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THE JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND

FORMERLY

The Royal Historical and Archæological Association
OF IRELAND

FOUNDED, IN 1849, AS

The Kilkenny Archæological Society

VOL. XXXV.—CONSECUTIVE SERIES

[VOL. XV.—FIFTH SERIES]



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THE COUNCIL 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 Society, and here printed, except so far as No. 26 of the General Rules of the Society extends.

P R E F A C E.

THE volume now presented to the Fellows and Members of the Society forms the thirty-fifth of the Consecutive Series, and the fifteenth of the Fifth Series, of the *Journal*. As in former years, it consists of two divisions, viz. the "Papers" and the "Proceedings." The latter portion contains an account of the principal meeting of the year held in July last, and the interesting series of excursions made from the city of Belfast in connexion with that meeting. The contributors to this section of the "Proceedings" are—Mr. William Gray, Mr. F. J. Bigger, Mr. J. J. Phillips, Canon Lett, Mr. R. M. Young, and Mr. W. J. Fennell. There is also a valuable contribution in the form of a reproduction from a drawing of Dunluce Castle as it appeared originally, made by Mr. W. H. Lynn, R.H.A., from a careful study of the buildings. Mr. Lynn had prepared a series of plans showing the various changes the structure underwent at different times, from which he was able to indicate the imposing appearance the castle originally presented.

Prehistoric subjects take a leading place. Sir Edmund Bewley describes a Gallán, or Pillar-Stone, near Leighlinbridge, County Carlow. Other Pillars at Sliderryford and Ballynoe, County Down—the last a large and noteworthy double circle—are described in the "Proceedings." A Paper by Dr. Costello on a

Prehistoric Burial in a Cairn near Knockma, County Galway, records the finding of human remains, the skull with a broken vessel near it, and a finely decorated and very perfect urn near the feet, probably another food-vessel.

Of Cists and Dolmens, Miss Clark notices the Cist of the "Daff Stone" near Moneydig, which formed the subject of the posthumous Paper of the late Rev. Dr. Buick, which ended his contributions to the Society in the previous volume of the *Journal*. In County Clare, Mr. Westropp describes some twenty examples, ranging in size from the Dolmens of Cotteen and Cappaghkennedy, recently inhabited, to the smallest "bone boxes" in cairns. Several of these monuments are unmarked even on the new Ordnance maps. In County Down, Kilfeaghan Dolmen is described and illustrated by Mr. Stanley Howard; and the Dolmens of the "Giant's Ring" and Slidderford are noticed in the "Proceedings." Canon Lett gives the history of the Cairns on Slieve Donard. A curious "Tulach," or Burial Ring, at Tullycommaun, in Clare, is also described.

Turning to Residential Antiquities of Earth and Stone, the great Mote of Downpatrick is illustrated by Mr. Gray in the "Proceedings"; Mr. Westropp defends its identity with the ancient Rathceltchair, or Dundaethglas, against the assertion, recently advanced in an English journal, that it was made by de Courcy as a Norman castle, and only became a centre of legend after its desertion by the Normans. Mr. Westropp also continues his survey of the Stone Forts of County Clare, describing the large and very unusual Caher on Turlough Hill, near Corcomroe Abbey. A Fort of the

type of Cahirconree, on an inland promontory, and a Fort, of unusual character, on a remarkable knoll in Oughtdarra, near Lisdoonvarna, are also described.

Besides some Souterrains described in the same Paper, there are two more complex examples at Slidderford, County Down, and Markston, County Antrim, described and planned by Mr. Kirker.

The important subject of Crannogs is not neglected. Rev. Canon Lett, in his explorations of the Island of Lough Briclan, County Down, in 1887 and 1904, laid bare a lake settlement, with a platform of oak, slag, pottery, and bones of animals. Miss Diana Parkinson describes in detail, with illustrations, the result of her excavations in the Crannogs of Drumcliff and Claureen, County Clare.

Various "finds" of implements or utensils are noticed. Dr. Costello records (and illustrates) a shapely Bronze Spear-head found near Tuam; the Rev. Joseph Meehan a Bronze Sword and a Canoe discovered near Creevalea, in County Leitrim; and Dr. George U. Macnamara the fine Bronze Pot found near Lisdoonvarna. The latter object was inspected by our members present on the excursion to Clare in 1900. An illustrated Paper on the subject of Rushlight and Candle Holders, from the pen of Mr. Robert May, shows several specimens of unusually elaborate design.

A remarkable survey—one of the first of its kind on an Irish subject—is that of the Rev. Patrick Power, on "The Rian bo Phadruig" (the Ancient Highway of the Decies), in County Waterford. In it we possess a detailed description, and full maps, of the southern part of the ancient road which led from the monastic city of Ardmore to Ardfinnan and Cashel. The author

has taken great pains in finding out the greater part of its line by actually tracing the road over the country in person, and consulting the traditions of the older countryfolk as to its course.

Turning to ecclesiastical subjects—earliest in position and date is the Paper, by Archbishop Healy, on the Abbeys of Inishmaine and Cong. These monasteries, beautiful in situation and architecture, cover, by their carvings, a period of transition from Irish-Romanesque to Gothic of the late twelfth century. Both were of early foundation, for a church at Inishmaine came into existence about 525, and at Cong about a century later. The latter became the last refuge of the weak and unfortunate Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ireland; its interesting Rental is edited by Mr. Martin J. Blake, and shows a curious privilege of the Abbey to claim bell-ropes from ships in the distant harbours of Southern Munster.

The Very Rev. Sylvester Malone writes on "Iniscatha after ceasing to be a See." The once important Abbey of St. Senan had fallen very low at the time of the Norman Invasion, and the author follows its fallen fortunes, claiming that it was held by the See of Killaloe from 1187 to the Dissolution. Mr. Westropp, in a note in "Miscellanea," contests this, so far as relates to the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. Mr. Grattan Flood writes on the History of Glascarrig Priory, County Wexford, as the only Irish House of the "Order of Tyron," a reformed Benedictine Rule before 1193, and a dependency of the Welsh Abbey of St. Dogmaell.

In a Paper on the Ancient Churches of Ballingarry, County Limerick, by Dr. Molony, a page in the catalogue of Ecclesiastical Edifices which covered County

Limerick is opened up. He describes the churches in the district round the well-known Hill of Knockferna. It is regrettable to find how man and the storms have wrecked not only the churches, but even the beautiful Franciscan House of Kilshane at Ballingarry. A hitherto unpublished description of the latter in 1583 will be found in "Miscellanea." The Rev. M. Higgins carefully describes the Priory of Bridgetown, County Cork, which also has suffered severely from neglect and growth of vegetation.

Several Papers deal with Historical subjects, and Social Events. Mr. Langrishe continues his History of the Bouchier Family, and their Tablet at Kilkenny. The Bouchiers, one of the English families which helped to make history during the Tudor and Stuart reigns, form a subject favourable for careful research; and the heraldic investigations are of no slight interest to students of Irish armorial bearings. Mr. Berry gives two valuable Papers—that on the Sheriffs of County Cork, and one on "The Dublin Gild of Carpenters, Millers, Masons, and Heliers." The former supplies a practically exhaustive list of the Sheriffs during the period from Henry III. to the Restoration. The mere list is of great value to local antiquaries, but, with the scholarly Preface and Notes, it becomes of wide interest to Irish students for its lights on "our greatest county," and on early Norman administration. The second is worthy of the series of Papers on Gilds given by the same author. The preponderating influence of the workers in wood is very marked, and probably implies no less the prevalence of timber houses than the employment of travelling bands of skilled masons for stonework in preference to the ruder and less

practised local masons. The Rev. Canon French discusses "The Arms of Ireland and Celtic Tribal Heraldry." It is a difficult subject, and there seems but little early material as yet available for the non-English Heraldry of Ireland.

The well-known Jacobite Tract, "A Light to the Blind"—much valued by Lord Macaulay—forms the subject of a Paper by Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy. The original is a thrilling history, by an honourable and fair-minded soldier, who tells vividly the sad tale of 1688 to 1691, with very adverse judgments on King James and Tyrconnell.

The important family of Mac Rannal has found a historian in the Rev. Joseph Meehan. Leitrim has seldom been described in our *Journal*, and there is much to be done there by local antiquaries. Sir Edmund Bewley treats of an early eighteenth-century (1708) Pedigree of the O'Mores of Leix. It discloses a fact worthy of even the reputation of the self-constituted herald, Charles Lynegar, its compiler, that the pedigree of another branch of one family has been "stuck on" to its beginning, the latter part being really detached and defective. However, a pedigree from the days of Solomon can hardly be expected to be as accurate as the pedigrees of three generations in "The Visitation of Ireland."

Latest by the period they cover are the Papers on "Old Times in Belfast," by Mr. R. M. Young, and those of Dr. Cosgrave. One by the latter records a curious Volunteer Curtain, with a representation of a Review in the Phoenix Park about 1781. The second Paper, by the same author, is a very valuable Catalogue of Illustrations of Dublin, from that of Sidney leaving

Dublin Castle in 1581 to the year 1800. It forms a graphic history of the rise of our chief city and its noble public buildings.

The Rev. St. John Seymour casts a very interesting light on the origin of the favourite Irish emblem of the "cock, crowing out of the pot," which he finds in the early *Acta Pilati*. How common the device is in Irish carvings from at least 1450 to 1850 all are aware; and the disclosure of its introduction into Ireland would be interesting to students of folklore.

The continued awakening of interest in the preservation of our ancient field-remains is very apparent in this volume of the *Journal*. The fact that the action of our Society (so effectively brought to bear in rendering aid to the Estates Commissioners) has led to the vesting of several structures is full of hope for the future of the more valuable of our ancient monuments.

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN,
30th December, 1905.

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THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1905.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART I., VOL. XXXV.

Papers.

TWO ROYAL ABBEYS BY THE WESTERN LAKES—
CONG AND INISMAINE.

BY THE MOST REV. DR. HEALY, ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM, VICE-PRESIDENT.

[NOTES OF THE ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY
AT TUAM, 9TH AUGUST, 1904.]

THE natural beauty of our western lake land is greatly enhanced by the historical associations, especially those of a religious character, that still haunt its rifled shrines and ruined castles. There are two of these ruins which more than all the rest deserve the earnest attention of every Irishman who loves the ancient glories of his native land—I refer to the Abbey of Cong, on Lough Corrib, and the Abbey of Inismaine, on Lough Mask. From every point of view they are full of interest—the historical, the religious, the architectural, the picturesque. Memorials that bring back the past, visions of vanished glories, ghosts of bardic heroes, glimpses of kingly warriors and cowed monks, and stately dames, and tragic deeds—all of these rise up before the mind in the cloisters of Cong and the chancel of Inismaine more naturally, I think, than in any other place in Ireland.

The first thing that will strike even the casual observer is the beauty

Jour. R.S.A.I. { Vol. xv., Fifth Series.
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of the sites which those old monks chose for their religious houses and churches. Certainly they did so choose in the case of Cong and Inismaine. The two abbeys were closely connected. The latter, in fact, seems—at least in the twelfth century—to have been a branch of the former. There is not more than a distance of four miles between them, and, I venture to say, there is not in all Ireland a district of more varied beauty and greater historical interest. No feature that enriches a landscape is wanting. Two noble wide-spreading lakes, like inland seas, dotted over with myriad islands and flanked by noble mountains; far-reaching woodlands; quiet groves and sunny waters; foliage of the richest green; early blooms never blighted by the nipping frost; underground rivers from lake to lake, suddenly bursting out from their sunless caves in mighty rushing floods; hill and dale and rock and mound intermingled in bewildering variety—all these scenic charms the old monks could enjoy in an evening's stroll around their beautiful homes. At Cong the noble river rushed along before their very doors. They had abundance of purest water—the greatest of all human needs for health and pleasure—they had abundance of fish for fasting days; and they had the great lake before their eyes, lit up by every ray of sunlight in summer, and grander still, perhaps, in winter, when lashed into foam by the wild rush of the storms from the western hills. Such was Cong; and its beautiful daughter in Inismaine stood in the midst of scenes no less varied and striking.

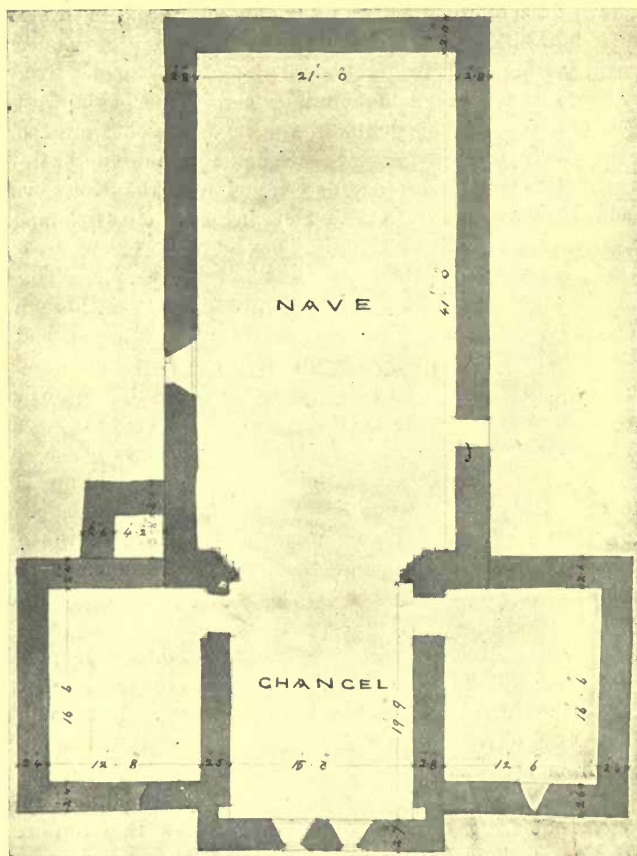
It is not to be wondered at that a land so rich in nature's choicest gifts should have been the battle-ground of warring races and the coveted prize of conquering kings. And such it was in very truth from the morning prime of our island story almost down to our own times. The undulating plain between the lakes is dotted over with the burial-mounds and monumental pillar-stones of the warriors who fell in the first great battle between the hostile races recorded in our history, that is, the famous battle of South Moyturey, or rather Moyturra. This is not the place to give an account of that stricken field. If we had nothing but the bardic tale that tells us of it, no doubt the whole story would be set down as a pure romance. But, as Wilde has shown, the bardic tale is confirmed in all its main features by the evidence of existing monuments, so that we can, partly by the tale and partly by the monuments, trace, with tolerable accuracy, the whole course of the three days' battle, and the varying fortunes of victors and vanquished.

There is one grand monument still remaining "in proud defiance of all-conquering Time"—Carn Eochy, which is undoubtedly the grave-mound of the Belgic King Eochy, who was slain on the third day of the fight. It overlooks Lough Mask and Inismaine, and is one of the finest monuments of its kind to be found anywhere in Ireland. It was raised over the dead warrior by his devoted followers more than 3,000 years

ago, and it is likely to last at least 3,000 years more. Every other work of human hands around has either totally disappeared or has become a shapeless ruin; but the grand old monument of the Firbolgic King seems to be as enduring as the lakes and mountains themselves. It is still a most conspicuous object, towering over the whole storied plain; and as I gazed at it fronting the west, standing alone in strength and pride, and overlooking the whole country, I could hardly divest my mind of the idea that the great old Belgic King was not wholly dead, but that from his royal mound he still kept watch and ward over the fate of the descendants of the warriors who survived the fatal day of Moyturra. They fled, it would seem, into the bogs and mountains and islands of the west. They are there still beyond any doubt in the lands which were too poor to attract the greedy conquerors. These conquerors, the Tuatha de Danann, were themselves shortly afterwards conquered by the Scotic or Milesian races, and they have not left even a trace behind. No Irish family, high or low, traces its ancestry to them. They have no existence, except as the fairies of the forts, in the imaginations of the people. The Scots or Milesians in their time had to give place to the Normans through all that fair western land around the Abbeys; the Norman, later on, had to yield to the Cromwellian, and the Norman keeps are now more desolate than the burial-mounds of the Firbolgs. Strangest of all, the ownership of these fair lands is likely to revert in our own time to the sons of the ancient tillers of the soil, to whom all the nobles of every blood—Milesian, Norman, and Cromwellian—may find it necessary to yield up the ownership, to the very vassals whose sires were in utter bondage. Hardly anything more strange, in my opinion, has happened in the annals of human vicissitudes; but the fact is there, and it is undeniable, although it is somewhat removed from the immediate subject of my Address, to which I now return.

The primitive Monastery of Inismaine was founded about 100 years before the great Monastery of Cong. A glance at the map—the Ordnance map if possible—will show you how it was situated. In the olden times, before the lakes were drained, there were three distinct islands running in a line from the eastern shore near Lough Mask Castle far into the lake—that is, Iniscoog, Inismaine, or the Middle Island, and Inishowen, which stood out far in the deep water. But now they form really one great promontory, and in summer weather can be reached on foot, quite easily, dryshod, and there is even a fair road by a raised causeway, over a half-broken bridge, from Iniscoog into Inismaine. Inishowen, the most western of the group, is a flattish cone of green land bordered with a fringe of wood by the lake shore, and rising to a height of 142 feet from the level of the lake. On the summit there is an ancient dun, now so thickly overgrown with shrubs that on the occasion of my visit I found it impossible to effect an entrance, but, from its outer edge, looking west and south-west over the lake to the giant hills beyond, there is one of

the finest views I have ever seen. That ancient dun was called Dun Eoghain, and from the same old king this western island itself was called by the name which it still bears, Inishowen. This Eoghan, known in the Annals as Eoghan Beul, was King of Connaught during the first quarter of the sixth century. He was a great-grandson of the famous King Dathi, of whom you have all heard something, and inherited the

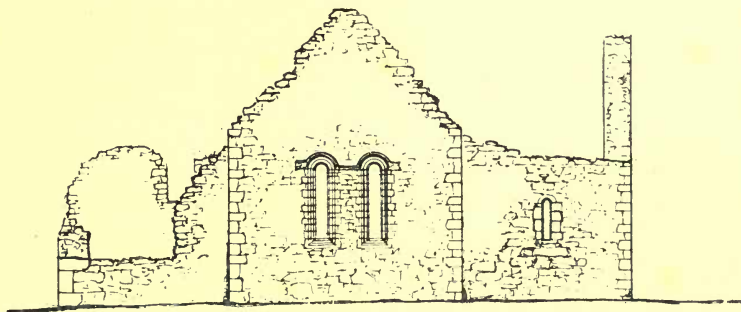


INISMAINE ABBEY—GROUND-PLAN.

bravery as well as the blood of that grand warrior king. He was mortally wounded in a fierce battle against the men of the North near Sligo, in the year A.D. 537. The Four Masters tell us that the Northerners carried off his head with them from the field of battle, with many other spoils, to their own country. But the Life of St. Ceallach, his son, tells a different story—that he survived the fight for three days, and that he

told his own soldiers to bury him standing up in his grave, fronting the hostile North, with shield and spear in his hands, and that so long as he remained there facing the foe the Northerns would never gain a victory over the men of the West, the Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy. And so it came to pass. But when the Northerns heard of it, they came stealthily by night, took up the body of the dead king, and, carrying it with them over the Sligo river, buried him ignobly near Hazelwood, in low ground, with his face downwards. So the spell was broken, and the dead warrior cowed the foe no more.

Now, this warrior king dwelt in his dun on Inishowen about the year 525, when a great saint called Cormac, coming from the south of Ireland, made his way to the royal dun, and asked the king for a little land on which to build his cell and monastery in that neighbourhood. Cormac was a great saint, and he had six brothers, also very holy men, who founded churches in various parts of Ireland. Now, Eoghan Beul received the saint very rudely, and refused his request, most probably

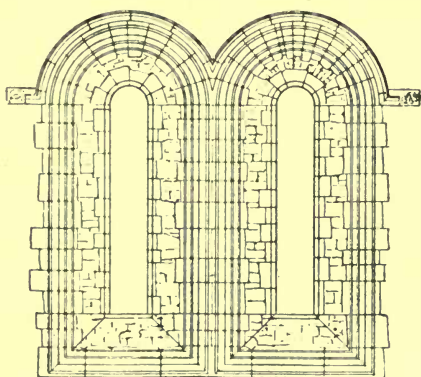


INISMAINE ABBEY, COUNTY MAYO—EAST ELEVATION.

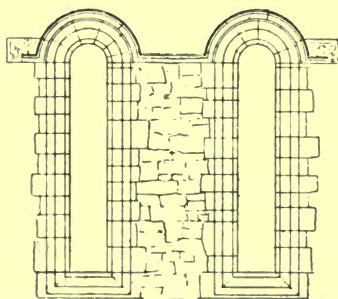
because he did not care to give any lands to a man whom his tribesmen might be disposed to consider an interloper from the south of Ireland. But it is not safe to quarrel with the saints, and Cormac told the king that the day would surely come when his royal dun would be laid low, and the servants of Christ would dwell nigh to its ruins. And all this came to pass, for Dun Eoghain, like Tara, became waste and silent, and the monastic establishment on Inismaine, close by, grew up from low beginnings to great power and splendour. I do not wish to think hardly of the gallant old warrior who built his dun on the summit of that lone island, so daringly fronting the western waves and mountains, and stood up in his grave, armed with shield and spear, to fight the foes of his beloved western land. Hence I am inclined to think—though it is not stated expressly in the “Life of Saint Cormac,” it is implied—that either Eoghan or his sons who dwelt in Carra gave the saint a site for his monastery on Inismaine. Of this we have a striking proof, for in the northern wall of the mediæval abbey there is incorporated a portion

of the wall of the primitive abbey, with its own peculiar doorway formed of large stones, with flat lintel and inclining jambs, which every antiquary knows is a characteristic feature of our earliest churches of the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries. It is there still, and is figured by Wilde in "Lough Corrib," p. 254 (see Plate, p. 9); it proves beyond doubt that the beautiful Romanesque church of the twelfth century was built on the very site of the primitive Church of St. Cormac. One may see, too, why it

was that the early kings of the Hy Fiachrach race loved so well the glorious shrines and islands of Lough Mask, flanked in the blue distance by its own noble ramparts of frowning mountain walls. The following details of the architectural remains have been supplied by Mr. Robert Cochrane:—



INTERIOR



EXTERIOR

INTERIOR AND ELEVATION OF EAST WINDOW,
INISMAINE.

"The foundation of the original church is usually associated with the name of St. Cormac, who flourished in the sixth century. It appears to have been rebuilt and enlarged in the twelfth century, and some of the details of the existing remains are of the fourteenth century.

"The church is in the form of a *Tau* cross in plan, is of comparatively small extent, and has some interesting features. It appears to take its place in the transition from the early monastic type of the Celtic church, where

each monk had his own house or cell grouped about a central church or oratory, and the fully-developed abbey of the Norman type, which was evolved on the Continent from the Roman villa.

"The nave is 41 feet by 21 feet; the chancel measures 19 feet 9 inches by 15 feet 3 inches; and the side chapels 16 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 8 inches.

"The details of the east window resemble in part the east window of O'Heyne's Church at Kilmacduagh.

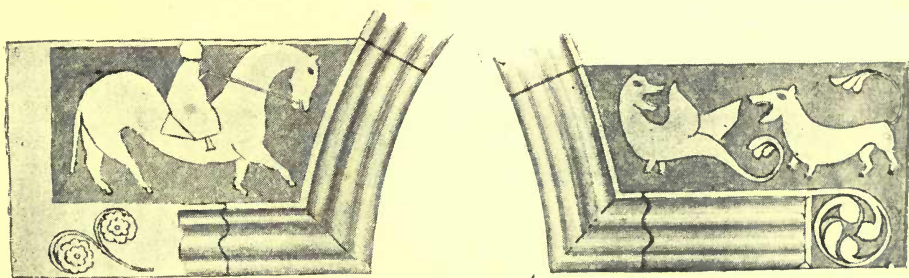
"The masonry in the nave walls, and the doorway on the north side,

with its sloping jambs, are apparently of early date, and are probably the remains of the sixth-century church. The doorway of this date would have been found in the west end of an early church, and it is difficult to account for its now occupying a position in the north wall, a most unusual position for a doorway in the early primitive churches.

"This doorway in the northern wall of the nave is 6 feet 1 inch high, and measures 2 feet 3 inches in width at the ground, and 1 foot 11 inches wide at the lintel.

"The walls of the east and north gables are standing to the full height, with the exception of the stone barges, which are missing. The north wall of nave is 12 feet high near the chancel, lowering to 5 feet at the west gable. The walls along the south side are lowered to from 3 to 5 feet in height.

"The side walls of the chancel and the east gable walls stand 15 feet 9 inches high to the springing of the roof; and the north transept walls are 12 feet 6 inches high. The carvings terminating the label mouldings



TERMINALS TO LABEL MOULDING OF EAST WINDOW, INISMAINE.

of the two-light round-headed east window are very interesting. One represents a man seated on horseback with bridle and saddle-cloth, and the other shows two animals evidently in conflict—a biped with wings, and the other four-footed—both have tails with floriated terminations.

"The columnar piers, which carried the arch over the opening between the nave and the chancel, the windows in the chancel, portions of the nave, and the apartment north of chancel, are not of an earlier date than the twelfth century.

"The apartment south of the chancel had a storey over the ground-floor, with a doorway from it to the small closet on the western side. This part of the structure appears to have been used for residential purposes.

"The masonry in the walls of the nave, from the north doorway westward, appears to be the oldest portion of the abbey. The chancel and side chapels, or transepts, were additions at a later date, and at different periods.

"It is difficult to determine whether the apartments north and south of the chancel were really intended for transepts or chapels, or were for domestic purposes; the small doorways leading from the chancel would tend to show that these apartments were not used for ceremonial purposes in connexion with public worship. It is probable the apartment on the north side may have been used for ritual purposes or for a sacristy, while the apartment to the south and the chamber over it were the residential quarters for the small community.



INISMAINE ABBEY—CARVING ON STONES FORMING THE CAPITALS OF
THE COLUMNS OF THE CHANCEL-ARCH.

"From the twelfth to the fourteenth century there were several alterations and additions, such as the window in the south wall of nave, the windows in chancel, and adjoining apartments north and south, and the chancel piers. Probably the chancel and side apartments were built during that time.

"The chancel-arch was a very imposing feature of four orders, with moulded bases and carved capitals, the foliage on which was delicately

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.



DOORWAY IN NORTH WALL OF NAVE, INISMAINE ABBEY.



VIEW OF CHANCEL LOOKING EAST, INISMAINE ABBEY.

(From illustrations in Wilde's "Lough Corrib." The blocks lent by Count Plunkett, F.S.A.)

sculptured of patterns more like what is to be found in ancient illuminated work. Illustrations of six of the stones forming capitals are given, one of which represents two animals erect and in combat.

“The illustration (see Plate) shows the east end, and one of the chancel piers as it existed fifty years ago. The gap in the wall has been built up, and some of the ivy removed since then. It was scheduled by the Board of Works for preservation some time ago, and is now in fairly good repair; but the ivy, which has done such irreparable injury to so many of our ancient edifices, again requires attention.”

About a hundred years after Inismaine, that is about the year 627, the first monastery of Cong was founded. It came about in this way: There was a very famous saint called Feichin, a native of Leyney, in the County Sligo, who flourished during the first sixty years of the seventh century. He founded several monasteries in his native district, of which the most celebrated was the monastery of Ballisodare, four miles south of Sligo. Whilst Feichin was sojourning there with his monks, an angel appeared to him in his sleep to tell him that it was God's will that he should journey to a certain island of the ocean, situated in the extreme west of Connaught, called Imaidh, now Omev, to preach to the half-pagan natives. The saint set out with a few of his disciples and made his way to Omev, from Westport, I think, where he at once proceeded to build his little church and a few cells for himself and his disciples. The church is there still, nearly covered at times with the blown sand. But it was hard work at first to build it, for the natives received the saint and his monks badly, and during the night they used to steal their few tools and throw them into the sea-lake close at hand. But God did not forget His own; for “angels brought back the tools in the morning.” Then the islanders would give them no food, so that Feichin and his monks were nearly starved—two of them, it is said, did perish of want, but were restored to life at the prayers of the saint. Then Guaire, King of Connaught, hearing of their sore plight, sent them food for their needs, with other good things, and a silver cup, to the saint himself, which (says the writer of the “Life of Saint Feichin”) is preserved to the present day, and is called Cuach Feichin, Feichin's Goblet. But true zeal always conquers; so in the end the islanders were all converted and baptised; their little church became the parish church of the large parish of Omev, which has ever since fondly cherished the memory of its patron saint. From Omev he went out to High Island, where he and his companions founded another little church and built their clochans, some of which remain, though much dilapidated. It would appear that Feichin then returned eastward, preaching the Gospel everywhere through the great parish of Ross, until he came to Cong. Memorials of the saint's sojourn in this wild country are still to be found in many places. We find his holy well, Toberfechin, near Maum, and there is another Toberfechin and Leac na Feichin near

Doon, which marks the saint's journey eastward until he came to Cong. Here he at once perceived the incomparable beauty of the spot, and its suitability, at the head of the lake and at the gate of the west, for a great monastery, and, as expressly stated in the old rental of Cong, he got a grant of the place with considerable lands, not from King Guaire of Connaught, but from Domnall, son of Aedh M'Ainmire, king of Ireland, in the year 628. This information I owe to Mr. Martin Blake, who has extracted it from a ms. in the British Museum. We must, however, always bear in mind that the primitive monasteries founded by St. Cormac and St. Feichin were very different from the stately and graceful buildings whose ruins we now admire at Cong and Inismaine. The centre of the primitive monastery was a small church or oratory—in the west it was generally built of stone, because stone there abounded. Around it were grouped the little cells of wood, or wattles, or stone, in which the abbot dwelt with his monks—not, of course, together, but in twos or threes. Their food was roots, fish, or a little corn—sown, reaped, and ground by their own hands. It might be said that they dwelt mostly in the open air; but that very fact, coupled with their sober, self-denying lives, made them superior to the hardships of climate. So they lived in Omey, Ardilaun, Inismaine, and Cong in the days of the saints. As Feichin had preached the Gospel all the way from Omey to Cong, his monastery at Cong naturally became the religious centre of all that western land, and its abbots appear to have exercised episcopal jurisdiction over all the western country which he had evangelised. During the succeeding centuries down to the twelfth, we know little or nothing of its history. No doubt it suffered greatly from the Danes, who certainly had their fleets on Lough Corrib for some time. But still it continued to be a place of considerable importance, for, at the opening of the twelfth century, we find that at the Synod of Rath-Breasail it was counted as one of the five dioceses which that assembly was prepared to recognise in the province of Connaught. This arrangement, however, was not carried out. When the final settlement of dioceses was made at the Synod of Kells, in 1152, Cong was not recognised as one of the Connaught bishoprics. Still the restored Abbey of Cong certainly continued to be one of the most important religious centres in the west of Ireland; and hence it would be interesting to know when exactly the restoration took place. There is, however, some doubt about the date—certain authorities placing it, in my opinion, too early, and others too late in that century. Now there was a burning of Cong, which means the abbey and church, in 1114; but, in my opinion, that was too early for the restoration. The great Turlough O'Connor was only just then fighting his way to the front, and he had neither the leisure nor the means to restore old abbeys, although I do not say that the will was wanting. But in 1133, and again in 1137, the abbey was burned by the men of Munster in a hostile raid on King Turlough O'Connor; and, in my

opinion, it was after that second or third burning that the abbey was re-built as we now see it in its ruins. Turlough was then at the height of his power and resources, the acknowledged High King of all Ireland. He had for some years been engaged in great works of peace. He had, in 1124, erected three strong castles to protect his dominions at Galway, Dunloe, and Collooney. He threw bridges over the Shannon at Athlone and at Lanesborough, and over the Suck at Ballinasloe beside his castle there, and he was resolved not to be outdone by any of his contemporaries in building new monasteries and churches. It was an era of reform in discipline, and of great progress in architecture and its kindred ecclesiastical arts. A striking example had been set before his eyes both in the north and south. The new Basilica of SS. Peter and Paul was dedicated by St. Celsus, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1127, and the Canons Regular of St. Augustine, as they were called, took possession of that church under the guidance of the holy Imar O'Hagan. Some eight years later, in A.D. 1135, Cormac M'Carthy's beautiful chapel on the Rock of Cashel was dedicated, in the presence of all the kings and nobles of the south. Turlough was determined in his own country to rival and, if possible, excel Cormac M'Carthy in architecture as in war. Tuam was burned the same year as Cong, that is, 1137, and, it would appear, by the same Munster raiders; so Turlough determined to re-build both abbey-churches on a scale of great magnificence, worthy of the High King of Ireland. And he succeeded. Petrie expressly says that the chancel arch of the old Cathedral of Tuam, with the east window, which now alone remain, are sufficient to show that "it was not only a larger but a more splendid structure than Cormac's Chapel at Cashel"; and the cloister of Cong shows, too, that there was probably no building in Ireland which excelled in elegance of design and elaborate decoration what the same Petrie calls the "beautiful Abbey of Cong." Now, I do not say that these buildings were completed so early as 1137, for they would require several years to complete. But I think they were undertaken after the burning of 1137. The two high crosses, one opposite the Town Hall of Tuam, and one that formerly stood near the Abbey of Cong, but of which the broken base now alone remains, were undoubtedly erected to commemorate the completion and dedication of their respective abbeys.

Now, on the base of the Cross of Tuam there is an inscription which asks a prayer for King Turlough O'Connor, for the artist Gillachrist O'Toole, for the Comarb of Jarlath, and for Aedh O'Oissin, or O'Hessian, who (in the inscription at the base of the cross) is called "Abbot." This Aedh O'Hessian became Abbot of Tuam about the year 1128, and continued in that office until the death of Bishop Muireadhach O'Duffy, in 1150, when he himself became, at first Bishop, but afterwards Archbishop, on receiving the Pallium at the Synod of Kells. Now, it appears to me clear that the cathedral was rebuilt whilst O'Hessian was abbot,

and Muireadhach O'Duffy Bishop of Tuam, and, therefore, before the year 1150, when O'Hessian succeeded to Muireadhach. The name "Comarb of Jarlath," if applied to O'Hessian, does not mean that he was then Bishop of Tuam, for he gets that title in the "Annals of Innisfallen" so early as 1134, when he was sent by the king on an embassy to Munster, and was merely Abbot of Tuam.

On the base of the High Cross of Cong there is a mutilated inscription asking a prayer for Nichol and for Gillebert O'Duffy, who was in the Abbey of Cong. If we could find his date in the abbacy, we might easily know who restored the building; but his name is not mentioned in the Annals. It is highly probable, however, that he was abbot when his great namesake, Muireadhach O'Duffy, Archbishop of Connaught, died at Cong on St. Brendan's Day, May the 16th. The latter is described as "Chief Senior of Ireland in wisdom, in chastity, in the bestowal of jewels and food," and died at the age of seventy-five, in the new and beautiful abbey by the lake. It is highly probable that O'Duffy had retired to spend the last years of his life with his namesake, and doubtless relative also, at Cong, and that O'Hessian had been his coadjutor for some years before his death. It is my opinion, therefore, that the beautiful abbey-churches of Tuam and Cong were both completed between 1137 and 1150, whilst Turlough was king, and O'Duffy was high bishop, and O'Hessian was abbot, who, with Gillebert O'Duffy and O'Toole, all co-operated in the buildings that have given so much lustre to their names and to their country. The great Turlough himself died in Dunmore, and was buried at Clonmacnoise in 1156, "a man full of mercy and charity, hospitality and chivalry." These O'Duffys were a great ecclesiastical family, to whom we owe much, but of whom, unfortunately, we know little, except a few meagre references in the Annals, supplemented, in some cases, by the inscriptions on the crosses and stones. Yet for more than a century we find them at intervals ruling in all the important religious centres of the West—Clonmacnoise, Tuam, Cong, Mayo, Roscommon, Clonfert, Boyle—each had one or more of the O'Duffys in its See, and everywhere, I believe, they have left enduring monuments of their own religious zeal and artistic genius. The great Turlough and his two sons in succession ruled the western province for more than a century, yet without the O'Duffys, I believe, neither Turlough, nor Rory, nor Cathal O'Connor could have left so many monuments of their own taste and munificence in the cause of religious art and architecture. I am inclined to think that this famous family must have dwelt somewhere in the neighbourhood of Tuam or of Cong—it is not easy to say which. The first of them we hear of was a professor in Tuam, and Abbot of Roscommon. Certainly the greatest of them, Muireadhach and Cathal O'Duffy, both high bishops of Tuam, retired from Tuam to spend the closing years of their lives on the beautiful abbey by the lake—there they loved to live, and there they chose to die.

There is another striking trait in their character, and that is, their unswerving loyalty and devotion to the O'Connor kings through good and ill. It is something to praise in a cruel and treacherous time. Little can be said in favour of some of those O'Connor princes—faithless, pitiless, licentious, traitors to father and family and country. Turlough put out the eyes of one of his own sons for his treasons; and Rory, the last king, did the same to one of his sons, the traitor Murtoigh O'Connor, who first allied himself with the Normans, and led them across the Shannon, hither even to the very streets of Tuam, which the people fired rather than allow to be a resting-place for the foe. Even Cathal the Red-handed, one of the best of them, allied himself again and again with William Burke and the Normans, and brought them to Cong itself and Tuam in 1202, from which they pillaged all the country round about them. Yet the O'Duffys were always loyal to these false kings, and when Rory, at length, in 1175, gave up his claim to the throne of Ireland, it was Cathal O'Duffy, the archbishop, who, with Laurence O'Toole, of Dublin, and the Abbot of Clonfert, went over to London to negotiate a treaty on behalf of the discrowned king with Henry of England: and, at a later period, when Rory, deposed by his own sons, and weary of the world, retired to spend the last years of his life amongst the canons of Cong, doing that penance which he greatly needed, it would appear that Cathal O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam for forty years, followed the aged monarch to Cong, that he closed his eyes in death, and then doubtless accompanied the body of his beloved but unhappy master all the way to Clonmacnoise, and said the last prayers over his grave, when he was laid to rest beside his noble father, near the altar of Ciaran, in the great Church of Clonmacnoise. Then he, too, weary of the world, returned to Cong to die.

I have called Cong a royal abbey, and so in truth it was, for it was founded by a high king, and was rebuilt by kings and by the sons of kings; it was ruled by their closest friends and relations; they loved to live in it and to die in it—both themselves and their kindred. Let me give you a few more facts about the O'Duffys and O'Conors, for while a stone of Cong remains their memory will cling to its mouldering walls. As we have already seen, Muireadhach O'Duffy, who is called Archbishop of Connaught, the greatest, too, of all his family, and, as I take it, practically prime minister of King Turlough for nearly thirty years, retired from Tuam to Cong, and died there on the 16th of May, 1150. He is described as "Senior of Erin" on the Cross of Cong; as "Archbishop of Connaught" by the Four Masters, and as the "Head of Religion," in the "*Chronicon Scotorum*." The eulogy pronounced on him by the Four Masters shows that he was regarded as the foremost of the Irish ecclesiastics at the time, "Chief Senior of all Ireland in wisdom, in chastity, and in the bestowal of jewels and food." He died at Cong, and is buried in Cong. I could wish we knew exactly where, for I have a

great reverence for the man's memory. In 1168 Flanagan O'Duffy, whom the Masters describe as "Bishop (of Elphin), and chief doctor of the Irish in literature, history, and poetry, and in every kind of science known to man in his time, died in the bed of Muireadhach O'Duffy of Cong." Here we have a great scholar who, like the Archbishop of Tuam, left his diocese in his old age, and returned to his beloved monastery of Cong to gain the victory of penance, and to prepare for death. He lived in the room at Cong occupied by Archbishop O'Duffy, "and died in his bed." It was doubtless the cell and the bed kept for the archbishops at the Abbey, and it is not unlikely that he was a nephew, or near relative, of Archbishop Muireadhach.

No one in giving an account of Cong can omit all reference to the famous Processional Cross of Cong. It was made, the inscription tells us, by Maolisa Oechan for Muireadhach O'Duffy, "Senior of Erin," and for Turlough O'Connor, king of Erin, under the superintendence of Flanagan O'Duffy, comarb of Coman and Ciaran. It is clear, therefore, it was made for the Church of Tuam, at the expense of Turlough O'Connor, and designed to contain a relic of the True Cross, sent from Rome to Turlough about the year 1123. It was a work of rare and peerless beauty, and was probably brought for safety sake from Tuam to Cong by Archbishop Muireadhach O'Duffy, for whom it was made, when he retired there to end his life in peace and penance some years before he died in 1150. It was carefully preserved by the abbots of Cong during all the stormy years that followed down to the time of Father Prendergast, the last abbot of Cong, from whom it was purchased in 1839 by Professor M'Cullagh, and presented by him to the Royal Irish Academy. Attention has been called in our *Journal* recently by Dr. E. P. Wright, to the beautiful series of enamelled studs on the back of the cross, each presenting the design of a cross in red and yellow enamel (*Journal*, xxxi., p. 40, 1901). As we have already seen, there is reason to think that the O'Duffys founded a kind of technical schools of ecclesiastical art at Cong, at Clonmacnoise, and at Roscommon, and it was from these schools the noblest works of Irish Christian art emanated, but I cannot stay now to prove this statement at length. The glory of the School of Cong—technical and literary—began with the O'Conors, and waned with their power as independent kings. It would appear that Rory himself was first deposed for incapacity by his son and subjects, and then retired to his beloved Cong to spend the remnant of his days in peace and penance. But some years later the old king, growing tired of his seclusion, sought to recover his kingdom once more after the death of his gallant son, Conor Moenmoy, who was slain by his own friends in A.D. 1189. But the O'Connor princes and the clansmen would not have him, yielding submission to his brother, the illegitimate (it is said) Red Hand, in preference, and so once more the old king was forced to return to his retreat at Cong without hope of restoration. There he spent the last nine years of his life in peace. He had time to meditate on his

own misdeeds, and on the vanity of human things. It was his lot to sit in the throne of his great father, but he was not able to keep it. The great crisis of Erin's fortunes when Strongbow was besieged in Dublin, and Miles de Cogan made a desperate sally, found him in a bath instead of in the saddle. He and his men fled from Dublin like crows, and all Ireland knew that Rory was not the man to save his country. He had many concubines. His life was the life of a sensualist rather than of a warrior. Cong was the proper place for him—to bewail his sins in its holy cloisters. Looking out on the rushing river, flowing for ever into the great lake, he had time to think and objects to remind him of the fleeting vanities of human ambition, and the great ocean of eternity beyond the grave. He had his own consolations, however; he had a beautiful, quiet home; he had dear and trusty friends; he had the solemn offices of the church, with the converse and example of holy men around him. It was better—far better—for him so to spend his last years in Cong, than “in his wonderful castle” of Tuam, surrounded by false friends, with the din of battle in his ears, and his own sons and brothers waiting with ill-concealed impatience to see him die. His, from the spiritual point of view, was a fortunate lot, yet it was a sad if not an inglorious end. And, for my own part, I can fancy the old king in the midst of his prayers and penance thinking mournfully of the past. There was another high king of Erin, whose glorious end must have often occurred to his mind. Why did not he do what Brian Boru did on the same famous field of Clontarf when the clansmen of Erin, to the number of 30,000, gathered round him—why did he not risk his country's fate and his own life, in the glorious onset of one desperate day? If he won, he would have kept his kingdom and his sceptre. If he fell, how could he have fallen more nobly than fighting to the last, with his face to the foe, for his country's freedom and his father's throne?

It is quite certain that Rory was buried at Clonmacnoise, as the Four Masters distinctly assert; but several other members of his royal family sleep in the cloisters of Cong. We are told that Maurice the Canon, son of Rory O'Connor, the most illustrious of the Irish for learning, psalm-singing, and poetic compositions, died A.D. 1224, and was buried at Cong, after the victory of “Uinction and Penance.” This shows incidentally that poetry and music were both cultivated by the Canons Regular of Cong; and another entry in the “Annals of Loch Ce,” two years later, confirms it, for it tells us that “Aedh, son of Donlevy O Sochlachain, Airchinnech of Cong, a professor of singing and of harp-making, who made, besides, an instrument for himself, the like of which had never been made before, and who was distinguished in every art, both in poetry and engraving and writing, and in every science that a man could exercise, died in this year.” This shows that there was a real technical school of the fine arts at Cong—what their work confirms abundantly. The very same year, and in the same place—the church of

the Canons of Cong—was buried the Lady Nuala, daughter of King Rory O'Connor, Queen of Uladh. She died at Cong, and was buried at Cong. Indeed, it is not improbable that King Rory had a castle near the abbey, where he himself and many members of his family subsequently dwelt. In 1247, Finola, his youngest daughter, died at Cong, and was, doubtless, buried by her sister's side.

And as it was at Cong, so it was at Inismaine Abbey. There is some reason to think that King Turlough himself had a castle either on Inismaine or close at hand, near the present Lough Mask Castle, for we are told that his son, Cathal Crobhderg, was born at the port of Lough Mask, which was just under the castle. Moreover, the site of an ancient castle is shown near the abbey, and we are told that an attack was made upon Inismaine in 1227, by Richard Burke and Aedh O'Connor, "who burned Inismaine," which seems to point to the castle rather than to the abbey. It would appear that as the great Turlough had the Abbey of Canons Regular near him at Cong, he also restored the old Abbey of Inismaine, and placed his own son—some say "his eldest legitimate son"—as abbot over it, for we are told that Maelisa, son of Turlough O'Connor, died Abbot of Inismaine in 1223, just the year before his brother, Cathal the Red-handed, died in the habit of a Cistercian monk in the Abbey of Knockmoy, which he himself had founded. They were a strange race, the O'Conors, capable of great deeds, yet guilty of many crimes against God and their country, but they seldom failed to do penance when they got the chance to die in their beds.

The thirteenth century was a very trying time for the two royal abbeys. During the whole of that period, especially after the death of Cathal Crobhderg in 1224, there was a fierce struggle for the ownership of the beautiful lakeland between the Celt and the Norman. The Celts might have easily held their own, except for their own unhappy divisions. Not only were the O'Flahertys fighting against the O'Conors, but the O'Conors were divided amongst themselves—especially the sons of Rory were in constant feud with the sons of Cathal, and each side joined the Norman against the other. The consequence was that, after the battle of Athenry in 1316, the Burkes drove them all out of the beautiful lakeland. The O'Flahertys were driven beyond Lough Corrib, and the O'Conors were driven eastwards of the Suck; and so the royal abbeys became the inheritance of the stranger, and the baronies of Clare, Kilmaine, and Carra knew their ancient lords no more. Still, both victors and vanquished were Catholics, and when the stubborn fight was done, the conquering Norman was eager to repair the injuries inflicted on the royal abbeys during the protracted warfare of the thirteenth century. The Burkes gave new grants of land to both the abbeys, especially to Cong, and we are told that Edmond Albanagh gave considerable grants of land to the abbey, and that Walter Burke, son of Thomas Fitz Edmond Albanagh, gave the lands of Arry, containing one quarter,

to the Abbey of Cong, "on condition that any female descending from him and taking the vow of chastity should be received by the abbot and supported and maintained in this house," which goes to show that there was a nunnery as well as an abbey at Cong.

This Walter Burke was grandson of that Edmond Albanagh who was responsible for one of the darkest crimes in Irish history. You have all, doubtless, heard something of that dreadful deed. It took place in 1338, on the night of Low Sunday, and, like other crimes, had its origin in agrarian feuds. I follow O'Flaherty's account as the most reliable. When the Dun Earl, William de Burgo, was slain at the Ford of Belfast in 1333, his only daughter, Elizabeth, then aged seven, became heir-general to all the vast estates of the Red Earl. Shortly afterwards her grand-uncle, Edmond de Burgo, a son of the Red Earl, was appointed the guardian of all these vast estates in the interest of the heiress. The western Burkes, headed by another Edmond, called Edmond Albanagh, determined to get rid of the guardian, and seize the lands for themselves. So Edmond was seized by a party of the retainers of his cousin, Edmond Albanagh, in the Augustinian Monastery of Ballinrobe. That night they carried their prisoner to Lough Mask Castle over the lake, where it is probable that Edmond Albanagh then dwelt. Next night he was taken to Ballydeenagh Castle, near Petersburg, at the southern extremity of the lake. On the third night he was transferred to what is now called the Earl's Island, in the south-western extremity of Lough Mask. The Archbishop of Tuam, Malachy M'Hugh, who was associated with the unhappy prisoner in the government of Connaught, came to the island in the hope of arranging terms between the cousins. It would appear, however, that whilst the conference was in progress certain of the Stauntons—M'Paidins as they are called—fearing for their own safety if the prisoner was released, secretly tied him up in a bag, with a stone in its bottom, and then cast the bag into the lake, which is very deep around the island. This tragedy changed the whole face of Connaught. The Burkes, having no longer one head, split into parties. Edmond Albanagh himself for many years became a fugitive; but his family still were able to retain the manor of Lough Mask, and we find his descendant in Perrot's composition of 1585 claiming and obtaining as his patrimonial inheritance the castles and manors of Kinlough, near Cong, of Ballyloughmaske and of Ballinrobe—the very lands held by the royal tribes of the west from the dawn of our history.

This brings me to an interesting point in the history of Cong Abbey. Mr. Martin Blake, to whom our Galway archæology already owes so much, has sent me a rental of Cong Abbey, written in 1501 by the monk Tadhg O'Duffy, under the direction of his Abbot, Flavus O'Duffy, which shows that the O'Duffys were there still. The abbot was setting out for Rome, and wished to have a certified copy of the rental duly executed before his departure. This document, which I hope soon to publish *in extenso*, sets

out the gifts of land made to the abbey by its founder, by Turlough O'Connor, and by the Burkes, amongst others by this Edmond Albanagh, of whom I have spoken. But, strangest of all, it sets out how Cormac M'Carthy, chief of his nation, gave certain lands in Bere and Bantry to the Abbey of Cong, and, amongst other privileges, a bell-rope for the abbey from every ship sailing out of his harbours of Cork and Dunboy. It would appear that in 1133 Cormac and his friends from Munster burned Cong and Dunmore, and plundered a great part of the country; so when Turlough got the upper hand, he compelled Cormac to give certain lands and privileges to his own beloved Abbey of Cong by way of restitution. From immemorial ages the kings of Connaught had held those lands and duns and castles, and so the chiefs of the Mayo Burkes, succeeding to their authority in the west, claimed their ancient and beautiful inheritance as their own. They, too, in their turn passed away, and other men of another race and religion hold their lands and castles—destined too in their time to pass away. Old King Eochy has seen it all from his cairn over the lake, and his hoary monument will, so far as we can judge, outlive them all.

