles, Canon Grainger, Mr. George Raphael, Rev. G. R. Buick, and my own.

which can be assigned to the Irish glass beads is that of the last century of the Roman Republic, or the first century of the Christian era. We have, relatively, few paste beads of coarse, gritty quality, like the melon-beads. I know of only twenty-eight specimens of this material in the seven collections above referred to; nor does it necessarily follow that those of this class which we do possess are always the most ancient. The majority of our beads are translucent, and, even where opaque, are distinctly of glass. The glass bead is a development of the paste bead, which, however, still continued to be made long after the advance to glass had been effected. It seems to differ from the paste bead, not only in the freer use of mineral potash, but also in the fineness of the silicious powder which was employed, and in the consequent higher degree of fusion obtained in the process of smelting; a more skilful and ornamental method of treatment accompanied the development. The clear translucent glass appears to have been essentially Roman.

It now remains to supplement this examination of the Egyptian collection with some observations made nearer home.

II.

It is difficult to bring the Irish beads into relationship with the different "ages" of pre-historic times; nor are we yet in a position to group our materials for a proper survey of the Irish Stone, Bronze, and Iron Periods, in so orderly and comprehensive a manner as Dr. Anderson has done in his great work on *Scotland in Pagan Times*. I cannot, however, ascertain that glass beads have been found in Ireland in cinerary urns or along with grave goods, belonging distinctly to the Stone or the Bronze Age. A late well-known Ballymena dealer has stated privately, that in one case a single bead, and in another a string of beads, of which he had one for sale, were discovered, respectively, in a burial mound and in a cinerary urn; but the particulars of the finds are not known, and no record of the circumstances exists. I am also informed that in an urn placed within a larger one, which was excavated in the county Down, and is now in the collection of Canon Grainger, a single glass bead of a blue colour was originally discovered. As, however, the practice of cremation survived in all probability into the first centuries of the Christian era (Sullivan in O'Curry's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, vol. i., p. 320), the presence of a cinerary urn is not evidence in itself that the burial belonged to the Stone or the Bronze age. The glass and amber beads found in 1847, in the interior of one of the chambers in the Hill of Dowth, were accompanied by the bronze pins of fibulas, and by iron knives and rings (*Dublin University Magazine*, vol. xxx., p. 743). Dr. Sullivan does not consider the tumuli on the Boyne to be pre-historic in the sense of lying outside the traditions of the country, but rather to belong to the cycle of the heroic poems and tales which are still preserved in Irish Manuscripts, *i. e.* they may well be of an age approximate to the beginning of the Christian era (O'Curry, *op. cit.*, vol. i., p. 328). It would be exceedingly interesting to ascertain whether any allusions to glass beads occur in early Irish literature: some Celtic scholar might well investigate the point. I cannot find any reference to the subject in O'Curry (*op. cit.*), or in Sullivan's introduction.

I may mention, in passing, that the Celtic words *glain*, *gloin*, and *glaine*, known in the form of the "glain neidyr," or snake bead (Wallace-Dunlop, *Glass in the Old World*, p. 203 ff), for which a Phœnician etymology was once current, are derived by Diefenbach and Waldman, as quoted by Schrader (*Handelsgeschichte und Warenkunde*, p. 84), from a Teutonic source, through the intermediate form, *glasin*. The word in some such original form as *glaza* must have first indicated amber; from it the Latin *glesum*, and the Anglo-Saxon *glas* are derived; then when glass beads became known, the term was transferred to the new article, both for its translucency and for its character as an object of personal adornment. Whether the word *glain* is a loan word, taken over at the stage when in its original form it indicated amber only, or at a stage when it embraced glass and amber alike, I cannot tell. The word "bead" with the meaning attaching to it now, is of late origin; the earliest example given in Murray's *New English Dictionary* is from Piers Plowman, c. 1377, whereas in its original sense of "prayer," it is as old, in English Literature, as Alfred's time. One would like to know what term was in use (berry? or pearl? cf. Germ. "glas-perle") before the change of meaning took place. The term "amber" came in with Norman-French; it first appears *circa* 1400, as the name of the fossil resin.

We may learn something of the antiquity of glass beads in Ireland from examining the conditions under which they appear in Scotland. They do not seem to be found with remains of the Stone Age. In Anderson's *Stone and Bronze Age* more than two hundred and ninety-one specimens of beads and plates of jet or lignite, as well as a smaller number of amber beads are mentioned, but this is no record of the occurrence of glass beads. On the other hand, in speaking of "the Brochs and their contents," in his volume on *The Iron Age*, glass beads are enumerated, and a specimen figured (p. 233, fig. 204) is so exactly identical with Irish beads in private collections and with a bead from Lagore, in the Royal Irish Academy, figured in Colonel Wood-Martin's *Lake Dwellings of Ireland* (p. 123, fig. 163), that there can be no doubt that the bead in question was an article of trade in both countries at one and the same time; the age of the Brochs, however, is post-Roman (Anderson, *op. cit.*, p. 259). A woman's grave of the Viking Period—from the eighth to the end of the tenth century, A.D.—found on the island of Islay, disclosed a number of beads, some of which resemble the later forms of Irish specimens (Anderson, *op. cit.*, pp. 28-37).

The great majority of glass beads in Scotland and Ireland, procured in distinct finds, of which the relative age could be determined, have been discovered in crannogs; of these thirty-one specimens are figured in Colonel Wood-Martin's above-mentioned work, and eleven in Munro's *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings*. All the Scotch beads could be matched with Irish specimens; we encounter the familiar shapes of the melon bead, the dumb-bell bead, and the spiral-thread bead (pp. 48, 137). I do not find any indication of the scribbled bead, or of the blotch bead in Munro or Anderson. Munro includes glass beads among the objects found in the Scotch crannogs, which betray a Romano-British origin; he ascribes the construction of the crannogs on a comprehensive scale to the fifth century, and their general abandonment to the tenth century, A.D.

Colonel Wood-Martin takes his illustrations from nine Irish crannogs, in which glass beads have been found; others, no doubt, could easily be added

to the list, but those enumerated are very good representatives of the whole class. At whatever period they may originally have been constructed, there is good reason for believing that the crannogs in question were still in a state of occupation during the period which Munro has assigned to the Scotch lake dwellings. In the case of *Lagore* there is historical evidence to this effect. *Ardakillen* and *Lough Ravel* were tenanted up to a much later date, and the character of the objects found in the crannogs discloses the same fact with regard to the sites at *Randalstown* (*op. cit.*, pp. 167, 68), *Lough-na-glack* (p. 195), and *Drumkeery* (p. 201). The period of the abandonment of the crannogs at *Lisnacrogghera*, *Ballinderry*, in county Westmeath, and *Lough Eyes* cannot be so immediately determined; iron was, however, plentifully represented in the two former crannogs; the date of the occupation of the islands in Lough Eyes is less certain.

If we allow the age of the Scotch lake dwellings to have been correctly fixed by Munro—and Anderson concurs in ascribing them to a period subsequent to the Roman Conquest (*The Iron Age*, pp. 269–70)—the probable antiquity of the Irish crannogs, in which beads of the same type have been found as those met with in Scotland, affords us no substantial grounds for resisting the conclusion that the Irish glass beads, so procured, are either all or in greater part remains of the Christian era.

It is probable that all the different classes of Irish beads are more or less represented in English finds; the illustrations and descriptions given of English beads seem to indicate this (Wallace-Dunlop, *op. cit.*, pp. 205, 207); in what proportion, however, they may occur it is difficult to ascertain. The large melon bead, as already said, is frequently found in Saxon graves; the dumb-bell bead has been met with in more than one locality in Lincolnshire (Wallace-Dunlop, *op. cit.*, Plate IV., fig. 5); variants of the scribbled bead (Wallace-Dunlop, Plate IV., fig. 6, and Jewett's *Half-hours Among English Antiquities*, fig. 285), the knob bead and the spiral-thread bead, seem also to exist. I have no doubt that a careful examination of some half-dozen local museums in England would greatly tend to set the question of the antiquity of our Irish beads at rest.

With regard to the earliest distribution of glass beads in Britain, Canon Greenwell's excavations among the wolds of Yorkshire are highly important (*British Barrows*). Although he expressly states that elsewhere in England glass beads have been found belonging to the period of the round barrows of the wolds, that is, before the introduction of iron (p. 52 n.), yet none were discovered in the three hundred and seventy-nine burials, which represent the Stone or the Stone and Bronze Period in Yorkshire (pp. 52, 212). At Cowlam, along with a bronze armlet and a bronze fibula with an iron pin, a necklace was found made up of seventy small glass beads of a deep-blue colour, with a zigzag pattern in white, and of a single large bead, with inlaid enamel circles (p. 208); beads of the same character have been found at Arras. The Cowlam, Arras, and a few similar burials, Canon Greenwell assigns to the period "which elapsed between the introduction of iron and the time when Britain came more or less under Roman rule and influence"; and he considers this period to have been one of short duration (p. 212); it embraces the last century of the Classical age and the commencement of the Christian era in North Britain and Ireland. In a barrow of post-Roman date, in West-

moreland, a single glass bead, apparently of the blotch pattern, was found inside of a tree-coffin along with bronze remains (p. 384), and a necklace of amber and glass beads was discovered along with bronze fibulas, in a secondary interment, in an Anglian grave in the East Riding of Yorkshire (p. 178).

There can be little doubt that there are varieties of age among the different classes of Irish beads: some appear at first sight of earlier, others of later origin. There are not only distinct characteristics of design and ornamentation, which may with little hesitation be pronounced to belong to different periods, and to indicate different prevailing tastes; but there are also differences of art, which seem to betray divergent methods of manufacture, and different appliances. It is also quite possible that different sources of importation or of production may be discovered; as regards the latter contingency, the use of glass for ornamental purposes on the Cross of Cong, the Tara Brooch, the Crozier of Clonmacnoise, and the Ardagh Chalice, is strong presumptive proof that the glass-worker's art was well-known in Irish monasteries in mediæval times. It would be a matter of interest to follow up progressively the order of age in the Irish beads; but to enter on this investigation would exceed the proper limits of the present Paper.

THEOBALD WOLFE TONE AND THE COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By GEORGE D. BURTCHAELL, M.A., LL.B., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, M.R.I.A.

IN the life of Theobald Wolfe Tone, written by himself, he refers to the fact, that during his sojourn in Trinity College, Dublin, he had obtained "three medals from the Historical Society, a most admirable institution, of which (he says) I had the honour to be Auditor, and also to close the Session with a speech from the Chair—the highest compliment which that Society is used to bestow."

The Historical Society, at the time Tone was a member, was at the height of its fame. It had then been established on a permanent basis in College for thirteen years. "The Club," founded by Edmund Burke and four companions, is the oldest College Debating Society in the United Kingdom of which any account remains. The Minute Book of the Club, the greater part of which is in Burke's own handwriting, is now preserved among the records of the Historical Society. Other Debating Societies succeeded, the records of which have unfortunately been lost. The study of history which did not at that period form part of the University curriculum was considered essential, as the debates were altogether upon political and historical subjects; hence these successive Societies were known as "Historical" Societies. Not having, however, a fixed place of meeting, they appear to have enjoyed only a fitful existence until the year 1770, when thirteen students, having obtained from the Fellows the use of the Common Room, in which to hold their meetings, formed themselves into "The College Historical Society," for the exercise of History, Oratory, and Composition. The Society rapidly grew and prospered, and became the training school of the *alumni* of the University, who rose to eminence in the Senate, in the Church, and at the Bar; nor was the medical profession unrepresented among its distinguished members.

A dispute with the Board, in 1794, led to the banishment of the Society from the College; but it was immediately re-formed upon new lines and continued within the walls until 1815. On the 1st February, in that year, the Society adjourned *sine die*, believing the restrictions sought to be imposed upon it by the Board were calculated to injure its usefulness. At the end of five years an attempt was made to form a Society outside College, and in some shape or form it continued to exist till 1844. But having no permanent abode, the difficulty of carrying out its objects was very great, and the tendency to split up into rival societies more than once caused confusion. In 1843, however, arrangements were made with the Board, by which the Society was once more established within the College, and has so continued till the present day.

The Society possesses an unbroken series of records from 1770 to 1815, and from 1843 to the present, as well as some of the Minute Books of the period of its exile, between 1830 and 1843.

It was formerly the custom—1770 to 1794—for each member, on taking his seat in the Society, to sign a declaration giving his assent to the laws; and the roll of signatures (976 in number), includes the auto-

graphs of the most prominent Irishmen of the end of the last and commencement of the present century.

On Wednesday evening, 19th November, 1783, "Mr. Tone was proposed for admission by Mr. Miller,¹ seconded by Mr. Plunket." The following Wednesday he was ballotted for, and admitted, and took his seat on that night week, 3rd December. His signature is the 364th upon the roll. He appears to have been a regular attendant at the meetings, and was occasionally fined by the Chairman—a fate which befel very many members, for slight breaches of order.

The officers of the Society were then elected for periods of three months each, and it appears to have been the custom for each outgoing officer to propose the names of three members from whom to choose a successor. An important change was proposed on 21st April, 1783, by Mr. Lee:³ "That the 3rd Law of the 3rd Chapter be amended as follows:—That the night preceding the expiration of the offices of Auditor, Treasurer, and Librarian, the Society shall proceed to ballot for four gentlemen, out of whom the successor shall be chosen the ensuing night." This was carried by twenty-four votes to twenty-one, Mr. Tone being teller for the "Ayes." The next night, in pursuance of this resolution, the Society proceeded to nominate four gentlemen, out of whom on the succeeding night to elect one to fill the office of Treasurer for the ensuing period, and on ballot the following were nominated:—Mr. Warren, Mr. Tone, Mr. Lee,⁴ Mr. Driscoll. The ballot was, however, set aside the following night, and the practice of nomination by the outgoing officers reverted to. Mr. Tone was not one of those nominated by the outgoing Treasurer, Mr. Abraham Stewart.

His first appearance in the debates was on the 9th June, 1783. The question appointed was: "Is an Absentee Tax admissible in a free State?" and the "pleaders" were Mr. Ruxton and Mr. Tone. The question was carried in the affirmative, *nem. con.* The same night it was decided instead of the question "Was the Restoration of advantage to England?" to substitute, on the following Wednesday, "Whether, under the British Constitution, Octennial or Triennial Parliaments are preferable;" and Mr. Tone and Mr. Stawell were appointed pleaders. On the question being put, "That Octennial Parliaments are preferable," there were thirteen "Ayes" (Teller, Mr. Tone), and twenty-one "Noes."

On 30th June, 1784, "The Auditor, Treasurer, and Librarian, having examined the returns for Oratory, reported as follows:—

"That Mr. R. JEPHSON⁵ had 196 returns,

"That Mr. STAWELL had 151 ,,

"That Mr. TONE had 4 ,,

"The Chairman accordingly declared that Mr. R. Jephson and Mr. Stawell were entitled to medals, and that Mr. Tone was entitled to

¹ Afterwards F. T. C.

² Afterwards Lord Plunket.

³ Afterwards M.P. for county Waterford.

⁴ Afterwards King's Counsel.

⁵ Afterwards Baronet, and Judge at Gibraltar.

the remarkable thanks of the Society, for their distinguished merit in debate.”

At the commencement of the next Session, 1784-85, Tone was for some time absent. On 5th January, 1785, the Vice-Auditor proposed the following gentlemen as Presidents (Chairmen) for the four ensuing nights of meeting, viz:—Mr. Bushe,¹ Mr. Tone, Mr. Conway, Mr. Sharkey. The Society accordingly proceeded to ballot, when Mr. Tone was elected unanimously, and the other three gentlemen were elected. On 26th January, Mr. R. Jephson, Vice-Auditor, nominated for the office of Auditor Mr. Quail, Mr. Thorp,² Mr. Miller, and Mr. Tone, Mr. Thorp being the successful candidate. The result of the Oratory returns for the period was declared on the 30th March, as follows:—

Mr. GEORGE MILLER,	315	returns,
Mr. GOOLD, ³	210	„
Mr. TONE,	209	„
Mr. BUSHE,	142	„

The first two were declared entitled to medals, and the others to “the remarkable thanks of the Society, and to have their names entered on the Journals, in return for their distinguished merit in debate.” But on the following night it was proposed by Mr. Graves,⁴ seconded by Mr. Goold, “That an extra medal be presented to Mr. TONE for his exertions in Oratory during the last period,” which was passed in the affirmative, *nem. con.*

On 27th April Tone was again nominated for the Auditorship, the other candidates being Messrs. George Miller, sen., Mr. Graves, and Mr. Matthew Hamilton, and on this occasion Mr. Miller was elected.

It was at that time customary to open and to close each Session with a speech from the Chair. The member selected to deliver the speech was generally one of senior standing, and who had, as a rule, previously held office, or obtained a medal. On the 15th June, 1784, Mr. Tone proposed, and Mr. Goold seconded, “That Mr. John Jephson, our present worthy Chairman, do take the Chair to-morrow evening, in order to close the Session with a speech.”

While the earlier portion of each night of meeting was devoted first to an Examination (conducted by the Chairman) in an appointed portion of history, and secondly to the debate of some question previously agreed upon, the chief interest centered round the business subsequently transacted. The proposal of new laws or the impeachment of officers then, as now, called forth the debating powers of the members. It would seem that disorderly interruptions had become very general, as on the first night of the Session, 25th October, 1785-86, Mr. Tone proposed, “That when any member interrupts another under the pretence of rising to order, he shall specify to the Chair wherein he conceives the member interrupted to have been disorderly; the Chairman shall then decide the

¹ Afterwards Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

² Afterwards Chief Justice of Sierra Leone.

³ Afterwards Serjeant-at-Law, and Master in Chancery.

⁴ Afterwards F.T.C., Dean of Ardagh.

point, and his decision shall be for that night final." This was seconded by Mr. Driscoll, and unanimously agreed to.

On the 2nd November, 1785, the Auditor, Mr. George Miller, having obtained leave to resign that office, proposed the following gentlemen :— Mr. Gabriel Stokes, Mr. Abraham Stewart, Mr. Tone, and Mr. Bushe ; and on the next night Tone was elected Auditor. In January following he obtained medals both in Oratory and History for this period. In Oratory, Mr. Jebb¹ had 139 returns, and Mr. Tone 103. In History, Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Tone had 11 returns each ; Mr. John Dickson and Mr. Hawkesworth 9 each. The two latter were awarded the " remarkable thanks of the Society."

During the last month of his Auditorship Tone was absent, and on 8th February, 1786, Mr. Magee,² Vice-Auditor, on behalf of Mr. Tone, resigned the office of Auditor, and proposed Messrs. Goold, Radcliffe,³ R. Jebb, and C. Ward. On the following night it was carried by 37 to 34, "That one of the gentlemen nominated for the office of Auditor being incapable of filling that office, the present Auditor do nominate another in his place." Tone, who was then present, nominated Mr. Francis William Greene, who was elected to the office.

We pass over the details of the next Session. The interest in the regular debates appears to have declined to such an extent that on 5th November, 1788, a motion was made by Mr. C. Bushe, and seconded by Mr. Garnett, "That a committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration the most effectual means to excite emulation among the members of the Society, and to prevent the alarming decline of debate." During this Session we find the subject fixed for debate on the 10th December :— "Whether an Union with Great Britain would be of advantage to Ireland?" and the appointed pleaders (who, however, did not speak), were Mr. Power and Mr. Butt, father of the late Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P. The question was passed in the negative, *nem. con.*

On 28th January, 1789, Tone was presented with the two medals gained for Oratory on former occasions, and on 4th February he received the medal for History.

On 15th April, 1789, a motion was made by Mr. Tone, and seconded by Mr. C. Bushe, "That an extra silver medal be given to the author of the best Poetic Composition on the late happy recovery of his present Majesty, to be delivered on or before this night month."

This Session appears to have been a stormy one, as it was marked by more than one impeachment ; and that the members had grown careless in pursuing the objects for which the Society had been founded, is sufficiently attested by the fact that, on 29th April, no less than fifty-two were fined for not answering in History.

On 18th June, Mr. Schoales,⁴ Auditor, moved, and Mr. A. Stewart seconded, "That Mr. Tone be requested to come prepared with a speech to close the Session on 1st July next," which was agreed to.

On Wednesday, July 1st, 1789, Mr. Theobald Wolfe Tone in the Chair, there were sixty-eight members present. Mr. Tone having closed the Session with a speech from the Chair, Mr. Auditor moved (at the request

¹ Afterwards Judge of the King's Bench.

² F. T. C. ; Archbishop of Dublin.

³ Afterwards Judge of the Prerogative Court, P.C.

⁴ Afterwards King's Counsel.

of the Chairman), seconded by Mr. Radcliffe, "That the Senior Member do take the Chair." Agreed to *nem. con.*

MR. GEORGE MILLER, F.T.C., in the Chair.

A motion was made by Mr. Auditor, seconded by Mr. Radcliffe, "That the remarkable thanks of the Society be given to our late Chairman for his excellent speech from the Chair." And the question being put, it was carried in the affirmative, *nem. con.*

A motion was made by the Auditor, seconded by Mr. Radcliffe, "That our late Chairman be requested to furnish the Secretary with a copy of his speech, that the same may be entered on the Journals of the Society"; and the question being put, it was carried in the affirmative, *nem. con.*

THE SPEECH OF MR. THEOBALD WOLFE TONE, CHAIRMAN OF THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AT THE CLOSE OF THE TWENTIETH SESSION.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,—

"At the close of a troublesome and tempestuous Session, which has been marked by a variety of important incidents, I have the honour to meet you in the situation to which your goodness has raised me. In appointing *me* to take a review of the transactions of this Society, you have decidedly shown that it is not exalted ability or splendid eloquence which you require. I am fond, therefore, to hope that in your present Chairman you sought to find what in your present situation you most need, a severe and impartial examiner of your late conduct; one who has not sufficiently mixed in your recent debates to be tainted by party or prejudice; yet is not so far detached as to have lost his original warm regard for your interest and your honour; who should censure indecency and impropriety without consideration whom he might offend, and boldly tell you your faults, though at the certain forfeiture of your favour. Under this impression I have accepted the Chair, and under this impression I shall proceed to state my opinion of your conduct this Session.

"The task will be to me very irksome; my duty will confine me chiefly to your faults; but even so, it is time for the plain voice of unadorned truth to be heard from the Chair; the season of compliment and flattery is over. Were I to attempt to palliate or disguise your alternate Insanity and Lethargy; your giddy and eager pursuit of the idle fancies of Legislation and Impeachment that every night start up to delude you; your total and absolute neglect of the great principles of our institution, I should but ill requite the confidence you have reposed in me. Adulation on your late conduct would be equally dishonourable and useless, for the feelings of every man who hears me would recoil from a fiction so monstrous as no degree of self-love could tolerate. Many of my predecessors have in various shapes and with great ability tried the experiment of shaming the Society into rectitude by ironical commendations of imaginary virtues; but if such experiments failed when this Chair was filled by a Ball and a Butler, when the faults of this Society were comparatively few and unimportant, when some shame, at least, was to be

detected by diligent inquiry among us ; if, I say, such a weapon failed in their hands, far be from me the idle attempt to draw it against you, advanced and confirmed, as I now think you, and veterans in enormity.

"The time has been, and not a very remote time, when the Historical Society was looked up to as the brightest star in this Constellation of Literature ; when the breast of every member, proud of the then honourable distinction of being so, glowed with an ardent zeal to support the past, and add future glory to an institution which, like the parent earth, rewarded the diligent cultivator at once with intellectual treasures and mental health, the offspring of mental exercise ; the hurricanes of ungovernable passion were unknown, the unwholesome blight of party malevolence was neither felt nor dreaded ; in such a soil, under such a climate, is it wonderful if this Society should, with an exuberant fertility, throw up the strong and vigorous shoots of genius, which we have seen in every department arrive at perfection ? How many names, now high in the estimation of their country, crowd on my recollection, whose early and honest pride it was to give and to receive in this Institution instruction and delight ! Men who now proceed in a prosperous career to the highest honours of their profession, yet still elevated as they are above us, do not disdain by their example, their attendance, their advice to regulate the wild disorder of our conduct, and pay to their successors part of the debt of gratitude they owe to this Society.

"But why do I recur to the glories that are past ? Why recall to your memory examples which, were I to form my judgment from your present state, I should not hesitate to say you were no more desirous than able to emulate ? Let me not consider what the Historical Society *has been*, let me, painful as it is, lay before you what you *are*.

"In the long detail of your follies and your faults there is one which pre-eminently cries aloud for the most unqualified and decided condemnation—I mean the vindictive spirit of sanguinary personal resentment which has through this whole Session disgraced your proceedings, and would, if prosecuted with the same acrimony in which it commenced, have degraded you into a mob of gladiators. Others of your misdeeds affect the form, but this strikes at the life of the Institution.

"What ! Shall the Historical Society be no more mentioned but as a theatre of war and tumult ? Shall the civil magistrate never rest from our broils, or must an eternal succession of bail bonds and recognizances perpetuate our disgrace ? Shall the laws of the country be insulted, the discipline of the University contemned, and disorder, and misrule, and anarchy be let loose on us, at the will of any hot-headed, giddy young man, who may chose these walls as the scene of his riotous valour, and turn the seat of science into a field of blood ? Not for such heroes was this Society instituted ; not such were the views of our wise and able founders ; not such was the practice of this Assembly while the Historical Society deserved that name, while we moved obedient in our proper orb round the centre of our institution, not as we have of late appeared breaking our order, and shooting wildly across the system, glaring, and fiery, and portentous !

"It is now time to tell the hot and inflamed spirits who kindle at any provocation, or at no provocation, that the wretched, solitary excuse for such outrageous impropriety defeats itself. It may be thought that this is

a convenient place to establish a reputation of courage ; but perhaps when gentlemen reflect that it is easier and, of course, less glorious to bully a crowd than an individual ; that there is much safety in quarrelling before a hundred gentlemen, any one of whom, by calling the Sheriff, may prevent the combat, and that a bloodless battle across the table is at best a very equivocal proof of courage ; such reflection may tend, perhaps, a little to abate this feverish thirst for flame by showing that it is a suicide and destroys itself.

" It has been my fortune to have been an unwilling witness to many quarrels in this Society, very few of which came to a termination in the field ; and in none did any serious mischief occur, except to the reputation of this Institution. Indeed, at one period they were so frequent as to become ludicrous, until so many abortions of duels brought discredit on the practice. Gentlemen seemed at last ashamed of *playing* a quarrel in public ; the temple of Janus was shut by common consent. I did, with great satisfaction, congratulate myself that the demon of duelling was laid, though not in a *red* sea, and, as I hoped, would walk within these hallowed walls no more. But those halcyon days of peace were but a deceitful prelude to the storm : the evil genius of the Society sickened at our tranquillity, unread the spell which fettered our old arch enemy, and let him loose among us with renovated rage. What have been his triumphs ? Have we not seen with horror the very pillars of our Institution slope to the ground beneath his touch ? Have we not waited in anxious silence for the sentence of a body that could with a word annihilate us, with scarce a hope of that element mitigation which every man of us was conscious we did not deserve ? Did we not despair of ever again meeting beneath this roof ? and were we not at the moment, seeing the immense value of what we had forfeited, forced, in the bitterness of remorse, to confess that we were unworthy of the jewel we had rashly, and peevishly, and contemptuously flung from us, and that mercy extended to *us* would be the clemency of folly ?

" The storm has wonderfully blown over ! And now, let me ask, if any such disaster should again befall us, should we again by the same means incur the censure we have so very narrowly escaped ? Let me ask, I say, what right has any single individual to set at hazard the common property we all boast to have in the existence of this Society ? How shall any man dare to risk the sacrifice of our great, and wise, and glorious Institution, at the bloody shrine of his own moody sullenness or arrogant presumption ? What reparation, what answer could such a man make to the strong demands of the orderly and regular members of the departed body, when they should say to him, ' Sir, we admitted you into an assembly high, and deservedly high, in the estimation of the University and of the Kingdom ; we held forth to your exertions honours and rewards ; we received your efforts with candour and with patience ; why, in return, did you raise your hand against the bosom that was disposed to foster and cherish you ? Why did you not leave us at least as you found us ? and since you did not *add* much to our stock of reputation, why did you study to deprive *us* of advantages, the value of which you had not, perhaps, sense or feeling to conceive ? ' What answer could such a man make in such an event ? What could he do but hide his degraded head in infamy and silence ? The destruction of the Temple of Ephesus is yet remembered with regret, and the incendiary devoted to eternal detesta-

tion. But such is the fate of human undertakings. What art, and industry, and taste, and genius had laboured for years to accomplish, a bold booby, with no better implement than logs and brushwood, could consume in an hour!

"Unwillingly I am compelled thus to observe on the dangerous spirit of contention which has this Session haunted your debates; it is now my duty to see whether you have carried the same active, ardent spirit into the necessary and essential parts of your business, into History, Composition, and Oratory. What is the result of the inquiry? In all these obsolete pursuits your faculties have been chilled and torpid; but when the hot fit returned, your desperate and paralytic exertion of strength was exhausted either in a silly or contemptible impeachment, or a more baneful and destructive personal quarrel. But let me come to particulars. What has been your attendance at History? A wretched evasion of the spirit of your laws by a thin attendance of members, not half prepared, endeavouring to distribute the poor modicum of information, which one or two had collected, among the needy remainder, and so to impose on the chairman and save sixpence!

"What have been your debates? Night after night have they been begun and concluded by the two pleaders, not infrequently by one single pleader; and if they extended beyond those narrow limits, instead of clear and spirited investigation of the question, running out into commonplace harangues, or more ruinous contention and invective. And here let me warn those gentlemen who sometimes take a part in the debates of this Society against a notion which has obtained, and supports itself with some on no better grounds than its immense absurdity, that the perfection, at least the most useful part of Oratory is personal abuse. Let such look to the low scurrility of a Demosthenes against an *Æschines*, the pitiful sarcasms of a Cicero against an Antony, the contemptible ribaldry of a Grattan against a Flood, and see how those mighty geniuses fall into contempt and ridicule when, with a hand able to grasp the thunderbolt, they descend to the infamy of wielding a dungfork! On the subject of Composition, silence is mercy—this is not your era for Composition!

"It is a strong and striking proof of our degenerate state when the three great branches of our Institution—every one rapidly on the decline—form but a secondary object for my observation and your amusement, when it is the duty of your chairman to exhort you, not to the cultivation and improvement, but to the preservation of the very existence of your Institution. And here let me pause and view the meagre, emaciated figure of what was the Historical Society, harassed and broken by intestine commotion, alternately raging in a paroxysm of vindictive impeachment and personal quarrel, or subsiding into a morbid and listless apathy of dull debate, flat composition, and absolute historic ignorance. A melancholy speculation, and yet more hopeless when I reflect that in this very Chair, this very Session, you have had at once the strongest precept and the most splendid example to show what this Society has been—what it yet, perhaps, may be. Dark and gloomy as are our prospects, I do not yet despair of the republic. Let us set ourselves seriously to the work of reformation. In pointing out what I have thought wrong in our past proceedings, I have in effect laid down the rules which I would have you pursue. Fly, like the pestilence, the spirit of private

quarrel. If any troublesome and petulant member breaks the good order of the Society with his personal resentment, instantly remove the evil thing from amongst you, and dismiss him to his proper station—the bear-garden. Let not the sacred fire of your resentment be dragged forth on every trivial occasion, nor the censure of the Society be a weapon in the hand of every peevish individual who may raise himself into imaginary consequence on the stilts of an impeachment. Be assiduous in history ; be bold, yet temperate, in debate ; be candid and cautious on the merits of compositions. Think of your past glories, the infamy of desertion, the greatness of reward, the easiness of acquisition. This do, and ye shall live ! Omit it, and ye are nothing !”

END OF THE 20TH SESSION.

A GLIMPSE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, UNDER PROVOST
HELY HUTCHINSON. (FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS.)

By THOMAS J. WESTROPP, M.A.

IN writing this Paper, my object is not to give an elaborate essay on the state of the College in the last century, but to lay before the Association a few curious old letters throwing a gleam of light on the then Provost, as he appeared to the students and townsmen. These letters—taken from a large collection in the possession of Mr. Richard Stacpoole, of Edenvale, county Clare—comprise some 460 papers, the majority being letters, of which many excite very little interest; some 130, however, are of considerable value, containing accounts of political events, such as the organization of the Irish Volunteers, the struggle of Grattan and the Patriots, elections and jobbery in Clare and Dublin, quarrels and scandals of public and private persons, and much quaint social information, especially about Western Ireland.

As is well known, John Hely Hutchinson, a brilliant orator and ambitious politician, was, to the great anger of the Fellows of T.C.D., appointed Provost, although he was a layman. This selection was strenuously assailed by Dr. Patrick Duigenam (Fellow, and Professor of Laws) in a tract entitled, *Lachrymæ Academicæ*.

The first letter here quoted shows a street quarrel between these two, in which the Hon. Phil. Tisdall, Attorney-General (who was M.P. for the College, and had unseated the Provost's son, John Hely Hutchinson) was also involved. The letter, dated from Dublin, April 19th, 1777, is from George Stacpoole (a Dublin barrister) to his brother William, in county Clare.

"DEAR BROTHER.—This day a most extraordinary *fracas* happened at the Courts. Mr. Provost, in passing by Mr. Dignam (late Fellow of the College) happened to rub against him, whereupon Dignam called him a green-eyed rascal, and threatened to knock his head against the wall. The Provost did not reply to D., who soon after went off, but he, the P., immediately went to the Court of Chancery, and called the Attorney-General, who walked with him into the Court of Common Pleas; the judges being risen, the following dialogue ensued, as I have it from the best authority:—

Provost.—'Sir! I have been insulted by one of your understrappers, and I have called upon you to let you know that I will hold you accountable for his conduct.'

Attorney-General.—'Sir! I assure you I will not be accountable for any man's conduct: it is enough for me to account for my own.'

Provost.—'Harkee, old man! I have already insulted you, and shall not now abuse you by words, nor chastise you as you deserve (here shaking his fist); but I desire you may consider yourself as abused and chastised.'

Attorney-General.—‘I assure you I shall not consider myself as either abused or chastised, and, Mr. Provost, I will not break the peace.’

“Here they parted. Mr. Attorney, with all the composure imaginable, went into the Exchequer and pleaded with his usual judgment and accuracy on a nice law point. Is not this brave sport?”

The Provost endeavoured to modernize the somewhat monastic University; he established two Professorships of Modern Languages, encouraged athletics, also—as his enemies said—duelling. The next letter, while giving a quaint sample of a lady’s taste a century ago, shows the Board—under the energetic Provost—figuring as a court of honour. Fancy the present grave and learned body in a similar position.

“*April 9th, 1785.* MY DEAR FATHER,—The coach is painted green, as you desired; it is not the most fashionable colour . . . The only thing that hinders its being finished is they don’t know the colour of the Stamer Arms; I tried everywhere and could not find them, unless you choose to give a guinea and a-half at the Herald’s office. My mother wished to have orange-coloured linings and blue tassels, which can be got . . . There was a duel lately fought here between Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Parsons; but as they behaved brave, the Board would not punish them; but one man sent a message to the same H., after he had fought, but afterwards flinched, and, as he did so cowardly an action, he was both flogged by H. and afterwards both publicly admonished and rusticated . . .

To WM. STACPOOLE, Esq., Edenvale.” “GEORGE WM. STACPOOLE.

A few years later this correspondent himself entered College, and his letters to his father conclude this Paper.

“*January 11th, 1789.* MY DEAR FATHER,—We left Donass last Thursday and came here on Friday. I went early on Saturday to Mr. Burrowes, stayed some time with him, when I met Mr. Fitzgerald and gave him your letter, which he afterwards showed to Mr. B., who said he was to attend lectures and the Board. I stayed in his rooms until he came back at 3 o’clock. We went to Dr. Waller, the Senior Lecturer, who examined me in the VIII. Book of Homer and the 2nd Book of the Epistles of Horace, bestowed many encomiums on me, and asked me in what school I was educated? who was my father? and so forth. He shut the books. I paid the entrance money, which was 35 guineas. I got 20 pounds at the Bank. To get a gown is next to an impossibility. We came post in one day from O’Brien’s Bridge to Monasterevan . . . The snow is so great here that a bigg boy was buried in it this morning, but was taken out of it before he was dead, and part of the river Liffey, near Essex Bridge, was frozen over.—Your very dutiful and affectionate son, GEO. WM. STACPOOLE.”¹

¹ The Fellows of the College named in the letter are, Robert Burrowes, Fellow, 1782; D.D. 1792; Gerald Fitzgerald, Fellow, 1765, D.D. 1778; and John

Waller, Fellow, 1768; D.D. 1779. Donass was the residence of W. Stacpoole’s brother-in-law, Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, M.P. for Clare.

"*Jan. 17th, 1789.* MY DEAR FATHER,—Astley has come to town, and has brought over beautiful scenes. I was fortunate enough to buy a gown, almost new, for three guineas. Last Wednesday a gentleman shot a boy in the Library for throwing snowballs at him."

"*DUBLIN, Feb. 13th, 1789, Friday.* MY DEAR FATHER,—A few Freshmen deprived the foot police of their arms last Wednesday, not without first receiving some severe wounds, to revenge which a number of the lads, armed with swords and sticks, attacked the combined forces of the horse and foot police at the Parliament House, and deprived them of their firelocks, swords, pistols, and helmets. The horse made a vigorous attack, but were soon forced to retire, cut in the most shocking manner. The Speaker used the lads very ill; but he will, I suppose, soon repent, for they intend to cut the traces of his carriage, to take him out and pump him. I did not think that their proceedings were proper, so I did not join. The reasons they assign for their conduct are because the Speaker will not allow any of the lads to be admitted before he takes the Chair; then, as the gallery is too crowded, he orders the doors to be shut."

"*DUBLIN, Tuesday, June 9th, 1789.* MY DEAR FATHER,—Commons on Trinity Sunday were very pleasant; geese thrown, trenchers broke, and everything tore and broke, &c."

"*DUBLIN, May 24th, 1790.* MY DEAR FATHER,—The city election ended without any extraordinary occurrence, except the loss of a few lives in a riot on that night with the police, who have not ventured to stir out of the guard-houses until last night. A proclamation has been issued offering a large reward to any person or persons who shall lodge Mr. Devonshire and his brother, Mr. Newenham, in any jail in Ireland. He is accused of murdering a man by giving him repeated strokes on the head with a loaded whip, for beseeching him not to ride through his garden. He threatened also to serve a clergyman in the same way for attempting to interfere."

"*Friday, June, 1790.* TRINITY COLLEGE.—I answer for my last exam. in College on next Monday, being the day on which I am to dispute. The forms of disputation you have, I presume, been long acquainted with, consisting in a certain number of syllogisms composed by the candidates for degree of B.A., or, rather, certain principles laid down, the truth of which is to be supported. Except composing a Greek and Latin theme, these are the principal matters required."

"*DUBLIN, Jan. 28th, 1791.*—Examination on Saturday, 22nd. . . . My judgements were only read yesterday. Dr. Hodgkinson examined my division. . . . Politicians were engaged at the Popery Bill. It is said that the pious intention of the Government is to take part with the Roman Catholics, with the sole intention of causing disturbances, which they think will bring about an union with England."

"*April 27th, 1791, Saturday.*—As the heap of sciences would not allow Mr. Elrington (our principal examiner) to make out the different

judgements before the Board day, contrary to the usual custom we had Dr. Fitzgerald, a Senior Fellow, to examine us in Greek and Latin, while the others, to use his own phrase, 'switched us' in science. . . . A long advertisement appeared in the *Dublin Evening Post*, setting forth the extraordinary conduct of the Provost, who, in addition to his other manifold breaches of the statutes, has assumed to himself the power of transferring lads to any Fellow he pleases. It was the custom, when any Fellow went out on a living, to transfer his pupils to whatever Fellow he approved of, or his pupils wished ; in consequence of which there is to be an application made to the Vice-Chancellor and Visitors to redress the many grievances which the Fellows and students at present sustain.—
GEO. W. STACPOOLE."

The letters and diary of Mr. Stacpoole are curious records of that stirring period.

ON ANCIENT LEADEN WORKS.

By J. G. ROBERTSON.

ALTHOUGH at the present time lead is no longer used in an ornamental manner, the case was different in the Middle Ages, when it was made to receive the impress of the hand of the art-workman, in common with other materials, which appear to be more fitted for the purpose, and many varied objects composed of this metal were so treated. Outside buildings, the gutters were sometimes formed of leaden troughs, stamped with a flower pattern—as at Lincoln Cathedral—and the ridges of the roof were crested with a running *fleur-de-lis* design in lead—as at Exeter. Abroad there exist also finials and vanes similarly composed, and fixed to iron cores; even statues were constructed of plates of this metal, soldered over wooden images, and afterwards placed outside edifices, where stone would soon perish. Leaden coffins,¹ now so hideous, were, in mediæval times, often richly ornamented; those in the Temple Church, London, of the twelfth century, were fine specimens of art. The cists discovered at Lewes, and which contained the bones of William de Warenne, and Gundrada, the daughter of the Conqueror, were decorated with a diamond-shaped design, formed by the impression of ropes on the sand-mould, used for the casting.