Let me say a word about the architecture of the abbeys of Cong and Inismaine. It belongs to what is known as the Irish Romanesque, which took its rise in its ornamental forms about the beginning of the eleventh century—say the time of the Battle of Clontarf—and reached its perfection during the first half of the twelfth century (that is up to the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion), when its further development was arrested, and it gradually gave way to the Gothic or early pointed style of architecture. From 1150 to 1220 was a period of transition, during which the two styles are often found together in buildings of that period—for instance, in some of the Cistercian monasteries erected towards the close of the twelfth, or the beginning of the thirteenth, century. You have in Cong itself evidences of this transition, for the windows and one doorway are, as may be seen, purely semicircular, or Romanesque, whilst we have the other two beautiful doorways slightly pointed, as if the artist wished to make a compromise between the two styles of architecture. It is impossible at present to say for certain whether the three doors are contemporaneous, or, as I think more probable, the two pointed doors are later additions or insertions. Now the Irish Romanesque, in its most characteristic features, is a purely national development of the foreign Romanesque of Italy and Southern France—Romanesque meaning simply an outgrowth of the Roman architecture. In this development, as an eminent professional authority (Brash) has said:—"The Irish exhibited wonderful fertility of invention, taste, and fancy in design—the utmost accuracy in drawing and of harmony in colouring"; but he admits that in their attempts to represent the human figure, either in painting or sculpture, they were "decided failures." In book-painting and decoration, and even in stone-carving, they excelled; but in painting and reproducing the human figure, they failed. You can

perceive this yourselves if you notice carefully the figures of the two ecclesiastics on the base of Tuam market cross, whom I take to represent Archbishop O'Muireadhach and Abbot O'Hessian; there is neither grace nor dignity about the figures. But in beauty of design, and fertility of invention in ornament, the Irish Romanesque school was unsurpassed and unsurpassable. I know a beautiful thing, I hope—animate or inanimate—whenever or wherever I see it, and I must say I admire it also; but as I am no artist, I do not feel myself qualified to enter into minute details on this subject. I can only say I pity the man who has no eye to admire the cloister of Cong, with all its pure and graceful lines, and the infinite variety and delicacy of its ornamentation.¹

No less admirable, to my mind, are the window and doorway of Inismaine, and also the foliated sculpturing of the capitals of its noble chancel, now, alas, in great part overthrown. But I would say to you, visit these places for yourselves; examine them not hurriedly, but leisurely and carefully. Let the eye and the mind drink in their beauty by thoughtful, patient observation. Take in the whole scene and its surroundings in the present, and, if you can, in the past, when kings, and prelates, and monks, and scholars trod these silent cloisters; when royal maidens touched their harps in tones responsive to their own sweet Gaelic songs; when the vesper bell woke the echoes round those pleasant waters; when the voice of prayer and praise rose seven times a day from the lips and hearts of holy men behind those chancel arches; when the hospice was ever open to the poor and the stranger; when many a sinful soul came to find pardon and peace amongst that blessed brotherhood of God. And I believe that the thoughtful contemplation of these beautiful ruins in this patient and loving spirit will exercise an elevating and refining influence on your own minds, and tend also, I think, to soften and purify your hearts. More than all, you can ever point to the architecture and the sculpture of these beautiful ruins as a very striking proof of what Irish genius can effect, and has effected, when inspired by the elevating influences of an independent national existence. In spite of many unfavourable circumstances, resulting from the almost continuous wars of the time, architecture and its kindred arts made marvellous progress on purely native lines during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Turlough O'Connor and his son Rory were the last of our native independent kings—and they were a fighting race; yet in their reigns marvellous progress was made. When the foreigner came, all this progress was arrested. And, bear in mind, this wonderful development was the outcome of native genius—all these great and beautiful works were accomplished through the munificence of our

¹ For illustrations of Cong Abbey (two views), the base of the stone Cross at Cong, and the Cross of Cong, see pp. 321, 322, and 323, vol. xxi., 1901. There are illustrations of the ornament of the central portion of the Cross of Cong, and a coloured plate, showing the enamels on the cross, at pp. 43 and 44 of same volume.

native princes, under the inspiration of Irish talent, and by the hands of Irish workmen. Of this there cannot be a shadow of doubt, for we have the names of many of them still—of the wrights who wrought the choicest of them all. This you should never forget; it affords solid grounds to glory in our country's past, and to hope for our country's future. For myself, the sight of these ivied ruins, so eloquent of glories gone, has been to me at all times an inspiration and a joy, more pleasing than dainty fare, more exhilarating than generous wine. I have felt proud whenever I was able to point them out to sceptical strangers as the undoubted work of Irishmen before the Norman ever set foot on Irish soil. I readily admit that the great Anglo-Norman cathedrals of England surpass our own in lofty grandeur and majestic dignity; but neither in England nor anywhere else can ancient churches be found to surpass ours in graceful symmetry of outline and proportion, or in the varied beauties of their marvellous ornamentation. And it was in the hope of awakening in your minds some of those ennobling thoughts, that have long been familiar to my own, that I have given this Address.

THE BOURCHIER TABLET IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH
OF ST. CANICE, KILKENNY, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF
THAT FAMILY.

BY RICHARD LANGRISHE, FELLOW.

(Continued from Vol. XXXIV., page 379.)

PART II.

THE rebellion having been in a great measure suppressed, a large number of the soldiers employed in that war were disbanded, the total number discharged between November, 1581, and February, 1582, being 3,296. Amongst the captains of the companies disbanded was Sir George Bouchier. He was now able to go to England for a time, and we find that he was the bearer of commendatory letters to the Council in England. Wallop wrote to Walsyngham and Burghley, and the Earl of Ormond to the latter. His ostensible private business was to see that the entail of his estates, which his nephew, the Earl of Bath, was about to make, did not bar the succession to his own sons. It seems probable also that Sir George had matrimonial intentions in his mind, for both he and his future wife must have been getting rather elderly. As their infant son Charles is recorded on the tablet to have died in 1584, it may be assumed perhaps that they were married either in 1582 or 1583. Martha Howard, a younger daughter of William, Lord Howard of Effingham, was, as Ormond mentioned in one of his letters somewhat later, the Queen's kinswoman, her father's eldest half-sister, Lady Elizabeth Howard, having been the mother of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn. Martha Howard was also distantly related to Sir George Bouchier; and they had, doubtless, been acquainted from early youth. Their marriage must have been a love match, for there was no great fortune to be obtained on either side.

It does not appear from the State Papers that Sir George was stationed in Kilkenny when either of his children recorded on the tablet died; but Elizabeth Sheffield, Countess of Ormond, was niece to Lady Bouchier, and, doubtless often had her with her at Kilkenny Castle. They must have been married much about the same time, the Countess's marriage having taken place shortly before November 15th, 1582, according to the State Papers. She may have been the means of having the tablet placed in St. Canice's Cathedral.

From her only daughter, whose only child, Elizabeth Preston, Baroness Dingwall in her own right, was wife of the 1st Duke of Ormonde, the present Marchioness of Ormonde is descended.

There is no reference to Sir George Bouchier after his departure to England at the end of 1581, until January 6th, 1582, when he wrote to Walsyngham, from Barnstaple, where he had been waiting for three weeks for wind to cross to Ireland with some troops raised in Devonshire; but no ships were ready, even if there had been a fair wind, and would not for ten days to come. He was in Waterford, however, on the 27th; and in want of money and instructions. He wrote from Clonmel on April 15th, and again on May 31st, to Walsyngham, asking that the advantages which he then enjoyed, as Lieutenant of the forts of Leix and Offaly, might not be diminished by any proceeding of the constables (of those forts) to renew their patents.

On June 28th he was at Kilmallock, and wrote to Wallop that "the Seneschal of Imokilly and Ulick Brown were received without sureties. Desmond, with some six or seven persons, is kept with some secret friend. A new proclamation of £1,000 for his head, or £500 to him who shall draw the draught." A comparatively quiet time supervened after the death and attainder of Desmond, and little is recorded of Sir George's actions until 1587, when, according to a petition from the widowed Countess of Desmond, on December 10th, he was then in the possession of the Castle of Lough Gur¹; which she stated was "one of the strongest that my lord my husband had; and a parcel of my jointure, being the best furnished house I had, my straight charge and commandment to the keepers always was, that none should come within the said castle except it were the Queen's officers, whom I willed should be received at any time. Whereupon the Sheriff of Limerick, being come thither, was willingly received according to my direction, who presently took possession thereof, as the keeper, now serving Sir George Bouchier, can testify."

On February 14th following, he wrote to Walsyngham, that he "finds little good of his office; some part of the manors of Any, Clonegor, and Lough taken from him and given to the Countess of Desmond."

The patent for his grant was not passed until 1588, when the total was set out as 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ plough lands, which, at the rate of 428 English acres to the plough land, make 12,880 acres. The greater part consisting of lands which had belonged to Desmond, situated in several different localities; a large area about Lough Gur, and some near Kilmallock. To hold for ever in fee farm by fealty, in common socage. Rent, £134 3s. 4d. This rent was afterwards reduced, owing to deficiency in the area. Onerous terms were added as to the building of houses for ninety-four families, and a residence for himself. In consequence of the great destruction of life and property which had taken place all over the Desmond estates, many years must have elapsed before much profit could have been had out of these estates.

¹ Illustrated in "Dineley's Tour," vol. ix., p. 195, of the Society's *Journal*.

On November 14th, 1589, Lord Deputy FitzWilliam wrote to Burghley:—"Last Sunday my wife coming to the church to hear the sermon, went to the chapel where she and other ladies sit. The Lady Bouchier was there before her coming, and in the place where my wife sitteth, and so she used my wife as she made her go to the other side. Begs pardon for troubling Burghley with so vain a matter, but has requested Sir Robert Cecil to trouble him more at large therewith." Lady Bouchier evidently knew how to hold her own; the granddaughter of a duke, and wife of an earl's son, she was justified in keeping her place.

On 25th March, 1589, Sir George complained that most of his lands were in controversy; and that the boundaries had not been set out.

Trouble soon arose with the Burkes and O'Flahertys, and Sir George signed the treaty of peace made with them. He was sworn of the Privy Council in Dublin, apparently in 1589; and his name appears to a large number of letters and orders printed in the State Papers down to a very short time before his death.

4th November, 1591, the Lord Deputy's Council wrote to the Privy Council in London, in favour of the bearer, Henry Usher, Archdeacon of Dublin. They recommended the project for the erection of the college, with such degrees of learning as in the colleges in the universities of England are used. Autographs of the Archbishops of Dublin and Armagh, the Bishop of Meath, Sir R. Gardiner, Sir Ric. Bingham, and Sir Geo. Bouchier, are appended to the original.

23rd May, 1592, Captain Robert Fowle to Queen Elizabeth. Prefers an accusation against Sir Ric. Bingham. . . . The way to bring Connaught into good government, and to increase the revenue, is to change the Governor, and put Sir Geo. Bouchier in Sir Richard's place. Shows how £2,000 a year would be saved thereby. However, his advice was not followed; Sir George Bouchier would hardly have resigned his office to be Governor of Connaught. He appears to have taken part in most of the expeditions of the Lord Deputy against the many turbulent Irish chieftains. He was also named in fourteen commissions from November 13th, 1602, with the Lord Chancellor, and sundry other men of note, to keep the peace in the absences of the Lord Deputy.

On 22nd August, 1592, he surrendered his office of Lieutenant of the King's County, on being appointed to that of Master of the Ordnance for life, with a fee of 6s. 8d. sterling per diem, to have a lieutenant or vice-captain, and a standard-bearer called a guydon.

In Lord Russell's diary, published in the State Papers, the following appears under date of 2nd September, 1596:—"My Lord (Russell) and Lady, with the Lady Bouchier rode a hawking."

This is the last of the references to Martha, Lady Bouchier, in the State Papers. She had nearly run her course, one of many troubles,

through the loss of four, out of her seven, sons. From her funeral entry in Ulster's Office, we learn that she died, and was buried in October, 1598, in the chancel of Christ Church Cathedral.

Sir George was appointed on 14th January, 1596-7, with Sir John Norreys and Sir Geoffrey Fenton, to go northwards with a force to re-victual Armagh; which was on the point of surrendering to the Earl of Tyrone, for want of provisions. Tyrone was overawed, and did not resist them; but in the following summer he gave a great deal of trouble, and his brother burned the country down to Mullingar.

In 1598 several castles in Limerick were forsaken by their custodians for fear of the rebels. Sir George's tenant of Lough Gur, Richard Rowley, put in the notorious Ulick Brown, who by treachery, gave all to the rebels.

There are a great many references to Sir George's business as Master of the Ordnance; which was in fact storekeeper of all kinds of warlike material; there were frequent inquiries by the authorities in England, as to what had become of the munitions sent over, asking for complete returns of them, which Sir George often explained that he could not give, as only a portion of them came to Dublin. There was a terrible explosion of six lasts of gunpowder, carelessly laid on the Custom House Quay, then near the castle, which did terrible damage, and killed a large number of people. This drew attention to the powder-store in the castle, which was immediately under the courts of justice, and caused a sort of panic that the judges, juries, and attendant public, would be blown up some day, which happily did not occur.

In 1599 the Earl of Tyrone was still troubling the Government; and on 30th November Ormonde, Sir George Bouchier, Sir Geoffrey Fenton, and Sir William Warren, met him at Blackstone ford, near the mill of Louth, not far from Ardee, where they conferred with him across the stream, and next day signed a truce with him.

Sir George Carew wrote an account of his adventure in Kilkenny on the 10th of April, 1600, when the Earl of Ormonde was taken prisoner by Owney McCrory O'More, which has already been quoted in our *Journal* (vol. vi., p. 388), and need not be repeated here, beyond that Sir George Carew and the Earl of Thomond had a narrow escape. On Sir George Carew's report of the mishap to the Lord Deputy, the latter at once dispatched Sir George Bouchier and Sir Christopher St. Lawrence, with some soldiers, to Kilkenny; the former for chief command of the forces there, to protect the Countess of Ormonde and her daughter, and to guard the Earl of Ormonde's horses from being stolen by the disaffected inhabitants. The countess had been thrown into a terribly depressed and agitated state by the capture of the earl, which must have raised the hopes of his turbulent enemies, who it was feared might attack Kilkenny.

The countess may have been in failing health, for she died within a

year; and was buried with great pomp in St. Canice's Cathedral on the 2nd of April, 1601.¹

Sir George was now growing old, apparently no longer fit for long expeditions on horseback over rough and trying ways, so nothing is recorded of him, except in connection with his office of Master of the Ordnance.

There is a long and touching letter from Sir George to the newly created Earl of Salisbury, dated 22nd September, 1605, two days before the writer's death. "Is emboldened by his former favours to recommend this poor gentleman, his eldest son, Thomas Bouchier, unto his favour and protection, as to one whom he knows to be an honourable man. He himself, worn out with a laborious life, and a long grievous sickness, is even now at the period of his days, looking every hour for a peaceful passage to his grave. On which extremity he is oppressed with this grief only, that having spent many years in the faithful service of his prince and country, he sees himself the poorest man of all those that served Queen Elizabeth (or His Majesty since her death) so painfully as he has done, whereby he leaves his poor children, the most miserable sons of an unhappy father. In this grief he is most of all comforted with an assurance of that most noble virtue that Salisbury possesses in the eye of all men, hoping that as his service had been long and faithful, and not inferior to some of those that have been honourably rewarded, so Salisbury will have a consideration of him, and of them for his sake, and will be pleased to be a mediator for this his son unto His Majesty, that whatsoever he himself might be thought worthy to taste of His Highness's bounty and favour, may be conferred on him who relieth on his good lord, and whom he has enjoined ever to depend on his lordship as his servant and follower."

On 30th September, Sir Arthur Chichester wrote to Salisbury: "Sir George Bouchier died on Tuesday, the 24th instant, and has left three young gentlemen, his sons, to very poor fortunes, other than what their own worths and deserts shall enable them unto." Again, on 28th October, he wrote: "Since the death of Sir George Bouchier his eldest son, Thomas, is likewise dead, at Coventry, whither he had come with letters from Chichester, praying that the giving of the office of the Ordnance might be suspended until his father's accounts were finished . . . humbly urges this last request in behalf of his second son, John, a youth well known to Salisbury. Is the more earnest in this, as the father committed the children to his charge, and died a very poor gentleman. Conceives that Thomas Bouchier died of the plague, and should be sorry to hear, that any letters came to him from Salisbury's hands."

John Bouchier having come into his father's estates, and having

¹ Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office.

doubtless proved active in military service, was knighted on the 24th March, 1610. In April he was named as a servitor, meet to be an undertaker, and was allotted 1,000 acres in the County of Armagh, afterwards increased to 2,000, and he set about erecting a residence on this estate.

On the 2nd of July following, he was granted 10s. ster. per day during his life, by letters patent, on the king's order, in lieu of £1,369 arrears of fee due to his father, deceased, and he was further to have the first company that shall become void. Westminster, 30th May, in the 9th of his reign. (Sign manual at head.)

The quit rent out of his father's estates was reduced to £111 14s.

On 23rd April, 1613, he was returned as M.P. for County Armagh, though it was alleged that he had no residence therein. This election was a regular hole-and-corner affair, from the accounts in the State Papers. Sir John probably fell into bad health, as very little further is recorded concerning him. He never married; and his funeral entry in Ulster's Office records that he died on the 25th March, 1614.

In 1618, his only surviving brother, Henry, held 2,000 acres in County Armagh. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was elected a Fellow, was knighted 9th November, 1621; and in 1622 was appointed one of the Commissioners to enquire into the State Ecclesiastical and Temporal of Ireland; to be paid £100 each by way of advance, and £1 10s. per diem to each, from 20th February last.

William, 3rd Earl of Bath, first cousin to Sir Henry, had succeeded his grandfather in 1560. He, too, had done some fighting in Queen Elizabeth's time, had married Lady Elizabeth Russell, d. of Francis, Earl of Bedford, and left Edward, his third but only surviving son and successor, when he died on 12th July, 1623.

Edward, 4th Earl of Bath, was made K.B. at the creation of the Prince of Wales, 2nd June, 1610. He married, first, 1623, Dorothy, d. of Oliver, Lord St. John of Bletsoe; she died 20th August, 1623, leaving three daughters: 1. Elizabeth, who married Basil, Earl of Denbigh, and died *s.p.*; 2. Dorothy, who married Thomas, Lord Grey of Groby, eldest son of Henry, 1st Earl of Stamford, and left issue; 3. Anne, who married, first, James, Earl of Middlesex, and, secondly, Sir Christopher Wray, Bart. Edward, Earl of Bath, married secondly, Anne, d. of Sir Robert Lovet, of Lipscombe, but had no other issue. He died *s.p.m.*, 2nd March, 1636-7, when the baronies of FitzWarine and Daubeney fell into abeyance between his three daughters, and so continue amongst their descendants, and the Earldom passed to his cousin, Sir Henry Bouchier, of whom we have been treating above.

"Henry Bouchier, 5th Earl of Bath, was born about 1593, his age being entered as forty-five, and that of his wife as twenty-five, in the entry of their marriage licence in London; he married, 13th December, 1638, at St. Bartholomew's the Great, London, Rachael, d. of Francis

Fane, 1st Earl of Westmoreland. He was made P.C., 1641; Privy Seal, 22nd January, 1644; and was one of the Commissioners for the defence of Oxford. He died *s.p.*, 16th August, 1654, when the Earldom became extinct, as did also apparently the illustrious house of Bouchier; he was buried at Tawstock, in Devonshire." On his monument in Tawstock Church, there is a magniloquent Latin epitaph, quoted in Dugdale's "Baronage," vol. ii., which may be rendered thus:—"Here is laid Lord Henry Bouchier, Earl of Bath, who by a long lineage, and a numerous ancestry, from the most ancient and alike noble families of Bouchier and FitzWarine, was descended, and by hereditary right, and by title of relationship, had assumed the armorial ensigns of Woodstoke (Plantagenet), Bohun, Say, Mandeville, Bruse, Badlesmere, Clare, Montchensy, Windsor, Peverell, Clifford, Gifford, Martin, Mohun, Tracy, Cogan, Dinham, Courtenay, Rivers, Stourton, Hankford, and the hereditary arms of other families of celebrated name, with their proper ensigns interwoven and marshalled, he comprehended in his ancestral escutcheon, and displays to posterity on this sculptured marble.

"Reader, it is enough; now already thou hast a compendious series of his lineage, wherein thou canst behold the splendours of his descent, and the sublimity of his pedigree. If, truly, virtue and cultivation of mind thou wouldst behold, his name, more eternal than bronze, more lasting than marble, more remarkable than eulogy or epitaph, thou mayest in fine regard."

His widow married, secondly, in 1655, Lionel (Cranfield), 3rd Earl of Middlesex, who died *s.p.*, 26th October, 1674.

She obtained a Royal Warrant, 19th March, 1660-1, to retain her precedence as Countess of Bath, her husband being an Earl of more recent creation. In 1679, she presented a chalice and paten "To her Chappel at Lough Gur." She died 11th November, 1680, aged sixty-seven years, and was buried at Tawstock. By her will, she left her first husband's library to Trinity College, Dublin.

Most of these latter particulars, and of the dates relating to the Bouchier peerages, have been taken from "The Complete Peerage, by G. E. C.," the latest and best authority on peerage matters. Tavistock, in Devonshire, had descended from Henry de Tracey, who held it in the twelfth century, through de Brian, Martin, Audley, FitzWarine, and Hankford, to Fulke Bouchier, 9th Lord FitzWarine, and is now the seat of Sir Robert-Bouchier-Sherard Wrey, tenth Baronet, the descendant of Lady Anne Bouchier and Sir Christopher Wrey, and in whom are now vested all the quarterings of the Earls of Bath, and the co-heirship to their baronies in fee. No one has ever since claimed to be the heir male of any of the earldoms held by the family.

The following narrative pedigree contains the descent of all the quarterings now traceable :—

BOURCHIER PEDIGREE.

Robert le Burser, who was probably so called from being in the service of the Earls of Oxford, who held lands in the County of Essex, married Emma, whose parents are unknown, and by whom he had a son and successor :

Sir John le Bourser, who was appointed a Justice of the Common Bench in 1315; his wife was Helen, dau. and sole heir of Walter de Colchester, by Joan, dau. and co-heir of Hubert de Montchensy, Lord of Stansted, in the co. of Essex. This last family was descended from :

Hubert de Montchensy, lord of Edwardston, in the co. of Suffolk, mentioned from 1 John to 19 Hen. III., in the Calendar of Feet of Fines for Suffolk; his wife was Alice, by whom he had a son and heir :

Warine de Montchensy, the name of whose wife is not recorded; he was succeeded by his son :

Hubert de Montchensy, who married Muriel, dau. of Peter de Valleries, by whom he was the father of :

Warine de Montchensy, who obtained in marriage Joan, second dau. of William le Maréchal, 1st Earl of Pembroke of that name; she became co-heir with her four sisters to her father's great possessions on the death of the last of their five brothers. One of the sons of this marriage was :

Hubert de Montchensy, whose wife was Ela, dau. of John de Somery, and his manor of Stansted eventually descended to his dau. Joan, as before related, who became the wife of Walter de Colchester, whose heiress carried to her issue the right to quarter the arms of: (1) Colchester, gules, a cross or, within a bordure of the second; (2) Montchensy, or, three escocheons barry of six, vair and gules; (3) Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, party per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure; (4) De Clare, Earl of Pembroke (Strongbow), or, seven chevronels gules; (5) MacMurrough, King of Leinster, sable, three garbs argent.

The wife of Dermot MacMurrough is said to have been Cacht, dau. of Chuchory O'More, Prince of Leix, by whom he had an only dau. Eva, whom he gave in marriage to Richard FitzGilbert, Earl of Pembroke (Strongbow); and their only child and heir, the lady Isabel de Clare, was given by the king in marriage to William le Maréchal, who became Earl of Pembroke in her right.

The de Clare. family sprang from Gilbert de Clare, or de Tonbruge, who married Adeliza, dau. of the Earl of Clermont in Normandy; Gilbert's father, Richard FitzGilbert, was a companion of William the Conqueror, and a descendant of Richard I., Duke of Normandy.

Gilbert de Clare, second son of Gilbert de Tonbruge and Adeliza, was created Earl of Pembroke in 1138; he married Elizabeth, sister of

Waleran, Earl of Mellent, and was succeeded in the earldom by his eldest son,

Richard FitzGilbert de Clare, afterwards known as "Strongbow," who married the heiress of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster.

Gilbert de Tonbruge's eldest son became Earl of Hertford, of whom hereafter, as an ancestor of Lady Anne Plantagenet.

The elder son and heir of Sir John le Bourser, Justice of the Common Bench, was,

Robert, first Lord Bouchier, Lord Chancellor of England; he married Margaret, dau. and heir of Sir Thomas Praers of Sible-Hedingham, co. Essex, by Anne, dau. and heir of Hugh de Essex. Margaret Praers conveyed to her issue the further right of quartering (6) the arms of Praers, gules, a fesse cotised argent, and (7) the arms of Essex, quarterly, or and gules, a cross patonce in saltire counterchanged.

William Bouchier, second son of Robert, Lord Bouchier, married Eleanor, dau. and heir of Sir John de Lovaine, who brought to her issue the right to quarter (8) the arms of Lovaine, gules, billetée or, a fesse argent. The eldest son of William Bouchier and Eleanor Lovaine,

William Bouchier, was created Earl of Eu in Normandy by Henry V.; he married Lady Anne Plantagenet, widow of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, daughter and eventual sole heiress of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of Edward III., by Lady Alianore de Bohun, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Humphrey, 5th Earl of Hereford and Essex, and 2nd Earl of Northampton.

The armigerous inheritances of the de Bohun family commence with their ancestor, William de Magnaville, or Mandeville, who married Margaret, dau. of Eudo de Rie, steward to William the Conqueror, and had a daughter, Beatrice, who became co-heir to her nephew, William de Mandeville, 3rd Earl of Essex, and married William de Say. Their eldest son, William, died in his father's lifetime, leaving two daughters his co-heirs, the elder of whom, Beatrice, married Geoffrey FitzPiers, who, at the coronation of King John, was admitted as Earl of Essex, and their children assumed the name of Mandeville, of whom Maud, who married Humphrey de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford, was one of the co-heirs of her brother William, Earl of Essex. Humphrey de Bohun, her eldest son, became Earl of Essex in succession to his mother, and of Hereford in succession to his father. His wife was Matilda, daughter of Ralph de Lusignan, Count of Eu in Normandy; and their eldest son,

Humphrey de Bohun, who died in the lifetime of his father in 1265, had to wife Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of William de Braose, lord of Brecknock, by Eva, his wife, fifth daughter and co-heir of William le Maréchal, Earl of Pembroke. Their only son,

Humphrey de Bohun, succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Hereford and Essex in 1275; he married Maud, daughter of Ingelram de Fines, and, dying in 1298, was succeeded by his son.

Humphrey de Bohun, 4th Earl of Hereford and Essex, who was slain in 1321-2, being in rebellion against Edward II., had married, about 1302, the Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister of that king, by whom he had five sons, the fourth of whom, William, was created Earl of Northampton in 1337-8, and afterwards became a Knight of the Garter; his wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, and co-heir of her brother Giles, 2nd Lord Badlesmere, who died *s.p.* in 1338. Bartholomew, 1st lord, had married Margaret, a daughter and co-heir of Thomas de Clare, governor of the city of London, second son of Gilbert, 5th Earl of Hertford, and 1st Earl of Gloucester of his name in succession to his mother Amicia, daughter and co-heir of William Fitz Robert, 2nd Earl, who was son and heir of Robert, 1st Earl, natural son of Henry I., by Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Tudor, Prince of South Wales. Gilbert, 5th Earl of Hertford, was great-grandson of Richard, 1st Earl, who was eldest son of Gilbert de Clare or Tonbruge, above-mentioned, and had married Isabel, 3rd daughter of William le Maréchal, Earl of Pembroke, and co-heir to her brothers. Thus, William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, who was descended from Eva Marshall, 5th daughter, married Elizabeth Badlesmere, who was descended from Isabel Marshall, 3rd daughter of William, Earl of Pembroke, as stated above. The Earl of Northampton, who died in 1360, was succeeded by his only son, Humphrey de Bohun, as 2nd Earl, who afterwards succeeded his uncle as Earl of Hereford and Essex, and was the last of his line; he married Lady Joan Fitz Alan, daughter of Richard, 5th Earl of Arundel, and left two daughters his co-heirs, the elder of whom, Lady Alianore de Bohun, became the wife of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, 6th son of Edward III., as before stated. Their eldest daughter, Lady Anne Plantagenet, transmitted to her children by her second husband, William Bourchier, 1st Earl of Eu, the further right of quartering (9) the arms of Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, the royal arms of England and France quarterly, within a bordure argent; (10) De Bohun, azure, a bend argent between two cotises and six lioncels rampant or; (11) Mandeville, Earl of Essex, quarterly, or and gules; (12) Say, quarterly, or and gules; (13) Braose (Bruse), azure, semée of cross-crosslets gules, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules; (14) Marshall, same as No. 3; (15) Badlesmere, argent, a fesse between two bars gemel gules; (16) De Clare, Earl of Hertford, or, three chevrons gules; (17) Fitz Robert, Earl of Gloucester, gules, three clarions or; (18) Marshall, same as No. 3.

William Bourchier, 3rd son of William, Earl of Eu, married Thomasine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Hankford of Hankford, by Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Fulke, 6th Lord Fitz Warine, and was summoned to parliament as Lord Fitz Warine, from 2nd January, 1449, to 7th September, 1469, in right of his wife, and, dying in 1470, was succeeded by his son Fulke Bourchier as 9th Lord Fitz Warine. Sir Richard Hankford had succeeded his father Richard of Hankford

and his mother was Thomasine, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Stapledon. The large landed estates and many quarterings of Elizabeth Fitz Warine, wife of Sir Richard Hankford, first originated from the marriage of Henry de Tracey, lord of Barnstaple in Devon, who died in 1213-4, with Matilda, daughter of John de Braose, a cousin of William de Braose, the husband of Eva Marshall, referred to above. Matilda de Braose, though not an heiress, had the manor of Tawstock in Devon as her dower. Her issue by Henry de Tracy was a daughter and heir, Eva de Tracey, who married Guy de Bryan; he died in 1307, leaving also a daughter and heir, Maud, who became the wife of Nicholas Martin; he died in his father's lifetime, before 1273, leaving a son, William, who was summoned to parliament as a baron, from June, 1295, to October, 1325. William, Lord Martin, married¹ Eleanor, widow of John de Mohun of Dunster, who died in 1279, and daughter of Reginald Fitz Piers, by whom he left a daughter, Joan Martin, whose first husband was Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, she being his second wife; and after his death, which occurred in 1312, she married secondly, Nicholas, first Lord Audley. Her only brother, William, 2nd Lord Martin, having died in 1326, she became his heir, and the Martin estates thus passed to her son, James, 2nd Lord Audley, who so greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers.

Estates and quarterings had also come to the Audley family, as follows:—Walter de Clifford, a great feudal lord in the time of Henry III., married Margaret, daughter of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, by whom he left at his death, in 1256, an only daughter and heir, Maud de Clifford, who married, firstly, William Longespée, and after his death, which happened a few years later, leaving by her a daughter, Margaret, who married Henry de Lacy, 3rd Earl of Lincoln; she married John, second Lord Giffard, who was hanged for high treason after the battle at Boroughbridge in 1321-2, where Humphrey, 4th Earl of Hereford and Essex, had been slain, as mentioned above. The attainders which followed, of the participators in this rebellion, were reversed in the 1st of Edward III., so that the barony of Giffard became vested in the daughters and co-heirs of the said Lord Giffard and his wife Maud, Countess of Lincoln. The elder sister, Katherine Giffard, married Nicholas de Audley, who died in 1299, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, who, having died under age in 1307, *s.p.*, was succeeded by his brother, Nicholas, who had summons to parliament in 1313, and died in 1319, leaving his son, James, 2nd Lord Audley, above-named, then only three years of age. He became one of the first Knights of the Garter; was first married to Joan, daughter of Roger, Lord Mortimer, by whom he had one son, Nicholas, who succeeded him, and two daughters. James, Lord Audley, married secondly Isabel, daughter and co-heir of

¹ See "Dunster and its Lords," by Sir H. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B., Deputy Keeper of the Records, London.

William Malbank of Wich-Malbank, by whom he had three sons, who all died *s.p.*, and one daughter, Margaret de Audley, who married Fulke, 3rd Lord Fitz Warine. James, Lord Audley, died on the 1st of April, 1386, at his castle of Heleigh. Nicholas, 3rd Lord Audley, had no issue by his wife Elizabeth Beaumont, and his three half-brothers having died before him, on his death in 1392, his two sisters, Joan, wife of Sir John Touchet, and Margaret, wife of Sir Roger Hillary, and his half-sister, Margaret, wife of Lord Fitz Warine, became his co-heirs.

Lord Fitz Warine's son and heir, Fulke Fitz Warine, succeeded as 4th Lord Fitz Warine, and was in turn succeeded by his son, also named Fulke, the 5th Lord, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Cogan, by his wife Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Sir Nigel Loring, *k.g.*, and the said Elizabeth finally became heir to her brother John Cogan, who had died *s.p.* Fulke, 5th Lord Fitz Warine, died in 1391, leaving a son, Fulke, 6th Lord, who married Anne, daughter of William, Lord Botreaux, and died soon after October, 1407, under age, leaving an only child, Elizabeth Fitz Warine, his sole heir, who, as recorded above, married, as his first wife, Sir Richard Hankford. Their elder daughter, Thomasine, who married William Bouchier, Lord Fitz Warine, in her right transmitted to her son, Fulke Bouchier, 9th Lord Fitz Warine, the right to quarter the arms of (19) Hankford, sable, a chevron barry-nebuly argent and gules; (20) Stapledon, argent, two bendlets wavy gules; (21) Fitz Warine, *per fesse dancettée*, quarterly, ermine and gules; (22) Audley, gules, a fret or; (23) Giffard, gules, three lions passant in pale argent; (24) Clifford, chequy, or and azure, a fesse gules; (25) Martin, argent, on two bars gules, three bezants; (26) Bryan, or, three piles conjoined in base azure; (27) Tracey, or, an escallop on the dexter chief point sable; (28) Malbank, quarterly, or and gules, a bendlet sable; (29) Cogan, gules, three oak-leaves argent, two and one; (30) Loring, quarterly, argent and gules, a bend engrailed sable.

Fulke Bouchier, 9th Lord Fitz Warine, married Elizabeth, daughter of John, 6th Lord Dynham, by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Richard de Arches; Elizabeth, Lady Fitz Warine, became heir to her brother John, 7th Lord Dynham, who died in 1509, *s.p.*; she therefore transmitted to her children the right to quarter the arms of (31) Dynham, gules, a fesse of three fusils ermine; and (32) Arches, gules, three arches argent, two and one.

John Bouchier, 10th Lord Fitz Warine, succeeded his father in 1479, being then only nine years old; he married Cecilia, daughter of Giles, 6th Lord Daubeney, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Arundel, or Fitz Alan, of Lanherne, Cornwall. Giles, Lord Daubeney, was son and heir of William, 5th lord, who married Alice, daughter and heir of John Stourton, of Preston Plukenet, co. Somerset. Cecilia, Lady Fitz Warine, became heir to her brother Henry, 7th Lord Daubeney, created Earl of Bridgewater in 1538; he died *s.p.* in 1548, when his sister succeeded

to his estates and to the barony of Daubeney; her husband had been advanced to the Earldom of Bath by patent, dated 9th July, 1506; and she transmitted to her children the right to quarter the arms of (33) Daubeney, gules, four lozenges conjoined in fesse argent, and (34) Stourton, sable, a bend or, between six fountains. Therefore, placing the Bouchier arms as Nos. 1 and 36, we have a shield of thirty-six quarterings.

Of the twenty-two quarterings named on the monument to Henry, 5th and last Earl of Bath, I have not been able to trace (10) Windsor, (11) Peverell, (19) Courtenay, and (20) Rivers. (15) Mohun is clearly an error, arising from the supposition that Eleanor Mohun, who married William, Lord Martin (*ob.* 1325), was the daughter of John de Mohun; whereas it has been clearly proved by Sir H. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, London, that she was the daughter of Fitz Piers, and widow of John de Mohun. This also appears in Duckett's "Devonshire Pedigrees."

Some of the four quarterings mentioned above as untraceable may have been derived from the wives of Fulke, 4th Lord FitzWarine, and Sir Richard Stapledon, whose names do not appear in any account of those families which I could discover.

The relationship between Sir George Bouchier and Queen Elizabeth, whom he served so well, is traced through Sir George's ancestor, Sir Richard Hankford, who married secondly Lady Anne Montacute, daughter of John, 3rd Earl of Salisbury, by whom he had one daughter, co-heir with her half-sister Thomasine, Lady FitzWarine, to Sir Richard Hankford's estate; she married, about 1450, Thomas Butler, afterwards 7th Earl of Ormonde, and their daughter, Lady Margaret Butler, married Sir William Boleyn, grandfather of the unfortunate Anne, mother of Queen Elizabeth.

Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormonde, married, as his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John, 2nd Lord Sheffield, by Douglas, daughter of Lord William Howard, 1st Lord Howard of Effingham, whose younger daughter, Martha, was the wife of Sir George Bouchier.

I am greatly indebted to the kindness of my friends, Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King-of-Arms, and Mr. George Dames Burtchaell, in placing the resources of the Office of Arms at my disposal, from which a large portion of this memoir has been compiled.

ON A PREHISTORIC BURIAL IN A CAIRN NEAR KNOCKMA,
COUNTY GALWAY.

BY THOMAS B. COSTELLO, M.D.

[Read August 8, 1904.]

THE dome-shaped hill of Castle-Hackett, situated five miles west of Tuam, though only a little over 500 feet high, is by far the highest and most prominent hill in North Galway. It is visible from the streets of Oughterard, Athenry, Tuam, and Headford; its summit commands one of the finest views in Ireland; and well does it deserve its popular name, Knockma (Cnoc Mağ), 'the hill of the plain.'

To an antiquary, especially, the view is interesting. Many volumes have been written, and several more may be written, concerning the abbeys, castles, round towers, &c., that can be seen from its summit. Sir W. Wilde, in his "Lough Corrib," thus describes the view:—

"The great plain stretching beneath, and round Knockree; the beautiful abbey of Knockmoy; the towers and city of the Ford of the Kings; the Tuam of St. Jarlath; the round tower of St. Bennan; the ruined keeps of the De Burgos; the ships riding in the Bay of Galway; the Slievebloom and Clare mountains; the blue, island-studded waters of Lough Corrib; and in the far western back-ground, the Connemara Alps, with their clear-cut edges, and their sides momentarily varying in tints from the marvellous atmospheric effects of that region stretching round by the Partry range to the lofty peak of Croaghpatrick; and in the extreme north-western distance the bulky form of Nefin, and even some of the Achill mountains skirting Clew Bay"; and, I may add, Carn-see-Finn, across Lough Corrib.

This hill enters very largely into the folklore of Galway and Mayo. The fairies of Connacht are believed to dwell in the depth of the hill, under their leader, Finvarra. In every fairy-tale of these parts the fairies always come from Knockma. The great cairn on the summit is marked Finvarra's Castle on the Ordnance Sheet.

Knockma is the south-eastern limit of the great plain anciently called "Nemidh," or "Magh-Ith," which stretches from here northward and westward to Loughs Corrib and Mask; and in this plain is situated the site of the battlefield of southern Moytura, and the whole plain is covered with prehistoric remains—raths, stone circles, and cairns.

A spur runs for a mile at a lower level, eastward from the hill, and terminates in an apex at Friar's Temple. Westward another spur reaches for a couple of miles, and contains three peaks. The sides of the

hills, almost to the very top, as well as the surrounding plains, are also studded with numerous raths of earth and stone, many containing souterrains. On the topmost part of the hill itself there are the remains of three cairns; and each apex of the lesser hills is covered with a cairn more or less perfect.

The largest and most perfect cairn, which is situated on the highest part of the hill, has been known as Cairn Ceasarach, and is mentioned in the "Ogygia"; and Sir W. Wilde, in his "Lough Corrib," says, according to tradition and ancient history, Ceasar lies interred in this cairn, and assigns to this burial-place a date anterior to any identified historical locality in Ireland. Indeed, it would be difficult to go farther back, as Ceasar is reputed to have arrived in Ireland forty days before the Deluge.

Whatever credence we attach to these opinions, they are, at any rate, important as showing that for centuries past these cairns were believed to be sepulchral, and make more interesting the recent discovery of a cist, with human remains and urn, in one of the cairns. The hill known as Cave is the nearest peak to Knockma of the western spur already mentioned. This hill has many lisses and cahers on its sides; and the rath, with its fine souterrain known as the Caltragh Cave, is not far from the top. In August, 1902, some workmen were removing stones, for building purposes, from this cairn, when they broke into a cist. Not wishing to enter what looked so like a tomb, they closed up the breach, and went away. On the 17th of the same month, Mr. Mangan, a large farmer, who lives near, hearing of the discovery of the cave, visited the place with some friends, and found the urn. He immediately handed it over to Mr. O'Neill Donelan, on whose land this cairn stands, and who kindly presented it to me, for which I must always thank him. A few days afterwards I examined the place. The cairn, though it has been used as a quarry for years, still contains a vast quantity of loose stones, and, owing to the operations carried on in removing these, it is impossible to accurately trace the original outlines, stones being scattered everywhere. Still, enough has been left to show that the cairn was formed on the summit of the hill, on the bare rock, there being little vegetation. The cairn is still over 15 feet in height in the centre, and it is over 80 feet in diameter from east to west. The cist is not in the centre, but between it and the circumference to the south; and the bottom of it is raised a few feet over the ground—that is, it is entirely contained in the cairn. The internal dimensions are:—length, 7 feet 6 inches; width, 3 feet 6 inches; height, 3 feet 6 inches.

The long axis is exactly east and west. The floor is formed of a large flag, which fills the space, except 16 inches at the east end. The walls are not built from this flag, but leave a narrow space between wall and flag. The sides are formed of loose stones, built exactly as the caves of neighbouring raths, without mortar, and not in course. The roof is formed of a single fine flag of red sandstone over 7 feet long. With this

exception, all the other stones of cist and cave are limestone—the stone of the district. The people who were present do not agree as to the exact spot where the urn was found, but all are certain that it was found standing upright at the eastern end *near*—one said *touching*—the east wall. The floor was covered with moist earth to the depth of an inch or so, and on examining more closely, we found several human bones; and in the narrow space between flooring and flag we found more bones, and several pieces of another urn similar in material and ornamentation to the perfect one. The number of bones found was not enough to judge exactly as to the nature of the interment, but there was sufficient to satisfy me that they were not cremated, and that they belonged to an adult of average size. The skull-bones were found at the western end, and the long bones towards the eastern; so I am of opinion that the body was placed with its head to the west and feet to the east, in the usual Christian manner.



SEPULCHRAL URN FROM CIST IN CAIRN NEAR KNOCKMA.

The broken urn was placed near the head, and the perfect urn near the feet. No other object was found, as far as I can discover.

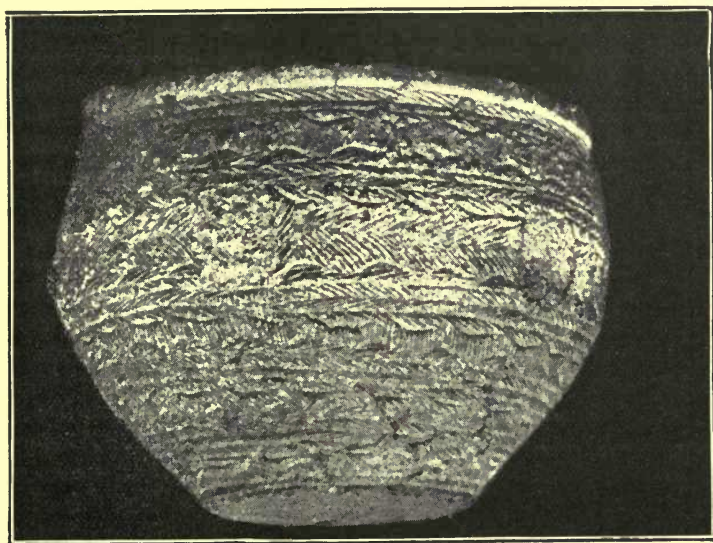
The urn is somewhat globular in shape. It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at its mouth. It widens to 6 inches, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches lower down, and then narrows to the bottom, which is $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. It is composed of material half an inch thick, which is black and gritty in the centre, but on the outside it is a ruddy buff.

The urn, inside and out, and particularly in the upper part, is covered with numerous limpet-shaped incrustations of lime about an eighth of an inch in size.

The inside surface, particularly at the bottom, is much eroded. The rim is ornamented by a scoring all round its upper surface. The scores run in the direction of the diameter of the urn.

The whole outer surface is marked by similar scorings, which run round in a series of bands forming a nice ornamentation, zigzag, herring-bone, and twisted like a rope.

On the outside also there are four circular facets, equidistant from one another, and at same level, $\frac{7}{8}$ th inch in diameter. These occur at the widest part; and the black inside material of the substance is here exposed. Evidently, when perfect, four bosses, or handles, ornamented the urn here.



SEPULCHRAL URN FROM CIST IN CAIRN NEAR KNOCKMA. ($\frac{1}{2}$ actual size.)

Some days after finding the urn, Mr. Mangan got some men to pull up the stones in the centre of the perfect cairn that is on his farm, being the cairn on the before-mentioned peak, next westwardly to the one on the hill of Cave, where the urn was found. They did not do much excavating, and did not open a cist; but, at a depth of 4 feet, they came upon the upper maxilla and other bones of an adult human skull, and a whetstone of prehistoric form, all lying loosely in the stones. He kindly presented the whetstone to me. It is a piece of sandstone $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 inch wide, and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick.

I may add that only a little dust was in the urn when found, and it was possibly a food-vessel from its size. Still, Sir W. Wilde, in

his description of a "Cist" and "Urn" found at Knock, in the neighbouring plain of Moytura, states that he found incinerated remains of human bones in an urn of about the same size.

Perhaps it will not be considered out of place here to mention a custom practised in this locality until quite recently. It is this:—For some time after a death occurred in a house, it was usual for the relations to place some food and drink on a table when retiring to rest every night. This was for the departed; and in the morning the good, untouched food was thrown away, as it was considered useless as food even for animals, as, though the form of food remained, the deceased person had taken the nourishing part, and left only the form.

SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY CORK—HENRY III. TO 1660.

BY HENRY F. BERRY, I.S.O., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

[Submitted NOVEMBER 28, 1904.]

IN ancient times, in England, the government of the county was committed by the king to the count or earl, who, when the duties of the post became too onerous, was allowed to appoint a deputy. This *vicecomes*, as shire-reeve or governor of the shire, was the king's bailiff, and receiver of the royal revenue within its bounds. He held his county court twice a year; the suitors to which were the owners of lands, the public officials, and representatives of the townships. He had to see the law carried out, and anciently exercised considerable authority in judicial as well as fiscal affairs.

With the settlement of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland, the conduct of public affairs in this country was laid down as much as possible on English lines; and the earliest Irish sheriffs are traditionally stated to have been appointed by King John, who is said (though there is no extant documentary evidence of the fact), in the tenth year of his reign, to have divided certain portions of this kingdom into shire-ground. That these counties cannot be considered such in the modern administrative sense must be taken for granted.

Magna Charta Hiberniæ, 1 Henry III., is the earliest enactment dealing with sheriffs in Ireland that has come down to us. Under it no sheriff was to hold pleas of the Crown; and it also dealt with attachment by the sheriff for debts due by a deceased person to the Crown.

The Provisions of Merton and the Statutes of Rhuddlan, Westminster, the first and second Gloucester and Winchester, which were all transmitted to Ireland by the king's writ, to be observed here, dealt with the duties of those officers. The Statute of Lincoln, known as the Statute of Sheriffs, which was enacted in England in 1316, was sent by the king to the Chancellor of Ireland, 4th May, 1324, and with those of Westminster and Gloucester, it is found enrolled in the "Red Book of the Exchequer" in Ireland.

The Statute of Rhuddlan determined the manner in which the sheriffs were to account in the Exchequer. At Easter and Michaelmas they produced their accounts, and paid into court such an instalment or *proffer* as they could afford, retaining in their own hands enough money to meet current expenses in carrying on their work. In England the principal item in these documents was the "ferm" of the county—a composition for profits arising to the king from ancient claims on land,

and judicial proceedings, rents of demesne lands, and fines paid in the county courts. This "ferm" was estimated at a fixed sum, which, Dr. Stubbs points out, was regarded as a sort of rent or composition at which the county was let to the sheriff. In addition, there were proceeds of pleas of the Crown, and fines and profits from trial of offences, together with reliefs, marriages, escheats, &c., which formed the feudal income.

With due allowance for the different circumstances of the two countries, the sheriffs' accounts in Ireland were, no doubt, originally framed on this model; and in most instances it will be found that the farms of the royal manors, pleas, and perquisites of courts, fines, &c., were first accounted for. Occasionally a county is stated to pay a fixed sum as rent, which appears on the debit side of the account.

The duties of the sheriffs, as laid down by statute, consisted of proceedings in re-disseisins, replevins, securing wreck, apprehending and securing felons in gaols, bailing offenders, receiving and accounting for the king's debts, summoning juries, and making returns to writs. In the Justiciary Rolls they are found taking inquisitions of offenders against the king's peace, acting in indictments, and leading the *posse comitatus*. Again, they hold county courts, proclaim men, and collect debts; they hold sales and take cattle, while, in some instances, armed resistance is organised against them. Inquisitions of lands and goods taken into the king's hands are made by them; and they also hold inquiries as to metes and bounds, and return the names of jurors.

No systematic list of the ancient sheriffs of any Irish county has yet appeared, owing, possibly, to the difficulty of consulting the great Rolls of the Pipe, which contain the sheriffs' accounts. Their contents are now being made accessible in the form of appendices to the Deputy Keeper's Reports; and when the catalogue of the series shall have been completed, it will be possible to compile, from this source alone, lists of sheriffs for the Leinster counties, and some of those of the other provinces, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VII. The Plea Rolls are useful, and the Remembrance Rolls of the Exchequer, commonly called "Memoranda" Rolls, are especially valuable, as containing enrolments of the proffers made by the sheriffs at Easter and Michaelmas in each year; in later times, patents appointing sheriffs were enrolled in them. Among the Chancery records, the Patent Rolls contain the names of a great number of these officials, with the dates at which they held office, and the Fiants of the reign of Queen Elizabeth supply many more. The Hanaper Day-Books and the warrants for sheriffs, of record in the Hanaper collection, should also be consulted. These last for the County Cork only commence in the year 1642.

It is not proposed to carry the present list of sheriffs beyond the Restoration (1660), as from that period an almost complete list has been compiled, and is printed in Smith's "History of Cork" (ed. Day and Copinger (1893), vol. i., p. 464).

An exhaustive catalogue of sheriffs of the English shires from 31 Henry I. to Edward III. appeared in the Thirty-first Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records in England; and though not bearing directly on the subject before us, a notice of some of the holders of office will be of interest. In the fifty-second year of King Henry III. Prince Edward, the king's eldest son, was appointed sheriff of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. Isabella, queen consort of Edward II., held the shrievalty of Cornwall from the eleventh to the nineteenth year of that sovereign's reign; and Margaret, wife of King Edward I., held that of Rutlandshire (by way of dower) up to the tenth year of Edward II. The names of several episcopal sheriffs appear in the lists. The Archbishop of York was sheriff of Northumberland in the reign of Henry III.; and the bishops of Carlisle and of Coventry and Lichfield held office in that and the succeeding reign, in other counties. In many instances men held more than one county at the same time; and Falkes de Breauté, on whom King John lavished so many favours, held the sheriffdom of six counties. Many of the early English officials remained in office for lengthened periods—several, as early as King John's time, for ten and twelve years; and it seemed no uncommon occurrence that posts should be retained for six or eight years.¹

The case of the Irish counties was precisely similar; thus Robert de Stapelton was sheriff of Cork, Waterford, and Tipperary; while Sir John de Barry was in charge of Cork for a number of years; and William Barry and Sir John FitzGerald are notable instances of lengthened tenures.

Though, unlike their English brethren, the early sheriffs of Ireland, whose names have come down to us, do not number in their ranks personages either royal or episcopal, those appointed in the county Cork during the Plantagenet period were of high standing; and the lists include names of men distinguished as judges, statesmen, and warriors. William de Dene, sheriff in the reign of Henry III., acted in the justiciaryship of Ireland, which, as representing the sovereign, was the highest post in the kingdom; and Griffin fitz Alan (1274-5) was a justice in eyre for county Waterford. John fitz Thomas, a member of the great ruling house of the Geraldines, was direct ancestor of the powerful earls of Desmond.

All appointed to the shrievalty of county Cork were Anglo-Normans, many of whom held property in England and Wales, while some were closely connected with the Court, and served the king in various capacities.

Adam de Creting had at one time acted as bailiff to Queen Eleanor

¹ The statute 14 Edward III. (England), which contained a recital that some sheriffs held office, by the king's grant, for terms of years, enacted that they were only to do so for one year. This enactment was to be of force in Ireland, under a writ of King Richard II.; in the fifteenth year of his reign (1391), which is enrolled in the *Liber Albus* of the Corporation of Dublin.

in one of the royal manors, and he was a landowner in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Huntingdon. He married the widow of Thomas de Clare, and first came to Ireland in connection with property in Cork, inherited by his wife from her father. After his period of service as sheriff of Cork, de Creting was summoned to Gascony on the king's service. Thomas de Roche (1285), in addition to property in this country, held lands in Wales. During his shrievalty he was specially summoned out of Ireland, and ordered to proceed in person to Wales for its defence. Maurice Russell, another of the sheriffs, as an acknowledgment of the services he had rendered in Scotland, was appointed to a second term of office. William de Caunteton was made sheriff of Cork in 1303, in recognition of his valuable services in the Scotch wars; and special allowance was made him on his account for the same reason. Perhaps the most distinguished of all the earlier sheriffs in the roll for the county Cork was Richard de Clare, whose mother married as her second husband the above-mentioned sheriff, Adam de Creting. For about ten years, and during the period of his sheriffdom, de Clare was constantly engaged in the wars of Thomond; and he was slain in 1318 at Dysert O'Dea.

One of the sheriffs during the reign of Edward III. was of foreign extraction. This was Cambinus Donati, who belonged to a Florentine family, several of whose members were settled in Ireland, some of them being domiciled in Dublin, and some in Cork. They were connected with the Friscobaldi society of Bankers in the city of Florence. The names of two noblemen appear in the catalogue, but at a period long subsequent to that with which we have been dealing. James Butler, Earl of Ormonde, was sheriff in 1399-1400, and Maurice Roche, lord of Fermoy, in 1421-3. In the interim, the office appears to have been conferred principally on members of the Barry and Roche families, and of a few other families resident in the county.

Coming down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the most remarkable name is that of Sir Cormack mac Teige MacCartie, fourteenth lord of Muskerry, whose chief stronghold was Blarney Castle. He was loyal to the Crown, and was appointed sheriff of the county on several occasions. Sir John fitz Edmond Gerald, of Cloyne, was another whose allegiance to the English interest was unshaken; and he obtained large grants of land on the attainder of the Desmonds. Sir William Stanley was one of Elizabeth's great captains, whose long services in Ireland, and fidelity to the interests of his country there, only serve to throw into darker shadow that act of treachery—the surrender of Deventer to the Spaniards—which will always leave a stigma on his reputation. Sir Robert Tynte was one of those who, under the patronage of the great Earl of Cork, grew wealthy and prosperous in his adopted country, and who will henceforth go down to posterity as the third husband of Elizabeth Boyle, the widow of Edmund Spenser.

During the reign of Charles I. persons appear to have been appointed

sheriffs who, from their position, means, and other circumstances, were unfit to hold that exalted office, and the following shows how this particular grievance was brought before the king.

On 16th July, 1641,¹ the king, having several times already heard commissioners of the Irish Parliament, who conveyed to him grievances under which the country suffered, ordered Sir Dudley Carleton to write out these grievances, together with the answers which the king had prepared in reply, with a view to his signing them. Letters in accordance with the tenor of the answers were then to be communicated to the Irish Parliament. The article connected with the appointment of sheriffs in Ireland is as follows:—

“Grievance. The office of sheriff is one of great trust and importance, and should only be given to people who have estates and positions in the various counties, and not to persons of mean position, not residents, to whom shrievalties have recently been given. Such as are nominated by the judges to be fixed publicly in the Exchequer the same day. An act to pass to prevent abuses.

“Answer. Granted.”

It is interesting to note that this article of grievance is almost an echo of one on the same subject presented to King Edward III. 300 years previously. There are enrolled in the “Red Book of the Exchequer” in Ireland, Petitions (with answers) presented to the king in 1342, by Bro. John Larcher, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and Thomas Wogan, on behalf of the parliament of Ireland. Petition No. XX. is as follows:—

“XX. Complaint that sheriffs, &c., are elected contrary to the statute.

“Answer. Enquiry to be made, and it is the king’s intention that the people of each county elect each year in the Exchequer before the Chancellor, Treasurer, and others of the council, a sufficient person who is resident, and has whereof to answer to the king in the same county for the office of sheriff, and that they remain in office one year.”

¹ “Calendar of State Papers,” Ireland, 1633–1647, p. 317.

[LIST OF SHERIFFS.]

LIST OF SHERIFFS.

The Numerals after the names refer to Notes at the end of the Paper.

HENRY III.

YEARS.	NAMES OF SHERIFFS.
1254-1255,	William de Rupella.*
1259-1260,	William de Dene. ¹
1260-1261,	John, son of Thomas. ²
[.. ..],	(?) Gilbert le Waleys, sen.†

EDWARD I.

[(?) 1272-1273],	(?) Milo le Bret.‡
1274-1276,	Griffin, son of Alan. ³
1276-1277,	Geoffrey de Tany. ⁴
1277-1278,	John le Pober.
1278-1285,	Robert de Stapelton. ⁵
1285-1292,	Thomas, son of Philip de Rupe. ⁶
1292-1293,	Roger de Stapelton.
1293-1294,	Adam de Cretyngis. ⁷
1295-1298,	Maurice Russell. ⁸
1298-1302,	Cambinus Donati. ⁹
1302,	Maurice Russell.
1302-1307,	William de Caunteton. ¹⁰

EDWARD II.

M. 1309,	William de Rupe (came not to proffer).
1311,	[Michael de Canyngton, sub-sheriff].
1312-1317,	William de Caunteton, and Richard de Clare, ¹¹ account.
1320-1323,	William, son of David de Barry, and the sureties of John, son of Simon, account.
1323-1324,	William, son of David de Barry, and Thomas, son of Maurice de Carrew, account.

* "Cal. Carew MSS." (Miscell.), p. 432.

† In 1304, Gilbert le Waleys, sen., who is described as being then broken down by old age, was pardoned a fine imposed on him when sheriff of Cork (Sweetman's "Calendar," p. 119). He probably held office during the end of Henry III.'s reign, as the succession of sheriffs during that of Edward I. is almost complete.

‡ Milo le Bret is stated to have been sheriff of Cork in the time of King Edward I. (Mem. Roll, Exch., 8 Edw. III., m. 19).

EDWARD III.

YEARS.	NAMES OF SHERIFFS.
1329-1333,	David de Barry (son of David), William de Barry, Robert de Barry, Maurice, son of Thomas, Roger Poer, and Milo de Courey, account.
1334-1336,	Thomas McCotir.
1337-1340,	Thomas de Caunton. (In Mem. Roll called "David.")
1340-1341,	William de Barry.
1341-1343,	Nicholas de Barry.
1343-1344,	William, son of David de Rupe, of Ballymagole.
1344-1346,	David, son of David de Barry, of Castlelyons (Castle- lethan)
1346-1348,	William de Rupe.
1348-1351,	John de Carreu.
1351-1354,	John Lumbard. ¹²
1354-1355,	Nicholas de Courey.
1356-1360,	Nicholas Courey, knight.
1360-1363,	John Lumbard. ¹²
1363-1364,	William Caunton.
1364-1367,	Maurice, son of Richard.
1367-1368,	Richard de Wynchodon, and William Ilger, ¹³ account.
(From 1368-1505 no account for County Cork appears in the series of Pipe Rolls.)	
1372-1373,	John Bret* (or le Bret), of Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.
1373-1374,	John, son of Robert de Barry.
1374-1375,	John le Bret.
1375-1376,	John, son of Robert de Barry.
1376-1378,	John Warner ("Sheriff in the time of Ed. III. as of Ric. II. ").
RICHARD II.	
1378-1379,	John Brit.
1381-1382,	John fitz David Roche, knight.
1385-1386,	Robert Thame (or Tame). ¹⁴
1396-1397,	John de Barry, knight.
HENRY IV.	
1399-1400,	Robert Cogan.
1401-1409,	James le Botiller, Earl of Ormond. ¹⁵ Sir John fitz David de Barry, knight. ¹⁶

* See account of the le Bret family ("History of the County Dublin," by Francis Elrington Ball, Part II., pp. 114-116).

HENRY V. and HENRY VI.

YEARS.	NAMES OF SHERIFFS.
1416-1418,	Sir John fitz David de Barry, knight.
1419-1420,	James le Botiller, jun.
1421-1423,	Maurice Roche, lord of Fermoy (during pleasure).
1424-1425,	John fitz Thomas.
Jan., 1443,	William, lord Barry,* <i>Esquire</i> .
1450-1451,	William Barry.

EDWARD IV. to HENRY VIII.

1463,	Gerot, of Desmond. ¹⁷
1466-1484,	William Barry.
1499-1512,	John Fitzgerrott, knight.

(From 1512-1524 no sheriffs' proffers for county Cork are to be found in the Memoranda Rolls. During the earlier portion of that period they only occur for Dublin, Meath, and Uriel.)

See State of Ireland and plan for its reformation (Cal. State Papers, 1515, Hen. VIII., vol. ii., Part III., p. 8):—"Here folowyth the names of the countyes that obey not the kinges lawes, and have neyther justyce, neyther shyrryffs, under the king." Among them is *Cork*.

1523-1524,	William Barry.
1524-1525; 1528,	Sir John Fitz Gerald, of Dromany, knight. ¹⁸
1530,	Gerald Fitz Gerald, of Balhune.
E. 1533,	
1533-1544,	The Memoranda Rolls are marked in the case of county Cork " <i>Viccomes ibidem</i> ," but names are not supplied.

EDWARD VI. and QUEEN MARY I.

1546-1558,	During this period the Memoranda Rolls have no mention of sheriffs of Cork. The sheriffs of Dublin, Louth, Kildare, and Westmeath, and occasionally one or two others are mentioned.
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QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1559 (1st June),	Maurice McGarilte [Fitz Gerald], of Dromana, knight. (Appointed during pleasure. <i>Fiant</i> , No. 77.)
1558-1578,	No proffers for county Cork during this period enrolled in the Exchequer. Those for Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Louth, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Tipperary, King's and Queen's counties appear.
1563-1564,	Andrew Skyddye (appointed by commission during pleasure).
1564,	Sir Maurice Fitz Gerald.

* "Cal. Carew MSS." (Miscell.), p. 461.

QUEEN ELIZABETH—*continued.*

YEARS.	NAMES OF SHERIFFS.		
1567,	Richard Condon, of Carrygywrick.
1570,	John fitz Edmond [Gerald], of Cloyne. ¹⁹
1571,	Cormack m ^c Teig M ^c Cartie, of Blarney. ²⁰
1574,	Tybbott Roche, of the Cregge.
1576,	Sir Cormack m ^c Teige M ^c Cartie, K ^{nt} .
1578-1579,	Henry Davelles.
(In Memoranda Roll, Hil. 21 Eliz. (1579), are <i>letters patents</i> for sheriffs of Dublin, Meath, Westmeath, Kildare, Louth, Wexford, Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Tipperary, Cork, Limerick, Down, King's and Queen's counties, Clare, Galway, Cavan, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo (twenty-one counties).)			
1580-1582,	Sir Cormack m ^c Teige M ^c Cartie.
1582-1583,	Maurice Roche, Esq.
1583-1584,	Sir William Stanley, knight. ²¹
1584-1585,	John Price, Esq.
1585-1586,	John fitz Edmond [Fitz Gerald], Esq.
1586-1587,	John Thornton, Esq.
1587-1588,	George Thornton, Esq.
1590-1591,	Arthur Hyde, Esq.
1591-1592,	Florence (Fynyn) O'Driscoll, of Downeshed, knight.
1592-1593,	Hugh Cuffe, Esq.
1593-1594,	Henry Moyle.
1594-1595,	
1595-1596,	Richard Barrie, Esq.
1597-1598,	Edmund Gibbon, Esq.
1598-1599,	Francis Newman, Esq.
1599-1600,	Walter Grant.
1600-1601,	William Taaffe, Esq.
1601-1602,	
1602-1603,	John Barry.
JAMES I.			
1603-1605,	Sir Francis Kingsmill, knight.
1605-1606,	Anthony Kemys.
1606-1607,	
1607-1608,	Sir Francis Kingsmill, knight.
1608-1609,	Charles Coote.
1609-1610,	Edward Powey (or Povey).
1610-1611,	Richard Aldworth.
1611-1612,	Sir Thomas Browne, knight.
1612-1613,	Pierce Power.
1613-1614,	Sir Thomas Southwell.
1614-1615,	William Bodley.
1615-1616,	Samuel Norton.
1616-1617,	Sir Robert Carew, knight.
1617-1618,	Humphrey Jobson.
1618-1619,	Peregrine Banester.
1619-1620,	Arthur Hyde.
1620-1621,	Callaghan O'Callaghane.
1621-1622,	Sir John fitz Edmond Gerrald, knight.
1622-1623,	Thomas Fitz Gerald.
1623-1624,	Francis Slingsbie.
1624-1625,	Thomas Adderley.

CHARLES I.

YEARS.	NAMES OF SHERIFFS.
1625-1626,	Sir Robert Tynte, knight. ²²
1626-1627,	Sir William Fenton, knight.
1627-1628,	James Daunt.
1628-1629,	Daniel McCarty.
1629-1630,	Vincent Gookin.
1630-1631,	Charles Hargill (of Carriglenleary).
1631-1632,	James Fitz Gerald, Esquire.
1632-1633,	Sir Robert Tynte, knight. ²²
1633-1634,	Edmond Fitz Gerald.
1634-1635,	Francis Smyth.
1635-1636,	Thomas Taylor.
1636-1637,	Daniel Sullevane.
1637-1638,	Peter Courthopp.
1638-1639,	John Barry.
1639-1640,	John Davenant.
1640-1641,	John Longe, of Mount Longe.
1641-1642,	William Supple, of Aghada.
1643-1649,	
COMMONWEALTH.	
1649-1654,	John Baker.
1654-1655,	William Hawkins.
1655-1656,	Peter Courthopp.
1656-1657,	John Hodder.
1657-1658,	Peter Wallis.
1658-1660,	

NOTES.

¹ Stephen de Longespée was succeeded as Justiciar of Ireland in 1260 by William de Dene, during whose government MacCarthy Reagh, and the southern clans, rose against the Normans, by whom they were defeated at Callan. Immediately prior to his appointment to this high post, de Dene had acted as Sheriff of Cork. He died in 1261, about the same time that John fitz Thomas, his successor in the shrievalty, also died. Long subsequently, namely, in the year 1275, the Barons of Desmond undertook to pay the debts which de Dene, as Justiciar, had contracted with merchants, to enable him to lead the king's army against the Irish in Desmond.—(Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland"; Gilbert's "Viceroys.")

² At the time he was killed (24th July, 1261), at the battle of Callan, John, son of Thomas, held the shrievalty of Cork, which had been granted to him by charter from King Edward, then lord of Ireland. He was great-grandson of Maurice Fitzgerald, who came to Ireland with Strongbow, and was slain (as above mentioned) at Callan, near Kenmare, in 1261. The great-grandson of "John of Callan" (as he was called), Maurice Fitz Gerald, was created Earl of Desmond in 1329.

³ Griffin, son of Alan, was a justice itinerant in county Waterford, 1274-5. The name Alan is said, by Mr. Round, to denote a Breton ancestry.—(Sweetman's "Cal.")

⁴ The Tany family was from Essex, and the particular place from which the name was derived was Latinised as Thania in the ancient records. Hasculf de Tany (c. 1146) was ancestor of the Tany family of Stapleford, Tany, &c., in Essex.—(J. H. Round's *Geoffrey de Mandeville*.)

⁵ Robert de Stapelton had grants from the Crown in county Waterford and in Connaught. He held the serjeancy of county Cork, and, in addition to being sheriff of Cork, he held the same office in Waterford and Tipperary. De Stapelton died shortly before Jan., 1291.—(Sweetman's "Cal.")

⁶ On 6th August, 1285, the king committed the shrievalty of the county for five years to Thomas, son of Philip de Rupe (or Roche), and the same office was again entrusted to him for a like period from 21st May, 1290. He appears to have been removed from it for a short period, as on 6th February, 1292, the custody of the county was recommitted to him for four years from Easter, 1292. He must have held it but for a few months, as in October, 1292, his successor, Roger de Stapelton, is found accounting as sheriff. De Rupe may have been suddenly called on to devote his services to the king in one of his warlike expeditions, as in August, 1295, he was ordered to go in person into Wales, with a view to its defence.

De Rupe's accounts in his capacity as sheriff would appear to have caused some trouble. In 1297 the sheriff of Cork was commanded to levy off his lands the sum of £285, amount of arrears on his account for the period of his shrievalty, and for certain other debts; but he returned that de Rupe had only waste lands, and no other goods in Ireland. The king, on this, commanded the Barons to cause the amount to be levied off his property in England and Wales. In 1298 Roger Nonaunt, Roger de Langeford, James de Oxston, knights, and Giles Fishacre undertook before the Barons of the Exchequer that Thomas de Rupe should appear before the Exchequer in England, to account for the whole time he had been sheriff of Cork. Some time subsequently, in consideration of de Rupe's services, the king pardoned the amount of the arrears.—(Sweetman's "Cal."; "Cal. Pat. Rolls," Eng.)

⁷ Adam de Creting (Crettynge-Cretynge) was a member of the family that derived its name from Creting, in Suffolk; Creting all Saints being near Needham, and Creting St. Peter near Stowmarket. From a recital in an English Patent Roll, it appears that Adam de Creting was at one time bailiff to Queen Eleanor, in her manor of Overton, in the Walshery, opposite Dodynton, county Salop; and he held property in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonshire. De Creting married Juliana, daughter of Maurice Fitz Maurice (by his wife, Emelina Lungespee), and widow of Thomas de Clare, and he was granted in custodiam all the lands of his stepson, Gilbert de Clare, in Thomond.

On 6th May, 1292, he and his wife had a protection for two years in going to Ireland; the object of their visit was to assert Juliana's rights in the manor of Inchiquin, and the vill of Youghal, derived from her father, and of which she had been disseised. While in Ireland, de Creeting was appointed sheriff of Cork. In 1294 he set out for Gascony, on the king's service, and died some time in the next year. De Creeting's executors sold a bay and a black horse for debts which he owed to the Treasurer of Ireland, and they were sent to the king in Wales.—("Cals. Pat. and Close Rolls," Eng.; "Justiciary Roll," Ireland; Sweetman's "Cal.")

⁸ Maurice Russell was appointed sheriff of Cork for a second term of office, and sheriff of Waterford in 1301, as a reward for his services in Scotland.—("Justiciary Roll," Ireland; Sweetman's "Cal.")

⁹ The Donati were Florentines, and one of those Italian merchant families that at this period had extensive money dealings in England and Ireland. Thoresan Donati del Pape, Keeper of the Exchange in Dublin, acted as attorney for the company of the Friscobaldi, Florence; and in 1282 James and Thoresan Donati were keepers of the custom on fleeces, skins, and hides. Some members of the family lived at Youghal; and in 1288 Hugh Donati held a house in Cork from Thomas de Clare. Cambinus was resident in Cork in 1290, and in 1307 was appointed sheriff of Limerick. In 1310 the wardens of ports had orders to attach him, as when sheriff, and acting as receiver for the king in divers counties, he did not discharge his accounts. He was said at the time to intend passing over to Florence. In 1318 the king pardoned him any debt.—(Sweetman's "Cal.")

¹⁰ William de Caunteton was appointed sheriff 20th July, 30 Edw. I., by writ from England under the great seal. In 1302 he appears to have been in Scotland with the king, for whom he is found supplying wines. When about to set out for that country in June, 1303, with William de Burgo, letters of protection were granted to him, and he appointed David le Blund and John fitz Nicholas, as attorneys, to act for him in his absence. Between that date and 10th December, 1303, de Caunteton must have rendered the king valuable services, as in recognition of them he was appointed sheriff of Cork during pleasure. The Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer were to take such oath from him as other sheriffs were wont to take, and letters patents were to pass the seal of the Exchequer. In the year 1302 de Caunteton was engaged in a lawsuit with the de Rupes as to the lordship of Fermoy.—("Justiciary Roll," Ireland; "Memoranda and Pat. Rolls," Ireland; Sweetman's "Cal.")

¹¹ Richard de Clare was second son of Sir Thomas de Clare (who in 1273 had grants of land in Thomond), by Juliana, daughter of Maurice fitz Maurice, Baron of Offaly, and grandson of Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester. Richard de Clare succeeded his brother Gilbert in 1308, and was almost continuously engaged in the wars of Thomond, supporting Clan Brian Roe O'Brien against the sons of Torlough O'Brien. He was caught in ambush and slain in 1318, at Dysert O'Dea. In addition to the shrievalty of Cork, he held that of Limerick from the year 1311.

For the fullest account of the de Clares in Ireland, see the "Normans in Thomond," *Journal*, 1890 and 1891; and "Evidences bearing on the historical character of the 'Wars of Torlough,' by John, son of Rory MacGrath" (*Trans. R.I.A.*), 1903, vol. xxxii., Sec. C., Part II., both by Mr. T. J. Westropp.

¹² In 1378, in consideration of Robert de Freigne, knt., and John Lombard, justices of the late king, having laboured in "hearing and determining" without reward, the king (Richard II.) granted de Freigne £10, and John Lombard 100s. In 1384, John Lombard was assigned as justice of assize, in conjunction with Robert Thame, for the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry.—("Pat. Rolls," Ireland.)

¹³ William Ilger had property in Kilkenny. He was appointed in 1374 sub-constable of Dublin Castle by James, Earl of Ormonde, Constable. In 1375 he became Escheator of Ireland, and also Keeper of the Markets, Measures, and Weights of Ireland.—("Cal. Pat. Rolls.")

¹⁴ In 1384 Robert Thame (or Tame), with others of the retinue of the Lieutenant, took sixty cows, belonging to tenants of MacMurgh, chief of his nation, for which restitution had to be made. As will be seen under No. 12, Thame was a justice itinerant. In 1386 a commission for the defence of Munster issued to him and George, Earl of Desmond, deputies of Philip de Courtenay, Lieutenant.—("Pat. Rolls," Ireland.)

¹⁵ It was this Earl of Ormonde who, in 1391, purchased from the heir of Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester, the Castle of Kilkenny, which had been built by William, Earl Marshal. Ormonde was Lord Justice of Ireland, and died in 1405.

¹⁶ Sir John fitz David de Barry is stated in 1409 to have been sheriff for some years, and by reason of said office, to have borne the burden of the wars in county Cork at his own cost. In 1415, Sir John was pardoned an amercement incurred by him for not coming to the King's Courts. He pleaded that his coming was prevented through the wars with the Irish, his men and horses being slain.—("Pat. Rolls," Ireland.)

¹⁷ Sir Gerald More FitzGerald was founder of the Dromaua family, lords of the Decies. He was second son of James, 7th Earl of Desmond, and, as "Gerot of Desmond," is styled sheriff of Cork, in an Act passed in a Parliament held at Wexford, 3 Edward IV., c. 55.

¹⁸ Sir John Fitz Gerald, of Dromana, Knight, son of Gerald Fitz Gerald, of Ballihenni, county Waterford, married Ellen, daughter of Maurice Fitz Gibbon, the White Knight.

¹⁹ John Fitz Edmond Gerald, of Cloyne, called in a patent "John FitzEdmond James de Geraldinis," was eldest son of Edmond fitz James Fitz Gerald, dean of Cloyne (of the House of the Knights of Kerry), and was born about 1528. Throughout the Desmond rebellion he remained steadfast in his allegiance to the English sovereign, and suffered much by pillage and devastation of his property at the hands of the Queen's enemies. After the attainder of the Earl of Desmond, he obtained large grants of land in Cork and Kerry, and in 1601 was knighted by the lord deputy. Sir John married Honora, daughter of Teige O'Brien, who was brother of Donough, fourth Earl of Thomond. He died in 1613, aged 85, and was buried in Cloyne Cathedral.—("Fitz Gerald's of Rostellan," by Mr. Fitz Gerald Uniacke, *Journal*, 1895, p. 163.)

²⁰ Sir Cormack M'Teige M'Cartie, fourteenth lord of Muskerry, who succeeded in 1570, resided at Blarney Castle. In 1577 he received extensive grants of land in counties Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford. Sir Cormack married Joan, daughter of Pierce Butler, of the Grallagh, county Tipperary, and died in 1583. His will, a very remarkable document, as entered in an ancient Register of the Diocese of Cork, is in the Public Record Office, and has been printed in full in a paper on Sir Cormack M'Teige, by the late Mr. H. W. Gillman ("Journal, Cork H. and A. S.," 1902, p. 193). Mr. Gillman represents this Irish chieftain as bold, clever, and unscrupulous.

²¹ Sir William Stanley was an Englishman, of a Cheshire family, and was born 1548. He went to the Netherlands, and took service under Alva in 1567. About the year 1570 he joined Queen Elizabeth's forces in Ireland, in which country he served for about fifteen years. Stanley was knighted at Waterford by Sir William Drury, for gallantry against Desmond and his bands in Limerick. In 1581 his services were directed in subduing the O'Tooles and Kavanaghs in Wicklow, and he subsequently joined in the subjugation of Munster, of which Province he acted as governor during the absence of Sir John Norris, the President. Sir William Stanley professed the Roman Catholic religion, and, on leaving Ireland, was much in the confidence of the Jesuit party. He left the country in 1585, greatly disappointed at not having received an adequate recognition of his services. Men who had done little had been largely rewarded out of the forfeitures, while he was passed over. This would seem to account for the treachery he was afterwards guilty of, on his accompanying Leicester to assist the United Provinces against Spain. During the campaign, Pelham and Stanley took possession of Deventer, of which place the latter was made Governor. Having acquired full mastery of the place, he communicated with the Spanish Governor of Zutphen, and surrendered to him in 1587. He died in great obscurity at Ghent, in 1630.—("Dict. Nat. Biog.")

²² Sir Robert Tynte, of Ballycrenane Castle, county Cork, was fifth son of Edmund Tynte, of Wraxall, Somersetshire, and though settled in this country for a great number of years, so great was his love for the ancestral home, that in his will he bequeathed £1000 to his nephew, John Tynte, of Chelvey, county Somerset, "towards re-edifying and repairing the house of Wraxall, being the ancient house of my ancestors." Captain Robert Tynte is frequently mentioned in the Diary of Lord Cork, and appears to have been one of those employed by that astute man of the world in furthering his projects. Tynte came over, a younger son of an English family, to

seek his fortune here at a propitious time, while the country was being settled after the Desmond forfeitures, and he succeeded in acquiring considerable landed property, and in amassing a fortune.

Sir Robert Tynte will, probably, since the discovery of her identity by Dr. Grosart, go down to history as the third husband of Spenser's "Elizabeth." The beautiful creature who inspired so many of his matchless Sonnets and the glorious Epithalamium, was Elizabeth Boyle, of Kilcornan, near Youghal, who, after Spenser's death, married Roger Seckerstone, and for the third time, on 3rd March, 1612, Captain Robert Tynte. Elizabeth Boyle was kinswoman of Lord Cork, and the marriage took place in his study in the old college at Youghal. Sir Robert (as he afterwards became) died about 1643, and Lady Tynte had predeceased him. He had three sons, Robert, John, and William (buried in Cloyne Cathedral, 1669), and a daughter, Katherine, who married William Hyde; but it is not known if they were all his children by her. It seems probable that Elizabeth Boyle was his second wife. Sir Robert and Lady Tynte lie buried in Kilcredan Church, near Castlemartyr, county Cork, in which is a monument with the effigies of Sir Robert lying on his back in coat armour; and at his head and feet are two women in a praying posture, all of painted alabaster. It bears the following inscription—"Hic jacet corpus Roberti Tynte, militis aurati, hujus Provinciæ Regis conciliis, filii quinti Edmund Tynte de Wrexhall comitatu Somersetensi in Anglia armigeri, qui honorem suum gladio acquisivit. Hanc ecclesiam atque monumentum fieri fecit, Dei Omnipotentis Providentia, An. Dom. 1636." Smith, in his "History of Cork," and Dr. Brady ("Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross,"), make this date 1663, but the Dean of Cloyne, in a recent Paper on the Tynte family ("Cork Arch. Journal," 1903, p. 156), corrects it to 1636. It is highly probable that the monument was erected by Sir Robert, immediately after the death of Elizabeth, Lady Tynte.—("Lismore Papers," ed. Grosart; Smith's "History of Cork"; "Prerogative Wills.")

NOTE.—Since my Paper was printed, I have learned from Mr. Garstin, our President, that he has lists of sheriffs of Irish counties, with much material for annotating them. He published one such list (that for county Kildare) in the "Journal of the Kildare Archæological Society," vol. ii.—H. F. B.

NOTES ON AN OLD PEDIGREE OF THE O'MORE FAMILY OF LEIX.

BY SIR EDMUND T. BEWLEY, M.A., LL.D.

[Read JANUARY 31, 1905.]

IN the library at Heywood, Ballinakill, Queen's County, the seat of Colonel William Hutcheson Poë, c.b., and Mrs. Mary Adelaide Poë (*née* Domville), his wife, there is an old pedigree of the O'Mores of Leix, engrossed on vellum, and laid down and framed for better preservation.

In 1745 the Rev. Frederick Trench,¹ the owner of the estate now known as Heywood, intermarried with Mary Moore, daughter of Boyle Moore, of Johnstown, County Dublin, whose pedigree this purports to be. By the marriage of Helena Sarah Trench, a grand-daughter of the Rev. Frederick Trench, with Sir Compton Pocklington Domville, Bart., in 1815, the Heywood estate passed to the Domvilles; and a large number of genealogical documents relating to the Trenches and the families allied to them, including this old pedigree of the O'Mores, have thus come into the possession of Mrs. William Hutcheson Poë, daughter of the late Sir William Compton Domville, Bart.

The pedigree in question bears date the 6th June, 1708, and was drawn up by Charles Lynegar, *alias* O'Lunnin, a member of a well-known family of hereditary historians.

O'Curry, in his "Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History," p. 86, says:—

"The O'Luinins (the name is sometimes Anglicised Lynegar) were physicians, historians, and genealogists, chiefly to the Maguires of Fermanagh, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century. One of that family, named Gillepatrick O'Luinin, of Ard O'Luinin, in the County of Fermanagh, chief chronicler to Maguire, assisted the friar, Michael O'Cleary, the chief of the 'Four Masters,' in the compilation of the 'Liabhar Gabhala' (or Book of Invasions and Monarchical Successions of Erin), for Brian Ruadh Maguire, first Baron of Inniskillen, in the year 1630, or 1631."

Reference to other learned and honoured members of the O'Luinin family will be found in the "Annals of the Four Masters," under the years 1396, 1441, 1477, and 1478.

¹ Son of William Trench, of Ballinakill, Queen's County, and Susanna Segar, his wife, and grandson of Frederick Trench, of Garbally, County Galway, and his wife, Elizabeth Warburton.

The pedigree is engrossed on one side of a skin of vellum. The O'More arms and crest are emblazoned at the top in the centre, the arms being: "Vert, a lion rampant or, in chief three mullets of the last"; and the crest: "A dexter hand lying fess ways, coupé at the wrist, holding a sword in pale, pierced through three gory heads, all proper."

The motto is: "Sola salus servire Deo."

Beneath, and to the right of the Arms, the pedigree is given in English, while on the left-hand side is a version of it in Irish. The pedigree is headed: "The Genealogie of Boyle Moor Esquire taken out of the Antiquary of Ireland kept by my Ancestors who were chiefe Antiquarys of Ireland as by Confirmation appears under the hands of the four Titular Archbishops formerly of Ireland with severall other Bishops and Prelates. I therefore Charles Lynegar, ats ô Lunnin doe give this Antiquary to the aforesaid Boyle Moor Esquire son to Coll. Roger Moor of Johnstown in the County of Dublin son to Peirse son to John Brother to Roger Moor from whom descended Coll. Charles Moor of Ballina in y^e County of Kildare son to Roger Moor als ô Morra. Written at Dublin the sixth day of June 1708—

ô Lunnin."

Underneath the coat of arms is: "This coat of armes was confirmed by S^r Richard Cairney in the year 1684 to Collonell Charles Moor of Baileneagha in the County of Kildare. This John Grandfather to Coll. Roger Moor was brother to Roger which y^e aforesaid Charles descended from."

The pedigree, beginning with Boyle Moore, living in the reign of Queen Anne, goes back to the reign of King Solomon, and runs as follows:—

"Boyle Moor Esquire son to Coll. Roger Moor, unto Peirse unto John Brother to Roger Moor son to Connell son to Malachias Moor son to David son to Lewis son to Emergin son to Faolane son to Kionaodha son to Cairney son to Kionaodha son to Moor *a quo nominatur* ô Morra in Liess son to Cairney son to Gaothen son to Kionaodha son to Charles son to Measguin son to Bearney son to Baccane son to Aonigussa. (Its here the ô Moor's and McGennis meets, and by reason they bear one motto, according as the Annalls owes an account of.) Son to Naixor son to Barr son to Sarbile son to Carthy son to Charles son to Laughlin son to Eoghan ats John son to Guaire son to Earcka son to Baccane *a quo Rath m bacan*—son to Dughey Longsy son to Lughey Laoiess—from whom y^e countrey was formerly soe called—son to Laoighseagh Landmore son to Connell Carney Cheife Champion of Ulster son to Emhergin Jarduney son to Caiss son to Fagtna son to Cape son to Cionga son to Rurey—from whom the illustrious family of Clannarureys is so called—son to Sirthey son to Duffe son to Fomor son to Airgidmair son to Siorlamh son to Finn son to Bratha

son to Lanry son to Carbry son to Olleamhen King of Ireland son to Fiaghey King of Ireland son to Leaghna son to Art son to Eibrick son to Eimher son to Boinn son to Ire from whom the ô Moors and McGennis and the ô Farrells and severall other Nobles are descended from.

"This Ire had two brothers by name Eimher and Eiremoin from Eimher descended McCarthy Moor and ô Bryans with the rest of the Nobles in Munster.

"And from Eiremoin descended the ô Neils the ô Donnells and McDonnells from whom the Earles of Antrim came Maguire MacMahons of Vlster with other Nobles descended.

"These three sonns came into Ireland according as the Annalls sayes in King Solomons tyme who were iij sons of—

"Miletius."

Different portions of the pedigree suggest different considerations. As to the generations from the beginning of the Christian era back to the days of Milesius, it is enough to say that they do not come within the province of critical genealogical research.

But the pedigree from Connell Carney (Conuill Cearnac), chief of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster, in the first century A.D. down to Malaghlin (Malachias) O'More, who died in the reign of Henry VII., stands on quite a different footing.

It is not the pedigree of an ordinary family but, to a large extent, a list of rulers of Leix.

It is well, therefore, to recall to mind what the territory of Leix was, and how it was originally constituted.

Early in the second century A.D., the men of Munster invaded Ossory, and seized on all the Leinster territories as far as Mullaghmast. They were defeated in a series of battles, and ultimately driven out, by an Ulster chief, Lughaidh Laeighseach (Lewy Leeshagh), called in the pedigree Lughey Laoiess, a grandson of Connell Cairney, who had come to the aid of the Leinster men; and, as a reward for this service, there was assigned to him by the King of Leinster a territory that included about one-half of the present Queen's County. To this territory, and for some time to his descendants, the tribe name of Laeighis (Leesh) was given; but after many centuries one of the rulers of Leix received the name of Morda (Moorä), *i.e.* the Great, or Majestic—either from his prowess, or from his stature—and thence the later generations came to be called O'Moorä, or O'Mores.

The O'Mores inherited the fighting qualities of their great ancestor, Lugdhaidh Laeighseach, and the doings of the Lords of Leix, who had their stronghold at the Rock of Dunamase (which lies between Maryborough and Stradbally), hold an important place in Irish and Anglo-Irish chronicles.

It was not unnatural then that the names of these successive rulers should be handed down and preserved by bards and historians from the earliest times.

When this portion of the O'More pedigree under discussion is examined, it will be found that there are but thirty-one generations given from Malaghlín, or Malachias O'More, Lord of Leix, *temp.* Henry VII., to Connell Cairney, chief of the Red Branch Knights in the first century. As the period covered extends over fourteen centuries, one would expect to find about forty-two generations, according to the well-known average of three generations to a century. Nor can we assume that the Lords of Leix were an exceptionally long-lived race, as from the Chronicles we gather that many of them were slain in battle, or in some hostile raid.

The solution of the difficulty appears to be that the compiler of the Heywood pedigree dropped out a number of generations, here and there, in rather a wholesale manner.

In the "Book of Leinster" there is an O'More pedigree, which, as the Rev. William Carrigan, c.c., of Durrow, Queen's County, has pointed out, has been inserted in place of some twelfth-century pedigree, deliberately erased to make room for it.

This pedigree will be found in the "Journal of the Association for Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland," vol. v., p. 413, in an interesting communication from Father Carrigan, on the tomb of Malaghlín O'More, in Lord De Vesci's garden at Abbeylisc. This pedigree begins with Malaghlín O'More, and ends with Connell Cearnac; and, no doubt, was inserted in the "Book of Leinster" in the lifetime of the former.

It contains forty-two generations—the normal number—and on a comparison between it and the Heywood pedigree, the following discrepancies are observed.

In the Heywood pedigree, three generations are omitted between Malachias (Malaghlín) and David; five between Lewis and Emergin; one between Faolán and Kionadha; one between Moor and Cairney; one between Charles and Measguin; and one between Measguin and Bearney; while one is inserted between Carthy and Laughlin, that is not found in the pedigree of the "Book of Leinster." The names of Gaothen and Kionadha are also transposed in the O'Lunnin pedigree.

That a number of generations have been omitted can easily be proved, independently of the O'More Pedigree in the "Book of Leinster." We learn from the "Annals of the Four Masters" that the later of the two Emergins (Aimhergin), Lords of Leix, died in 1097,¹ and between his death and that of Malaghlín (Malachias), whose tomb at Abbeylisc, as we now know, bears the date 1502, is a period of a little over four

¹ The date of the death is given as 1096 in the "Annals of Clonmacnoise."

centuries. In this time we should expect to find about twelve generations; and the pedigree in the "Book of Leinster" furnishes us with eleven. In the pedigree under review, however, Charles Lynegar, or O'Lunnin, gives us but three generations, which is obviously absurd.

These errors, though merely sins of omission, throw grave doubts on the capacity, if not on the good faith, of the so-called *Antiquary* by whom the pedigree was compiled.

But in an earlier portion of the pedigree, not covered by the O'More pedigree in the "Book of Leinster," there is a very serious error of a wholly different character.

In three places John Moore, great-grandfather of Boyle Moore, for whom the pedigree was drawn, is represented as brother to Roger Moore, and this Roger is rightly shown by the pedigree to be a son of Connell, son of Malaghlin O'More, Lord of Leix.

But this is quite wrong. Roger Moore, or O'More, better known as Rory Caech (the one-eyed), had several brothers, about whom much may be learned in the Public Records and elsewhere, but a John is not found amongst them.¹ The true descent of Boyle Moore is given in a pedigree compiled by Mr. George D. Burtchaell, with his customary skill and accuracy, and printed in vol. xxxiii., Consec. Ser., p. 439, of the *Journal* of this Society, in the notes to the Addenda to the Diary of William King, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.

Boyle Moore lived at Johnstown, in the parish of Finglas, County Dublin. He was Receiver of First Fruits from 1704 to 1716, an office which his father and his brother John had previously held for many years. He married Catherine, second daughter of Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and at other times Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland; and one of the children of this marriage was Mary, who, as already stated, became the wife of the Reverend Frederick Trench, of Ballinakill, Queen's County.

Boyle Moore's parents were Roger Moore, of Dublin, who also lived for some time at Johnstown, and Elizabeth, second daughter of Anthony Stoughton, Clerk of the Castle Chamber. Roger Moore was a Colonel in the militia, and was the representative for Mullingar in two Parliaments. His father was Pierce Moore, and his mother Mary, second daughter of Francis Edgeworth, Clerk of the Hanaper. Another daughter of Francis Edgeworth married George Synge, Bishop of Cloyne, and was the mother of Margaret Synge, who became the wife of Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh. It was this connection apparently that led Colonel Roger Moore to give the name of John to his second son.

Pierce Moore was the second son of John Moore, of Killinnevar,

¹ In Mr. O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees" (ed. 1887), vol. i., p. 324, there is a statement that Roger Caech O'More had a brother John, who was an ancestor of the Mulcahy family; but I have failed to find any authority for this.

Queen's County. A funeral entry of John Moore in Ulster's Office, dated 10th May, 1637, and certified by his son Pierce, gives important information as to his parentage, his first marriage, his children and their marriages, and the date of his death.

He was not a son of Connell O'More, or a brother of Roger O'More (Rory Cacch), as represented by O'Lunnin, but was the second son of Mortagh oge O'More, of Rahinduff, Queen's County. He married, as his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Connor Hickey, of Bulton, County Kildare, and had by her four sons and two daughters. The name of his second wife is not given, but there was not any issue of his second marriage. He died at Killinnevar about the 1st November, 1636, and was interred in St. Patrick's Church in Stradbally, Queen's County.

About Mortagh (sometimes called Maurice) oge O'More a good deal may be gathered from the Public Records. He received a grant in tail male from the Crown of portion of the lands of Rahinduff, Queen's County, under a fiant, dated 16th March, 1562-3; and subsequently a similar grant was made to him of ninety acres of the lands of Crymurgan, *alias* Clamorgan (now known as Cremorgan), Queen's County, with the advowson of the Church of Kilbride, by virtue of a fiant, dated 6th June, 1570. He had married Honor Lalor some time prior to 1549, and the issue of the marriage included Lisagh, the eldest son, and John, the second son, already referred to. Rahinduff and Cremorgan were in the very heart of the O'More country, and Mortagh oge and his family took part from time to time in the rebellions in which the O'Mores were almost constantly engaged. We find him and his son Lisagh and his son-in-law Dermot O'Lalor included in a pardon granted in pursuance of a fiant, dated 12th March, 1576-7.

Mortagh oge O'More died on 2nd May, 1589; and on the 18th August, in that same year, an inquisition post-mortem was taken, the original of which is now in the Public Record Office, Dublin, amongst the documents coming from the office of the Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer. It shows that by an indenture, dated 1st June, 1585, Mortagh oge attempted to settle his lands to the use of his wife Honor Lalor for her life, and after her decease to the use of his son John More for his life. So far as the lands of Rahinduff and Cremorgan, included in the Crown grants, were concerned, this deed was inoperative, and these lands passed on Mortagh oge's death to his eldest son Lisagh, who was found by the inquisition to be then of the age of forty years. Livery of his father's lands was made to Lisagh under a fiant, dated 20th February, 1589-90; but about ten years afterwards he and his eldest son Patrick joined in rebellion with Owny M'Rory O'More. He died during the rebellion on 8th September, 1600, at Cremorgan, and his son Patrick was attainted and outlawed, and his lands of Rahinduff and Cremorgan were forfeited to the Crown.

The descent of Boyle Moore, of Johnstown, from Mortagh oge O'More

of Rahinduff, and Cremorgan is perfectly clear; but up to the present I have not been able to find the links connecting Mortagh oge with the main line of the O'Mores of Leix. Malaghlín (Malachias) O'More, Lord of Leix, had other sons beside Connell, and Mortagh oge may prove to be a son of one of these. This, however, is but a conjecture.

Charles O'Lunnin was unfortunately too ready to try short cuts in the pedigree now under consideration. That the O'Mores of Cremorgan were a branch of the great family of Leix must have been well known to him; but having, no doubt, the descent of Rory Caech ready to his hand, he ignored the existence of Mortagh oge, and by representing John Moore as a brother of Rory Caech, he saved himself the trouble of hunting up the true connection between John Moore and the Lords of Leix.

It is to be hoped that some member of this Society may succeed in finding the missing links.¹

¹ Much interesting information about Leix and the O'Mores will be found in Mr. Herbert F. Hore's "Notes on a Facsimile of an Ancient Map of Leix," &c., in the *Journal*, vol. vii. (Consec. Ser.), p. 345.

A NOTE ON AN IRISH VOLUNTEER CURTAIN.

BY E. MAC DOWEL COSGRAVE, M.D.

[Read JANUARY 31, 1905.]

I WISH to describe and to exhibit an interesting relic of the Irish Volunteer Movement of the later years of the eighteenth century, in the shape of a linen curtain, printed in colours, with pictures of a review in the Phoenix Park. Through the kind assistance of several members of this Society, I have been able to partially unravel its story, but some doubtful points still need to be cleared up.

The history of the curtain is quickly told. About the year 1840 a lady inherited a house in Banbridge from some elderly relatives; in it she found a number of bedroom-curtains of this Volunteer pattern. She made them into quilts, and gave them to different descendants of the original owner. The quilt I exhibit is one of those she made up. In all probability the curtains were in that house from the time they left the weaving-loom and printing-shed.

This is not the first time a piece of this printed linen has been shown to our Society, and the other piece is probably still in the museum at Kilkenny. L. R. Strangways, M.B.I.A., called my attention to the *Journal* for 1876, vol. xiv., p. 10, in which the following paragraph appears:—

“ Amongst presentations received at the meeting on April 12th, 1876, was a large print on linen, mounted and framed, with this title: “ Review of the Irish Volunteers in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, by the Commander-in-Chief, the Right Hon. the Earl of Charlemont.” The presentation was accompanied by a letter, signed by Robert B. Armstrong, from which the following is an extract :—

“ A piece of painted linen, representing a Review of the Irish Volunteers in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. Their Commander-in-Chief, the Earl of Charlemont, appears to be riding down the line, and the troops are presenting arms as he passes.

“ The building is the lodge of the Chief Secretary, and the carriages are probably those of the Earls of Charlemont and Moira.”

The note in the *Journal* goes on to say :—

“ The print was contemporary, and of very great interest as presenting the costume of the day. It was entirely devoid of perspective, the different events and subjects being represented one above the other. There was considerable humour in some of the incidents.”



VOLUNTEER CURTAIN.

(From a Photograph by Dr. E. Mac Dowel Cosgrave.)

The piece presented by Mr. Armstrong was one that came from the same house in Banbridge. Mr. Strangways also has a piece, but its previous history is, I believe, unknown.

The most interesting point to determine was whether the curtain commemorated a special review.

In M'Nevin's "History of the Volunteers of 1782," the following paragraph occurs:—

"1780, 10th November. At a meeting held in the Royal Exchange it was resolved—'That the first of the said reviews be held in Dublin on Tuesday, the 5th June next, . . . 'That delegates from such corps as choose to attend the first of such reviews, do meet at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, the 2nd of February next, at 1 o'clock, to appoint a reviewing general, and an exercising officer.'"

M'Nevin makes no further mention of this Dublin review, although he alludes to several of the provincial reviews as having taken place.

Walker's *Hibernian Magazine* does not mention the occurrence of any such review, although it mentions several provincial reviews of the same year; and Hardy's "Life of Charlemont" merely says: "The Volunteer Reviews of 1781 and 1782 were particularly splendid. At Belfast there were not less than five thousand men in the field, perhaps more." No mention is made of a Dublin review.

The Rev. William Reynell, however, kindly lent me *Exshaw's Magazine* for 1781, which contains the following description of the review on the first page of the number for June:—

"An account of the review at Dublin, with an exact representation of it, taken on the spot by an eminent artist.

"On Tuesday, June the 5th, being the day appointed for the review of the volunteers of the county of Dublin, and counties adjacent, preparatory to a grand review of the province of Leinster, the following corps assembled in his majesty's Park of the Phoenix, and were reviewed by the Right Honourable the Earl of Charlemont, who had been elected to that dignified position by the delegates respectively commissioned upon the occasion, viz.:—

"CAVALRY.

County of Dublin Light Dragoons.	
Dublin Union	ditto.
Newcastle and Donore Union	ditto.
Wicklow	ditto.
Rathdown	ditto.
Powerscourt	ditto.
Westmeath	ditto.
Clanwilliam Chasseurs	ditto.

"INFANTRY.

The Drogheda corps.	The Lawyers.
The Duleek.	The Liberty.
The Ralphsdale grenadiers.	The Goldsmiths.
The Wicklow corps.	The Merchants.
The Rathdown.	The Dublin independents.
The Dunlavin invincibles.	The North Coolock.
The Meath.	The South Coolock.
The Skreen.	The Newcastle and Donore Union.
The Dublin volunteers.	The Castletown Union.

"The Artillery was under the command of Colonel Calbeck.

"Although the day turned out very wet, the troops performed their different manœuvres with a steadiness and exactness that pleased and surprised thousands of spectators, who had the highest pleasure and satisfaction in observing the exercise and evolutions evince an alertness and knowledge in military discipline equal to that of any body which had ever appeared in the field. The last charge of the horse was allowed universally to be a masterly manœuvre, and the advance of the line in the most excellent order, not only reflected the highest honour on our citizens, but obtained the warmest approbation from several officers and commanders belonging to the army then present. Lord Charlemont was escorted to the field by a great number of noble and most respectable personages, and attended by Lord Glerawley, Lord Delvin, Colonel Stewart, and William Doyle, Esq., as aids-du-camp."

Unfortunately Mr. Reynell's copy has lost the "exact representation taken on the spot by an eminent artist," and it has also been removed from the Royal Irish Academy copy. Mr. Strangways, however, has the loose plate amongst his collection of Dublin views; but in spite of the "eminent artist," it does not throw much light on the subject, as all possible details are carefully omitted. The drawing represents the regiments drawn up in line on the "Fifteen Acres," and the reviewing officer and his staff inspecting them; in the distance, on the left, is the Chief Secretary's Lodge.

The curtain is of linen, with a pictorial pattern printed in colours. Each complete portion of the design measures 33 inches square, and is divided roughly into five lines.

One line has what is apparently meant for the Chief Secretary's Lodge at one end, and the Phoenix column at the other; between and below the lodge are trees, and near the column there are deer.

The next line contains a row of twenty-one soldiers presenting arms; some have conical headdresses, others three-cornered hats, and still others

¹ The *Gentleman's and London Magazine*; or, *Monthly Chronologer*, June, 1781, pp. 281, 282.

have helmets with plumes; the uniform is red, apparently with white facings, and all have cross-belts. In advance of the centre of the line of soldiers is an officer bearing the flag, and beside him are two soldier lads, one with a drum, the other with a fife. At either end is a non-commissioned officer, one of whom has his gun reversed.

Below, and passing the line of soldiers, is the reviewing general and his attendants. First come two horsemen, then the general with his cocked hat in his hand, then five cavalrymen with drawn swords.