In English domestic-work lead continued to be employed ornamentally down to a very recent date. When rain-water pipes were introduced, the heads were often embellished with a coat-of-arms, or the initials of the owner, or bore a date. Cisterns were also objects of much decorative art, an excellent example being still in use at "The Cedars," Croydon.² Fonts of lead are met with both on the Continent and in England; in the latter country there are probably about thirty. Thus far I have availed myself of a preamble to a Paper upon a "Leaden Font," published some years ago in the "Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society"; and although I have not heard of any leaden font being in Ireland, I find that we have in our own county, *i.e.* Kilkenny, examples of some of the objects mentioned in the Paper, and which I shall endeavour to describe.

I take coffins first, as being the most ancient leaden works, and of these two or three were found upon opening, in 1864, the vaults which are under the floor of the east end of the chancel of St. Canice's Cathedral, one at each side of the communion-table. As well as my memory serves, only one coffin was ornamented, the ornamentation consisting of the face and bust of a woman, in low relief, upon the lid. The coffin was 6 feet 8 inches long, and measured 17 inches across the shoulders, and 15 inches at the feet. In the other vault—supposed to be that of the Ormonde

¹ Modern leaden coffins are not intended to be seen, being concealed, or covered, with handsome outer cases of polished oak or mahogany.

² The Chairman remarked that Mr.

Robertson need not have gone to England for an example of a decorated leaden cistern, as he had found a very fine one in the yard of the house now occupied by him in Rutland-square, Dublin.

family—were found wooden coffins, the escutcheons on one of them apparently showed the arms of the last Duke of Ormonde.

In one corner of this vault stood a fluted leaden urn of classic design. "The first impression which was formed on beholding it was that it might be the receptacle of the heart of James, the ninth Earl of Ormonde, who died of poison, treacherously administered to him whilst at a banquet at Ely House, Holborn, London, in the year 1564. By his directions, his body was interred in London, but his heart was conveyed to the cathedral of St. Canice. However, the top of the urn is closed with a brass plate, on which is engraved an escutcheon, bearing what appeared to be the arms of the family of Howard of Effingham—exactly the arms borne by the Duke of Norfolk at the present day. On the sinister side of the shield there is an impalement of the Butler arms—which serves to account for the urn being found in the Ormonde vault—viz. 1st and 4th, a chief indented; 2nd and 3rd, three covered cups.

"Mr. Robert Malcolmson, one of our Fellows, who is so well informed in all that relates to the history of his country, discovered that Ralph Standish Howard, Esq., of Standish Hall, Lancashire, married Mary, eldest daughter of George Butler, Esq., of Ballyraggett, grandson of Edmond, 4th Viscount Mountgarrett; and Lodge records of this gentleman that he died of smallpox, at Kilkenny, in April, 1735. It is probable that his body was disemboweled in Kilkenny, in order to be embalmed, and sent, in a leaden coffin, to his family burying-place in England, whilst the heart and viscera were placed in the leaden casket, and deposited here in the vault of his wife's family."¹

Next in order of antiquity may come down-pipes and their heads, examples of which were found when Kilkenny Castle was being restored some fifty years ago. The present leaden down-pipes and heads are copies of the old, the heads having been cast in moulds, taken from the originals by a very ingenious plumber (John Gray), who was for many years in the employment of William Robertson, architect.

The down-pipes are almost square, and the heads have upon them the Ormonde crest, and date 1682, in good relief. These are the only examples of this kind of work in lead which have come under my notice in Ireland.

The last kind of work in lead which I am enabled to describe is that of statues, which were probably contemporaneous with the heads of the down-pipes at Kilkenny Castle. It would appear that the demesnes and houses of the Irish gentry were occasionally decorated with works of this kind, both as groups and single figures. Some seventy years ago there might have been seen, in the grounds of Kilcreene House (now the residence of Edmond Smithwick, Esq.) a leaden group, representing "Cain slaying Abel." The figures have long since disappeared, but the very substantial cut-stone pedestal still remains; and I have recently discovered, in the possession of a member of an old Kilkenny family, a fine head formed of lead, which is called the "Head of Cain"; and although the possessors of it do not know why it is so called, I am myself disposed to look upon it as the head of the Kilcreene Cain.

There are still to be seen in this county two single figures in a very good state of preservation. The one (which represents Diana, I think)

¹ Extracted from the *Kilkenny Moderator* of 14th and 17th September, 1864.

stands upon a good cut-stone pedestal, in a field at the other side of the road, but opposite to Danesfort House, the residence of Major Otway Wemyss. The other, a small figure representing a knight, clad in armour, stands in a niche in the front of Castleblunden House, immediately over the portico; it is a very neatly-cast figure, and is uninjured. Within the last few days an antiquary in England obtained from a clergyman an ornamented leaden coffin, which had contained the bones of a Roman lady; these remains were reverently re-buried, but the coffin is to be preserved, where it may be seen.

CASEY'S *LIOS*, BALLYGUNNERMORE, CO. WATERFORD.

BY THE REV. PATRICK POWER.

ON the townland of Ballygunnermore, about three and a-half miles from the city of Waterford, and to the right of the road leading to Dunmore East, stands (or rather stood, for it is now in a ruinous condition) a fine specimen of the stone-lined and stone-roofed rath-chamber. A peculiarity about it is that it seems to have been constructed, not in the centre of the enclosure, but in the thickness of its earthen wall. The chamber remained perfect till a few years ago, when the vandal-minded farmer, upon whose land it stood, thinking its stones suitable for building purposes, began its demolition. He had not proceeded far, his neighbours relate, when lo! the usual ill-fate overtook him—his cattle died, his son was killed, and other misfortunes following fast, he was obliged to sell out, and his end was the Workhouse. The circular wall of the rath is now almost destroyed, save where a portion had been incorporated in the neighbouring fence; its diameter, evinced by a slight depression in the surface of the field, was about fifty-eight yards. The ruined chamber, in the thickness of the existing portion of the earthen wall of the *lios*, towards its eastern point, is oval or elliptical in shape—about 12 feet 6 inches long by 7 feet broad, and it lies north and south. It is impossible, without excavating, to give exact measurements owing to the accumulation of rubbish in the interior, and the destruction of part of the side wall of the chamber. The height of the cave, or chamber, as it at present stands (and it does not appear ever to have been much higher) is about 6 feet. Its wall, curved inwards in the usual way, was to form a vault, closed at top by a large flag or flags, now displaced. A considerable portion of this wall at one side is wanting. The masonry, it is needless to say, does not exhibit the use of either mortar or cement. The stones are all of small size, but the arrangement of their flat surfaces makes a peculiarly smooth front. At the northern point of the oval chamber was the entrance through a cyclopean doorway, 2 feet 2 inches wide at the top; but whether it widens towards the base is impossible to say, it being blocked up by *debris*, amongst which appear the large slabs that had formed the cap. The lintel of this doorway is a piece of rough conglomerate, 3 feet long by 9 inches deep. The chamber itself seems to have been the termination of a passage through the earthen wall, of which there now stands only the portion immediately adjoining the mound that covers a portion of the chamber. The mound, in part, at least, consists of small round stones, seemingly field-stones: they may have been thrown there during farming operations.

Taken altogether, this chamber, which, as far as I know, has not been hitherto noticed, is most interesting as a specimen of the *lios* cave, with stone-lined sides, and cyclopean doorway, perfect as far as they go. A few years more will probably see it destroyed. I may add, that of all the raths in the neighbourhood, this one, called "Casey's," from a *quondam* owner of the land on which it stands, is looked upon with the greatest reverence by the peasantry. An old man, who was working in a field close by, informed me that he once discovered the entrance to a subterranean passage within the same rath circle; but, feeling afraid, he closed it up again in the same state as he had found it.

ON A UNIQUE MEMORIAL SLAB TO SIR NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, KNIGHT, OF BALMAGIR, CO. WEXFORD, AND HIS WIFE, DAME CATHERINE POWER, OF COROGHMORE.

By GABRIEL O'C. REDMOND, M.D.,

Hon. Local Secretary for County Waterford.

THE study of the various classes of sepulchral monuments, and memorial stones, in use in this country since the first advent of the Norman race, towards the close of the twelfth century, as well as previous to that era, is full of interest and instruction; and any addition to what is already known on the subject cannot fail to be acceptable.

The exceedingly curious and interesting memorial slab, of which the engravings on page 413 furnish an exact representation, was found many years ago in the old Castle of Adamstown (barony of Bantry, county of Wexford), a fortress of the Devereux family. The slab is in many respects worthy of careful attention; and not the least point of interest attaching to it, is the fact that so few relics, coffin-lids, inscriptions, or monumental stones, relating to the old and numerous Anglo-Norman families of the county Wexford, have been preserved to our day. Those which have escaped the ravages of time, the hand of man, and the general destruction from revolution and strife, as well as from the occasional indifference of descendants to the records of their ancestors, ought to be preserved with zealous care. It is with this object, that I have made the Devereux memorial stone the subject of this Paper.

The seal in the heraldic dexter side of the front face of the stone (see fig. 1, page 413) is that of Sir Nicholas Devereux, knight, of Balmagir, barony of Bargy, county of Wexford, founder of the Castle of Adamstown. And the inscription, in black-letter character, on the sinister side, is commemorative of that brave knight and his lady, Dame Katherine, daughter of Sir Richard Power, Knight, Lord of Coroghmore, who was created a Peer of Ireland by Patent dated 13th September, 1535, when he was raised to the dignity and title of Baron de le Power and Coroghmore, and was the first Lord Power and Coroghmore. The reverse side (see fig. 2, page 413) presents an incomplete inscription running along two edges of the stone, the two corresponding sides showing no marks of any kind. The character of this inscription is quite distinct from the one on the front face, the letters approaching in type to the Celtic form, totally dissimilar to the black-letter inscription, of which, however, it is a continuation, as I shall presently point out.

On the reverse side is sculptured also a representation of a floriated cross, with a prolonged shaft or stem, which gradually widens in uniformity with the outside edges of the stone, and terminates at the sculptured border, showing no pedestal or steps at the foot. Near the top of the stem, and under the arms of the cross, is an ornamentation in the shape of a double ring in relief. The stem and floriated extremity—rudely representing a cross—are also cut in relief, and probably are on an exact level with the inscribed border. There can be little doubt that the

central stem is meant for a cross: the pious nature of the inscription with which it is in juxtaposition, forbids one to suppose that it could be any profane symbol or warlike weapon.

It will attract notice that the stone tapers somewhat towards one end; also that the reverse side is narrower than the front. The form of slab, tapering from *head* to *foot*, was introduced by the Anglo-Norman invaders, who also carved effigies on their monuments; whereas true Celtic tombstones were not tapered, and instead of an effigy they *invariably* bore a cross with a short inscription. In this slab I would draw attention to the fact that a combination of both forms appears, viz. Anglo-Norman and Celtic. The black-letter character and the seal, showing the coat-of-arms and supporters in effigy, are of the Norman type; whereas the reverse is more Celtic in workmanship, showing a cross of a peculiar, though not unusual form, and letters approaching to the Irish in character.

The most remarkable peculiarity about this slab is, that the inscription is *continued from the front to the back, or reverse side of the stone*; and the fact cannot fail to attract the attention of students of sepulchral and monumental architecture. The Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A., in his work on *Christian Monuments*, does not give a single instance of an inscription that was continued from one to the other side of slabs, coffin-lids, incised or monumental slabs. It is scarcely probable that the *under side* of a coffin-lid, would be elaborately ornamented with arms, or inscription; and if not a coffin-lid or slab, what was it? The inscription and position of the seal, clearly show, that it was meant to be read *sideways*, and the inference I have drawn from close and careful consideration of it in all its bearings is, that it was a memorial raised to commemorate the erection of the Castle of Adamstown, *after the death of the founder, and his wife, and that they very probably were interred under it*. The most rational explanation of its use is, that it was built into an aperture in the wall of the chapel, attached to the castle in such a manner that the front face, showing the *arms* and *names* of the founders, could be seen and read from the outside, whilst the reverse, with the floriated cross, and pious prayer for the repose of their souls, was situated *on the inside* wall of the chapel immediately over their tomb. It therefore, in my opinion, combined the dual purpose of a memorial of the foundation of the castle, and a monument to the founder and his lady; in all probability it was placed in the position it occupied immediately after the death of Lady Devereux, who outlived her husband five years. (See Note A, page 411.)

The seal on the front face (fig. 1, page 413) is worth a passing notice. In the centre are represented, somewhat rudely, the arms of Sir Nicholas Devereux, Knight, of Balmagir, which bear some similarity to those at present borne by the Viscounts Hereford, in England, and the family of Devereux. The former bear Arg: a fesse. gu: in chief three torteaux; the latter Erm: a fesse. gu: in chief three torteaux.

The arms on the seal in fig. 1 undoubtedly show the *fesse* with two hexagonal charges *in chief*, which very probably are meant for *torteaux*, though they really have more the appearance of the modern heraldic *Etoile* or star with six wavy rays. The rays, however, have a *line of circumference*, which approximates them to the *torteaux*. Below the fesse in dexter base, sinister base, and middle base, are three crosses, apparently engrailed (they might be meant for daggers; but the cross was more frequently borne in the middle ages owing to the Crusades).

On these premises I venture to hazard a guess at the blazon of this shield, which is, of course, open to criticism. The shield was probably Argent, same as the Herefordshire family. Therefore the heraldic description I offer is—Arg: a fesse gu: in chief two torteaux, in base three crosses engrailed two and one. Around the external border of the shield is a scroll, buckled, with the legend in black-letter character :

“ S. Nicolai Devereux Militis.”

On the external circumference of the scroll, or belt, are delineated two peculiar, and unusual-looking creatures. They resemble rats, or mice more than any other quadruped. Had they been depicted on the other side of the slab, one might infer that they were so placed to recall to mind the gloom and darkness of the vault; but appearing as they do on the *seal of the knight*, it is most reasonable to presume that they are the supporters of the arms. Supporters are figures placed in the attitude of protecting or holding up a shield, and they invariably appear in pairs, one on the dexter, the other on the sinister side of the shield. In modern days they are generally distinct, but formerly they were alike, as in the instance before us, where, however, they are placed *outside* the scroll, instead of in proximity to the shield; nevertheless, they are in the attitude of supporting it. I am inclined to think that these animals are meant to represent talbots, a sort of hunting dog, between a hound and a beagle, having a large nose, round, thick, and long ears; this surmise I have grounded on the facts that one of the crests of the Devereux family is—*out of a ducal coronet, or, a talbot's head, arg: erased gu*; also that the *dexter supporter* of the arms of Viscount Hereford (Robert Devereux) is a *talbot arg: eared gu*. In all probability, therefore, the supporters on the seal in fig. 1 are talbot dogs, as very frequently the crest and supporters were similar.

The inscription in black-letter character on the front face of the slab is shown on accompanying illustration.

“Pray for the souls of Nicholas Devereux, Knight, and the Lady Katherine Power, his wife, who built this castle, A. D. 1——.” The date has been obliterated, but I am fortunately able to supply it. There was a close connexion at that period between the *Power*, *Devereux*, and *Redmond* families, as shown in accompanying extract (see Note B, p. 411); and I find it recorded in family papers that Adamstown Castle was founded in 1556 by the Knight and his Lady.

With regard to the inscription on the reverse, the legend is obscure, and apparently incomplete. It is as follows :—

“——IOC: cujus anime propitiatur Dñus.”—

“Upon whose souls may God have mercy.”

The two inscriptions together read thus :—

“Pray for the souls of Nicholas Devereux, Knight, and the Lady Katherine Power, his wife, who built this castle, A. D. 1——. Upon whose souls may God have mercy.”

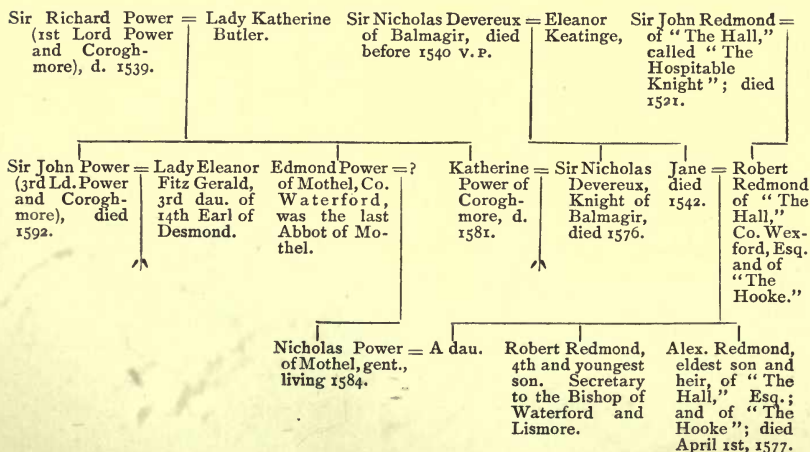
The tautology displayed in the repetition of the word "souls" leads me to think that the ruder and more incomplete inscription on the reverse, was executed some years subsequently to the seal and long inscription, and by a less skilful hand.

The custom of using seals was, I believe, confined to nobles, knights, and ecclesiastics. Sir Nicholas Devereux was knighted for distinguished services in protecting his native county against the attacks of the Kavanaghs and other Irish clans. He had been a ward of the Lord of Wexford—the Earl of Shrewsbury—who put him to school in England, where he was a schoolfellow of Lord Burghley's. I hope to give a historical sketch of the Devereux family before long; but in connexion with the Castle of Adamstown and the curious slab of its founders, these few notes will be found explanatory and interesting; and for that reason I have selected them for insertion here.

NOTE A.

Sir Nicholas Devereux had livery of his estate, 21st May, 31 Hen. VIII. (1540). He succeeded his grandfather—his father having died *Vita Patris*. His will is dated 3rd April, 1575, and he died on the 25th October, 1576. His wife survived him some years, and died 5th February, 1581. Alexander Devereux, the last Abbot of Dunbrody Abbey, was uncle of this Sir Nicholas Devereux. Some years since the matrix of the Seal of the Abbot was in the possession of the family of Devereux, of Carrigmenan, county Wexford—the senior representatives of the ancient House of Balmagir—who are now extinct.

NOTE B.



Alexander Redmond, the eldest son of Robert Redmond and Jane Devereux, is

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mentioned in several Deeds of Sir Nicholas Devereux. I subjoin two from the Patent and Close Rolls:—

Elizabeth R. Membrane, 2. (1^o) 7:—"Deed whereby Nich: Devereux of Belmagir in the Co. Wexford Kn^t. conveyed to Edw^d (Edmond) Power of Mothyll in the Co. Waterford; Walter Whytey of Ballytege, Alexander Redmond of the Hooke, and Edward Walshe of the City of Waterford the Manor of Balmagir and other lands in Co^r. Wexford and Kilkenny to hold in trust for the use of the said Sir Nicholas Devereux for life—remainder to *Dame Katherine* his wife with other remainders."—Sept. 3, 12 Eliz.

(2^o) "Deed whereby Sir Nicholas Devereux of Belmagir conveyed to John Rawcetter of Rathmacknee, Alexander Redmond 'of the Hooke'—Richard Whitty and Jⁿ^o Devereux of Norristown, *the Manor of Adamstown* in Bar: of B. feake in Co. of Wexford, to hold for ever in trust for use of Sir Nicholas for life, and after his decease to such uses as shall be expressed in his last Will and Testament.—March, 1575."

In his will, dated April, 1575, he leaves his lands, castles, &c., to his sons in succession, viz.: 1st, Nicholas; 2nd, James; 3rd, Richard. James, the second son, was knighted on the 22nd June, 1599, by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex and Viceroy of Ireland, on which occasion he tarried three days at Balmagir, where he was entertained right royally. According to tradition, Sir James Devereux "sold three townlands to pay for three days open house, and all the gentry of the county Wexford passed under the Portcullis of Balmagir."

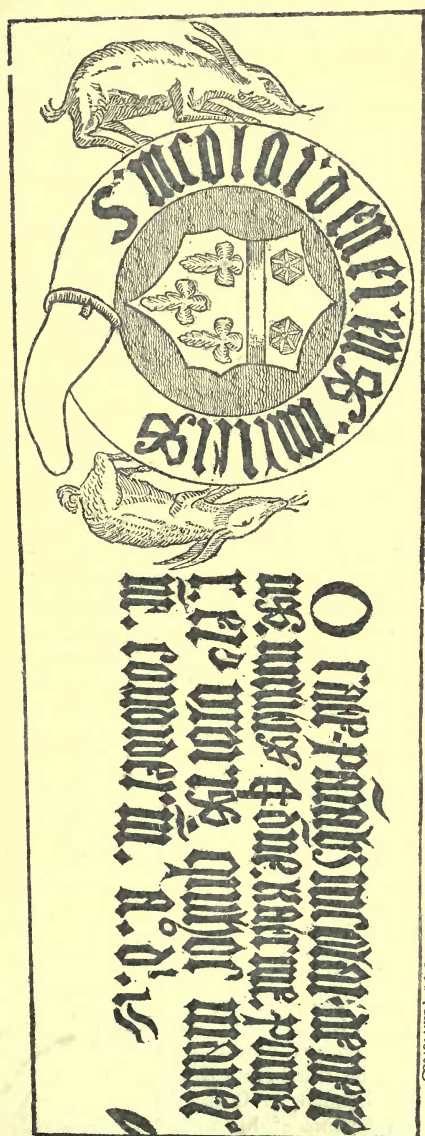


Fig. 1.—Front face of Slab.

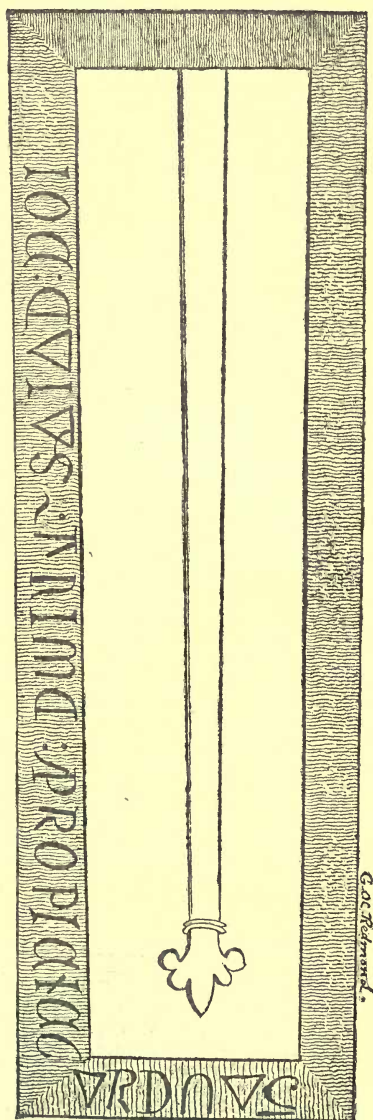


Fig. 2.—Reverse of Slab.

Monumental Slab of Sir Nicholas Devereux, Knight, of Balmagir, and his wife, Lady Katherine Power, found in the ruins of Adamstown Castle, Co. Wexford.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

IN support of the movement to found, in Ireland, a society for the "Preservation of Memorials of the Dead," Colonel Vigors cites a number of cases of mutilation and desecration of ancient monuments.

In England there had been fountains thrown out, or sold as waste materials; monumental slabs covered over by modern tiles, with cement and mortar; marble figures from churches adorning gardens; brasses removed and lost; shameful destruction (in 1855) of old monuments at Nantwich, in Cheshire; the coach-house of a vicarage in Somerset flagged with tombstones—and a similar case had occurred in Cheshire; injury done at so-called "restorations" of churches; the Earl of Carnarvon's statement of monumental brasses being disposed of for old metal; the marble tomb of Sir Richard Gardiner, a former Chief Justice of Ireland (1619), broken up at Bury-St.-Edmonds, and the loss irreparable; also Athelstane's tomb at Malmesbury, with many other instances of neglect and misuse.

Amongst cases that occurred in Ireland was the noble effigy of de Canteville, lying buried for over five-and-twenty years at Kilfane, county Kilkenny; and the sculptured and broken figures at Jerpoint Abbey, Gowran Abbey Church, and Graigue-na-managh, in the same county. Quite recently, at Bagnalstown, county Carlow, the doorways of a public-house were formed of two beautifully-carved and fluted triple-headed stones, reputed to have not long since belonged to the Abbey Church at Gowran. There was also the fine sixteenth century Barnwall monument, at Lusk Church, county Dublin, said to be going to destruction for want of the sum of £6 (two of which had been promised by the National Society of England); but it is hoped the Society would soon be relieved from works of that nature in Ireland.

Colonel Vigors also refers to the shameful state of the noble tombs of Kilmallock; to Mr. Hitchcock's notice of the sad condition of the "Knight of Kerry's tomb," in a farmyard near Ardfert; to Mr. R. Brash's Paper on the "Tombs in Mittevatt Abbey"; and likewise to the excellent Paper, by Mr. Wakeman, on the "Tombs, &c., of Innismurray."

Folk-lore.—In one of my summer walks near the romantically-situated watering-place of Crosshaven, Cork Harbour, I met a peasant who is known for many miles around as "Paddy the Doctor," and who enjoys the well-earned reputation of being skilled in the practice of medicine; for although his medicine-chest may not be filled from the Apothecaries' Hall, or by any of the pharmaceutical chemists in Cork, yet it contains the simple extracts drawn from the herbarium of his native fields, and heather-grown cliffs; and as my story tells, it will be seen that when a poultice, blister, or plaster is required, he has no necessity to fall back upon the Spanish fly, linseed-meal, or "Alcock's Porous."

As it requires no formal introduction in order to be familiar with an Irish peasant, I opened the conversation with "Good-morrow, Paddy."

"Good-morrow, kindly, sir; I hope your honour's well?"

"Well, thank you; but wouldn't you rather see me on the sick-list, that you might enjoy the gratification of curing me?"

"Wisha, then, if I thought that you'd give me the chance of feeling your pulse, or looking into your mouth when you *are* sick, 'twould be something to be looking forward to; but with Dr. Pearson below in the village, small hope I'd have of operating upon the likes of you, let alone the possibility of your giving me a chance; for sure you're the very picture of health, God bless you."

"Tell me, Paddy, how was it you commenced the practice of medicine and surgery?"

"Well, sir, I was born upon a Good Friday, and the priest said if I was christened between the first and second Mass on Easter Sunday I would be a wonderful doctor, and able to cure all diseases."

"I am told that you confine your attention to particular complaints—that, in point of fact, you are what is known in the profession as a 'Specialist,' and that you have done more good by limiting your powers of healing to a few, rather than to the many, diseases of which we are all, more or less, the victims."

"Quite right, sir; the complaints I am most at home in are the 'Evil'—God between us and harm—and the 'Farsee.'"

"You mean, I suppose, the disease known as the 'King's Evil,' and the complaint from which horses suffer in the throat?"

"Yes, sir; last summer a hooker, with three men, came all the way from the county Waterford, and took me there to cure these disorders."

"And did you succeed?"

"To be sure I did; I am now just after spending a whole month in Queenstown with a woman who had the 'Evil,' and I left her completely cured and recovered."

"Now, without inquiring too closely into the secrets and mysteries of your profession, would you tell me what treatment you adopt for the cure of the 'Evil'?"

"Well, sir, the most certain is a pup. You get, if possible, the first pup of the first litter; but if this can't be secured, any one of the pups will do, and you divide the pup from the nose to the tail. You must split the tail, and then you apply one-half to the part affected. The patient can never stand it more than two hours, 'tis so fetching; 'tis a wonderful cure entirely."

"Have you any charms or incantations?"

"In throth, I have, sir. Sure the cures would have no effect without them—and they are all in the Irish."

This man appeared to be thoroughly in earnest, and absorbed with the belief in his powers of healing. He has the exceptional character of speaking without cursing, swearing, or using profane language, and has the reputation of never having soiled his lips with an oath. The race of such practitioners has almost passed away from Ireland. The National Schools, and the increase of education, are doing their sure and certain work, and "Paddy the Doctor," when he lays aside his recipes and Old World cures, will leave no successor in his immediate locality upon whom his mantle of healing will have descended.

I have attempted to give this conversation just as it occurred, pleading as my only excuse the importance of preserving in the pages of our *Journal* such bits of folk-lore as it contains.—ROBERT DAY, F.S.A.

The following letter, contributed by George T. White, from his numerous documents, illustrates the difficulty in transmitting money, 120 years ago, even to London; and it is evident, from the hesitation of the sender, that he was doubtful as to whether the carrier or the Post Office were the safer channel:—

“ To MR. CHARLES HOWARD, SOHO, LONDON.

“ MIDDLETON, *March 19th*, 1767.

“ DEAR CHARLES,

“ I rec^d y^r letter this day sennight, w^h made me very uneasy. I got a thirty pound bill of a Kirby Tradesman ye Thursday after old Candlemas day, and he promis’d to put ye Letter into ye Post Office ye Sunday after with ye bill inclos’d, but he has been some way negligent ab’ it, and I thought he might have been trusted. I hope you have got it ere now. I desire you to send me a speedy answer to satisfy me ab’ it. This from y^r affectionate Uncle,

“ THOMAS TOWERS.

“ I took this way for it because it was reckon’d a better way than sending it with ye carrier.”

EXTRACTS FROM “ JUNGLE LIFE IN INDIA.” BY V. BALL, M.A., F.R.S.,
formerly of the Geological Survey of India, now Director of the Science and Art Museum, Dublin.

Lake Dwellings.—As seen from the sea, the village of Malacca, Nankowri Island, Nicobar Group, presents a very picturesque appearance. “ The bee-hive-shaped houses are all supported on posts near the high-water line, the height of the floors above ground being from six to seven feet.”

Kitchen-middens and Graves in the Nicobar Islands.—“ Close to the villages (Nankowri Island) there are refuse-heaps, veritable kitchen-middens, in which cocoa-nut husks, the *débris* of pandanus fruits clam and cockle-shells and hog’s bones are thrown together. Generally, too, there are graveyards in the vicinity. Over each grave crossed sticks are erected, upon which the clothes and other property of the deceased are suspended. Alluding to this custom, Dr. Rink writes:— ‘ When I first came to the village of Malacca, or Nankowri, the manner in which the natives had ornamented the grave of an English sailor-boy (who had lived with them several years, and had adopted their customs) with his axe and his open trunk, made quite a touching impression.’ The complicated and singular funeral ceremonies of the Nicobarese are described by Dr. Rink, and in the account of the Novara voyage.”

Flint Flakes, &c.—Flakes of cherty-quartzite were found lying on the surface of the ground near the village of Chukardhampur; and a well-shaped and partially-polished celt between Gomria and Roghar. “ It was

of particular interest, as being the first example of the so-called neolithic type which had been met with in Bengal."

In the bed of the Narbada, close to Birman Ghât, are certain pebble conglomerates; whilst at Bhutra "the important discovery in these beds of stone implements, of undoubted human origin, was made by Mr. Hacket, of the Geological Survey, thus affording incontestable evidence of the existence of man at a time when now extinct species of elephant, *Stegodon*, *Hexaprotodon*, *Tetraprotodon*, deer, buffalo, wild cattle, tiger, and bear, inhabited this region. The remains of the deer and buffalo show a close affinity, if they are not identical, with species found existing in India at the present day."

Flint and Glass Lancets, Andaman Islands.—V. Ball had proposed to make special inquiries on the spot, in the Andaman Islands, upon the method practised by the inhabitants in the fabrication of flint and glass flakes. It fortunately happened that on observing a group of Andamanese he saw a woman making flakes, which she skilfully chipped off a piece of dark bottle-glass with a quartz pebble. "Having struck off a flake of suitable character, she forthwith proceeded, with astonishing rapidity, to shave off the spiral twists of hair which covered the head of her son. Mr. Homfray informed me that the Andamanese can still manufacture the flakes of flint, which they effect by first heating the stones in a fire, that being found to facilitate the breaking in the required direction. Thus we have, at the present day, a race practising an art, the widespread knowledge of which, in pre-historic times, is proved by frequent discoveries in all quarters of the globe. The Andamanese are, however, advancing beyond their Stone Age. In one corner of the building a woman was occupied in polishing, and wearing down into shape, an iron arrow-head. It was a most formidable affair, heart-shaped, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter."

Articles of Soap-stone, India.—"In addition to the metalliferous ores, . . . the rocks of the sub-metamorphic series (near Dumria and Khatra) contain other mineral products of economic value. The principal of these are several varieties of pot-stones, and impure soap-stones. These are in many places quarried, and manufactured into plates and bowls, which are apparently preferred by the Hindus to vessels of pottery; and large quantities of these articles are despatched from Manbhum to Burdwan, and thence to Calcutta. In the Ranigunj coal-field similar platters are manufactured from a fine sandstone; but these are less highly esteemed. The natives have found out that the vessels made of certain varieties of these pot-stones will stand heat; and these are, of course, more valued than those which crack on being placed upon the fire."

Tombs in India.—"The camp at Bussutpur was in a grove which had, in former times, been used by the Lurka Kols as a cemetery, and contained a number of ancient stone monuments. The major part of these had a sort of truncate pyramidal shape, and were marked superficially with groovings, which may possibly have some signification; they recalled to recollection the ancient Ogam inscriptions of Ireland, though not actually similar to them in form."

V. Ball states also that in Indian dolmens a circular arrangement is seldom seen; generally the stones are either ranged along a straight line, or form the arc of an ellipse. The only localities where he had seen an attempt at sculpture on stone monuments was in the western part of Hazarebagh, on the borders of Palamow, and at Bussutpur, in the same district. In both places the stones had the appearance of great antiquity, and, whether rightly or wrongly, were attributed by the people of the neighbourhood to an ancient settlement of Kols.

At several places, more especially between Pugar and Sorodah, were to be seen groups of stone monuments, the sole remnants of former colonies of Lurka Kols or Hos. Some of them, unlike those erected at the present day, were dressed into shape with cutting-tools, and one or two resembled a form commonly used for head-stones in English graveyards.

Volcanoes.—The mighty volcano of Mauna Loa, in the Island of Hawaii—situated in the Pacific Ocean about 2000 miles distant from San Francisco—is thus described by Captain Dutton, of the American Geological Survey :—“In the aggregate of its eruptions, Mauna Loa is unrivalled. Some of the volcanoes of Iceland have been known to disgorge, at a single outbreak, masses of lava fully equal to them; but in that land such extravasations are infrequent, and a century has elapsed since any of such magnitude have been emitted, though several of minor extent have been outpoured. The eruptions of Mauna Loa are all of great volume, and occur irregularly, with an average interval of about eight years. Taking the total quantity of material disgorged during the past century, no other volcano is at all comparable to it. A moderate eruption of Mauna Loa represents more material than Vesuvius has emitted since the days of Pompeii. The great flow of 1855 would nearly have built Vesuvius; and those of 1859 and 1881 were not greatly inferior.”

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Association was held in the Council Chamber of the Corporation, Londonderry, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, August 2nd, 1888; adjourned from July 4th, 1888.

The VERY REV. CANON GRAINGER, D.D., M.R.I.A., in the Chair.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Cochrane, M.R.I.A., acted as Hon. Secretary, assisted by Mr. Gray, M.R.I.A., Hon. Provincial Secretary.

The following Fellows and Members were present:—

Richard Langrishe, F.R.I.A.I., Vice-President; S. Kerr Kirker, Hon. Local Sec., Cavan; John Browne, M.R.I.A., Hon. Local Sec., Londonderry; W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., Hon. Local Sec., Antrim; Thomas Watson, Hon. Local Sec., Derry City; John A. Mahony, Hon. Local Sec., Donegal; Edward Atthill, J.P., Hon. Local Sec., Fermanagh; Arthur Wynne Foot, M.D.; Henry King, M.B., M.R.I.A.; Rev. Narcissus Gage Batt, A.M.; Rev. George R. Buick, A.M.; Rev. A. Hamilton Beattie; Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A.; W. J. Browne, M.R.I.A.; Rev. Edward J. Hartrick, M.A., T.C.D.; John Matthewson; Rev. Canon Bennett; William A. Traill, M.A., Ing., F.R.G.S.I.; George Norman, M.D., F.R.M.S.; Very Rev. A. Ferguson Smyly, Dean of Derry; Dr. Walter Bernard; Joseph Colhoun; Robert Cochrane, C.E., M.R.I.A., Hon. Gen. Sec. and Treasurer; William Gray, M.R.I.A., Hon. Provincial Sec., Ulster.

The notice convening the Meeting was read, and the Minutes of last Meeting having been read and confirmed,

the Honorary Treasurer placed on the table the following publications, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the donors :—

“Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness,” vol. xiii., 1886–87. Presented by the Society. “The Magazine of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion.” Presented by the Council. “The Gododin of Aneurin Gwawdrydd.” Presented by the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion. “Memoires de la Societe Royale des Antiquaires du Nord.” By the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen. New Series, 1887. “Aarboger for Nordisk Old Kyndighed og Historie,” 2 parts, 1887; 1 part, 1888. “Report of the United States National Museum,” under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, for 1884. Presented by the Board of Regents. “Journal of the Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society of Cheshire,” part xii., Dec. 2. Presented by the Society. “Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall,” vol. ix., part ii., Dec., 1887. Presented by the Institution. “Proceedings and Excursions of the Oxford Architectural and Historic Society for the year 1884.” Presented by the Society. New Series, No. 30. “Inaugural Address of the President, and List of Members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1888.” Presented by the Society. “Archæologia,” vol. LI., part i., 1888. Presented by the Society of Antiquaries, London. “Journal (No. 18, vol. iv., New Series) Royal Institute of British Architects.” Presented by the Institute.

Proposed by Robert Cochrane, C.E., Hon. Treasurer, seconded by R. Langrishe, F.R.I.A.I., Vice-President:—

RESOLVED—“That in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, the following Members be transferred to the rank of Fellow, they being qualified for that distinction. *Stip. cond.* :—

J. W. Agnew, M.D., Hobart Town, Tasmania.

George Anderson, C.E., 35, Great George-street, Westminster.

The Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Ferns, Wexford.

Rev. Arthur Eden, Ticehurst, Hurst-green, Sussex.

William Gray, C.E., M.R.I.A., Mountcharles, Belfast.

William J. Gillespie, Whitehall, Stillorgan, Dublin.

The Right Rev. Dr. Graves, Bishop of Limerick.
 Rev. E. J. Hartrick, the Rectory, Ballynure, Belfast.
 Mitchell Henry, J.P., D.L., Kylemore Castle, Co. Galway.
 The Right Hon. Lord Arthur Hill, M.P., Hillsborough Castle.
 George Henry Kinahan, C.E., M.R.I.A., 132, Leinster-road, Dublin.
 James Martin, M.D., Portlaw.
 Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bart., M.P., Monreith, Wigtonshire.
 The Right Hon. The O'Connor Don, M.R.I.A., D.L., P.C., Clonalis, Castlereagh.
 The Ven. Archdeacon O'Rorke, D.D., P.P., M.R.I.A., Collooney, Sligo.
 Col. Sir John Robinson, Bart., C.B., D.L., Rokeby Hall, Dunleer.
 The Right Rev. Dr. Reeves, M.R.I.A., Bishop of Down, Conway House, Dunmurray, Co. Antrim.
 Thomas F. C. Trench, J.P., Millicent, Naas.
 The Right Rev. W. P. Walsh, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, Kilkenny.
 Thomas A. Wise, Thornton House, Upper Norwood.
 D. Carolan Rushe, Church-square, Monaghan.

The following gentlemen were then elected Members of the Association :—

Frederick Franklin, Architect, Westbourne, Tere-
 nure, Dublin ; J. Ousley Moynan, M.A., B.E., County
 Surveyor, Greenhill, Longford ; Rev. Alexander George
 Stewart, Bogay, Londonderry ; W. J. Robinson, C.E.,
 City Surveyor ; Thomas Drew, R.H.A., Architect, Dublin ;
 George Norman, M.D., Bath ; Rev. Canon Bennett,
 Raphoe ; Joseph Colhoun, Strand, Derry ; Dr. Bernard,
 Londonderry.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows on payment of the usual entrance-fee, £2 :—

S. K. Kirker, C.E., Hon. Local Sec., Cavan ; P. M.
 Egan, Mayor of Kilkenny ; Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A.,
 Royal-terrace, Belfast ; The Very Rev. A. F. Smyly,
 Dean of Derry.

The Secretary reported the following Members deceased since last April Meeting :—

April, 1888.—Rev. Canon Moore, P.P., Johnstown,
 Kilkenny, an original Member, a contributor and mem-
 ber of Committee ; Henry Bruce Armstrong, Union
 Club, Trafalgar-square, London ; Rev. P. A. Yorke, C.C.,
 Summerhill-parade, Dublin.

June 8th, 1888.—Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Professor of Poetry, Oxford.

July, 1888.—Robert Clayton Browne, D.L., Browne's Hill, Carlow; Sir Denham Norreys, Bart., M.R.I.A., Malloy Castle, Co. Cork.

The following Letter was then read:—

“ July 20th, 1888.