Of the next line a cavalryman and drummer form the centre; at either side soldiers are driving back harmless spectators, including the perennial dog. At the side is a lofty tree containing spectators, one of whom, through his branch breaking, is alighting unexpectedly on a refreshment booth.

The last line has a huge marquee in which a banquet is laid out, and at either side is a coachful of spectators or guests. One coach has "C" on its doorpanel, the other has "M." As already mentioned, Mr. Armstrong suggests that these stand for "Charlemont" and "Moirá." The former is evident, but the latter is not so obvious.

Though the scarlet uniform apparently has white facings, Robert Day, F.S.A., pointed out to me that white facings on scarlet uniform were rare, and that, as a matter of fact, none of the regiments taking part in the Dublin review wore them. It may be that the facings originally had some colour, which repeated washings have removed.

The flag is blue with a white corner bearing only a red St. George's Cross and a St. Andrew's Cross, so it must be dated before the Union of 1801. On the blue ground of the flag is a crowned harp between sprays of oak and of laurel, and the words "Loyal and Determined." Mr. Day says that, as a rule, the Volunteers of 1782 did not use the crowned harp, though he has medals from 1776 to 1782, with these emblems associated. The words "Loyal and Determined" do not occur amongst the mottoes of Volunteers collected by Mr. Day. He suggests that the banner may have been commemorative of one of the volunteer reviews of 1780 or 1781.

Such are the chief features of interest in this relic. Much remains to be cleared up; but, at any rate, I believe it may safely be claimed as a representation of the Dublin review of the 5th June, 1781.


NOTES ON A GALLAUN, OR PILLAR-STONE, AT LEIGHLIN-BRIDGE, COUNTY CARLOW.

BY SIR EDMUND T. BEWLEY, M.A., LL.D.

[Read JANUARY 31, 1905.]

IN the townland of Leighlinbridge and parish of Agha, not 100 perches from the village of Leighlinbridge, there is a *gallaun*, or pillar-stone, which does not appear to have been hitherto described. From its position, which will be presently stated, it might easily escape notice; and it would seem that even the late Colonel Philip D. Vigors, who was a great authority on all the antiquities of the district, was ignorant of its existence.

My attention was called to it last summer by the Rev. Canon Willcocks, the Incumbent of Dunleckney, who had lived in the neighbourhood for at least twenty-five years, and saw this *gallaun* for the first time last spring.

A short distance to the north-east of Leighlinbridge village, where the road to Nurney begins to ascend, there is a small hill, or knoll, marked on Ordnance Sheet No. 12 (6-inch scale) of the County Carlow by the triangulation mark . A thick blackthorn hedge runs to the top of

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the hill on the northern side, and at the upper end of the hedge, at the highest point, where a gap gives access to a field on the southern slope, stands the pillar-stone, which a person passing along the road might mistake for a large gate-pier.

The stone, which in position deviates but little from the perpendicular, is a granite monolith, for the most part roughly cylindrical, but tapering nearly to a point at the top. Its height above the ground is almost exactly 7 feet on the southern side, and its girth at $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground is 6 feet. There are some shallow depressions in the stone, but whether they are natural or artificial I cannot say.

The illustrations accompanying these notes were reproduced from photographs taken for me by my daughter, Miss Nanette Bewley, on 15th September, 1904.

Although a flag-staff of the Ordnance Survey Department must have stood for some time close to the stone at the original survey of the County Carlow, I have not found any reference to the stone in the letters connected with the survey preserved in the Royal Irish Academy; nor is it mentioned in the Field Books of the Ordnance Survey at the Mountjoy Barracks.

From inquiries that Canon Willcocks was good enough to get made for me amongst some of the oldest inhabitants of the district, it appears that the pillar-stone was always known as "the Clonegall stone." *Gall* is an ancient term for a pillar-stone; and "Clonegall," in the present instance, would no doubt signify "pillar-stone meadow."

We are told in the "Glossary"¹ of Cormac-mac-Cullenan, who lived in the ninth century, that the word *gall* was applied to pillar-stones, because they were first erected in Ireland by the Gaill, or ancient inhabitants of Gaul; and *gallaun*, a diminutive of *gall*, is a well-known designation of these "long stones," as they are frequently called.

For what purpose this *gallaun* was erected, I leave it to others to discuss.



PILLAR-STONE AT LEIGHLINBRIDGE,
CO. CARLOW. (NORTH VIEW.)



PILLAR-STONE AT LEIGHLINBRIDGE,
CO. CARLOW. (SOUTH VIEW.)

Was it a sepulchral monument, or a boundary stone? or did it serve to mark the approach from the east to Dinn Righ—the ancient residence of the kings of Leinster (now known as Ballyknockan moat)—which lies about half a mile down stream on the opposite side of the River Barrow?

¹ *Sanas Chormaic*. "Cormac's Glossary," translated by John O'Donovan, and edited by Whitley Stokes, LL.D., p. 84.

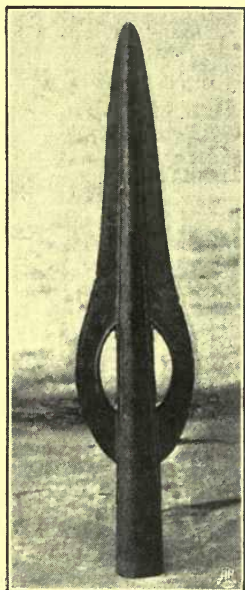
Jour. R.S.A.I. { Vol. xv., Fifth Series. }
 { Vol. xxxv., Consec. Ser. }

Does it date from the time of the Gauls, whom Lavra the Mariner (Labhradh Linshagh) brought with him when he returned to his native land, and, by his night attack on Coffa the slender (Coffagh Cael Bra) at Dinn Righ, wrested from him the throne which he had usurped?

These are interesting questions, but I cannot pretend to offer any aid towards their solution, and must content myself with merely giving the foregoing description of the present condition of this ancient monument.

Miscellanea.

Bronze Spear-head.—The accompanying illustration, reproduced



BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD.

from a photograph, is that of a bronze spear-head, exhibited at the Tuam Meeting in August, 1904. The spear-head was found about 1893, by a baker named Flynn, in a field near St. Jarlath's College, Tuam. He was hunting rats with a terrier; and in turning over some timber that was lying in a heap, the spear was brought to light. It must have been hidden here some years previously. It is $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches at its widest part; the socket is 1 inch wide at its opening. There is a rivet-hole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, one each side of the socket, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below where the blade arises; and the casting is strengthened here by the rib seen in the illustration, running between the centre and blade part, being continued down the socket as a flat band for $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.—T. B. COSTELLO, M.D.

The Inscribed Stones at Fethard Castle and Baginbun.—Mr. Lynn's theory of the genesis of the Baginbun inscription (vol. xxxiv., 1904, p. 387) is ingeniously and plausibly put; but it involves difficulties which should not be ignored, and it ignores evidence which cannot be lightly laid aside. His theory, to put it shortly, is that the Baginbun inscription was copied from a rubbing of the Fethard Castle inscription, and that the carver added the additional letters and altered most of the others to make it as unlike the original as possible, with a view to puzzle antiquaries. This, he supposes, was done between the years 1876 and 1880.

This theory at once falls to the ground if it can be shown that the

Baginbun inscription was in existence before the Fethard Castle inscription. The latter, as I have shown, was cut by Major Lymbery between the years 1861 and 1863. What, then, are we to make of the clear statement of Mr. Foley, senior, a respectable tradesman in Fethard, aged 84 last July, that "as a boy going to school, he remembers the Baginbun stone with the inscription on it," and that years afterwards the stone was cleared of earth and grass, and the letters cleaned by Major Lymbery? (See my Paper in vol. xxxiv., 1904, p. 265.) With regard to the precise date suggested by Mr. Lynn, Mr. J. J. Perceval, of Wexford, one of our members, wrote some months ago to me that, on the 29th June, 1873, he saw and copied the Baginbun inscription. This date is fixed by his contemporary diary; but it, of course, only involves a minor alteration in Mr. Lynn's theory.

That there are resemblances between the Baginbun inscription and the Fethard Castle inscription, not to be accounted for by their common descent from the Carew inscription, has been already observed, and has been commented on by me. One of the two was certainly influenced by, if not copied from, the other. On the supposition, which seemed to me satisfactorily established, that the former was in existence before Major Lymbery had the latter cut, I concluded that these resemblances were due to "a slight faking," conscious or unconscious, of his copy by the Major, he being presumably concerned to show that he had got the original from which the Baginbun stone was copied. That this sort of bias may be quite unconscious, is exemplified, curiously enough, by Mr. Lynn's reproductions of the rubbings. He was concerned to show that all the lines of the Fethard Castle inscription were first reproduced on the Baginbun stone, and then added to. But the drawings of even so skilful a draughtsman are in some slight particulars inaccurate; and the inaccuracy is in general in the direction of bearing out his theory. Thus, if his drawing of the *m* in the Fethard Castle inscription be compared with the rubbing of the original, correctly reproduced on the block in my Paper, vol. xxxiv., p. 263, it will be seen that he has altered it (unconsciously, I have no doubt), so that it more closely resembles the Baginbun *m*. The same may be said of the remarkable strokes on the tops of the four *t*'s in the Fethard Castle inscription, which have much stronger double curves than those shown in Mr. Lynn's reproduction, or than are to be seen on the Baginbun stone. Again, neither the *u* nor the *r* in the second line of the Fethard Castle inscription is correctly copied; but as to the prolongation of the second stroke of the *u*, it is fair to remark that it would fit in tolerably well with Mr. Lynn's theory. It is further to be observed that the two inscriptions *do not at all coincide when one is superimposed on the other*, as a hasty view of Mr. Lynn's drawings might suggest, and as would be the case if the Baginbun inscription was in the first instance traced or carefully copied from a rubbing of the Fethard Castle inscription. The letters on the Baginbun stone are smaller than those on the

supposed original, and are differently spaced, being, in general, more crowded together.

In size, however, these two inscriptions undoubtedly approximate much more closely to each other than either to the Carew original, which is enclosed in a panel 11 inches by 6. I never supposed that Major Lymbery had a rubbing of the Carew inscription when he set up the copy, covering nearly four times the area, at his house. If he had got a rubbing before him, he would presumably have produced a better copy, and one more nearly the size of the original. It is probable that he worked from a drawing without any scale; and in that case the size and spacing of the letters, distance between the lines, &c., would not unnaturally, on my supposition of his motive, be determined by a rough reference to the Baginbun stone.

On the other hand, if we accept Mr. Lynn's view as to the priority of the Fethard Castle inscription, it is not so easy to see what motive Major Lymbery had in setting it up at his house. This seemed natural enough on the supposition that the Baginbun inscription was ancient, and had been observed, and its resemblance to the Carew inscription noticed by Major Lymbery. He would like to have a correct copy beside him. But if, with Mr. Lynn, we are to suppose that the Baginbun stone had not yet been inscribed, and that Major Lymbery was the sort of man who would take pleasure in fabricating inscriptions as hoaxes to puzzle antiquaries, surely his own house is the last site in the world he would choose for his handiwork! Think of all the deceit it would necessarily involve him in with every visitor! The motive assigned is incredible. If old Foley's evidence should be shown to be untrustworthy, and the priority of the Fethard Castle inscription established, a more reasonable motive may be assigned to Major Lymbery's action. Though Baginbun was not popularly associated with Raymond le Gros, it has occurred to me that Lewis, in his "Topographical Dictionary" (published in 1837), states that Fethard was given by Strongbow to Raymond, and that Raymond erected a strong fortress there. It is true that this was a blunder on the part of Lewis's informant, misled by the resemblance of the name Fothord (or Fotheret Onolan, now the barony of Forth, County Carlow—"Song of Dermot," l. 3064, and note) to Fethard. Nevertheless, the mis-statement, taken in connexion with the publication in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1861 of the Carew inscription, might conceivably have induced Major Lymbery's action. I will make Mr. Lynn a present of the idea; but I feel that all such speculations are rather futile until the sequence in date of the inscriptions is determined beyond question.

As to Mr. Lynn's curiously precise account of the fabrication of the Baginbun inscription—how the guilty fabricator, concealing his handiwork as he proceeded, first conscientiously copied a rubbing of the Fethard Castle stone, and then, from an inordinate "feeling for symmetry," added the additional letters, and finally "snatched a fearful joy" in altering

his artistic production so as to make it as unlike the original as possible—well, some such hypothesis is, no doubt, necessary on the assumption of the priority of the Fethard Castle inscription. I myself, on the opposite assumption, supposed that the additional letters were cut “by an idle, not to say mischievous, hand”; and I pointed out indications on the stone itself that they were a subsequent addition. It is possible, too, that the joining-up of the loose ends—a marked feature on the stone—may have been the work of the same or a kindred hand; but I am not aware that any observer has noted any difference in the workmanship, such as might be expected if the characters were not all formed at the same time.

To sum up broadly and briefly on this point:—There are resemblances between the two inscriptions not due to their common descent. Both Mr. Lynn and I endeavour to account for these resemblances: Mr. Lynn assuming the priority of the Fethard Castle stone—itself, according to him, put up as a hoax; I assuming the priority of the Baginbun stone, which I provisionally regard as ancient. My view takes into consideration the external evidence as to the priority of the Baginbun inscription; Mr. Lynn ignores this evidence, though, if credited, it is absolutely fatal to his theory. My view ascribes a natural and praiseworthy motive to Major Lymbery in setting up the inscription at his house, and harmonizes with such external evidence as exists on the point. It also admits of an intelligible account of Du Noyer’s action in the matter. Mr. Lynn’s view appears to involve a charge of two-fold fabrication and persistent deceit for an ignoble and contemptible object on the part of a person or persons whom he does not now name, and to imply that Du Noyer was the first victim of hoax No. 1, and my foolhardy, but as yet unrepentant, self, perhaps the last victim of hoax No. 2.

I do not claim that the view I have put forward entirely clears away the mists of obscurity, nor do I wish to dogmatise in a matter by no means free from doubt; but I have not consciously ignored any relevant facts, and, in the present state of the evidence, I think my hypothesis is more consonant with those facts and with human nature than Mr. Lynn’s “solution of the enigma.”—GODDARD H. ORPEN.

NOTE ADDED IN THE PRESS.

Since the above was in type, I have received a letter from the Rev. R. M. Kellett, of Fethard, dated the 23rd February, 1905, giving an account of an interview, kindly undertaken at my suggestion, with a man named Rossiter, a former occupier of the field in which the Baginbun boulder lies. Rossiter states that the field passed from him to the present occupier, named Roche, about forty-two years ago, when the farms were squared; that “up to that time the existence of the stone

was unknown; that Roche, in his farming work, uncovered it; and that he (Rossiter) distinctly remembers it had no inscription on it whatever." He further thinks the inscription was cut "for a humbug," &c. As I have had no opportunity, as yet, of testing Rossiter's statements, I make no comment, beyond pointing out that his negative evidence is in direct conflict with the positive evidence given by old Foley.—G. H. O.

The McCragh Tomb at Lismore (vol. xxxiv., pp. 301, 311).—I regret that due acknowledgment was not made in my Paper to Mr. Spencer Harty, who, I find, called attention to this monument and lent the photograph from which the plates were reproduced. I had a copy of the same, kindly procured by Dean Brougham; and I was not aware when writing that Mr. Harty had supplied another copy, as well as the notes on the inscription, which latter I duly referred to.

I have received several communications about my Paper. Two of them suggest that the figure of our Lord in front of St. Gregory is as presented by Pilate (St. John xix. 5), and not as in the Resurrection. The "Ecce Homo" would, no doubt, be more appropriate for the former; but the absence of the crown of thorns and the robe, as well as the legend of our Lord's appearing to St. Gregory, led me to prefer the suggested explanation; and if the spear-wound appears, as the photograph seems to show, it would be conclusive.

My suggested explanation of the position of the cock on the three-legged pot or skillet has been questioned, but the only alternative explanation which has reached me is one kindly sent by Dean Brougham. He writes:—

"A gentleman who was visiting the Cathedral told me an extraordinary, but not improbable, legend about this, which he said he had heard in a convent in Spain—either in Salamanca or Barcelona. I have mentioned it to more than one R.C. priest, but none had heard of it. It was to the effect that the soldiers whom Pilate had told off to watch the Body, while waiting for their supper, remarked, 'Some one has said this man would come to life'; upon which one of them said, 'Yes, when that bird in the pot comes to life'; whereupon the cock flew out, alive and well."

Perhaps some one will throw light on this.—J. R. GARSTIN.

The McCragh Tomb.—In reading Mr. Garstin's Paper, I was struck with an idea different to his with regard to the central letters, I. C. R. T. I thought it unlikely that the sacred letters should be repeated, as they already occur lower down on the slab in the more usual form I. N. R. I.; and I thought a stonecutter would not cut the letter T so

very clearly if he had meant J. It occurred to me that the letters might be the initials of the persons buried in the tomb. With this idea in my mind I was interested to find that the one mentioned as being buried there is John, which gives I; his wife Catherine, which gives C; his eldest son was John, who was probably not buried there; the second son was Rory, which gives R. His wife's name (if he married) may have begun with T, or, as Catherine's father was Thomas, it is not unlikely her third son (if there was one) was called Thomas, after her father, Thomas Prendergast, as the other two were called M^cCragh names.—
ALICE F. DOYLE.

“The Daff Stone,” Moneydig, Co. Derry.—In vol. xxxiv., p. 159, of the *Journal* for 1904, the late Rev. Dr. Buick and Mr. S. K. Kirker, c.e., have given a careful description of this curious sepulchral monument. Dr. Buick says:—“We saw no traces of bones or pottery, but no excavations were made. It is quite possible that if the floor were carefully dug some traces of interment would be found.” An urn of baked clay was found in the cist nearly a century ago; but it crumbled to pieces on being exposed to the sun. Though the circumstance is now entirely forgotten in the locality, it is mentioned in Bleakley's Notes, Ordnance mss. (parish of Desertoghil), Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

In the adjacent bogs many similar urns have been found, some of them containing black, organic matter. “The Daff Stone” is situated on a mound or tumulus, which formerly measured about 45 feet in diameter, but much of the earth has been carted away. It was a burying-ground down to modern times; and the ruins of a very old church there were still to be seen in the beginning of last century. Dr. Buick is sadly missed by all who are interested in antiquarian researches in his own neighbourhood; he loved “the old weird world of Irish lore,” and his knowledge was accurate and extensive.

It is much regretted that his carefully-arranged collection—chiefly “finds” in the counties of Antrim and Derry—should have been scattered.

He had some fine cinerary urns; one of these was very large and perfect, and it had a pathetic history. It was discovered by a small farmer in a field near the river Bann. This man told Dr. Buick of the “vessel,” and seemed to wish to sell it, but afterwards he drew back, and declined to part with it.

One of his cows died, and he feared the misfortune was a punishment for moving the urn. After some time the poor man's wife came in great distress: her husband was dead, and in her opinion the urn had brought all their sorrows upon them, so she was determined to get rid of it. Dr. Buick bought the urn, and also an old glass bottle found beside it, which had contained some fluid long dried up. He showed the bottle to a gentleman in the British Museum, and found that its date was not later

than the fourteenth century. Accordingly, the most probable explanation was that the urn having been disturbed by some one in the thirteenth or following century, fear of mysterious consequences led this person to place a bottle of holy oil beside it, and to cover it up again in the ground.—J. CLARK.

Bridgetown Priory, County Cork.—After reading Mr. Westropp's notice of Kiltoola Church in the *Journal*, vol. xxxiv., p. 385, on the need there is to make "greater efforts to protect, sketch, plan, and describe such ruins while there is yet time," I am induced to bring under the observation of the Society the extensive ruins of the mediæval Priory of Bridgetown, about midway between Mallow and Fermoy, and about an Irish mile from Castletownroche, on the northern side of the Blackwater, and within a few feet of that river. The place is now called Bridgetown Abbey. It was a *Priory* of the Canons Regular of St. Augustine—not an abbey—and was founded by Alexander Fitz Hugh Roche in the reign of King John.¹ I learn from Bagwell's "Ireland under the Tudors" that it was suppressed at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries in Henry VIII.'s reign, when William Walsh, the last prior, received a pension. One of its priors, Thomas by name, was one of the Irishmen selected to appear before the Parliament in England to give evidence as to the state of this country in 1375, in the time of King Edward III.

The ruins are considerable, but they are in a sad condition. They are, so far as I can learn, the property of the "Church Temporalities' Commissioners"; but the proprietors do not protect them in any way, and there is no custodian. The interior of the church is used as a graveyard; and the Rural District Council pays a man to attend to that portion of the premises; but, indeed, the graveyard is a sad sight.

In the "Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society" (2nd Ser., vol. iii., July to September, 1897, p. 261) there is given a ground-plan of the building. I was living in this parish more than twenty years ago; and I must say that I saw a great change for the worse in the remains of the old priory when I came here as parish priest in 1901; and since then I have seen the work of destruction and dilapidation going on. Within the past year an arch, made of cut stone, fell. It was a neat, pointed arch, in the south side of the church, near the canopied tomb, which is traditionally said to be the tomb of the founder. A sketch of that tomb was made by Crofton Croker, and may be seen in almost the same condition as it was in Croker's day. The tomb is on the southern side of the church, near the eastern end; but between it and the eastern gable there is a rectangular tomb, with a beautiful incised design on it, that nobody seems to have noticed.

¹ Archdall's "Monasticon."

The design consists of two ornamented circles that are joined by a shaft.

Within two or three feet of the founder's tomb there is an upright stone, about 3 feet high, with an inscription. The letters are boldly and clearly cut; but they are not Irish characters, nor the ordinary English ones.

All the ruins are so thickly covered with ivy, that it surprises me they have not fallen. A friend of mine took a photograph of the exterior of the building; but scarcely a bit of the masonry appears in it, so great is the mantle of ivy. I fear very much that the northern wall of the church is doomed to come down very soon. An ash-tree, that must be 3 feet or so in girth, is growing from the centre of the wall. Some of the stones at the root of the tree have fallen to the ground quite recently. It would be a pity if nobody made a sketch or drawing of the old church before the fall of that venerable wall, which still retains some cut stonework in the opes for the windows. Huge buttresses were erected by somebody against that old wall—and it must be very long ago, for the buttresses appear very old; but the exterior buttresses are of no avail against the destructive agency of that ash-tree within.

The eastern gable of the church has three lancet windows—the central one is of two lights. Over the founder's tomb there is a handsome window of cut stone. But there is danger *that all will soon fall to pieces*, and Bridgetown Priory will be but a memory here. There are some cut-stone windows in a row in one of the monastic buildings.—
MICHAEL HIGGINS, P.P.

Enniscorthy Castle (Notes on the Ancient and Present Buildings).—The builder, or founder, of the ancient castle, or “strong house,” of Enniscorthy, has remained—and does still remain—a mysterious personage in spite of the article which appeared in the last issue of this *Journal*, vol. xxxiv., p. 380, by Mr. W. H. G. Flood. He has also contributed a pamphlet on the town of Enniscorthy, which appeared a few years ago; and in this he attributes the founding of the castle to Philip de Prendergast. Now, in the above article, after explaining that Raymond le Gros could not have been the founder, he states, as “a reliable fact,” that Gerald Prendergast built it between 1232 and 1240. Gerald was the son of Philip, and they both lived there, so Mr. Flood may be right. My father (the late Herbert F. Hore) attributed the foundation to the Prendergasts, but without giving any data; and as this includes both father and son, it is to a certain extent a corroboration of either of Mr. Flood's statements. This, however, can hardly be considered satisfactory. In either case it can only be presumptive evidence, as Maurice Rochford, the successor of the Prendergasts, may, with equal truth, be

claimed as the builder of the castle; and so I must protest against Mr. Flood's statement being admitted as "a reliable fact," which, on examination, is found to be based only on presumptive evidence. Then, towards the close of his article, Mr. Flood states that the present castle is the result of three restorations, and that its style of architecture confirms the fact of its erection between 1232 and 1240. Both these statements I dispute. The old "strong house" of Enniscorthy, as it is called in the records, was in such utter ruin in 1537 that for all practical purposes it ceased to exist. We find a memorial from the Council in Ireland to the king in that year for the "winning of Leinster," in which, among other recommendations, there is the following:—

"Within foure myles therunto [Ferns] is there a place called Innyscorthi wherunto cometh an arme of the Sea from the Haven off Waxforde, let a Casell with a towne be buylded there & another certain of the saide parsons to inhabite ther." . . .

It is quite evident that if it is suggested to build a castle, there could not have been one then standing. Two castles were certainly not wanted.

About forty-five years later, on the purchase of Synnot's interest in this town by Sir Henry Wallop,¹ he built the present castle; and we find the following letter from the queen acknowledging his services:—

"At Greenwich, 22nd May, 1595. The Queen in consideration of the faithful & acceptable services heretofore done by her right trusty & well beloved Counceilor Sir Henry Wallop, Knt., Treasurer of Wars in the Kingdom of Ireland. As also in consideration of his great charges & expences in the structure & building of the Castle of Eniscorthy, & the better fortification of it, & defence of her faithful subjects in those parts, by the advice of Sir Wm. Russell, Knt., Deputy General, &c., grants & confirms to the said Sir Henry Wallop, his heirs, &c., for ever, the Abbey of Eniscorthy, with the appurtenances, also the Castle of Eniscorthy, &c., &c."

It is probable that Sir Henry built on the site of the former castle, and may have used some of the ancient ruins he found there, which may be amalgamated with the present building. He certainly writes, under date 27th June, 1594, "of building, fortiefenge, and strengthening your Ma^{ties} House of Ennescorthie which at such time as I toke the same was utterly ruined & defaced." This can hardly be called a restoration.

The ancient castle is likely to have been more in the nature of a fortified dwellinghouse, perhaps something like Redmond's Hall, which I have described in my last volume on the County Wexford; at any rate

¹ He writes, in 1594, of "his planting in Enniscorthy some nine years since," which would make the date of his building in 1585, or thereabouts. The actual date of the transfer of Synnot's property was 8th March, 1585; and in the year 1587 the town is described as well inhabited and peopled by Sir Henry Wallop.

it could not have had much resemblance to the present castle, which is clearly Elizabethan. However, I will write more fully on this subject in my forthcoming volume, when I deal with the northern part of the county, and shall avail myself of Mr. Flood's notes, many of which will be valuable to me, although I fear the name of the original founder will have to remain, as it is now, hidden in the mists of antiquity.—

PHILIP H. HORE, M.R.I.A.

Notices of Books.

[NOTE.—The works marked thus (*) are by Members of the Society.]

- * *A History of the County Dublin.* Part III. By Francis Elrington Ball. (Dublin: Printed and published by Alex. Thom & Co., Limited, 1905.) 8vo, pp. x + 144. Price 5s.

THIS third portion of Mr. Ball's work embraces the southernmost portion of the County of Dublin, bounded by the Counties of Kildare and Wicklow, and extending from Newcastle at the western side of the county to the sea-coast between Shanganagh and Little Bray on the east.

The ten parishes included are in the baronies of Rathdown, Upper-cross, and Newcastle. Taking them in order from east to west, which is not the order followed in the book, they may be divided into four groups:—First, the most outlying, Newcastle (Lyons), Rathcoole, and Saggart, adjacent to the County Kildare, and outside of the Pale; next, the vast parish of Tallaght, including the desolate district of the Dublin Mountains, and the small, unimportant parish of Cruagh; thirdly, the parishes of Whitechurch and Kilgobbin, which may be deemed almost suburban; and lastly, but perhaps the most interesting because best known, Rathmichael and Old Connaught, on the sea-coast (including Little Bray), with Kilternan stretching inland from the former.

This strip of country is probably the worst in every respect which the author has to deal with, and he may be congratulated on accomplishing so satisfactorily the least attractive part of his task. He says himself this is a portion of the county "in which the population has been at no time great, and in which residences of importance have always been few. Such annals of the district as exist relate in most cases to some of the saddest pages in Irish history, and tell of fire and sword, and of destruction and desolation."

The plan of the work is familiar to readers who have studied the two previous parts, especially to members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, to which the author expresses his acknowledgments in the preface—both at the beginning and end; and its *Journal*, which he has so often enriched, is the first mentioned in the list of authorities cited.

That list, by the way, is far from embracing the many sources of information used in the compilation of the History, and which are

frequently referred to in the notes. It is rather a list of condensed titles, and might have been expected to include such books as the "Liber Munerum," D'Alton's "History of the County Dublin," the Ordnance Survey Letters, R.I.A., the Historical MSS. Commissioners' Publications, and others quoted. In fact, a Bibliography with an index of letters used for references would probably be preferable, and would reduce repetitions in the notes. An admirable feature in this book is the copious reference to sources of information, as well as the valuable and up-to-date authorities cited.

Mr. Ball commences this part with an account of the parish of Tallaght, which, as including the Palace of the Archbishops of Dublin down to 1521, and some other notable residences, afforded scope for his researches. He gives an account of the other parishes in order, noting any physical features, such as mountains, rivers, and wells. He describes adequately any remains of antiquarian interest, and then reviews the history, ecclesiastic and civil, of each parish and its chief inhabitants. He gives, as a rule, just enough of family history to interest the reader without being wearisome.

The History will have an interest not alone for antiquaries, but for all who value the teachings of the past as influencing the present. The personal references are always instructive, and often amusing. It would be easy to extract several "plums" relating to personages of the past, but that is scarcely fair to an author.

The illustrations deserve a word of praise. They are well selected, sufficiently copious, and well produced. In fact, perhaps, too well, for the book is printed throughout on plate paper, for their sakes no doubt. Some are from old and rare prints, while some are from photographs taken for this work.

The History does not purport to extend beyond the close of the eighteenth century, but the author draws no rigid line; and he occasionally even mentions present-day proprietors of notable houses.

The Ordnance Survey Map of the district furnishes a frontispiece. On it castles as well as churches are indicated by a small cross. A view of Rathmichael Church and Killiney Bay is also prefixed as a subsidiary frontispiece.

Altogether, this History is an admirable piece of work, and, when completed, will probably rank as the most accurate and satisfactory of the County Histories of Ireland—alas, too few!

The printing is excellent, and the index sufficient.

Proceedings.

(FIFTY-SEVENTH YEARLY SESSION.)

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held in the SOCIETY'S Rooms, 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 31st of January, 1905, at 5 o'clock, p.m.

JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, ESQ., D.L., M.A., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *President*,
in the Chair.

The following Fellows and Members attended :—

Vice-Presidents.—F. Elrington Ball, M.R.I.A.; Richard O'Shaughnessy, C.B., M.V.O.; William C. Stubbs, M.A.; T. J. Westropp, M.R.I.A.

Hon. General Secretary.—Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., I.S.O.

Hon. Treasurer.—Henry J. Stokes.

Fellows.—Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., M.A.; Sir Edmund T. Bewley, M.A., LL.D.; George D. Burtchaell, M.R.I.A.; Patrick J. Donnelly; Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, M.R.I.A.; Arthur Fitzmaurice; S. A. O. Fitz Patrick; Rev. Canon French, M.R.I.A.; Richard Langrishe, J.P.; John Robert O'Connell, M.A., LL.D.; Patrick J. O'Reilly; J. J. Perceval, J.P.; Andrew Robinson, C.E.; Henry J. Stokes; Rev. Canon Stoney; John F. Weldrick; Bertram C. A. Windle, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Robert Lloyd Woolcombe, LL.D.

Members.—Miss Archer; Colonel J. R. Baillie; Arthur W. Beatty; Mrs. Bennet; Robert Bestick; Dr. H. T. Bewley; Mrs. S. Bewley; Samuel Bewley; J. Cassin Bray; Rev. Richard A. Burnett, M.A.; Mrs. W. L. Byrne; George O. Carolin, J.P.; E. Mac Dowel Cosgrave, M.D.; Henry A. Cosgrave, M.A.; Robert G. Daniell, J.P.; Joseph T. Dolan; Edwin Fayle; Rev. Canon Fisher, M.A.; J. M. Galwey Foley; Rev. E. A. Gillespie, B.A.; T. George H. Green, M.R.I.A.; P. J. Griffith; Miss Grace Guinness; Henry S. Guinness; Howard Guinness; William A. Henderson; Henry Hitchins; Miss A. M. Joly; Rev. J. H. Kelly, M.A.; R. J. Kelly, J.P.; Dr. Laffan; Mrs. Long; Rev. Dr. Lucas; Francis M'Bride, J.P.; Thomas Mayne, F.R.G.S.I.; the Most Rev. Dr. Keene, Bishop of Meath; Miss M. A. Monahan; Joseph H. Moore, M.A.; John Morton; Bartholomew O'Hennessey; Thomas Paterson; George Peyton, LL.D.; Miss Ida Pim; Hugh Pollock; Miss Powell; Rev. A. D. Purefoy, M.A.; Mrs. Shackleton; Mrs. Sheridan; Mrs. E. W. Smyth; Francis P. Thunder; Richard J. Ussher, D.L.; Richard D. Walshe; Robert White; W. Grove White, LL.B.; Rev. George O. Woodward, B.A.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Fellows and Members were elected :—

FELLOWS.

- Stonestreet, Rev. W. F., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.L., Arnside, Prestwich Park, near Manchester: proposed by Dr. Charles F. Forshaw, *Fellow*.
 Weldrick, John Francis, 12, Booterstown-avenue, Booterstown, Co. Dublin: proposed by Robert Cochrane, *Fellow*.

MEMBERS.

- Ardagh, Mrs. Robert, Pouldrew, Portlaw, Co. Waterford: proposed by Miss E. M. Pim.
 Burnett, George Henry, Cnoc Aluin, Dalkey, Co. Dublin: proposed by Herbert Wood, M.A.
 Coyle, Rev. James, P.P., Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow: proposed by Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P.
 Darling, Rev. J. Lindsey, The Mariners' Parsonage, Kingstown, Co. Dublin: proposed by Thomas Courtney Townshend, B.A.
 Guinness, Miss Beatrice Grace, Burton Hall, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin: proposed by Howard R. Guinness.
 Guinness, Miss Eva Frances, Burton Hall, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin: proposed by Howard R. Guinness.
 Howard, Stanley McKnight, Stone House, near Kidderminster: proposed by Rev. Canon Healy, LL.D.
 Hughes, Edwin, J.P., Dalchoolin, Cultra, Belfast: proposed by Seaton F. Milligan, *Fellow*.
 Kelly, Patrick, The Grange, Tullow, Co. Carlow: proposed by Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P.
 Mulligan, John, Greinan, Adelaide-road, Glenageary, Kingstown, Co. Dublin: proposed by W. Grove White, LL.B.
 Nash, Sir Vincent, D.L., 4, Pery-square, Limerick: proposed by W. R. L. Lowe.
 Ross-Lewin, Rev. George Harrison, Canon, Vicar of Benfieldside, Hon. Canon of Durham Cathedral, St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, Shortley Bridge, Co. Durham; and Ross Hill, Kildysart, Co. Clare: proposed by W. R. L. Lowe.
 Stewart, Miss Nina, Bogay, Londonderry: proposed by Rev. R. B. Rankin, B.A.
 Yeates, Rev. John Henry, B.D., Summerhill, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary: proposed by Rev. G. Otway Woodward, B.A.

The Report of the Council for the year 1904 was read and adopted, as follows :—

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1904.

HONORARY OFFICERS.—The Members of Council who retire by seniority at this meeting, according to Rule 17, are—Mr. Edward Martyn, Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, and the Rev. Canon French. Mr. George Coffey and the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly also retire. This, under Rule 17, causes five vacancies, which are to be filled up.

In accordance with Rule 16, nominations to fill vacancies were received on the appointed day as follows:—

FRANCIS ELRINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A. (*Vice-President*, 1901-4).

FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER, M.R.I.A. (*Member*, 1888; *Fellow*, 1896).

ROBERT S. LONGWORTH DAMES, B.A., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law (*Member*, 1866; *Fellow*, 1870).

PATRICK WESTON JOYCE, LL.D., M.R.I.A. (*Member*, 1865).

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, M.R.I.A. (*Member*, 1868; *Hon. Local Sec., Nth. Down*).

According to Rule 16, "Of the four senior or longest elected Vice-Presidents, one in each Province shall retire each year by rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election at the general meeting at which they retire."

The retiring Vice-Presidents at the Annual Meeting are:—

FOR ULSTER, .. Sir William Quartus Ewart, Bart., M.A., M.R.I.A.

FOR MUNSTER, .. The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford.

FOR LEINSTER, .. Francis Elrington Ball, M.R.I.A.

FOR CONNAUGHT, .. The Right Hon. O'Connor Don, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

Nominations were received in accordance with the Rule as follows:—

FOR ULSTER:

SEATON FORREST MILLIGAN, M.R.I.A. (*Vice-President*, 1895-9, and 1900-3).

FOR MUNSTER:

BERTRAM C. A. WINDLE, M.A., M.D., D. SC., F.R.S., President, Queen's College, Cork (*Fellow*, 1896).

FOR LEINSTER:

THE MOST REV. BISHOP DONNELLY, D.D., M.R.I.A. (*Vice-President*, 1900-3).

FOR CONNAUGHT:

WILLIAM EDWARD KELLY, J.P., D.L. (*Vice-President*, 1900-2).

There were ten meetings of Council held during the Session, at which the attendances were as follows:—

Mr. Edward Martyn, 1; Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, 6; the Rev. Canon French, 2; Mr. George Coffey, 1; Mr. John Cooke, 2; Mr. Joseph H. Moore, 7; Mr. Grove White, 5; Count Plunkett, 4; the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, 0; Mr. Richard Langrishe, 4; Mr. Henry F. Berry, 7; Mr. George D. Burtchaell, 7; the President, 9; the Hon. Treasurer, 7; the Hon. Secretary, 9.

It will be necessary to appoint Auditors of the Society's Accounts for 1904. The Auditors for 1903 and for several years past were Mr. John Cooke and Mr. Samuel A. O. Fitzpatrick. They are eligible for re-election.

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82 ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP.—The Council regret to have to place on record the demise of many friends of the Society. The following is a list of the Fellows and Members whose deaths have been notified during the year, with the dates at which they joined the Society:—

FELLOWS.

The Rev. George Raphael Buick, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A. (1882).
 Sir Henry Cochrane, Bart., J.P., D.L. (1891).
 George James Hewson, M.A. (*Member*, 1868; *Life Fellow*, 1893).

MEMBERS.

The Rev. J. Tweedie Agnew (1890).
 John Barr, Editor of *Tyrone Constitution* (1896).
 William J. Bayly, Isle of Man (1901).
 John H. Black (1900).
 Davys Bowman (1895).
 The Rev. Duncan J. Brownlow, M.A. (1891).
 David Carlisle, New Jersey, U.S.A. (1895).
 The Most Rev. John Coffey, D.D., Bishop of Kerry (1885).
 The Rev. John Corish, C.C. (1896).
 The Ven. Graham Craig, M.A., Archdeacon of Meath (1894).
 John J. Cranny, M.D. (1898).
 Matthew Dorey (1889).
 The Rev. Frederick Foster, M.A. (1891).
 Sir Robert Forster, Bart., D.L. (1877).
 Henry Gibson, J.P. (1899).
 Mrs. Learmount-Anderson (1903).
 James M'Alister, B.A., D.I.N.S. (1892).
 James M'Cann, M.P. (1897).
 The Rev. William J. M'Carthy, B.A. (1896).
 The Most Rev. Thomas J. M'Redmond, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe (1895).
 George Matthews (1879).
 James Barry Molony (1896).
 Count Arthur Moore, D.L. (1903).
 Henry H. Morrough (1899).
 Joseph J. Mullany, D.I.N.S. (1902).
 John Orpin, Stephen's-green (1894).
 Mrs. John Smith (1902).
 Alexander Tate, M. INST. C.E.I. (1890).
 Robert Turner (1896).
 Hector Wallis, J.P. (1903).
 T. W. Wilson, Birmingham (1903).
 Walter H. Wilson, C.E. (*Life Member*, 1891).

The death of the Rev. George R. Buick took place in Damascus in May last, where he had gone on a visit to the Jewish Mission of the Presbyterian Church at that place. He was born in 1843 at Ahoghill, in County Antrim. In the year 1858 he entered the Queen's College, Belfast. He graduated in the Queen's University with first class honours and the Gold Medal, in 1862. He afterwards studied theology, and in 1868 was ordained to the charge of the Presbyterian congregation

at Cullybacky, which post he retained until his death. In 1894 the church to which he belonged conferred on him its highest honour—that of the Moderatorship. Dr. Buick was a valued contributor to the *Journal*, and was frequent in attendance at the meetings of the Society. He contributed the following Papers:—

- “On Flint Workshop Sites in Glenhue,” vol. xvi. (1883).
- “Indian Burial Urns,” vol. xvii. (1885-6).
- “The Development of the Knife in Flint,” vol. xviii. (1887-8).
- “On White Stones in Graves,” vol. xviii. (1887-8).
- “Fresh Facts about Prehistoric Pottery,” vol. xxi. (1890-1).
- “Notice of an Ancient Wooden Trap, probably used for catching Otters,” vol. xxi. (1890-1).
- “Chairman’s Address to the Belfast Meeting, August, 1892,” vol. xxii.
- “The Crannog of Moylurg,” “Weavers’ Candlesticks,” vol. xxiii. (1893).
- “Irish Flint Arrowheads,” vol. xxv. (1895).
- “The recent discovery of Ogams in County Antrim,” vol. xxviii. (1898).
- “On the ‘Giant’s Grave,’” Loughloughan, vol. xxxii. (1902).
- “Further notice of the Connor Ogams, and on a Cross at Connor,” vol. xxxii. (1902).
- “On a Double Cross at Duncrum,” vol. xxxiii. (1903).
- “The ‘Daffstone,’ Moneydig, County Derry,” vol. xxxiv. (1904).

Dr. Buick became a Member of the Society in 1882; and in 1887 was elected a Fellow. He was elected a Vice-President for Ulster, 1892 to 1897, and again from 1898 to 1900.

The Royal University of Ireland, in recognition of his labours in the cause of Irish Archæology, conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on him at the same time that a similar honour was conferred on the late Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., another Fellow and Vice-President of the Society.

George James Hewson died at Adare, County Limerick, in the 78th year of his age. He was an authority on Irish Antiquities, and especially in all that concerned the castles, abbeys, and historical sites in the County of Limerick. He contributed many Papers to the *Journal*, amongst which may be mentioned the following:—

- “On a Dublin Penny of Edward IV.,” “Dunlicky Castle,” and “A Processional Cross of the Fifteenth Century,” vol. xv. (1879-82).
- “On the Pedigree of the White Knight,” and “On Bronze Pins,” vol. xvi. (1883-4).
- “On the Memorial Slab to Sir Nicholas Devereux,” “On Folk-Lore,” vol. xviii. (1887-8); and some other miscellaneous contributions.
- “Report on Kilmallock Castle,” vol. xix. (1889).

Four Fellows and seventy-four Members were elected at the four quarterly meetings held during the year 1904, and a list of them, arranged alphabetically, will be found in the Appendix which follows.

The Roll of the Society at the close of the year shows a total of 1,255 Fellows and Members. The complete List is issued with the

Journal as usual. The total number on the Roll for 1904 is the same as for 1903—the deaths, resignations, and removals for non-payment of subscriptions being counterbalanced by the new accessions.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS.—A large portion of last year's Report was in relation to the legislation affecting Ancient Monuments. A summary of the law relating to these in Ireland down to 1892 was published in the *Journal*, and in a paper by Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., Hon. General Secretary, in vol. xxii., p. 411, a list of the monuments vested up to that date in the Commissioners of Public Works will be found.

Subsequent legislation under the Local Government Act for Ireland (61 & 62 Vict., c. 37, s. 19) has been fully stated in the last Report, which also explains the operation of the Irish Land Act, 1903 (3 Ed. VII., c. 37, s. 14), as affecting Ancient Monuments in Ireland.

Inasmuch as the last-named Act may result in County Councils having a considerable share in the care and management of such of these monuments as may be reserved by the Land Commission from property sold under that Act, it seemed to the Council desirable to afford information to the public as to the provisions of the law as affecting such monuments. Accordingly they have issued a memorandum embodying the portions of last year's Report dealing with this subject, which was adopted by the Society at its last yearly meeting.

Under the 35th of the Rules issued by the Estates Commissioners, it is provided that, "Where any land proposed to be sold under the Land Purchase Act contains any Ancient Monuments, application to the Commissioners, with a view to having the same dealt with under the provisions of section 14 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, may be made by the vendor or purchaser, or by *any public body or association* interested in the preservation of same." This gives to our Society a status which it has readily availed itself of.

The Council appointed a Committee to act on the suggestion in the Rule above quoted, and they drew up a series of suggestions as to the working of the clause. These suggestions have been virtually accepted by the Estates Commissioners, and that body has already consulted the Council as to several ancient structures on estates being transferred through them. This has thrown a considerable amount of work and correspondence on the Council and the Committee. It is often difficult to supply the required information; but if the Local Secretaries acquaint themselves with the particulars likely to be needed, the Society will be better enabled to fulfil a useful public function.

PUBLICATIONS.—The ample supply of Papers read during the year has enabled the Publication Committee to issue the *Journal* satisfactorily.

The preparation of the "Gormanston Register," which was promised as an Extra Volume, has required more labour than was at first

anticipated. The work is in the hands of the printers, but will not be ready for issue before the close of the year 1905.

MEETINGS AND EXCURSIONS IN 1904.—The Quarterly Meetings and Excursions were very well attended this year. A meeting was held in Kilkenny on 30th of May, with an agreeable afternoon excursion to the numerous places of interest in Kilkenny. On the following day an excursion by car was made to Gowran, Ullard, and Graiguena-managh. The excursion was extended to St. Mullin's and back, by the canal-boat.

The Cruise around the Irish Coast, from Belfast to Kingstown, was carried out successfully in the *S.S. Magic*, from 21st to 29th June, inclusive. An Illustrated Guide to the places visited was prepared for the use of members and friends taking part in the trip. This Guide is issued as No. 6 of the Series of Illustrated Handbooks of Antiquities, and a copy will be sent to each Fellow of the Society on the Roll for 1904.

A very successful meeting, with numerous excursions, was held at Tuam for the Province of Connaught, from 9th to 13th August, inclusive. A committee had been formed early in the year under the Presidency of His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam. The arrangements made by the Committee for the comfort and convenience of the visitors left nothing to be desired, and a very pleasant and instructive week was spent. The Honorary Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Joseph A. Glynn, B.A., Chairman of the County Council, assisted by Dr. Costello, carried out all the details, and to them the thanks of the Council were conveyed.

The Council have also to express the obligation of the Society to the Right Rev. Bishop Crozier and Mrs. Crozier, for their kindness in having the members to afternoon tea at the Palace, Kilkenny, on 30th May last; and to the Rev. Richard A. Burnett, M.A., for his hospitable entertainment to luncheon, and afterwards on the return journey to tea, at the Rectory, Graiguena-managh, on 31st May. In connexion with the Tuam Meeting, they also desire to express their thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan, of Gardenfield, for inviting the members to afternoon tea; to His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Healy, and the Tuam Local Committee, for a sumptuous luncheon in the Town Hall, at Ballinrobe; to the Rev. J. Stephens, P.P., V.F., for afternoon tea, on 10th August; to Dr. Costello and Mrs. Costello, for their invitation on that evening, where Dr. Costello's collection of antiquities was on view; also to Mr. Edward Martyn, for his hospitable reception of the party at Tillyra Castle, on their return from Kilmacduagh, on 11th August; and to Colonel Nolan, M.P., who gave a luncheon at Barnaderrig to the members, on Saturday, 13th August, when the party afterwards separated.

MEETINGS AND EXCURSIONS FOR 1905.—The following are the dates and places of meeting for the year 1905:—

PLACE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Dublin, . . .	Tuesday, *Jan. 31,†	{ Annual Meeting and Evening Meeting, for Papers.
Do., . . .	„ Feb. 28,†	Evening Meeting, for Papers.
Do., . . .	„ Mar. 28,†	Do. Do.
Do., . . .	„ *April 25,†	Quarterly Meeting.
Kilkenny, . .	„ *May 30,	Evening Meeting and Excursions.
Province of Ulster,	„ *July 25,	Quarterly Do. Do.
Dublin, . . .	„ *Oct. 31,†	Do. Do. Do.
Do., . . .	„ Nov. 28,†	Evening Meeting, for Papers.

* Railway Excursion Tickets will be obtainable for these Meetings.

† Members of the Society's Dinner Club will dine at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, at 6 p.m. on the above dates.

The Summer Excursion for 1905 is to be held in the Province of Ulster. Newry, Cavan, and Belfast have each been suggested as the place of meeting. An invitation has been received from Belfast by an influential committee. The Council recommend the acceptance of this invitation—the date of meeting in July to be fixed by the Local Committee. [This has since been fixed for 3rd to 8th July.]

The President declared the four Vice-Presidents and five Members of Council duly elected, as follows:—

AS VICE-PRESIDENTS:—

FOR ULSTER:

SEATON FORREST MILLIGAN, M.R.I.A. (*Vice-President*, 1895–9, and 1900–3).

FOR MUNSTER:

BERTRAM C. A. WINDLE, M.A., M.D., D.SC., F.R.S., President, Queen's College, Cork (*Fellow*, 1896).

FOR LEINSTER:

THE MOST REV. BISHOP DONNELLY, D.D., M.R.I.A. (*Vice-President*, 1900–1903).

FOR CONNAUGHT:

WILLIAM EDWARD KELLY, J.P., D.L. (*Vice-President*, 1900–2).

AS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:—

FRANCIS ELLINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A. (*Vice-President*, 1901–4).

FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER, M.R.I.A. (*Member*, 1888; *Fellow*, 1896).

ROBERT S. LONGWORTH DAMES, B.A., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law (*Member*, 1866; *Fellow*, 1870).

PATRICK WESTON JOYCE, LL.D., M.R.I.A. (*Member*, 1865).

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, M.R.I.A. (*Member*, 1868; *Hon. Local Secretary*, North Down).

Mr. John Cooke and Mr. S. A. O. Fitzpatrick were elected Auditors of Hon. Treasurer's Accounts for the year 1904.

The President informed the Society that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (who had lately come to Ireland on a visit to Lord Ardilaun, a past Honorary President) had intimated his willingness to become a Fellow and Patron of the Society (as His Majesty the King had done long before his Accession to the Throne, and as had also his Grandfather, Prince Albert). The President said the Rules, though providing for such elections, did not prescribe the mode of election for Patrons, and that, following former precedents, members of the Royal Family were elected without Ballot. Accordingly, he put the question to the meeting, and declared His Royal Highness duly elected as a life-compounding Fellow, and a Patron of the Society.

In accordance with No. 11 of the General Rules of the Society, the Honorary Treasurer read out "a list of all Fellows and Members whose subscriptions are two years in arrear," and, in compliance with said Rule, the list is now published:—

FELLOW OWING FOR THREE YEARS.

Very Rev. Terence O'Rorke, D.D., P.P., Collooney.

FELLOWS OWING FOR TWO YEARS.

W. H. Beardwood, Esq., C.E., Architect, 192, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

Rev. Charles Lawrence, M.A., Lisreaghan, Co. Galway.

MEMBERS OWING FOR THREE YEARS.

Rev. John H. Bourke, M.A., The Parade, Kilkenny.

J. S. Cussen, Esq., B.A., D.I.N.S., Cork.

Richard H. Dreaper, Esq., Physician and Surgeon, Mossley, near Manchester.

William Fraser, Esq., Solicitor, Downshire-road, Newry.

R. P. Gill, Esq., A.M. INST. C.E., Fattheen, Nenagh.

Michael Gleeson, Esq., Crown Solicitor, Nenagh.

Rev. Thomas Langan, D.D., St. Mary's, Athlone.

Bernard Teague, Esq., Scotstown, Monaghan.

Rev. P. Graydon Tibbs, B.A., Oxmantown Mall, Birr.

Andrew Trimble, Esq., M.B., B.CH., 2, Violet-terrace, Crumlin-road, Belfast.

Captain Graham Wynne, Clogherweigh, Sligo.

MEMBERS OWING FOR TWO YEARS.

H. Houston Ball, Esq., South Lawn, Bishop's Stortford.

Rev. W. J. Behan, C.C., Killeentierna, Farranfore.

Frederick C. Bigger, Esq., Ardrie, Antrim-road, Belfast.

Rev. W. P. Burke, 33, Catherine-street, Waterford.

Thomas Carney, Esq., Hibernian Bank, Drogheda.

James E. S. Condon, Esq., LL.D., 8, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.

St. John Henry Donovan, Esq., J.P., Seafeld, Spa, Tralee.

George A. Doran, Esq., J.P., University-road, Belfast.
 Edward H. Ennis, Esq., 41, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
 James Flanagan, Esq., Model School, Inchicore.
 Robert Fogerty, Esq., C.E., Architect, Limerick.
 William Gallagher, Esq., Solicitor, English-street, Armagh.
 T. E. Galt-Gamble, Esq., D.I., R.I.C., 6, The Crescent, Lucan, Co. Dublin.
 Rev. John Hynes, B.D., C.C., St. Mary's, Sligo.
 Charles E. P. A. Irvine, Esq., Lisgoole Abbey, Enniskillen.
 P. M. C. Kermode, Esq., F.S.A., Coil-ny-Freeny, Ramsey, Isle of Man.
 Miss Kerr, St. Lurach's, Londonderry.
 Ernest A. Kinnear, Esq., Ballyheigue Castle, Co. Kerry.
 Rev. Timothy Lee, C.C., St. John's, Limerick.
 Henry James Loughnan, Esq., 39, Belvedere-place, Dublin.
 Morgan J. M'Watters, Esq., Bank of Ireland, Omagh.
 Charles Magill, Esq., 15A, Donegall-place, Belfast.
 Redmond Magrath, Esq., 53, Clanbrassil-street, Dundalk.
 Bernard P. J. Mahony, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., Annefield, Maryborough.
 John T. Mulqueen, Esq., 2, Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet, Herts.
 Rev. James E. Murphy, M.A., Rathcore Rectory, Enfield, Co. Meath.
 John J. Murphy, Esq., 6, Castle-avenue, Clontarf.
 Rev. Joseph O'Callaghan, 59, Eccles-street, Dublin.
 Rev. Ed. O'Reilly, Adm., Frankford, King's County.
 Arthur O'Toole, Esq., 5, Foster-place, Dublin.
 Miss M. E. Pim, Greenbank, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 James Quin, Esq., J.P., Temple Mungrel, Limerick.
 Rev. Bartholomew Quinn, P.P., Laveragh, Ballymote.
 Mrs. Rice, Grange Erin, Douglas, Co. Cork.
 Henry A. Richey, Esq., B.A., 13, Lower Pembroke-street, Dublin.
 Thomas Robinson, Esq., Drogheda.
 John Shuley, Esq., 1, Waterloo-road, Dublin.
 John Churchill Sibley, Esq., Mus. Doc., 22, Fernshaw-road, West Brompton, London, S.W.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED IN 1904.¹

Academy of Antiquities, Stockholm, *Manadsblad*, 1897, 1898-99, 1901-2.
 American Antiquarian Society, N. S., vol. xv., Index; vol. xvi., Parts 1, 2.
 Ancient Cymric Medicine (Henry S. Wellcome).
 L'Anthropologie, tome xiv., No. 6, 1903.
 Antiquary, The, for 1904.
 Archæologia Cambrensis, 6th Ser., vol. iv., Parts 1-4.
 Archæologia Cantiana, vol. xxvi.
 Architectural Association of Ireland, Proceedings, &c., 1904-5.
 Battlefields of Natal Revisited (John Singleton).
 Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, Ser. 2, Parts 1, 2.
 Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, Transactions, vol. xxvi., Parts 1, 2.
 British and American Archæological Society of Rome, vol. iii., No. 6.
 British Archæological Association, N. S., vol. ix., Part 3; vol. x., Parts 1, 2.
 Buddhism, vol. i., No. 3.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society, No. xlv.; and Annals of Caius College.
 Cambridge and Hants Archæological Society, vol. i., Parts 1, 2.

¹ Compiled by Richard Langrishe, J.P., *Hon. Keeper of Printed Books*.

- Cambridge, Report of the Library Syndicate for 1903.
 Canada, Geological Survey of, Annual Report, N.S., vol. xii., 1890; Profile, Dictionary of Altitudes, sheets 42-48; Catalogue of Birds, Part 3, &c.
 Canterbury, Ancient City of, Worshipful George Collard, Mayor, and E. Kenny, President of Chamber of Trade.
 Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historical Society, N. S., vol. x.
 Cork Historical and Archæological Society, 2nd Ser., vol. x., Nos. 61-63.
 Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, vol. xxiv.
 Epigraphia Indica, vol. vii., Parts 8, 9.
 Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society, 3rd Ser., vol. ii., Part 2.
 Folk-Lore, vol. xv., Nos. 1, 2, 3, and General Index.
 Galway Archæological Society, vol. iii., Nos. 2, 3.
 Gray's Book Bulletins, 1903.
 Henry Bradshaw Society, vols. xxv., xxvi., xxviii.
 Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., vol. xlv., 1902.
 History of Home Milling, vol. iv. (Richard Bennett and John Elton).
 Isle of Man, Traces of Norse Mythology in, P. M. C. Kermode, F.S.A. Scot.
 Irish Builder for 1904.
 Kildare Archæological Society, vol. iv., Nos. 3, 4.
 Louth Archæological Journal, No. 1, 1904.
 Numismatic Society's Chronicle, 4th Ser., Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15.
 Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Proceedings, 1902-3.
 Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Parts, January, April, July, 1904.
 Portuguese Parallels to the Clydesdale Discoveries (Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley).
 Revue Celtique, vol. xxv., Nos. 2, 3, 4.
 Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Journal, vol. lx., Nos. 239, 240; vol. lxi., No. 241.
 Royal Dublin Society, Proceedings, vol. xxiv., Part 5, Section C.
 Royal Irish Academy, Proceedings, Sections A, B, C.
 Royal Institution of Cornwall, vol. xvi., Part 1.
 Royal Institute of British Architects, Journal, 3rd Ser., vol. xi., Parts 1-4; Kalendar, 1904-5.
 Scottish Historical Review, No. 5, October, 1904.
 Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, tome xviii., liv. 3, 4.
 Society of Antiquaries of London, Proceedings, 2nd Ser., vol. xix.; Archæologia, vol. lviii., Part 2.
 Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3rd Ser., vol. i., pp. 105-280; Index, pp. lxxxi.-xcii., Plates, pp. 118-130; Archæologia Æliana, vol. xxv., Parts 1, 2, 3.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. xxxvii., 4th Ser., 1902-3.
 Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord, Mémoires, N. S., Aarbøger, 11 Række, 18 Bind.
 Society of Architects, Magazine, N. S., vol. iv., Parts 39-50; and Year Book.
 Society of Biblical Archæology, vol. xxvi., Parts 1-7.
 Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, 3rd Ser., vol. ix.
 Stone-Axe Factories near Cushendall (W. J. Knowles).
 Suffolk Institute of Archæology, vol. xi., Part 3, and Index.
 Surrey Archæological Collections, vol. xviii.
 Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. xl., vi.
 Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine, vol. xxxiii., Nos. 100-1, and Abstracts Inq. p. m., Part 2.
 Wisconsin, State Society of, Proceedings, 1903, and Index, 1874-1901.
 Yorkshire Archæological Journal, Part 69.
 Yorkshire Philosophical Society, Annual Report for 1903.

REPORT ON THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION FOR 1904.¹

The number of photographs added to the collection during the year is 109. Of these, Dr. George Fogerty has given 20; the Curator, 37; Mrs. Shackleton, 44; and Mr. H. T. Knox, 8. The collection now contains in all 2,029 permanent photographs.

COUNTY OF CLARE.—Ballycashen, dolmen (Corofin). Ballykinvarga, caher (Kilfenora), fort (2). Berneens, the western dolmen. Cahercommaun (Corofin), fort. Caherlisaniska (Carran), eliff-fort (2). Caherminaun (Kilfenora), dolmen. Cotteen (Leanna), dolmen. Kilnaboy church. Kiltoola church. Leanna, dolmens and cairns (2). Moheraroon (Carran), fort and gateway. Oughtmama, Turlough Hill fort (2). Quin, Franciscan Friary. Tullycommaun, hut in Knockaun fort. In all, 18.

COUNTY OF CORK.—Clear Island, St. Kieran's church (2); Inisherkin, Franciscan Friary (4). In all, 6.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—Aran Isles—Dun Aenghus, fort (2); Dun Conor (2); Dubh Cathair (2); Furmina, castle and fort; Kilchoëmain (4); Kilgobnet, Kilmannagh; Kilshanoy church (Kilconla), (3). In all, 16.

COUNTY OF KERRY.—Caheradadurish, huts. Caher Conor ("Fort of the Wolves"). Cahermurphy, fort and huts. Cahernamairtineach, fort. Skellig Rock, Pilgrims' steps, great cross and oratories, north-eastern oratory. In all, 7.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—Callan church (2). Graiguenamanagh, cross. Ullard church and doorway. In all, 4.

KING'S COUNTY.—Kinitty (Castle Bernard) High Cross.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—Askeaton, the castle (2), hall, Franciscan Friary (3). Cahergalla (Lough Gur), fort (2). Donaghmore church. Glenogra, church (3); castle. Limerick, Canons' houses. Shanid castle and mote (2). In all, 15.

COUNTY OF MAYO.—Clare Island, abbey (3). Downpatrick Head, rampart. Templeshanegawna (or Templeshaneglasha) and cross (5). The Mullet, St. Dervila's church, and well (2). In all, 10.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Morett castle.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—Athassel Abbey (5). Lorrha, two churches (8). Monaincha church (7). In all, 20.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—Ardmore, round tower and churches (8).

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.—Baginbun, cliff-fort.

¹ Continued from vol. xxxiv., p. 96, by T. J. Westropp, *Hon. Curator*.

APPENDIX.

The following is an alphabetical list of the Fellows and Members elected in 1904:—

FELLOWS.

- George Collins, Esq., Solicitor, 69, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
 S. Stafford Shallard, Esq., F.R.H.S., F.N.A.M., Lydenhurst, Camden-road; and King's College, London.
 Leonard Richard Strangways, Esq., M.A., M.R.I.A., Merton, Cullenswood, Co. Dublin.
 John Thomas Thorp, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.L., F.R. HIST. S., 57, Regent-road, Leicester.

MEMBERS.

- Michael Beary, Esq., C.E., Borough Surveyor, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 Martin J. Blake, Esq., B.L., 13, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, London.
 Dr. Boedicker, Birr Castle Observatory, King's County.
 Mrs. E. R. Bowes, Tara View, Castletown, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
 Sir Francis William Brady, Bart., 26, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin.
 Hon. Albinia L. Broderick, District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Miss E. Butler, The Lodge, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
 Charles Henry Bulwer Caldwell, Esq., J.P., Antylstown, Navan; and The Cedars, Wyndlesham.
 Martin Callanan, Esq., Physician and Surgeon, The Square, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
 John Campbell Carter, Esq., 145, Church-lane, Old Charlton, Kent.
 C. D. Cassidy, Esq., D.D.S., 16, Clare-street, Dublin.
 Rev. Cornelius Coakley, c.c., Farran, Co. Cork.
 G. W. Connor, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., 77, Hill-street, Newry.
 Mrs. Louisa Courtenay, Rathescar, Dunleer, Co. Louth.
 Henry Saxton Crawford, Esq., C.E., 113, Donore Terrace, South Circular-road, Dublin.
 Timothy Crowley, Esq., M.D., Larchfield, Coachford, Co. Cork.
 Rev. James Davis, c.c., Belmullet, Co. Mayo.
 Richard E. E. B. Doherty, Esq., Oaklands, Bandon.
 A. L. Doran, Esq., 1, Goldsmith-terrace, Bray.
 Miss M. Josephine Doyne, Rossbeagh, Shrewsbury-road, Dublin.
 Joseph J. Duffy, Esq., 5, Brighton Vale, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 Francis Carolus Eeles, Esq. (Diocesan Librarian, Aberdeen), Munross, Stonehaven, N.B.; and 105, Adelaide-road, N.W.
 Thomas Edward Farrington, Esq. (Retired Collector of Inland Revenue), Baythorpe, Holywood, Co. Down.
 Edwin Fayle, Esq., Kylemore, Orwell Park, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.
 Benjamin Banks Ferrar, Esq., B.A., M.D. (Univ. Dub.), 7, Beresford-row, Armagh.

- Rev. Daniel Flannery, F.P., Silvermines, Nenagh.
 Miss Mary Josephine Fottrell, 1, The Appian Way, Leeson-park, Dublin.
 Rev. Arthur W. Fox, M.A. (Cantab.), Fielden Hotel, Todmorden, Lancashire.
 William Berkeley Galway, Esq., M.A., Solicitor, Scottish Provincial Buildings,
 Donegall-square, W., Belfast.
 Mrs. Ellen Louisa Gould, Newtown Park House, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 Henry Seymour Guinness, Esq., Eversham, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.
 Rev. James Halpin, F.P., St. Colman's, Scariff, Co. Clare.
 Alfred E. Hudd, Esq., F.S.A., 94, Pembroke-road, Clifton.
 Rev. D. Irvine, Church Hill, Clones, Co. Monaghan.
 Miss Emily Sophie Johnston, 9, Regent-street, London, S.W.
 Mrs. Frank Joyce, Issercleran, Craughwell, Co. Galway.
 Alfred Lane Joynt, Esq., B.A., 5, Pembroke-park, Clyde-road, Dublin.
 Richard Lane Joynt, Esq., M.D., 84, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
 Rev. J. Herbert Kelly, M.A., Rector of Dunany Union, Clonmore Rectory, Dunleer,
 Co. Louth.
 Mrs. M. M. Kincaid, University Station, Seattle, Washington.
 J. C. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Ballymullock, Larne.
 Denis B. Kirwan, junr., Esq., C.E., Dalgin, Milltown, Tuam.
 John Laverty, Esq., 58A, Brougham-street, Belfast.
 Arthur Lawrence, Esq., Lavernock House, Penarth, South Wales.
 E. A. Little, Esq., M.A., LL.D., 55, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
 Edwin M. Lloyd, Esq., Solicitor, 4, Lower Ormond-quay; and Donore-terrace, South
 Circular-road, Dublin.
 George M'Cracken, Esq., Solicitor, Martello, Bangor, Co. Down.
 James M'Carthy, Esq., Newfound Well, Drogheda.
 Connor J. O'K. Maguire, Esq., M.D., Claremorris, Co. Mayo.
 Rev. J. W. Meehan, B.D., B.C.L., Professor, St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, Co.
 Galway.
 James Milling, Esq., Edenville, Bangor, Co. Down.
 Mrs. Edith Margaret Minchin, Boskell, Cahircenlish, Co. Limerick.
 Mrs. Mary E. Mitchell, Chipstone, Nasik-road, G.S.P.R., India.
 Miss M. A. Monahan, 63, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
 H. L. Murphy, Esq., B.A., Glencairn, Sandyford, Co. Dublin.
 Miss Musgrave, Grange House, Whiting Bay, Youghal; and 63, Cadogan Gardens,
 London, S.W.
 James Nichols, Esq., 85, Ranelagh-road, Dublin.
 Charles H. Oakden, Esq., F.R.P.S., 48, Meadow-road, Shortlands, Kent.
 Mrs. Odell, Cloncoskraine, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 John Sheil O'Grady, Esq., J.P., Rickardstown, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.
 Rev. T. W. O'Ryan, C.C., Presbytery, Inchicore.
 Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Maiville, Lisdoonvarna, Co. Clare.
 G. W. Place, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 9, Ailesbury-road, Dublin.
 Miss Una F. E. Powell, Bella Squardo, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 Alfred A. Robb, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., Lisnabreeny House, Castlereagh, Belfast.
 Rev. Edmond J. Ryan, C.C., Kilcommon, Thurles.
 William Jack Guildford Staepoole, Esq., care of Messrs. Milward, Jones, & Cameron,
 Solicitors, 6, Dawson-street, Dublin.
 Miss Gwendoline Clare Staepoole, Edenvale, Ennis, Co. Clare.
 Thomas S. Twigg, Esq., 16, Royal-terrace West, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
 Beverley Grant Ussher, Esq., H. M. Inspector of Schools, Meole Brace, Shrewsbury.
 Richard Crampton Walker, Esq., Solicitor, Fonthill Abbey, Rathfarnham, Co.
 Dublin.

Joseph Ward, Esq., J.P. (Chairman, Killiney District Council), Ardmore, Killiney, Co. Dublin.

Charles J. Wilson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 6, St. James's-terrace, Clonskeagh, Co. Dublin.

Miss Ada Yeates, 39, Ormond-road, Rathmines.

AN EVENING MEETING was held at 8 o'clock in the Society's Rooms, the President in the Chair.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication :—

“Notes on the Jacobite Tract, ‘A Light to the Blind,’” by Rich. O’Shaughnessy, C.B., M.V.O., *Vice-President*.

“A Pillar-stone, or Gallaun, at Leighlinbridge, County Carlow,” by Sir Edmund T. Bewley, LL.D. (Illustrated by Lantern Slides.)

“A Note on an Irish Volunteer Curtain,” by Dr. E. Mac Dowel Cosgrave. (Illustrated by Lantern Slides.)

“On an Ancient Pedigree of the O’More Family of Leix,” by Sir Edmund T. Bewley, LL.D.

The following were exhibited :—

THE PRESIDENT (MR. GARSTIN).—Two Sixteenth-Century Maps of Ireland, published in Holland.

MR. P. HARTIGAN.—Additional Coin Weights of the “Standard of Ireland,” issued “By Authority” in the seventeenth century ; and “St. Patrick’s” Halfpennies.

The Society then adjourned until Tuesday, 28th of February, 1905.

AN EVENING MEETING of the Society was held in the Society's Rooms, 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 28th February, 1905, at 8 o'clock, JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, Esq., D.L., M.A., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *President*, in the Chair.

The following Papers were read :—

“A Day's Exploration in Burren, County Clare,” by T. J. Westropp, *Vice-President*. (Illustrated by lantern slides.)

“The Lisdoonvarna Bronze Pot,” by Dr. George U. Macnamara.

The latter Paper was read by Mr. Westropp, who showed a lantern slide.

A Paper on "Ancient Churches at Ballingarry, County Limerick," by Dr. Henry Molony, was taken as read, and referred to the Council for publication.

The following Exhibits were shown :—

THE PRESIDENT (MR. GARSTIN).—Engravings of A.D. 1575, showing the Dress worn by different classes in Ireland.

BROTHER DILLON COSGRAVE.—A Medal recently dug up at Terenure.

The Society then adjourned until Tuesday, the 28th of March, 1905.

AN EVENING MEETING of the Society was held in the Society's Rooms, 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 28th of March, 1905, at 8 o'clock, JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, ESQ., D.L., M.A., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *President*, in the Chair.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication :—

"On some remarkable Storms of the Eighteenth Century (with illustrations by lantern slides)," by F. Elrington Ball, M.R.I.A.

"On an Early French Inscription, in Lombardic Letters, in Kent," by the President, from notes of W. F. de Vismes Kane, M.A., D.L., M.R.I.A. (Illustrated by lantern slide.)

The Society then adjourned until Tuesday, 25th of April, 1905.

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1905.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART II., VOL. XXXV.

Papers.

A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A CATALOGUE OF
ENGRAVINGS OF DUBLIN UP TO 1800.

BY E. MAC DOWEL COSGRAVE, M.D. (DUBL.), F.R.C.P.I.

[Read APRIL 25, 1905.]

PART I.

IN attempting to draw up a list of Engravings of Dublin, two classes of difficulties present themselves—those of form and those of substance. The form which at first thought seems best is, of course, the chronological, yet this magnifies the importance of some; and where copies of older drawings have been subsequently produced, it causes confusion. It also renders undated pictures, of which there are many, a difficulty. The other obvious plan is to describe the most important groups of pictures, and then to fit into their proper places those of less importance.

The chief difficulty of substance is how far, if at all, book illustrations should be admitted to such a list, as often they are only copies of earlier views; yet, if book illustrations were omitted, a great deal of information would be lost, as some are original, and sometimes it is impossible to find copies of the engravings which inspired the book-illustrator.

Jour. R.S.A.I. { Vol. xv., Fifth Series. }
 { Vol. xxxv., Consec. Ser. }

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I have tried to steer a middle course, keeping chiefly to chronological order, but emphasising what is most important, and selecting any book illustrations which throw light on the appearance of our city.

The measurements given are, as far as possible, those of the plate-mark.

The two earliest engraved views of Dublin are those illustrating "The Image of Ireland," by John Derricke, a book published in London in 1581, in praise of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy in Ireland for Queen Elizabeth. This book was republished in Edinburgh in 1883, and the plates were again reproduced for Sir John T. Gilbert in vol. ii. of the "Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin." They are :—

1581. *Sidney leaving Dublin Castle*, fig. 1 (7 inches high ; 12½ inches wide).—Sir Henry Sidney is represented as setting out from Dublin Castle by a gate guarded by flanking towers and a portcullis, and



FIG. 1.—SIDNEY LEAVING DUBLIN CASTLE, 1581.

ornamented by three heads fixed on poles ; but the draw-bridge that once spanned the moat had apparently been replaced by a stone arch. This gateway was in the middle of the north side, where the tasteless Bedford Tower now stands. The retinue have turned to the west up Castle-street, on their way to Newgate ; and the towers of Christ Church Cathedral and St. Michael's Church are shown.

Above are the words :—"These trunckless heddes do playnly showe eache rebeles fatall end, And what a haynous crime it is the queene for to offend."

1581. *Sidney returning to Dublin* (7 inches high ; 12½ inches wide).—This represents Sidney's reception on his return to Dublin by the Mayor and members of the Municipal Council. His procession, headed by trumpeters, heralds, and the sword and mace, is entering a gateway to

the right, through which are seen some houses with the word, "dublyn" above them; the Mayor and Corporation clad in robes of office are drawn up in a row; and Sir Henry, leaning down from his horse, is shaking the Mayor's hand. The gateway is probably Dames Gate, and the church shown on the left St. Andrew's. Underneath is the couplet:—"O Sidney, worthy of tryple renowne. For playng the traytours that troubled the crowne."

1608. *Newgate*.—This engraving of Newgate, with two impaled heads, is from the title-page of a tract printed at London in 1608, in relation to the death of Sir Cahir O'Doherty, against whom troops had been sent by Dublin Municipality. It is reproduced by Sir John T. Gilbert in vol. ii. of the "Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin."

1610. *Speed's Map* (6 inches high; 7 inches wide), which occurs on the corner of the Map of Leinster in "Speed's 'Prospect of the World,' Book iv., The Kingdom of Ireland, London, 1627," is dated 1610, and shows the perspective outlines of the churches, gateways, and other city buildings. A contemporary copy appears in Braun and Hogenberg's *Geography*, on a sheet 17 inches high, 13½ inches wide, in company with other plans of Irish cities that appear in Speed's work. A larger map, which is identical with Speed's, hangs in the National Gallery; but its source is not given. An excellent copy (7 inches high; 7 inches wide) appeared in Peter Wilson's *Dublin Magazine*, January, 1762. It is named "A Map of Dublin from an ancient Survey taken in 1610."

An enlarged copy of this map appears in Malton's Engravings (dated 1792); its plate-mark measures 11 inches high, 19 inches wide. The buildings are shown in plan; and there is an enlarged plan of the Castle, and representations of old Dublin seals. Another copy (7 inches high, 8½ inches wide) occurs in Warburton, Whitelaw, and Walsh's "History of Dublin," 1818. In these three the names of buildings and streets are put in their proper places, instead of being collected in a table at the side.

1728. *Brooking's Map* (1 foot 11 inches high; 4 feet 7 inches wide).—This valuable record of the Dublin of the time was published in London by John Bowles, at Mercer's Hall, in Cheapside. It contains a large map of the city, a "Prospect of the City taken from the North," extending from Irishtown at the east, to the Royal Hospital at the west, which gives a very good idea of the general appearance of the city.

"A Map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin. And also the Arch Bishop and Earl of Meath's Liberties with the Bounds of each Parish. Drawn from an actual survey made by Charles Brooking." Underneath some copies is "Bowles Sculpt."

To Lord Carteret (the Lord Lieutenant of the time) "this Map is

humbly dedicated by Charles Brooking, 1728." "John Bowles, Printseller in London," was the publisher.

In addition, there are wings which contain twenty excellent views of the following buildings, &c. :—

The front of St Warburgh's Church.
 The Linnen Hall.
 Dr. Steven's Hospital.
 A Prospect of St. Stephen's Green.
 The Statue of King William on Colledge Green.
 Front of the Colledge.
 The Colledge Library.
 Lord Mayor's House.
 Blew Coat Boys' Hospital.
 The Tholsel.
 The Poor House.
 The Statue of King George y^e 1st on Essex Bridge.
 The Castle.
 The Custom House.
 The Barracks.
 The Royal Hospital.
 The front of St. Ann's Church.
 The Corn Market House in Thomas Street.
 The Hospital in Stevens Street.
 A Prospect of the City Bason.

These pictures, which were frequently copied by contemporary and later magazines and journals, are of great interest owing to the alterations which have since taken place. Some of the buildings have disappeared, such as the Tholsel, the Custom House on Essex Quay, and the Corn Market House. Some have been demolished and rebuilt, such as the front of Trinity College, Old Essex Bridge (the statue of George I. being moved to the Mansion House Gardens), St. Ann's Church, and the Blue Coat School (on a new site). Others have been much altered, the Castle being no longer mediæval, St. Werburgh's having lost its tower, and the Mansion House having gained a coating of stucco. It is interesting to note that neither of the cathedrals is figured.

The street and other names are often quaintly divided; for instance, "Great . . . B . . . ri . . . ta . . . in Str eet," and "St. . . . Pete rs pa rish."

There are two varieties of this map. An example of the earliest hangs in the National Gallery, and I have a similar impression in my own collection.

The second variety, a copy of which is in the collection of Mr. L. R. Strangways, M.R.I.A., has a *two*-columned table of the names of buildings

engraved in the upper corner; corresponding numbers are engraved over the towers, &c., in the panoramic view; several of the references are wrong: for instance, St. Werburgh's is labelled "The Tholsell," and Christ Church Cathedral "St. Warburgh's."

Brooking's Map and views are reproduced in Gilbert's "Ancient Records of Dublin," vol. vii.

The centre part of Brooking's Map, with the panoramic view and the picture of the workhouse, was re-engraved, without a date, by Hen. Overton and J. Hoole, at the White Horse, Without Newgate, London (23 inches high; 36 inches wide), and was sold by Hannah Madocks at the Red Lion, in New Row, in Thomas-street, Dublin, "where Chapmen and others may be furnished wholesale or retail with all sorts of maps and prints."

Brooking's name is omitted from the title; and in the dedication to Lord Carteret the words are changed to—"These plates are humbly inscribed"; Brooking's name being again omitted.

The lettering is more carefully done; the names given above now reading—"Great . . . Bri . . . tain . . . Street" and "St. . . . Peter's . . . Parish."

A table of names of buildings in *three* columns is engraved in the corner; and reference numbers are given with the errors of the larger plate repeated. I have a copy of this map.

The change in the back streets and lanes is interesting. For instance, if, in 1728, one had wanted to go from St. Stephen's Green to the College without attracting attention, he could have slipped down Rapperee Alley, across Love Lane, down Elbow Lane, through Little Butter Lane, down Hoghill, past Pye Corner, and so reached College Green.

1739. Three views of the *Dublin Cathedrals* appeared in the first volume of "*The Whole Works of Sir James Ware* concerning Ireland, revised and improved. Dublin: printed for the author by E. Jones, in Clarendon Street, 1739." These were engraved after sketches made by J. Blamyres.

1. *Christ Church Cathedral*.—"The North Prospect of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity in Dublin. Dheulland, sculp." (12½ inches high; 16 inches wide.)

2. *St. Patrick's Cathedral*.—"The South-east Prospect of Y^e Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, A.D. 1739. G. Dheulland, sculp." (10¾ inches high; 12 inches wide.)

3. *St. Patrick's Cathedral*.—"The South Prospect of Y^e Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin. G. Dheulland, sculp., 1739." (9½ inches high; 13½ inches wide.)

1745. "*View of Hoth, &c.*" (14¼ inches high; 18¾ inches wide).—"Painted by Wm. Jones, Dublin, 1745. Engraved by Giles King,

1745. London: printed for John Bowles in Cornhill, 1745." A copy of this plate hangs in the National Gallery.

A small copy of this, occupying the lower half of a plate (measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide), has the "&c." freely translated, as it is named "View of Ringsend, Irish Town, Pool Beg, Clontarf, Ireland's Eye, Dublin Bay, &c., in Ireland." It was published in London by Alex' Hogg, at the King's Arms, No. 16, Paternoster-row.

1749. *Dublin Fireworks*.—J. Tudor, *delin.*; T. Chambers, sculpt. Large folio. Dublin: published by Tudor, 4th March, 1749.

A commonly met with reduction from the above is—

1749.—"*Dublin Fireworks*" ($8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; 10 inches wide).—This Perspective View of the Illuminations and Fireworks to be exhibited at St. Stephen's Green, at Dublin, in Ireland, on the Thanksgiving Day for the General Peace concluded at Aix la Chapelle, 1748." It was "Engraved for the Universal Magazine, 1749, for J. Hinton, at y^c King's Arms, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, London."

1753. A very important series of *Six Views by Tudor* was published in 1753. They were named in French and English; and some copies were coloured. Sir John T. Gilbert ("History of Dublin") says that Joseph Tudor was a painter, who received several premiums from the Dublin Society for landscapes; he lived in Dame-street, opposite Fownes'-street, and died in 1759.

The engravers of the plates have varied Tudor's initial, which is given as T., I., and J.

The Prospect of the City of Dublin from the Magazine Hill is numbered "1," and the Library, T.C.D., "6," apparently the original numbers; but some of the others are numbered 112, 113, 115, and 116, as though the six plates had also appeared as part of a longer series.

1. *Dublin from the Magazine Hill* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide).—T. Tudor, *delin.*; T. Mason, *sculp.* On the top is—"Six points de vue d'edifices publics et remarquable de la Ville de Dublin. 1." Underneath is—"A Prospect of the City of Dublin from the Magazine Hill, in His Majesty's Phoenix Park. Vue de la Ville de Dublin de dessus l'Arsenal desu Majeste buti sur la Montaigne des Phoenix Park." "London: Printed for Rob' Sayer, Map and Printseller, at the Golden Buck, near Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street."

In the foreground are a gentleman, a lady, and a child; the lady wears ample hoops. At the far side of the river are a girl and a group of cows.

This view has often been copied, the figures generally being altered. The most faithful copy (undated) was engraved by Slack ($7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide), and has underneath a named view of the Phoenix Lodge, and the words, "A Prospect of the City of Dublin from the Magazine Hill,

in His Majesty's Phoenix Park." Three rustic figures take the place of the other people in the foreground.

Another copy appears with the heading, "Engraved for Millar's New Complete and Universal System of Geography" ($8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; 12 inches wide). Underneath is "A Prospect of Dublin, the Capital of Ireland. Cary, sculp." It is enclosed in a well-engraved border; but the view is coarsely done, and many details are omitted; the figures are altered, the child having disappeared, and one of the cows has been turned into a man fishing in the Liffey—a considerable stretch of line and imagination! The cows on the farther bank are replaced by a man and woman making hay.

The same engraving and border was published with the words—"London: Published by Alex^r Hogg, at the King's Arms, No. 16 Paternoster-row," taking the place of the title of Miller's book.

Another print, with all the same mistakes, is named "A Perspective View of the City of Dublin, from Phoenix Park" (Plate-mark, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide). Above is—"Engraved for Bankes's New and Complete System of Geography. Published by Royal Authority." Either Bankes published a very large edition, or (which is more likely) he used a plate that had already done good service, and was practically worn out.

The same plate appeared in Middleton's "Geography" ($7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; 11 inches wide).

In another smaller copy, also engraved by Cary (6 inches high; $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide), the foreground has no figures. The engraving in the *Lady's Magazine* measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; 7 inches wide.

In a plate ($7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide), "Hulett fecit," that appeared in the "New Geographical Dictionary," and, in smaller sizes, elsewhere, the foreground lady is endowed with hoops of extraordinary shape.

2. *The Barracks, Dublin* ($9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide).—J. Tudor, delin^t.; A. Walker, sculpt. Underneath is—"A Prospect of the Barracks of Dublin, from St. James Church Yard. Vue des Cazernes de Dublin, depuis le cimetiere de l'Eglise de St. Jacques." "The Barracks are in length 956 feet, and in breadth 594 feet; they contain 3000 foot, and 1000 horse. London: Printed for Rob^t Sayer, Map and Printseller, at the Golden Buck, near Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street."

The number "112" is engraved on the right-hand upper corner.

3. *Dublin Castle* (8 inches high; $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide).—I. Tudor, delin^t.; Parr, sculp. Underneath is—"A Prospect of the Upper Castle Court from the Council Chamber, Dublin. Vue de la Cour du Haut Chateau, depuis la chambre du Conseil, a Dublin." "London: Printed for Rob^t Sayer, Map and Printseller, at the Golden Buck, near Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street."

The number "113" is engraved on the right upper corner.

4. *Custom House* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high ; $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide).—I. Tudor, delin. ; Parr, sculp^t. Underneath is—"A Prospect of the Custom House and Essex Bridge, Dublin. Le Point de veux de Batiment de la Dublin jusque au pont D'Essex." "Published according to Act of Parliament, 1753."

5. *Parliament House* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high ; $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide).—Underneath is—"A Prospect of the Parliament House, in College Green, Dublin. Veue de l'hotel du Parlement rue du College Green de Dublin." "Published according to Act of Parliament. London : Printed for Rob^t Sayer, Map and Printseller, at the Golden Buck, near Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street."

The number "115" is engraved on the right upper corner.

Some copies have the French inscription as follows :—"Le Point de veux de l'hotelle du Parlement, dans le College Verr de Dublin."



FIG. 2.—SACKVILLE STREET AND GARDINER'S MALL, 1756.
(Mr. L. R. Strangways' Collection.)

6. *Library, Trinity College* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high ; $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide).—Above is—"6" ; underneath is—"Published according to Act of Parliament, 1753. A Prospect of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Veue de la Bibliothèque du College de la Trinite a Dublen." "Length, 291 feet 8 inches. Breadth, 63 feet."

Another copy has not got the "6" in the top right-hand corner, and has three words in the French title spelt curiously—"Le point de veu de la *Bubliotege* du College de la *Trinitee* de Dublin."

Neither of the above has any figures; but Mr. Strangways has in his collection a third variety (with the former lettering—"Vue de la *Bibliothèque*," &c., and "Plate No. 116"). This has four figures in the foreground, and four adults and a child in the Library Gardens. In Stubbs' "History of the University of Dublin," there is a picture of the Elizabethan buildings copied from the corner of this plate; but pathways are added through the grass to the doorways, which are open.

Tudor's views, and, indeed, many other views of Dublin, have been reproduced from time to time in the *Irish Builder*.

1756? A very interesting engraving, in the possession of Mr. Strangways, probably dates from 1756 (fig. 2). It represents Sackville-street after it had been widened to the west, with the newly-made Mall in the centre. It measures 12 inches high; 16 inches wide. Its lengthy title runs—"A *Perspective View of Sackville Street and Gardiner's Mall in Dublin*. This Street was begun by the R^t Hon^{ble} Luke Gardiner Esq^r in the year 1749, its length is 1050 feet, and in breadth 150, being equally divided in three, in the centre is the Mall, in length 800 feet, in breadth 50, on each side of the Mall, is a stone wall, 4 feet high, copped with mountain fine stone, and along the wall are obelisks of the same stone 10 feet high with globes on the top; There is a coachway on each side of the Mall 50 feet broad, which makes the whole breadth 150."

In this engraving Lord Drogheda's house is represented as completed to the south as well as to the north; but, as far as is known, this south wing was never built above the kitchen storey.

1762-4. The *Dublin Magazine* for 1762, '63, and '64, published by Peter Wilson, contained the following thirteen excellently-done pictures of Dublin buildings :—

1762, January.—*Steevens' Hospital* ($6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide).—"Ricardus Steevens, m.d., dotavit Grissel Steevens soror ejus ædificavit." A small 'v' has been engraved above the 'ca' of the last word.

February.—*Mercer's Hospital*.

March.—*Charter School, Clontarf* ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; 7 inches wide).—Over the portico is engraved "The Royal Charter School, MDCCXLVIII."

April.—*Hospital for Incurables*.

May.—*Swift's Hospital*.

June.—*Trinity College*, west front.

July.—*The Workhouse*.

August.—*Blue Coat School*.

September.—*Incurable Hospital*.

1763. February.—*Provost's House*, west front of.

March.—"The Charitable Infirmary in y^e Inns Quay" ($7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide).

April.—*Lying-in Hospital* ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide).

1764. January.—*Parliament House, Dublin* (6 inches high ; 9½ inches wide).

The first five of these engravings are from original drawings by John Aheron.

1766. The “History and Antiquities of the City of Dublin,” by WALTER HARRIS, was printed in Dublin in 1766. It contains the following pictures:—

1. The North Prospect of *Y^e Cathedral Church of Y^e Holy Trinity* in Dublin.
2. The South Prospect of *Y^e Cathedral of St. Patrick's*, Dublin.
3. West front of *the College*.
4. West front of *the Provost's House*.
5. *The Parliament House*.
6. *Blue Coat Boys' Hospital*.
The Poor House.
7. *The Barracks*.
The Royal Hospital.
8. *The Lying-in Hospital*.
9. *The Custom House*.
The Tholsel.
10. The East Elevation and Section of the Foundation of *Essex Bridge*, Dublin.

Of the above, the views of the Cathedrals are of most interest: The Blue Coat Boys' Hospital, Poor House, Barracks, Royal Hospital, Custom House, and Tholsel, are taken from the wings of Brooking's Map.

1767. In 1767 BERNARD SCALE published a series of five engravings of the Houses of Parliament, as follows:—

1. *Front of Parliament House* (14½ inches high ; 19½ inches wide).—Rowl^d Omer, delin. ; P. Mazell, sculp. Underneath is—“To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Spiritual and Temporal & to the Right Hon^{ble} the Members of the House of Commons, this Perspective View of the Parliament House, Dublin, with the other plates of this Edifice, is humbly Inscribed, By their most obedient, and most devoted Humble Servant, Bern^d Scale.” Figures are added to the centre and wings, Justice being on the right of the central pediment.

2. *Front of Parliament House* (15 inches high ; 19½ inches wide).—Rowland Omer, delin. ; Patt Halpin, sculp. Underneath is—“The Geometrical Elevation of the Parliament House, Dublin. Published, according to Act of Parliament, by Bernard Scale, Land Surveyor, Hydrographer, and Valuer of Estates, in Lower Abbey Street, Dublin, 1767.” Figures are again added ; this time Justice is to the left.

3. *House of Lords* ($12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high ; $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide).—R. Omer, delin. ; P. Hazell, sculp. Underneath is—"A Section of the House of Lords, Dublin."

4. *House of Commons* ($12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high ; $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide).—R. Omer, delin. ; P. Mazell, sculp. Underneath is—"A Section of the House of Commons, Dublin."

5. *Plan of Parliament House* ($14\frac{1}{4}$ inches high ; $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide).—Underneath is—"The Plan of the Parliament House, Dublin. Price one guinea the sett. R. Omer, del."



FIG. 3.—COLLEGE GREEN, WITH VOLUNTEERS FIRING, IN 1779 ; ENGRAVED, 1784.
(National Gallery and Author's Collection.)

1768. *Front of Trinity College*, Dublin ($13\frac{3}{4}$ inches high ; 7 inches wide).—By Sproul. This appeared in 1768 as a frontispiece to the "Statutes of the University."

1773. Bernard Scalé's re-engraving of Rocque's *Map of North County Dublin*, published in 1773, has three engravings ; in the margin, "E. Smith, delin." :—

1. *Kildare House*.—(Bird's-eye view, showing Gateway in front, and Merrion Square in the distance).

2. *The Barracks*.

3. *The Royal Hospital*.

1776. SEMPLE, in his fourth "Treatise on Building in Water," published in 1776, gives—

1. Design of *Old Essex Bridge* (showing the position of George I.'s statue).

2. Design of *Old Ormond Bridge*.

Cassine Marino.—Ivory, delin.; E. Roohar, sculp^t. (17 inches high; 25 inches wide). Mentioned in preface to "Pool and Cash," 1780. I have a copy of this engraving, but it is undated.

1780. This year a book was published which contains a number of views of Dublin. The illustrations are carefully drawn, accuracy rather than artistic effect being sought. The book is entitled, "Views of the most remarkable Public Buildings, Monuments, and other Edifices in the City of Dublin, delineated by ROBERT POOL and JOHN CASH, with Historical Descriptions of each Building." It was published—"Dublin: Printed for J. Williams, No. 21 Skinner-row, 1780."

On the engraved title-page is an excellent vignette labelled "*Statue of King William III. in College Green*." It is an oval, in a rectangular frame, measuring $4\frac{1}{10}$ inches wide; $3\frac{3}{10}$ inches high. It shows two sedan chairs, waiting for hire, and the private houses that occupied the south side before the incursion of banks.

Pool and Cash gave twenty-nine plates, varying in size of plate-mark from $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 8 inches (folding) to 8 inches by 6 inches. The following are the subjects:—

1. *The East Front of the Blue Coat Hospital.*
2. *New Gate.*
3. *Part of the North Side of Dublin Castle.*
4. *Trinity College.*
5. *The Front of the Theatre in Trinity College* (showing the dome which, although in the original design, was never built).
6. *Lord Powerscourt's House.*
7. *The Earl of Charlemont's House.*
8. *Front of St. Werburgh's Church* (showing steeple).
9. *The West Front of Leinster House.*
10. *The Earl of Tyrone's House.*
11. *Lying-in Hospital.*
12. *Queen's Bridge.*
Essex Bridge.
13. *Marine School.*
14. *Steevens' Hospital.*
15. *Front of St. Thomas's Church.*
16. *Section of the Exchange from East to West.*
17. *The Parliament House.* (This plate is dated 1780.)

18. *Cathedral of Christ Church.*
19. *Archbp Smith's Monument in St Patrick's Cathedral.*
20. *Prior's Monument in the Cathedral of Christ Church.*
21. *Garden Front of Dublin Castle.*
22. *East Side of the Principal Square in Trinity College.* (This shows proposed Campanile and houses.)
23. *Provost's House.*
24. *The Monument of John Lord Bowes in the Cathedral of Christ Church.*
25. *Earl of Kildare's Monument in the Cathedral of Christ Church.*
26. *St. Patrick's Cathedral.*
27. *Front of St. Catherine's Church.*
28. *The North Front of the Royal Exchange.*
29. *Section of the House of Commons.*

Payne's "Universal Geography," 1791, reproduced several of Pool and Cash's views in the same size, but on larger and coarser paper.

1780. "*A representation of the Drawing of the Irish State Lottery at the Music Hall, 1780*" (8 inches high; 5 inches wide).

1783. A series of views, engraved by T. MILTON, was published in 1783. They measure 6 inches high, 8 inches wide, and include—

"*Phoenix Lodge*—H. Barralet, delin.; T. Milton, sculp. Published, as the Act directs, 1st January, 1783, by T. Walter, Charing Cross, London, for the Author, T. Milton, in Dublin." This shows the front of the Viceregal Lodge. In the foreground are sportsmen, and a coach drawn by four horses. Below are engraved the arms of the Duke of Portland, Lord Lieutenant.

"*Leinster House in Dublin*.—J. J. Barralet, del.; T. Milton, sculp." This shows the Merrion Square front, with a parade of the Volunteers.

"*Marino*.—J. Wheatley, delin.; T. Milton, sculp. Published, as the Act directs, 1st July, 1783, by J. Walker, Charing Cross, for the Author, T. Milton, in Dublin." This represents the "Temple" at Clontarf, built by Lord Charlemont, whose arms are engraved underneath the view.

"*Phoenix Lodge*."—W. G. Strickland, M.R.I.A., has in his collection a view of the Phoenix Lodge, which is probably about the same date as Barralet's. It measures 8 inches high, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and its engraved title is the curiously incorrect one of "Entrance to Phoenix Park, Dublin."

1784. *The Volunteers in College Green* (19 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide.—"The Volunteers of the City and County of Dublin, as they met on College Green, on the 4th of Nov^r, 1779 (F. Wheatley, pinx^t; J. Collyer, sculp^t). London: Published as the Act directs, 10 May, 1784, by

R. Lane, and sold by J. Boydell." There is also a dedication to the Duke of Leinster.

This represents the Dublin Volunteers celebrating the anniversary of the birth and the landing in England of William III. (1779). A large painting of the same subject, by Francis Wheatley, is in the National Gallery, Dublin; but it differs in some details from the engraving. The actual drawing from which the engraving was done is in the South Kensington collection.



FIG. 4.—THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE IN 1784.
(Author's Collection.)

1784. In 1784 an interesting series of Aquatints was published; they measure $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and all but one are horizontal. In the nine plates I possess, there is neither title nor name of artist or engraver; the only inscription being the following, which is engraved in small letters below—"London: Published for the proprietors, at No. 15 Leicester Fields, Decr. 6, 1784." The views are printed in sepia:—

1. *College Green, with Volunteers firing* (fig. 3, p. 105).—A coloured copy of this is in the National Gallery, Dublin. It was presented by the President, J. R. Garstin, M.A., M.R.I.A., who read a Paper on it before the Royal Irish Academy, June 12th, 1882 (*Irish Builder*, July 1st, 1882). Mr. Garstin believed it represented 12th October, 1779, when, an amendment to the Address in favour of Free Trade having been adopted, the Speaker, accompanied by other members of the Legislature, carried the resolution from the Parliament House to the Castle, passing

between the ranks of the Dublin Volunteers, under their Commander, the Duke of Leinster. It differs considerably from the larger engraving above described.

Had it been a single picture (as was then thought), I should have accepted the view that it was meant to represent a special event; but being one of a carefully-thought-out series, it is much more likely to illustrate the well-known annual celebration.

2. *The Parliament House* (fig. 4, p. 108).—Only the front had been built; and the houses are shown that were afterwards cleared away to make room for the House of Lords Portico, &c., and to open Westmoreland Street.



FIG. 5.—THE ROTUNDA IN 1784.

(Author's Collection.)

3. *The Rotunda* (fig. 5).—This shows the exterior of the "Round Room" in its original brick, before it was decorated by Francis Johnston with stucco and a Wedgwood frieze. It also shows a corner of Gardiner's Mall, in the centre of Sackville Street.

4. *The Royal Exchange*, as seen from Castle Street.—This view is upright (14 inches high; 11 inches wide).

5. *The Gateway, Dublin Castle*, looking up Cork Hill.

6. *Dublin Bay*, from the north.

7. *Royal Hospital*, as seen from the left bank of the Liffey.

8. *View from the Magazine Hill*.

9. *Chapelized*.

(To be continued.)

THE "RÍAN BÓ ÞÁORUÍÐ" (THE ANCIENT HIGHWAY OF THE DECIES).

BY THE REV. P. POWER, WATERFORD.

[Read AUGUST 8, 1903.]

THE history and character of our ancient roadway systems are a matter of much importance, and no little difficulty. Its difficulty, however, does not justify the neglect which has hitherto fallen to its lot. On the other hand, its importance might be expected to secure for it a fairly prominent place in archæological works. Since Mr. John Hogan, forty years ago, treated¹ of the ancient roads of Ossory, little or nothing has been done to identify, trace, or describe our early highways. Yet materials for the work are not wanting. Records of campaigns, marches and battles, "Lives" of Saints, historic tales, place-names, local tradition, and the physical geography or topography of the country, furnish valuable matter which, perhaps, the present attempt will induce others more favourably circumstanced to utilize in the study.

In an introduction to the general subject of early Irish roadways emphasis requires to be laid on the fact that the *Bóthar* ('*Bóthar*') of Celtic times, as, indeed—proportionately—the roadway of the age of Elizabeth, differed very materially from the modern macadamised or steam-rolled highway. In early Ireland, and often, too, in a much later Ireland, the line of communication was a mere *Slíge* ('*Slíge*') or *Rian* ('*Rian*'), allied in general character to the "track" of present-day Australian bush parlance. The word *Bóthar* ('*Bóthar*'), incorporating the term *bó* ('*bó*'), suggests a cattle-track. The Irish *Bóthar* ('*Bóthar*') differed very materially from the Roman roadway—as in the former pavement of any kind, except in bogs or soft places, was not attempted. Across bogs, and generally in soft, yielding soil, it would be necessary from time to time to elevate the track somewhat. Trunks of trees stretched crosswise, and then overlaid with brushwood, made the readiest and best embankment. The ancient engineer favoured a bee-line, or the nearest practicable approach thereto, for his road. A river in his path necessitated, perhaps, a slight deviation to suit the ford; a mountain-chain required a corresponding bend or curve to catch the gap or pass. Where it crossed a plain, his roadway was called a *Slíge* ('*Slíge*') or *Bóthar* ('*Bóthar*'), as we have seen; on an embankment or causeway through a bog it was a *Tóchair* ('*Tóchair*'); approaching

¹ This *Journal*, vol. vi., C. S., 1861, pp. 350, &c.

a mountain-gap, and sometimes otherwise, it became a *bealach* ('Bealach'), and at the crossing of a river an *Át* ('Áth'), and occasionally a *Cumhar* ('Cumhas,' pronounced *Couse*).

It seems established that, at least in early Christian times, there were main roads from the provincial capitals to outlying parts of the province. This much we gather generally from "Lives" of Saints. Thus St. Declan is represented as driving in his chariot from Ardmore to the neighbourhood of Cashel, &c., &c. The reference proves, at any rate, that the original twelfth-century compiler of the Irish "Life" believed in the existence of such a road in St. Declan's day. Cashel would, therefore, be connected directly with the chief places of Thomond and the princely *duns* of Kerry, on the one hand, and with the strongholds of the Decies, on the other. It is, of course, accepted of all that the provincial capitals were, in their turn, connected with Tara by the four great roads which centred there. Regarding the means of communication with the *duns* and *bailes* off the main line, little is known. In many cases the *Capán* ('Casán') leading to the retired *dun* in question was probably not negotiable for wheeled vehicles. Indeed, except where they crossed plains or unbroken ground, the main lines themselves must have been but sorry carriage roads, judged by our modern standard.