“ *To the CHAIRMAN of the Meeting of the ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND, to be held in Londonderry on the 2nd of August next.*

“ SIR—For reasons which were described at the Meeting of our Association, held in Kilkenny, in April last, I now resign my position of Hon. Secretary. I hope and trust that for years to come I may have the honour to continue my connection with an Association so distinguished as ours has been from the day of its formation. My heart is still in the old work.

“ Believe me to remain,

“ Yours most faithfully,

(Signed)

“ W. F. WAKEMAN.

“ 6, Seafort-parade,

“ Blackrock, Dublin.”

The Meeting having considered this letter, and several Members having referred in complimentary terms to the service rendered the Association by Mr. Wakeman, it was proposed by the Rev. Canon Grainger, D.D.; seconded by William Gray, M.R.I.A.; and

RESOLVED—“ That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, a subscription list be opened to present Mr. Wakeman with a testimonial. That the Association contribute £6 (six), and that the Committee considers the possibility of obtaining from the Literary Pension Fund a pension similar to that enjoyed by our late Secretary and Treasurer, the Rev. James Graves, and that a statement setting forth Mr. Wakeman's claim for consideration be prepared and circulated.”

The following subscriptions were obtained for Testimonial Fund:—“ Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland,” £6; Rev. Canon Grainger, D.D., £2 2s.; R. Langrishe, £1; R. Cochrane, £1; William Gray, 10s.; Col. Vigors, J.P., 10s.

Proposed by R. Langrishe ; seconded by W. Gray :—

RESOLVED—“ That Mr. Wakeman having resigned the office of General Secretary, Mr. Cochrane, Hon. Treasurer, be appointed General Secretary, thus uniting these offices as heretofore.”

Proposed by R. Langrishe ; seconded by W. Gray :—

RESOLVED—“ That the best thanks of this Association be, and are, hereby given to Mr. Wakeman for the zeal which he has always displayed in promoting Archæological Science, from which this Association has derived such great benefit.”

Proposed by R. Cochrane ; seconded by William Gray ; and

RESOLVED—“ That in recognition of Mr. Wakeman’s services, he be elected an Honorary Fellow of the Association, and that Mr. J. G. Robertson, 74, Stephen’s-green, Dublin, one of the original and founding Members of the Association, who had acted as Curator of the Museum for twenty-nine years, and as Treasurer for two years, be also elected Honorary Fellow.”

The following letter was read :—

“ ST. KIERAN’S COLLEGE, KILKENNY,
“ May 14th, 1888.

“ DEAR SIR—At the request of many citizens who take an interest in the collection of objects of local interest at present in the Museum of the Kilkenny Archæological Society here in Kilkenny, I make application to you to have these objects transferred to the Museum we have in the College, where they will be safely preserved, and in a convenient place for the citizens of Kilkenny to inspect them. We have a fine collection already, principally objects belonging to the Diocese of Ossory—chalices, vestments, beads, reliquaries, &c. It is the opinion of many in this district that the College is a most suitable place for the objects pertaining to the history of this country and city.

“ Faithfully yours,

(Signed)

“ M. BARRY, *President*.

“ To the SECRETARY.”

After full consideration, it was proposed by William Gray ; seconded by R. Langrishe ; and

RESOLVED—“ That the letter now read be entered on the Minutes, and that the Rev. Mr. Barry be informed that inasmuch as the Association now look upon their collection as a National one, they are not prepared to alter the arrangements for the disposal of the collection now being made by the Committee.”

RESOLVED—"That the arrangements made by the Committee for future Meetings be approved of, viz.:—On the applications of the respective Hon. Local Secretaries, the Meetings for Munster be held at Cashel, on 3rd October next, and at Limerick, on 5th July next; and that the January Meetings of the Association continue to be held in Dublin, in accordance with the resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Association, held June 1st, 1887."

The Hon. Treasurer intimated that Postal Orders had been received from Belfast, Omagh, Carrick-on-Suir, and London, the senders omitting to give name or address. If any Member residing in those places had not received receipts for Postal Orders sent, he should communicate with the Treasurer, stating amount and date of remittance.

During the interval between the Afternoon and Evening Meetings a large party of visitors was very kindly conducted over the Cathedral, the City Walls, and other places of interest by The Very Rev. A. F. Smyly, Dean of Derry.

EVENING MEETING.

A crowded Meeting was held in the evening at eight o'clock, in the Council Chamber of the Corporation Hall, at which The Rev. Canon Grainger, D.D., presided.

The President, in addressing the Meeting, congratulated the Members on their admission to the Maiden City. He thought they might anticipate that all their other Ulster Meetings would be as nothing compared with the present, for they had all the grand characteristics and features of their former Ulster Meetings. If Belfast is populous, so is Derry. If Ballymena is industrious, so is Derry. If Armagh had its associations with St. Patrick, had not Derry also associations with the apostle of North-West Ireland? If Enniskillen was historic, he was sure Derry was not behindhand in that respect; and if Portrush was beautiful, he thought Derry had even greater beauty. He congratulated them also on the fact that Derry was the place where began the real scientific treatment of Irish antiquities. They were aware that about fifty years ago the Government of the country voted a sum of money for making a

proper archæological and geological examination of Ireland. Every parish in the kingdom was at that time thoroughly and diligently surveyed by engineers of the very highest character, who were sent round the whole country. The records of their work still exist, the Ordnance Office, Phoenix Park, and the Royal Irish Academy sharing the custody of the manuscripts, the printing and publication of which was declined by the Government, the only exception being the portion relating to the parish of Templemore, of which a splendid and altogether model survey is published. Perhaps their Association might do something towards urging on the Government to complete the work of publishing these valuable papers, which really formed the ground-work of most of the parish histories now extant, and altered the system by which, when extraordinary monuments were discovered, powerful imaginations attributed them to the Phœnicians or the Druids. Their Society was a daughter of this survey, and had carried on the work of Historical and Antiquarian research, unassisted by the public funds. In conclusion, the President referred to the presence in that neighbourhood of the monument of Grianan, of which one of their own sons had loving care, and for which they thanked him heartily.

After the Chairman's Address the following Papers were read:—"The Priory and Castle of Rathmullen," by Rev. M. G. Batt; "Notes on Raphoe," by Rev. Canon Bennett; "Small rough Flint Celts of Antrim," by William Gray, M.R.I.A.; "Cup-markings on Cromlechs in County Tyrone," by Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A.; "Tracked Stones," by W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A.

As the reading of the above Papers and the very animated discussion which followed occupied so much time, it was proposed by Canon Grainger; seconded by William Gray; and

RESOLVED—"That the following Papers contributed to this Meeting be taken as read, and that they be referred to the Editor for publication, subject to revision":—

"Smooth-leaved Holly," by G. H. Kinahan, F.G.S.;
"The Stone Circle at Beltinne, near Raphoe," by Charles

Elcock; "Notes on Ogham Stones in County Cavan," by Charles Elcock; "List of Rude Stone Monuments at Desertoghill, County Derry," by Robert Johnston; "Mistaken Identity as to the Birthplace of St. Patrick," by Rev. Sylvester Malone; "Ballintubber Castle, County Roscommon," by The O'Connor Don; "Fairy Lore of the County Antrim," by Rev. A. Brennan; "Notes on the Armada Ships lost on the Coast of Clare in 1588," by Thomas Johnston Westropp, M.A.; "Report of the County Derry," by John Browne, M.R.I.A.

In response to the invitation of Lord Arthur Hill, Vice-President for Ulster, and Hon. Secretary of the Irish Exhibition in London, the following members of Committee assisted in getting up the Archæological collection from Ireland, viz.:—Dr. Frazer, Robert Day; J. G. Robertson; Robert Cochrane.

Dr. Frazer and Mr. Day went over to London and arranged the exhibits of the Association—which were insured for £300—they consisted chiefly of finds from the Dunbell Raths, County Kilkenny.

Dr. Frazer wrote the introduction to the Irish Antiquities in the Official Catalogue of the Exhibition, and in it refers to the exhibits of other members of our Association, viz.:—W. J. Knowles; W. H. Patterson; George H. Kinahan; Count Plunkett, &c.

In the Catalogue, the Exhibition Committee have acknowledged their obligations to those gentlemen, and also to the Association, for without their valuable assistance, the Archæological Exhibits would have been a very meagre and unsatisfactory representation of Irish Antiquities.

THE MEVAGH INSCRIBED-STONES AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES.

By G. H. KINAHAN, M.R.I.A., LOCAL SECRETARY, DONEGAL.

THE first locality is situated between Mevagh hamlet and the small head called Crannog Point, in *Ross-quile* (Wooded Promontory), near the north-west shore of Mulroy Bay, county Donegal. In the same townland is an old church, formerly the Parish church, with a standing carved cross; and on a neighbouring height is the ruin of a *caher*, of a type very common in the county Donegal—small diameter and high wall. Crannog Point may possibly be a name to excite interest, suggesting that there was once a “lake dwelling” in the neighbouring portion of Mulroy Bay: this, however, is a very vague idea, as the term “crannog” is often used also to denote stepping-stones. That Mevagh was once a place of note seems probable on account of the ruins already mentioned, while in the county Donegal there are various structures, unrecorded on the maps, very similar to those described by Wilson in north-western Scotland; they being *fosleacs*, *luscas*, and other pre-historical structures, all of which point to an early occupation of the country, by a race, probably, of fishermen, the habitations being more or less similar to those of the Lapps, which are described and figured by Du Challieu in the *Land of the Midnight Sun*; and by Baron Nordenskjold, in *The Voyage of the “Vega.”* Some of the old structures of the county Donegal have already been listed in previous reports, and further lists are in preparation.

A little south of the hamlet (now temporarily used as a Coastguard Station), and westward of the boat-house, there is a long crag, formed by a massive felstone dyke, and on a surface of this, about sixty feet long, and of

widths varying from fifteen to twenty-five feet, there are numerous inscriptions, generally more or less in groups, while others are scattered about separately. Indeed, in other places on the crag, single inscriptions were detected, but so indistinct and isolated that they attracted little notice. My attention was first directed to the locality by my colleague, S. B. Wilkinson.

The rock surfaces are very much weathered, and in places are clothed with a thin peat; some of the markings on the flat top surface of the crag are so far effaced that no attempt was made to copy them, the rubbings taken being of the best preserved and most noticeable groups.

From the rubbings it will be seen that the scribings in general consist of combinations of circles, cups, and furrows, sometimes a cup being surrounded by circles, but often the former having a channel leading from it. In some, however, the cup is replaced by a ball. Occasionally the circles are combined with a cross; in one place a cross is combined with cups; whilst in a few places there are other forms.

Rubbing No. 1 (fig. 1) represents the largest and best preserved group observed. It is on a surface sloping about south-east. Above there is a peculiar and unique scribing, while below it are elaborate combinations of circles, &c. To the westward are remarkable crosses in circles; a similar cross was also found to the south-east, as recorded on rubbing No. 5 (fig. 3), while there may be others, as hereafter mentioned. A curious scribing, like a circle, open at one side, and with curved outward arms, occurs.

A rubbing was taken from the same rock-surface as No. 1, with which it is nearly continuous. The scribings of most interest are a combination of circles, with an easterly furrow from the cup, and an open circle, with arms like that previously mentioned on No. 1. A considerable portion of this group was covered with a peat growth that had to be removed. Immediately south of the east portion of this latter group there is a large circle system.

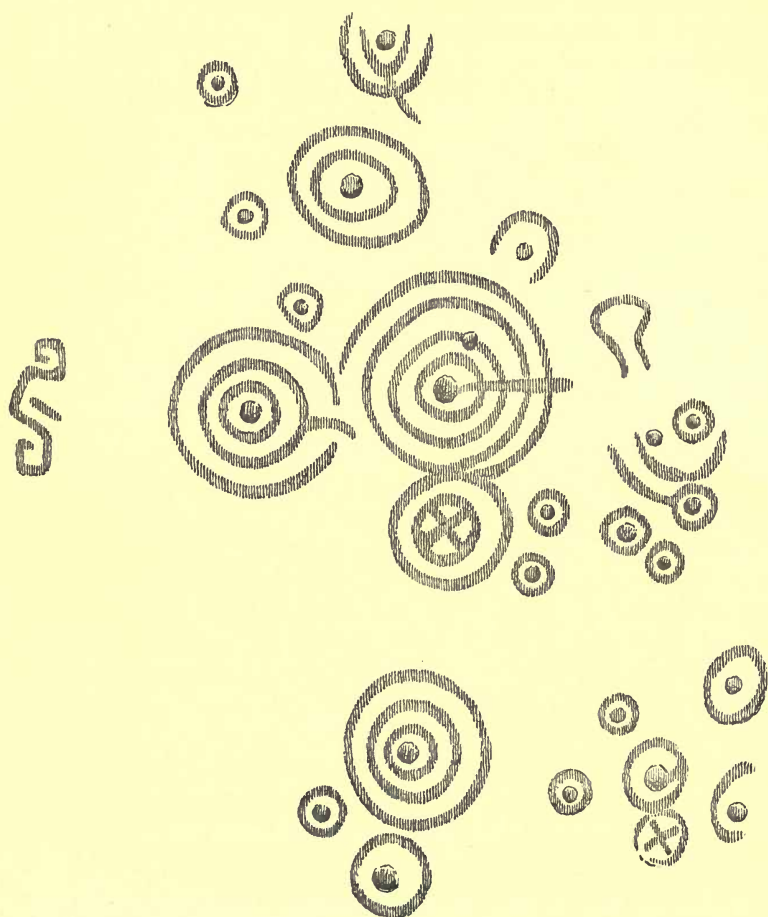


Fig. 1.—Mevagh, Rossquile, Co. Donegal. Rubbing No. 1.

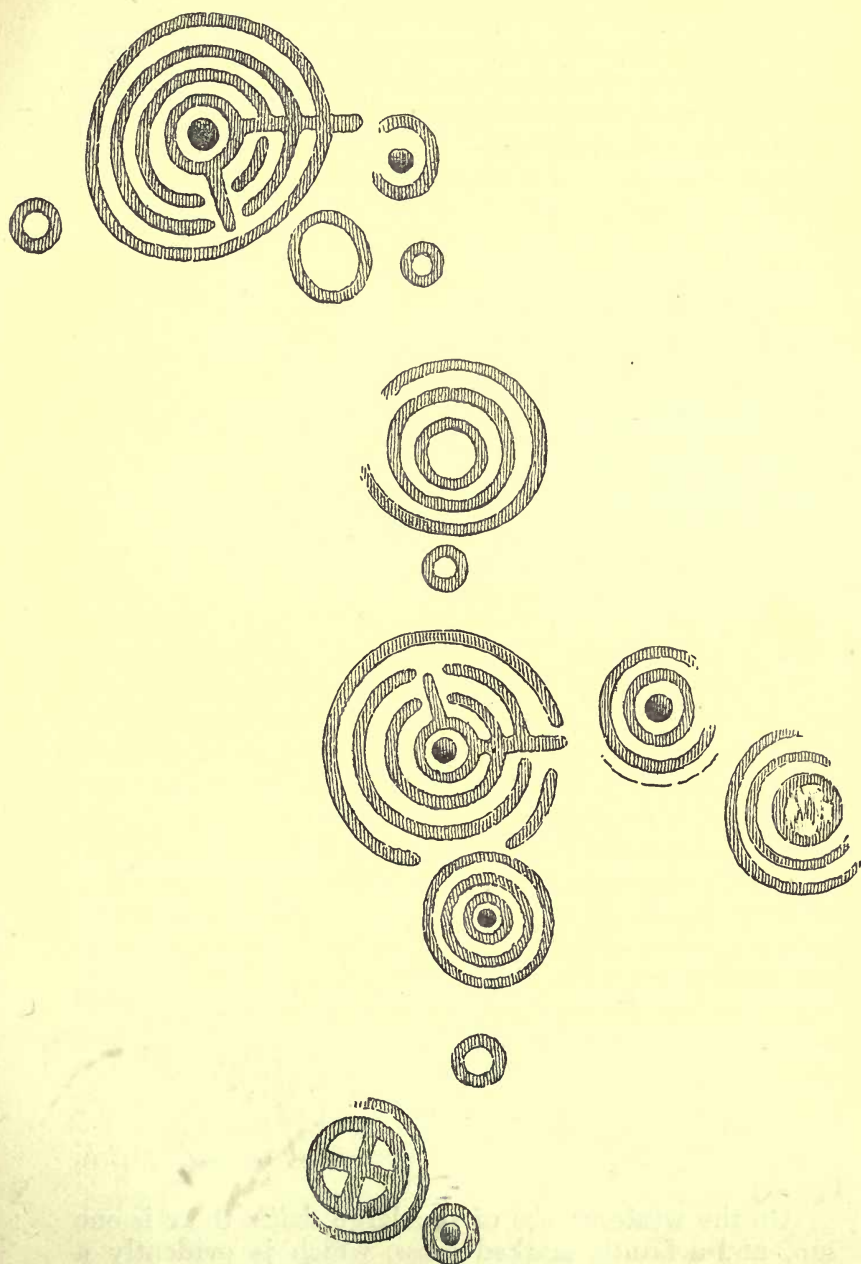


Fig. 3.—Mevagh, Rossquille, Co. Donegal. Rubbing No. 5.

adjoining, the latter were modified to suit circumstances. This is conspicuous in rubbing No. 1 (fig. 1). Across the portion of the surface represented by rubbing No. 1, the young natives have made a stone slide—a species of tobogging, in which you sit on a stone instead of a sleigh, and you slide down a surface of stone instead of ice. This sliding has produced a polished surface, which seems to have preserved the markings.

THE BARNES “DALLANS,” OR STANDING-STONES.

These *dalláns* are found to the northward of Kilmacrenan, and about half a mile east of the south end of *Barnesbeg* (Little Gap). The county hereabouts, in pre-historic times, must have been a place of importance, as scattered about are various structures and places of note. The most remarkable is named *Termon*—situated where the new Roman Catholic chapel now stands—which shows that in this locality there must once have been a Pagan “City of Refuge.” South-east of the *dalláns*, in the townland of Goldrum, there is a so-called cromleac, having in its horizontal covering-stone numerous cup-marks, while in its vicinity there is a system of *luscas* in the form of a T.

The two Barnes *dalláns* are near together, but not on the same line or facing one another, which is so commonly the case. The largest, to the southward, is a massive flagstone, seven feet high above the ground, and seven feet wide; the smaller one, which is six feet high, by five feet in the widest part, seems to have been worked to represent the head of a huge spear. This is very conspicuous when its sides are exposed down to the old surface of the ground, which was about 2·5 feet below the present one. (See *diagrammatic sketch*, fig. 4.)

On the western face of the large *dallán* there is one cup, and a faintly-marked cross, which is evidently a modern reduced copy of the cross hereinafter noted on the western face of the smaller *dallán* (fig. 4).

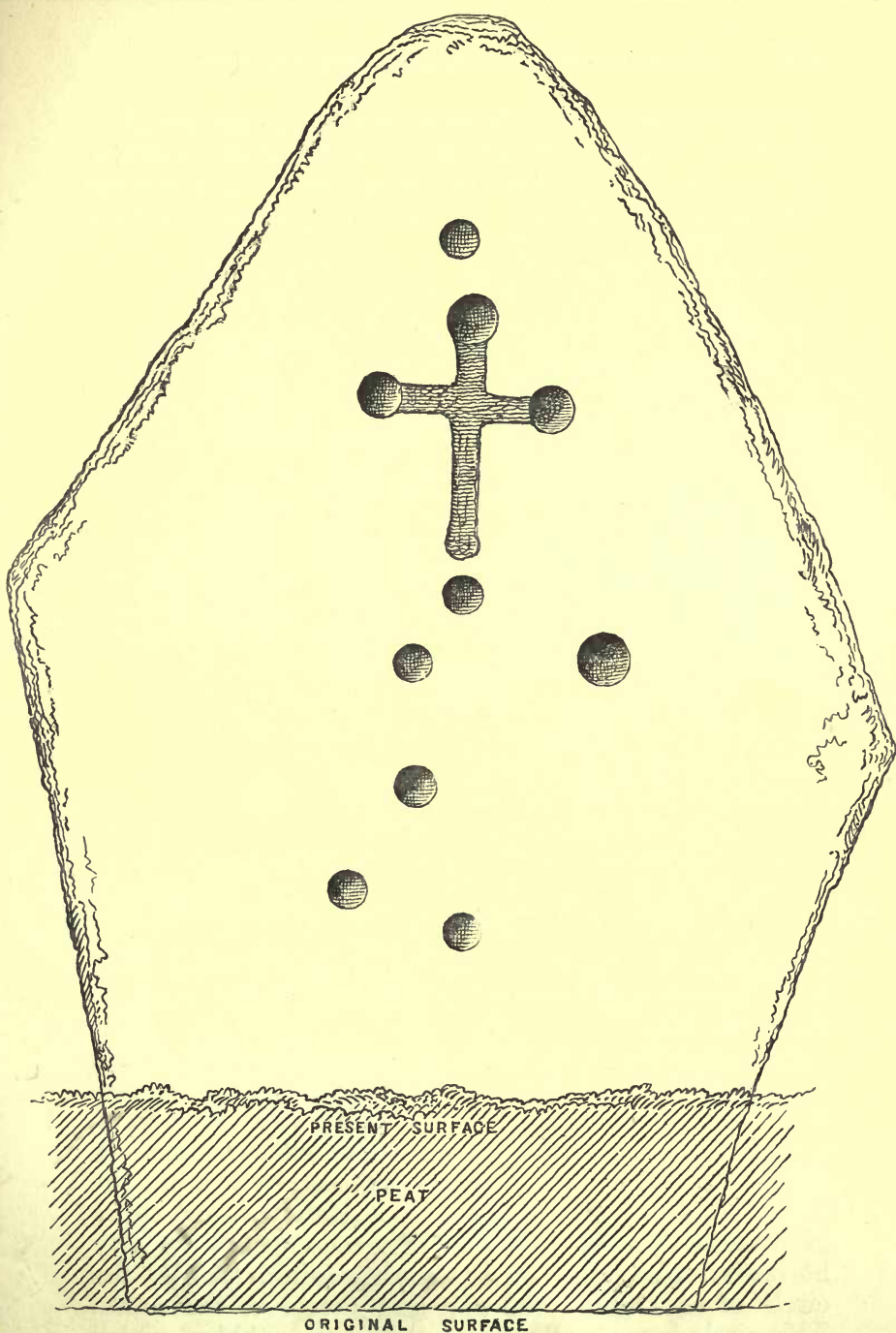


Fig. 4.—Diagrammatic Sketch of small *dallán*, Barnesbeg, Kilmaclarenan, Co. Donegal.

On the eastern face there is very elaborate sculpturing, down to a foot and a-half below the present surface, and at the lower south-east margin there is a curious combination of circles, furrows, and cups (rubbing

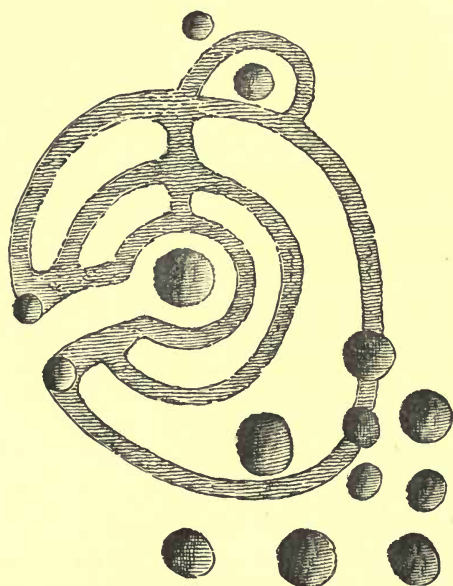
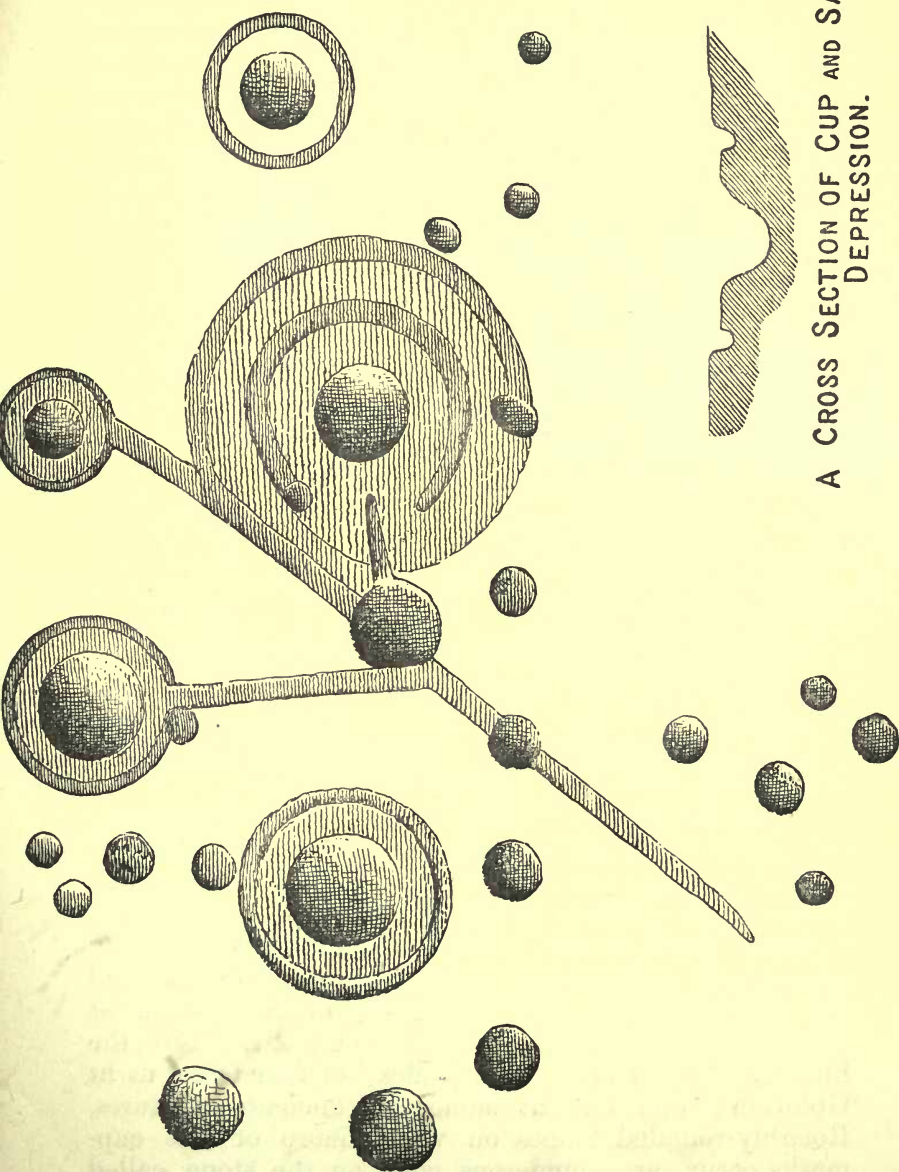


Fig. 5.—Barnesbeg, Kilmacrenan, Co. Donegal. Rubbing No. 1.

No. 1, fig. 5). More or less similar combinations have been figured and described elsewhere—in the north of England, &c.

Rubbing No. 2, fig. 6, which nearly joins on to No. 1, represents the sculpturings that occupy the upper portion of the northern side of the eastern face, or, at least, a considerable part of it. The conspicuous group consists of cup and saucer designs, connected by furrows, the whole effect giving an appearance as if they were a spray of æsthetic flowers. The row of seven cups, in a nearly horizontal line, may have some meaning, as also the circle of cups round the cup and saucer to the south. This circle is not well represented on the rubbing, which had evidently moved while it was being taken.



A CROSS SECTION OF CUP AND SAUCER
DEPRESSION.

Fig. 6.—Barnesbeg, Kilmacrenan Co. Donegal. Rubbing No. 2.

Rubbing No. 3 gave all the markings on the eastern face of the small *dallán*; while No. 4 represents the principal markings on the western one (see fig. 4). In addition to those on the sketch, there are some six or eight cup-markings underneath, and partly below the present surface-level. The cross appears as if it might be more modern than the cups, which it seems to me to be; at the same time there is a certain degree of resemblance between it and the cross on the No. 4 Mevagh rubbing (fig. 2), which there seems to be part of the design.

As has been mentioned in previous reports, scribed stones are not uncommon in the eastern, or rather north-eastern, portion of the county Donegal, but in general they consist solely of cup-markings. In a Paper laid sometime since before the Association, was figured and described the *dallán* at Muff, near Lough Foyle, on which there is a combination of cups, circles, &c.; while in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, vol. ii., p. 669, occurs the following:—"In the parish of Errigalkeroge is a flat stone, set upright, about three feet broad, and of the same height above ground, having one side covered with carvings of a regular design, consisting of waving and circular lines; it had been the covering of a vault formed of flags set edge-way. In the vault were found two earthen vessels containing ashes." These records evidently refer to stones more or less sculptured, like those at Mevagh and Barnes.

The Donegal cup-markings are sometimes numerous, but usually there are only seven, called "giant's finger-marks," as they are said to be the impression of his fingers when pushing the stone, which is often called a "giant's finger-stone." The cup-marks are found on natural rock surfaces—as on the summit of Culbwe and the hill south-west of Lough Salt; on erratics, as at Trintagh and elsewhere; on "standing-stones," as on the hill near Litter; on "cover-stones" of cromleacs, as at Goldrum; and on flat stones in ancient structures. Roughly-rounded stones on which more or less cup-marks occur, are—numerous cups on the stone called "St. Columbkil's Bed," in the parish of Gartan, and

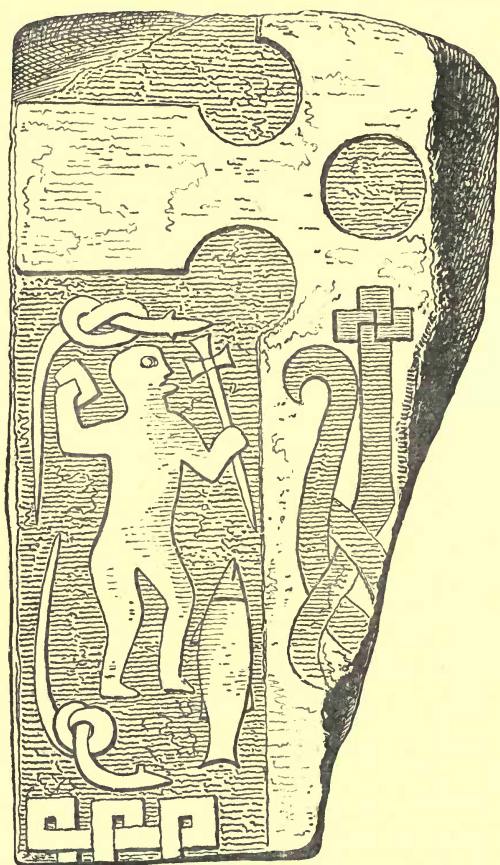
west of Lough Akibbon ; in the same parish, very many on a stone at the side of the road from Churchhill to Glendowan ; and on a stone in the old deerpark of Castleforward. The last was described, at the beginning of the century—by Dr. M'Parlan, in his Statistical History—as standing on uprights. It is now dismantled, broken in two, and one half carried away.

The Mevagh scribings, although not so elaborate in design, yet resemble in a slight degree those in the tombs of the De Danaan at Lough Crew, and also those in the sculptured caves of the Fermanagh Hills. The cup and saucer designs of the Barnes *dalláns* are somewhat allied, but more elaborate, to the so-called “St. Patrick’s knee-marks” on “St. Patrick’s Chair,” south-west of Westport, where he used to pray on his way to Croaghpatrick ; these latter, however, are not connected with furrows.

ON AN INSCRIBED MONUMENTAL STONE FROM THE ISLE
OF MAN, AND SOME CUSTOMS OF THE CREE INDIANS.

BY THE REV. J. F. M. FFRENCH, OF CLONEGAL.

ALTHOUGH the Royal Historical and Archæological Association devotes its time especially to the study of subjects connected with Ireland, yet I have observed that from time to time it admits within the limits of its consideration subjects relating to the archæology of other countries, when those objects serve to illustrate home antiquities. With that purpose in view, I lay before the Association a sketch of an inscribed Monumental Stone from the graveyard of the church of Andreas, or St. Andrew, in the Isle of Man. This stone is about fifteen inches long, and is carved in low relief with a bold and well-formed cross, one side of which has been very much injured and the stone broken away, but enough remains to enable us to mentally reconstruct it. I have not been able to find an Irish cross similar to it among the many engravings that I have looked over; but although I could not find any exactly resembling it, yet its details have been separately produced in many Irish crosses: for instance, the general outline is the same as that of the cross of Durrow, if the circle binding the arms of that cross together were removed. In the centre of the cross there is a small circle, similar to that displayed on many of the monuments figured by Mr. Wakeman in the description of the "Antiquities of Innismurray," published by him in the 64th Number of the *Journal* of the Association (see figs. 68 and 80). Outside the cross, at the bottom of the stone, there is a style of interlacing ornamentation which bears a strong resemblance to what is sometimes called the Greek fret: it also is like the ornamentation sketched by Mr. Wakeman in the same Number of the *Journal*, figs. 50 and 51. Above this there is a rude carving of the figure of a man, doubtless of the ecclesiastic over whom the monument had been erected, with a book (probably the Gospels) in one hand, and a cross in the other. This man seems to be engaged



Sketch of an Inscribed Stone from the Isle of Man, illustrating Paper by the
Rev. J. F. M. FRENCH.

in a contest with two evil spirits in the form of serpents: one of them he is trampling under foot, and the other is still above his head. But perhaps the most remarkable of the symbols carved on this stone is the representation of a fish. We know that the idea of this symbol was derived from the Greek word for fish (*ἰχθύς*), which contains the initials of the words (which stand in Greek for) "Jesus Christ the Son of God the Saviour." This Christian symbol, which was so common in the Catacombs at Rome, ceased to be used in Italy in the fifth century; and although it is found more than once in our early manuscripts, it is said to occur on only one tomb in Ireland. On the monumental stone from the Isle of Man there is observable a small cross inscribed on the shaft of the large one, and which seems to rise out of, and stand on, the body of an intertwined serpent: the arms of this cross are strangely interlaced in a manner which I believe is peculiar to the Isle of Man. I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. T. T. Smith, of Southport, for the sketch of this monument, which I produce. He also mentioned to me a curious circumstance regarding three churches in the island. The churches of Rushen, Lezayre, and the Dhoon, are all dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and are called Kirk Christ. These churches were doubtless founded by the Norse, or Northmen, who governed the Isle of Man, at first as independent kings or princes, and afterwards as kings subject to the overlordship, first of the kings of Scotland, and afterwards of the kings of England, until Edward III. deposed the last Danish, or Norse Queen. I believe the Isle of Man was at one time included in a Norwegian diocese. Now we have in Ireland a notable church which was founded by Scandinavian rovers; it was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and that church is now commonly called Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. Is it a peculiarity of these foundations to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and to be called Christ Church?

I submit for inspection of this meeting of the *R.H.A.A.I.* a coin struck in the Isle of Man during the period that the Dukes of Athol were kings of that island.

At the Waterford Meeting, Mr. Robert Day exhibited a very beautiful collection of flint arrow-heads from America. Many of them were similar to those found in Ireland. It has always been a difficulty to me to understand how these arrow-heads were fastened into the shafts, there being apparently no way of lashing them on, or otherwise securing them.

To the Rev. T. T. Smith I am indebted also for some observations regarding the Cree Indians (amongst whom he once lived), which illustrate the customs that prevailed in this country in pre-historic times.

The Indians shoot wild duck with blunt arrows which have a little knob on the top of the shaft, and these arrows are fired with such force that they stun the birds, and in this manner they are caught.

An Indian brought one of these arrow-heads to Mr. Smith, who asked him how it was fastened to the shaft. The Indian told him that the "old people" who used flint arrow-heads inserted them in a slit made in these blunt shafts by piercing the knob at the top (in much the same way as we would insert anything we wished to preserve in a clip), and when they fired at any large game, such as deer, the force with which the arrow struck inserted the flint head in the animal, and the shaft dropped off uninjured, and was picked up, whenever possible, for future use. Doubtless arrow-heads were used in the same way in Ireland.

Mr. Smith also mentioned that these Indians, when they could not procure suitable utensils from the traders, were in the habit of boiling meat in vessels made of birch-bark sewn with the fibrous roots of the pine. These vessels they filled with water, and then boiled the meat by dropping in hot stones. This they were readily able to do, although birch-bark is a highly inflammable substance. Now that method of cooking is exactly the same in principle as had been sometimes adopted in Ireland, when meat was cooked in skin bags.

NOTES ON KERRY TOPOGRAPHY, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Continued from page 500, Vol. VII., Fourth Series.)

By MISS HICKSON.

Of the next rural deanery of Ardfert Diocese, only the two first letters of the name are decipherable in the Papal Taxation of 1291-1300; but it evidently comprehended the western and south-western portions of Corcaquiny from Dunquin, bordering on the Atlantic to the neighbourhood of Castlemaine or Killorglin, and the western side of the Brandon Mountains. Amongst the earlier records in London there is a grant of "Ossuerus Cantred," in Kerry, from King John to Fitz Nicholas, either a Fitz Gerald or a Fitz Maurice. The word "Ossuerus" may be a corruption of O'Sheas, a tribe that, in the twelfth century, possessed a large portion of Corcaquiny, as we shall hereafter see.

DEC DE OS

	£	s.	d.	
Eccia de Donetyn,	4	0	0	decia 8s. 0d.
Eccia de Fly . . . aghit,	1	8	0	decia 2s. 9½d.
Eccia de Kendromma,	0	13	4	decia 1s. 4d.
Eccia de Rath (l) eyn,	0	10	0	decia 1s. 0d.
Eccia de Dunaghny,	1	0	0	decia 2s. 0d.
Eccia de Dungles,	1	0	0	decia 2s. 0d.
Eccia de Kilmelkedar p. vicario Rec. ejusdem eccie Philip Cancellor Arthfert illa rectoria e. ej. p. bndem,	1	6	8	decia 2s. 8d.
Eccia de Iveragh,	1	6	8	decia 2s. 8d.
Eccia de Gorienath,	1	6	8	decia 2s. 8d.
Eccia de Kinard p. vicario,	0	10	0	decia 1s. 0d.
Eccia de Mynard p. vicario,	0	5	0	decia 0s. 6d.
Eccia de Ardnegaltin,	0	6	8	decia 0s. 8d.
Eccia de Villa Pontis,	0	13	4	decia 1s. 4d.
Eccia de Inse p. vicario	0	4	5	decia 0s. 5¼d.

Sm. taxacois £14 10s. 9d. Inde decia £1 9s. pb. &c.

The Eccia de Donetyn, at the head of this list, I was inclined to identify with the ancient church of Dunquin parish, in the extreme west of Corcaquiny. But the Right Rev. Dr. Reeves, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, thinks that the Donetyn is a corruption of Daingean, the old Irish name of Dingle. If Dingle was in 1291—before the creation of the earldom of Desmond and the palatinate, as it has been since A. D. 1400—the chief town of the barony and a prosperous little port, its church would probably have been the highest rated on this list as Donetyn is. But it seems probable that Smerwick was the chief port of Corcaquiny in very early times, as Fenit, not Tralee, was the chief port of Trughenacmy barony. The oldest Irish records of Dingle call it *Daingean ui Chuis*; and in the 16th century its chief burgesses told Sir Nicholas White that the original name was Daingean de Cousa, after an old English settler, De Cousa, who had a castle there. In this case it is likely that the final words would not have been omitted from the name in the Taxation, but that it would have been called Ecclesia de *Donetyn ui*

Chuis, or *Eccia de Donetyne*s, or some similar attempt at the Irish name, such as the scribe attempted in the case of many other churches. It is also to be noted that, in this Corcaquiny list, the names of the churches on the mainland, from the church of *Kendromma*—i.e. the modern Kildrum parish—seem to have been set down, one after the other, from the west to the east. However this may be—and Dr. Reeve's great learning and careful examination of the original MS. give his opinion, needless to say, immense weight (although I believe he is not familiar with the district between Dunquin and Dingle, from having personally examined its antiquities)—Dunquin parish was, in very early times, evidently an important centre of missionary work. The ruins of its ancient parish church stood on the townland of Ballintemple; and near it is a place called Vicarstown, the ecclesiastical ruins of which are said to have been extensive, but they have been swept away, like those of the church, to build modern cottages and fences. There is a "calluragh" at Vicarstown, and a penitential station and stone cross, with gallauns. On Coomenole—a townland of Dunquin, but bordering on a portion of Ballinvoher parish, which (in modern times, at least) is oddly sandwiched between Dunquin and Ventry parishes—are a number of cloghauns and a calluragh. On the adjoining townland of Glenfahan, which now forms part of this outlying portion of Ballinvoher parish, but which in ancient times may have been part of Dunquin (*recte*, *Dun caoin*, Beautiful Fort) is the extraordinary collection of cloghauns and stone enclosures, the veritable pre-historic city of Fahan, described by Curry in his lectures on the *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*; also by Lord Dunraven, and by Petrie. A little to the east of Fahan are the ruined church of Teampull Beg and several gallauns. The next church on the list, *Eccia de Fly . . . aghit*, is probably a barbarous corruption of *Ecclesia de Fionn-traigh*, or *Fionn-traght*, the modern Ventry. In the copy of the Taxation which I obtained from the London Public Record Office in 1880, the official copyist found this second name on the above list beyond his power to decipher, time and wear had rendered it so illegible; but in the *Calendar*, edited by the late Mr. Sweetman, continued by Mr. Handcock, and printed in 1886, it is set down by the former as "*Fly . . . aghit*," and corrected by the latter to "*Fynnaghit*" (v. *Cal.*, text p. 297, *corrigenda* p. xviii.). The almost certainty is, that whichever of the two spellings be that of the old MS., the church meant is the church of *Fionn-traigh*, now Ventry. The old scribe put a *y* for the *i*, and may have omitted the *t* at the beginning of the last syllable, although he preserved the second at the end. Old Ventry church, in ruins, stands—or stood a few years ago—close to the harbour of the *Fionn-traigh*, i.e. the white strand. There is another older *Teampull Beg*, a holy well dedicated to St. Brandon, and a calluragh, a little to the north-west of Ventry church.