The ancient roadway—for such I assume it to be—which forms the subject of this paper was first noticed by Smith, the historian of Waterford, Cork, and Kerry. Writing a century and a-half since, the observant authority aforesaid describes this venerable work as the *Rian bó Phóbruig* ('Rian bó Phádrúig'), or "Track of St. Patrick's Cow," the name by which it is vividly remembered still. I say "remembered" rather than "known," because age, the advance of cultivation, &c., have within the past seventy years succeeded in well-nigh effacing the trench which Smith saw and described. The historian, who did not know Irish, mistranslates *Rian* ('Rian') as "a trench." It is, in reality, a track or mark, rather than a trench. A track on a mountain side will, of course, frequently and easily become a trench in the course of time through the action of mountain torrents and winter rains. In Smith's day the "Track" was a remarkable artificial feature, plainly traceable across all the then untilled country extending from within a mile, or less, of Lismore to the boundary of Tipperary. Had the historian carried his examination into the adjoining county, he would have found that the 'Rian' was traceable also far into Tipperary—almost, if not actually, to the ford of the Suir at Ardfinnan—and, perhaps, much farther. Subsequent writers who refer to the subject merely copy Smith, and add nothing to our information in return for their trial of our patience. Assuming the accuracy of Smith's conjecture—that the 'Rian' represents the ancient main road from Cashel south to Lismore, and thence again to Ardmore—the present writer commenced, some years since, a study on the spot of the vestiges still remaining, and the local tradition

thereto appertaining. Year by year, as opportunity offered, he has continued his investigation to the present time, with the result that he is now in a position to lay before the Society the following detailed account of what he believes to be the most venerable highway yet accurately traced out in Ireland. Local tradition, as far as it bore on the matter, has been laboriously examined, weighed, and sifted, and of every detail corroboration—often cumulative—has been carefully obtained. Here, at risk of prolixity, stress may not inappropriately be laid on the great worth, for historical and allied purposes, of the traditions of an Irish-speaking population. Received with adequate criteria, such traditions will be found to have much value. What has hitherto generally passed in English literature for Irish tradition and legend is neither one nor the other, but absurdity, streaked with vulgarity, manufactured by demoralised “guides” for gullible *Gallua* (‘Gallda’), that is, English-speaking, tourists. If inquirers into antiquity have hitherto failed to profitably tap this fount, the fact ought to point the moral—necessity of acquaintance with the language of the race as well as with the racial methods of thought.

The legend of the ‘Rian’, as referred to by Smith, and as told from Ardfinnan to Ardmore, will bear brief repetition. St. Patrick’s cow, accompanied by her calf, was grazing peacefully on the alluvial flats by the side of the Tar river, in the extreme south of Tipperary, when the calf was abducted by a wily cattle-thief from Kilwaternmoy, or somewhere to the south of the Bride, in the County Waterford. The robber, with his booty, started in haste for his home, eighteen or twenty miles distant, and shortly afterwards the cow, having discovered her loss, commenced a distracted pursuit. In her fury, as she went, she tore up the earth with her horns—hence the double trench—till she overtook the robber, to whom she promptly gave his deserts. If anyone doubts the narrative, why, there is the trench, like the Roman hero’s statue, to rebuke his incredulity! Speculation is often profitless work; at the risk of unfruitfulness of effort, we may, however, hazard a moment’s speculation as to the connexion, in the present instance, between the national Apostle and our ancient highway. Smith suggests that the road may have been made in the saint’s time, and under his directions, for the purpose of connecting the two important ecclesiastical centres, Cashel and Ardmore. This theory is, however, not sustainable for this, if for no other reason, that our road connects directly, not Cashel and Ardmore, but the former and Lismore. The foundation of Lismore took place about 634, two centuries after the coming of St. Patrick; though, previous to the advent of St. Carthage, there had been a religious establishment of some sort there. The more ancient route to Ardmore, prior to the foundation of Lismore, was probably *viâ* the pass of the Suir, near Newcastle, to which fuller reference will be made later on. Does it not seem more likely that the connexion of St. Patrick’s name with the ‘Rian’ should be due to

the cow tribute to St. Patrick's successors, which we can well conceive following this route from the southern Desii to Cashel? Or the wild legend may have grown of itself, as legends grow, and it may be that the name grew in its turn out of the legend. The writer must, however, confess his experience, begat of a somewhat extensive study of place-names and their legends, that legends more frequently grow out of place-names, the origins of which are lost, than names out of legends.

Our ancient road we may, for convenience of examination, divide into four sections: (*a*) from Cashel direct to Ardfinnan (15 miles); (*b*) from the latter place to Lismore, over the Knockmaeldown Mountains (12 miles); (*c*) from Lismore, but not in a right line, to Ardmore (20 miles); and (*d*) from Lismore south, and in a straight line, to the Bride (5 miles). This gives us a total length of fifty-two miles or thereabout. In the first section—that is, on the northern side of the Suir—tradition almost entirely fails us. There is but little surviving. We find, however, a suggestive line of a still existing but very ancient road the whole way practically from the royal city to the point where we pick up our first definite trace of the 'Rian.' This line we may fairly regard as the representative, if not actually, at least approximately, of our ancient road. In sections (*b*) and (*c*) it is possible, from physical traces and remains, and by the aid of a well-defined and emphatic tradition, to practically reconstruct the road-line, and follow it in detail.

Starting from Cashel, the early connecting line with Lismore would correspond approximately with the old road which emerges from the city at the junction of the townland of Ashwell's Lot and Waller's Lot. It followed (approximately, of course) the continuous boundary of the two divisions in question for one-eighth of a mile, and ran thence due south, for a similar distance, through the second. Then, through Spafield (one-quarter mile), and through the townlands of Owen's Lot and Bigg's Lot the approximate line is traceable in the course of the existing old road. At the southern extremity of the townland last named our road makes a slight detour to the east, and then again turning due south it continues through Knocksantlour (one-fifth of a mile), along the western boundary of the latter (one-fifth of a mile), through Lalor's Lot (one mile), along the continuous boundaries of Carron and Attykett, of Carrigeen and Farrenkindry, of Farrenkindry and Knocknaveigh, of Knocknaveigh and Ballygerald east, and of Ballygerald east and Lough Kent (a mile and a third). At the northern boundary of Lough Kent demesne the direct road which, from analogy of its general bee-line tendency, we should judge to have run right through the present demesne, is lost.

After a break of close on a mile we again pick up the thread, or rather the road, about the middle of Chamberlainstown. At Chamberlainstown we enter the Decies, the boundary hereabout of the latter being more or less identical with the present northern boundary-line of the Diocese of Lismore. It is fair to state here that, as far as the portion

of the road between Cashel and the point now reached is concerned, the writer has had no opportunity of local investigation. The last paragraph has been almost entirely worked out from the Ordnance Map. Of the remaining forty-five miles of the Rían ('Rian'), however, he claims to have investigated practically every foot. Enquiry locally should elicit the fact that the lane leading north and south through Chamberlains-town, and meeting the present Outragh-Woodenstown road at right angles, led, at one time, further north, so as to fill up, in part at any rate, the break in the line just sketched.

On the hypothesis that we are on the line of the Rían ('Rian'), and that this is fairly represented by the existing road, we follow the former along the western boundary of Whitelands and of Rathard. At places our venerable highway has degenerated into a mere by-road; in patches it has disappeared altogether; and, worst of all, on two or three occasions it bends suspiciously, though but slightly, from the direct course. In the main, however, it continues a straight line through Mortlestown, Knockagh,¹ Loughluchra, Kilmaloge,² and along boundary of Kilmaloge with Garranavilla. In the neighbourhood of Garnavilla schoolhouse the ancient route ceases to be merely approximate, and becomes more or less certain. It lay parallel with the line of the present highway at the distance of one field's width from the latter, on the west. Thence the course was in a straight line till it crossed the line of the present Rochestown—Lough Ryan road to meet northern termination of a still existing old road or lane to Ardfinnan, *via* Feamore, Touloure, and the site of St. Finnian's church and monastery. The last-named is represented, of course, by the present Protestant church, as the ancient ford of Ardfinnan is represented by the present bridge.

At Ardfinnan we enter on the second section of our road and find ourselves on solid ground. The ancient highway is demonstrable the whole section through. Ardfinnan has continued the chief crossing-place of the Suir from pre-historic times. It took its name from the church founded here by St. Finnian, the leper, late in the sixth century. St. Carthage established a second church here before his arrival at Lismore.³ Missionaries and peaceful pilgrim students had no monopoly of the ford. Armies bent on death and plunder used it frequently. An earl of Desmond (John, son of Garret), on no mission of peace intent, was drowned here in sight of his army in 1399.⁴ The river must have been bridged here very early, as an old name of the place was Ath-an-Droichid.⁵

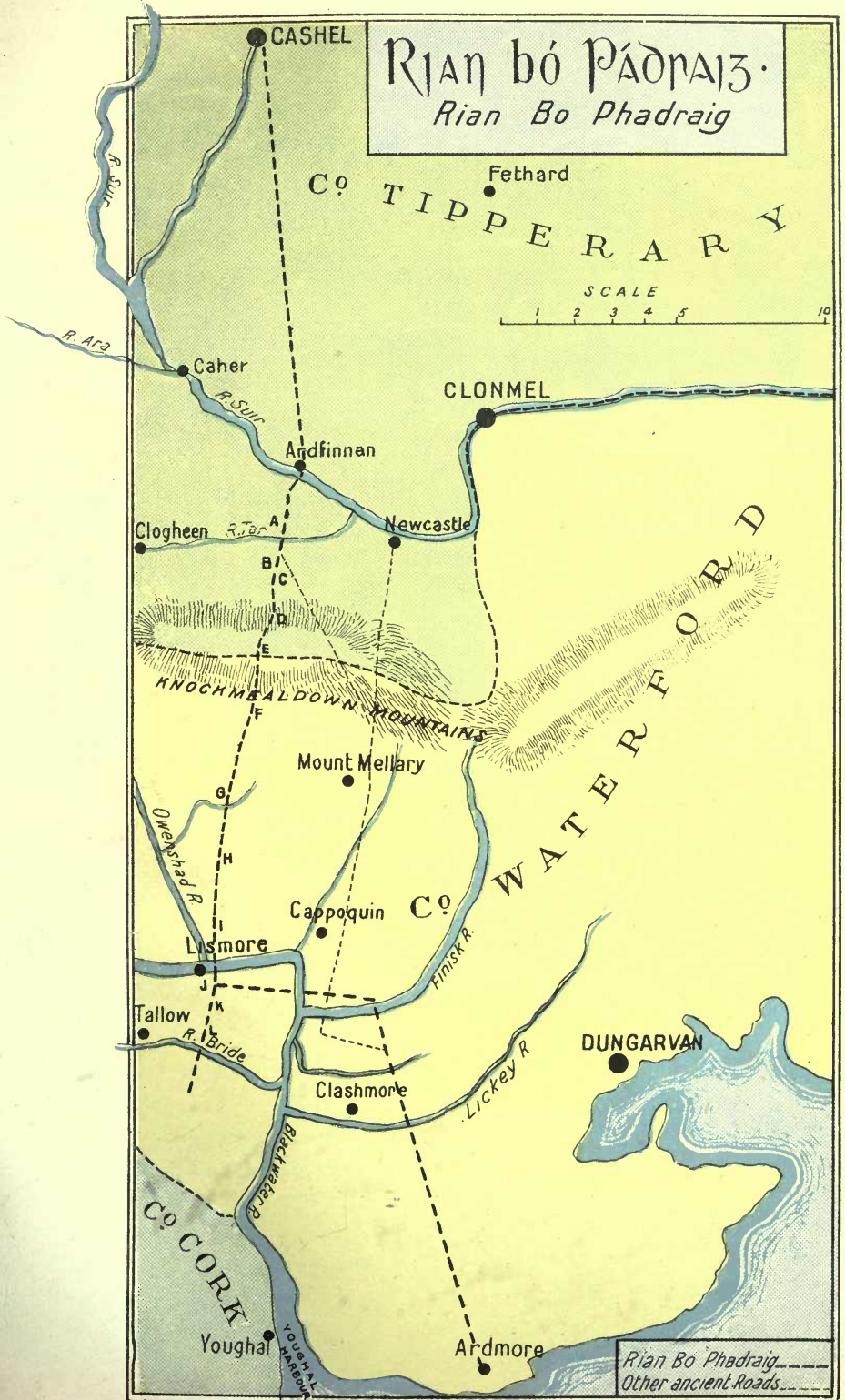
¹ Here, according to O'Donovan, was the residence (probably the large hór, forty perches to west of our road) of the poet Fearghios Mac Coman, who, at the instigation of Cormac Mac Art, murdered the monarch of Ireland, Lughaidh Mac Conn, as the latter was distributing gifts of gold and silver to the poets and *ollamhs* of Ireland (*vide* Four Masters, A.D. 225; also O'Mahony's "Keating," p. 319, &c.).

² By our roadside here is the site of an early church, which was discovered with much difficulty.

³ *Vide* Bollandists under March 16th and May 14th respectively.

⁴ O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," notes 3, p. 761, and s, p. 767; also Murphy's "Annals of Clonmacnoise," p. 320.

⁵ "Annals of the Four Masters," p. 761, *note*.



SKETCH-MAP, No. 1.—RIAN BO PHADRAIG.

The Suir was here fordable in three different places. One—the principal—ford was on the site of the present bridge; the second was at Rochestown, somewhat higher up; and the third at Neddans, half a mile lower down the river. Curiously enough, each of the fords in question is marked by an early church-site. Our ancient roadway, crossed by the ford first named; a branch road, still existing at the eastern side and still traceable on the opposite side, crossed the second. It was, by the way, over this second, or Rochestown ford, that the Cromwellian forces passed.

The site of the present (western) village of Ardfinnan must have been anciently a swamp. Even to-day some of it is liable to flooding from the river. Vallancey's Map, in the Record Office, gives the site as portion of Lacken M'Kearish ploughland. Across the river flat the course of the ancient road would necessarily be variable and uncertain. From this, however, at the distance of less than a quarter of a mile from the river bank, the land rises abruptly on south and west, forming cliffs, in places from twenty to thirty feet in height. Up the slope, to the south-west, our ancient highway is still physically and traditionally traceable. Its course was up the lane to rear of the Petty Sessions House, till it debouched above on the line of the present new road to Goaten Bridge, at the point of juncture with the latter of the old road, *viâ* Lady Abbey. From the Ford of Finnian's Height another ancient road, which may form the subject of a future communication to the Society, led westwards, *viâ* Tubrid, &c., apparently to the famous establishment of St. Abban, near Mitchelstown. Through part of its course this old highway, where still existing, is popularly and generally known as *bóthar na meapán* ('*Bóthar na measán*'). Unfortunately all efforts to trace the legend connected with the name ('Road of the Lapdogs') were fruitless.

According to tradition, the line of the 'Rian' is indicated by the present rugged and but little used roadway, *viâ* Lady Abbey. We may, I suppose, take it that the roadway in question represents the ancient way, at least approximately or generally. The road passes the ruined abbey so closely that the gable of the latter forms the boundary-fence of the roadway. Lady Abbey was a late Carmelite foundation, to which, strange to say, there is no reference in the ordinary sources; it may have taken the place of an earlier Celtic church. A mile, or thereabout, to the south of Ardfinnan, our road lies along—in fact forms—the western boundary of Killardamee. With much difficulty I discovered the early church-site, at a considerable distance to the east of our road, however. The name here is suggestive—*Cill Airde Míde* ('*Cill Airde Mídhe*'). Is *Míde* ('*Mídhe*') equivalent to *Mo-Íde* ('*Mo-Íde*') (*My Ita*)? If it be, I cannot account for the aspiration of the *o*. On Garryduff townland the ancient line parts company with the present road, *scil.* at the bend of the latter to the south-east. Our road must have preserved its southerly course through (*i.e.* by the east fence) the field now known as "the Lisburn." At the entrance to this field, on the inside, is an unused space

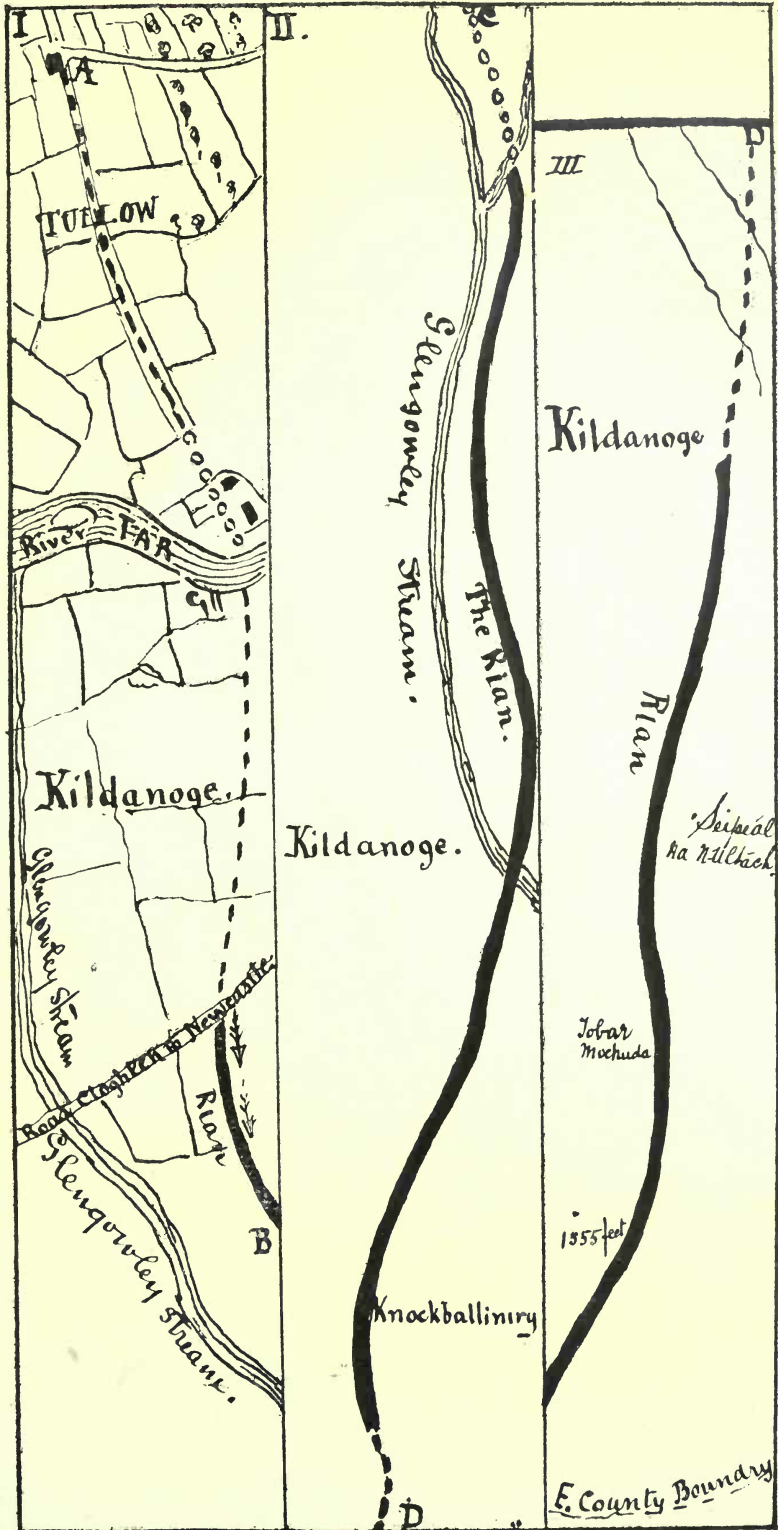
which is regarded with so much reverence that no one has ever dared to till it. It bears now but little resemblance to a *lios*, yet it was this which gave its name to the field.

Tradition is somewhat uncertain as to the course for the next half mile, or thereabout—to the elbow in the road at the entrance-gate to Widow Murphy's house, at Tullow. With analogy as our guide, we may safely assume that the road continued in a nearly direct line—entering the townland last named, beside, or on the site of, a quarry, on its north boundary. From Mrs. Murphy's house, already mentioned (A, Map 2), for the next ten or twelve miles, *i.e.* to within half a mile of Lismore, we can fortunately verify every foot of the ancient route. According to clearly defined tradition, it followed the line of fence which runs due south to the Tar river. Within a few perches of the river-bank the track took a slight bend to the east, for the purpose of escaping the swampy ground in front. Its course was through, or by the side of, the two farm-houses close to the stream, on the north bank. The "inch," or river flat to the east of the track, and north of the river, was called, and is still frequently styled, the *Faitche* ('Faithche'). As has been already suggested, the river here is liable to flooding, especially on the north side; and no doubt it was still more liable thereto anciently. Therefore, we may assume that the entrance to the ford, the ford itself perhaps, and the exit therefrom would be somewhat liable to variation. On the north bank, directly in line with the 'Rian,' the ground is particularly soft, hence the slight detour to the east.

South from the Tar, with tradition as our guide, the tracing of the roadway is comparatively easy. The course is through the townland of Kildonoge. You will look in vain in the Ordnance Map, by the way, for the site of the church from which the place is named. This edifice, probably of the seventh or eighth century, stood on the spot now occupied by the most westerly of the two or three houses adjoining the crossing-place of our ancient road over the Tar. From this ford the 'Rian' shaped its course for the mouth of the gap through the Knockmaeldown (anciently Slieve Gua) range.¹

The accompanying map (No. 2, I.) shows the exact ascertained ancient course of the "Track" to the mountain base. Here it is to be observed that the Glengowley stream, flowing down from the mountain, has materially altered its course. It is evident from the clay-cliffs a few perches to the east of the present stream, and from the general old river-bed character of the soil along the line of our track, between the river and the public road, that the stream has shifted considerably westwards. It is not at

¹ It is clear, from the Irish "Life of St. Declan," two careful transcripts of which lie before the writer, that the name "Slieve Gua," though now confined to the parish of Seskinane, was formerly applied to the whole mountain chain. The changed extension of the name has led to some confusion in the minds apparently, and certainly in the works, of certain writers.



SKETCH-MAP, No. 2.—RIAN NO PHADRAIG. (6 inches to 1 mile.)

Roadway physically traceable, heavy dark line thus, —————; traditional, - - - - -; conjectural, ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○.

all improbable that, from about the line of present public road, back to the Tar, the 'Rian' followed—part of the way, at least—the pebble-covered bottom of the shallow stream. The beds of watercourses are still sometimes used as roads in the neighbourhood to the present day. Having crossed the public road on our way southward, we may observe how, in two or three cases, the *quondam* roadway manifests its former existence in its effect on the outline of fences and fields. The course was exactly by the west side-wall of Edmond Prendergast's house. From this point, the Rian runs through practically uncultivated mountain for the next seven or eight miles, and throughout much the greater portion of the way the ancient roadway is still physically outlined. An elbow (indicating a change of course) in the Glengowley stream has obscured the track for a few perches at the mouth of the glen. Occasionally, too, through the glen and up the mountain side, the course is confused by modern turf paths.

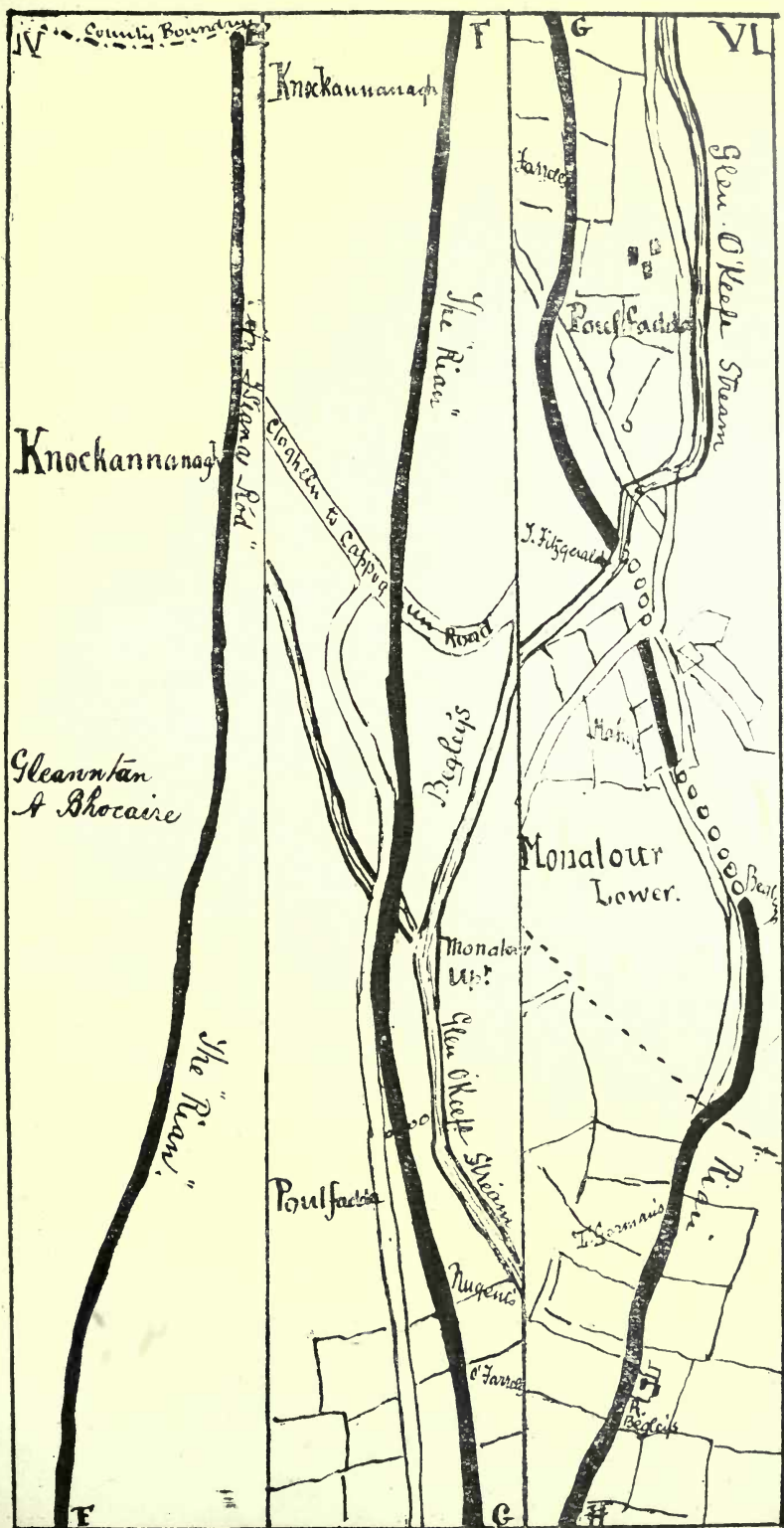
The rise, as we advance towards the boundary of Waterford County, is considerable, the summit of the gap being about 1880 feet high. Up the mountain side the track still steadily pursues its southerly trend with a slight curve to the east, to clear the top of the smaller glen which starts almost from the summit. There is hardly a hill, bank, prominent rock, well, or ford, or other natural feature within Glengowley, or on the mountain sides overlooking it, which has not its peculiar name. In all I took down from the lips of native Irish-speakers no fewer than forty-one place-names—all on the Kildonoge townland, and all unrecorded on the Ordnance Map. A mile or more from the summit Sépéal an Ultaig (Sépéal an Ultaig) is passed on the right. This is the ruin of a small, oblong building, apparently of dry stone. Unfortunately no light can be thrown by local tradition on the origin of the name, or the history of the strange structure far up in the mountain solitude. Ultaic ('Ultach') signifies, of course, a native of Ulster. This, at least, is the primary meaning of the word; but local usage gives it a very different force in Waterford—perhaps throughout Munster—as readers of the Munster poets are aware, namely—a professional fortune-teller, or "wise person." The ranks of the profession seem for a period, some two hundred and fifty years ago, to have been recruited largely from the dispossessed Celts of Ulster, who, in many cases, transferred themselves in considerable colonies to the sister provinces. The use of the word in the sense indicated throws a curious light on a minor phase of the past which there is little left to enlighten. It illustrates, too, the tenacity of tradition, so characteristic of Irish-speaking communities. A district close by Lismore was generally known, forty years since, as Bóthar-na-n-Ultaic ('Bóthar-na-n-Ultach'), and it may be that an enquirer could find it by that name still. Strangely enough, Irish-speakers seem to credit the craft to the County Monaghan.

Half a mile from the summit we pass Tobar Moúbua ('Tobar


Mochuda') on the right. The occurrence here of this well, bearing the name of the great founder of Lismore, is very remarkable, especially as connected with the Rian and its purpose. Local usage assigns the name Cappaig a Bhuidéal ('Carraig a Bhuidéal'), I suppose from its appearance, to a rock in the depression on the summit through which our track leads.

A word or two may here be appropriate as to the physical characteristics of the Rian as far as we have traced it. Its appearance varies; in parts it might, at first sight, be mistaken for an ordinary turf track; in others, where grass or heath covered it, it bears the impress of hoar antiquity. In general, it is a slight depression in the earth, say seven feet in width, flanked by grassy banks from a few inches to a couple of feet in height. Towards the summit, where the ground is unbroken, it assumes the appearance of a grass-grown carriage drive of considerable width. From the county boundary, forward to Lismore, definition of the track is clearer. Sometimes it shows as a grassy ditch between two high banks, at others a ravine excavated by winter floods, and at others again (on the level) a ribbon-like trail in the closely-cropped heather. Before we cross the boundary into the County of Waterford, it may be mentioned that the hollow, to avoid which the 'Rian' has made a slight detour half a mile from the summit, is called Cam na beanna ('Cam na Bearna').

From the county boundary our ancient roadway is plainly traceable down "the southern side of the Knockmoldown," through the absolutely uninhabited townland of Knockannanagh, and the practically unoccupied townland of Raenabarna, till, beside the only human habitation on the latter, it crosses the Clogheen-Cappoquin main road. Here, on the south side of the main road, the 'Rian' appears as a considerable trench—say 9 feet wide, with double banks fully 7 feet high. The contractor who constructed the main road just mentioned once informed me that the line of the ancient "Track" where it crossed his road was indicated by a deep deposit of rich, black earth, distinguishable from the surrounding soil, and that the place swallowed up a surprising—and to him anything but agreeable—quantity of rough road-filling material. From the main Clogheen road we trace our ancient highway across a couple of cultivated fields to the brink of the Glenokeefe stream. Here engineering work in connexion with the modern bridge has obliterated the track, and all trace of it is lost at the crossing-place. A few yards beyond, however, we again pick it up, and then through the length of the townland of Poulfadda, *i.e.* for three-quarters of a mile, or thereabout, we follow it without difficulty. The course is roughly parallel with the modern road, across some seven or eight cultivated fields and a few unreclaimed but enclosed patches of mountain. The 'Rian' crossed the modern road near the bend or elbow in the latter, seven or eight perches to the west of Monalour bridge. There is here a very slight curve in the track to carry it towards its second crossing-place over the Glenokeefe



SKETCH-MAP, No. 3.—RIAN BO PHADRAIG. (6 inches to 1 mile.)

Roadway physically traceable, heavy dark line thus, ; conjectural, ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○.

River. The crossing-place in question was apparently a perch or thereabout to the south of the iron bridge. For the next quarter of a mile the track is not physically traceable. The growth here of Monalour village, which, forty years ago, had double its present population, has naturally led to the destruction of the 'Rian' in the village precincts.

A quarter of a mile (S.S.W.) from the river we again meet with the trail. Thirty years ago the Rian was visible here, so that there is no difficulty in procuring evidence as to the exact course. We can, in fact, fix the latter to the yard. Thirty years earlier the trench was as clearly defined here as it is now in the uncultivated region north towards the mountain. The soil within it was very black and rich, and sometimes of great depth—a recent alluvial deposit. It is no wonder that in a mountainous district, where soil was won from the wilderness with utmost difficulty, a considerable stretch of the Rian ('Rian') through a poor man's farm should be regarded as a valuable asset from an agricultural point of view. Reverence for the highway of the saints prevented its demolition for a while, but the temptation to annex finally prevailed, and thus it came to be that the early roadway passed under the dominion of the spade. It will be noticed how the present lanes and roadways, when leading in the same direction as their early prototype, run rather beside than along the course of the latter. This can be observed at Monalour Lower and Cooladallane Upper, and farther south, at Glentaun. The soil of the Rian was too valuable to hide beneath a roadway.

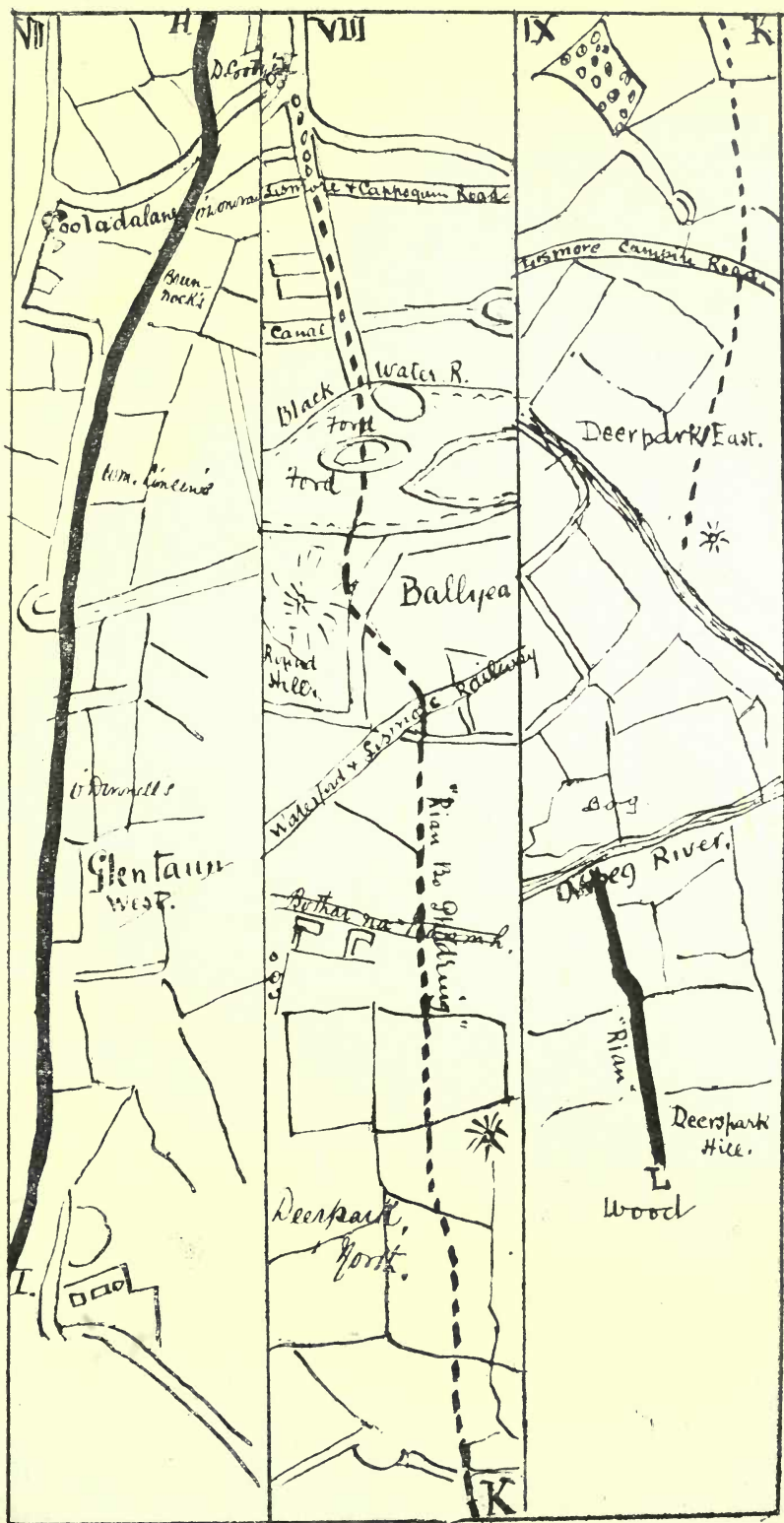
Through the south part of Monalour Lower and through Cooladallane our "Track," while following the general direction of the laneway, appears now on the east of the latter, and again on the west. From Bob Begley's house, Cooladallane, a slight depression, following the line of boundary-fence between adjoining farms, indicates the course. This depression can be traced with care, in a right line, as far as the new road to Mount Melleray. Crossing this road the Rian enters a piece of unreclaimed land, across which its course is apparent to the least observant eye. Still on Cooladallane Upper, it strikes the northern end of the lane running up from Glentaun, runs roughly parallel with it on the east side, strikes the northern boundary of Glentaun, and follows, now on one side and again on the other, the present general course of the road for nearly a mile. The course of the Rian here, it will be noted, is right through the actual present site of more than one dwelling-house.

We have now reached the brow of the steep hill overlooking Lismore-Mochuda and the storied Blackwater of Munster. We have got to within half a mile perhaps of the river. The last few perches of the Rian which I have been able to verify have become a deep watercourse. Diligent examination and repeated enquiries have failed to elicit any satisfactory information as to the route hence to the river. We can, however, locate the fords in the river, and from


them we may fairly infer the further course. Down the hillside and across the ancient commonage of Ballyrafter there may have been no fixed road. At any rate, it has not been found. The fords of the Blackwater at Lismore are two—one a few perches to the east of the present bridge; the other nearly opposite to “the round hill,” half a mile further down. Both crossing-places have continued in use till quite recent times; in fact, the latter is still occasionally used. It is not unlikely that there was a third ford at the present “Queen’s Gap,” a quarter of a mile to west of Lismore Bridge. The city of Lismore was reached from the north by either of these fords—most generally, it would seem, by the Round Hill ford, which communicated (almost certainly by a continuation of the ‘Rian Ób’) with *bócap na Naomh* (‘*Bóthar na Naomh*’). The road last mentioned we may dismiss for the present, with the observation that it was the ancient highway to Lismore, running east and west.

One would, perhaps, have expected the Rian to cease at its junction with the *bócap na Naomh* (‘Road of the Saints’). But it continues its southerly course for at least four or five miles further. We lose it for a quarter of a mile at, or about, its junction with the Saints’ Road. Probably ancient settlements or buildings have helped to obscure the track at this point. The “Round Hill,” it may be well to explain, is a natural high and rounded gravel mound, surmounted by earthen fortifications, and surrounded by a circular rampart also, of course, of earth. It resembles in size and appearance the pre-historic mound of New Grange, on the Boyne. We may be able, with tolerable accuracy, to gauge the purpose of this great earth-work, but when, or by whom, it was erected it would probably be vain to speculate, and it is certainly outside the scope of the present enquiry. Our Rian probably skirted the “Round Hill” on the eastern side, and, running through the site of Mrs. Byrne’s farmhouse, reached a point a quarter of a mile or less to the south of the latter, on the townland of Deerpark, which tradition enables us accurately to fix. Fifty years ago the “Track” was physically traceable across Deerpark, just as it is now visible to the north of the Blackwater. Preservation of the Rian in this place we owe to the enclosure here, by royal licence, of 1,200 acres as a deer-park, in the reign of James I., and to the consequent reservation from tillage, till a comparatively recent period, of the area enclosed.¹ Many persons still living distinctly remember the Rian here. Messrs. John O’Donnell

¹ “We doe by these p’sents give and graunte licence & power to Sir Richard Boyle his heirs, &c., that they may or anie of them maye, with pales ditches or hedges or otherwise inclose imparke and from the use of husbandrie & tillage to convert alter and turn and in severaltie for ever to hold retaine enjoy and have 1,200 acres or less of any the lands or grounds before by these p’nts graunted unto the s^d Sir Richard Boyle and the same to use and imploye to the breed of horses or for deere at the will and pleasure of said Sir Richard Boyle,” &c. (Patent Rolls, 2nd Jac. I., Public Record Office, Dublin).



SKETCH-MAP, NO. 4.—RIAN BO PHADRAIG. (6 inches to 1 mile.)

Roadway physically traceable, heavy dark line thus, ; traditional, -----;
conjectural, ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○.

and John Farrell, of Deerpark, describe it as they saw it fifty years ago—a double trench four or five feet deep and of about the same width at the bottom. Some of the fields through which it lay perpetuate its memory in their names—*Páirc a' Ríain* ('*Páirc a' Ríain*'), &c. He would be regarded as a daring man, half a century since, who would use spade, pick, or plough, in or upon the trench. Across Pope's farm, through the large field called *Cnocán* ('*Cnocán*')—across the Lismore-Killahalla new road at right angles—by the conterminous boundary-fence of Pope's and Corbett's farms, and through the field called *Páirc a' Leasa*, ('*Páirc a' Leasa*'), the memories of Messrs. O'Donnell (70) and John Farrell (65), aforesaid, and John Murray (90), Upper Bridane, carry the ancient roadway till it escapes from us again at the south end of the last-named field. Between this point and the Awbeg stream, a furlong or two to the south, there is a stretch of bog and swampy bottom on which, though no memory of the fact survives, it is probable turf was formerly cut. This would effectually account for the disappearance here of the Rían. Whether or not turf-cutting took place in this bottom, iron mining was certainly carried on here, and, as the existing mounds and pits testify, on a somewhat extensive scale.

At the south side of the Awbeg our track again appears. It follows a line of fence up the slope till it enters Deerpark wood. Half way up the hillside, within the wood again, I traced it, with the assistance of John Murray, already mentioned, who has lived here for close on a century, and has wonderful stories of the Rían, which he remembers well. At the point last mentioned we lose the "Track" beyond hope of recovery. The course is, however, towards the Bride, which it should cross about Fountain. As there is no regular or well-defined ford at this place, the matter becomes a puzzle. Perhaps there was a ford anciently, afterwards deepened by the Earl of Cork to render the Bride navigable to his iron works at Tallow.¹ Be this as it may, the tradition is persistent, and was as emphatic a century ago as it is to-day, that the Rían crossed the Bride at Fountain, and that it ran to or in the direction of Kilwatermoy. It would appear as if this southern prolongation were the line of communication with Molana Abbey, on the lower Blackwater; but theorising is dangerous with the data at hand. Better content ourselves at the present with the statement of ascertained and carefully verified facts, and patiently await rediscovery of lost links of a long-forgotten chain. At the south side of the Bride, and adjacent to the Camphire-Tallow road, on the modern townland of Fountain, is a field known as *Clair a' Laoigh* ('*Clais a' Laoigh*'), in which a depression is pointed out

¹ That the supposition is not so unlikely would appear from various Acts of the Irish Privy Council for the improvement of inland navigation, &c. Thus, under date April 7th, 1756, is a record of the sum of £6,000 passed by King's Letter for making the Blackwater navigable from the coal-pits of Dromagh and Dysert, County Cork, to Cappoquin ("Irish Council Book," No. 10, p. 211, Public Record Office, Ireland).

close by the road fence, as the identical spot where the outraged cow overtook and executed dire vengeance on the cattle-thief. So generally known was the legend, and so intimately did popular belief associate the robber with this district south of the Bride, that, half a century ago, natives of Kilwatermoy parish, when away from home, would not very willingly admit their birth-place.

In connexion with the continuation southwards of the Rian, the *Bealach Eochaille* will perhaps at once suggest itself to students of our annals. The *Bealach* is thus referred to in the Four Masters, under date 872:—

“Inbpeaḡ na nDḡiri la Cearbhall ḡo Bealach nCoḡaille” (‘Indreadh na nDḡisi la Cearbhall ḡo Bealach nEochaille’); and again, under date 1123:—“Mḡrpluarḡeaḡ la Toirrdḡealba mac Ruaidḡri Uḡ Conḡabhair co Bealach Coḡaille dia po ḡaḡ ḡialla Dḡarmumhan uile” (‘Mḡrsluaigheadh la Toirrdhealbhaac mac Ruaidhri Uḡ Conchabhair co Bealach Eochaille dia ro ghabh gialla Deasmumhan uile’).¹

Is this continuation of the Rian, southwards from Lismore, the historic Bealach? The raising of the question may tempt some more favourably circumstanced student to undertake the investigation. It might perhaps be inferred from its touch with the ancient religious establishments of Fountain² (‘Cill Naoimh Fhiontan’) and Kilwatermoy (‘Cill Uachtair maighe’), that it was ecclesiastical in its origin, if not in its character. It is curious, by the way, to note—perhaps it is more than a mere coincidence—the existence of an ancient religious establishment at every point where the Rian has crossed a river. Thus, at Ardfinnan, Kildonoge, Lismore, and here now again at Fountain! To these instances we may add the crossing-place of the Blackwater by the *ḡḡḡap na Naom* at Affane.

The third section of our ancient roadway is in some respects the most unsatisfactory. First of all, it does not follow a right line; the latter was rendered impossible by a navigable and unfordable river. In this section, moreover, we suffer from a redundancy of ancient roads in one place, total failure of our road in another, and uncertainty at half a dozen points. Add to this that tradition is not on the whole as vivid and definite here as it is in the last section. Indeed, too, the writer feels bound to acknowledge that this portion of the subject has hardly been sufficiently investigated. He proposes, however, to give the result of his incomplete study of the matter for the present, with a promise to modify

¹ 872. “The plundering of the Deisi by Cearbhal as far as Bealach Eochaille.”

1123. “A great army was led by Toirdhealbhaac, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, as far as Bealach Eochaille, by which he took all the hostages of Desmond” (O’Donovan’s “Four Masters,” vol. i., p. 518, and vol. ii., p. 1016). See also editor’s note, s, to first of foregoing extracts.

² St. Fintan’s Church is not marked on Ordnance Sheets. Its site was close to the river at the north side of the present large apple orchard there. The “site of church” marked on Ordnance Sheet, on south side of present Protestant church, appears to be a mistake.

or amplify the facts and conclusions, should further discovery render modification or amplification desirable.

The ancient main road east and west from Lismore presents no difficulty. It can still be traced traditionally, without halt or break from about the south-east angle of the townland of Glenmorishmeen, in the Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, to the eastern boundary of the townland of Knockalahara in the old parish of Kilmolash, a distance in all of perhaps eight miles. Throughout practically the whole way the ancient course is represented by roads and byways still in use. As has been already stated, it is well known along the total at present discovered line of its route as *Bótar na Naomh* ('*Bóthar na Naomh*'). We first identify it a mile or so to the west of Lismore, where it corresponds with the modern road to Fermoy on the south side of the river. At the bend in the present road, a few perches to the west of its junction with the road to Tallow, the former swerves a little from the course of its ancient forerunner of saintly memories. The *Bótar na Naomh* struck a more direct line to the rear (north) of the cottage known as Roseville, that is, along the southern boundary of Castlelands townland, down the avenue leading from the public road to the farmyard of Lismore Castle, out by the gate-lodge, and hence along or approximately along the main road, through the main street of Lismore, and finally by or along the conterminous boundaries of adjoining townlands for four miles to the historic ford of Affane. On the roadside (north), on Upper Drumroe, the now disused cemetery, "*Reilig Dheaglain*," is passed. This place has been identified as the birth-place of St. Declan, Apostle of the Decies, by the late Very Rev. Francis O'Brien.¹ Curiously enough, Irish-speakers on the west of the Blackwater seem to be entirely unaware that the continuation of the road on the far side of the river is known by the Irish-speakers of that region as *Bótar na Naomh*. Conversely, dwellers along the section east of the Blackwater are entirely unaware of a western section similarly named to their own. The name "*Ford of Affane*" is tautological; the word *Át* ('*Áth*') is incorporated in Affane, *i.e.* *Át Mheadhoin* ('*Ath Mheadhoin*'). This place is occasionally referred to in the Irish Annals in connexion with the advance of an invading army.²

From Affane, leading due east, the *Bótar na Naomh* corresponds with the present public road to the termination of the latter, at a point seventy or a hundred perches from the eastern boundary of Knockalahara townland. The road was formerly continued twenty perches or so further in the right line, but this short section has disappeared. Now a difficulty confronts us: we seem to have reached a *cul de sac*. Neither tradition nor physical indication enables us to carry our

¹ "*Journal of the Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society*," vol. i., p. 39.

² "*Annals of the Four Masters*," under 1565, &c.

road further—north, east, or south! Separated from us by only the length of two small fields is the site of Killeloher ancient church, the circular enclosure of which is still traceable. Here, according to the Bollandist "*Secunda Vita*," the founder of Lismore tarried for some days with his retinue on their way from Rahin to the place of his resurrection.¹

Reverting to the Rian, which we have now carried to a point some perches from the eastern boundary of Knockalahara. In front of us, for half a mile, is a low-lying flat—part of the townland of Ballygambon—known locally as *Móin a huidhre* ('*Móin a huidhre*'). Whatever may be said of the second part of the name, there is no doubt of the local meaning of the first word, *móin* ('*móin*'), a bog—more accurately, a turf-bog. There is now no indication of bog or turf, nor does tradition remain of the former existence here of either; but the name, fortunately preserved, is evidence that turf was once cut on the flat—a fact which would sufficiently account for the obliteration of any ancient roadway across. The area to which the Irish name just quoted is applied terminates, on the east, some perches from the brink of the Finisk River, and exactly here, in line with the *bótar na Naomh*, we do actually find an old lane leading east to the ford of the Finisk, through the latter, and finally away indefinitely in a straight line towards Waterford city. Our concern with this ancient highway terminates just now at the far side of the ford. From this point a second ancient line started in a southerly direction, towards Ardmore. Throughout this latter portion of its course our road is not popularly connected with St. Patrick so much as with St. Declan. To St. Declan's holy city we can follow it hence for twelve or thirteen miles; sometimes it is incorporated in a modern public road, and sometimes in a disused road. Occasionally all physical traces have practically disappeared, but tradition definitely fixes the course. A brief recital of the route will suffice. From the ford southward, for the first half mile, it corresponds generally with the present main road by the gate-lodge of Whitechurch House to Knocknaseagh Cross-roads. Thence the course is plain to Goish Bridge, by the old road, still occasionally used, along the western boundary of the townlands of Clonkerdin, Ballygambon Upper, Keerin Upper, and Tina-killy, and through Curraheen, Ballyeullane, and Graigue. At Goish Bridge the track is lost for a few perches. It was doubtless variable at this point to correspond with the variation in power, volume, and course of the Goish stream which it forded here. A few perches to the south of the ford it becomes visible again, as a by-road, running roughly parallel with the main public road, at the width of some two or three fields from the latter. About the middle of the townland of Creggs the by-road ceases. Seventy years ago, however, the ancient road was

¹ See Bollandists (*Maii*, vol. iii., p. 374); also O'Hanlon's "*Irish Saints*," May 14.

clearly traceable along the eastern side of a line of fence, distant a couple of fields' width from the public road to Clashmore, till it emerged on the present connecting line of new road through Ballinure and Ballindrumma (East and West). Hence to the village of Cross it corresponded with the public road still in use. From Cross our ancient road would seem to have corresponded approximately with the modern public road along the north boundary of Ballinamultina and south boundary of Clogheraun, and thence, *via* Ballycurrane Schoolhouse, towards the Lickey River. A quarter of a mile, or more, south from the schoolhouse the ancient track diverges from the course of the modern road, and follows a by-road down to the stream. The ford here gives its name to the townland on the north side of the stream—Ughnagaraveel.¹

On the south side of the stream the course is by a series of ancient and partly disused *borheens*, *via* the north boundary of Drumgullane, and through the Cush of Grange till we strike the main Dungarvan-Youghal road. Near the crossing-place of the Lickey we pass a remarkable well, known locally as *Tobar na Peippe*² ('Tobar na Feirse'). It will be noted, too, that our road takes us by the very door, so to speak, of several important "forts." There is one, for instance, on the townland last named. This is *Uop Ġeinedm* ('Lios Geineáin'), which gives its ancient name to the parish of Grange. From the point of junction with the Dungarvan-Youghal road, already mentioned, to the most southerly part of Ballybrusa West, the *Rian* ('Rian') has been obscured, but reconstruction of the course from general tradition of the locality presents no special difficulty. Throughout at least this particular portion of its route, the ancient road was called *Bótar na Riólóg* ('Bóthar na Riólóg'), *i.e.* "Road of the Bog Willow," and also "St. Declan's Road." There is some uncertainty as to the exact line through Ballynamertina; it must have followed approximately the course of the existing road running southward to Ardmore by the eastern boundary of the townlands of Curragh and Duffcarrick. For the last mile or so of its course the modern representative, or rather perpetuation, of the venerable highway of early Christian times is generally known to this day as *Bótar na Trínpe* ('Bóthar na Trínse').³

To ensure completeness of our work, it will be necessary for us now to retrace our steps to the ford of the Blackwater at Affane—marked on the 6-inch Ordnance Sheet—*Capán na Naomh* ('Casán na Naomh'), *i.e.* "Path of the Saints." From this point it appears highly probable, if it is not actually certain, that a second and shorter, because more direct, line of communication with Ardmore led, by the approximate

¹ *Áthna ġ-Corra-Mhiol* ('Áth na ġ-Corra-Mhiol'), *i.e.* "Ford of the Midges."—"Ordnance Survey Name-Book," Mountjoy Barracks.

² *Peippe* ('Feirse') is understood locally to mean a distaff—from *Peapparb* ('Fearsaid').

³ *Trínpe* ('Trínse') is apparently the English word 'trench'—therefore "Road of the Trench."

course of the present public road, along the south-west boundary of Springfield, and through Quarter and Bewley, to a second ford of the Finisk, at the present Kilmolash Bridge. Here, again, will be noted the phenomenon of the ancient church-site close by the ford. This place was first provided with a bridge some sixty years since. Long previously, however—for centuries certainly, and, perhaps, from pre-historic times—the spot was a well-known crossing-place, to which ancient roads and paths converged. Thence up the hill-side, by the western boundary of Kilmolash, through Woodstock,¹ and along the lane to the western boundary of Knocknaskagh Upper, our road is easily traceable. At the crossing-place of the stream, between the two townlands, the existing *borheen* system has evidently diverged considerably from the line of its ancient forerunner. The latter probably followed the barony boundary, and emerged above (somewhere about the south-west angle of Ballygambon Upper) on the ancient Whitechurch-Ardmore road, already described. At this point of juncture, by the way—that is, on Keereen Lower—was another ancient church-site, not marked on Ordnance map.²

An account of the Rian bó Ṗádraig ('Rian bó Phádraig') would be more or less incomplete without some reference to another ancient road leading apparently towards Ardmore from the north. Like the great track to Lismore from Cashel, already described, this second track is also connected nominally with St. Patrick's Cow, but it is not at all as well, or as generally, known as the Lismore Rian. Like the latter, too, this second track is traceable chiefly in the unreclaimed mountain on the borders of counties of Tipperary and Waterford. Like the Lismore road also, it appears as a shallow, double trench, grass—or heather—covered, but clearly defined. The course appears to be S.S.E., instead of due south, as on the Lismore road. Of this second line of road only two sections are traceable with certainty, unless it be admitted (which, I think, it must be) that the bóēap Ṗapb ('Bóthar Garbh'), running south through Coolagortwee, Coolnacreena, Cluttahina, &c., to Affane, is its continuation. The first section, which is only half a mile or so in length, is clearly visible from the plain of the Tar, like the cicatrised mark of a gigantic sword-slash across the northern brow of Crohan mountain, near the southern boundary of Tipperary. The second section, about three-quarters of a mile in length, is a continuation (at the distance of a mile and a half) of the first, across the nearly flat summit of the townland of Middlequarter mountain (1,200 feet), approaching the county boundary with Waterford. The mile and a

¹ *Recte* Coill a' chip ('Coill a' chip'), "Wood of the Little Garden."

² Yet another ancient church, or, at least, graveyard-site, was pointed out to me in the townland of Affane, and within the grounds of Affane House. This my aged (Irish-speaking) informant heard his father call Cill Óeil a' cpléibhe ('Cill Bhéil a' tsleibhe'). From analogy, I should be inclined to regard this as a graveyard merely (no church)—improvised, perhaps, to receive the slain in the battle of Affane, 1564.

quarter intervening between the two sections is a great cut-away turf-bog, with a strip of reclaimed land, and the southern slope of Crohan Hill at its southern end. Disappearance of the "track" on the south slope of the hill (between the two sections still visible) is satisfactorily explained by a great fire which occurred here over a century ago, and continued for months, till the foot or more (in depth) of peat on which it fed was burned out along the cap and southern slope of the hill. The second surviving section of our ancient track passes close by the western base of two remarkable elevations, or cones—Knockardbounce (1,296 feet) and Knocknascollage (1,426 feet)—and by the eastern base of Knocknanask (1,591 feet), till it is lost again in *Móin a' Bhráca* ('*Móin a' Bhráca*') (cut-away turf-bog—now a morass). At the place of its disappearance the track was apparently running for the head of Coolagortwee, or Glensheelane, valley, down which (continuing its regular course) it would certainly continue on the approximate line of the present *Úócap* *Ḑapb*, already alluded to. The *Úócap* *Ḑapb* ran—and runs to-day, for it is still in use—directly to Affane, effecting a junction there with the *Úócap na Naomh*, and continues thence to Kilmolash ford, on the Finisk, &c. By the roadside, in Cluttahinna townland, are two remarkable monuments—one a stone, marked the "Earl's Stone" on the Ordnance Sheet, on which tradition states the wounded and captive, but still defiant, Earl of Desmond was allowed to rest after the battle of Affane, and the other an ancient but now unenclosed and practically forgotten burial-place, known as "*Bearna na n-Gárlach*." This second *Rían* would appear to have been intended as a more direct line from the ford of Kildonoge, on the Tar—and, consequently, from Ardfinnan and Cashel, to Ardmore. It is true no trace of the track is discoverable nearer to the Tar, or further north or west, than the northern slope of Crohan mountain, already alluded to—a point distant, perhaps, two miles from the ford with which we are supposing this road to have communicated.

That there was yet another and somewhat more direct route from Ardmore to the Munster capital would appear from the *Life of St. Declan*.¹ This—the oldest, most likely, of all the ancient roads—would have come in from Molough, near Newcastle, probably *via* the now superseded track along the conterminous boundary of Clashganny and Middlequarter, and would have formed a junction, at the head of Coolagortwee glen, with the *Úócap* *Ḑapb*, of tragic memories. The chief ford of the Suir at Newcastle was from Molough, on the northern side of the river, to Clashganny, on the southern side. It was approached from the north by a track corresponding to the present road and lane by the abbey ruins, and from the south by the *boreen* leading

¹ Bollandists, as above. The original Irish "*Life*," in the handwriting of the chief of the Four Masters, is in the Royal Library, Brussels.

down to the river through Clashganny. Here, again, appears the phenomenon of a church beside the ford. In reality there were two churches in this case—one on either side. The site of the second is indicated by a mound and monumental pillar-stone in the field called 'Páirc na Cille,' close to the river, on the townland last named. Where the bótar Táp'b joins the townlands of Coolagortwee and Coolnacreea there is a small bridge, called from the ancient ford here, beul átha na Sáigheab' ('Beul átha na Sáighead'). Allusion has already been made to the mention of this Newcastle track, or of some such road, in St. Declan's "Life." On more than one occasion the saint is recorded to have ridden in his chariot over Slieve Gua towards Cashel. Once particularly the journey to the neighbourhood of Ardfinnan, from the saint's monastery by the southern ocean, is stated to have been performed in a single night.² On another occasion Declan, on his way home to Ardmore, passes close to Molough, where was then a house of religious women, and, in connexion with the journey, the ford of the Suir at Newcastle is specially mentioned.³

It is, perhaps, but fair to students, or intending students, of the subject that they should be afforded facilities of verifying the statements (startling in their degree as some of them may sound) made in the foregoing pages. I beg, therefore, to append a list, far from complete, of Irish-speaking residents along the various lines whose courtesy and topographical and traditional knowledge helped me materially in my quest. Indeed, without the assistance and traditional knowledge in question, the maps could never have been compiled. Here follows my list of sage and venerable living authorities who supplied a considerable portion of the materials for this essay:—

IN COUNTY WATERFORD:—

Messrs. Donovan (Curragh) and Hallinan (Grallagh).
 Messrs. Purcell and Philip Troy, Knockaneris.
 Messrs. Murphy (Clonkerdon) and Brown (Rockfield).
 Messrs. Gleeson (Knockalahara) and Leeson (Drumroe).
 William Hartery, Affane.
 Messrs. Farrell and O'Donnell, Deerpark.
 John Murray (Bridane) and Michael Phelan (Camphire).
 John O'Donnell, Michael O'Donnell, and William Lineen, Glentaun.
 Dan Donovan, Tom Brunnock, and J. Crotty, Srough.
 John O'Gorman, Ballyinn.
 Thomas and Bob Begley, Cooladullane.
 Tom Fitzgerald and J. Nugent, Monalour.

¹ Sáigheab ('Sáighead'), gen. -ghe ('-ghde'), an arrow.

² Irish "Life" (Brussels), fol. 175.

³ *Ibid.*, fol. 183.

IN COUNTY TIPPERARY :—

Messrs Prendergast (Kildonoge) and Walsh (Tullogh); John Mullany (Kilmaloe); O'Donnell (Killeigh); Morrissey (Crohan); and Maher (Monatouk).

A brief explanation of the accompanying maps is necessary to a complete understanding of this Paper.

The first, or general map, shows the whole fifty-two miles of "Rian," with the less authenticated track *via* Crohane Mountain and Coolagortwee Glen, as well as the ancient road *via* Kilmolash. The capitals A to L (along the line of "Rian") of this map fit in with the respective corresponding capitals of the three large-scale maps. *Scil.*—"A" of small-scale coloured map with "A" of the detailed sketch-map, No. 2, I; "C" of coloured map with "C" of detailed map, No. 2, II, &c.

The three detailed maps cover the ground between the first definitely authenticated point of the "Rian" at Tullogh, and its last (in the straight line) on Deerpark Hill. Each of the three maps gives three continuous sections of a mile and a third, making a total of four miles a map, or twelve miles in all. The "A" of Map 2 corresponds with the position of Mrs. Murphy's house at Tullogh; the capital at end of one line corresponds with same letter at commencement of line following, and so on. It will be noted, however, in the case of the first line (I, Map 2) that the latter is not continued to the end of the page. The reason is obvious—curvature, which carries it outside longitude, or space, available. Portions of the "Rian," physically and traditionally traceable, are indicated by the dark line, while the dotted line marks the parts exactly fixed by definite tradition only, and the line of small circles—sections conjecturally restored.

AN OLD RENTAL OF CONG ABBEY.

BY MARTIN J. BLAKE.

[Submitted MAY 30, 1905.]

IN a manuscript in the Library of the British Museum (Additional ms., No. 4,787, at folio 1) there is contained a transcript copy, in Latin, of a Rental of Cong Abbey, written in 1501 by Tadhg O'Duffy, a monk of Cong Abbey, at the direction of William flavus O'Duffy, Abbot of Cong, who was then about to go on a journey to Rome. This transcript was made for the use of the antiquary, Sir James Ware, in the first half of the seventeenth century. Several blank spaces occur in the transcript, which seem to indicate that the copyist was unable to decipher the words or letters of the original O'Duffy rental at these points; one of these blanks, unfortunately, occurs in reference to the date at which the abbey was refounded and rebuilt for the Canons Regular of St. Augustine. According to the O'Duffy rental, the first monastic church at Cong was built in the first year of the reign of Donnell, son of Aedh (Hugh), son of Ainmire, King of Erin, who gave the site therefor. The first year of his reign was A.D. 624, according to the "Annals of the Four Masters." This first monastic church at Cong was founded by St. Fechin, although the O'Duffy rental does not mention that fact. It was refounded for the Canons Regular of St. Augustine, probably about A.D. 1137, by Turloghmore O'Conor, King of Erin, who then built the earlier portion of the abbey church, the ruins of which still remain; and he endowed the abbey with much additional property. According to the O'Duffy rental, Duffy O'Duffy was the first abbot of the new foundation. A "Duffy O'Duffy, Abbot of Cong," died in 1223 ("Annals of the Four Masters"), but he can hardly be identical with the Duffy O'Duffy mentioned in the rental as being the first abbot of the new foundation. I am inclined to think that the full name of the first abbot was Gilleduff, or Gillebard O'Duffy, whose name is mentioned as Abbot of Cong in an inscription, in Irish characters, on the pediment of the Market Cross at Cong. Most of the early abbots of the new foundation were members of the O'Duffy family.

The O'Duffy rental was produced at an Exchequer Inquisition taken at Cong on the 4th of September, 1606, which finds what possessions, in the County of Mayo, belonged to the Abbey of Cong at the date of the suppression of monastic houses. This Inquisition states that Eneas McDonnell, late Abbot of Cong, and all the canons of the said monastery, had voluntarily surrendered the abbey and its possessions to the Crown

on the 1st of March, 1542 (33 Henry VIII.); but as no record now exists of any actual deed of surrender—voluntary or otherwise—it may be safely assumed that this is merely a statement—not of a fact, but—of an implication of law arising out of the Act for the suppression of all Monastic Houses in Ireland, passed by the Irish Parliament in 1542 (33 Henry VIII., Session 2, chap. v.). The Inquisition mentions most of the possessions in the County of Mayo belonging to the abbey, which were enumerated in the O'Duffy rental; and, in addition, states that there belonged to the Abbey of Cong “one quarter of land called Any, which Walter Bourke fitz Thomas fitz Edmond Albenagh gave to the said abbey upon condition that if any woman of his race should take the vow of chastity she should be supported and maintained by the Abbey of Cong.” This grant is not mentioned in the O'Duffy rental. The “quarter of Any” specified in the Inquisition is the present townland of “Annies,” which is situated on the eastern shore of Lough Carra, in the parish of Robeen, barony of Kilmaine, County Mayo; and there are on that townland some remains of a building, which probably was the nunnery established by said Walter fitz Thomas Bourke, who was “M^cWilliam” of Clan William, and who died in 1440.

Appended is a copy I have made of the transcript contained in the British Museum manuscript of the O'Duffy rental. It has been referred to by Archbishop Healy in his Paper—“Two Royal Abbeys (Cong and Inismaine) by the Western Lakes” (*Journal, antea*, pages 17, 18):—

“EX VETERE MS. MONASTERII DE CONGA.”

“In dei nomine Amen. Sciant universi per presentes quod hæc sunt vera indubitata et authentica Rentalia de Conga in feodis decimis aliisque commoditatibus et emolumentis a primo die dedicationis ecclesiæ usque in hodiernum diem viz’—

Primus vir et illustrissimus Rex Hiberniæ als Iernie Donaldus filius Hugonis M^cAinmyreath valde devotus et Deo omnipotenti obediens dedicavit et donavit deo et ecclesie dicte parcellam terre que vocatur Inys[]nastryndroma et omnes alias parcellas terre per stagnum Duhrus usque et (ad ?) Dubrus. Idem et fundum et solum in quo fundatum est Monasterium ipsum Anno primo Dominationis sue et Monasterium ipsum dedicatum et re-edificatum erat ccccc et Duvach O'Duvhay erat primus Dominus Abbas Monasterii.

Item [] donavit villam de Crois cum pertinenciis deo et Monasterio dicto.

Item dominus Dermotus M^cFergusa Rex Hiberniæ villam de Croibhis donavit monasterio dicto cum pertinenciis.

Item Terentius magnus O'Concubhair donavit villam de Olylynnium monasterio predicto cum pertinenciis.

Item Edmundus Scotorum filius Ullelmi de Burgo militis donavit quartarium terre que vocatur Ardnagross monasterio dicto et semi-villam de Lioslachane.

Item Thomas de Burgo filius supradicti donavit semi-villam de Dromsilmoir et semi-quartarium de Dromsilbeg monasterio predicto.

Item Ristardus Equi filius Fiesucoba conductor equi Domini de Burgo donavit semi-quartarium de [] monasterio predicto.

Item Tribunii [] de Burgo donaverunt segerium (segetem?) Canonicorum in villam de Robbo monasterio predicto.

Item Tribunii predicti donaverunt [] Canonicorum apud Rathmoline in villam de Sruthair monasterio predicto.

Et sic ad monasterium predictum spectat Templum Colemain in villam predictam et murum ejusdem et Killin Coemain de adversa parte amnis et semi-quartarium terre collis que vocatur Sancti Patricii ibidem.

Item Gibbunius Rectoris filius donavit semi-quartarium de Tanihuachliahan monasterio dicto.

Item Donaldus filius Hugonis qui dicitur Magnus O'Flaghertach donavit parcellam terre que vocatur Oilen-da-Chriunne in mare de Conomara monasterio dicto.

Item Thomas Sh[eoigh] qui dicitur Ruffus donavit quartarium terre que vocatur Cearhonangringineath et semi-quartarium que dicitur Seaunihaeghfarraghain et quartarium de Killindubhacta monasterio predicto.

Item Terentius magnus O'Concubhair donavit Liosonanuibh in suo territorio supra montem de Sliabhane monasterio predicto.

Item Rogerus filius supra dicti et Rex Hiberniæ donavit villam et terram de Cillmoirmuaidhe monasterio dicto et decimam piscium totius amnis de Muaidh antedicti et funem campane ab omni nave ad portam dictam gratia piscandi et mercandisandi pro tempore deveniendi monasterio predicto.

Item Cormacus McCarty Dominus sue nacionis donavit parcellam terre in patrimonia de Birra que dicitur Inis Conge et funem campane supra dicto monasterio si quod naves pro tempore deveniant ad portam de Duinboith.

Item Vaterus Vulli de Burgo donavit semi quartarium terræ que dicitur Killinratha monasterio predicto.

Hæc sunt omnia feoda supra dicta nominata monasterii predicti.

Nunc agendum est de decimis prædiolibus personalibus et mixtis.

De Decimis.

Templum Virginis Mariæ de Conga semi-villam in semi-villa de Acholeathard semi-villam in villa de Athcuirce, etc.

Item Templum de Ruan in villa de Robo etc. semi-villam in villa de Ballinrobo etc. Ecclesia Commanii 28 quartaria habet viz. semi-villam de Scethelochain etc.

Item quod nullus mundanus potest reare [] aliquid in civitate Corcagiæ nisi de licentia Ordinarie et ecclesie Abbatis de Conga et ab illo die quo constituitur et creatur abbas Corcagiæ tenetur reddere Abbati de Conga sex decem [] ccetas vel semi marcas annatim ad deaurandum calices monasterii de Conga et omnes vestes novi Abbatis de Corcagiæ tenetur [] reddere thesauro de Conga illo die.

Sed supra Cormacus M^cCarty donavit funem campane Monasterio de Conga de una quaque nave ad portam Corcagiæ pro tempore deveniendæ etc.

Sic finiuntur feliciter in nomine Altissimi Rentalia de Conga tam in feodis quam in decimis et per me Thadeum O'Duhi in scriptum redant et relinquens postquam in curia verbatim Romana Willielmus flavus O'Duhi Abbas de Conga apud Josephum Pull modo Registri reliquit X^o Martii Anno Christi 1501."

The following is a translation of the above; the inserted numerals refer to the "NOTES" at the end of this Paper. Mr. Hubert T. Knox has afforded me much assistance in identifying the names of places mentioned in the O'Duffy rental with the modern names:—

"FROM AN OLD MANUSCRIPT OF THE MONASTERY OF CONG."

"In the name of God, Amen. Let all know by these presents that these are the true, undoubted, and authentic Rentals of Cong, as well in fee as in tithes and in other commodities and emoluments, from the first day of the dedication of the church down to the present day—viz^t—

The foremost man and most illustrious King of Ireland or Erin, Donnell, son of Hugh M^cAinmire, a most devout and obedient (servant) to Almighty God, dedicated and gave to God and to the said church (of Cong) the parcel of land which is called Inys[] nastryndroma, and all the other parcels of land along the lake (from) Duhrus,¹ down to Dubrus.² And the same (king) gave the foundation and the site on which the Monastery itself is built, in the first year of his Reign. And the Monastery itself was dedicated and was rebuilt [] ccccc, and Duffy O'Duffy was the first Lord Abbot of the Monastery.

Item, [] gave the town of Crois³ with its appurtenances to God and the said Monastery.

Item, the Lord Dermot M^cFergus, King of Ireland, gave the town of Croibhis⁴ with its appurtenances to the said monastery.

Item, Turlogh Mor O'Conor gave the town of Oyllynnium⁵ with its appurtenances to the aforesaid monastery.

Item, Edmund of the Scots,⁶ son of William de Burgo, knight,⁷ gave the quarter of land called Ardnagross and the half-town of Lioslachane⁸ to the said monastery.

Item, Thomas de Burgo,⁹ son of the aforesaid, gave the half-town of Dromsilmoir¹⁰ and the half quarter of Dromsilbeg¹⁰ to the aforesaid monastery.

Item, Richard¹¹ Equi, son of Fiesucobâ,¹¹ master of the horse of Lord de Burgo, gave the half quarter of [] to the aforesaid monastery.

Item, the Tribunes [] de Burgo gave the plot(?) of the Canons in the town of Robbo¹² to the aforesaid monastery.

Item, the aforesaid Tribunes gave [] of the Canons at Rathmolinge¹³ in the town of Sruthair¹⁴ to the aforesaid monastery.

And there also belongs to the aforesaid monastery Temple Colemain¹⁵ in the aforesaid town and its wall, and Killin-Coemain¹⁶ on the opposite side of the river,¹⁷ and the half quarter of land of the hill called St. Patrick's¹⁸ there.

Item, Gibbon, son of the Rector, gave the half quarter of Tainhuachliahain¹⁹ to the said monastery.

Item, Donnell,²⁰ son of Hugh-more O'Flaghertach,²¹ gave the parcel of land called Oilen-da-Chriunne²² in the sea of Connemara to the said monastery.

Item, Thomas Sh[eoigh],²³ called Ruffus, gave the quarter of land called Cearhonangringineath²⁴ and the half quarter called Seaunihaeghfarraghain,²⁵ and the quarter of Killindubhacta,²⁶ to the said monastery.

Item, Turlogh-more O'Conor gave Liosonanuibh²⁷ in his territory beyond the mountain of Sliabhban²⁸ to the aforesaid monastery.

Item, Roderick, son of the aforesaid, and King of Ireland, gave to the said monastery the town and land of Cillmoirmuaidhe²⁹ and a tithe of the fish of the whole of the river of Muaidh³⁰ aforesaid, and a bell-rope from every ship going from time to time to the said harbour for the sake of fishing, and to trade to the monastery.

Item, Cormac M'Carthy,³¹ chief of his nation, gave to the aforesaid monastery the parcel of land called Inis Conge in his patrimony of Birra³² and a bell-rope whenever ships might go to the harbour of Duinboith.³³

Item, Walter, (son of) William de Burgo,³⁴ gave the half quarter of land called Killinratha to the aforesaid monastery.

These are all the above-mentioned fee-simple property of the aforesaid monastery.

Now we treat of the tithes and personal properties, mixed.

Concerning the tithes.

The church of the Virgin Mary at Cong; a half town in the half town of Acholeathard³⁵; a half town in the town of Athcuirce, etc.

Item, the church of Ruan in the town of Robo,³⁶ etc.

The church of Commian³⁷ has 28 quarters, namely the half-town of Scethelochain,³⁸ etc.

Item, That no lay person can levy [] anything in the city of Cork without the licence of the Ordinary and of the church of the Abbot of Cong, and from the day on which he is constituted and created, the Abbot of Cork is bound to yield every year to the Abbot of Cong sixteen [] ecetas or half marks for gilding the chalices of the monastery of Cong, and on the same day is bound to hand over all the vestments of the new Abbot of Cork to the Treasury of Cong.³⁹

Moreover the above Cormac McCarthy gave to the monastery of Cong a bell-rope from every ship whenever going to the harbour of Cork.

Thus happily are finished in the name of the Most High, the Rentals of Cong, both in fee and in tithes, and by me Tadhg O'Duffy put into writing word for word; and afterwards the Reverend Father in Christ, William flavus O'Duffy, Abbot of Cong, leaving for the Court of Rome, left it for a register with Joseph Pull, on the 10th of March in the year of Christ 1501."

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¹ "Duhrus"; this may be identical with the two quarters of Dowrishe mentioned in the Composition of Mayo in 1585, as being in the Barony of Kilmaine, County Mayo; or it may be identical with the island called Inishdauros, in Lough Corrib.

² "Dubrus," probably identical with Dowrusse, the name of a quarter of land in the Barony of Ross, in Joyce country; in the Composition of Mayo in 1585, "McThomas"—i.e. Chief of his name of the sept of the Joyces—was allotted this quarter of land free from the Composition rent.

³ "Crois," now Cross, a village in the parish of Cong.

⁴ "Croibhis," the Craebhs, now middle, north, and south Creeyagh, three townlands in Cong parish.

⁵ "Ovlynnium," possibly the "Neale," a well-known town and parish in the Barony of Kilmaine, County Mayo.

⁶ "Edmund of the Scots." This was Sir Edmond Albanagh de Burgo, son of Sir William Liath (the Grey) de Burgo. This Edmond de Burgo was the common ancestor of the McWilliam Bourkes of Mayo; he was implicated in the murder, in 1338, of his kinsman, Edmond de Burgo, second son of Richard de Burgo, the "Red" Earl, and, after that event, fled to Scotland, where he lived for many years, and then returned to Ireland; he died on 4th November, 1375.

⁷ "William de Burgo, knight." He was Sir William de Burgo, styled "Liath, or the Grey," first cousin of Richard de Burgo, the "Red" Earl; he died on 12th February, 1324, and was buried in the "Presbitery" of the Dominican Abbey at Athenry, according to the Register of that Abbey (Sloane ms., No. 4784).

⁸ "Lioslachane," now Lisloughry, in Cong parish.

⁹ "Thomas de Burgo," eldest son of Sir Edmond Albanagh de Burgo. This Thomas was knighted by King Richard II. in 1395, and was styled "McWilliam" of Clan-William; he died in 1401.

¹⁰ "Dromsilmoir," "Dromsilbeg," now the townlands of Drumsheel, near Cong.

¹¹ "Richard, son of Fiesucobá." This was Richard, styled "O'Cuairisci" (the warrior), son of Edmond de Burgo, styled "na-Fiesoge" (of the beard); Richard was "McWilliam" of Clan-William, and died in 1478; his father Edmond, who was also "McWilliam" of Clan-William, died in 1458.

¹² "Robbo," now Ballinrobe, in the Barony of Kilmaine, County Mayo.

¹³ "Rathmoline," now Ramolin, a townland near the old church of Shruel, County Mayo.

¹⁴ "Sruthair," now Shruel, a village in the Barony of Kilmaine, County Mayo.

¹⁵ "Temple Colemain," the church of St. Colman, probably the Abbey-church close to the old church of Shruel. This St. Colman was a native of Connaught, who became Bishop of Lindisfarne, in Northumbria; he founded a church in the island of Boffin in 668; and also founded the Monastery of Mayo about 670, for Saxon monks he had brought over from Lindisfarne, which monastery was consequently called "Mayo of the Saxons." St. Colman died 8th August, 676.

¹⁶ "Killin-Coemain," the church of St. Coemhan, situate probably at Killeen, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, in the Barony of Clare, County Galway. St. Coemhan was brother to St. Kevin, of Glendalough, County Wicklow. The south island of Arran, in Galway Bay, was called Ara-Coemhan, after St. Coemhan, who is there buried in a church dedicated to him.

¹⁷ "The river." This is the Black river, which divides the counties of Mayo and Galway near Shruel.

¹⁸ "The hill called St. Patrick," in the parish of Donaghpatrick, Barony of Clare, County Galway.

¹⁹ "Tainhuachliahain," now Tonaleeun, a townland in Cong parish.

²⁰ "Donnell" O'Flahertach. He was Lord of West Connaught, and was slain in 1410 ("Annals of the Four Masters").

²¹ "Hugh-more O'Flahertach." He was Lord of West Connaught, and died in 1407 ("Annals of the Four Masters").

²² "Oilen-da-Chriunne," now Crump Island, which lies about a mile north of the old castle of Renvyle, off the Connemara coast.

²³ "Thomas Sheoigh." Thomas Joyce, styled "Ruadh" (the Red). The Joyces were a Welsh tribe, which settled in that part of the Barony of Ross, County Galway, still known as "Joyce country," early in the reign of King Edward I.

²⁴ "Cearhonangringineath," now Griggins, a townland in Ross Barony, parish of Cong.

²⁵ "Seaunihaeaghfarraighain," now Shawnafaraughan, a townland in Ross Barony, parish of Cong.

²⁶ "Killindubhacta," now Doughty, a townland in Ross Barony, parish of Cong, where there exists a holy well called Tobar-Fechin.

²⁷ "Lisonenuibh," now Lissonuffy, a parish in the Barony and County of Roscommon, about five miles south-east of Strokestown, beyond the Slewbane mountain.

²⁸ "Sliabhban," now Slewbane, a mountain in the County of Roscommon.

²⁹ "Cillmoirmuaidh," now Kilmore-moy, or Kilmore, a parish partly in the Barony of Tyrrawley, County Mayo, and partly in the Barony of Tireragh, County Sligo.

³⁰ "Muaidh," the Moy, a river which divides the counties of Mayo and Sligo at Ballina. The salmon-fishery of the River Moy is well known to this day.

³¹ "Cormac McCarthy." He was King of Desmond from 1123 to 1138. It was he who built the beautiful chapel known as Cormac's Chapel, on the Rock of Cashel; he also refounded and built and endowed the church of St. Finbar at Cork, for the Canons Regular of St. Augustine, in A.D. 1137; and made it a condition of his endowment that the Abbey at Cork should receive pilgrims from Connaught—they being the countrymen of St. Finbar, who first founded a monastic church at Cork about A.D. 606. Cormac's endowment to the Abbey at Cork was confirmed by a charter, granted in A.D. 1174, by his son, Dermot McCarthy, King of Munster (Desmond), a transcript of which will be found in Additional ms., No. 4793, folio 65, in the British Museum; it expressly states that Cormac had built and endowed the Abbey at Cork for "Maurice, the High Bishop, and for Gregory, and for their successors the pilgrims from Connaught, the compatriots of St. Finbar." Cormac McCarthy of Desmond, and Turlough more O'Conor of Connaught, had been continuously at war between A.D. 1123 and A.D. 1134, and in 1133 the men of Desmond had raided Connaught, and plundered the old church at Cong, whereupon Turlough O'Conor prepared to invade Desmond to punish Cormac. But in these circumstances, in A.D. 1134, through the intervention of Muiredheach O'Duffy, High Bishop of Connaught, and of Gilla-Aedha O'Muidhin (as I think), a treaty of peace was concluded between Turlough O'Conor and Cormac McCarthy; and, in all probability, it was made a condition of this treaty that Cormac should build and endow the church at Cork for the Canons Regular, and should also grant the various privileges and endowments to the Abbey of Cong mentioned in the O'Duffy rental. King Cormac was slain in A.D. 1138 by Turlough O'Brien and the people of Thomond ("Annals of the Four Masters").

- ³² "Birra," now Berehaven, in Desmond territory (County Cork).
- ³³ "Duinboith," now Dunboy.
- ³⁴ "Walter, son of William de Burgo." He was probably the Walter de Burgo (son of Sir William Liath de Burgo) who was starved to death at Greencastle by his kinsman, William de Burgo, the "Brown" Earl of Ulster, in A.D. 1332.
- ³⁵ "Acholeathard," now Aghalard, a townland in Cong parish, near Cong.
- ³⁶ "Robo," now Ballinrobe.
- ³⁷ "Church of Commian," now Kilcommon, the name both of a parish and a townland in Kilmaine Barony, County Mayo.
- ³⁸ "Scethelochain," now Skealaghan, a townland in Kilcommon parish.
- ³⁹ See note ³¹.

NOTES ON THE MAC RANNALS OF LEITRIM AND THEIR
COUNTRY: BEING INTRODUCTORY TO A DIARY OF
JAMES REYNOLDS, LOUGH SCUR, COUNTY LEITRIM,
FOR THE YEARS 1658-1660.

BY THE REV. JOSEPH MEEHAN, C.C.

[Read MARCH 29, 1904.]

“ Where glides by Leitrim’s verdant fields
The Shannon’s lordly flood,
Upon a gently-sloping hill
Mac Rannall’s castle stood.” ¹

THE writer of the Diary belonged to the old Keltic family of the Mac Ragnalls, of Leitrim.

Camden, in “*Britannia*,” published in London in 1617, says of this county:—“The principle families are O’Rorek, O’Murrey, Mac Lochleein, Mac Glanchie, and Mac Granell, all downright Irish.” Camden has a way all his own for writing these “downright Irish” surnames. Though, however, like O’Rourke, spelt in Keltic in half-a-dozen fashions, Mac Rannall, more fortunate than O’Rourke, is invariably Anglicised as Reynolds.

According to a marginal note in the Book of Feenagh, they are descended from Ragenall, son of Muirceardoig Maol, of the race of Conmac, son of Fergus; and so the surname is accounted for. The first of the family to change his name from Mac Rannall to Reynolds was Thomas, grandfather of John, the builder of Lough Scur Castle, and therefore great-great-grandfather of the diarist. He did so in obedience to an Act of Queen Elizabeth’s Parliament, “for which, and for bringing his country to the obedience of the Crown of England, and introducing the English customs and fashions among them, he was called Mac Rannall Galdda (the English Mac Rannall), and also Magrannell.” ²

The bearers of the name were the chief family of Muinter Eolais. Muinter Eolais was a part of Brefny. This is attested by ancient maps and documents. A map as old as 1150 so indicates it; an official document as recent as 1585, “Perrot’s Indenture,” confirms it. “Wytnesseth,” states this indenture made between Perrot, Lord Deputy General of Ireland, “for and behaulfe of the Queen’s most

¹ From Poems by Mr. John M’Donald (Dromod).

² “Annals of the Four Masters.”

excellent Majesty [Elizabeth] of the one parte, and . . . Sir Brian O'Royrke, of Dromahaire, Knt., Cahall McConnor Carragh Magrannyl, of Irishmurryne, otherwise called Magrannell, of Moynishe, chief of his name, Tirlaghe Mc Molaghline oge Magrannyll, of Dromarde, otherwise called Magrannyle, of Clonmolaghlyne, chief of his name, &c., on the other parte . . . that wheare the whole territory called O'Royrke's country, comprehendeth Breny O'Royrke, both the Moynterolyes," &c.¹

Among the ancient documents in the possession of the Dublin Corporation is a curious old map of Ireland drawn in the eighteenth century by Charles O'Connor. In it are inserted the principal families of Irish and English extraction who possessed the kingdom at the beginning of that century; and the family of the Reynolds are seen to own South Leitrim.

MUINTER EOLAIS, or MOY REIN, comprised the whole of what is now regarded as South Leitrim (*i.e.* the present three baronies of Mohill, Leitrim, and Carrigallen), and extended besides over a portion of County Roscommon and the parish of Killoe, North Longford. It included within it, amongst other houses of note, the Castles of Rinn, Lough Seur, Leitrim, Jamestown, built by Sir Charles Coote about 1625, Castlefore,² erected by Colonel Coote about twenty years later, Cloncorrick,³ and Longfield. The latter two were numbered among the many fortresses of the O'Rourkes. Leitrim Castle was one of their frontier strongholds. It was thither O'Sullivan Beare made his way in January, 1603, in his Xenophon-like retreat from Glengariffe; and princely was his welcome, and most hospitable the entertainment bestowed on his poor, shattered followers.

Jamestown, though it was, as stated, built by Sir Charles Coote about 1625, yet in 1642 we find it occupied by the O'Rourkes. In the Diary of Sir Frederick Hamilton, of Manorhamilton—a rare reprint of which happens to be in the writer's possession—there is the following entry, which shows this, under date January 30, 1642:—

"This day, Owen O'Rourke, with the assistance of Colonell *Con Mac Donnell O'Rourke*, and *his regiment from James Towne*, with the O'Connors and MacGawrans, from the Counties of Sligoe and Cavan, to the number of 1500 or 1600 men, burnt our town and mills of Mannour Hamilton, which lay upon the rogues retreat from that good service," &c.⁴

¹ "Iar Connacht," p. 346.

² Beside this castle was born Peregrine O'Duignan, one of the Four Masters. He belonged to a Bardic family; they were bards and historians to the Mac Dermotts, of Roscommon, and Mac Donoghs, of Sligo. Peregrine was ollave to the former. St. Barry (flourished sixth century) was born at Gortnalagher, in the parish of Cloone. He was interred at Tarmonbarry, near Dromod.

³ *Vide* M'Parlan's "Statistical Survey of Leitrim."

⁴ We give the remainder of this entry for its own sake:—"Our Colonell not being provided otherwise to entertain them, endeavouring the safety of his people, who God preserved within his castle and bourne; yet caused he to be hanged upon the gallows in their view, Con O'Rourke, brother to their great Colonell, Owen, and Connor Mac Loughlin, chief of that name, two of the ablest and most dangerous men in the county."

Muintir Eolais, besides fortresses, also comprised the religious foundations of Jamestown, Lough Scur, Annaduff, and the widely known Feenagh of St. Caillen. Dun-Baile, or Feenagh, was an old-world University. According to a saying ascribed to St. Columba, 1200 "saints" were living there in the time of Caillen.¹ All these, both castles and religious establishments, are now in ruins. Others, too, are mentioned in the "Annals," "Monasticon Hibernicum," &c., but all traces of them are now obliterated. It was in the Franciscan Monastery of Jamestown that the Roman Catholic prelates and clergy held a convention in 1650, issued their declarations, and appointed commissioners to treat with any foreign power to aid them in opposing the Parliamentary army.

The REYNOLDS COUNTRY is further thickly studded over with raths and duns and "giants' graves," or cromleacs, and with, besides, it is believed, some genuine Druidical altars. Quite close to Feenagh Lough, to the north, in the townland of Greagh, is a remarkable cromleac, or, more likely, I think, a Druidical altar. In the Ordnance Survey Sheets, No. 29, it is marked barely as a "giant's grave"; locally it is termed "Leaba Diarmid agus Graine," or "Dermot and Graine's bed"—a term applied by the peasantry to, indiscriminately, all cairns and dolmens. At Edintinny, near Ballinamore, are the ruins of an altar which is claimed to be that of the famous deity, Crom Cruach. Before it stretches the plateau of Magh Slecht. Crom Cruach and his sun-gods twelve, overthrown by St. Patrick in A.D. 434, are seen around in a very abject condition indeed. It differs in many respects from the ordinary sepulchral monument or cromleac.

Muintir Eolais, and, indeed, Leitrim, although Borlase in his "Dolmens" devotes but a page or two to them, contains more raths and forts, and "giants' graves" than, perhaps, any other county in Ireland. This would attest its very early occupancy. In North Leitrim country folk have the saying, "You cannot stand on one fort without seeing three from you." So plentiful are they that cresset fires might be readily flashed in a double or treble chain all the way from the Bundrowes, beside Bundoran, to Slieve-an-Ierin (or the Iron Mountain), near Drumshambo, the first resting-place of the mist-enshrouded Tuatha-de-Danann. Further south, in the Mac Rannall country, giants' graves crown the conical hills of Sheenmore. Amongst them is pointed out the mound of Finn Mac Cumhal's son, Fillan, doubtless a veritable "giant's grave." Fillan was slain in a duel by Cahoier Mor, King of the Firbolgs. Conal Gulban, one of the fourteen sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and

¹ Donald Conn was a prophet, so it is said, who lived beside Feenagh, in the reign of Charles II. He dealt in most unlikely-looking prophecies, and yet many of them the Leitrim peasantry recount as having come to pass. Amongst the unfulfilled ones is one that at a funeral the people will seek refuge from a heavy downpour of rain under the walls of Feenagh. But part of the roof will fall in and bury the whole of them. Among the killed is to be "the wisest man in Leitrim."

Sheenmore
+ 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.

ancestor of the O'Donnells, a noble and ancient family, the last representatives of whom have made Leitrim¹ their home for over two centuries past, went down similarly before Ferga, Prince of Brefny. His sepulchre is to be seen on a hill above Feenagh.

I should scarcely omit that, greatest honour of all, a plain near the village of Battle Bridge in the Mac Rannall country claims against the plain of Cong to be the genuine Southern Moytura where was fought, in or about 1897 B.C., the fierce pitched battle between the Firbolgs and the invading, magic-aided Tuatha-de-Danann. As became the Hastings of two such mighty peoples, the engagement lasted four whole days. Twenty-seven years later the conquering invaders became in turn the invaded, and had to fight it out all over again with the incoming Fomorians. This second great conflict took place some miles nearer the sea, at Kilmastranny, County Sligo, according to the historian of Sligo. Sir James Fergusson, however, in his "Rude Stone Monuments," maintains that the Fomorians were met and conquered some twenty miles nearer the sea at Carrowmore, beside Ballysodare Bay; and the Society in its last excursion to Sligo (in 1897), as well as the Field Naturalists' Clubs last summer (1904), seem to have followed without any misgiving this high authority. Dr. O'Rorke expresses much surprise at the mistake of the distinguished antiquary.²

As these decisive battles of the pre-Christian Keltic world took place some 600 or 700 years before the siege of Troy, or about as long *before* the birth of Christ as we are now *after* it, we cannot be too sure as to particulars, nor even, I am afraid, can we be too confident that we shall ultimately discover decretorial data to establish such main facts as the location of either the battlefields, whether that of the Moytura of the Firbolgs, or of the Moytura of the Fomorians. I recognise it is now taken for granted, though Hennessy, for one, throws doubt on the existence of any such battlefield,³ that Cong is the site of the Southern Moytura, or Moytura of the Firbolgs. The proofs of this, too, are in a great measure of the nature of "taken for granted."

Douglas Hyde, indeed, boldly advances the rather revolutionary statement that "the whole story of the Tuatha Di Danaan [*sic*] contending with Fomorians is all obviously mythological."⁴ This he proves by quoting other no less weighty authorities. But we remain unconvinced. Before the discoveries at the antiquarian excavations at Troy some twenty years ago, the opinion of the hypercritical school of Mommsen and Niebuhr was gaining ground, that Priam and Priam's sons never

¹ At Larkfield, Manorhamilton.

² Dr. O'Rorke's "History of Sligo," vol. ii., p. 269. Dr. Healy, Archbishop of Tuam, seems to think, however, that Carrowmore is the genuine spot; at all events, he does not agree with Dr. O'Rorke that Carrowmore is merely the name of a battle fought as late as 1398 A.D. (*vide* his Review of Dr. O'Rorke's work in the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*).

³ *Vide* Preface to "Annals of Loch Cé," edited by Hennessy; published in 1871.

⁴ "Literary History of Ireland," p. 287.

had been, and that Ilium itself was to be considered a city that never was. In ancient Erin, between invaders and invaded there must have been battles, let them have been fought where you will. Men have not made much advance in their respect for the dead. Even if individual prowess was not then of such vast account, it was quite as natural for the rude pre-historic victors to raise monuments to their fallen brothers, monuments too demonstrating what they set store by—immense strength and labour—as for the English to pile up a lion-crowned mound, of graceful outlines, at Waterloo.

I should readily allow though that the wonderful feats of arms claimed in saga or tradition for the conquering heroes may be set down to the equally extraordinary flights of the imagination of our early Keltic Homers, partially prompted, it may be, by their efforts to adequately explain such cromleac-strewn plains as that in the Mac Rannal country, in Leitrim, or at Moytura (so called), in Kilmastranny.

Fighting the first Moytura battle in Leitrim squares best, one can readily see, with all the undisputed facts. Further, in the Leitrim district mentioned, cromleacs, mounds, raths, and cairns were, if not as plentiful as at Cong, so very numerous that, to borrow an expression of Petrie's in a letter to Sir Thomas Larcom, "one can hardly look over a ditch without seeing some of these remains." The number is now much reduced. Similarly at Carrowmore, where Petrie, in 1837, counted sixty-three cromleacs, and where, he states, there could not have been originally less than one hundred, one can now barely count fourteen or fifteen. "The most extraordinary sight which I ever saw," says this antiquary, "or which can be seen in the way of pagan antiquities in Great Britain, is the assemblage of sepulchral stones and cromleacs at Carrowmore."¹

In this connexion I should not miss mentioning that at Rathcroghan, which, though in County Roscommon, is but five miles from Carrick-on-Shannon, the capital of Leitrim, and lies within the Mac Rannal territory, most of the kings of the race of Heremon were buried. King Dathi, the last pagan monarch of Ireland, while leading his army on a continental raid, was struck dead by lightning at the foot of the Alps, in the beginning of the fifth century of our era. But home to Moy Rein his faithful soldiers carried the body. It was buried at Rathcroghan, "where to this day," wrote Duaid MacFirbis in 1666,² "the red-stone pillar remains on a stone monument over his grave."

The MacRannals, of Leitrim, have been traced back both to the Ulster kings of the line of Ir, son of Milesius, and also through Queen Maeve to Connaught kings of the line of Heremon. From the latter they inherited the territory of which Muinter Eolais is a part. Though,

¹ Stokes's "Life of Petrie," p. 259.

² As quoted by Wakeman in his "Handbook," p. 18.

perhaps, the oldest and strongest family in the county, yet they were early subdued, and were made tributary to the O'Rourkes, whose principal stronghold was at Carrigpatrick (now called Dromahair),¹ in the north of the county. They usually appear in native annals as peaceably acknowledging the suzerainty of the Princes of Brefny, but now and then they are revealed as having thrown aside their dependence, and setting up as rival tanists. In 1184, *e.g.*, one of them slew Awlave, son of Fergal O'Rourke, Prince of Brefny, and in 1223 Brefny O'Rourke was plundered by the MacRannals; but in 1176 all the Reynold chiefs had been slain by Cathal. In 1419 Geoffrey MacRannall assisted as chief of his clan at the inauguration of Art, son of "Teigue O'Ruare," overlord of Brefny. On many pages of Irish history, as is but to be expected, the MacRannalls figure. In 1535, for instance, MacRannall, Archdeacon of Kells, in Kilkenny, was deputed by Silken Thomas to solicit aid in his insurrection from Pope Paul III., and the Emperor Charles V. The "Book of Clonmacnoise" has a record of another of them, not quite so honourable. He died at Christmas, 1409, from a surfeit of *aqua vitæ*. "Mine author sayeth," writes McGeoghegan, the translator, very quaintly, "that to him it was not *aqua vitæ* but *aqua mortis*."

John Reynolds, who died in 1632, grandfather of the diarist, was a captain in the Elizabethan army, and he it was that built the island-castle of Lough Scur, hence sometimes called Castle John. It was erected about the year 1570, and at the time James wrote these notes, was the residence of his parents. Throughout the diary the name is constantly cropping up. Quite close to the beautifully-situated mansion, erected by the first Earl of Leitrim in the early part of the last century, on the shore of Lough Rynn, are seen the ruins of another castle of the MacRannalls, which was also erected in or about the year 1570.

At the present day the country round Mohill and Drumshambo is full of traditions about the island-fortress of Lough Scur, and about the cruelty of John Reynolds, nicknamed Seaghan Na-g-Ceann, or John-of-the-Heads, from his summary way of dealing with his prisoners. One of his cruellest acts was the butchery of all the leading chiefs of Muintir Eolais. He invited them to Lough Scur Castle to a banquet, but no sooner had they laid aside their arms than they were set upon and assassinated to a man (Cronnelly's "Irish Family History," p. 73). This was in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He was the first to conform to the established religion, and he cared little for St. Caillen's threats, or St. Columbkille's prophecies, which dealt specially with the race of Conmac. "*This Booke*," writes James Reynolds, "I bought ye 21st March, 1658, in Fleet-street [London]," and it was compiled day by day as events seemed to him worth recording, from that till the 23rd of May,

¹ It was also called sometimes "Bally-Orouke."

1660, when the book was filled. He then started entering up another Diary. But the latter, if accomplished, is not now known to exist. Neither are some other mss. written by him to which he refers in these Memoirs.

HUMPHREY REYNOLDS, the author's father, was one of the most noted men of his time, and the greatest of the family for many centuries. He had in 1610 license for markets both in Clone [Cloone], in Leitrim, and in Dounamona, in County Mayo. He was, moreover, prison-keeper for County Leitrim.

In the Irish Archæological Society's "Tracts relating to Ireland" (vol. ii., p. 67) it is recorded that his father, John, and himself were appointed gaolers in County Leitrim—a post that in those days could be filled only by men of position.

In notes in the Library of the British Museum (5783/2) it is stated that "the ancient or 'mere' Irish had also their prisons, or places of punishment. For the former in early times they generally selected 'Drus,' or fortified houses, and sometimes fastnesses in islands. At later periods they made use of old castles in imitation of the English. Thus in the Lake, called Lough Scuir (Irish—Lohain Scuir), situate in the County of Leitrim, there is an island known as Prison Island, orlean a ppropeon, wherein according to tradition, MacRannall [Reynolds], lord of Muinter Eolais, confined his prisoners." An island of the same name, which name doubtless denotes a similar origin, is in Lough Derg, in County Donegal, a mile or so, if I remember aright, from the well-known Pilgrim Island, and another, of apparently crannoge formation, in Lough Laine, or Glencar's beautiful lake in North Leitrim. Local tradition has it that the last-mentioned belonged to the O'Rourkes, and that on it the first iron sword in Ireland was fashioned. In a novel, published as a serial simultaneously in Dublin and Boston about a dozen years ago, *The Knight of Glencar*, a description of this island prison, and of the vast difficulty in escaping from it despite the apparent flimsiness of its walls and ramparts, is very graphically sketched. The description was founded on historic fact.

The diarist's father enjoyed a third important position. In 1619 the office of Auditor of the Court of Wards was created, and then Humphrey Reynolds was its first occupant. He was appointed for life by patent, dated Dublin, 25th January, 1619, but he surrendered in 1627. In "King James's Army List" three Miss Dalys, of County Galway, are mentioned as his wards. This Humphrey was indeed a man of many activities. He was elected Member of Parliament for Leitrim in the Irish Parliament in February, 1639. But he was but one of the many members of the family that represented the county. A William Reynolds, also of Lough Scuir, an uncle of his, was Member in 1613; and his youngest son, John, styled "Major John," along with Theophilus Jones, represented Leitrim in 1692 and 1695; while a Captain Edmond

Reynolds had the distinction of being one of our Members in 1688-9, in King James's Parliament. This Captain Edmond, styled "of Leitrim," with half-a-dozen of his kinsfolk of Dublin, are in consequence of their adhesion to James, in the black list of the attainder of 1691.

The above-named Major John's will is dated 1699, and a good many particulars of his life are known. He is mentioned as "of Kilbride," and in the patent of 1666 "the Vicarage of Tullagh and Kilbride, in Leitrim," is referred to. He married a Jane Pottinger. She was, there is reason to believe, his second wife. On his death this lady had, as a second husband, Sir E. Butler. He soon died, and then she married Vesey, and so became the ancestress of the Veseys of Lucan. (*Vide* "Burke's Peerage.")

The year 1691 was not the only time that the Reynolds family suffered for either their genuine patriotism or for an unhealthy growth of the sybil's prophetic instinct—an instinct with which they would seem to have been pretty liberally endowed.