The *Eccia de Kendromma* of the Taxation was evidently the church of the parish now known as Kildrum, lying to the north and west of Dingle and Ventry parishes. On the Ordnance map of Kildrum two ancient churches are marked, many forts, gallauns, calluraghs, and wells of more or less sanctity in popular estimation. On the townland of Kil-fountain are (*recte* *Cill Fintan*) a ruined church, a calluragh, and monumental pillar. On the neighbouring townland of Ballyeightragh is the ruined church of *Teampull Managhan*, with St. Manchan's grave, and a monumental pillar. Close to these is *Tobber Managhan*. Is this the

Manchan, the disciple of St. Patrick, "*virum sanctum et in scripturis egregie versatum*," of whom an account is given in the Rev. J. Shearman's interesting "*Loca Patriciana*," No. X., in the 4th volume of the 4th series of the *Journal*? According to that Paper, Manchan was a fellow-student of St. Patrick in Gaul, accompanied him to Foeluyd, and was subsequently superior of the school founded by him at Rossnant in South Wales, called by the Irish *Cill Muine*, the Church of the Brake or Shrubbery, and by Latin writers Menevia. The Rev. J. Shearman's theories respecting the later years and the death of Manchan at Kildare are, of course, quite inconsistent with the tradition that he was buried at *Teampull Managhan* in Corcaguiny. But Mr. Shearman does not put them forth as more than theories and speculations, based on certain passages which he found in different old MSS. and in Colgan. A little to the south of St. Managhan's Well are two others, called respectively *Tobber-breda* (Bridget's Well ?) and *Tobereendoney*, which Dr. Joyce interprets the Well of the King of Sunday (*Irish Names of Places*, 1st series, p. 108).

The Eccia de Rath . . . which follows that of Kendromma on the list, was probably a church which stood in or near *Rath Fhionain*, now Rahinnane, in the extreme west of Ventry parish, bordering on Marhin parish. This is not the Finan of Innisfallen and Swords, but another saint of that name, who was born in Corcaguiny, of the royal race of Duibhne, who gave his name to the barony, grandson of Conaire II., King of Munster, A.D. 123. This St. Finan's church or oratory is still to be seen at Lough Currane, in Iveragh, near Derrynane, which place was also called after him, *Daire Fhionain*, i.e. the Oak Grove of Finan. John Hill Burton, the learned historian of Scotland, in his delightful little volume, *The Book-hunter*, in the course of some instructive remarks on the ancient ruined churches of Scotland and Ireland, says:—"I shall not easily forget how, once accompanying a piscatorial friend on the Lough of Currane, near Ballinskelligs, in Kerry, I stepped on a small island to visit a Norman ruin there, and saw, beside that ruin and a stone cross, one of those small rough domes, testifying, by its venerable simplicity, that it had stood there three centuries before the Norman church rose beside it." (*Book-hunter*, p. 373.)

Archdall, in his notice of Kinnity Abbey, in King's County, another foundation of St. Finan—*Caum* as he was called—says that he was a pupil of St. Brendan of Clonfert, the Trughenaemy saint, and that he died *circa* 655, so that his oratory or church at Lough Currane was built, not three, but probably five centuries before the English invasion, and prior, of course, to the famous synod of Whitby, where the Irish clergy asserted their spiritual descent from the Eastern Churches of St. John, and refused to adopt the ecclesiastical usages of Latin Christianity. An interesting account of the stately ruined castle of Rahinnane (owned in 1590 by the Knights of Kerry, and which stands within the ancient Rath Fhionain) will be found in the *Kilkenny Archaeological Journal* for 1854-55, with an admirable picture of both castle and fort. Mr. Handcock has corrected Mr. Sweetman's Eccia de Rath . . . to Eccia de Rath . . . (1)cyn; but the *l* in his parentheses was probably an ill-written *f* in the original, making Rathfeyn—the old English scribe's attempt at Rathfhionain (*v. Joyce's* 1st series of *Names of Places*, p. 144). There are caves and long subterraneous passages beneath Rathfhionain which have never been fully explored. They are supposed by the peasantry to communicate with the

townland of Ballineanig nearly two miles distant, in the parish of Marhin. There are monumental stones, gallauns, an ancient ruined church, and a well called Tubbermolaga, in Marhin parish, which does not appear (under that name at least) in the Taxation of 1291. It may, at that time, have been included in Ventry parish, The Eccia de Dunaghny of the Taxation was probably the church of the present parish of Dunurlin, lying to the north of Dunquin and to the west of Smerwick harbour. Dunurlin parish church has long been swept away; but the district around its site, and on the shores of Smerwick harbour, is full of remains most interesting to the antiquary and the historian.¹ One of the townlands of Dunurlin is called Ballyaglisha (the Town of the Church), and near it is a penitential station, with a stone cross, and the site of a church called Kilbeg; while the neighbouring graveyard of Kilmore shows that two churches probably existed there in ancient times. On the neighbouring townland of Ballyferrier are a stone cross and holy wells, one of which is dedicated to St. Brendan.

The sixth church on the above list, Eccia de Du . . . , appears in Mr. Handcock's *Corrigenda* as "Eccia de Dungles," which I cannot help thinking is an attempt at Dinglechuis, the corruption of *Daingean uí Chuis*. According to Archdall, there was a monastery at Dingle in very early times, a cell from the abbey of Killagh—to be noticed hereafter, Modern "improvements" (?), rural and urban, have cleared away many of the antiquities of Dingle parish, but a few gallauns, lioses, and cloghauns remain. At the west side of Dingle harbour—near Burnham House, the seat of Lord Ventry—is a monumental pillar, a "station," and holy well dedicated to St. Michael; and on the east side are townlands called *Ballintaggart* (the Town of the Priest), *Kilnegleragh* (the Wood of the Clergy, or more probably the Church of the Clergy), and *Garranabrah* (the Garden of the Friars). The last is mentioned in the list of the forfeited possessions of the Dominican friary of Tralee, taken in 1587, as consisting of two acres, with a house in decay thereon. It was probably the site of the old Dingle monastery of Canons Regular, which was granted by Desmond to the Dominicans; and Kilnegleragh may have been another portion of the Canons' possessions.

The Eccia de Kilmelkedar is, of course, the well-known fine ruin near Smerwick, described by Mr. Hill in the *Journal, R. H. A. A. I.*, by Petrie, by Lord Dunraven, and others. The eighth church in the list is set down in Mr. Handcock's *Corrigenda* as Eccia de Iveragh. The three last letters "agh" were all that Mr. Sweetman could decipher; and they are all that appeared in the copy made for me in 1881. One would have expected to find the chief church of Iveragh barony in the deanery of Aghadoe—to be noticed hereafter—yet it is not unlikely that it was really included among the Corcaquiny churches. In the curious map of Iveragh barony, drawn between 1590 and 1600 (and preserved in the Carew MSS., Lambeth Library), there are a great number of churches marked. By referring to the *fac-simile* of this map in my second volume of *Old Kerry Records*, printed in 1874, it will be seen that Logh Curran

¹ Here at Smerwick, the *Little Revenge*, Drake's ship in the Armada fight, and Grenville's in the fight off the Azores, celebrated in Lord Tennyson's finest

ballad, did her first good service against the Spaniards in 1580.—See the curious picture of the fleet at Smerwick, preserved in the Record Office, London.

is there called Logh Legh; and that on the island in the lough, the church of St. Finan *Caum*, of Corcaquiny, with a large cross on its gable, is conspicuous. Iveragh (*recte, Ui Rathach*) was, according to O'Donovan, the ancient territory of the O'Sheas, who, with the O'Falveys, were of the race of *Corcauibhne*. The same high authority tells us (*v.* his notes to O'Heerin's *Topography*) that the O'Falveys, shortly after 1172, possessed Corcaquiny as far as Ventry; while their kinsmen, the O'Sheas, were lords of Iveragh. Under those circumstances, it was natural that the Logh Currane church of St. Finan *Caum*, a native of Corcaquiny, should be included in the rural deanery of that barony.

The Eccia de Gorienath of the Taxation was probably the old church of Garfinnagh parish, to the east of Dingle, and long in ruins. Around it are many cloghauns, lioses, and gallauns. One of the lioses is called Liosgallach (the Lios of the Standing Stones); another is Liosawalla. But the most interesting remains in Garfinnagh are a monumental pillar, and a well dedicated to St. Martin and called Tubber Martin. Close by these, but in the next parish of Kinard, on a townland called Churchfield, is the ancient Church of St. Martin. This church, which Lord Dunraven believed to have been built in the eighth century, may have been that mentioned in the Taxation; but another ruined church stands on a townland called *Tobbermoodane*, south of Churchfield. A little to the north of St. Martin's Church is a fine fort called *Fohernanabhanagh*, with pillar-stones. The word seems to be the Fort of the *Albanach*, *i.e.* Scotchman (*v.* Joyce, 2nd series, p. 121). The next parish to the east of Kinard is Minard; but the Eccia de Mynard of the Taxation is not easy to identify. There is a large central townland of Minard parish called Aglish, which shows that a church once stood thereon, but no trace of it remains, although an old graveyard (still used) probably indicates its site. Near this graveyard are gallauns, a curious stone circle, and a monumental pillar. In the south-east corner of Minard parish is a townland called Kilmurphy, on which is a ruined church of the same name; and close by is St. John the Baptist's well, which is visited twice in the year by devotees from all parts of the district around Dingle. The name of the ruined church of Kilmurphy (according to Dr. Joyce, *Cill-Mhuire*, *i.e.* the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary) does not appear in the Taxation; so I am inclined to think that the Eccia de Mynard which it does mention was an ancient church on Aglish large townland, in the centre of Minard parish; and that the Kilmurphy church, which is close to the ruined Geraldine fortress of Minard Castle, was erected by that family after 1307, when, perhaps, the Eccia de Mynard on Aglish had fallen to decay, or become too small for the district.

The Eccia de Ardnagaltin of the Taxation may have been a church on the western verge of Glannagalt, but it seems possible that the word is a corruption of Ardnagallaun, and that it refers to some church which once stood on the townland of Ardnamore, near Aglish townland. There are several curious groups of gallauns on Ardnamore, and on the next townland of Aghacarribble is a fort called Liosnakilla. A little to the south of this fort are several cloghauns. The Eccia de Villa Pontis is still more difficult to identify. No Bridgetown, or Ballindregid—the English and the Irish equivalents of this word—now appear in Corcaquiny, or (as far as I am aware) in Iveragh, Trughenacmy, or Magunihy. One townland alone, lying in Ballinacourty parish, adjoining Minard parish, may be

taken as representing in very early times the Villa Pontis of the Taxation, that is, Ballinclare, as it is now called, where a well-known Kerry fair is held. Dr. Joyce says (*Irish Names*, 2nd Series, p. 218) that in old Irish the word *clar*, which means literally a plank, was sometimes applied to a plank bridge over a ford, and he adds that the people of the village of Clare, on the river Fergus, have a tradition that the place owes its name to such a bridge, which once crossed that river, and that ultimately the name was transferred to the whole county (*Irish Names*, 1st Series, p. 389). It is true that he seems to think that the name Ballinclare, in Munster, generally means the town of the level plain, "the old form *claar*, glossing *tabula*," being sometimes applied to a plain. But the Corcaguiny Ballinclare cannot be said to be on a level plain, and as a good-sized river the Owenascaul, swelled by two or three tributaries, flows through a small townland called Gurteen (*i.e.* the Little Field), adjoining the present Ballinclare, but which probably, in ancient times, formed part of it, the strong probability is, that a *claar*, or ancient plank bridge once existed here, and that close to it was the Villa Pontis of the Taxation of 1291. Dr. Joyce observes that those ancient plank bridges were generally placed over a ford, either directly from bank to bank, or else resting on rocks in the water (*Irish Names*, 2nd Series, p. 218), and he says that Anascaul, the modern village on the Owenascaul river, seems to be the "Anglicised representative of *Ath-na-scaul*, the Ford of the Heroes" (*ibid.*, p. 105). A glance at the Ordnance Townland, or Parish Map (No. 44) of Corcaguiny will show that the present village of the *Ath-na-scaul*, or Anascaul, stands on the said little townland of Gurteen, immediately adjoining Ballinclare, but which, as I have said, probably formed part of it in 1291. The present Protestant church, and the late Roman Catholic church of Anascaul stand close to the stone bridge, which now spans the *Ath*, or ford, and just above this modern bridge is a row of stepping-stones, or rocks, on which the ancient *Claar* probably rested. *Ballin* (the town) *Claar* (the plank bridge), over the ford on the Owenscaul river would therefore seem to be identical with the Villa Pontis, or Town of the Bridge, of the Taxation. No other place in Corcaguiny corresponds with the old Latin name. There is a holy well at Ballinclare, called *Tubbernacrosha* (the Well of the Cross), and nearly on a line with it, a few yards to the west, is a fine triple-fenced dun called *Doonclaur*, on the before-mentioned Ordnance Map, beyond which, a little further westward, is another holy well called *Tubbereendoney*, *i.e.* the Well of the King of Sunday. Those names indicate an early ecclesiastical settlement at Ballinclare. The old glebe lands of Anascaul lay partly in Gurteen, and partly in Ballinclare townland. Both are in the present parish of Ballinacourty, but it seems probable that this name was only given to the district in 1329, more than thirty years after the Taxation of Pope Nicholas was made. In that year Maurice Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald was created Earl of Desmond, with a royal jurisdiction, or palatinate, in Kerry. In right of this jurisdiction he held courts, presided over by his own seneschals, or judges, in certain towns throughout the county, and, from the existence of one of those courts near Anascaul, the district seems to have obtained the half English, half Irish name of Ballynacourty, the Town of the Court. After Gerald, Earl of Desmond's forfeiture and death, in 1584, Ballynacourty passed to Sir Richard Boyle, and we read in public and private records so late as 1710 of persons acting under Boyle's

descendants as seneschals of Ballynacourty, but needless to say with very limited, if not merely nominal, powers. The ruined church of Ballynacourty still, I believe, exists to the north of Anascaul; but of the date of its erection, I can say nothing.

The Eccia de Inse, which closes the Corcaguiny list, may have been a church near Inch Island, or isthmus, on the sea-coast beyond Anascaul; but it is more likely to have been the ancient church on Blasquet Mor, the Great Blasquet off the south-west coast of Corcaguiny, Inse being the corruption of the Latin *Insula*, or the Irish *Inis*, *i.e.* island. The Rev. J. Shearman has an interesting notice of the connection of St. Grigoir, or Gregory, a native of Corcaguiny, with the Blasquet Islands and the Isles of Aran. Off both island groups there is a strait or sound called St. Gregory's Sound, and this Corcaguiny saint was probably the patron of the ancient church on Blasquet Mor. The Rev. Mr. Shearman says (*Journal*, vol. iv., Fourth Series, p. 243) that St. Grigoir, or Gregory of the Corcaduibhne, lived nearly two centuries later than Pope Gregory the Great, although by a mistake of modern times they are said to have been contemporaries. But in a preceding page Mr. Shearman gives a brief pedigree of St. Grigoir, which makes him tenth in descent from Conaire, King of Ireland in A. D. 212-220. According to the received rule which allows thirty years to each generation, this pedigree would bring us to A.D. 520 as the year of St. Grigoir's birth. Gregory, Bishop of Rome, became Pope in A.D. 590, so that it is just possible that St. Grigoir of Corcaguiny may have been a contemporary of the Pope who sent St. Augustine to convert the southern English in A.D. 597. But as Pope Gregory's legate's letters unquestionably show that the Irish Church of A.D. 597-650 refused to hold communion with Augustine and his followers, it is extremely unlikely that Grigoir of Corcaguiny, or his countryman and brother-cleric, Dagaman (mentioned in the said letters) held much intercourse with Pope Gregory the Great or was called after him. If the pedigree allowed us to believe that Grigoir did live (as Mr. Shearman states) in A.D. 797 or A.D. 800, we could of course admit that he probably assumed the name of the great Pope who laboured so zealously for the conversion of the southern English. But the pedigree, as given by the Rev. J. Shearman, seems to be quite inconsistent with his further statement that St. Grigoir was living *circa* A.D. 800. He adds—no doubt quite correctly—that St. Grigoir was the patron of an ancient church at the now famous Glanbegh, in Iveragh, but that the feast of Gregory the Pope is now observed as the "patron" day of that parish on March 12th. It is very easy to understand how, after the union of the English and Irish Churches in the eighth century, still more after the English invasion of 1172, the memory of the old Corcaguiny St. Grigoir of the sixth century became eclipsed by that of his more celebrated namesake, Gregory the Great, whom both churches then recognized as the supreme head of the Christian Church.

(To be continued.)

A NOTICE OF THE CAREER OF SHANE O'NEILL (SURNAMED
AN DIOMAIS, OR "THE PROUD"), PRINCE OF TIROWEN,
 1520-1567.

BY THOMAS O'GORMAN.

FROM the days of Henry II. of England till those of his eighth namesake nearly four hundred years of war, rapine, and disorder had passed over, and the conquest of Ireland was not yet an accomplished fact.

Though the general purport of history would lead us to imagine that the kings of England at this period ruled Ireland as they did their native domain, the State Papers left by English officials of the day tell a different tale, and indicate that after the expenditure of much blood and treasure, through many centuries, the power of England in Ireland, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, was in a precarious position. Thus we find the Anglo-Irish Council, in its communications to London headquarters, acknowledging the "great decay" into which the English kings' authority had fallen in the land they were called on to govern, and that neither the English order, tongue, nor habit was used, nor were the English kings' laws obeyed beyond the district of the English Pale, which, it is to be observed, had been gradually encroached upon by the Irish, till it included only one-half of its original size, viz. half of the counties Louth, Meath, Dublin, and Kildare¹. But even within this English Pale itself the symptoms of a break-up were apparent. Sir William Darcie, in his Paper on the "Decay of Ireland" (1515), presented to the English kings' Council at Greenwich, says, when speaking of the Pale, or the four shires, which should obey the kings' laws, "all the kings' subjects be near hand Irish, and wear their habits, and use their tongue, so as they are clean gone and decayed."¹ The Anglo-Irish Council further remark that the whole country had in effect become Irish, and worse still, that black rent and tributes were paid by the kings' subjects to the Irish princes.²

These statements (and there are many similar remaining in the State Papers of the time) convey very little idea of real conquest: indeed it is pretty clear that a general and cordial union of the native princes and their forces was alone required to drive the invaders from their soil. But such a union was not to be found amongst Irishmen—their own petty feuds and apparent interests received their first care, and in their suicidal strifes their country was forgotten.

This fatal want of union amongst the Irish clearly arose from the clan system of government under which they had lived from time immemorial, and to which they adhered with the utmost tenacity up to the beginning of the seventeenth century. One of the consequences of that system was the splitting-up of the country into a great number of petty states, necessarily without power or consideration, each being the rival or open enemy of the other. Thus the patriotism of each petty prince and his people was bounded by their own diminutive territory,

¹ "Carew MSS.," 1515-74.

² *Ibid.*

outside of which the world had little interest for them; beyond that petty strip of land its people had no country to love, and beyond their petty chieftain no sovereign to honour. To the feelings springing from such a system may be traced that apparent disunion which formed so disastrous a characteristic in the conduct of the Irish princes. Another evil connected with it was the frequent civil wars which sprung from the fact of the several little principalities being elective, hence the near relatives and general kindred of the last prince were almost certain to be in contention for the coveted prize. The outcome of this state of things was to weaken the strength of the clan, and render it an easy prey to either invader or native enemy.

There had been, indeed, in ancient times a provincial king who governed the clan-princes of his province; also an *Ard-Righ*, or High King of Ireland, who governed—or rather was supposed to govern—all the other kings. As a general rule, however, the only obedience either description of king obtained was due to the length of his sword. At the time of which we treat, both *ard-righ* and provincial kings had long ceased to exist, and the Irish princes and their people, clinging to laws and customs suited only to a former age, torn by their own intestine feuds, and without any guiding central authority, or genuine spirit of nationality, were powerless to take advantage of any opportunity presented to them by the distress of their invaders.

Want of action on the part of the Irish enabled the English officials in the country to take heart, and look their position steadily in the face. Papers on the "Reformation," or "Decay of Ireland," became the order of the day, and laws were promulgated, and schemes devised, for bettering the state of their affairs and for extending their sway over those portions of the country in which it was either unheeded or unknown.

Before proceeding further it may be well to take a glance at the relations which existed between the English Crown and the Irish princes. The English monarch affected to rule Ireland by laws emanating from his English and Anglo-Irish Council Boards, whilst the Irish princes governed actually (each in his own territory) according to native laws, handed down to them from ancient times. Utterly ignoring the existence of the *soi-disant* lord of Ireland, they made peace and war with each other at their own good pleasure, considering themselves to be sovereign princes—as indeed they were—though of very small calibre. There can be no doubt that the great majority of them had been either induced or compelled, as occasion favoured, to give "submissions" to the English king, by which they may be said to have abdicated their princely functions, and acknowledged themselves his subjects, the first item in these documents generally being a promise to be "a faithful liege subject to the king."¹ Yet in these very submissions the sovereign power of the princes was acknowledged in fact, though, perhaps, not in words. Thus we find their messengers were acknowledged to be "ambassadors,"² or "nuncios,"³ and one of the objects of their mission "to treat for peace."⁴ Sometimes the document itself is termed a "Treaty of Peace."⁴ Amongst other items we frequently find one to the effect that "he (the Irish

¹ "Carew MSS.," 12th May, 1536.

² *Ibid.*, 6th May, 1531.

³ *Ibid.*, 1st July, 1535.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 12th May, 1536.

prince) will allow the kings' subjects to pass through his dominions without molestation; and the Lord Deputy will make proclamation that all persons coming from his dominions to the English parts shall not be molested, &c.¹ These notices—taken from the State Papers of the day—indicate that in making such submissions the Irish chiefs did not consider they were resigning their princely functions; these indentures, however, were regarded by the English as the submissions of rebellious subjects.

If the reader of Irish history of the period under notice will consider the effects of the number of petty states into which Ireland was divided, each having different interests and aspirations, the anomalous position of their princes, at once sovereigns and subjects, together with the clan system of government, he will cease to wonder at the apparent want of national feeling, and at much of the conduct, which without reference to the above factors must appear either discreditable or incomprehensible.

Of all the portions of our Island, Ulster appears to have been that in which the English name or power was least felt or known during the early part of the 16th century. Baron Finglas, in his paper on the Reformation or Decay of Ireland (1515)—written for the information of Henry VIII.—after noticing the decayed state of the other parts of the country, says that “in the time of King Henry VI. all Ulster was clean lost,” and that in the present day the king “hath no profit at all therein, saving only the Manor of Carlingford.” Yet, strange to say, that province had been at a very early period of the Invasion almost as much English as the territory known as the Pale. But by the middle of the 16th century the settlers planted there by the De Coureys, De Lacys, and De Burgos had become, as the phrase went, “degenerate,” that is, in the lapse of time they had ceased to exist as settlers: they had, in fact, assumed the Irish dress and manners, obeyed Irish laws, and had become *Uriaghts* (sub-chiefs) to the neighbouring Irish princes; or if refusing this latter role, they had been entirely uprooted and driven away. The potent house of O'Neill—notwithstanding sundry acts of so-called submission to the English Crown—had re-asserted its ancient sway over the province, and exacted—with banners displayed, if necessary—its customary tributes from the Maguires, MacMahons, O'Cahans, and other great lords who were its *Uriaghts*, and no English sheriff or other officer dared to show himself in the territory ruled by it. Of this family a State Paper, written in 1539, says:—“While the neighbouring princes had given hostages for their quiet behaviour *O'Neill More* was at peace by indenture (*alias* a treaty of peace), and could not be prevailed on by any means short of actual war to give hostages”—and war with him was felt to be a doubtful game, for under his command must march the forces of nearly three-fourths of the princes of Ulster, despite their hostages and indentures with the English.

Such was the general state of Ulster when *Con Baccagh* (the Lame) *O'Neill* ruled over the *Kinel-Eoghain*. But Ulster had no exemption from the miserable feuds and petty wars so common to the other parts of the country, and O'Neill had an opponent not to be despised in O'Donel, prince of the neighbouring territory of Tyreconel.

¹ “Carew MSS.,” 12th May, 1536.

The princes of Tyrone and Tyrconel, though sprung from a kindred source, were constantly at war with each other, and might be looked upon as hereditary foes, the one demanding tribute and the other denying it. O'Neill, however, was the strongest, and in consequence O'Donel had to seek for aid from a more powerful source than any of the native chiefs, and so we find him, in the summer of 1520, a visitor at Dublin Castle, proclaiming his determination "to serve the king,"¹ and promising to "invade O'Neill on his side."

The English Councils of London and Dublin had become thoroughly awake to their position in Ireland, and watched with keen eyes for every opportunity of extending their nominal sovereignty over those districts where their power or pretensions were unknown. O'Donel, therefore, was received with open arms, any little injuries his raids had caused the English or their friends were forgiven, and the Lord Deputy, glad of the opportunity of showing himself in Ulster, marched towards O'Neill's territory, either to parley with or invade him as seemed good. The Irish prince and the English deputy appear to have met in friendly guise—the former made, or promised, submission to the English King (A.D. 1520), who was so well pleased with the general result of his deputy's movements that he expressed his willingness to confer the honour of knighthood on the Irish prince, together with a golden chain.²

This parley was followed by others, which again were followed by invasions of Tyrone and reprisals on the Pale; and so time wore on till the English king proclaimed his headship of the Church, and called on all his liegemen to forswear the usurpations of the "Bishop of Rome." This action of the king did not meet with the approval of O'Neill, who—perhaps more out of dislike for the English than any great love for the would-be-deposed Pope—took up arms in the name of religion, called the northern princes to his aid, and burst with fury into the Pale, plundering and burning everything in his route. The force at command of the lord deputy was not sufficient to meet this invasion at first, and accordingly O'Neill proceeded unopposed, and in the usual fashion, till he reached the historic Hill of Tara, where he reviewed his troops, and, satisfied with the damage he had done to his enemy, commenced his return homewards. The deputy had, in the meantime, collected a force, with which he hung on the rear of the Irish army, till, finding his opportunity, he engaged a portion of it, at disadvantage, at a place called Bellahoe, and inflicted a disastrous defeat (A.D. 1539).

The English in turn invaded Tyrone, and so a desultory warfare was continued for some time, which told heavily on the prince and his people. At length O'Neill, feeling the pressure arising from these invasions, and troubled with enemies even in his own family,³ and amongst his sub-chiefs, enfeebled by advancing age, and also being desirous of aggrandizing an illegitimate son whom he loved, listened to proposals made to him by the then English deputy (St. Leger)—in accordance with a late devised policy—for giving up his native sovereignty, and accepting from the English king a title, and the permanent enjoyment of his territories under feudal tenure. In the year 1542, *Con Baccagh* consummated this act of treason against the laws of his country—through which alone he held the

¹ "Carew MSS.," 23rd July, 1520.

² *Ibid.*, September, 1520.

³ Particularly of his tanist—Nial Oge O'Neill.

rank of prince or king over the *Kinel-Eoghain*—by going to London, forswearing his national title of *O'Neill-more*, and returning to Ireland as the first Earl of Tyrone, and the liegeman of the English king. He was very desirous that his title should have been that of Earl of Ulster; but to this Henry would not consent, as it was a dignity belonging to his own style.

The government of the Pale were much pleased with this stroke of statecraft, as evidenced by one of their letters to London, written shortly after the occurrence:—"Yt cannot be knownen that ever any O'Neile repayed in person before this into England, to any of the king's noble progenitors, but hitherto usurped to call themselves Prynces of Ulster as adversaries to his regality and monarchie."

Con Baccagh had a large family of legitimate sons, and one, at least, about whose legitimacy there was some doubt. At the time he received his English title, his eldest son, Felim, had been slain, and during the same year two other of his sons had died, or most probably they also were slain—natural deaths being at the period rather unusual events in noble families in Ireland. A fourth son was in holy orders, and consequently removed from the stage of Irish politics.¹ Other sons he had, but they were too young to require notice here—and, at all events, they make but little figure in history. There still remained two sons to be taken account of, viz. Shane, or John, his next eldest living legitimate son—the subject of this notice, and Ferdorcha, called by the English Matthew—whose legitimacy (as already mentioned) was considered to be doubtful. This latter son was, however, the favourite of his father, being, says Campion—"A lusty horseman, well beloved, and a tried soldier"—whilst Shane was a mere youth. When *Con Baccagh* was created an English earl he caused the remainder to his title to be made out in Ferdorcha's favour, on whom also was bestowed the lesser dignity of Baron of Dungannon.

This latter act of *Con Baccagh* was fraught with much of evil to his country and family, for besides substituting the feudall law of the invader for the old Celtic law honored by the people, it introduced into his own family dissensions which ended in bloodshed, and brought on his country all the horrors of civil war.

CAREER OF SHANE O'NEILL—A.D. 1520–1558.

Shane O'Neill, known in history as *an Diomais*, or the Proud, was the son of *Con Baccagh*, Prince of *Tir Eoghain* (Tyrone), and his wife Alison, daughter of Mac Donel, Lord of the Isles.² There is no need to descant on the ancient glories which encircle the honoured name of *O'Neill*, suffice it to say that Con was the representative of a long line of princes, who had filled the history of their country with their fame as rulers either of their own native territory, or as *Ard-Righs*, or High Kings of the entire island. The date of the birth of Shane does not appear to be known with any certainty—it was possibly some time about the year 1520, as the first mention made of him in the *Annals of the Four Masters* is under date

¹ He was afterwards Roman Catholic Bishop of Down.

² Mr. Froude says that Shane was illegitimate.

1531, at which time he was in fosterage with O'Donelly of Bally-donelly,¹ when, from the nature of the notice, we may assume him to have been some ten or eleven years of age. With the O'Donelly—an offshoot of his own house—the young Shane passed his early years, and from his connexion with them received his first surname of *Donelagh*. To what extent his fosterers attended to his education does not appear: it is probable he knew more of the chase and warlike matters than of learning, though he was certainly better in this latter respect than his father, who is stated to have been unable to write his own name; several letters, however, still exist which prove Shane to have accomplished that feat.

The tanist, or next in succession to *Con Baccagh* as the *O'Neill-more*, was, according to Irish law, *Nial oge O'Neill*, who was nephew to Con through an elder brother. From some cause, not now apparent, Nial was the open enemy of his uncle and chief; possibly he thought himself better entitled to that dignity than its present bearer; at all events, the consequence of their enmity was a war, during which, in the year 1531, *The Four Masters* tell us that *Nial oge*, the son of *Art*, son of *Con O'Neill*, attacked the town of O'Donelly, stormed his castle, and carried off the young Shane; at this time it may be assumed he was about ten or eleven years of age. How long the lad continued in the custody of Nial, or by what means he was enlarged, is not certain, neither have we any account of how he passed his time from the above date till the year 1548, when he appears to have commenced one of the most stormy careers noticed in Irish history, and when he may have been from twenty-seven to twenty-eight years of age. It is most likely he was learning the art of Irish warfare, as exemplified in the forays and ravages usual at the time.

In the year 1548, the *Four Masters* tell us, he led a predatory incursion into the territory of the kindred clan of Hugh Boy O'Neill (Clanaboy), in which he killed Brian Fertagh O'Neill—"a brilliant star of the tribe to which he belonged." This is the first entry in the *Four Masters* in which he figures as a leader in war, and to do so he must have had some authority in the clan, beyond being the son of the chief. The annalists above-mentioned say that *Nial oge*, the tanist of *Con Baccagh* had died some three or four years prior to this raid, viz. 1545; and it is probable that Shane had been elected by the clan to the vacant office. This supposition is borne out by the following facts:—Shane stated to the English authorities some years later, in explanation of certain portions of his conduct, that he was his father's lawful successor by Irish law, which clearly means that after the death of *Nial oge*, who was Con's successor by tanistry, or Irish law, he (Shane) had been elected to that office; while the force he was always able to command, and the position he assumed in Tyrone, point him out as tanist to his father, and as such he should be regarded until he steps into the vacant chiefship on the deposition, or death of *Con Baccagh*.

In the next year (1549) we hear of Shane leading a hostile incursion into the territory of Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh, for which the latter stated he had no just cause. Maguire was one of the *Uriaghts* of O'Neill, though of late he had transferred his fealty to the English, which certainly gave O'Neill good cause for displeasure. He was, besides,

¹ Now Castle Caulfield, in county Tyrone.

married to a sister of Shane's, who declined to live with him, and left his protection—we do not clearly know for what reason. These two items, however, will easily account for Shane's invasion of Fermanagh. As usual the inhabitants suffered, for Shane spoiled the country through which he marched, and before he retired killed eleven of Maguire's servants and followers.

Shane had now reached to man's estate, and it was not to be expected that he could look with a friendly eye on his brother Ferdorcha, who had ousted him from his father's love, and from succession to his English title, possibly—also as far as English power could—from the headship of his clan. Shane and Ferdorcha were at daggers drawn, but after a little the father withdrew his favour from the latter, possibly through the influence of Shane's mother,¹ who naturally espoused the cause of her own son. The quarrel ended in open warfare between the parties by which, as the State Papers tell us, their unfortunate country was reduced "to such extream myserie as there is not ten plowes in all Tyroon," and in consequence "hundreddis this last yere and this somer died in the field threhe famen."

In this unnatural and cruel struggle Ferdorcha was on the losing side, and as he was an English baron, he of course turned to England for aid. In 1551 he is found preferring a number of charges of disloyalty against his father, before the lord deputy, which whether true or false were gladly listened to by that official, and soon acted upon. Con, though an English nobleman, was still too powerful, as an Irish prince, to be arrested openly, so he was inveigled into a meeting with the Deputy, who was on some civil or military tour through the Pale, and was by him, "through gentle entertainment, trained from place to place, and so at last to Dublin," where he was arrested;² and it is to be noted that when the wife of O'Neill called to visit him she also was arrested, and confined in the Marshalsea. Lord Chancellor Cusack afterwards excused this double treachery by asserting that "indeed it was the anxiety to prevent him (Con) from wasting and destroying of his country"—besides some "indecent words" which he heard that Con had made use of. The act, however, bore bitter fruit; for no sooner had information of the arrest reached Tyrone, than Shane, and the younger sons of the prisoner, flew to arms, and wreaked vengeance, by fire and sword, on any of the friends of Ferdorcha, or of the English who were within their reach.

The government of the Pale sent an army into Tyrone, under the command of Sir Nicholas Bagenal, to compel the younger O'Neills to quietness, but Bagenal and his army were unable to make any impression on them. Shane had evidently sprung into place as leader of his powerful clan, and he now stood, sword in hand, under the banner of his house, ready to do battle with foreign or native foe. In order to impede the advance of the enemy, he broke down the great bridge over the river Blackwater, which was the principal entrance into Tyrone, dismantled the castle of Dungannon and some neighbouring strongholds, to prevent them from being of use to the English, appropriated plate and valuables, belonging to his father, to the extent of some £800 (a large sum in those

¹ State Papers of the time say that Con Baccagh was much ruled by this lady.

² Cox says he was arrested at Ardmagh.

days), to enable him to carry on his warfare, and offered such effectual resistance to Bagenal, that the latter was forced to retire in haste within the Pale.

A second time the enemy attempted to invade Tyrone; but meanwhile Shane had strengthened himself by effecting alliances with the Scots (under his relative MacDonel), and also with the various clans of his own family, including that of Hugh Boy. With all these united, he again drove back the English, causing them the loss of two hundred men.

During the progress of one of these incursions into Tyrone, Shane had a narrow escape of his life or liberty from his rival, Ferdorcha, who was serving with the English army. In a letter from Sir Nicholas Bagenal to the Lord Deputy, dated 27th October, 1551, he says that on a certain day the Baron of Dungannon (Ferdorcha), who knew well the country through which they were passing, "desired that he might have licence, with certain horsemen and kerns to break out and see what he could do; and as they were in the foray he, with four horsemen in his company, being far before their fellows, found Shane upon a hill in his country, invironed with woods, and accompanied with eighteen horsemen and three score kerne; and perceiving the Baron with so small a company to be there, said, 'An' the King were where thou art, he were mine!' The Baron making no stay thereat, but coming forward, 'I am here but the King's man, and that thou shalt well know!' Then broching his horse with the spurs, thrust into the press. Shane fled with his company to the woods, the Baron followed; and having no opportunite to strike him neither with speare nor sword, the woods being too thick, as he gripped to have taken him by the neck, a bough in the pass put the Baron from him, and almost from his own horse; so Shane escaped a-foot, and the Baron returned with Shane's horse and spere"¹—as trophies of his prowess.

But it was not long before Shane was enabled to retaliate, for early in the next year (1552), as the English for the third time attempted to invade the territory of the O'Neill, Ferdorcha prepared to assist his friends, and accordingly mustered a force for that purpose. He had all but effected a junction with them, when Shane, who was watching his movements, made a sudden night attack on his camp, utterly routed him, and slew a number of his troops. How Ferdorcha succeeded in escaping is not known.

Meantime, *Con Baccagh* was still retained a prisoner in Dublin Castle. He had been captured during Lammastide of 1551, and was so held for some fifteen or sixteen months. While his father's imprisonment continued, Shane expressed his feelings after no very doubtful fashion. "He and his allies and the Clan Hugh Boy"—according to the *Four Masters*—"continued waging war with the Baron and the English." Indeed, the energy displayed by Shane while his father remained in captivity appears to have astonished the advisers of the young English King (Edward VI.), to whom, it is evident, he had already become a dread, as they wrote to the Lord Deputy Crofts (in November, 1551), while Con was in durance, directing the latter to be sent over to England with his son Shane, "if ye can obtayne hym anywise." It is clear that the progress of the war

¹ Quoted in *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, 1855, p. 104.

was more in Shane's favour than against him, for on May Day, 1552, the English found it necessary to parley with him; and on that occasion the Lord Chancellor Cusack reports that he could perceive nothing in the gallant young Irishman but "pryde and stubbornness."

The release of Con Baccagh appears to have taken place about the end of December, 1552; and it had the effect of causing a temporary lull in the storm which had raged so long throughout Tyrone; he was forced, however, to leave his wife and his son Henry as hostages in the hands of his captors. As a further precaution, the English Deputy planted a garrison in Armagh, the command of which he conferred on his ally Ferdorcha, with orders to look to the peace of the country, whereby, says the Lord Chancellor, it "was kept from being raven as before was used."

We next hear of Shane in 1554, when he induced his relative the Earl of Kildare, the Baron of Delvin, and other nobles, to assist him in a "little war" against a kinsman named Felim Roe O'Neill. This nobleman is described as *Felim Roe Mac Art Mac Hugh*, and he belonged to the Few's branch of the O'Neill family. His father, *Art*, had been elected *The O'Neill-more* in 1509, on the death of Donal, who belonged to the Tyrone branch. *Art* died in 1514, when the headship reverted again to the Tyrone family through the action of Irish law. It is not unlikely that Felim, as his son, considered he had some claim to the coveted dignity—at least according to English law. Then Felim claimed certain territories by right of inheritance from his father, which O'Neill denied; and the consequence was war. In addition to the political aspect there were family matters which served to increase the bitterness. It has been already mentioned that a daughter of *Con Baccagh* had married Maguire of Fermanagh, but fled from her husband, and took refuge with Felim Roe, under whose protection she appears to have remained. This unfortunate incident must have been held by Con's family as a cause of enmity, and, taken in connexion with the political matters above-mentioned, will account for the persevering hostility with which Shane pursued Felim Roe throughout his career. Hence, also, the English, in pursuance of the divide-and-conquer policy, protected him to the utmost of their power.

The expedition of Shane and his friends against Felim Roe was defeated with the loss of three hundred men.

Meantime, *Con Baccagh* amused himself by making a similar little war on the "Clan Hugh Boy," which had so bravely and effectually assisted his sons against the English during his incarceration.

In the course of the following year, *Con Baccagh* became apprehensive of the growing power of the Scotsmen of the Isles, who, under the leading of the MacDonels, were effecting settlements—"making conquests," the *Four Masters* say—in the territory of the Clan Hugh Boy; and on the advent of Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, as Lord Deputy, he prevailed on that official to march the English forces into the districts occupied by the intruders, with a view to their expulsion. Sussex commenced his expedition about the end of June, and continued it for six weeks. He is said to have defeated his enemy with the loss of some two

¹ Cusack's "Letter," 8th May, 1553.

hundred men; but the *Four Masters* tell us that he obtained no submission from him; and evidently the expedition failed to accomplish anything worth notice, except that Shane is charged by the English with having not only refused to attend their Lord Deputy with his forces, but "most unnaturally and traitorously" fought in the ranks of the Scotsmen against them.¹

This was strange conduct on the part of the son of the chieftain who had solicited the aid of the English; but there may have been some method in it notwithstanding. It is to be observed that the old O'Neill, having recently taken his son Ferdorcha again into favour, the fact was viewed as nothing short of a declaration of war against Shane, who is consequently to be found acting, either directly or indirectly, in the ranks of the enemies of his father and brother. But although Shane lent his aid to the Scots in the present instance, he had as little desire as his father to see them located in Ulster, over which he had views of his own; and it is quite as certain he had no wish that the English should interfere in its affairs. Shane must therefore have regarded with pleasure the war between the English and Scottish intruders into his country in the hope that it might result in the destruction of both. To forward so desirable an event he lent his aid to the weaker party, considering that the English once disposed of he could afterwards deal single-handed with the Scots.

After the retreat of the Earl of Sussex, Shane commenced preparations for the future movements contemplated by him against his foreign and domestic enemies, at both of whom he intended to strike in his own good time. The garrison which the Lord Deputy Crofts had planted in Armagh must by this time have been withdrawn, as Shane was enabled to gather into that city large quantities of provisions and warlike stores, and at the same time he increased his military force by enlisting as many soldiers as he could meet with. Desirous, however, of gaining as much time as possible for maturing his plans, he made a hypocritical application to the authorities of the Pale for pardon for his late offence, explaining the object of his present military preparations as being intended to be better able to serve her Majesty when called upon. The required pardon was given with the same facility as it was asked for; and it was duly enrolled in the Courts of Dublin under date, 5th Sept., 1556.²

A foray against the O'Briens of Thomond and the holding of a Parliament in Dublin occupied the time of Sussex (after his return from Ulster) till the middle of the next year (1557); but he had not forgotten his late bootless attempt against the Scots, and in the meantime had made preparations to pay them another visit. Accordingly a hosting was

¹ See Proclamation of High Treason against Shane—*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, 1857, p. 261.

This action appears to have taken place at a pass called "Balloche McGille Corrouge, otherwise Balldromm Clashaha," which was strongly held by the Scots, but stormed by the Deputy's troops, headed by the celebrated Thomas of Ormond. The "Carew MSS." (1556) tell us that

Shane had here a very narrow escape from being taken prisoner, and he lost his shield in the *mêlée*.

² It has been stated that Shane made this submission in person at the Deputy's house, Kilmainham; but it is doubtful if the wary Irishman would have trusted himself so far into the power of the English.

proclaimed against them, and, amongst other persons of note, Shane was called on to attend with his forces, the Lord Deputy naturally considering that after his late pardon he would be one of the first to present himself. Sussex, however, had miscalculated, for Shane refused to attend him—"upon eney protection"¹ he could offer—until, as the English army advanced northwards, a division of it, under command of the Earls of Kildare and Ormond, commenced to move through his country; and then, "for feare of lessyng of his goods,"² he, at length, presented himself, with a few troops, in the English camp, but made a stay of only two or three days, when, on pretence of want of provisions, he suddenly left, and not only returned no more, but, as on the former occasion, "combyned" with the Scots, undertook the care of their goods and cattle, eventually joining them in open fight against the Deputy, who was driven back within the Pale by his Scottish enemies and their Irish allies. The inhabitants of the Pale were next made to feel some of the evils of war; for Shane is charged by the English authorities with having caused his soldiers "to prey and borne the possessyons of dyvers of her Majestee's true and faythful subjects within the English Pale"—where his troops appear to have remained for some time, doing what damage they could to the enemy.

In the meantime Shane's violent temper had broken out against both his father and his brother Ferdorcha, whom, according to the Proclamation of his Treason, he "expulsed from their just and lawful territories and possessyons;" and he then stood forth as the ruler *de facto* of Tir-owen. It has been said that he went the length of imprisoning his father; but if so, it is very unlikely that such a fearful act would have been omitted from the catalogue of his evil deeds, as set forth in the State Paper.

Where *Con Baccagh* succeeded in concealing himself from his terrible son does not appear; but probably he fled to Dublin, where he made such representations as hastened a new expedition against Shane.

About the 22nd of October, 1557, Sussex was again in the field. He is said to have laid out for himself the role of pacificator of Ireland, which accounts for his activity on this and other occasions, as well as for the enmity with which he pursued Shane during the whole term of his government. By the 24th of same month he had reached Dundalk, where Shane appears to have been, and from whence the Deputy drove him to Armagh. The wild troops of Ulster were no match for the well-armed and disciplined forces of Sussex, who, on the next day (25th of October), entered that city, and partially burned and plundered it, but not without receiving one or two alarms from the Irish. On the 27th he again applied the torch, and burned the remaining portions of the doomed city, the cathedral excepted, in which he had taken up his quarters.

During these days of fire and ruin to the unfortunate inhabitants, Shane's stores of provisions and war materials were destroyed, his plans utterly foiled (according to English accounts), and his father and brother restored to their properties and honours. On the 28th of October Sussex had returned to Dundalk, where he learned that Shane was encamped

¹ Proclamation of High Treason against Shane.

² *Ibid.*

about three miles from him, after having plundered and burned a town belonging to Sir J. Garland within the Pale itself. But Sussex took no notice of him; and by the 30th of the month he had returned to Dublin, whence he soon after sailed for England.

The restoration of *Con Baccagh* and his son Ferdorcha to their properties and honours could have existed only in the English despatches. The real state of affairs was very different; for beyond the destruction of his provisions and war material, little impression was made on Shane, whose light troops evidently harassed the return march of Sussex, and pursued him as far as Dundalk.

Shortly after this outbreak, Shane is said to have "made earnest and humble sute" to Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Justice in the absence of Sussex, to be again received into favour, and again was a pardon for him enrolled in the Dublin Courts (6 & 7 Mary).¹

Being at peace with the English, Shane was enabled to turn his warlike energies into another direction, one which promised to advance his own power by weakening that of a rival. Some time previously serious dissensions had been introduced into the family of The O'Donel of Tirenel. Calvagh O'Donel had deposed and imprisoned his father, the reigning prince, and had assumed that dignity himself. He was opposed by his brother Hugh and other members of the family, but with so little success that Hugh and his friends were obliged to take refuge in Tyrone with Shane, whose aid they implored.

Shane was uncle of this Hugh, and was, at the same time, son-in-law of Calvagh. But kinship had little weight with him against what he considered to be his interest. He saw, in this family dispute, a means whereby a rival territory and clan could be weakened, and his own supremacy over both asserted. With this object in view he took up the cause of the refugees with his usual impetuosity, and mustered a large force, both of English and Irish—in fact, every free sword he could engage between Dundalk and the river Finn—with which he invaded the territory of Tirenel, declaring he would compel submission to his authority, so that *there should be but one king in Ulster for the future*.² These latter words clearly point to the goal Shane had in view.

At the head of his formidable army Shane crossed the river Finn, close to Raphoe, marched through the Lagan—a district comprising the modern parishes of Taughboyne, Ryemoghy, and All Saints—and encamped close to the town of Balleghan, in perfect security as he considered; for the O'Donels, under Calvagh, finding themselves unable to meet the Tirowen army in the field, slowly retired before it, watching anxiously for an opportunity to take it at advantage. Shane's camp at Balleghan is described as quite a holiday affair. There was great buying and selling of rich clothes, and armour, and wines. The account given by the *Four Masters* of the surroundings of Shane in his bivouac is worth noting for its barbaric magnificence. They tell us that his tent was pitched in the centre of the encampment; before it blazed a great fire during the night; a torch, thicker than a man's body, threw light around equal to day; while sixty gallowglasses, armed with their terrible battleaxes, and sixty Scots, holding their unsheathed broadswords in their hands, kept watch and ward over the son of O'Neill.

¹ Morrin's *Calendar*.

² The *Four Masters*.

An undue sense of security, however, bred a want of caution, of which Calvagh O'Donel took advantage. A couple of spies, whom he had sent into the Tirowen camp, made good use of their eyes, and returned to their employer with such an account of the supineness of the invaders as induced him to make a night attack on Shane and his force. Acting on the information given him, O'Donel swooped down, in the stillness of a dark and rainy night, on the unsuspecting camp, and effected a thorough surprise. Cutting down or overthrowing all who opposed them, the O'Donels made direct for the tent of Shane; a few moments sufficed to kill or disperse his bodyguard, but they also sufficed to enable him to make his escape through a rent cut in the opposite side of his tent. Meantime the Tirowen army was scattered in wild confusion, great numbers were slain, and the success of the surprise was complete.

Shane, half-naked and on foot, pursued his flight by devious paths. Accompanied by two companions, he swam the rivers Deel, Finn, and Derg, and by the next night he had reached Termonamongan, where he procured a horse, and, at break of the following day, halted at *Erigal-Keroge*, near Clogher, where, being so far advanced into Tirowen, he at length felt himself safe from pursuit.

By their well-planned attack the O'Donels acquired immense spoils of every description, amongst which was a favourite horse of Shane's, called the Son of the Eagle.

To a man of Shane's overbearing character this defeat must have proved a great humiliation; but after the lapse of a little time he was enabled to take an ample revenge for it.

The defeat and destruction of Shane's army would have offered a tempting opportunity to the English had they been then in a position to attempt an attack on him; but, on the contrary, they found it difficult enough to hold their own. Indeed, about this very time, the Lord Justice Sydney wrote to his principal, Sussex, earnestly requesting immediate succours for the English in Ireland, if it was not to be lost entirely, and concluding his letter by stating that it would be more for her Majesty's honour "to be called home than driven home."¹

Meantime, Shane's enmity to his father and Ferdorcha had rather increased than abated; but as they were supported by England, and as he himself was not yet prepared to throw off the mask, he suffered family matters to take their course in quietness, so far as he was concerned; and on the return of Sussex to Ireland, he even wrote to that official expressing his readiness to serve her Majesty, and wishing for an opportunity to prove his words. Some military preparations which he was engaged in he ascribed to this laudable purpose; but, as a contemporary document tells us, they were in reality "to make himself strong." In the September of this year Sussex had sailed with an expedition against the Scots of the Isles, during which he taught them a severe lesson; and on his return—intending a similar visitation for their brethren in Ireland—he proclaimed a hosting, and called upon Shane to attend his camp with his forces (as offered); but Shane became conspicuous by his absence, and the circumstances of the time did not permit Sussex to notice this open contempt as he would have desired.

¹ Quoted in *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. vii., p. 49.

Shortly afterwards Shane learned that Queen Mary was dying, and that public affairs in England were likely to undergo such serious changes as would give the Government occupation enough at home. He therefore considered that the time had come for showing himself in his true colours, and of overthrowing all opponents. His brother Ferdorcha was the first to feel the effects of his ire, falling a victim to a very simple device set on foot by his foster-brethren, the O'Donellys. According to Campion (in his *History of Ireland*), they raised "hue and cry at the side of a castle where he lay that night; when the gentleman ran suddenly forth to answer the cry as the custome is, they betrayed and murdered him." And so the unfortunate Baron of Dungannon and his pretensions vanished from the path of Shane.

Although there is no mention of his having actually taken part in the murder of Ferdorcha, yet it is difficult to disassociate Shane from it. It was the work of his foster-brothers, who were his chief advisers and supporters throughout his career. He was the party most benefited by the murder; and in after days, when making terms with the English, one of the conditions was that he should not be called on to account for it, which looks very like an acknowledgment of complicity in the deed.

His unfortunate father was the next to feel his vengeance. Shane did not exactly murder him; but, Camden tells us, he "so plagued and vexed (him) with injurious indignities whiles he went about to deprive him of his seigniories, disseized him of his dwelling-house, and stripped him out of all he had, that the old man, for very thought and grief of heart, pined away and died." What he really did with his father is uncertain. There is, however, no doubt that he relegated him from the cares of state in some way; and having him in his power, he then hurried off to the inaugural stone of Tullyhog, where, despite English laws, deputies, and soldiers, O'Cahan cast the shoe over his head, the crowding clans shouted, "*Lamb dearg Erinn*"; and from that day till his death *Tir Eoghain*, and indeed all Ulster, bowed to Shane as Prince and Chief.

These events appear to have taken place towards the latter end of the year 1558.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE SEPULCHRAL SLAB OF SIR JOHN ELIOT, IN BALSOON GRAVEYARD, CO. MEATH.

By THE REV. W. BALL WRIGHT, M.A.

ON the 5th of December, 1887, I paid a visit, between trains, to the parish of Kilmessan, county Meath, in order to find out what remains, if any, there might be of the old house of Balsoon, the residence of Primate Henry Ussher and of the descendants of his eldest son, Marcus; also, to see if there were in the ruined church or graveyard of Balsoon any tombs of the Usshers. The Rector of Kilmessan kindly sent me in his trap to Balsoon, which is two miles distant from Kilmessan station; and a son of Mr. Blandford (who at present holds Balsoon under John Preston, Esq., of Bellinter Park) took me over the place. Balsoon is situated on a steep hill above the Boyne, opposite to Bective Abbey, and a little higher up than Clady. The present house is built out of the materials of the former residence of the Usshers. There is also another house close by which may possibly be 150 years old. Behind Mr. Blandford's house there are some curious old cellars, called by the country people "kennels," said to be the last remains of Archbishop Ussher's castle. Some time ago, Mr. Blandford, while having a sewer made to the Boyne, came on an old pavement lying between the cellars and the river; and this summer there were observable in the grass some marks of old walls, as of a dwelling. The orchard and garden are partly surrounded by very old walls. Behind the house and cellars are the old graveyard and the ruined church or chapel of Balsoon, a building of the simplest description, though in the churchyard there are many mouldings of windows, which are well cut. As Primate Henry's grandson, the Rev. Marcus Ussher, 1698, and many others of the family, were buried in this church, I thought it possible a monument might be there, but discovered none of any kind. On careful search in the churchyard, however, I noticed a stone at the head of a grave which appeared to be of superior style to its neighbours; and on pulling away the grass and earth, I found it was a fragment of a fine old sandstone slab. I raised it up with the aid of my companion; and having obtained some paper, we took a rubbing with grass. Notwithstanding a very close search, it was not till I was just leaving that I found a second portion of slab at the head of a grave near the gate. This we got up with considerable difficulty, and found it to be a larger fragment of the same slab. Of this, also, I took a rubbing with grass; and after my return to Dublin I was able to make out, on the second fragment, the words, "Et Ismaya de Rupefort"; and on the first, two shields of arms impaled, with the letters "Smart" above the left-hand one, and a piece of another two impaled, with "Rochfort" written above the left. On the larger fragment there were two shields impaled (the upper edge being broken), and under them, "Da : Ele : Uscher," written above the Ussher arms impaled, with an unknown shield of four quarters, which also appeared on the right in the other three. "Obiit illa" was plainly observable on the smaller fragment. As I could make out nothing at the Ulster Office or elsewhere, owing to the imperfect state of the slab, I

paid another visit to Balsoon on December 14th, when the Rector kindly helped me to obtain a better rubbing; and while poking about I pulled away some stones from a grave, under which I found in a hole another fragment which bore on it the remainder of the lower shields. We carried the three fragments into the old ruin, placed them together, and saw there was still a large piece deficient at the top. The next day I took another rubbing of part, and also searched well for the remainder of the slab, which, no doubt, is hidden from view somewhere under the soil. As soon as I was able, I consulted the famous MS. Book of Pedigrees (F. 4. 18 in Trinity College, Dublin), in which is a pedigree of the Rochforts of Kilbride, and from this I learned that Ismay Rochfort, daughter of Christopher of Kilbride, was m. to Sir John Elyot, Knt., 3rd Baron of the Exchequer; and that Thomas Eliot, of Balriske, near Balsoon, father of Sir John, m. Elizabeth Smart. I next looked out, in the Ulster office, the funeral entry of Sir John Eliot, which runs thus:—"Sir John Eliot, 3rd Baron of the Exchequer dec. y^e x of January 1616: his first wife was Joan d^r. of Tho. Might; his second was Ismay d^r. of Christopher Rochford of Kilbride; his third, Eleonore d^r. of Rob^t. Ussher of Sauntrie (widow of Walter Ball of Dublin, Alderman, Maior); his fourth was Ales d^r. of Hugh Kenedie of Dublin, widow of John Arthure, Alderman, Maior of Dublin; he left issue only by his second wife, viz., Thomas, Henry, Christopher, and Oliver."

Of the eight impaled coats, then, the upper ones on the right are those of Thomas Eliot and his wife Elizabeth Smart; the upper on the left are those of Sir John Eliot and Might; the lower on the right, Sir John Eliot and Rochford; the lower on the left, Eliot and Ussher. There are probably two more, of which one may be Eliot and Kenedie.

The inscription, as remaining, is:—"Aronii sacii, et Ismaya de Rupeforte uxor eius, hanc capellam construxerunt, obiit illa."

Sir John Eliot was knighted 1610, and was the son of Thomas Eliot, of Balriske, near Balsoon and his wife, Elizabeth Smart: Mary Eliot, sister of Sir John, was wife of Primate Henry Ussher, first Fellow and Vice-Provost of Trinity College, of which he obtained the first charter from Queen Elizabeth.

In the Rolls of Chancery there are several Meath Inquisitions of Eliot. Thus, in *temp.* Jac. I., "Robt. Rochfort of Kilbride seised of certain lands in 1603, 20 May feoffed Thos. Elyot of Balriske son of Sir J. E. of them for certain uses." Again: "John Eliot, late of Balriske, knt., was seised of 1 castle, 1 hall, six messuages, 4 gardens, 200 acres arable, 20 acres meadow, 16 acres jampor, 40 pasture in Balriske, Stunbrigeslande in Ennaghstown and Gartrym, 80 acres called churchland in Balstowne, &c., 10 acres in Elyots ton read, vulgarly Ellestonread. 20 July 1616 Sir J. E. made his will as follows. He d. 11 Jan. 1616. Thos. Elyot his son and heir was then aged 30 odd years and mar^d. In 1622 Thos. Elyot is ment^d." Again: "Henry Eliot late of Balriske levied fines &c."

As to the wives of Sir J. Eliot, the Thomas Might, father of the first, is probably the same who was for some time Surveyor of the Victuals in Ireland, and married Mary, daughter of Andrew Bruereton; but the marriage was dissolved because he had a wife in England at the time of the marriage, unknown to her parents and friends. She married, secondly, Sir Nicholas White, who died 1590.

The funeral entry of the wife of Henry Might, Esq., is dated 1621; and the arms, "Az. 2 annulets in fess interlaced or, between 3 eagles' legs erased a la guise of the last."

Of the second wife, Ismay Rochfort, besides this tomb and the ruined church, there is a touching and interesting note in MS. B. 3, 12 T. C. D., a beautifully written and illuminated breviary of Sir John Eliot, in the calendar of which he wrote several memoranda: "15 Maii, 'nupsi Ismay Rochfort apud Palmerston A° 1581 A° R. R. Elizabeth 23.'"

Another entry is: "13 Sept., 'Obitus dñi Patricii Smart Canonici mo'st' beate mã de Trym q' obiit xiiij° Septembr. a° 1577, cuius aãm. propitiatur Deus.'"

This was probably an uncle of Sir John Eliot.

The third wife of Sir J. Eliot, Elenor Ussher, by her first husband, Walter Ball, was a direct ancestress of the writer. She married, secondly, Dr. Robert Conway, Master of Chancery; and, thirdly, Sir John Eliot. Her first husband died 1598; and she deceased the 5th December, 1613. Her father, Robert Ussher, of Santry, was the senior male representative of the house of Ussher.

The arms of the fourth wife, Ales Kenedie, are given in the 3rd. vol. of the Funeral Entries as "three esquires' helmets on a ground sable."

The arms of Sir John Eliot are given as:—"1st and 3rd quarterings a bar gules betw: 2 fesses waved sable, 3 pellets, sable above, 2nd and 4th quarterings a chevron gules between 2 castles or of 1st, 1 of 2nd." In the Funeral Entry the 1st and 3rd are given as the Eliot arms; 2nd and 4th unknown; but my learned heraldic friend, Mr. Arthur Vicars, kindly searched for me in a rare old MS. book of heraldry belonging to him, and found that Sir John Eliot's quarterings are those of the Eliots of Coteland in Devon, and afterwards of St. Germain's, or Port Eliot, in Cornwall. According to Bridges' Collins' *Peerage*, Edward Eliot, of Coteland, was descended from Walter Eliot, one of the Devon gentry, in 1433. According to the Devon Visitation of 1620, James Eliotte de Co. Devon was husband of Johanna, daughter of John Bouville, of Chute, in county Devon. Their son, Edward Eliott, of Coteland, was husband of Alicia, daughter of Robert Guy, of Kingsbridge, by whom he had two sons, John Eliot, of St. Germain's, twice married, and Thomas, husband of Joan, daughter of John Norbrooke, of Exeter. The famous Sir John Eliot, of Port Eliot, born 1590, was grandson of Thomas and Joan. Before James Eliot's time, an Eliot must have married a Coteland heiress. Richard Eliot, son of Thomas, of Coteland, exchanged the lands of Coteland for the site and lands of St. Germain's, with the family of Champernowne (*cf.* Inquis. p. m. Jac. i. Dev. Vis. 1620).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Remarks on the Memorial Slab to SIR NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, ETC., BY GEORGE J. HEWSON.—Dr. Redmond's Paper on this memorial slab is very interesting, and it is much to be wished that Members should contribute such Papers to our *Journal* on any ancient memorials or inscriptions existing in their neighbourhood.

In some respects, however, I think it desirable that the writer should have given more detailed information as to particulars.

First of all, it would be well to have it recorded where the slab is at present, as from Dr. Redmond advancing a theory as to the position in which he supposes it was originally built into the wall of the chapel attached to Adamstown Castle, it would appear that it is not now in a position which it could originally have occupied, and for anything the reader may know, this castle, in which the slab "was found many years ago," may now be entirely demolished.

Next, there is a very great omission in not giving the dimensions of the slab.

On looking at the engraving of the smaller side of the stone, I notice some particulars on which I wish very much for further information; for instance, in the engraving the border round the edge of the stone is marked with a number of parallel lines, which show mitreing at the angles. Do those lines actually exist on the stone, showing the marks of chiselling, or are they merely used as shading in the drawing? and if so, do they show that the border is chamfered, and lower at the outer than at the inner edge?

The remark is made, "the stem and floriated extremity, rudely representing a cross, are also cut in relief, and probably are on an exact level with the inscribed border." This "probably" strikes me as an extraordinary expression; if Dr. Redmond made the drawings from the stone itself, he should know whether they are on an exact level or not, and say so; if he did not make the drawings himself from the stone, it would be very desirable to know when, how, and by whom they were made, as a great deal depends on the amount of confidence that can be placed in their absolute accuracy.

Another point on which I would wish for further information is this: in giving the inscription on this side, Dr. Redmond begins it: —IOC: Does the dash imply that the beginning of some word is obliterated? The inscription, as given in the text, would lead one to suppose that such was the case, while the engraving would be undoubtedly taken to show that it was not, and that no letters ever existed on it but those which are given.

But for the *raised* border (I suppose it is raised) being shown so distinctly across the wider end of the stone, I would say, without a moment's hesitation, that the stone was originally longer, and was a monumental flag, the wider end of which, containing the top of a floriated cross, and the name, &c., of the deceased, had been broken or cut off, and which had been re-inscribed on the *reverse*, and used as a

memorial stone to build into some part of the castle in which it was found.

The object in the centre is not a cross in the sense in which Dr. Redmond takes it, but it is the *lower* termination and shaft of a cross of a very usual type. Mr. Redmond himself remarks that such slabs taper from *head to foot*—the italics are his—and the cross was certainly not turned upside down; then the form of the letters on this side of the stone, and the fashion of the cross, are earlier than the date which he gives for the inscription on the other side, and to which the form of letters used in it corresponds. By the way, he does not say whether this inscription is incised or raised. I do not see how the inscription can be a continuation of the latter, as one is in the plural and the other in the singular. In one, the prayers of the reader are asked for the *souls* of Sir N. Devereux and wife, the founders of the castle; the prayer expressed in the other is for the *soul* of some person now unknown.

As I said before, there would be no manner of doubt about the matter if there was not a *raised* border across the wider end of the stone; but though the engraving shows it, and the description implies it, there are omissions in the description, and uncertainties about the drawing and engraving, which leave room for doubts in my mind as to whether it actually is on the stone.

That this stone was inscribed on both sides to Sir Nicholas Devereux and wife seems to me to be extremely improbable, as Dr. Redmond remarks such a stone would be unique; and the mode in which he suggests that it was fixed in an aperture in the wall of the castle chapel, like a pane of glass in a window, would also be quite unique; then the monumental stones, which tapered from head to foot, were *always* either the lids of stone coffins or slabs, intended to represent them, and laid in a horizontal position over the grave—a stone would never have been cut to this shape for the purpose of being placed in such a position as Dr. Redmond suggests. The inscription also on one side is in the plural, and on the other in the singular, and the letters used are entirely unlike those on the smaller side of the stone, which, according to Dr. Redmond's theory, form the latter part of the legend, being the earlier. If the object on it were a cross in the sense in which Dr. Redmond takes it—the stone tapering from head to foot—the cross would be reversed, which certainly was not the case; while, on the other hand, it is exactly like the shaft and lower termination of numerous crosses on such tapered stones.

Another thing which helps to show that the smaller side of the stone was the original upper sculptured surface is its being the smaller side. This was very frequently the case with such stones, the edges being cut sloping, but the upper surface was never the larger.

The stone certainly looks rather long to have had much taken off the end of it, but such stones were sometimes very narrow in proportion to their length, and on such narrow stones the head of the cross was comparatively small; and the dimensions of the stone not being given, and the drawing most probably not having been made to scale, the stone itself may not be really quite so long in proportion as the engraving would lead one to suppose.

The top of the original monumental slab may not have been cut off for the purpose of reinscribing the reverse as a memorial stone to Sir

Nicholas Devereux; it may have been an old stone, the top of which had been broken off and lost long before; and it is quite possible that it was as little known in 1556 to whom it had been originally inscribed as it is now.

It is very desirable that the matter should be cleared up, and the fact placed beyond doubt, as to whether or not the *raised* border exists across the wider end of the stone in such a way as to preclude the possibility of part of the slab, containing the top of a cross and part of an inscription, having been cut away.

Dr. Redmond would do good service by further examining the stone, making careful rubbings from it, as well as drawings *to scale*, supplying the omissions of description which I have mentioned, and bringing the matter again before the Association.

As to the supporters to the arms, I think it is impossible that they can be intended for Talbots, or any other dogs: as given in the engraving they are unmistakable rabbits—a little too long and rat-like in the muzzles, but still rabbits, and nothing more—except possibly hares—and I think that if Dr. Redmond had not been so well up in heraldry he would have said so himself.

I hope very much that he will give additional information as to the present locality and exact state of this most interesting memorial slab, and of any others which may come under his observation.

REPLY, by GABRIEL O'C. REDMOND, to a number of *Queries and Objections referring to Remarks on the Memorial Slab to SIR NICHOLAS DEVEREUX OF BALMAGIR, which appeared in the July Number of this "JOURNAL."*

1. In reply to Mr. Hewson's desire to have it recorded where the slab is at present, whether the Castle of Adamstown is now entirely demolished or not, and the dimensions of the slab, I think the simplest way to give the information desired is to explain that the etching of the slab in the *Journal* was done by me from an old and nearly obliterated plate engraving, which I found among some old family papers, and which had no descriptive account of either the castle, or the slab itself. The dimensions of the slab are not given, nor can I say where it is at present; but I understand that the Castle of Adamstown is quite demolished. I believe that the slab, covered with rubbish and *débris*, was found in the ruins of the castle about the commencement of the present century, and I connected the drawing of the slab with the Castle of Adamstown, by my knowledge, from *authentic records*, that the castle was founded in 1556 by a Sir Nicholas Devereux and his wife, Lady Katherine Power, whose names are inscribed on the plate of the slab.

2. In reply to Mr. Hewson's remarks about the parallel lines showing mitreing at the angles marked round the edge of the reverse side of the stone, my opinion is that they are merely used as shading in the drawing—they are *facsimile* representations of the *old plate*, from which I sketched the drawing. I believe, from the shade lines running at right angles to each other at the four corners, that the outer edge is meant to be represented as *lower* than the inner—that is to say, that the inscription commencing *IOC ejus*, &c., was on a *slant*.

3. I merely presumed that the cross on the reverse side was cut in relief, and that the space between it and the shaded sides was on a somewhat lower level than it and the sides.

4. The dash in front of IOC was not meant to imply that the beginning of a word was obliterated, but intended to convey that it was a continuation of the front inscription.

5. Mr. Hewson thinks that, but for the raised border at the wider end, the stone was originally longer. I copied the drawing *faithfully*, and unless the stone had been broken, and re-sculptured at the border, it could not have been longer. I cannot say whether the inscription is incised or raised. The inscription at the back is in the plural, according to the Rev. James Graves, "anima:" followed by two dots, being an abbreviation; but I must acknowledge that it would require the adverb "quorum" to agree with "animabus."

It is, doubtless, very much to be regretted that more light cannot be thrown on the matter. As the whereabouts of the stone is unknown, and its dimensions not recorded, of course the matter remains *in obscuro*, and I think that by copying the old drawing accurately, and presenting it to the readers of the *Journal*, with a few remarks about it, I have done all in my power to preserve it from oblivion. I would suggest that the Hon. Local Secretary for the county Wexford, Mr. J. E. Mayler, be requested to institute inquiries about it, and also about the Castle of Adamstown. This very stone may be lying somewhere in the locality—built into a farm-house, or a wall, or used as a hearth-stone—and it would well repay any trouble if the original were brought to light.

Regarding the supporters of the arms, I must adhere to my opinion that they are a rude representation of Talbot dogs, and not rabbits or hares, for the reasons given in my Paper. Considering that one of the *supporters* and one of the *crests* of the *Devereux* family at the present day is a Talbot dog, I think my surmise in this respect almost beyond discussion.

I hope that the above discussion may have the effect of eliciting further information about this curious stone. I take a very lively interest in it, and should be glad to have the uncertainty regarding it cleared up.

Additional Note by GEORGE J. HEWSON.—I have read Dr. Redmond's rejoinder to my remarks, and have no further observations to make; but that as Dr. Redmond seems to have no authority about the slab in question, save an old plate engraving without any description, or anything whatever to show to what it relates but the inscriptions sculptured on the slabs figured thereon, I do not see any sufficient reason for assuming that those figures do not represent two different slabs, and not, as Dr. Redmond supposes, different sides of the same slab.

It has also now struck me, for the first time, that if the slab was sculptured on both sides, and set in a wall in the manner suggested by Dr. Redmond, the inscription on one side must, of necessity, be turned upside down. As to the assertion that "the inscription on the back is in the plural, 'anima:' followed by two dots being an abbreviation," "cujus," which agrees with "anima:" in number, shows that it is singular in this case.

Additional Note by GABRIEL O'C. REDMOND.—The inscription (*ante*, page 413) is an exact transcript of the original, found in the old Castle of Adamstown, county Wexford. It formerly belonged to the Devereux family, of which the following account is to be found among the Records of Nicholas Devereux of Balmagir:—married Eleanor, daughter of James Keating, by whom he had issue Sir Nicholas Devereux of Balmagir, Knight, who married Katherine, daughter of Richard Lord Power of Corroghmore. It also appears by an extract, from the records quoted in Lodge's *Peerage*, that this Sir Nicholas was joined in commission, for the administration of martial law, with Lord Mountgarret, in the year 1558.

The following is the inscription:—On the seal—"S. Nicolai Devereus militis." Inscription—"Orate p̄ aīab, Nicolai Devereus militis et dñe Katrine Power ej^s uxoris quihoc maneriū condiderūt a^o dⁱ 1=."

On the *reverse* the legend is so obscure as scarcely to afford room for probable conjecture: the following is, however, hazarded:—
 "— OC cujus anime: propitiatur Dñs."

Folk-lore.—Mr. Day, in his very interesting sketch of "Paddy the Doctor," expresses the opinion "that the race of such practitioners has almost passed away from Ireland." But that they have successors elsewhere, who use old Irish cures and charms, the following extract from a Canadian paper, of the date of June 27, will show:—

"SAVED FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—The mad-stone successfully applied to a cowboy.—Tom Harris, a cowboy from the Staked Plains, Texas, is lying in Kansas City, recovering from an attack of hydrophobia. One Saturday night he was bitten by a 'hydrophobia cat' while away from the ranche gathering up stray cattle in the Indian territory. As the fatal result of such bites is well known in those parts of the country, the man left the herd at once, and rode to Fort Elliott, Texas, in search of a mad-stone; but failing to find one, he started for Kansas City, where he arrived on Wednesday morning, with his left hand and arm swollen, suffering intense pain. Dr. J. M. Dickson of that city, who possesses a pair of mad-stones, which his grandfather brought from Ireland, was at once sent for, and began treatment. The wound is a very small and harmless-looking one, consisting of three tiny teeth-marks on the inside of the third finger of the left hand. The madstones have drawn more or less pus from the wound since they were applied yesterday morning, as much as half an egg-shellful at one time. The swelling has decreased in proportion, and the doctor thinks now that the case is under control.

"Dr. J. M. Dickson has two stuffed specimens of the cat at his residence. He says it is an entirely distinct species, different from the skunk, or polecat, with which it is often confounded. The animal is no larger than an ordinary grey squirrel, with red eyeballs, and its long shaggy hair and feelers standing upwards and forwards. Its bite is always poisonous, and fatal if not attended to. The doctor attributes the frequency of hydrophobia in this western country to the prevalence of this animal. It is found in Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Arkan-

sas, and Western Missouri. Often, and especially in severe weather, the 'hydrophobia cat' will make its way into houses, dug-outs, and stables, biting people and animals it may come in contact with, and many cases of hydrophobia in domestic and wild animals are due to its bite. Very frequently hydrophobia patients come in from Staked Plains in Texas and Indian Territory to be treated with the mad-stone. Among Dr. Dickson's former patients was Chief Keokukowa, of the Sac and Fox tribe, in the Indian Territory, who was a grandson of the old Chief Keokuk, after whom Keokuk Ia was named."

The above shows that Irish folk-lore, and Irish popular cures and charms have been transplanted to the far west of the other hemisphere and have there taken root and flourished. In this connexion I may mention that a "Charm" for farcy—one of "Paddy the Doctor's" specialties—which has been used for generations, and is still-used by members of a family in the Co. Limerick, is now used by a member of that family on the horses in the great ranching country within the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, in the north west territory of Canada.

It would be interesting to know how the mad-stones were used in Ireland as a cure for hydrophobia, and if any are now so used in this country; perhaps some member may have, or be able to make out, some information on the subject, and give it publicity in our "Notes and Queries."—GEORGE J. HEWSON.

"*Holed-Stone*" in the County Carlow.—Since the description of the "Holed-stone" near Tubbernavenean, Sligo, was given (*ante*, p. 74), the writer has received from R. Clayton Browne, Jun., of Browne's Hill, Carlow, the following interesting information concerning a very similar specimen that may be seen in that county:—This stone, called Cloghafoyle (Hole-stone), or *Cloch-a-Phoill* (the Stone of the Hole) is situated in the corner of a field in the parish of Aghade, near Mr. Clayton Browne's residence. The stone is marked on the Ordnance 6" Sheet, No. 13. It projects, in a semi-recumbent position, 7 feet 6 inches above ground, is 5 feet 8 inches in width, 1 foot 6 inches in its thickest part, and it is pierced—nearly equally distant from the sides and top—with a round hole 11½ inches in diameter. Formerly children were passed through this aperture either as a cure for, or a preventative against, the malady called rickets.

There is still a tradition amongst the country people that a son of one of the Irish kings was chained to this stone, but that he contrived to break his chains and escape. One of the contributors to the Ordnance Survey reports, and who evidently had a firm and unshaken belief in ancient tradition, states:—"There are marks left, caused by the friction of the iron on the stone. We would at once conclude that it was a bull, or some other animal, that was chained here, and not a human being, were not the tradition confirmed by written history, the verity of which we are not disposed to contradict." This is a reference to a legend in the *Book of Ballymote* (fol. 77, p. b, col. b), in which this stone is mentioned, as well as the name of the district (now parish) in which it is situated, i. e. Ἀθήναι, *Athfada* (*Aghada*) = the long-ford. The following is a literal translation as taken from the Ordnance Survey Correspondence:—

"*The punishment of Eochaidh, son of Enna Cennsealach (King of Leinster).*—Eochaidh, the son of Enna Censealach on a time repaired to

the south to his own country. He determined on going to the house of the poet of Niall of the Nine Hostages to ask for victuals, i. e. to the house of Laidginn, son of Bairead, who was Niall's poet. The youth was refused entertainment in the poet's house. He returned back again from the south and burned—after being as an hostage from his father in the hands of Niall of the Nine Hostages—the poet's residence, and killed his only son. The poet for a full year after that continued to satirize the Lagenians, and bring fatalities on them, so that neither corn, grass, nor foliage grew unto them to the end of a year.

"Niall made an expedition to the Lagenians, and vowed that he should not depart from them until Eochaidh should be given up as an hostage, and they were compelled so to do. And he was carried to *Athfadat*, in Fothartaibh Fea, on the banks of the Slaine, where he was left after them with a chain round his neck, and the end of the chain through a perforated rock. Then there came to him nine champions of the champions of Niall for the purpose of killing him.

"'Bad, indeed,' said he, and at the same time he gave a sudden jerk, by which he broke the chain. He then took up the iron bar that passed through the chain (at the other side of the stone), and faced them. He so well plied the iron bar against them that he killed the nine. The men (i. e. the Hy Niall) retreat before him to the Tulach (now Tullow), the Lagenians press after, slaughtering them, until they had left the country."—W. G. W. M.

Extracts translated from "Septima Vita, S. Patricij." Lib. II. Colgan Trias. Thaum., p. 140—xcvi. "From there going along the sea shore of the district of *Huí Fiachrach*, he (Patrick) came to a certain river at S. Antistes, on which he pronounced the curse of unfruitfulness when he was not able to cross it on account of the great muddiness of the water. However, he made a delay near the margin of the river in a place called *Buaile Phadruic*, in which a cross is seen situated near a mound. While he was delaying in this place there came to him St. Bronius, Bishop of *Cassel-irra* (Killaspugbrone), and S. Mac-rime, guardian of the Church of *Corca Raoidhe*, and there he wrote the (? Roman) alphabet for them. 'And I heard,' says an ancient author, 'from someone, that there he gave one of his teeth to Bishop Bronius, because he was beloved by Patrick.' . . .

"xcviii. Going on his journey by the sea shore of northern Connaught, Patrick came to a river called *Sligeach* (Sligo). There he wished to refresh his wearied body, and he asked the fishermen to spread their nets wherever they pleased, and by the aid of their art, to provide some fish for a meal, by which he might relieve the present need of his body. They answered that although it seemed difficult in winter, yet, in return for the favour of having such a guest, they would like to try it. They cast their net and caught a large salmon, which with great joy they brought to the man of God. He thanked them for their kind attention. He prayed for a blessing on them, and he blessed the river, praying, and whilst praying foretelling that fish would never fail in the river. The actual state of affairs has always afforded proof of this prophecy; for ever since that time the river so abounds in salmon, that in every time of the year fresh salmon are found in it."

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Association was held in the Court House, Cashel, at 3 o'clock, P.M., on Wednesday, 3rd October, 1888.

The O'DONOVAN OF LISARD, J.P., D.L., M.A., T.C.D., Senior Vice-President for Munster, in the Chair.

The other Vice-Presidents for Munster were also present, viz.:—Maurice Lenihan, J.P., M.R.I.A.; H. Villiers-Stuart, J.P., D.L.; Robert Day, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

The following Fellows and Members attended:—

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Pakenham Walsh, Bishop of Ossory; Colonel Philip D. Vigors, J.P., Hon. Local Sec., Carlow; Thomas Plunkett, M.R.I.A., Hon. Local Sec., Fermanagh; John Davis White, Hon. Local Sec., Tipperary; Rev. J. T. M. Ffrench, Hon. Local Sec., Wicklow; Very Rev. Arthur H. Leech, Dean of Cashel; P. J. Lynch, C.E., Architect, Tralee; J. J. F. Browne, C.E., Architect, Limerick; Edmund Walsh Kelly, Tralee; Very Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore; M. J. C. Buckley, London; Henry King, M.B., A.M., M.R.I.A., Deputy Surg.-General; Samuel Guilbride, Newtownbarry; Patrick O'Leary, Graiguenamanagh; Very Rev. Canon Lloyd, Kilkishen, Co. Clare; Major Allen Neason Adams, King's Own Borderers, Kilderminster; George Norman, M.D., F.R.M.S., Bath; Julian G. Butler, 18, Rutland-square, Dublin; David H. Creighton, F.R.G.S., Hon. Curator of Museum, Kilkenny; Robert Cochrane, M.INST.C.E.I., Architect, M.R.I.A., Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the Association on its improved financial position. A little more than a year ago their best friends doubted the possibility of carrying on the work, but, thanks to the new and vigorous management, the present condition was better than it had been for many years. During the present year they had had a most successful meeting in Derry, and he congratulated Cashel on their representative meeting that day. It showed what a lively interest had been awakened in the work of the Association. As there was much work to be done he would not trespass further on their time.

The Notice convening the Meeting was read, and the Minutes of last Meeting were confirmed and signed. The Hon. Secretary placed on the table the following publications, and proposed a vote of thanks to the donors, which was passed unanimously :—

“Anales del Museo Nacional Republica De Costa Rica,” Tomo i., Año do 1887. “Bulletin Des Proces-Verbaux, De la Societe D’Emulation D’Abbeville.” *Irish Builder*, parts 688–691. “Anthologia Tipperariensis,” and a “Guide to the Rock of Cashel.” From the author, J. Davis White. “Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects,” Parts xix. and xx. From the Institute. Pamphlet, “Hints to Workmen engaged in the Restoration and Preservation of Ancient Monuments.” From Institute of British Architects. “Journal of the Chester Archæological and Historical Society,” 1887, Part i., New Series. From the Society. “Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,” for August, 1888. From the Institute.

Dr. Redmond, Cappoquin, presented to the Museum the following copper coins :—

A penny token, A.D. 1812. Halfpenny, reign of James II., date 1689, and a large copper coin found in townland of Ballintaylor, Union of Dungarvan, Co. Waterford. Dr. Redmond mentioned the latter coin might possibly be Roman, having the word PUBLIC marked on it; but close inspection shows the words UTILITATI PUBLICÆ, and it must be referred to a period not later than the last century, when a great many medals and tokens were struck in copper.

Dr. Redmond also sent for exhibition a silver brooch made from a Spanish coin, dated 1792.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, and on the proposal of Hon. Sec., the following Members were advanced to the rank of Fellow, they being qualified for that distinction, *stip. cond.*:—

The Very Rev. Edmond Barry, P.P., M.R.I.A., Rathcormac; Robert Day, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Cork; Arthur Hill, B.E., F.R.I.B.A., Cork; H. Villiers-Stuart, J.P., D.L., Dromana.

On the motion of Hon. Sec., the following were advanced to the rank of Fellow:—

Rev. Patrick Power, Cobar, New South Wales; His Grace the Duke of Abercorn; His Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney; The Most Rev. Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin; Colonel Vigors, J.P., Hon. Local Sec., Carlow; Major-General Stubbs, R.E.

On the motion of Dr. Frazer, the Rev. Charles Lawrence, of Lawrencetown, Co. Galway, was elected a Fellow.

On the motion of Robert Cochrane, Hon. Sec., Lord Walter Fitzgerald, Kilkea Castle, Mageny, was elected a Fellow.

The following new Members were declared duly elected:—

Robert Welch, Esq., 40 Lonsdale-street, Belfast; Francis J. Bigger, Esq., Solicitor, Belfast. Proposed by William Swanston, Esq.

Michael R. O'Connor, Esq., M.D., Limerick; Robert Hudson, Esq., M.D., Tralee. Proposed by P. J. Lynch, Esq.

Thomas Hamilton, Esq., Raphoe; Joseph Ballantine, Esq., Londonderry; R. S. Smith, Esq., Londonderry. Proposed by Thomas Watson, Esq.

J. H. Pentland, Esq., Ormonde-road, Dublin. Proposed by Dr. Frazer.

Mrs. Fairholme, Comerar, Kilmaethomas; Arthur A. Harris, Esq., King's-square, Mitchelstown; Maurice Armour, Esq., Kingston College, Mitchelstown. Proposed by Philip Raymond, Esq.

William N. J. Clarke, Esq., Windsor-road, Dublin; Very Rev. Arthur H. Leech, Dean of Cashel. Proposed by J. Davis White, Esq.

Miss Rowan, Tralee. Proposed by Miss Hickson.

Henry Brett, Esq., C.E., Roscrea. Proposed by J. M. Thunder, Esq.

Alfred Henshaw, Esq., J.P., St. Philip's, Miltown, Co. Dublin; John Panton, Esq., 25 St. Andrew-street, Dublin; Thomas Davis, Esq., Cairn Hill, Foxrock, Dublin; Archibald S. Cooper, Esq., Holywood House, Palmerstown Park, Dublin. Proposed by W. J. Gillespie, Esq.

Colonel Geo. C. Spaight, Beaufort House, Killarney; Surgeon Anthony Hickman Morgan (Army Medical Staff), Skibbereen; Major Allen Neason Adams, King's Own Borderers, Brookdale, Kildermister; Rev. George Deacon, A.M., Rectory, Dunmanway, Cork; Mrs. Clarke, Graigenoe Park, Holycross, Thurles; Rev. John O'Brien, P.P., Holycross, Thurles. Proposed by The O'Donovan.

Rev. Thomas N. Jones, C.C., Holycross, Thurles. Proposed by Rev. J. T. M. Ffrench.

John O'Leary, Esq., Grosvenor-road, Rathmines; Thomas Beaumont, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General, Woodview, Blackrock, Dublin. Proposed by Deputy Surgeon-General King, M.R.I.A.

Mrs. Annie Sloane, Moy, Co. Tyrone; and 56 Portland-place, London. Proposed by John Moran, Esq., LL.D.

J. Cornwall Brady, Esq., J.P., Myshall House, Myshall, Co. Carlow. Proposed by Colonel Vigors, J.P.

Julian G. Butler, Esq., 18 Rutland-square, Dublin. Proposed by Robert Cochrane, Hon Sec.

Rev. J. H. Morton, B.A., Kilkenny; A. G. Boyd, Esq., Solicitor, Callan, Co. Kilkenny. Proposed by D. H. Creighton, F.R.G.S.

M. J. C. Buckley, Esq., 29 Southampton-street, Strand, London, W. Proposed by H. Villiers-Stuart, Esq., D.L.

The Hon. Sec. intimated the receipt of a number of letters from Fellows and Members elected at last Meeting, thanking the Association for the honour conferred on them.

The following objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited and explained:—

By Mr. J. D. White :

Eight celts, of various forms, in bronze.

Seven arrow-heads of various forms.

One very fine spear-head, from Castlebar, with socket.

One bronze knife, with worked handle.

By the Dean of Cashel :

One silver flagon, one silver cup, one silver paten, 1667, with inscriptions, the gift of Archbishop Fulwar, who is buried in the churchyard here; also a silver 25-oz. *VEIRGE*, made in Kilkenny, in 1726, for this cathedral; cost £9 17s. 6d.

By the Dean and Chapter of Cashel :

The Seal of the Dean and Chapter, in silver; about 200 years old; also the Seal of the College of the Vicars Choral of Cashel, in brass; date about 1666; also the grant made by James II. to the then Duke of Ormonde of the rent of all the forfeited lands in the Co. Tipperary for one year.

The Dean and Chapter also exhibited a fine old oak chair, made in 1668, one of eleven made for the Dean and Chapter, and costing £2 2s. for all. In excellent preservation.

The Seal of the Corporation of Cashel, in silver, dated 1683; exhibited by J. D. White; the property of Mrs. Going, of Ballinonty. (Since purchased by Mr. Robert Day.)

The Town Commissioners of Cashel exhibited the Charter of King Charles I., and also that of James II.; the latter is richly illuminated with the Arms of the aldermen of the time. Seal attached, in perfect order.

Colonel Vigors exhibited a copper plate, about five inches square, representing "Death and the Queen," said to have been dug up at Roscommon; also a silver-mounted "mull," made from a sheep's horn, and having an agate stone set in the top, with initials on it; also two Claddagh gold wedding rings, two silver rings with hearts joined, and with a crown over them, from Normandy, used by the peasants for wedding rings; an engagement ring in gold, hands entwined; a very early silver ring, with cornelian stone, said to have been dug up at the Hill of Tara.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from M. de Jubainville, editor of the *Revue Celtique*, requesting the Association to enter into friendly relations with the Society of Antiquaries of France, and exchange publications. He paid a high compliment to the work of our Association. Mr. Cochrane said that they had exchanged their publications with Mons. de Jubainville, as editor of the *Revue Celtique*. If we sent our *Journal* to the Society of Antiquaries we should get their publication in exchange, and therefore he would have great pleasure in moving that the Society enter into friendly relations with the Society named.

Mr. Lenihan seconded the motion, which was passed.

The text of an address was submitted by Hon. Secretary, and approved of, to be presented to the late esteemed Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. G. Robertson.

Colonel P. Vigors laid the following recommendation before the Meeting:—

“That the Treasurer be instructed to prepare for the next Annual Meeting of the Association, in January, a statement showing the probable receipts for the ensuing year, as based on the receipts of this and former years, to enable the Meeting to judge what expenditure would be justified for the publication of the *Journal* of the Society for 1889.”

The Committee were of opinion that such a resolution as this should be carried to enable the Treasurer and the Committee to ascertain what funds they would have, and to fix their expenditure in proportion thereto. Mr. Cochrane would be able to arrive at an estimate from former receipts, and to find out the cost of the publications and illustrations, the latter being the most expensive item of their *Quarterly Journal*.

The Lord Bishop of Ossory seconded the proposition, which was passed.

Mr. Cochrane proposed the following resolution:—

“That His Eminence Cardinal Moran be elected to the position of Vice-President of the Association for the province of Leinster.”

Mr. Cochrane, in moving the adoption of his motion, said that, apart from the exalted position of Cardinal

Moran, his great archæological and historical knowledge, as well as the great interest he had always taken in the work of the Association, not only during his residence in Kilkenny when Bishop of Ossory, but at all times, fully entitled his Eminence to this acknowledgment at the hands of the Association. His Eminence had been a Member of the Association for more than a quarter of a century, and his election to this position would also be a compliment to the large number of our Members residing in the colonies, who took the greatest interest in the publications and proceedings of the Association.

Mr. Lenihan seconded the election of Cardinal Moran, which was passed unanimously.

The Hon. Secretary said the next business was to consider Local Secretaries' Reports. They had got an interesting report from the Hon. Secretary of the Co. Carlow, Colonel Vigors, and as he was present he might read it for the Meeting.

Colonel Vigors then read his Report, which was as follows:—

"I regret to have to report the fall, on the morning of Sunday, the 17th of June last, of a considerable portion of the famous 'Black Castle,' of Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow. The whole of the south-west angle is gone, except a few feet over the ground, and it has carried with it a considerable portion of the west and south walls, and of the arched floor of the first storey. The accompanying sketch will give an idea of the present appearance of this fine old ruin, the remaining portion of which might probably be preserved for centuries at a small outlay of money. Two buttresses would be required, as well as the pointing (with cement) of the crevices and open joints of the walls, and the removal of the larger plants of ivy. This historic castle is too well known to require any description from me. The 'Carew Papers,' the 'Domestic State Papers,' 'Grose's Antiquities of Ireland,' 'Prendergast's Idrone,' published in our *Journal* many years since, as well as many other works, have spoken of it, and of the important part it played in past ages. Some other portion of this fortress and of the attached (?) monastery still remains in fair preservation, thanks to the goodness of the mortar and the consequent difficulty of removing the stones. One of the enclosing walls is about seven feet in thickness. The remains of one of the flanking towers, a round one, stand at the south-east corner of the enclosure. Some uncertainty exists as to the original builder of the castle and fortress. It is stated to have been the work of King John. 'Cox' says it was built by Hugh De Lacy; also other writers. Its probable date may, I think, be put down as between A.D. 1180 and 1200 or thereabouts."

Continuing, Colonel Vigors said that he thought steps should be taken to bring this old historic ruin under the notice and care of the Board of Works. He believed the Board of Works had money for the repairing of such structures, and if any steps could be taken in the matter it would certainly be a great advantage to the preservation of this very old ruin.

The Chairman said it was their duty to have attention called to the matter, and he was sure their representations would have weight with the Board of Works. He thought it should go on the Minutes that such a course was recommended.

Ultimately the following resolution, moved by Colonel Vigors, seconded by the Chairman, was passed:—

“This Meeting having heard the report of the Carlow County Secretary, is of opinion that the state of ‘Black Castle,’ of Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow, calls for immediate attention, and the Hon. Sec. is requested to bring the matter under the notice of the Chairman of the Board of Works, in order that, if possible, the necessary steps may be taken to protect it from further dilapidation.”

The Meeting adjourned at 4.15 P.M., and the Members proceeded to visit the interesting ruins on the “Rock of Cashel,” conducted by the Hon. Local Secretary, Mr. J. Davis White, Cashel.

The Hon. Sec., Mr. Cochrane, gave the dimensions of the round tower as follows:—Height from base to bottom of cap, 77 feet; from base of cap to apex, 14 feet 6 inches; total height, 91 feet 6 inches; diameter at base 17 feet 2 inches; diameter at top, 13 feet 6 inches. He also drew attention to the remarkable fact that at Rattoo, Co. Kerry, the dimensions of the round tower there, as to height, are almost identical with that at Cashel, the height at Rattoo being 77 feet 3 inches from base to bottom of cap; 13 feet 6 inches from base of cap to apex—that is a total height of 90 feet 9 inches, being only 9 inches shorter than at Cashel. This is the only instance on record of two round towers being so like, as they are generally found to be most divergent in measurement, ranging from the smallest at *Teampul Finian*, or *Finghin*, at Clonmacnoise, which is only 60 feet in height, to the tallest, measuring 119 feet high, at Kilmacduagh. The tower on Tory Island, Co. Donegal, is said to have been only about 40 feet high; but this is mere surmise.

The ruins on the “Rock” are in the parish of “St. Patrick’s Rock,” and the townland of the same name. Cashel was taken possession of about the beginning of the fifth century by Core, King of Munster, who

built a stone fort on the rock, and changed its name from Sidh-dhruim (Sheedrum—fairy ridge) to Caiseal, or Cashel, a word from the same root as Castellum. The "Rock" has been from a very early period occupied by ecclesiastical buildings, which have been added to from time to time, and now present an epitome of Irish ecclesiastical architecture in which every age, except perhaps the very earliest, is represented. Nothing is known of the date of the round tower, which is in very perfect condition, and is a good specimen of that class of structure, of a date apparently intermediate between the earliest and latest in time of construction. It is built chiefly of sandstone, some portions of the masonry being of almost cyclopean character, with off-sets in the interior, apparently for supporting floors; a round-headed doorway, some feet above the ground, and four angle-headed openings at the top, the heads of which are singular, as being cut out of the solid stone. There is a doorway from the passage in the wall of the north transept into the tower.

In 1127 Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, and also Bishop of Cashel, founded the chapel known as Cormac's chapel, anciently *Teampul Cormaic*, which was consecrated in 1134. This is the most remarkable example of purely Irish Romanesque still remaining. It consists of a nave and chancel, each covered by a steep-pitched stone roof, each having a chamber between the external stone roof and the internal stone vault. At the junction of the nave and chancel are two square towers, having their stages marked by exterior off-sets and string-courses. The north tower has a conical cap, the other an embattled coping. The whole surface of the walls, both inside and out, is covered by varied ornamentation, much of which has been seriously injured by weather and reckless alterations; but enough is preserved to show clearly the original design. The chapel, as well as the round tower, is built of sandstone, but in regular ashlar courses.

In 1169 Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, is said to have founded a new church on the site of the present cathedral; and as Henry II. received here the homage of Donald O'Brien in 1172, and held a general synod of the Irish clergy, under the presidency of the Pope's Legate, and then bestowed on the Archbishop and Chapter of the city of Cashel a large tract of the adjoining country, it is natural to presume that the predominant English influence caused the new buildings to be carried out in accordance with the style then prevalent in England and France. The new cathedral is placed between the round tower, which it grasps by the north transept, and Cormac's chapel, which is connected with it by a doorway in the south transept. It is of a very simple early English character, its most remarkable feature being the absence of aisles and triforium, and the majestic proportions of the long lancet-headed windows. A bold tower crowns the intersection of the cross, and there is a fine porch at the south side of the nave. At some period the western portion of the nave was adopted for the residence of the Archbishop, and while there are some features which show that some part of the present west end is of the same date as the rest of the cathedral, other portions are much later. In 1495 the cathedral was burned by Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, through hostility to David Creagh, then Archbishop, and the act was defended by him on the ground that he thought the Archbishop was in it. This is not the only place about which a similar story is told; but of the burning there is no doubt; and the nave and western parts of the

building generally exhibit proofs of rebuilding at the period immediately succeeding the date assigned to the burning, at which time also, most probably, the windows were reduced in height by the introduction of the flat arched heads under the original heads. The buildings on the southern boundary of the enclosure, known as the Vicar's Hall, were erected apparently in the fifteenth century. They seem to have been terminated on the west by a gateway tower, of which some trace still remains. There are no traces of the original wall of the Caiseal, but some portions of an enclosure of a late date still remain; they extend from the present gateway to the bastion at the south-west angle, and for some distance along the western boundary of the enclosure, and from the corbels, &c., there would seem to have been buildings against the wall. The principal buildings have been thoroughly repaired, and measures have been taken to resist any further dilapidation from weather, &c., without any attempts at restoration further than replacing what had become displaced. A very singular cross stands in front of the south side of the nave, which is apparently of the same date as Cormac's chapel; it bears a life-sized figure of St. Patrick in the act of benediction on the east side, and the figure of our Saviour, fully clothed, on the west side. This interesting group of ruins is vested under "National Monuments Act" in the Board of Works, in whose custody they now are. A resident caretaker, who has a neat lodge near the buildings, looks after the place.

EVENING MEETING.

At 6 o'clock the Members dined together at Dunne's Hotel, the O'Donovan presiding; and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, P.M., re-assembled in the Courthouse, for the reading of Papers, when there was a large attendance of the principal inhabitants of Cashel and neighbourhood.

The Chair was occupied on this occasion by H. Villiers-Stuart, J.P., D.L., Dromana, Vice-President for Munster.

Mr. Robert Day exhibited an interesting collection of stone implements, and said:—

"Through the courtesy of J. C. Bloomfield, Esq., D.L., of Castle Caldwell, County Fermanagh, I have the honour to exhibit a stone axe which he has presented to me, that was found on his property during the past summer. It is remarkable, and, as far as I can learn, unique, in the fact that a large portion of the original gum, or mastic, in which the timber handle was imbedded, remains upon its surface. This mastic is of a dark-brown colour, and burns with a clear flame, producing an aromatic perfume, and leaving a liquid gelatinous residuum. I have had no opportunity of getting it chemically analyzed; but to illustrate its mode of attachment, I have brought an axe from Western Australia, which is secured to its

handle in a similar way. This Fermanagh celt was used as a wedge, probably for splitting timber, because the cutting edge is equally bevelled on both sides, and the base of the implement is flat, and has clear and well-defined marks of having been struck with a hammer or mallet. It is 5 in. long, and 3 in. wide, and measures $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. across the head. It is made of hard green sandstone, and is of the type usually found in the locality. The handle gripped it round the centre, where there is a slight depression, which is filled with the mastic, leaving the cutting edge and head quite free. To further illustrate this, I have brought some other examples from Ireland that are polished, except in the centres, which are roughened to more firmly hold the handle; and a small collection from Switzerland, New Zealand, Tonga, Fiji, New Guinea, the Andamans, the Lamberi, &c., all of which are secured in different ways, and will show how possibly the various forms of stone implements were handled at a remote period in this country.

Mr. Day also exhibited the Silver Mace of the Corporation of Castlemartyr, and read a most interesting historical and technical description of it, and afterwards read a valuable Paper on the late Dr. Caulfield's collection of MSS.

Mr. John Davis White, Solicitor, Hon. Local Secretary for Tipperary South, read an interesting Paper on "Illustrations of National Proverbs, Common Sayings, and Obsolete Words and Customs."

Mr. Thomas Plunkett, M.R.I.A., read a Paper on "Notes on Ancient Canoes found in Lough Erne in the Summer of 1887;" "Description of Ancient Huts," found 9 feet under peat at Redhills, Co. Cavan; also a short notice of "Giants' Graves," 110 feet long, with circles at ends, in Co. Cavan, and a description of a nicely-formed "yoke," found 12 feet under peat. All of Mr. Plunkett's Papers were illustrated by sketches.

Very animated and interesting discussions followed the reading of the foregoing Papers, which occupied much time; and on the motion of the Bishop of Ossory, it was

RESOLVED—"That the following Papers contributed to this Meeting be taken as read, and be referred to Committee for examination and publication, if approved of after revision":—

"Notes of an Ancient Breech-Loading Cannon," found at Passage, Co. Cork, by George M. Atkinson.

"Ancient Font in Cormac's Chapel, Rock of Cashel," by George M. Atkinson. "Folk-Lore, Co. Cork—The Ox-fly," by Cecil Woods, Blackrock, Co. Cork. "The English Navy in 1588," by George D. Burtchael, M.A., B.L., M.R.I.A. "History of Ennis Abbey, 1540-1617" (Part I.), by Thomas J. Westropp, M.A. "Notes on Geological Formation of N.E. Coast of Ireland, from Belfast to Londonderry," by W. J. Binnie, C.E., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Hon Secretary exhibited a series of large Plate Photographs, illustrative of the buildings situate on "The Rock of Cashel," and Drawings of Holycross Abbey and Athassel Priory. Mr. Day and Mr. J. D. White exhibited and described the numerous antique objects of interest on view, as before mentioned. Tea was served in the Grand Jury Room, and the Meeting shortly after adjourned.

THE EXCURSION.

The Members started on Thursday morning, 4th October, and with Mr. J. D. White acting as Guide and Conductor, the party visited Doon Fort, Castle of Golden, the Priory of Athassel, and the Castles of Ardmoyle, Castlemoyle, and Nodstown. Arrived at Holycross, they were met at the ruins of the Abbey by a deputation of the principal inhabitants of the district, including Rev. John O'Brien, P.P.; Rev. Thomas N. Jones, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Drought, Mrs. Clarke (Craigenoe Park), &c. &c.

After luncheon, which was provided in the Abbey, the Rev. J. O'Brien, P.P., presented the following Address:—

"HOLYCROSS ABBEY, *October 4th, 1888.*

"O'DONOVAN AND GENTLEMEN,—On our part, and in behalf of the people of Holycross, we thank you for the honour you have conferred on us by visiting this far-famed ruin of the Abbey of Holycross, and we bid you a hearty welcome. To your society more than any other class is due the preservation of those monuments of ancient art and science, and the discovery of those treasures that lay buried beneath their ruins; and we therefore deem it a privilege to wait on such distinguished visitors as the representatives of your antiquarian and historical society. We esteem

your patriotic object in making a tour through the country for the purpose of studying in the silent ruins and olden relics of the land the history of our country's greatness in the days of old. You are therefore investing the present with the glory of the past, and recalling from oblivion the storied associations linked with the famous name of Erin in ages long gone by. In your visit to this hallowed shrine, this gem among the ruins of Ireland, we feel certain that you will see architectural beauties that will enhance your visit, and though nought remains of its former splendour save the crumbling stone and the mouldering wall, yet we think that in the gilded halo hovering round decay you will find much to gratify your antiquarian taste, and increase your admiration of the magnificent ruins with which our country is studded.

“JOHN O'BRIEN, P.P., Holycross.

“THOS. N. JONES, C.C., Holycross.

“WM. TUOHY, Grange.

“THOS. MOLONY, Holycross.”

The O'Donovan, as Chairman, suitably replied. Mr. White and Mr. M. J. C. Buckley pointed out the features of interest in the Abbey, and the Members examined carefully the “Tomb of the Good Woman's Son,” about which so much controversy has raged. This shrine is illustrated and described in earlier volumes of the *Journal* of the Association.

The proceedings in connexion with the Cashel Meeting were then brought to a close. The local arrangements of the meeting and the excursions were in charge of the Hon. Local Secretary, Mr. J. D. White, Cashel, to whom the best thanks of the Members present are due.¹

¹ Antiquarian Works of local interest, published by Mr. J. D. White, and to be obtained at the Office of the *Cashel Gazette*, are the following:—*Cashel of the Kings*: being a History of the City of Cashel. By John Davis White. Part First, second edition (price 1s. 6d.), contains Original Matter, and Extracts from Archdall's *Monasticon*, Petrie's *Round Towers*, Ware and Renehan's *Histories of Irish Bishops*, &c. Part Second (price 1s.) contains Extracts from the *Annals of the Four Masters*, MSS. in Library of Trinity College, Dublin; Cartes' *Ormond*, *Hibernia Domi-*

nicana, &c. &c. Part Third (price 1s.) contains Extracts from the Corporation Records. *A Guide to the Rock of Cashel*. By John Davis White. With many illustrations, price 1s. 6d.; without illustrations, 6d. *A Short Account of Holycross Abbey*, price 2d. Publishing in Parts at 1s. each. With illustrations. *Anthologia Tipperariensis*: being an Account of the Abbeys, Castles, and Churches in the Co. of Tipperary. By John Davis White, Hon. Local Secretary, *R.H.A.A.I.*, for the South Riding of the County of Tipperary.

STATEMENT BY W. F. WAKEMAN, HON. FELLOW.¹

THE following sketch recording my services, such as they have been, to Irish Archæology is the result of a request of the Committee of our Association kindly made to the writer.

In narrating some circumstances which led to the production of a few of the Essays shortly to be noticed, I trust that, under the circumstances, readers will not hold me guilty of wilful egotism.

When about fifteen years of age, in 1837, I was, and had for some time been, a pupil in drawing to the late Dr. Petrie. He very soon used his influence with Lieut. (afterwards General Sir Thomas) Larcom, then the Director of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, to procure me a position as Draughtsman and Assistant in the Topographical Department of the Survey. This office was chiefly superintended by my friend and master, Petrie, assisted by the late Dr. John O'Donovan. Part of my duty for several years was to accompany O'Donovan, and, under the direction of Lieut. Larcom, to draw, measure, and help to describe all classes of antiquities which the districts, then being examined by the future translator of the "Annals of the Four Masters," presented. In this way I accompanied O'Donovan through many portions of Galway, Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford, Clare, Tipperary, and other counties. Much of our work, which was intended to form material for a great memoir of Ireland, is now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. At a very early period much of my time was occupied in making drawings on wood for Petrie's great work on the ecclesiastical antiquities of Ireland, and for his volume on the remains on Tara Hill. Many of the subjects then used were from my own private sketches, some from those of Petrie himself, and others were from the ordnance gatherings.

At length came a day when our office was to be disbanded. For a time I supported myself as a draughtsman on wood, and as a painter in

¹ "In spite of the troubles in Ireland, the Royal Historical and Archæological Society continues to do good work. Although impecuniosity prevails throughout the island, the Society possesses a balance in the bank, and, notwithstanding the hard times, the funds invested in Government Stock have remained untouched. The meetings of the Society during the present year will be held in Dublin, Kilkenny, and Limerick. Kilkenny, it must be said, has taken more interest in archæology than any other town or city in Ireland. If, however,

archæology is in any way popular in Ireland, it is mainly owing to the books by Mr. W. F. Wakeman. But works of that kind never make a man rich, and, like many a public servant, Mr. Wakeman is compelled to apply for aid to the Literary Fund. At the request of the Committee of the Royal Historical and Archæological Society he has written a short biography, which is to be printed and circulated in behalf of his claim. Mr. Wakeman merits pension from the State."—From *The Architect*, 4th Jan., 1889.

water-colours, occasionally taking pupils; but finding little to be had in Dublin from such sources, I moved to London, where I resided as an art student for about four years. Though by no means unemployed all that time in the great City, I felt eminently miserable and unhappy, ever thinking of the difference between the surrounding wilderness of foggy streets, and the glorious districts of the West, in which I had in a manner been brought up. Thoughts of old friends, too, would come. Just at a moment which seemed darkest, I was invited to accept the post of Art-master to the College of Saint Columba, then situated at Stackallen, County Meath. This offer, I have reason to believe, came through the kind interest of my old friends, Doctors Petrie and Todd. Of course a new life seemed to open, and the appointment was joyfully accepted. Once settled at St. Columba, and having some leisure, my old ordnance surveying instincts broke forth. The result was a "Handbook of Irish Antiquities." After having been about four years at St. Columba's, shortly after the removal of that College to its present site—nearly three miles beyond Rathfarnham—I resigned. The salary had, necessarily, I believe, been reduced nearly one-half; the place was at an awkward distance from Dublin; and there were other reasons for my leaving—not the least of which was the rule of a most disagreeable Warden. Some time afterwards, however, I became appointed artmaster to the Portora Royal School. In that capacity it was my fortune to remain for nineteen years, during thirteen of which I was also attached in a similar capacity to the District National Model School at Enniskillen. This was the golden period of my life, during which I had time and opportunity to present gratuitously about fifty essays on subjects hitherto untouched, or scarcely considered, to *Archæological Journals*, and, most particularly, to that of our Association. Of the chief articles written for and published in the *Journal* of the Association I here append a list:—

1. Drumgay Lake Dwelling, or Crannog.
2. A second Essay on same.
3. The Crannog of Ballydoolough, and its Antiquities.
4. Lough Eyes Lake Dwellings, and Antiquities.
5. A second Paper on same.
6. Drumdarragh Crannog, and its Antiquities.
7. Lisnacrogghera Crannog, and its wonderful Contents.
8. A second Paper on same.
9. Essay on the principal Lake Dwellings in the N.W. of Ireland.
10. On Devenish Island, Lough Erne.
11. On White Island, Lough Erne, its Church and Effigies..
12. On Clones: its Round Tower and Ecclesiastical remains.
13. On Three Primitive Churches in County Sligo.
14. On the *Curach*, or Boats, formed of Skins and Willows.
15. On Bone-hafted Bronze Swords and Rapiers found in Ireland.
16. On Arms and Implements of Iron from Cornagall Crannog.
17. On an Exquisite Brooch of Findruine found in Cavan.
18. On the Sculptured Megalith, Knockmany.
19. On the Carvings on Prehistoric Tomb, Castle-Archdall.
20. On the Sculptured Rocks at Boho, County Fermanagh.
21. On the Tumuli and Scribed-stones at Toam, near Blacklion.
22. On the Pagan Cemetery, Urns, &c., Drumnakilly, Omagh.

23. On certain Antiquities of Flint found in County Tyrone.
24. On certain Antiquities of Bronze found in same County.
25. On the Alignment and Circles on Toppid Mountain.
26. On an Ogham-inscribed Stone, found in a carn, same place.
27. On the Ogham Pillar and other remains at Aughascribba.
28. On the Urn-bearing Cists, same locality.
29. On "Giant's Graves" at the Barr of Fintona.
30. On certain Urn-bearing Cists and Carns, same locality.
31. On a Classification of the Rock-scribings found in the N.W. of Ireland.
32. On certain Holy Wells found in the N.W. of Ireland.
33. On Three Irish Inscriptions at Kilcoo, County Fermanagh.
34. On an Irish Inscription on White Island, Lough Erne.
35. On Cromleac-like Tomb of St. Gillen, near Carrick-on-Shannon.
36. On a Tomb of a branch of the O'Neills, at Killskeery.
37. On the Star-shaped Carn at Doohat, near Florencecourt.
38. On the great Prehistoric Fort at Dunnamoe, near Belmullet.
39. On the principal Castles of the "Plantation," County Fermanagh.
40. On a Unique Vessel of Oak, richly ornamented, found near Toppid Mountain.
41. On Ancient Irish Boats.
42. On an Early Irish Vessel, formed of Iron, found in a bog near Ederney; with remarks on the classification and respective ages of such utensils.
43. On Wooden "Yokes" from the N.W. of Ireland.

All the above-named Essays, with the exception of two, which I believe are at present in the Printing-office, have appeared in our *Journal*. I had also the honour of reading before Meetings of the Royal Irish Academy four Papers, which may be added to the list of my gratuitous contributions to archæological literature. They are as follows:—

44. On the "Lettered Caves," Knockmore, County Fermanagh.
45. On the "Lettered Cave" of Loughnacloyduff, County Fermanagh.
46. On the Antiquities of Knockninny, County Fermanagh.
47. On certain Rock Basins, usually styled *Bulláns*, with special reference to an Inscribed example which occurs at Kill-o'-the-Grange, county Dublin.
- 48 and 49. I also contributed to Gaskin's "Irish Varieties" an article on the "Castles of Bullock and Dakey;" and wrote for the Architectural Society of Oxford the very first notice of the Megalithic Remains and Carvings at Slievenacalliagh which appeared. This Paper was read for me before the Society by J. H. Parker, C.B., &c.
50. Mr. Charles Roach Smith, of London, had from me one or two Papers for his *Collectanea Antiqua*, which, with my Illustrations, appear in that publication.

So far for my voluntary and unpaid-for contributions to the archæological press.

The following is a list of the works which have been, more or less, Illustrated by my pencil :—

1. Ireland : its Character and Scenery, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall.
2. *Irish Penny Journal*, published by Gunn & Cameron.
3. Petrie's *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, Round Towers, &c.*
4. Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*.
5. Sir W. Wilde's *Boyne and Blackwater*. All the Illustrations are mine but two.
6. Sir W. Wilde's *Lough Corrib*. All the Illustrations are mine but two.
7. Sir W. Wilde's *Catalogue* of the Antiquities preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. More than half of the Illustrations of this work are mine.
8. Parishes of Ballysodare and Kilvarnet, County Sligo, by the Ven. Archdeacon O'Rorke. All the Illustrations are by me.
9. Work on Lough Derg, by the Rev. D. O'Connor. All the Illustrations are by me.
10. About 200 Illustrations for Canon O'Hanlon's *Lives of Irish Saints*.
11. Colonel Wood-Martin's work on Irish Lake Dwellings. Nearly the whole of the numerous Illustrations in this volume I have drawn.

The following publications I have largely contributed to with both pen and pencil :—

1. *Dublin Saturday Magazine*, published by Mullany.
2. Duffy's *Hibernian Magazine*.
3. Chamney's *Literary Gazette*.
4. *Journal* of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland—some hundreds of Plates and Cuts.

I now name the principal works of which I am both Author and Illustrator :—

1. Three Days on the Shannon.
2. Guide to Dublin. (Hodges & Smith, publishers.)
3. Lough Erne, &c.
4. Official Tourist's Guide to Ireland. (Purdon & Co., publishers.)
5. Illustrated Railway Chart to the North, South, and West of Ireland.
6. Handbook of Irish Antiquities, Pagan and Christian, from which the Commissioners of Irish National Education have borrowed a number of Chapters and Illustrations for the use of their schools.

These extracts were taken without my knowledge. Upon discovering what had been done I did not apply for any compensation ; being then, in a manner, in the employment of the Board as teacher of drawing, it seemed to me unwise to do so. But I have thus the honour of my name, as an unpolitical author, being known over Ireland more than that of any living writer or artist.

My thirteen years' service at the Model School should have brought me (on disturbance of office) some compensation ; and it may be seen by

an accompanying letter from the Commissioners that such was to be expected. However, the Lords of the Treasury of the time would not consider the recommendation, and I got nothing.

It was the same with Portora after my nineteen years' service. I had to leave because there remained no pupils; and though the head master had said for years that when the school should be disestablished (as he was sure it would be), my claim for disturbance, in common with that of other masters, would be allowed, I could not wait; it was quite a case of "Live, horse, and you will get grass."

The latest work of any importance in connexion with our Association is a "Monograph of Inismurray." This, it will be remembered, was intended as an Annual Volume.

I should add that since my return to Dublin (now about four years ago) I found it very difficult to get on. Everything had changed for the worse, owing to the general non-payment of rents and so forth. I hope, however, that we have seen the worst. My latest contribution to the Press was a series of articles on "Old Dublin." This was a great success, but a weak crutch to lean on. Excuse the length of this communication; but I am sure you would blame me if I did not sufficiently explain all.

Yours, most faithfully,

W. F. WAKEMAN.

To R. COCHRANE, Esq.,

*Hon. Secretary, Royal Historical and Archæological
Association of Ireland.*

P.S.—When, some years ago, candidate for the office of Inspector of National Monuments under the Board of Works (Ireland), I had the honour of receiving a number of very gratifying testimonials from distinguished archæologists, who had known me from boyhood. These documents, but for want of space, I would gladly here reproduce. Let me, however, append the names of their respective writers:—The late Major-General Sir T. A. Larcom; the late Earl of Enniskillen; the late Rev. James Graves; the Right Rev. Charles Graves, Bishop of Limerick; Lord Talbot De Malahide; the late Sir William Wilde; the Right Rev. Dr. Reeves, Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore; Sir Edward Sullivan, late Master of the Rolls; the late Sir Samuel Ferguson and others.—

W. F. W.

ON AN ANCIENT GRAVE IN THE COUNTY CARLOW.

BY COLONEL P. D. VIGORS, J.P.

IN the summer of 1884 I was asked by Mr. John Brennan and his brother to examine an ancient grave on their land. It was situated a little more than half a mile from the village of the "Royal Oak," near the southern bounds of the County Carlow, on the main road from Carlow to Kilkenny, in the barony of "Idrone," or "Idrone West," and in the parish of Wells, about 300 yards east of the ruins of the parish church, and about the same distance from the river Barrow, on the east.

The field in which is the grave is level and under cultivation. There is no sign of a mound having been on it, nor is there any "Rath" nearer than about half a mile.

The grave consisted of three chambers, the general direction of which was north and south, in their longer axis.

At a depth of about 10 inches under the natural surface of the ground, a large granite stone was found, of the following shape and dimensions:—6 ft. 9 in. long, 3 ft. 7 in. wide at the west end, and about 11 in. thick, roughly flat on both sides, but having no sign of tools, or marks of any kind, save some apparently recent ones, caused by the iron of a plough scraping the upper side.

This stone rested on four others, composed of limestone, and nearly square in form, but not "dressed" in any way. They were placed as here shown (fig. 1), and formed a cist or chamber of the following dimensions:—about 3 ft. 4 in. E. and W., by 2 ft. 5 in. N. and S. A flat stone or flag, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, formed part of the covering of this chamber, in addition to the granite block already noticed.

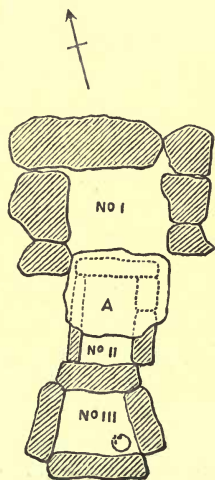


Fig. 1.—Granite Stone.

At the south end was a large limestone block about 3ft. square: on raising it (it is marked A in the above sketch) we discovered a second chamber 31 in. long by 12 in. wide, and about 13 in. deep. The bottom was composed of a flat stone; the N. E. and S. sides were formed of stones, and the west side had only a thin flag.

The cinerary urn (fig. 2) was found within this chamber, which was about 3 ft. 6 in. under the level of the field.

At the south end of this chamber we came on a wall, and a large, heavy covering-stone, 27 in. by 25 in. \times 10 in. thick; on clearing away the clay, and raising it, we found chamber No. 3., formed with stones, placed as here represented. This chamber was only 11 in. wide at the north end and 14 in. at the south; it was on the same level as the other two chambers.

Near the S. E. corner of it I discovered a skull almost perfect, apparently that of a child, and also several bones, teeth, &c.; a jaw (lower) of a child about one and a-half year old; a left thigh-bone; a portion of the forearm; a rib, and portion of the pelvis.

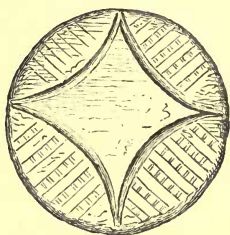
In the second chamber, which had contained the urn, there was found the upper part of the hip-bone of an adult, and portion of a shin-bone, together with many other fragments not identified.

It therefore appears to me that this was the burial-place of a chieftain, his child, and probably his wife, which might account for the three chambers.

The superstitious workman, being afraid to put his hand into the second chamber when it was first discovered, had pushed in the handle of his pick before it was opened, and thus, as I was informed, broke the fine urn previous to my visit to the spot.

I was also told that the chamber No. 1 had been opened "about 50 years ago." I failed to discover what had been found in it; but it was said that an urn and some bones had been then taken away.

The large granite covering-stone must have been brought from a distance of probably more than a mile, and across the river Barrow! How this immense block had been transported here it is difficult to imagine.



Scale of Inches.

W. F. Wakemau.
1888.

Fig. 2.—Cinerary Urn.

The urn (fig. 2) which had been found in No. 2 chamber is between $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. across the mouth, and the base has an external diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

It is richly ornamented with thirteen bands of designs, some of which appear to differ much from the markings on the cinerary urns discovered at Ballin, Co. Carlow, and also from those found at White Park Bay, Co. Antrim (July 1885), and figured in former Numbers of this *Journal*.

I failed to discover anything else of interest in or about this ancient burial-place.

ST. GRIGOIR OF CORKAGUINY.

By THOMAS O'GORMAN.

IN the last Number of our *Journal* (pp. 447–8) there is reference in “Notes on Kerry Topography” to a St. Grigoir, or Gregory, of Corkaguiny, who lived in the early days of Irish Christianity, and who had also some relation to the Isles of Aran.



Tombstone in the Churchyard of Meelick.

This reference recalled to my mind that many years ago I had seen a tombstone in the churchyard of Meelick, County Mayo, bearing an Irish inscription, beginning with the usual OR OO, and of which the first three letters (DOGRICM) of the name of the person to be commemorated would suggest it to have been Gricour, or Grigoir—

viz. Gregory. The latter letters are, however, more or less obliterated, apparently from the footsteps of former generations pressing upon it, as if it had been used as a doorstep.

The name Gregory is not one often to be met with in Irish matters, and I lost sight of the Meelick tomb till I saw the last Number of the *Journal R.H.A.A.I.*

A sketch of this tombstone, as it existed some twenty years ago, or more, was made on the spot. It is now rather worn by friction, but still conveys a fair idea of the relic.

Referring to this sketch, it will be seen that the next letter after Gr appears to be a c rather than a g. This it was that first threw me off further inquiry; but I have since learned that g and c in Irish are commutable, and it is, therefore, not very improbable that this stone commemorates some person of the name of Gricour, Grigoir, or Gregory.

Now, as the St. Grigoir mentioned had relation to the Isles of Aran, he may possibly have visited the mainland, died there, and been carried to Meelick for burial. Meelick, in early days, was evidently a place of note. Its churchyard contains the remains of a fine round tower, the field adjoining which is called by the people *Park an easpug* ("Bishop's field"), in which human bones have been frequently found. Close to the tower are some ancient walls, while scattered through the graveyard are, or were, to be seen cut stones, evidently of the Hiberno-Romanesque period. It therefore may not be out of reason to say that this stone once covered the remains of Saint Grigour of Corkaguiny; at least it might be worth the notice of some of our members skilled in Irish Hagiology inquiring into the matter.

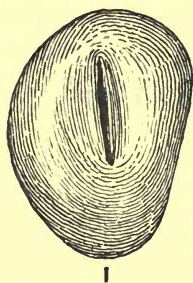
TRACKED STONES.

By W. J. KNOWLES, M.R.I.A., HON. LOCAL SECRETARY, CO. ANTRIM.

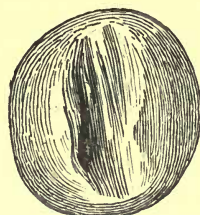
IN any extensive collection of Irish antiquities we shall be almost sure to find a few oval pebbles of quartzite, with a track of varying depth along one or both faces of the stone. As the use to which these stones have been applied is still somewhat doubtful, I have adopted the name by which they are generally known about Ballymena, namely, "Tracked Stones," as the term carries with it nothing that is suggestive. Sir William Wilde, *Catalogue, Museum, R.I.A.*, shows one in fig. 56, page 75, and classes it and stones of similar shape, but without tracks, as slingstones. They are referred to in Evans' *Stone Implements and Ornaments of Great Britain*, pp. 243, 244, and are supposed to be a species of whetstone; Anderson in *Scotland in Pagan Times (The Iron Age)* figures one at page 220, also another at page 224, and calls them point sharpeners. They have been found in Denmark and Sweden, and are considered by Nilsson (*Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*), pp. 10, 11, as hammer-stones.

I am not able to say anything very definite regarding these curious objects, but I hope my present observations (which are rather of the nature of notes and queries) may elicit further information from some competent observer. My own collection contains over 80 of these pebbles; Canon Grainger has about 40; Rev. G. R. Buick, Rev. Leonard Hassé, and Mr. George Raphael, have each a few, so that I have (within easy reach) about 150 specimens, besides some from Scandinavia, to compare with each other. Among our Irish examples we have sometimes the simple pebble, which may be irregular in shape, with a very slight track, perhaps, on only one side. This kind leads up to a more numerous series which have been made into a more or less symmetrical form, with a groove or track on each face. Some of these have had considerable labour bestowed on them, being of a regular, oval shape, with an edge all round, and slightly pointed at

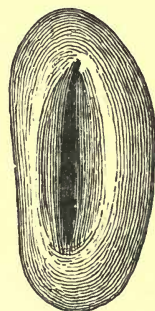
the ends (see Plate, figures 6 and 8). However, although generally oval in form, a few may be found which are nearly circular, as fig. 9. The indented mark is often in the direction of the longer axis of the stone, but frequently it has a diagonal course. When we see the mark in this position on one side, we invariably find that the mark on the other side does not coincide with it, but crosses it, and, if carried through the stone, the two marks would be found to form a cross somewhat like the letter X. The indentation is sometimes very slight. Even in some highly finished examples, several lightly marked tracks can be seen running parallel to each other on the same side; but though the tracks are slight, the centre of the stone may have undergone a slight hollowing (see section, figure 8). In well-marked examples, however, the track is generally about an inch in length, though it is sometimes one and a-half inches, and occasionally less than an inch. When the track is deepest, the rubbing that formed it must have gone on backwards and forwards in that short space, as a sort of stopridge, or distinct boundary, is apparent at one or both ends of the track. In my own ordinary specimens the deepest track is about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch, but I have an example (fig. 3) which has an unusually large goove, being $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide, and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch deep. The stone is a pure, milk-white quartz pebble, and the indentation has no finer lines running from either end towards the margin of the stone, such as one might expect to see if the indentation had been formed by the rubbing backwards and forwards of a pointed instrument. In every instance the bottom of the groove has the same polished appearance as the other parts of the surface. On looking at the grooves on a series of such stones, one sees in some a slight indentation, then in others deeper marks with occasionally pointed terminations; and, again, we find a portion of the centre of the stone greatly worn away, as if from violent and long-continued rubbing, as is the case in the example shown in figure 2. We can observe a whole series of indentations varying from the very slight up to the deeply worn, so that one readily comes to the conclusion that the grooves must have been formed by the



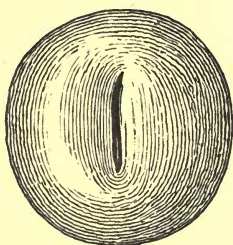
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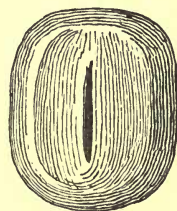
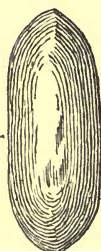
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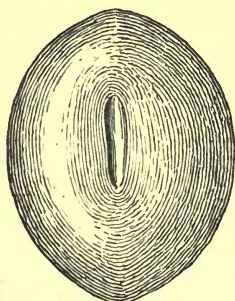
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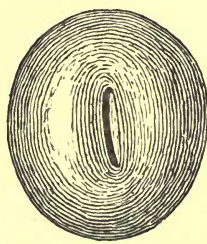
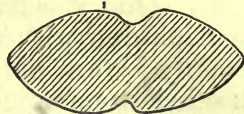
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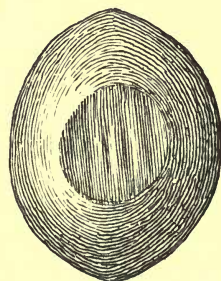
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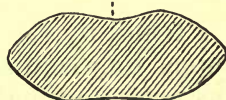
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7



8



9

M. Knowles.

repeated rubbing backwards and forwards of some metal tool, and to describe them as point sharpeners is a very natural interpretation. I have lately tried to make a track on a quartzite pebble, similar to those I have described, by rubbing the point of a steel blade along it, but was not able to make an indentation on the stone. I then tried the edge of a cold chisel, but with a like result: an indentation would not form, and it seemed to me that, after very considerable labour, I had made no impression. I found, too, as the result of my experience, that quartz rock and quartzite are not good sharpeners; that a good edge cannot be formed by rubbing on such rocks. Quartzite pebbles are, however, good burnishers. Rubbing with them will brighten up metal blades, and smooth down scratches such as have been made by sharpening on sandstone. I am, therefore, doubtful regarding these stones having been used as whetstones, or sharpeners, though at present I am unable to suggest a better theory.

The majority of the "Tracked Stones" with which I am acquainted in this country were found in the county Antrim; only a very few are from the counties of Down and Derry. Mr. Evans, in *Stone Implements and Ornaments of Great Britain*, p. 244, says he has never met with one in England, and those figured in Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times* were found in Brochs, situated in the extreme north of Scotland—one in Sutherlandshire, and the other in the Orkneys. The Brochs are circular, tower-like structures, and contain stone, bronze, iron, and glass objects. In Ireland, I do not know of an instance of one of these stones being found in association with any other object. They were all chance finds by the farmers, while cultivating the fields. One, it is true, was found by Canon Grainger, when exploring with me among the Sandhills at Dundrum, county Down, but it was not so intimately associated with other stone objects that we could decidedly say that it belonged to the stone age. In Denmark stones with similar grooves have been found with iron objects, but notwithstanding this, Nilsson believes them to be of the stone age. He admits that some have been found associated with iron objects, but

hints that such may have been amulets. That they were hammer-stones used in chipping stone objects he considers proved by the marks of hammering on their edges. Among our Irish examples, some have abraded ends, showing that they have been used as hammer-stones, and I have one with a hammered indentation in the centre. In this example there is the usual long track on one side, and the roughened hollow on the other. I have several specimens which are squared at the ends and edges like some whetstones, showing that they have been used in polishing other objects. Some of the more highly finished specimens are made of handsome stone with streaks or patches of red or brown over the surface.

Although some of the Scandinavian tracked stones are in form like those found in Ireland, yet a great many of the former have a wide groove round the outline, for the purpose, it is supposed, of tying something round the stone, in order that it might be carried about easily by suspending it from the belt or girdle. I have elsewhere¹ suggested that those Irish specimens which have an edged outline may have been so made that they could fit easily into a frame or binding of leather for the purpose of being similarly carried about.

The distribution of these stones is worth noting—Sweden, Denmark, and Slesvig, North of Ireland, and northern extremity of Scotland. The prehistoric antiquities of Scotland and those of the North of Ireland have a marked resemblance, and the tracked stones are no exception to the rule, as those figured in Dr. Anderson's work, *The Iron Age*, appear exactly like many Irish specimens; but why those found in Scotland should be so far separated from their fellows in Ireland, and found, too, in structures that are peculiar to Scotland, is puzzling.

I may mention, in conclusion, a sort of belief regarding these stones which I have heard expressed on more than one occasion, but what the origin of the belief is I cannot say, *i.e.* that they were objects of worship. An old dealer invariably says to me when he gets a tracked

¹ *Proceedings, R.I.A.*, 2nd Series, vol. 1881, page 111.

ii. *Polit. Lit. and Antiq.*, No. 3, Dec.,

stone:—"I have got an idol for you!" I have also heard them spoken of in such a way by intelligent collectors, as if they believed that the ancient people who used them regarded them as emblems of fertility. Whether these views may have had good foundation or are pure inventions I cannot say—I give them for what they are worth. Probably such notions may be akin to the belief in stone axes being thunderbolts, and arrow-heads elf-stones.

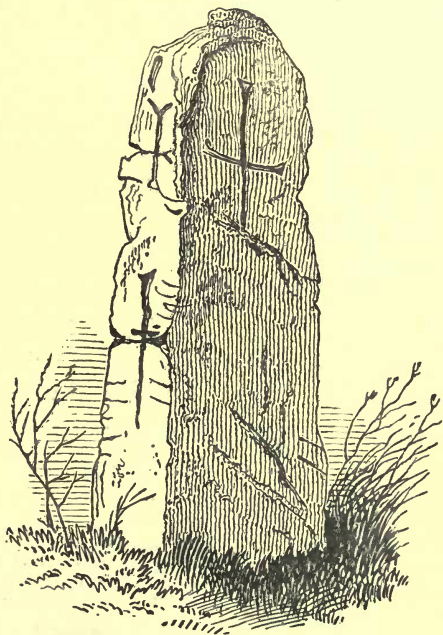
EXPLANATION OF PLATE, PAGE 499.

- Fig. 1.—A pebble of quartzite banded with white and dark layers, and track on one side only. It is 3 inches long, 2 broad, and was found near Dunloy, county Antrim.
- Fig. 2.—A quartzite pebble, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It has been subjected to a great deal of friction, and a considerable portion of the centre of the stone on each side is worn away. Several tracks are visible on the worn surfaces.
- Fig. 3.—Is a pebble of milky white quartz, found near Sandy Braes, county Antrim. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, and has a track on only one side. The track is exceptionally large. It is $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch deep.
- Fig. 4.—Front and edge views of a pebble which has had its ends abraded by being used as a hammer-stone. The edge view shows that the pebble had been held in an oblique direction when hammering, which left a ridge between the hammered spots. The stone is of quartzite, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. It is tracked on both faces.
- Fig. 5.—Shows evidence by its squared ends and sides of having been used as a whetstone or polisher. It is of quartzite, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. long by 2 in. broad, and is tracked on both faces.
- Fig. 6.—A quartzite stone variegated with brown streaks. It has been ground to a bluntish edge all round, and is pointed at the ends. It is similarly tracked on both faces, and a section through its widest part is shown below. It is $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, and was found near Glarryford, County Antrim.
- Fig. 7.—A quartzite pebble with deep, well-defined tracks, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. It was found near Freestone Quarry, county Antrim.
- Fig. 8.—Is a very regularly formed object of dark-red quartzite, with an edged outline, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. There is no well-defined track, but several faint marks are visible. The centre is slightly hollowed. A section through its widest part is shown below.
- Fig. 9.—Is almost circular, 2 inches in diameter, and is flattened and smooth on the faces, as if those parts had been used in polishing.

NOTES ON AN OGAM STONE IN THE COUNTY CAVAN.

BY CHARLES ELCOCK.

It is possible that the stone which forms the subject of this note may be well known to many of the members of this Association; but, after much searching, the fact of my having failed to meet with any account of it, even amongst the Ordnance Letters, to which I was kindly allowed access by the Royal Irish Academy, must form my excuse, if one is needed, for venturing, with some diffidence, to introduce it to public notice.



Having had occasion to go from Oldcastle to Kilnaleck, I observed, when about two miles on the way, and about 200 yards within the boundary of the Co. Cavan, a pointed pillar-stone, carved with a cross. On examining it I found there were two inscribed crosses on the south side,

one on the east, and one on the north, the west side being uncarved. There are also (running up the angles of the stone) the remains of what was once a deeply-cut Ogam inscription, which now, through weathering, and the cattle using the stone as a rubbing-post, has become quite illegible, all continuity being destroyed. As an Ogam inscription the stone is, on this account, valueless; but as marking when Ogams were used, it is not without interest, there being, I believe, only one other known in the Co. Cavan.

The dimensions of the stone are as follows:—Height above ground, 63 in.; width, say 20 in.; thickness, say 16 in. The stone faces north, being roughly square, with a cut, pointed top. It is known by the name of *Cloč Stuča*. It stands on the right-hand side of the road, in a field called “Campbell’s Field,” Lower Dunggimmin, Kilbride parish, and it is not far from the *Cločalabapca*, in *Faran-na-g-cloch*.

The farmer who lives close by says that when his father was building the house they came upon a number of graves and gravestones, also the shaft of a cross (which latter he showed me built into the wall), and he stated that there used to be a graveyard round about there, which may, perhaps, account for the crosses being cut upon the stone. “People said, years ago, there was a great man buried under that stone,” meaning *Cloč Stuča*. The sketch pretty fairly represents its present state. It is situated on the right-hand side of the high road from Oldcastle to Kilnaleck, about 10 yards from the road, and two miles from Oldcastle, in the Co. Meath.

ROUGH FLINT CELTS OF THE COUNTY ANTRIM.

By WILLIAM GRAY., M.R.I.A., HONORARY PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, ULSTER.

THE celebrated Salmon-leap, near Coleraine, is overshadowed by Mount Sandal—one of the most prominent features on the banks of the lower Bann, and one of the most important monuments connected with the early history of the North of Ireland. The high and comparatively level ground at the back of the Mount from the river has been under cultivation for many years, and, no doubt, many objects of interest have been turned up by the spade and plough that have escaped the attention of the farmers' workmen, who, as a rule, are ignorant of the value of such objects.

Of late years, however, there has been much done in collecting and describing various forms of rude flint and stone implements, and, owing to the absurdly high prices too often paid for such articles, farmers and farm labourers are beginning to recognize their value, and to preserve what they find—not, perhaps, for the ethnological importance of the objects, but for the good prices over-zealous collectors are sometimes willing to pay for them. This mercenary motive is happily not always the incentive to collecting “curios”; for sometimes we find among the farming class an intelligent appreciation of the value of anything that is calculated to throw light upon the habits or customs of their forefathers. It was in this spirit that the broken ground just referred to has been examined, and a large number of worked flints have been obtained, some of them well formed, and some so rough as to render the artificial character questionable.

By the care and intelligence of the owner and his workmen a large number of flint implements, celts, picks, scrapers, cores, flakes, &c., has been collected. Of these I have secured several small rough celts, almost constant in the peculiarities of their size and character. They are on an average three inches long, and about one inch wide; very roughly chipped all over into the shape of ordinary celts; some are more pointed at one end than the other, and therefore are more like picks, whilst some have a chisel-shaped end, such forms being apparently intentional, and not the accidental result of rough chipping. As usual, where finds of this kind occur, the common forms of flakes, cores, and scrapers, are also found in more or less abundance.

Almost immediately below Mount Sandal, at the river, and about one-third of the way from the Leap to the Bridge at Coleraine, there appears to be the remains of a ford that once crossed the river Bann. At this ford a large number of worked flints were found, and their general character very much resembled the worked flints from the field at the back of Mount Sandal, and the peculiar form of rough celts of flint was well represented here. The dredges, too, on the Bann, below the bridge, have very frequently taken up from the bottom-mud flakes, scrapers, and celts of the very same material and form, differing only in colour; for whereas the worked flints from the surface-land gravels or earth are light in colour, the worked flints from the river are very dark—often almost quite black.

During the spring of 1886 an intelligent workman observed some flints on a space (bared of sand) forming the sand dunes that occur behind the houses fronting the Portrush Railway Station, and having examined the spot, it proved to be the site of an ancient settlement, indicated by the occurrence of very many worked flints, including an unusual number of cores, together with several small rough flint celts, identical with the forms picked up at Mount Sandal.

The deposit of worked flints at Portrush was discovered on the surface of the native rock, usually deeply covered with sand, but which was bared during a storm that occurred shortly before the flints were observed. A similar deposit became exposed to the left of the road leading from the station to the Railway Hotel; at this latter spot a large quantity of flakes occurred, as well as cores, that closely resembled the worked flints dredged from the Bann, or collected at the ford and sand-dunes. We have, therefore, in this locality four very distinct stations, each yielding similar forms under different circumstances. At Mount Sandal the flints are found in the open cultivated fields; on the river Bann they occur at a probable ford, and also scattered over the bed of the river. At Portrush they are met with below the sand-dunes, on probable sites of ancient settlements.

Of all the forms of worked flints thus found, the small rough celt is the most characteristic; and celts of this type have been also collected from the raised beach-gravels of Carnlough, Larne and Holywood; of these some have been figured and described in the *Journal* of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland.

NOTE.—Mr. Gray also described the site of an ancient factory of rough trap-celts, discovered on Rathlin Island, where a considerable number of roughly-chipped unpolished celts of trap or basalt were found, together with a quantity of chips, indicating that at this spot there had been an ancient manufactory of stone celts.

THE KINGDOM OF MEATH.

BY JOHN M. THUNDER, MEMBER.

I.—*Ancient Meath.*

“I found in the great fortress of Meath
Valour, hospitality, and truth,
Bravery, purity, and mirth—
The protection of all Ireland.”

—*Poem of the Saxon King Aldfred.*

THE Gaelic word for Meath is *Midhe*, so called (according to Keating) because it was the *Meidhe*, or neck of each province, that *Tuathal the Welcome* formed as the mensal land of the monarchs of Ireland. Another derivation for Meath is said to be from *Midhe*, son of *Bratha*, who was the principal druid, or high-priest, of the royal family of *Neimhidh*.¹

The sons of *Neimhidh* granted the district around *Uisnech*² to this arch-druid, and from him it received its name.³ The boundaries of Meath, as laid down by *Tuathal*, extended from the Shannon eastward to Dublin, and from Dublin to the river Rye; from the Rye westward to Clonconragh, thence to French-Mills Ford (*hodie* Frankford), thence to *Clonard*, thence to *Tochar-Carbri* (i. e. the Causeway, or bog of Carbre—now Bal-lintogher, King’s County), from that to *Geshil*, to *Drumcullin*,⁴ to the river *Cara*,⁵ and so to the Shannon. Northward to *Loch Ribh* (Lough Ree), all the islands of which belong to Meath; all the Shannon as far as *Loch-Bo-Deirg*, and from *Loch-Bo-Deirg* to *Mochil*, thence to Athlone, thence to Upper Scariff, to *Drumlahan*,⁶ from that to Moy, and so onward to Clones, to *Loch-da-en*, to Knowth, to Dufferin, to the pool at the Blind Man’s Ford on *Sliabh Fuaidh*,⁷ to *Magh Cosnamaigh*, near Killeavy, to *Snamh Egnachar*,⁸ to Comber, county of Down, and thence to the Liffey. The boundary of this ancient kingdom has been thus proclaimed in verse:

“From *Loch-Bo-Deirg* to *Birra*,
From *Sena*,⁹ eastward to the sea,
To the Comar of *Chuain-Irard*,
And to the Comar of *Chuain-Ard*.”¹⁰

Meath at this period contained 18 cantons, or districts, 30 townships in each canton, 12 ploughlands in each township, and six score acres in each ploughland, so that every canton contained 360 ploughlands.¹¹

¹ *Neimhidh* and his followers are said to have arrived in Ireland the age of the world, 2850 (*Four Masters*), vol. i. p. 9.

² *Uisnechhodie-Usny*, now barony of Rathconrath, West Meath.

³ Keating.

⁴ *Geshil* and *Drumcullin*, in King’s County.

⁵ Probably the little *Brosna*, flowing between Frankford and Birr (see Mahony’s

“Keating,” p. 87).

⁶ *Drom-Lethan*, on the borders of Leitrim and Cavan (*ibid.*).

⁷ *Fuad’s Mountain*, Co. Armagh (*ibid.*).

⁸ Perhaps Carlingford Lough (*ibid.*).

⁹ Shannon.

¹⁰ Subdivision of the provinces of Ireland.—Keating, p. 86, *et seq.*

¹¹ Keating’s *History of Ireland*, translated by Mahony, p. 87.

Keating concludes his chapter of the division of *Midhe* by informing us that in the 8th century *Aedh Oirnode*, king of Ireland, divided Meath between the two sons of *Donchadh*, son of *Domnal*, who had been his predecessor.

The Belgæ, or Firbolgs, appear to have settled in Meath, and some of their kings reigned at *Teamhair* (Tara). Stanihurst, in his description of Ireland, tells us that "there arrived in Ireland five brethren, that were 'valiant and martiall gentlemen,' to wit, *Gandius*, *Genadius*, *Sagandus*, *Rutheragus*, and *Slanius*. They divided the realm between them: out of their own portion they allotted a territory to the fifth, *Slanius*, and that partition took the name '*Media*,' '*Meeth*.'"¹ *Slanius* eventually obtained the whole monarchy² of Ireland. This *Slanius* is entombed at a hill in Meath, which of him is named *Slane*." We find in the *Four Masters* that in the age of the world 3303, the tenth year of the reign of the Firbolg King *Eochaidh*, the Tuatha-De-Dananns invaded Ireland. This race is said to have brought the *Lia-Fail*, or Stone of Destiny, to Ireland, and placed it at *Teamhair*. An old tradition declares that it used to groan under every monarch of the rightful line who sat upon it. It was during the sovereignty of the De Dananns that the celebrated Fair of *Tailltiu* was instituted by one of their kings, viz. *Lugh Lamhfhada* (Lewy of the long hand), in commemoration of *Taillte*, the king's foster-mother. When the sons of *Miledh* arrived on our shores they were met with hostility from the De Dananns, but the latter were defeated at the battle of *Tailltean*, in which engagement they lost their three leaders—*M'Coill*, *M'Ceacht*, and *M'Greine*. The battle lasted for a long time, until *M'Ceacht* fell by *Eiremhon*, *M'Cuill* by *Eimhear*, and *M'Greine* by *Amhergin*.³

II.—The Reign of Tuathal.

The Milesian princes divided the kingdom of Ireland between them; their names were Heber and Heremon. In the year A.M. 3501 a dispute arose between these two brothers regarding the boundaries of the kingdom, and a battle was fought at Geshill, at which battle Heber was slain by Heremon. The sixth in descent from Ir, brother to the kings, was *Eochy*, better known in history as *Ollamh Fodhla*, the twentieth prince of the Milesian line who held kingly sway in Ireland. The age of the world 3883 is given by the *Four Masters* as the first year of the reign of *Ollamh Fodhla*. He instituted the Férs at Tara, which was a national assembly of princes and chieftains. All the subordinate princes, scholars, and historians, attended the triennial assemblies. The proceedings were inaugurated by a great banquet, particular care being taken that the ceremonial should be one of great pomp, and each person had his place assigned according to his rank.

We shall now treat of that period which forms the beginning of Meath history, the reign of *Tuathal* the Acceptable. The death of this

¹ "Apud Hollingshed Chronicles."

² *Gandius* and *Genadius* reigned jointly four years, until carried off by a plague at *Fremmon* (a mountain of Westmeath

(*Ogygia*, p. 16)—the age of the world, 3273.

³ *Annals of the Four Masters* (age of the world 3500), vol. i., p. 25.

monarch is placed at A.D. 106. It was he, as we have before mentioned, who formed Meath into a kingdom. Keating tells us of the event. "*Tuathal Teachtmhar*, king of Ireland, reigned thirty years; he was of the posterity of Heremon, and he received the name *Tuathal Teachtmhar*, from that state of plenty and public tranquillity which he settled over the whole kingdom. He called together a great Assembly at *Teamhair*, and was promised support and fealty by all present.¹ In this assembly *Tuathal* separated a tract of land from each of the four provinces, which met together at a certain place, and of that part which he took he made the county of Meath as it appears at this day."² In the tract taken out of Munster *Tuathal* built *Tlachtgha*, and the palace of *Uisneach* from the tract taken out of Connaught. The king of Connaught claimed at the festivals of *Uisneach* a horse and arms from every lord of a manor, as an acknowledgment for the land taken for Meath. *Tailltiu* was taken as a portion from Ulster, Tara from Leinster. Meath became in *Tuathal's* reign the mensal land of the *Ard-Righ*—or special portion of the king's table—"Fearann Righ Erion." In Camden we find Meath thus described:—"The country reaches from the Irish Sea to the river Shannon, having (as Barthol. describes it) a soil which yields plenty of wheat, and pastures well stocked with herds, abounding with fish, flesh and other provisions, butter, cheese and milk, and well watered by rivers. The situation of it is delightful, and the air healthy; the woods and marshes in its extremities defend its approaches, and from the number of people, the strength of its castles and towns, and the peace which it enjoys in consequence hereof, it is commonly called the Chamber of Ireland."³ The plain of Meath was known by the name *Magh Breagh*, i.e. the "magnificent plain," or, as translated by Dr. O'Connor (*Campus Brigantium*), the plain of Brigantes, from being possessed by the Brigantes, whom the Irish called *Clanna Breogain*. A part of this territory was called Fingal, from the Danes or Norwegians, who planted a colony there in the tenth century, along the coast between Dublin and Drogheda. The plain of Bregia extended from Dublin to Drogheda, and thence to Kells, and contained the districts about Tara, Trim, Navan, Athboy, and Dunboyne. An ancient poet tells us:—

"The extent of *Midhe* I shall point out,
And of the beauteous plain of *Breagh*,
We know that it reaches to the sea
From the *Sena*⁴ of fair fields.

"The men of *Tebtha*⁵ guard its northern frontier,
With those of *Carbri*,⁶ of well-won fights,
Famed for sages, and for bards,
The men of *Breagh* dwell thence to *Casan*."⁷

From the *Four Masters* we take the following references to the plain

¹ "They swore by the sun, moon, and all the elements visible and invisible, that they would never contest the sovereignty of Ireland with him or his race"—(O'Donovan)—*Note to Four Masters*, vol. i., p. 99.

² Keating.

³ Camden, *Britannia*,

⁴ Shannon.

⁵ Teffa, the western portion of Meath, including part of Longford.

⁶ *Carbri-Gabra*, situated in the county Longford.

⁷ These verses are given in Keating's *Ireland* (Mahony's translation, p. 88).

of Bregia, and the battles fought there. A.D. 322 "*Fiachra Sraibhtine*, after having been thirty years as king over Ireland, was slain by the Collas in the battle of *Dubchomar* in *Crioch-Rois*, in *Breagh*." Keating says *Dubchomar* is near *Tailltiu*. The territory of *Crioch-Rois* embraced a portion of the barony of Farney in Monaghan, and some of the adjoining districts of Meath and Louth. In the Annals of Tighernach this battle is named from the king's Druid *Dubh-Chomar*, who was slain there. This interpretation, however, is likely to be legendary. A.D. 528 "The battle of *Ailbhe*, in *Breagh*, by *Tuathal Maelgarbh* against the *Cianachta*¹ of Meath." *Ailbhe* (says O'Donovan) is now called *Cluan-Ailbhe*: it is situated in the barony of Upper Duleek. We find the incursion of *Bran Dubh* into *Bregia* thus quaintly recorded in the Annals, A.D. 597. "The sword-blows of *Bran Dubh* in *Breagh*;" it means no doubt that *Bran Dubh* overran Meath with the sword. The death of *Domhnall*, son of *Murchadh*, who was the first king of the Clan-Colmain, is placed under the year A.D. 758. He was buried at *Dearmhaigh* (Durrow). Of him was said—

"Until the hour that *Domhnall* was brought to *Dearmhaigh*
There was no avenging conflict or battle on the plain of *Breaghmhagh*."

In the Annals of Ulster *Domhnall's* death is entered A.D. 762. The Annals of Clonmacnoise tell us:—"King Donell was the first king of Ireland of Clann Colman, or *O'Melaghlyns*, and died quietly in his bed, the 12th of the kalends of December, in the year of Our Lord God 759." Passing into the 9th century, we find notice of the death of *Maelfinnia*, son of Flanagan, Lord of *Breagh*, A.D. 898. "*Maelfinnia*, a man without haughtiness, Lord of *Breagh*, a torch over the fortresses."

We must now return to the history of *Tuathal Teachthmar*, who is said to have erected four royal palaces in *Midhe*, viz. *Teamhair*,² *Tailltiu*,³ *Tlachtgha*,⁴ and *Uisneach*.⁵ He renewed the royal games and fair at *Tailltiu*, and held two convocations for the protection of trade—the one at *Cruachan* in Connaught, the other at *Emania* in Ulster. *Tuathal* was slain by the chieftain *Mal*, who succeeded to the throne; he in turn was killed by *Felemy Rechtmar*, son of *Tuathal*.⁶

III.—The River Boyne.

"Sweet flows the Boyne to Trim, then makes its way
To join at Drogheda the briny spray."

The origin of the name Boyne (says the late Sir William Wilde) is rather obscure. Ptolemy calls this river *Buvinda*: in Cambrensis it is spelt *Boandus*, while in Grace's Annals we find it *Boundi fluvii*. The Boyne rises at Carbury, county Kildare, at the well of the Blessed Trinity, near

¹ The territory of *Cianachta-Breagh* comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Duleek.—O'Donovan.

² Tara.

³ Now Teltown, near Kells,

⁴ The Hill of Ward, near Athboy.

⁵ *Usney*, barony of Rathconrath, Westmeath.

⁶ *Tuathal* died A.D. 106.—*Annals of the Four Masters*.

the fairy hill of *Nechtain*.¹ Lugad O'Clery tells us in verse that upon the occasion of the birth of Conn of the Hundred Battles the Boyne burst forth—

“On the same night, as old tradition tells,
Burst forth the Boyne, that copious,
Sacred flood.”

A strange legend is preserved of the Leinster poet *Nechtain* and his sacred well. No one was permitted to approach this well; the penalty for so doing was blindness. Queen *Boan*, moved no doubt by feminine curiosity, determined to visit the well, incredulous as to the report which informed her that her beauty would vanish: she approached the well, and upon so doing the “waves suddenly arose, breaking one of her eyes” (as the old chronicler expresses it). “*Boan* fled towards the sea to hide her deformity, and, in company with her lap-dog *Dabella*, was swept out in the rushing waves.”²

The Boyne was called *Righ*, which means the wrist or forearm. Queen *Boan* used to wear bracelets on her arm; hence the name. Again we find *Bo*, a cow, and *Abainn*, a river, given as derivation for the Boyne. In the boyish exploits of Finn, published by the Ossianic Society, we find the following allusion to the river:—“He (Finn) bids farewell to *Crimall*, and goes forward to *Finneces* (who lived at the Boyne) to learn poetry . . . Seven years *Finneces* remained at the Boyne watching the salmon of *Linn-Feic*,³ for it had been prophesied that he would eat the salmon of *Fec*, and that he would be ignorant of nothing afterwards” (Ossianic Society, vol. iv. p. 301). The term Boyne of Science has been applied to the river, and Spenser called it the “Pleasant Boyne.” The *Annals of the Four Masters* refer under the year A.M. 5160 to the reign of *Conaire*, during which period the sea annually cast its produce ashore at *Inbhear Boinn* (the mouth of the Boyne), and a great abundance of nuts was found upon the *Boinn* at this period.” The next notice in the *Annals* is at A.D. 283—“Finn (MacCumhail) was killed, it was with darts, with a lamentable wound, he fell by *Aichlech*, at *Ath-Brea* on the Boyne.”⁴

In 527 the *Annals* record the death of King *Muircheartach*, who had been twenty-four years in the sovereignty of Ireland, at *Cleiteach* over the Boyne (he was supposed to be near Stackallen Bridge, *Cletty*), after being drowned in wine. The *Annals* of Clonmacnoise refer at length to the death of this king, and place the event A.D. 533. “King *Moriertagh* having had prosperous success, as well before he came to the crown as after, against these that rebelled against him, he was at last drowned in a kyne of wine in one of his own manor houses called *Cleytagh*, near the Boyne, by a fairie woman that burned the house over the king's head on Holland-tide. The king, thinking to save his life from burning, entered the kyne of wine, and was so high that the wine could not keep him for depth, for he was fifteen foot high! This is the end of the king *Morier-*

¹ *Boyne and Blackwater*.—Sir W. R. Wilde.

² The well is famed for its medicinal virtues, and a Pattern used to be held there on Trinity Sunday (Wilde).

³ *Linn-Feic*, i.e. the “Pool of Fiac,” a deep pool in the river Boyne, near Slane,

the ancient *Ferta-fer-Feic*.

⁴ In the Dublin copy of the “*Annals of Innisfallen*” it is stated that Finn Mac Cumhail fell by the hand of *Athlach*, a treacherous fisherman, who slew him with his gaff at *Rath-Breagha*, near the Boyne.

tagh, who was both killed, drowned, and burned together, through his own folly, that trusted this woman contrary to the advice of Saint Carneagh."

We find that an Abbot of Monasterboice, named *Dubhdainbher*, was drowned in the Boyne A.D. 762 (Four Masters). In 836 a fleet of the Norsemen or Danes entered the Boyne. 841, "The plundering of *Birra* (Birr) and *Saighir* by the foreigners of the Boyne. As we proceed in the history of Meath we shall have many opportunities of again referring to the Boyne, on whose banks so many battles were fought, and so many monasteries and churches erected. In the Book of Rights we are told that salmon from the Boyne was one of the prerogatives of the Irish kings.

" Venison from Naas,
Salmon from the Boyne,
And Cresses from the Brosnach.¹"

IV.—*Saint Patrick in Meath.*

Saint Patrick, on his journey to Meath, landed at the mouth of the Boyne, at *Inbhear Colpa*, near Drogheda. He partook of the hospitality of *Sesgnen* (lord of a principality in Meath), and baptized him, with his entire family. One of *Sesgnen's* sons, the Apostle called *Benignus*, was afterwards Saint Patrick's successor in the See of Armagh. After leaving the house of *Sesgnen*, Saint Patrick proceeded to *Ferta-fer-Feic*² (Slane). There, on Easter Sunday, he lit the Pascal fire on the lofty hill which commands an imposing view of Tara and the surrounding districts.³ King *Leoghaire* at this time was holding his court at Tara; he witnessed with amazement the fire on Slane Hill. There was a special law in force that no fire should be kindled until the Tara fire appeared. The king assembled his councillors about him, and enquired from the chief druid who the person might be that dared to disobey the royal mandate. The answer he received from the druid is thus given in the Book of Armagh (Collectanea Tirechani):—"Rex in æternum Vive Hic Ignis quem Videmus, quique in hac nocte accensus est antequam succenderetur in domu tua, id est in Palatio Temoriæ nissi extinctus fuerit in nocte, hac quia accensus est, nunquam extinguetur in æternum." *Leoghaire* set out with his retinue for Slane, in order to summon Saint Patrick to his presence. Strict orders were given that no one should salute or honour the stranger. When Patrick appeared before the king he was interrogated as to his mission, and his disobedience of the king's order. Then *Ere*, the son of *Dego*, stood up, and saluted Patrick. Being instructed in the doctrine of Christianity, he was afterwards baptized at the Fountain of Loigles—a well within the fort or enclosure of Tara. Saint Patrick preached at Tara on Easter Sunday, 2nd April, A.D. 433. On that occasion the only person who rose up to do him honour was *Dubthach*, an eminent poet, and tutor

¹ Brosnach, the Brosna river.

² The graves of the men of *Fec* (now Slane). Archdall says that Slane was also known by the name *Ballyeo*, which had a similar meaning.

³ In the *Book of Armagh* ("Collectanea Tirechani") it mentions, in connexion

with St. Patrick's mission in Meath, *Aeclessia-Cerne* (hodie *Kilcainne*, near Navan); also *Aisse*, called by the *Four Masters* the *Ford of Sighe*. (See Notes, *Documenta de S. Patricio*, E. Hogan, s.s.).

of *Fiacce*, who was afterwards Bishop of Sletty. *Dubthach* is believed to have been the first convert at Tara, and henceforward he devoted his poetic talent to Christian subjects. In some lives of Saint Patrick it is said that King *Leoghaire* was baptized, but this opinion is not borne out by the statement given by the Saint in his Confession.¹ Patrick proceeded from Tara to *Tailltean* (Teltown) on Easter Monday. He preached to *Cairbre*, the brother of *Leoghaire*, who refused to be instructed, and who insulted the Apostle by scourging his companions in the river Sele.² Conall, another royal brother, was baptized, and he gave his house at *Rath-Airthio* to Patrick for a church, which became known as *Domnach Patric*.³ The Apostle is said to have founded a church at *Druim Corcorthi*—now Drumconrath, in the barony of Slane—over which he placed his nephew *Diermit*. He continued his mission in Meath for about a year, and directed his steps to Westmeath, to the districts of Delvin and Moyashill. He met with opposition from a man named Feargus. He proceeded to the celebrated Hill of *Uisneach*: the territory adjacent belonged to two brothers, named *Fiaich* and *Enda*; the latter of whom was baptized. *Enda* entrusted the care of his son Cormac to Saint Patrick, who superintended his education.

After visiting Longford, and various parts of Connaught and Ulster, he again visits Meath; and having instructed the inhabitants of the northern parts of that province, arrived at *Bile-Tortan*, near Ardraccan, and is said to have laid the foundation of a church afterwards called *Domnach-Tortan*.⁴ Over this church he placed Justin. Patrick then revisited Slane and the surrounding districts.

NOTE.—The kingdom of Meath, in its ecclesiastical division, had eight dioceses—Duleek, Clonard, Kells, Trim, Ardraccan, Dunshaughlin, Slane, and Fore. At the Synod presided over by Cardinal Paparo these Sees were made suffragan to Armagh, and Meath, since that period (1152), has belonged to the ecclesiastical province of Ulster. Meath, says Dr. Lanigan, contained a greater number of dioceses or Sees than any other in Ireland. Eugene, Bishop of Clonard, who died in 1194, was the first who styled himself Bishop of Meath. The diocese of Duleek owes its origin to St. *Kienan*, who was baptized by St. Patrick, and consecrated bishop about A.D. 472; he died 488 (*Four Masters*). St. *Finian* was the founder of Clonard, and took up his abode there about A.D. 530. St. *Secundinus*, first bishop of Dunshaughlin, was nephew to St. Patrick; he died A.D. 448, and was buried in his own church at Dunshaughlin. St. *Ere* was Bishop of Slane; he was a Munster man, and was called “The Sweet-spoken Judge.”

V.—*The O'Melaghlins and the Danes.*

The kingdom of Meath was destined to suffer (like so many other parts of Ireland) from the incursions of the Danes, or Northmen. Its maritime position and great fertility attracted the fierce invaders to this province. Before we trace the inroads of the Danes in the plain of *Bregia*, it would be well to notice the great tribal family who ruled over Meath at that period, and who, through varying fortunes, held their estates and

¹ See Lanigan's *Eccles. Hist.*, vol. i., p. 232.

² Now the Blackwater, which rises at

Virginia, in Cavan.

³ Four miles east of Kells.

⁴ Lanigan.

position till the close of the seventeenth century. The O'Melaghlin, kings of Meath, were descended from *Conall Crimthinn*, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages. They took the name of Clan Colmain from *Colman Mor*, grandson of Conall, and they were generally known as the Southern *Hy-Nial*. It was not until the ninth century that the Clan Colman assumed the surname *O'Maolseachlainn*, or *Melaghlín*. These princes had four royal residences in Meath, i. e. *Tara*, *Tailltean*, *Flachtgha*, and *Uisneach*. From the Annals of Clonmacnoise we have taken the following references to the Methian kings, and the dates of their death :¹—A.D. 597 : "Sweeney, son of Colman, was killed by King Hugh Slane, at the river called Swainion." In the year 632 is recorded the battle of *Ath-Goan*, near the Liffey. Mac Enna Mac Sweeny, king of Leinster, was slain. In the same battle, on the other side, fought Mac Sweeny, king of Meath, who gained the victory. *Ath-Goan*, or Goan's Fort, is not identified. A.D. 642 : "Uaisle (in English gentle), daughter of Sweeney, son of Colman, king of Meath, queen of Leinster (she was wife to Faelan, king of Leinster), died; Moyledry Mac Sweeney, king of Meath, died A.D. 649." A.D. 761 : "Neale, king of Meath, died." At this period the Annals state that "there reigned famine and many diseases in this kingdom, until they were succoured by the prayers of King Neale and his bishops."

We are informed that in A.D. 763, *Donogh* (King Donnell's son), second monarch of the O'Melaghlin, succeeded after King Neale. The year 773 is memorable for a great convention, held in the king's palace at Tara, "where there was a reverent assembly of many worthy and venerable anchorites and scribes, of all which assembly *Dowliter* was chief."

A.D. 799 : "*Moriegh Mac Donnell*, king of Meath, died." Under the same date the Annals of Clonmacnoise mention the arrival of *Aedh Oirdnidhe*, king of Ireland, into Meath. *Aedh* divided Meath into two parts; one part he gave to Connor, son of King Donough, and the other part to his brother *Ailill*. As we proceed further we shall again notice King *Aedh Oirdnidhe*, who made other incursions into Meath. It shall come under our description of the Barony of *Moyfenrath*. A.D. 823 : "*Dermott Mac Neal*, Prince of South *Moy-Breagh*, died." In 832 "King Neale preyed and spolied all Meath to the house of *Moyle Conoge*, Prince of *Delvin Bethra*."² The year 862 records the death of *Moyleseaghlyn* (recte *Melaghlín*) *Mac Neil*, king of Half *Moy-Breagh*. He was treacherously killed by a Dane, called *Vwlffe*. *Flann O'Melaghlín* was king of Meath A.D. 872; he reigned thirty-three years. "He had all the pledges and hostages of Ireland, which he did let go at his pleasure, and took again by force." A.D. 915 : "*Donnogh Mac Flynn*, of the O'Melaghlin of Meath, began his reign this year, and reigned twenty-five years." A.D. : 921 : "*Moylescaglyn Mac Moyleronie*, Arch-Prince of Tara, died."

The Danish invasion of Meath must now occupy our attention, and the career of *Malachy Melaghlín*, who defeated the invaders at the battle of Tara. In the year 837 there arrived a great Norwegian fleet; sixty of their ships entered the river Boyne, and sixty entered the Liffey, which two fleets, it is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, "spoiled and

¹ Through the courtesy of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, I obtained permission to consult the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

² In barony of Garrycastle, King's County, M'Coughlan's country; a Meath tribe.

destroyed all the borders of the Liffey and *Moy-breagh* altogether." *Turgeis* or *Turgesius*, the Danish chieftain, assumed the sovereignty of the foreigners in the north of Ireland A.D. 839.¹ In 845 he plundered the monasteries of Meath and Connaught. It is generally asserted that *Turgeis* was taken prisoner by *Malachy Melachlin*, for we find in the "Wars of the Gaedhill with the Gaill," A.D. 845, it was in this year *Turgeis* was taken prisoner by *Maelseachlainn*, and he was afterwards drowned in Loch *Uair*" (Ennil). Malachy II. ascended the throne of Ireland A.D. 980. He was great grandson of his namesake *Maelseachlainn*, or Malachy I. He waged a fierce warfare against the Danes, and completely overthrew them at the battle of Tara A.D. 979. In this engagement the foreigners lost 5000 men. On the Irish side fell the heir of Leinster, the lord of *Morgallion*² and his sons, the lords of *Fertullagh* and *Cremorne*, and a host of their followers. It was a genuine pitched battle, a trial of main strength, each party being equally confident of victory, till the tide of success followed King Malachy. After the death of *Brian Boru*, at the battle of Clontarf, *Malachy* was re-instated upon the throne of Ireland, which he had so generously abdicated to make way for the ambition of Brian. He died on one of the islands of Lough *Ennil*, near Mullingar, A.D. 1023. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Malachy is called the last king of Irish blood that held the crown.

"After the happy *Melaghlin*,
Son of *Donald*, son of *Donogh*,
Each noble king ruled over his own tribe,
But Erin owned no sovereign lord."

The O'Melaghlin, as kings of Meath, had their chief residence at *Dun-Na Sciath*, or Fortress of the shields, on the banks of Lough *Ennil*. *Murchadh O'Melaghlin* was king of Meath on the arrival of the Normans, but was deposed to make way for Hugh de Lacy. Besides being kings of Meath this great tribe, as we have seen, had been monarchs of Ireland, princes of *Bregia*, kings of *Tara*, and lords of *Clan Colmain*. From the 10th to the 16th century the *O'Melaghlin* chieftains figure in history. They held their possessions in Westmeath for a very long period. Some of them took part both in the Cromwellian and Williamite wars, after which time their estates were confiscated, and the tribe gradually fell into oblivion. The *O'Melaghlin*s founded Clonmacnoise, Bective, Clonard, and Newry. In 1133 *Murrough O'Melaghlin* destroyed the bridge and citadel of Athlone. In 1667 *Dermod O'Melaghlin* attended the Synod of Athboy. In 1570 *Campion* mentions the *O'Melaghlin*s as of the noblest families of Meath. In 1646 *Maurice O'Melaghlin* was one of the chiefs of Leinster who seceded from the peace closed by Ormonde, and leagued with the Nuncio.³

It is said that in the reign of Queen Anne the name was changed to MacLoughlin or O'Loughlin.

¹ See *The Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, edited by Dr. Todd, p. 9.

² The barony of Morgallion in East Meath, where were seated the tribe

Gaileanga, descended from *Cormac Gaileang*, of the race of *Oilioll Olum*.

³ *Proceedings*, Royal Irish Academy.

VI.—*Hugh de Lacy and the Normans.*

IN A.D. 1171 Henry II. undertook the conquest of Ireland. On the 18th October of that year, with a fleet of 400 transports, he landed at Crook, county Waterford, having with him 500 knights, and an army usually estimated at 4000 men-at-arms. Among those who came over to share the spoil was Hugh de Lacy, sometime constable of Chester. He was fortunate in obtaining from his royal master a rich tract of territory, which he divided among his *confreres*. Cambrensis has left us the following portrait of De Lacy:—"Of dark complexion, with black and deep-seated eyes, a flat nose, and his right cheek sadly scarred by an accidental burn. He was short-necked, muscular in chest, and of low stature . . . His character firm and resolute."

The grant of Henry II. to Hugh de Lacy ran thus:—"Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou. To the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, and all the officers and faithful servants, French, English, and Irish, *Greeting*. Know that I have given and granted, and by this my Charter confirmed, to Hugh de Lacy for his service, the land of Meath, with all its appurtenances by the service of 50 men to him, and his heirs, to have and to hold of me and my heirs, as *Murchad-Hua-Melaghlin* held it, or any other before or after him."

Up to this period there lived in the Kingdom of Meath chieftains known as the Four Tribes of Tara: their names were O'Hart, O'Regan, O'Kelly, and O'Connolly. At the Conquest they were obliged to seek refuge in other districts. Carbury, in the county Sligo, is said to have been the place to which they migrated. To the following knights De Lacy partitioned Meath:—"Unto my intrinsicke friend, Hugh Tyrrell, *Castleknock*; unto William Petit, *Castlebreck*; unto the valiant Meyler FitzHenry, *Maghereneran*. To Jocelyn Nangle, the Navan and the lands of *Ardracran*; unto Richard Tuite, 'faire possessions;' unto Robert de Lacy, *Rathwer*; unto Adam Feipo, *Skryne*; Gilbert de Nugent, *Delvin*; Hose or Hussy, *Dees (Deece)*; Richard and Thomas Fleming, *Crandon* and other districts;¹ Adam Dollard, *Dullenavarty*," &c.

Henry II. appointed De Lacy Governor of Dublin, so he is regarded as the first Irish viceroy who received that position from a king of England.² The territory of Meath bestowed on De Lacy is supposed to have amounted to 800,000 acres, including Westmeath, with parts of King's County and Longford. Tiernan O'Rourke, who had obtained possession of East Meath from Roderick O'Conor, determined not to submit to the encroachment of De Lacy: a conference between the rival claimants was agreed to, and *Tlachtgha*, now the Hill of Ward, near Athboy, was the place chosen for the meeting. Both sides had guarded against surprise, and held in reserve a troop of armed men: they met at the summit of the hill; O'Rourke raised his battle-axe to strike De Lacy; this act was regarded as a signal for both troops of guards to advance. De Lacy, in attempting to make his escape, was twice felled to the ground. Fitz-

¹ The Flemings obtained Slane, built the castle, and resided there for centuries.

² See Gilbert's *History of Irish Viceroy*s.

gerald and Griffith, his nephew, hastened to his rescue, and attacked O'Rourke: the latter was struck down and mortally wounded by Griffith's spear.¹ The head of Tiernan O'Rourke was brought to Dublin in triumph, and spiked over the gate of the fortress. Shortly after this event Roderick O'Connor, with a numerous army, invaded Meath, and put to flight the Norman garrisons from the castles which they had erected at Trim and Duleek. The *Hy-Nial*, prince *M'Laughlin*, with the men of Kinel Owen and Oriel, attacked the castle of Slane, which was held for De Lacy by Fleming. The Norman garrison and inmates, to the number of 500, were put to the sword: this affair caused such consternation among the Normans, that on the following day they abandoned three other castles they had erected in Kells, Galtrim, and Derrypatrick, in Meath. A short time after the encounter at the Hill of Ward, De Lacy was summoned to England by King Henry, to join him with all the forces that could be spared from Ireland, which were needed by the king in Normandy. In De Lacy's absence Strongbow assumed the governorship of the country. In 1179 De Lacy returned to the governorship of Dublin, and married about this time, as second wife, a daughter of Roderick O'Connor, which alliance is said to have been displeasing to Henry II. The ambition of the lord of Meath, as De Lacy was termed, excited the jealousy of his royal master, for he was looked upon as a sovereign ruler. De Lacy was recalled to England for a few months in 1180; again in 1184 he was stript of power, and De Courcy and Philip de Braosa were appointed justiciaries in his place.

The ambitious lord, however, received Henry's pardon, and we find him for a third time appointed a justice in Ireland, and deputy to Prince John, Earl of Moreton, who visited Ireland in 1185. The prince, with sixty ships, landed at Waterford, paraded the country with much ostentation, and is said to have insulted the Irish chieftains by plucking their beards. De Lacy had now styled himself King of Meath, and received tribute as such from Connaught: he caused a diadem to be made for himself. He was far from being on friendly terms with the native Irish, who at this period invaded Meath, but were defeated by William Petit, a liegeman of De Lacy's.² Meath became the stronghold of the English Pale—which name signifies a fence or enclosure—and was confined to Dublin, Meath, Louth, and Kildare. De Lacy was constantly engaged in the erection of castles, and forts, and met with his death while overseeing one of these buildings—a fort at Durrow, upon the site of a lately ruined Abbey. The Irish looked on with dismay at the profanation of this ancient seat of devotion, the residence of one of their most renowned Saints.³ As De Lacy was stooping down in one of the trenches, a man named *O'Meyey* approached him, seized a battle-axe which he had concealed under his long mantle, and at one blow struck off De Lacy's head.⁴ *O'Meyey* fled, and made his escape to the woods of Kilclare. It is said that it was at the instigation of Fox and O'Brien that *O'Meyey* killed the lord of Meath. When the news spread that De Lacy was killed the rejoicing of the people was universal. Cambrensis represents De Lacy as "verie greedie and covetous of wealth and possessions," and adds that,

¹ The *Four Masters* say that O'Rourke was "treacherously slain by Hugh de Lacy."

² Haverty, *History of Ireland*.

³ St. Columba.

⁴ *Liber Munerum*.

after the death of his wife, "he gave way to habits of profligacie." De Lacy resided at Trim, where he built a spacious castle in the year 1173. He left two sons, Walter and Hugh, the children of his first wife, and a son, William, by his second. De Lacy, during his career as lord of Meath, penetrated into Analy,¹ and killed, in skirmish, Donald O'Farrell, prince of that country. The *O'Melaghlin*s at this period complained that Henry II. had not kept faith with them, as he promised to protect their rights. Instead of doing so, he allowed De Lacy to deprive them of their kingdom.²

De Lacy was buried with great pomp in Bective Abbey, while his head was placed in the Abbey of Saint Thomas, Dublin. A dispute arose about the custody of his body. It was finally settled in favour of the monks of Saint Thomas's Abbey. After De Lacy's death the Norman Barons asserted their power in such a manner as to cause alarm to King John. Walter De Lacy—who succeeded to the lordship of Meath, at his father's death—was among the number of those whom King John determined to subdue.³

In 1210 the king arrived in Ireland for the second time, and prepared immediately for the subjugation of Meath, and the overthrow of Walter De Lacy. *Cathal O'Connor* aided John in this enterprise; they succeeded in driving Walter out of Meath, and the latter took refuge with his brother, the Earl of Ulster. John pursued the fugitives through Louth, to Carlingford Lough. The De Lacys retreated to Carrickfergus, from that place made their way to Scotland, and they finally fled to France. A strange change of fortune now overtook the brothers Walter and Hugh: they sought employment as gardeners at the Abbey of Saint Taurin, Evreux. The Abbot after a short time discovered who they were, and the position which they had previously filled in Ireland. Compassionating their fallen fortunes, the Abbot decided to negotiate in their favour with King John for restoration to their estates.

Walter De Lacy agreed to pay a fine of 2,500 marks for his lordship in Meath, and Hugh 4,000 marks for his possessions in Ulster. On their return the De Lacys brought with them a nephew of the Abbot's to Ireland; on him they afterwards conferred the honour of knighthood, and property as well. In 1213 King John restored to Walter his English and Welsh properties, with the exception of Ludlow Castle, and in two years time he got back his Irish lands. Unlike his brother, Hugh De Lacy did not come to terms with the English king. Walter was named one of the trustees of the king's will; and nine days previous to the king's death, his wife, Marguerite De Lacy, obtained the grant of a large tract in the royal forest of Acornbury, in Herefordshire.⁴

In 1241 Walter De Lacy died without male issue. His two granddaughters, the children of Gilbert De Lacy, who pre-deceased his father, succeeded to his estates. They were both married—one to Lord Theobald de Vernon, the other to Sir Geoffrey de Genville. Walter is described as "the most bountiful foreigner in studs, attire, and gold, that ever came to

¹ Longford.

² Mageoghegan.

³ William Burke at this period threw off his allegiance to King John, and ravished Connaught. De Courcy refused homage likewise, and was made prisoner

by order of the king. Hugh de Lacy (Walter's brother) succeeded to the title of Earl of Ulster.

⁴ *Irish Viceroy*, by J. T. Gilbe
F.S.A., p. 79.

Erin, dying infirm and blind in 1241."¹ Meath was partitioned between the two heiresses: the manor of Trim was allotted to Sir Geoffrey de Genville, who in 1263 founded in that town the Dominican Monastery. In 1308 Sir Geoffrey, tired of the cares and tumult of the world, resigned the lordship of Meath, and took the habit of the Dominicans, in the monastery which he had founded, and died there A.D. 1314. De Genville was a confidential friend of Edward I., and in his earlier career was employed by that monarch in secret negotiations of great importance. When he became a monk he resigned his inheritance to his grand-daughter and her husband, Roger de Mortimer.

The next event of importance in the history of Meath is the career of Richard de Burg, known as the "*Red Earl*." He was nearly connected by blood with the De Lacys and O'Conors, and had great power in Meath and Connaught. The junior branch of the De Lacys espoused the cause of the "*Red Earl*." These De Lacys were of the stock of Robert de Lacy, cousin to the first Hugh, who had granted him the lands of *Rathwer*, in the barony of *Farbill*, Westmeath. The De Lacys saw with dislike the lordship of Meath—founded by their kinsman—divided, through default of male issue, between the De Vernons and de Mortimers. The "*Red Earl*" allied himself with the De Lacys, and with his troops besieged De Vernon at Athlone, and advanced his banner to the town of Trim. De Vernon, leagued with the Geraldines, in 1294 took de Burg and his brother William prisoners. Their release was however ordered by a Parliament which was held in Kilkenny, and peace was restored between the two powerful houses. During the campaign of Bruce (in the year 1315), the Scottish leader marched through Meath, passed Nobber and Kells, to Finnagh in Westmeath, proceeded to Granard and Lough-Sendy. In the latter place Bruce spent Christmas. Bruce gained a victory over Mortimer, and put him to flight at the battle fought at Kells. The defeat was attributed by the English to the defection of some of their men, especially the De Lacys.² At the battle of Dundalk, where the Scottish forces were overthrown, two of the De Lacys were found dead by the side of Edward Bruce.

VII.—*Modern Meath—The Barony of Navan.*

During King John's visit to Ireland in 1210, Meath was mapped out as a county or shire. The division of East and West Meath took place³ in the thirty-fourth year of Henry VIII. East Meath is bounded on the north by Monaghan and Louth, east by the Irish sea, south by Dublin, Kildare, and King's County, west by Westmeath. The greatest length north to south is 40 miles, and greatest breadth 47 miles, comprising an area of 579,861 acres, of which 146,334 are under tillage, 386,374 in pasture, 9,597 in plantation, and 34,310 acres waste, bog,

¹ Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, died 1243; he was a renowned military commander, and founder of churches. He had no male issue: his only daughter married Walter de Burg, nominal lord of Connaught (Gilbert, *Irish Viceroy*s).

² Haverty, *History of Ireland*, p. 282.

³ "Media, called by the English Meath, in our memory; divided into East and West Meath. In East Meath is *Tredagh* (Drogheda), a faire and well-inhabited town; Trymme, a town on the confines of Ulster, having a stately castle" (Fyne's "*Morison*.")

and mountain. Meath contains 18 baronies, 146 parishes, 1626 townlands; the capital is Trim, with a population of 1,556; Navan, population 3,873; Kells, 2,822; Athboy, 748; Duleek, 581. The number of persons who can read and write, 47,879, and the number who can speak both English and Irish, 3,531. The entire population of East Meath in 1871 was 95,558; in 1881, 87,469.¹

In Cromwell's *Tour in Ireland*² we have the following description of the habits of the Meath people:—"The Protestants are observed to dress and fare more generously than their Romish brethren of even higher rank and greater wealth; potatoes, oatbread, and stirabout, with or without buttermilk, and occasionally butter and eggs; but few of the poorer sort ever partake of animal food, the small farmers even seldom tasting it except on festival days. Their apparel is home manufactured frieze; they wear an overcoat called a Trusty. The genius of the poorest is in general acute, and their disposition kind; the language most in use is the Irish, or rather a jargon compounded of English."

The custom of swimming horses, on the first Sunday in the month of August, as a lucky omen for the remainder of the year, was up to recent times observed in the neighbourhood of Trim. The funeral dirge, at one time so frequently heard in many parts of Ireland, has quite ceased of late years in Meath. The Irish language is not very generally spoken in East Meath; it is confined to districts on the borders of Louth. In the reign of Henry VI. castles for protection were erected in Meath by Richard Duke of York. In the reign of Henry VIII. *Con Buckagh O'Neill* invaded Meath, but withdrew at the approach of an army, under the Lord Deputy, Earl Surrey. Until the time of James I. Meath was called the Pale, and enjoyed English protection and English laws.

We shall now treat of the various places of antiquity in Meath, beginning with the barony of Lower Navan. The town of Navan, though not the capital of the county, holds premier rank in population, size, and general importance; it is distant 7 miles from Trim, and 23 from Dublin. In consequence of its central position, Navan became a stronghold of the Pale, and was walled and fortified by Hugh de Lacy. He bestowed the town, with the lands of Ardraccon, upon his valiant knight, Jocelyn De Angulo, or Nangle. Navan was incorporated by charter 9th of Edward IV.; it also possesses charters 9th Henry VII., 21st James I., and 13th Charles II. The corporation (according to charter) was called the Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen, of the town or borough of Navan. An act of Henry VIII. directed "that every ploughland within the county of Meath and Westmeath, used to be charged with subsidie, and not free from imposition, shall be during the term of four years charged with the sum of 3s. 4d. towards building the walls of the town of Navan." The town was plundered in 1539 by *Con O'Neill* and *Manus O'Donnell*, in their expedition against the Pale, and "they carried away with them much spoil." At the close of the 12th century, the Abbey of Navan was founded by *Jocelyn Nangle*, for Canons Regular of Saint Augustine. It was under the invocation of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. In 1450 *John Bole*, then Abbot, procured from the Pope a Bull granting certain indulgences to all persons undertaking pilgrimages to the Abbey,

¹ *Thom's Directory.*

² *Excursions through Ireland.* Thomas

Cromwell. (London: 1820).

³ Ware MSS.

or contributing towards its repair or adornment. Bole was afterwards Archbishop of Armagh. In the Abbey there was an image of the Blessed Virgin, and to this shrine people assembled from all parts of Ireland. In 1454 an Act of Parliament was passed in Dublin, which granted protection, by letter patent from the king, to all those, whether rebel or otherwise, who undertook a pilgrimage to the Monastery of the Blessed Virgin at Navan.¹ The last Abbot was Thomas Wafre. On the 19th July, 1539, the Commissioners of Henry VIII. summoned the monks of Navan to surrender all the possessions of their Monastery. In the reign of James I. the site of Navan Monastery was granted to Sir Arthur Savage, knight, A.D. 1613. The Abbey fell into decay, a cavalry barrack was erected on its site, and no traces now remain of this once famed building.

Navan returned two members to Parliament, from 1559 to 1800. The following are the names of the representatives of the borough:—

- 1559. Patrick Waring, Navan.
- 1559. John Wackley, Navan.
- 1585. Thomas Wackley, Ballyburley, King's Co.
- 1585. Thomas Waringe, Navan.
- 1613. Patrick Begg, Borranstown.
- 1613. John Warren, Navan.
- 1634. Laurence Dowdall, Mountown.
- 1634. Patrick Darcy.
- 1639. Thomas Nangle, Baron of Navan.
- 1639. Patrick Manning, Merchant, Navan.
- 1642. William White, Navan.
- 1642. Walter Hardinge, Navan.
- 1643. Symon Luttrell, Luttrellstown.
- 1661. Henry Packenham, Westmeath.
- 1661. Alderman Preston, Dublin.
- 1692. Arthur Meredyth, Dollardstown.
- 1692. Francis Osborne, Dardistown.
- 1703. Arthur Meredyth, Dollardstown.
- 1703. Thomas Meredyth, Mooretown.
- 1713. Henry Meredyth, Newtown.
- 1713. Nathaniel Preston, Swainstown.
- 1761. John Preston, Bellinter.
- 1761. Joseph Preston, Dublin.
- 1768. John Foster, Collon, Louth.
- 1768. Joseph Preston.
- 1769. John Preston, vice Foster, Bellinter.

The following is a list of the gentry residing in the Barony of Navan in 1511:—²

- The Baron of the Nowane (Nangle).
- James Hill of Alenstown.
- Luttrell of Tankardstown.
- Alexander Ivers of Rathtain.
- Bellow of Bellowstown.

¹ Hardiman's "Statutes."

² Christopher Cusack's MS. in T.C.D.

Copied from Dean Butler's "Appendix, Hist. of Trim."

Golding of Churchton.
 Dorram of Doreamstown.
 Peter Dillon of Herbertstown.
 James Begg of Moyagher.
 John Misset of Laskarton (Liscarton).
 Christopher Bath of Ladyrath.
 Thomas Large of Moyagher.
 John Eustace of Laskarton.
 John Dexeter of Rathbron.
 John Hussey of Rathkenny.
 Richard Teling of Mullagha.

In the Royal Irish Academy there is a square stone which formed portion of the shaft of a market cross in Navan, serving to commemorate the family of Nangle. It was erected by Martin Nangle, eldest son of Sir Patrick, Baron of Navan, by his wife Janet, daughter of Martin Blake of Athboy. It contains a shield of the arms of Martin Nangle with those of his wife, also other inscriptions. Gilbert Nangle came to Ireland with Strongbow; he had three sons, Jocelyn, Hostilio, and another whose name is not mentioned. Jocelyn (as we have seen) obtained Navan; Hostilio obtained a grant of land in Connaught. The barony of Costello is called after him: his descendants were called Mac Hostilio, corrupted into Costello. The third son obtained land in Cork, in the barony of Fermoy. It is said that the Nangles matched with the most noble families of Ireland.

In the immediate vicinity of Navan stands the ruined castle of Athlumney;¹ it was the residence of the Dowdalls. The last occupant, Sir Launcelot Dowdall, is said to have set fire to his castle, rather than permit William of Orange to rest under his ancestral roof. Dowdall fled to the Continent, and never returned to Ireland. Near the castle (of which a portion of the shell still remains) is the Church of Athlumney. It measures 63 feet and a-half by 19 feet 4 inches; the doorway and windows are gone. In the barony of Lower Navan lies Ardsallagh,² situated on the left bank of the Boyne, near Bellinter Bridge. A monastery was erected there by Saint Finan, but no traces of it remain.³ After the Norman Invasion the Nangles possessed Ardsallagh, and built a castle there. They founded a convent, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and also re-edified the church of Cannistown, in the parish of Ardsallagh. Saint Brigid is the patron of Ardsallagh,⁴ and her Holy Well in the demense is still held in reverence. Ardsallagh passed into the Preston family, by the marriage of Jocelyn Nangle's daughter with one of the Prestons. The next proprietors were the Ludlows: after them it became the property of the Duke of Bedford. Donaghmore is distant about a mile from Navan, its beautiful Round Tower, 100 feet high, has sculptured on its doorway a figure of Our Saviour crucified, which is placed at an elevation of twelve feet from the base. The Church of Donoughmore claims great antiquity. In St. Evin's life of St. Patrick it is said to have been one of the Apostle's

¹ Probably "Loman's Fort."

² *Ard-Saileach*, the "Height of the Sallows."

³ Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*.

⁴ O'Donovan gives the family names of this parish as—M'Dermott, Fitzpatrick, and Sheridan. — "Ord. Survey, East Meath."

foundations in Meath. The present church was erected probably in the 13th century.¹

Dunmoe Castle is situated on the left bank of the Boyne, two and a-half miles from Navan (Lower Barony). The picturesque old castle (once the residence of the Darcys) has crumbled away to a great extent within the last twenty years; it was originally erected by Hugh de Lacy.² During the civil wars in Ireland it frequently changed masters, and in 1641, after the defeat of the English forces near Julianstown by the Irish, a detachment of the latter was sent to take Dunmoe and the neighbouring castles. Dunmoe was re-edified during the reign of James I. Sir William Wilde remarks that the stones of the castle are remarkably small, and it has succumbed greatly to the ravages of storms and age. Most people are familiar with the famous saying of the lord of the manor—

“Who will be king I do not know,
But I'll be Darcy of Dunmoe.”

Darcy is said to have entertained as guests on two successive days King William and King James.³ On the opposite bank of the river stands the old church of Ardmulchan.⁴ It would be difficult to find a more picturesque spot than the site of this church, with the graceful bend of the river Boyne beneath, and the rich plantations of Ardmulchan close by. It is now a tottering ruin that consists of a square bell tower, and the shell of the old chapel. Ardmulchan was at one time a parish church, but is now united to the district of Painestown. In the churchyard there are some tombs of interest, but through neglect the inscriptions are undecipherable, and the long grass almost conceals the monuments of the dead. There is a tomb of the Porter family which, with difficulty, we discovered while visiting the churchyard last summer:—“Of this family was Francis Porter, a Franciscan, who wrote many historical works; he was born in the neighbourhood, at Kingston.” The Danes, under Olaf the Stopped, gained a victory over the southern *Hy-Neal* at Ardmulchan, A.D. 968.⁵ In the neighbourhood is Hayes' house, the residence of the Earl of Mayo. It was there that the present Earl's father, the distinguished statesman who was Governor-general of India, spent his early days.

We must now notice some other places of interest in Lower Navan before we proceed to the Upper Barony, in which the historic town of Trim is situated.

Bective is celebrated for the remains of its beautiful abbey, founded for monks of the Cistercian Order about A.D. 1146. Bective is distant four miles from Trim, and has an area of 3,386 acres. The monastic building consisted of a church, hall, and cloister, with certain chambers. It was called the Abbey de *Beatitudine*; its Abbot was a lord in parliament. The demesne consisted of 245 acres. The castellated portion of the ruins were (according to tradition) erected in 1014, and it is said that an architect from Greece had been employed to assist in its construction. De Lacy was first buried in this abbey with great pomp. In the 34th

¹ Dean Cogan, *Diocese of Meath*, vol. i.

² *Dun-Mawan*, the “Fruitful Hill.”

³ *Description of Ireland*, 1598, by E. Hogan, s.j.

⁴ “Maelchus Height.” Family names,

parish of Ardmulchan, Reilly and Smyth O'Donovan).

⁵ Called after S. Breacan—“Breacan's Height.”

year of Henry VIII. the Abbot was forced to surrender his possessions. The Dillon family had Bective for some time : from them it passed to the Boltons, who obtained it in 1639.

Ardbraccan is located in the barony of Lower Navan, three miles from that town. A.D. 650 Saint Breccan founded an abbey there. Having governed the monastery of Ardbraccan for some time, he went to the west of Ireland, and laid there the foundation of the church—Temple-Braccan, on the Isles of Arran. Among the Abbots of Ardbraccan was St. Ultan, who was of the O'Connor race ; he wrote several works, among them a treatise on Saint Patrick.¹ The Four Masters place his death in the year 656. A holy well, situated in the bishop's demesne, is dedicated to Saint Ultan, while several other holy wells throughout the country² are also dedicated to him.

Ardbraccan was a place of note before the English invasion. It had been frequently plundered and burned by the Danes.

The Four Masters tell us that in the year A.D. 820 an army was led by Murchadh, son of Maelduin, having the men of the north with him, until he arrived at *Ard-Breacain*. The men of *Breagh* and the race of *Aedh Slaine* went over to him, and gave him hostages at *Druim-Fearghusa*.³ A.D. 886 : "The plundering of *Ard-Breacain*, *Domhnach-Padraig*, and *Tuilen* by the foreigners. Under the years 940, 992, plunderings took place ; also in 1031 the Dublin Danes created great havoc at Ardbraccan : two hundred persons were burned in the great church, and two hundred carried into captivity." In 1115 the great stone church of Ardbraccan, full of people, was burned by the men of Munster, and also many other churches in *Feara-Breagh*. In 1170 the steeple of the abbey fell. The last notice of Ardbraccan in the Four Masters is under date 1163, where it mentions that *Niall Ua Lochlainn* committed various acts of violence in territories and churches, and particularly at *Ceanannus* (Kells), *Ard-Breacain*, *Fobhar* (Fore), &c.

Magh Tortan and *Uibh Tortan* were the names of an ancient territory and tribe near Ardbraccan. The *Bile-Tortan*, or ancient Tree of *Tortan*, stood in this plain, and was blown down, in the reign of the sons of *Aedh Slaine*, about the middle of the seventh century. This tree was one of the five wonderful trees of Ireland. The *Ui Dortain*, or *Tortain*, were the descendants of *Tortan*, son of *Fiach*.⁴

The stipends of the King of *Ui-Dortain* were :—

Three purple cloaks, with borders ;
Three shields ; three swords of battle ;
Three mantles ; three coats-of-mail.

The *Bile-Tortan* was an ash, as also the *Craebh-Usinigh*, which stood on the hill of *Usineach*, county of Westmeath.⁵

¹ Verse on St. Ultan :—

"Ultan loves his children,
A carcair for his lean side,
And a bath in cold water,
The sharp wind he loved."

CUIMIN.

² Dean Cogan, *Diocese of Meath*, vol. i.

³ Not identified.

⁴ See "Book of Rights," page 141 ; *Ogygia*, part iii., c. 60 ; and "Trias Thaum." (Colgan).

⁵ See "Battle of Magh-Leana," note, p. 96.

The bishop's palace at Ardraccan was erected by Hon. Henry Maxwell, D.D., 1766. In a scarce pamphlet, which details many transactions of the Civil War of 1641, the episcopal residence is described as a "strong castle."¹ This structure was entirely rebuilt in 1766 from the designs of Wyatt. The parochial church of Ardraccan was erected under the auspices of Dr. Maxwell. In the burial-ground is the tomb of George Montgomery, Bishop of Meath and Clogher; there is also a memorial slab to Dr. Richard Pococke, Bishop of Ossory and Meath.

Ardraccan has long been famous for its stone quarries. Martry, in the same barony, has a holy well dedicated to Saint Brigid, and in former times a *Pattern* was held there.

¹ Brewer, *Beauties of Ireland*.

(*To be continued.*)

ON SOME CUP-MARKED CROMLEACHS AND RATH CAVE IN
COUNTY TYRONE,

By SEATON F. MILLIGAN, M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

AN interesting series of Papers describing the ancient Sepulchral Monuments of the county of Sligo has been brought to a close in a late Number of the *Journal*. It is to be hoped that every county in Ireland will be described in a similar systematic and exhaustive manner. If not infringing on the ground of the future explorer of Tyrone, I would refer to a few sepulchral monuments in that county, situated near the borders of Derry: they are interesting, because marked with cups, or small artificial basin-shaped cavities, that are rarely found on Irish cromleachs.

About twelve months ago I received information that a rivetted bronze cauldron, or vessel, had been found in the wild mountainous district between Plumbridge and Draperstown; and being in Newtownstewart, the nearest point on the railway to that district, I determined to try and find the person who had discovered this interesting relic of antiquity. The name of the townland was Glenrowan, and the name of the finder M'Cullough. My informant thought his name was Bernard, but was not certain. The difficulty increased when I reached the district (which was several miles in extent) to find that, with a few exceptions, all the people living there were called M'Cullough, and that there were three Bernards, each of whom was known by a special patronymic. It would take too long to tell how I found out Barney Rory, and secured the vessel.

Whilst traversing the country, I discovered three cromleachs, two of which have cup-markings on the covering stone. The finest of these cromleachs is situated on a high hill, on the left-hand side of the road coming from Plumbridge to Glenrowan police barrack. It is about a quarter of a mile on the Plumbridge side from the barrack, and overlooks the river winding in the deep valley below, and Barnes' Gap directly opposite. The covering stone slopes to the east, 7 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 9 inches, and rests on four stones; on the face of the covering stone are three well-defined cups, the largest of which is about 4 inches in diameter, hollowed like a saucer, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. At foot of the cromleach, and forming a further portion of this sepulchral structure, there are six stones placed, forming a compartment that measures 10 feet long by about 4 feet 6 inches wide. These cups were specially pointed out to me as something peculiar by a farmer on whose land this monument stands. Lower down the hill, and close to the road, there is another cromleach, of which the supporting stones are below the surface, the covering stone alone being above the ground. Returning towards the village of Plumbridge, a lane to our left leads to the parish church of Upper Badoney, and going down this lane, on the side of the road is a cromleach, the covering stone being 6 feet by 8 feet, and 2 feet thick. The stone slopes towards the east, and the supporting stones are almost covered in the ground. On this covering stone there is one well-defined cup, about 6 inches in diameter, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Inside

the graveyard there is a stone said to have the impress of St. Patrick's knees, left by the saint when praying on it. Two cavities on the stone are of sufficient size to admit a person's knees. I had not time to explore this interesting district as fully as desirable, but I would direct attention to it whenever the sepulchral monuments of Tyrone come to be described.

In another district, very accessible from Derry, viz. Castlederg, there are several interesting sepulchral remains. About three miles from it, in a townland called Leitrim, there is a fine cromleach, of which the covering stone is 10 feet 6 inches by 10 feet, and 4 feet 2 inches thick at one side; it also slopes towards the east, and has twelve cups on the covering stone. Close to the cromleach are the ruins of a cashel, and 70 yards from the cashel, just beside the schoolhouse of Aghnahoo, there is the entrance to a souterrain or underground cave, built in cyclopean style without mortar, and roofed with huge flagstones laid across. The entrance is just large enough to admit one person sliding down, feet foremost. The first chamber is 33 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches wide, and about 5 feet 6 inches high. Another chamber leads off at right angles, for a distance of 12 feet: this portion is fully 5 feet wide, and has a rounded end and roof, shaped somewhat like the old straw bee-hives that are so familiar to us. A ventilating shaft or hole leads from the level of the roof towards the entrance. At the entrance to this rath chamber on the left, as we return, there is an oval-shaped compartment about 4 feet 6 inches by 5 feet.

There is another interesting sepulchral monument situated about half a mile to the north of Castlederg, above the workhouse—it is a cromleach and kistvaen combined. It has an ogham inscription on the upper edge of the stone that encloses the northern side of the kist. I took rubbings and a sketch of the inscription, not being aware at the time that it had been previously visited by Sir Samuel Ferguson, and described in a Paper written by him on ogham inscriptions, in the *Journal*, vol. ii., 4th series, page 526, years 1872 and 1873.

I have heard that in the mountainous district between Castlederg and Donegal there exist the remains of cashels and fortified structures, but I have not personally visited them. When we recollect that this district separated Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and that constant feuds existed between their chiefs, it is very probable that the points of vantage were fortified. I mention this to show that this locality is well worthy of a thorough investigation. We shall probably find, when the northern province has been more thoroughly examined, a greater number of cromleachs than we had any idea of.

Since the foregoing Paper was read the writer has to report the following additional monuments in the same district:—About one and a-half miles from Newtownstewart, in the townland of Glenock, there is a cromleach known as Clochogle. It is situated a few perches from the roadside to the right coming from Newtownstewart, in the centre of a field, from which a fine view of the surrounding country may be obtained. The covering stone measures 12 feet 6 inches long, by 7 feet 6 inches broad, and 1 foot 8 inches thick. There are four upright supporting stones, having an average height of 4 feet 6 inches, on which the covering stone lies almost in a horizontal position. There is a clear space of 5 feet in length under the covering stone, through which a person can pass by stooping.

About one-fourth of a mile from Castlederg, and an equal distance from the kistvaen with the ogham inscription, there is a pillar stone, standing to a height of 8 feet above the ground; it measures 5 feet across its broad side, and is 2 feet 6 inches thick. A man who was present when I examined it informed me that he saw the earth removed from around the stone to a depth of 6 feet without coming to the base of it.

Proceeding westward from this stone to the lower ground, alongside the margin of the river, in the townland of Kilcevagh, there is a standing stone of pure white quartz, that glistens in the sunlight. It is 6 feet high, and about midway from the ground 12 feet 3 inches in girth, tapering slightly to the top. On the opposite side of the river from this stone is the garden of King Edwards, Esq., J.P., in which there is a rath cave. The rath itself has been levelled, but the cave has been preserved; it extends backwards to a distance of 12 feet, is about 4 feet high inside, and 3×6 feet in breadth. Looking towards the hill on which the kistvaen stands it can be seen at a distance of a mile; the cave, the two pillar stones, and kistvaen are all in a straight line, east and west.

In the townland of Carncorn, about three miles from Castlederg, on the old road to Baronscourt, the seat of His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, there is a "Giant's Grave." It is outlined with stones from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet high, and is about 32 feet long, and from 6 to 8 feet broad. In the centre of this structure there are two huge upright stones, standing within a distance of 2 feet 6 inches from each other; the space between is filled to a height of 3 feet by another stone, placed like a wedge between, and forms a kind of rude seat. One of the upright stones measures 8 feet in height, and 13 feet in girth; the second one is 10 feet in height, and 13 feet 6 inches in girth. The effect of these two huge upright stones in the centre of the structure is most imposing. The "Grave" lies east and west.

Beside the foregoing, which I have personally examined, I have received reliable information as to the following sepulchral structures in this district of the county of Tyrone:—

On the farm of Alexander Hill, just outside the demesne of Baronscourt, there is a fine cromleach. In the Plumbridge district, already referred to, on the road between the village of Gortin and Cookstown, and in the townland of Crockatanty, on the top of a hill not far from Greenan church, there is a cromleach. On the same road, in the townland of Broghderg, there is a cairn on the top of a hill, known as "Broghderg Cairn."

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