After the rebellion beginning on the 23rd October, 1641, their lands were seized.¹ However, under the "Acts of Settlement and Explanation," by patent dated 10th November, in the eighteenth year of the reign of King Charles II., they were restored, and our diarist, James, is the representative of the family to whom they were made over. In Roll 18th Charles II. (second part, face, skin 23) his name "James Reynolds, Esq., Loughscur Castle, &c.," is mentioned, and the titles and acreage of the restored lands are given in minute detail. They are found to amount to over 10,000 Irish acres. Of these, 6,661 were situated in Leitrim, and over 1000 in Roscommon. This patent was enrolled on 23rd November, 1666.² Another Reynolds, belonging to Newcastle, County Dublin, also lost his estates at the same period; and I am not sure but that he was a relation of the English Sir John Reynolds, so noted in Irish history, who was a brother-in-law of Henry Cromwell, and who perished on the Goodwin Sands in 1657. I have not succeeded in finding anything to decide this.

In the enrolment of certificates for "adventurers, soldiers, &c.," in

¹ Library, British Museum, 6503 K, p. 860.

² Cronnelly, in his "History of the Clanna Rory, or Rudricians," Part I., p. 75, gives the following "List of the Chieftains of Muintir-Eolus concerned in the rebellion of 1641," which must be of interest to Leitrim men:—

1. Brian McRannal, of Carrigallen, gent.
2. Cahir McDaniel Oge, of Mohill, gent.
3. Edmond McRagnal, gent.
4. Edmond McTurlough McRannal (freeholder), of the Barony of Leitrim.
5. Feardocha McRagnail, of Kiltoghart.
6. Geoffrey Oge McRagnail, gent.
7. Geoffry McRannal, of Drumreilly.
8. Henry M'Rannal, of Cloon.
9. Henry M'Rannal, of Mohill, with his two sons.
10. Henry Oge M'Phelim M'Rannal, gent.

the office of the Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Dublin, the names of our journalist, and his father, and of eight others of the Reynolds clan occur. His brother, Charles, sat among the Confederate Chiefs, at Kilkenny, in 1646, and in the same year Bernard, Conrad, and Cornelius, his kinsmen, and their adherents, were amongst those who repudiated the so-called "Peace of Ormonde." In the office of the Chief Remembrancer, too, the name of the diarist's active father, Humphrey, also appears (Roll ii., skin 35), and his certificate as "Commissioner for hearing the claims of transplanted persons in the Province of Connaught, and County Clare," is enrolled. Plainly, Humphrey succeeded in obtaining as many lay, as some of his ecclesiastical contemporaries, *e.g.* the Archbishop of Cashel, managed to acquire clerical, benefices. He died in Dublin on 19th May, 1661, and, contrary to a wish expressed in his will (which is dated 26th July in the previous year), he was buried in St. John's Church, in the city. According to an ancient tradition, St. Caillen ordered that all of the race of Conmac (of which were the MacRannals) should be buried in Feenagh, and threatened with direst curses those of them who should abandon it. Probably this tradition prompted Humphrey's anxiety as to his place of interment.

It will forestall the necessity for much annotation, and may, moreover, infuse a little more of the personal interest into the reading of the manuscript, if I be allowed still to add a fact or two more.

In South Leitrim and Longford the holders of the name are very numerous.

At the General Sessions held in Carrick-on-Shannon on the 10th July, 1704—two centuries ago—among the Leitrim parish priests registered, in obedience to a clause in the "Act for Registering the Popish Clergy," of the previous year, were two of the name of Reynolds, both of Mohill: Rev. Terence Reynolds, aged 52, who lived at Cloonart, and had been ordained in Louth in 1677, by Oliver Plunket, the famous Archbishop of Armagh; and Rev. James Reynolds, whose residence was the townland of Cavan, also beside Mohill. The latter had been

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11. Henry M'Rannal, gent.
 12. Henry M'Rannal, of Annaduff, gent (born about 1610).
 13. Ir M'Rannal, Suibhebreac, gent.
 14. James M'Rannal, of Ballinamore.
 15. James M'Rannal, of Drumsna.
 16. Morrogh Oge Fitz Murrogh M'Rannal, of Cloon.
 17. Thomas M'Raghmail, gent.
 18. Torlogh M'Rannal, of Kiltobrid.
 19. Ivar M'Rannal, of Drumod.
 20. James M'Rannal, of Jamestown.

Dr. Reynolds, Wolfe Tone's friend, was a descendant of the Henry McRannal, of Annaduff, mentioned at No. 12 above. Dr. Reynolds was involved in the Cockayne and Jackson affair in 1794, and had to fly to America. He died in Philadelphia in 1818.

ordained at Kilkenny, but returned to St. Manchan's country. His two "sureties" were a John Duke, of Taughnagh, and a Charles Reynolds.

George Nugent Reynolds, the poet, was the seventh in direct descent from Humphrey. He was the last male representative of the eldest or Leitrim branch of the chieftain house. He died unmarried a hundred years ago, on the 24th February, 1802, at Stowe, in England, on his way to visit the Marquis of Buckingham, his near relative.

However, the family, in the female line, is not extinct in Leitrim. Catherine, sister of the writer of the book, married, though against her father's consent, John Peyton, of Boyle, County Roscommon, and from them was descended the John Peyton, of Laheen, who was High Sheriff of Leitrim in 1731. A more fortunate intermarriage occurred in 1802, when the poet G. Nugent's¹ sister was united to another John Peyton, and this line is continued in the James Reynolds Peyton, J.P., of our own times, who was High Sheriff in 1879. A branch of the family settled besides in Westmeath,² obtaining property in the seventeenth century, "in right of soldiers"; another in County Dublin, where was born in 1771 the weak-kneed Thomas, whose history is woven up with that of the United Irishmen; another in County Donegal; and still another, I understand, established itself in London.

From a branch of the Lough Scur family that settled in Kildare in the time of Elizabeth, sprang the Michael Reynolds who, in 1798, led the Kildare men in the attack on the military barracks of Naas. Between him and Lord Edward Fitz Gerald there is said to have been a relationship in blood as well as in sympathy.

I must not omit mentioning that the George Nugent Reynolds who died in 1802 composed, amongst other charming poems, which are still extant, one of the most fascinating and well-known lyrics in the English language, "The Exile of Erin."

If similarity of style to his existing compositions be not considered a sufficiently convincing proof, unimpeachable documentary evidence can be advanced to establish this, and to do away with the contention for authorship put forward by the Scotch Thomas Campbell,³ as well as the more recent fame-hankering for a County Clare man of the same name identically as the Scotch claimant. Duffy examined the evidence. He acknowledges its strength, though he was eventually overborne by the high reputation of Campbell. Lover, too, declares for Campbell. In "Poems of Ireland," edited by him in an introduction to the celebrated

¹ She was named Mary Anne Reynolds, and later became Mrs. McNamara. A family of the name of Byrne represents the Lough Rynn Reynolds.

² "Reynolds, James, No. 20, Leitrim and Roscommon as his inheritance. Reynolds, Richard, No. 75, Westmeath, in right of Soldiers." (From Reports and Schedules to Court of Claims, Surveyor-General's Office, Record Tower, Dublin Castle.)

³ In a letter to the *Times*, dated 17th June, 1830.

lyric (p. 289), and in one or two other places, he discusses the matter. The introduction is very pretty and witty, but contains, as far as I can judge, not a shred of solid argument. We can sympathize with his strong feeling in a case where "his honoured and lamented friend" is involved; but mere passion and declamation can scarcely settle the matter. It is rather the merits of the case itself, than the merits of the rival claimants, that should be the first elements in deciding it.

A mere paragraph, however, cannot do more than indicate this controversy. Dr. More Madden, a member, too, of one of the oldest Leitrim families (the Fordes of Corry), relates, in one of his books, that when he visited the famous Father Tom Maguire, "in his house, or rather cabin, in Ballinamore," they sat up till three o'clock in the morning arguing over it, and they ended as they had begun, each holding his own opinion. Father Maguire, who was both an excellent critic and very familiar with Reynolds' poetry, championed Reynolds' claims, and made little of those of the Scotchman (*vide* Cronnelly's work, already quoted, Appendix). The poet's¹ father, also a George Nugent, but better known as "Squire Reynolds," was shot dead in a duel he fought on 16th October, 1786, at Dinane, County Leitrim, with an attorney named Robert Keon, of Keonbrook. Keon (or Kane),² who, it is alleged, fired before the signal was given, was tried and executed for it two years later. At the first trial in Carrick-on-Shannon the jury disagreed. The case was then brought to Dublin, and a verdict of guilty was returned. Attorney Keon was hanged in February or March, 1788. John Philpot Curran was counsel for the prosecution.

A very quaint old Leitrim ballad, which now stands in danger of perishing, relates all the *minutiae* of this fray, and awards praise and blame in true Homeric fashion, and at a length which out-distances the catalogue of the ships. Squire Reynolds was something of a fire-eater, a man who, like Teig O'Rourke, of Dromahair, "was not expected to die in his bed,"³ and his fearlessness and generosity made him a great favourite with the Leitrim peasantry.⁴

I am trespassing on you with all these details about a County Leitrim family, not only for the reasons already outlined, but partly also because that county's history and antiquities have been very rarely indeed brought before this Society, and partly also because I would fain atone for my inability to discover many authentic particulars of the author's life. A

¹ He was also a very vigorous prose-writer. A copy of his letter to Lord Clare, on his being deprived of the magistracy (for some political offence) is before me. Every line breathes the fire and passion of the "Squire," his father. Old "Squire Reynolds," the poet's grandfather, was a great patron of Carolan's.

² "Was his name really Keon?" asked the defending Counsel in cross-examining Reynolds' servant-boy, who was the principal witness for the Crown. "Be it Kane or Keon," replied the servant, "it was the prisoner shot my master." The expression was long remembered.

³ "Annals of the Four Masters," *sub anno* 1604.

⁴ A Report of the trial published in 1788, in octavo, is also yet to be had.

short biography, I fully allow, would alone form a proper introduction to the extracts. I am permitting myself the much easier task of enlarging upon the whole family.

However, I must not be understood as owning to utter failure in coming at details of his life. We can settle approximately the dates of at least his birth and death.

A note in Latin in the Diary has it that Humphrey Reynolds, of Lough Scur, James's father, was married on January 12th, 1614. Humphrey, as already stated, died on 19th May, 1661. A record of his will, made in the previous year, is still to be had. In it James is named his heir. We may venture to take it, therefore, that he was the eldest son, and we may accordingly make a good guess at the approximate date of his birth, some few years after his father's marriage. He was the eldest of a large family of eight, four sons and four daughters. James was alive in 1666. The Act of Settlement and Explanation, already referred to, made over to him the family acres in Leitrim and Roscommon. But the mention of his name in the Patent giving back the property is the last authentic trace of him that can be come across.¹

At all events his brother William appears as the *de facto* successor to the Leitrim estates, and this leads one to surmise that possibly the diarist may have died not long after 1666. This William, too, appears in 1702 as proving his uncle's, Charles of Laheen, will (made in 1636), and is there actually spoken of as Humphrey's heir.

James's mother was Russel Ware, the third daughter of Sir James Ware, Auditor-General of Ireland, and sister to the second Sir James Ware (1594-1666), the author and antiquary, who on the death of his father, in 1672, succeeded to his post. Not improbably it is owing to the latter's wise guidance that the family were steered so safely through these troublous times, though he himself was not quite so successful.

From the memoirs it can be gathered that James spent practically all his time from 1658-60 with this distinguished uncle, who was then back from his exile in France. He resided in his home in Dublin. Hence he had the opportunity not only of living at the centre of news during those stormy years, but also of meeting some of the most noted men of the day, not a few of whom indeed were his near relations.

As to his personal character "the Booke" affords ample evidence that he was not an unworthy scion of an old Irish—"downright Irish"—chieftain family.

He was of refined tastes, well educated, with all the instincts for accuracy of the scholar. He writes simply and well, and occasionally breaks into Latin. He was something of a lawyer, and a first-rate

¹ I may mention that Mrs. Reynolds, of the Mullins, Ballyshannon, one of our members, has a copy of an entry of a marriage between a James Reynolds and Anne Calpee, which took place in 1655. It is likely enough, but it cannot be at all established, that this James is one and the same with our diarist.

business man. He was also very kind and affectionate to his father, mother, and sister, to whom he seldom misses, when opportunity serves, to send down from Dublin to Lough Scurl, not only such letters as people in a remote district like to get—long and full of news—but he forwards them also appropriate presents—gloves, reams of paper, the last new book, &c., for his father; green satin dresses, almanacks, scarfs, and pins, copies of the last Diurnal, &c., &c., for the mother and sisters. Nor did he fail even when in London to be mindful of them, or to send them curios. Under date April 29th, 1659, in the Diary, he jots down, for instance: "Writ to my father, by Sir Henry Piers¹ his man, by whom I sent a tobacco-box to him, having a little looking-glass, and a burning-glass set in it." That looking-glasses were then something of a novelty, and not, as now, objects that stare one out of countenance in every second-class restaurant, is pretty evident from the fact that a page further on, under date of Saturday, May 21st, 1659, he gravely records the circumstance that his cousin, Robert Ware (Sir James's son), "committed to him his looking-glass to keepe for him."

The entries in the Diary extend from March, 1658, till 15th May (old style), 1660—a period of fourteen months. The Diary is, in fact, a little nut-shell history of that eventful time.

It is well to recall that on the 3rd September, 1658, Oliver Cromwell died. From that till 25th May, 1659, his son Richard was Lord Protector. Then succeeded the year that historians like to term "the year of anarchy"; and finally Charles II. made his triumphal entry into London on 29th May, 1660. In the little book before you, you have, mixed up indeed with matters of limited interest, a record at first hand of some of the main incidents which occurred in that distant and very eventful period during the space mentioned, *i.e.* from two months before the collapse of the Commonwealth until the Restoration.

The diarist, James Reynolds, went over to London in the company of his uncle, Sir James Ware, Lord Windsor, and another, on the 8th March, 1658 (old style), and remained there till September 5th, 1659—*i.e.* for a period of six months. The remainder of his time he spent in Dublin.

¹ He was created Baronet in February, 1660. His mother was a daughter of Sir James Ware, Knt., and he was consequently cousin of the diarist. Another daughter of Sir James's, Cecilia, married Sir Dudley Loftus.

INISCATHY AFTER CEASING TO BE A SEE.

BY THE VERY REV. SYLVESTER MALONE, P.P., V.G., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

[Submitted APRIL 25, 1905.]

THERE can be no doubt that from the sixth to the twelfth century Iniscathy was an expression not merely for an island, but also for an Episcopal See. It is no less certain, though not so generally known, that the possessions of the See extended to the counties of Cork, Limerick, Clare, and Kerry. On that account in many "Lives of St. Senan" he is styled Archbishop. The widely-extended spiritual jurisdiction of the saint is easily explained. He laboured and founded religious houses along the river Lee, on both sides of the Shannon, and even on the Atlantic Ocean, north of Thomond; and when by-and-by he had settled down in Scatterry island, and received episcopal consecration, he claimed and exercised jurisdiction as well over the religious houses founded by him as over the several districts to which these houses were missionary centres.

Though the suppression of Iniscathy as an independent See, and of many others, had been contemplated so early as the year 1110 at the Synod of Rathbreasail, yet it continued its existence during the two following centuries. Accordingly, we learn from Roman provincials that after the Synod of Kells, held in 1152, mention is made of Iniscathy under the name *de insula*; and in a list given by Camden it appears under the form *de insula gathy*. However, the See was suppressed after the death of Hugh O'Beachain in 1188 ("Annals of the Four Masters").

The possessions of the See of Scatterry were naturally assigned to the respective bishops in whose dioceses they were situated. Thus the possessions in County Cork were assigned to the bishop of Cloyne—those on the left side of the Shannon to Limerick and Kerry, and those on the right side to the diocese of Killaloe.

But it may be asked, To which diocese did the island itself belong? There is every reason for judging that it belonged to the diocese of Killaloe.

While the island is many miles from any part of the diocese of Limerick, and forty-five miles from the city, it is only one or two miles from the diocese of Killaloe; it may be said to be only one mile from Thomond in Killaloe, as a large island, *Hog*, intervenes between Kilrush, on the mainland, and Scatterry.

The natural expression of reason dictated that an island in the middle of a river belonged equally to the lands on either side, but that if nearer

to one side it naturally belonged to the lands on that side. "Si vero insula propinquior uni ripæ quam aversæ tota cedit illis qui a regione prædia habent."¹

Limerick then had no claim founded on reason to Scatterry; nor can it appeal to any positive law in its favour. On the contrary, the Synod of Rathbreasail, which contemplated changes in the Irish Sees, never intended to push the boundary of Limerick into Thomond, beyond Quin or Sixmilebridge. Now, Sixmilebridge, on the right of the Shannon, in north Thomond, is actually the furthest point to which the diocese of Limerick extends, and Sixmilebridge is forty miles from Scatterry.

On the other hand, by the Synod of Rathbreasail, Killaloe was to have, as it has at present, all the territory from Sixmilebridge to Loophead, at the confluence of the Shannon and the ocean.

Subsequent and more explicit legislation in favour of Killaloe is forthcoming. It is found in a foundation-charter made by Donaldmore O'Brien in favour of the Augustinian Convent of Clare on the Fergus—*de Forgio*. The charter is dated the 29th of June, 1189, some few months after the suppression of the See of Iniscathy. A copy of the charter, "fortunately preserved," may be seen in vol. xxx. (1900). This charter grants in pure and perpetual alms to the abbot and his successors the following:—"Killmoney (de Forgio), with its appurtenances, where the abbey is situated; Balliannagain, Ballyvekeary, Durinierkin, with all its fisheries and fishing rights, Inisketty, Killonia, Cnoc, Iniscormick, Killbrekin, St. Cronan's Island, Argonica, Dromore."

I may observe all these places are in Thomond:—

"In the bishopric of Limerick: Holy Trinity Church, called Killkerily.

"In Emly diocese: St. Peter's House.

"In the bishopric of Kilfenora, . . . with its two rectories, Cahiraderry (?): in lay fee, from Athdacarra (Clare Castle) to the leap of Cuchullin."

The witnesses to the charter were—M., Archbishop of Cashel; A., (?) Bishop of Killaloe; A., Bishop of Kilfenora; B., Bishop of Limerick; M. M'Mahon, C. O'Conchur, and many others. These were lay chieftains.

This charter supplies a most authoritative statement that Iniscathy belonged to Killaloe. For all the places in the first group, amongst which appears Iniscathy, belong to Killaloe. Besides, the several other places belonging respectively to Limerick, Kilfenora, and Emly are respectively assigned to them. The bishops in whose respective dioceses the assigned possessions lay are made witnesses and approvers of the charter: all that was given to the new Abbey in Emly was grouped under it; in Kilfenora was grouped under it; in Limerick was grouped under it; and all the

¹ "Instit. de Divisione rerum," Lib. II., tit. 1.

rest, including Iniscathy in Killaloe, was given to the abbey scarcely a mile from the present Cathedral of Killaloe. The solemn charter made probably within three months, calculated on the old style, after the suppression of Iniscathy as a See, witnessed by the bishops of Limerick and Killaloe, and confirmed by the metropolitan of Munster, established the exclusive claim of Killaloe to Iniscathy. In vain will you search for any document or evidence previous or subsequent to the year 1189, which conferred on Limerick any jurisdiction to Scatterry.

I am aware that in the discussion of this matter an appeal has been made to an inquisition held about the year 1200; but of what avail can be the finding of such an inquisition, for only eleven years previously the King of Munster, with its metropolitan, and his suffragans, declared that Iniscathy was given in pure alms to Clare Abbey, and was subject to the jurisdiction of Killaloe. If evidence or truth were the object, why not consult episcopal archives, or the muniments of Donaldmore, rather than those of English, Irish, or Ostmen? And who was the soul of this Inquisition? He was the famous Fitzadelm, or de Burgo. Of de Burgo, Gerald Barry writes that "he was always scheming, treacherous; a snake in the grass." After his sacrilegious interference with Scatterry Island, de Burgo, in the year 1201 and subsequently, "took spoils from the churches of Clonmacnoise, Clonfert, Milick, Killbyan, O'Fiachraigh, Tuam, Kill Bencoine, Kilmacoyne, Mayo, Conga, the Abbey of Atherdalaray, Elphin, Uaran, Roscommon, with many others" ("Annals of Kilronan and Clonmacnoise"). But before de Burgo plundered and desecrated these places, he violated the Abbey of Boyle in the year 1201; and, according to the "Four Masters," "he took up his quarters in the Abbey of Boyle, and profaned it with his bad companions. They left nothing in the monastery without breaking or burning. He died of an unmentionable disease, detested by all."

Those who disregarded reason and evidence had recourse to an inquisition. The greatest number of swearers was supposed to establish the truth and be decisive; but in the thirteenth century the swearing of a few English prevailed against that of many more Irish. Whether the Inquisition of de Burgo was the finding of a few or of the many, it was not easy to find a corresponding number to disagree with their finding. It was not safe to contend with the master of thirty legions.

The conqueror of Connaught was anxious to extend Anglo-Norman influence, through the Church, into Thomond; for, unlike Ulster, Leinster, Desmond, or Connaught, Thomond then was, and continued to be, independent of the Anglo-Norman barons, and was under the sway of the O'Briens, its hereditary princes. In the year 1200, Limerick had become an Anglo-Norman citadel. While the Anglo-Norman barons were determined to dispossess the native chieftains of their principalities, they were anxious to plunder the Irish Church for their ecclesiastical followers. Such was the conduct of the invaders in regard to church property that the Court

Chaplain to King John had to admit that "the cathedral churches mourn, having been robbed of those lands and estates given by the piety of former ages. They were robbed by those who came over to Ireland; and so far were we from conferring further favours on the church in our new principality, that having taken away its lands, we rather abrogated its dignities and privileges."¹

I may remark in this connexion that no bishop could give away any part of his diocese, or take from another diocese without Papal authority; nay, more, ecclesiastical discipline forbids any bishop choosing or leaving his cathedral church without leave. And thus though de Burgo were to plunder and assign to the city of Limerick the possessions of Scattery, he could not assign a jot of jurisdiction to the church of Limerick.

In immediate succession to the inquisition of 1200, there followed another in the year 1201. This inquisition, of course, assigned Iniscathy to Limerick. The inquisition was held by direction of Myler Fitz-Henry, then justiciary of Ireland. Though twelve jurors constituting an inquisition were deemed sufficient for the vindication of property in the absence of documentary evidence, or for its acquisition, yet Fitz-Henry condescended to empanel twenty-four inquisitors (*vide* "Register of Primate Mey," T.C.D.). But though he could have a thousand and twenty-four, there was no likelihood that a single person could be got to challenge them. The "indomitable subduer of the Irish nation" was not to be thwarted.

FitzHenry, "of stern glance and bitterest countenance," as described by Gerald Barry, was not to be opposed with impunity. Gerald Barry, though an approver of the invasion, and a kinsman of Myler, speaking of him in connexion with the conquest, observes that it was "disgraced by cruelty, by the extreme shedding of blood, and the destruction of a Christian nation."²

Turning from Gerald's description of Myler to Irish authorities, we find FitzHenry's conduct thus sketched in the "Annals of Clonmacnoise," under the year 1207:—"There was war between Myler and Geoffrey Marisco, which brought all Munster and Leinster to destruction, and between Myler and De Lacy, which destroyed the lands of Foherties." By the mere word of this man of blood and plunder ecclesiastical property and jurisdiction were to be regulated! In a word, the same objections lie against this inquisition as against that of de Burgo; for FitzHenry's tampering with the church property and jurisdiction in Scattery was simply lawless plunder and a sacrilegious nullity.

It may be asked, what was the action of the Bishop of Killaloe during the invasion of his jurisdiction? But what could he have done? Why, the very heart of his diocese was invaded, and castles built on it by the English justiciary; and though Bishop O'Heney sought by threat

¹ "Hib. Expug.," Book II., chap. xxxv.

² "Hib. Expug.," Lib. II.

of excommunication to prevent their erection, yet they were erected. And on the death of O'Heney in the year 1215, the canons met and canonically elected David as bishop, but the justiciary, Marisco, had his nephew unlawfully consecrated, and the temporalities of the See given to him. A Papal commission of enquiry was issued, which established the election of David as canonical. Pope Honorius III. ordered the Bishop of Cashel to consecrate him, but he refused to do so; "he was afraid," as he had already suffered a long banishment in France for the liberties of his church. The Pope commissioned his legate to settle finally the matter, and have the Bishop of Cashel to consecrate if afraid to get another to do so. Though the Archdeacon, David, was finally consecrated in Rome, where he died, his rival—Travers—after unlawfully enjoying the temporalities for eleven years, survived him. This sad business occupied the attention of three legates and three Papal Commissions.¹

What could the Bishop of Killaloe have done in these circumstances against the invasion of his jurisdiction in Scattery by Anglo-Norman barons?

A like scene was enacted in the diocese of Ardfert through the justiciary, Marisco. During three years the canonically-elected bishop there was opposed by one John, an intruder from Limerick. Supported by the justiciary, John was, of course, consecrated Bishop of Ardfert.²

In likemanner, on the death of the Bishop of Lismore, David, Bishop of Waterford, who was kinsman to the justiciary, Myler FitzHenry, took unlawful possession of the See of Lismore. This David of Waterford gave trouble to Popes, engaged the attention of a General Council, and gave great scandal. No peace was given to the Bishop of Lismore till the death of David, who was slain. This David, like Travers in Killaloe, and the John from Limerick, intruded on Ardfert, was an Englishman in the train of the Anglo-Norman knights.³

King John, in directing that an inquisition should be held in regard to the possessions in the diocese of Limerick, expressed a wish in 1201 that Geoffrey, an Englishman, should be elected bishop. The canons met, but elected another than Geoffrey Bishop of Limerick. Geoffrey, however, got himself consecrated, and held the possessions of the See in defiance of the canonically-elected during eleven years. His outrageous conduct troubled the reigns of two Popes. One of these Popes, speaking of the successor of Geoffrey, said that he was ignorant, wanting in sufficient knowledge (*minus habens*), guilty of simony by putting up for sale the ecclesiastical benefices, that he refused canonical obedience to his ecclesiastical metropolitan, and finally, that he disregarded the appeal from him to the Holy See.⁴

Furthermore, though the canonically-elected bishops of Killaloe and

¹ Theiner's "Vetere Monumenta," &c.

³ "Ep. Innocent III.," tom. ii., Decret.

² *Ibid.*

⁴ Theiner, p. 27.

Ardfert appealed to Rome against the intruders in these dioceses, Geoffrey, however, consecrated them. Why I dwell so much on Geoffrey of Limerick, is to show that no value should be attached to any entry made in the "Black Book of Limerick" by him, or his successor, in reference to Iniscathy, and particularly when made on the strength of the inquisition by Myler Fitz Henry. And when at the end of the thirteenth and in the fourteenth century the Pope found it necessary to tax ecclesiastical property, the entry about Iniscathy in the "Black Book" was naturally copied for Papal taxation. The business of the Papal tax-gatherers was merely to collect the rate on the temporalities as reported to them. Not a tittle of any proof can be adduced in favour of any jurisdiction to Scattery belonging to Limerick. On the other hand, how positive, how solemn, and authoritative was the assignment of Scattery to Killaloe made by the Charter of 1189, in presence of the ecclesiastical authorities concerned!

The right of the diocese of Killaloe to Iniscathy was reaffirmed in the course of the fourteenth century. Thomas, a Franciscan friar, of Nenagh, in the diocese of Killaloe, undertook to revive the ancient See of Iniscathy, and received consecration as its bishop. This happened in the year 1358. The revival of the bishopric was supposed to carry with it jurisdiction over the religious houses and districts established and evangelised by St. Senan in Cloyne, Limerick, Ardfert, and Killaloe. But the bishops of these dioceses treated the conduct of the Bishop of Scattery as a usurpation, met on the island, deposed its bishop; and having divided the ancient possessions of Iniscathy amongst themselves in 1363, they naturally assigned the island itself to the diocese of Killaloe.

After this, one is prepared to read that on the 7th of the Ides of January, 1390, Pope Boniface IX. issued a mandate to the Abbot of Iniscathy in the *diocese of Killaloe*. And two years subsequently, on the Ides of December, 1392, the same Pope granted an indulgence towards the repair of the Church of the Augustinian Monastery of the B. V. M. at Iniscathy, *in the diocese of Killaloe*.¹

However, in the beginning of the fifteenth century the claim of Limerick to Iniscathy was revived by Cornelius O'Dea. He was Arch-deacon of Killaloe, and transferred and consecrated Bishop of Limerick in the year 1400. He naturally looked into the "Black Book," forgetful of the conduct and character of Myler Fitz Henry and his inquisitors, and of Bishop Geoffrey, and proceeded to claim Scattery Island as his fee. But while his claim was at once opposed, he was reminded of the rights of Killaloe as established by positive law, as well as by the natural law.

No wonder, then, that in the year 1405 Innocent VII. wrote to the Bishop of Killaloe, to the Abbot of Inisgad, *in the diocese of Killaloe*, to

¹ "Calendar of Papal Petitions," and "Calendar of Papal Registries."

have a prebend and canonry assigned to Donat M'MacKenna in Iniscathy, *in the diocese of Killaloe*.¹

So, too, in the year 1411 John XXIII. wrote to John O'Heogauain to collate Cornelius O'Loinsigh, perpetual vicar of Kilrush, to the provostship of the Collegiate and Secular Church of Iniscathy, *in the diocese of Killaloe*.²

Here I must notice what has been made an objection to the claim of Killaloe. Maziere Brady, in his "Episcopal Succession" (ii. 52), quoting in Latin from the *Obligazioni*, states, under the year 1408, that Nicholas Fitz Morris was elected Bishop of Ardfert by noble men, D. Maurice Fitz Robert, rector of Ryndbeary (Rathbarry), in Ardfert, and by Alan Lynch, guardian of the Collegiate Church of Iniscathy, in the diocese of Limerick.

If this be not inaccurate, Askeaton, as it was sometimes written Iniskefty, was mistaken for Iniscathy. But there is every reason for judging there was a false entry made. For at once we are confronted by the uncanonical anomaly of having a bishop chosen by merely two persons, and one of these from a strange diocese. However, we must remember that at this time there was a schism in the Universal Church. There were rival Popes, each claiming as many *obediences* as possible, and none anxious to scrutinize or refuse the requests of his *obedience*.

There is a more probable explanation still. We find in the "Calendar of Papal Letters," vol. vi., that Gregory XII., on the 15th of the Kalends of October, gave leave to Nicholas, elect of Ardfert, who has only tonsure, to be consecrated by any bishop without prejudice to the Bishop of Cashel. But in looking into the "Papal Letters," p. 150, we find a complaint by John, Bishop of Ardfert, in October, 1409, to the effect that having been Bishop of Ardfert for about four years by virtue of Papal provision, he was violently despoiled by Nicholas Fitz Maurice on pretence of having been appointed by the so-called Gregory XII. to the See vacant by the death of Bishop William (no mention was made of Bishop John and two others who succeeded the aforesaid William); and that himself, John, almost naked, barely escaped death at the hands of Nicholas and his accomplices, and that he still keeps possession of his usurped temporalities, and that the diocese was not vacant, as said, by the death of William.

The statement of Bishop John against Nicholas Fitz Maurice is borne out by the "Calendar of Papal Letters." These state, p. 82, that after William there succeeded Nicholas Ball in 1404, and Thomas, O. P., in 1405, who was transferred.

But the condemnation of Nicholas comes from his own mouth. For on the 7th Kalends of February, 1411, Nicholas applied for dispensation to keep the See of Ardfert, which he acquired by false statements, and from one who was not recognized as Pope.³

¹ "Calendar of Papal Registries."

² *Ibid.*

³ "Letters," p. 193.

If the conduct of Bishop Nicholas Fitz Maurice was such, can we expect much better from his alleged elector, Alan Lynch of Iniscathy? Nor are we left to conjecture as to his character. The "Calendar of Papal Letters" (p. 278) tells us that he was a clerk of the diocese of Limerick, a bastard of an especially ugly dye, that he studied civil and canon law for four years in Oxford, and that he was presented to the canonry of Killeigh in Ardfert. A dispensation for his illegitimacy was given him in December, 1411. Now, if a rambling clerk and illegitimate, as Alan Lynch was, represents himself as a noble¹ elector of Nicholas Fitz Maurice to a diocese not vacant, we need not attach much importance to the statement quoted by Brady in his "Succession," &c. Moreover, if Lynch was in Oxford in the year 1407, and subsequently to the year 1411, he could not have been, as stated in the "Succession," &c., a guardian in Iniscathy in the year 1408.

An entry in Harris's "Ware" gives us an awful idea of the confusion of these times. It is that William Ball excused himself from attending Parliament in 1402, owing to the Irish enemy and English rebels.

The Chancery Rolls, about the year 1578, state that "Mahon, called the Black Bishop, was the last Bishop of Iniscathy about 100 years ago, and that by *usurpation* or some means the temporalities and spiritualities were lost." Now Mahon O'Griffy here alluded to was Bishop of Killaloe from 1463 to 1483.

Ware informs us that in the year 1583 Daniel Neylan, rector of Iniscathy, in *the diocese of Killaloe*, was appointed Bishop of Kildare.

In the year 1399 a deed was drawn up between Dr. Worth, Protestant Bishop of Killaloe, and Tiege McGillicannana, Prior of Scatterry. And turning to the Rolls of Chancery, we see that on 1st of July, 1625, Richard Carye was presented to the rectory of Kilrush, *alias* Iniscathy, *in the diocese of Killaloe*.²

It is remarkable that while the Protestant Bishops of Limerick disclaimed any jurisdiction in Iniscathy at the time it belonged civilly to Limerick, the Catholic Bishop claimed a jurisdiction never formally sanctioned by ecclesiastical authority. So late as the year 1801 the Catholic Bishop of Limerick delegated authority to the priests of Ballylongford, in Kerry; and about the year 1812 an offer of jurisdiction was proposed by Dr. Young to the priests of Kilrush for Scatterry, but the offer was declined as being unnecessary and a nullity. The persistence of the Limerick claim was occasioned by the entry made in the "Black Book."

Iniscathy, with its 100 acres, has been made a matter of more dispute than many a thousand acres of unhistoric soil. On its shore grappled the broad-bottomed vessels of roving pirates with the *currach* of the Gael. On it the sword of the Viking bickered with the *skean* of the

¹ The word is *honorabilis*.

² Morrin's "Patent and Close Rolls."

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Irish kerns. On the island Continental and Irish schools of asceticism met when boatfuls of holy pilgrims came to St. Senan. Scattery exhibits morally and physically traces of a rich historic past. Its perfect round tower and seven churches, the *bed* of St. Senan, the holy well, the sea-monster *Cathach* banished by St. Senan, and living in legendary lore of Oriental imagery, the many bright lights over Erin paling before the dazzling blaze from Scattery, as seen in vision by St. Caunera, mark it out as richer in associations and more fraught with interest than a whole province cut off from the past.

THE LISDOONVARNA BRONZE POT.

BY DR. GEORGE U. MACNAMARA, HON. LOCAL SECRETARY, NORTH CLARE.

[Read FEBRUARY 28, 1905.]

THIS massive vessel was found in 1896 by a man named James O'Donohue, of Boghil, parish of Kilfenora, when cutting a turf-bank in the townland of Aughiskabeg,¹ parish of Killilagh, about 500 yards west of the Sulphur Well, Lisdoonvarna. It lay under about



LISDOONVARNA BRONZE POT.

7 feet of peat, which also filled the interior ; and, according to Mr. Dan O'Loughlen, county councillor (from whom I got this information, and

¹ Ordnance Survey Map, No. 8.

who is now the possessor of the pot), it was covered both inside and out with a dark crust resembling the same substance. The remains of a circular earthen rath, I am told, exist about 300 yards from the spot where the vessel was found.

The pot is a single casting of rather elegant design, though it may be said the work has been but roughly carried out. It weighs over 70 lb., and its capacity is $5\frac{1}{4}$ gallons. The height is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the diameter of rim $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and it measures between the legs $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The body is ornamented with three horizontal ribs, the space between the lower and middle ones being decorated with two crosses in relief. These crosses, strange to say, are not exactly opposite one another, as on one side they are 24 inches, while on the other they are but 15 inches apart. The legs, four in number, spring from the body below the lower rib, and are continued by raised lines on the surface as high as the central rib. The handles, one on each side near the top, are triangular in shape, quite unornamented, and would give a rectangle on section. The lower end of each leg shows an identical flaw, caused, I have no doubt, by the matrix for all being made with the same model. The joining of the mould must have been very defective, perhaps from repeated use, as can be seen by the ugly vertical ridge on each side. On the whole, the impression left on viewing the pot would suggest that it probably belongs to a period when the art of bronze-casting was in its decadence, but when traditions of ancient beauty and elegance of workmanship had not altogether died out.

In the northern countries of Europe, during the Bronze Age—which lasted for a very long time in those regions—the process of casting held principal sway, hammering being rare, and vessels, ornaments, and weapons of bronze were almost exclusively run in moulds; while in Danubian countries, northern Italy, and Greece, on the other hand, hammering-out was the common method of manufacture, casting being only exceptional, and coming in rather late. The earliest vessels and statues in these latter lands were consequently made with thin sheets of bronze, beaten out with the hammer, and then pieced together with rivets.¹

Sir John Evans, speaking of the early art of hammering bronze in the British Isles, says:—"It was probably not until nearly the close of the Bronze Period that the art was discovered of hammering-out bronze into sufficiently large and thin laminae for the manufacture of cups and vessels"; and he is of opinion that in order to be able to do such delicate work some process of annealing must have been invented. This could have been accomplished easily by heating the alloy to redness, and

¹ On this point, see Mons. Alex. Bertrand's *Archéologie Celtique et Gauloise*, 2nd ed., p. 38.

immediately plunging into cold water, which makes bronze fairly soft and malleable, thus producing the opposite effect on it of a similar process on steel.¹ It is, therefore, highly probable that nearly all the vessels of this character found in northern Europe were made at a period when iron had come into general use as *the* metal for the manufacture of arms. But it must not be forgotten all the while that, where once established, the art of casting in bronze never fell into abeyance—although at certain places and periods it certainly lost much of its ancient glory—and, side by side with the art of hammering the metal into laminæ, was in continual use through all the ages down to our own times.

Bearing these facts in mind, I consider it rather hazardous to express an opinion as to the age of the Lisdoonvarna pot, and would prefer leaving it to others better qualified to do so, particularly as there is little in its form or *provenance* that might give a decided clue as to its antiquity. The crosses on its sides do not help us much in this direction, as it is well known to archæologists that the *cross* and the *swastica* were employed as religious symbols and motives of ornamentation long ages before the former was appropriated by the Christian world as a special memento of the great sacrifice on Calvary. There is nothing whatever to indicate, as far as I could learn, that this vessel was in any way connected with funeral rites, either of burial or incineration. On the contrary, I think everything favours the view of its not very remote antiquity, and that, notwithstanding its great weight and consequent awkwardness, it is simply an article of domestic furniture lost by some mischance in the bog, where the force of gravity soon caused it to sink and disappear, but fortunately preserved it intact, to come to light again in 1896 for our instruction.

¹ *Ancient Bronze Implements*, pp. 408, 409.

GLASCARRIG PRIORY, COUNTY WEXFORD.

BY WILLIAM H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

[Submitted MAY 30, 1905.]

Two reasons impel me to place on record the fragmentary annals—as far as I have been able to trace them—of Glascarrig Priory. First of all, the material structure has practically disappeared; and, secondly, scant justice has hitherto been meted out to an interesting monastic foundation by Archdall and his copyists.

The visitor to Courtown Harbour, near Gorey, will have no difficulty in locating Glascarrig, though, alas! the once flourishing priory is now represented by a substantial farm-house, save for a very small portion of the ruins in an adjoining cowshed. However, the name of St. Mary's is preserved in a well hard by the old site, namely, Tobermurry, meaning "St. Mary's Well," as Glascarrig Priory was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Topographically, the Priory of Glascarrig adjoins Clonevan, in the parish of Donaghmore, and barony of Ballaghkeen, on the sea-coast, about seven miles south-east of Gorey, and a little over three miles from Courtown Harbour. There is a difference of opinion as to the date of foundation. Various authorities, following the lead of Archdall, have assigned the period as "the close of the fourteenth century," but Ware and MacGeoghegan are more correct in giving the date as 1192 or 1193. One thing is certain, that the priory was in existence before the year 1210.¹

But long before the advent of the "Black Monks" (as the Benedictines were usually called, in contradistinction to the Cistercians, or "White Monks") to the parish of Donaghmore, monasticism had been in evidence in that portion of North Wexford. Nigh at hand, at Poulshane, the great national apostle, St. Patrick, is said to have landed in 433, though some assert that his landing-place was really at Crioich Cullan, some miles further north. Be that as it may, St. Patrick, in his visitation of Leinster, founded the parish church of Donaghmore, on the site of the Pagan Magh Criathar; and here it was that he conferred holy orders on Fiace, nephew of Dubhthach. All readers of the "Life of St. Patrick" are familiar with the story of this Dubhthach, and poet of Ireland, uncle of St. Fiace, who, having been one of the first Irish

¹ "Ware de Antiq. Hib.," cap. 26.

Druid-converts, had been given a large tract of land in the neighbourhood of Gorey, as a present from Criffan, King of Leinster, for the three poems he had composed to celebrate the deeds of this warrior king. According to O'Curry, this grant of land comprised Limbrick, and the land called *Formaél na bFiann*, in the parish of Cill Coemghin (Kilcavan, near Gorey); whilst the district around Gorey and Limbrick was known as the territory of Hy Trene, from Trian, son of Duach, whence was evolved the Deanery of Hy Duach.¹

St. Fiodghus Mac Sweeney lived as an anchorite at Glascarrig, in the eighth century, and died in 760. His brother, Fidhairle, abbot of Rahan, died in 763; the third, and most celebrated, brother was St. Colman, son of Eochy, of Seanbhotach, i.e. *Sean boithe-Sine*, now Templeshanbo, the mother church of Enniscorthy, whose feast is celebrated on October 27th. Close on a century later, Finachta, King of Connacht, retired to Glascarrig, where he lived as an anchorite till his death in 848. In 881 is chronicled the death of Ailill, of Hy Trene; and in 905 Ciarodhar, son of Crunnmael, Lord of Hy Felimy (the present barony of Ballaghkeen), was slain.²

Here it may be observed that the entire modern barony of Ballaghkeen (*Baile-achadh-chaoin*, 'the town of the beautiful field'), formerly known as Hy Felimy, belonged to the sept of the O'Morchoe (O'Murphy), whose chieftain resided at Oulartleigh, about four miles from Enniscorthy.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to *when* the rule of St. Benedict penetrated into Ireland, and as to the first Benedictine foundations in this country. It is more than probable that some time in the eighth century Iniscaltra and Ross (County Cork) adopted the Benedictine rule; but the first definite record of a house for Benedictines in Ireland is St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, founded by an Irish prince, Maelsechlain (Malachy), of Tara, in 862 or 863. Of course, on the Continent there were several Irish Benedictine houses at this date. It is only right to mention that the year 948 is usually given for the foundation of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin; but probably this date is that of the restoration of that abbey, after the Danish vandalism of a century. Fifty years later, a famous Irish Benedictine house was founded at Cologne by St. Helias, and to this sanctuary fled Bran Mac Maelmordha, who had been deposed from the kingship of Leinster in 1035, by Donogh O'Brien. This unfortunate Leinster monarch, whose eyes had been put out by Sitric the Dane in 1019, died as a Benedictine monk, at the abbey of Cologne, in 1052.³

As an interesting side-light on the early friendly relations with

¹ Shearman's "Loca Patriciana"; O'Curry's "Lectures."

² O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Irish Saints"; "Annals of Ulster," A.D. 848.

³ "Annals of Ulster," A.D. 1052.

England, it may be mentioned that in 1025 Earl Godwin and his brother, Harold, fled to Ireland, and were received by Donogh O'Brien, who had married Driella, daughter of Godwin. Again, in 1051, the two Saxon princes, Harold and Leofwin, sons of Earl Godwin, sought shelter in Ireland, and spent the winter at Ferns, as the guests of Dermot, son of Maelnambo, King of Leinster. This Dermot became supreme monarch (*Ardriagh*) of Ireland in 1063; and we read that in 1068 he welcomed to Dublin the sons of Prince Harold, namely, Godwin, Edmund, and Magnus, and provided them with sixty-six vessels wherewith to attack Bristol, whence they were repulsed in June, 1069. Almost a century later, in 1164, King Henry II., of England, sought the aid of Dermot Mac Murrough, who sent him a small fleet, manned by Leinster troops; and on August 1st, 1166, Dermot himself "was banished by the men of Erin." Two years later, namely, in August, 1168, Dermot and a pioneer force of Galls, landed at Glascarrig, and remained secluded in the Augustinian Abbey of Ferns until the spring of the following year.¹

Early in March, 1175, on the occasion of the marriage of Basilia de Clare to Raymond le Gros, Strongbow (Richard de Clare) assigned the lands of Forth, Idrone, and Glascarrig to Raymond. Forth and Idrone are in County Carlow; but Glascarrig is the locale of the priory subsequently founded near Cahore Point. In 1187 the widowed Basilia took Geoffrey FitzRobert (an illegitimate son of Robert FitzStephen) as her second husband, who founded Kells, County Kilkenny, in 1193. Meantime the Cantetons, or Condons, had acquired the lordship of Glascarrig, and in 1192-3 they invited a colony of Benedictine monks from St. Dogmaell's, near Cardigan, in Pembrokeshire, to found a house on their demesne lands.²

In 1193 the Benedictines had eight houses in Ireland, namely, Corrig, County Down (1127), Neddrum (1179), the Black Abbey, in the Ards (1180), Downpatrick (1183), Kilcummin (1185), Waterford and Cork (1186), and Glascarrig. However, whilst all these foundations were English Benedictine, Glascarrig was a dependency on a Welsh abbey, the only abbey of "the order of Tyron" in England and Wales. This order of Tyron Benedictines was a reform of the Benedictine, instituted in 1109, by St. Bernard of Tyron, not to be confounded with his Cistercian namesake of Clairvaux. St. Dogmaell's was erected in 1126 or 1127, and had dependent cells at Pille and Caldey;³ and it is remarkable that at St. Dogmaell's was discovered the famous Rosetta stone in 1845.

As regards a site for a Benedictine priory, Glascarrig was all that

¹ Stokes's "Ireland and the Anglo-Norman Church"; "Book of Leinster"; "Annals of the Four Masters."

² Orpen's "Song of Dermot and the Earl," 3064-3070.

³ Archdall, Dugdale, Ware, and Allemand.

could be desired, and, in course of time, it grew to be one of the wealthiest establishments in County Wexford; the monks, too, mostly of Welsh and Flemish descent, were desirable neighbours for the new colonists. By the terms of the foundation charter, the Abbot of St. Dogmaell had the right of nominating the Prior of Glascarrig.

One of the earliest documents in connexion with Glascarrig is a deed, or agreement, drawn up in March, 1223, between Andrew, Abbot of St. Dogmaell, on behalf of the prior and monks of Glascarrig, and Thomas, Abbot of Duiske (Graiguenemanagh), whereby the Cistercians of Duiske were confirmed in two carucates of land in the barony of Bantry, County Wexford, given to Glascarrig by Adam de Canteton. This deed is signed as witness by John St. John, Bishop of Ferns, then Bishop-elect.¹

From the "Pipe Rolls" of Henry III. it would seem that, in 1261, the prior had somehow infringed the law, as in the account of Henry Fitz Henry, seneschal of Wexford County for the year 1261, there is an entry to the effect that the prior and monks of Glascarrig owed half a mark.²

In 1275, we find William de Canteton as Lord of Glascarrig, on whose death, in 1286, his son, Maurice, entered into possession. From an inquisition held at Carlow on April 8th, 1307, as to the property of Roger le Bygod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England (who inherited part of the estates of William Marshal and his wife, Isabella de Clare, the heiress of Strongbow), it appears that Maurice de Caunteton held the barony of Glascarrig by a service of forty shillings and one knight's fee. Not long afterwards the monks of Glascarrig had all the lands around Cahore, and the long marsh of Inch, and the fishery with the salvage of wrecks, &c. Thomas Dennus, Bishop of Ferns (1363-1400), confirmed the charters of the priory, which then held the rectories of Glascarrig, Donaghmore, Ardamine, Killnenor, Killenagh, Kilmuckridge, Kilanierin, Killineooly, Kilpatrick, Templeudigan, and Kilnahue, in the diocese of Ferns; also the rectories of Kellistown, Ballycroane, Lorum, and Clonegoose, in the diocese of Leighlin; and Clondulane, Litter, and Liscleary, in the diocese of Cloyne.³

From the year 1395, Art Mac Murrough's successes had practically made him master of County Wexford; and the Pale had become a vanishing entity. Hence, Irish monks were gladly received into profession at Glascarrig, and, at length, on March 14th, 1410, in order to complete the Hibernicising process, the Irish Abbot of Bective, County Meath, was transferred by Pope Boniface IX. to Glascarrig, as its prior. This Irish Abbot, who resigned his Abbacy of Bective (*de Benedictione Dei*), County Meath, for the priory of Glascarrig, was

¹ Allemand and Archdall.

² "Rec. Com. Reports," vol. i., p. 336.

³ Sweetman's "Calendar," 1302-1307; Archdall.

Imar O'Dowd, who had been originally a Benedictine monk of the Irish monastery in Vienna; but who, on obtaining the Abbey of Bective, in 1396, had conformed to the Cistercian rule. Thus, in 1401, we find ex-Abbot O'Dowd as Prior of Glascarrig; but his rule was not of long duration, as Henry of Wales, a Welsh monk of St. Dogmaell, appears as Prior in 1408, at the time that Prince Thomas of Lancaster (Viceroy of Ireland) had made an unsuccessful raid in the province of Leinster. Art MacMurrough was supreme in County Wexford in 1410, and he generally resided at New Ross, whither Bishop Barrett had transferred the *sedes episcopalis* of Ferns.¹

From the "Calendar of Papal Letters" we learn that on the 3rd of the Kalends of February, 1411, Pope John XXIII. issued a papal mandate to the Bishop of *Civitaten.*, the Abbot of St. Mary's, Ferns, and the Archdeacon of Leighlin, to collate and assign to Andrew O'Curran, Benedictine monk of St. Stephen's, Bologna, the priory of Glascarrig, "dependent on the Abbey of St. Dogmaell of the order of Tyron, and wont to be governed by monks thereof, whose value does not exceed forty marks." Prior O'Curran received five papal commissions between the years 1411 and 1414, one of which was to collate an Irishman, Donall M'Call, Rector of Delgany, to the Archdeaconry of Glendalough, which had been unlawfully held by Maurice O'Brien. Another commission, dated 10 Kal. September, 1412, had reference to the collation of an Irishman, Augustine MacBrady, of the diocese of Kilmore, to the treasurership of Ferns, value not exceeding twenty marks, void by the death of Nicholas Browne, Dean of Ossory, whilst a third concerned the collation of Thomas O'Nolan to the perpetual vicarage of Moyacomb (Clonegal), in the diocese of Ferns, held by Aedh O'Farrell.

Glascarrig Priory flourished until the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII.; and the last Prior, Charles MacMurrough, surrendered(?) in 1543. Seventeen years later, namely, on December 1st, 1550, as appears from the Fiants of Edward VI., a lease of the Priory was granted for twenty-one years, to Walter Peppard, of Kilkea, County Kildare, with the rectories of Ardamine, Killenagh, Lorum, Kilmuckridge, and Kilpatrick. This Peppard, on November 1st, 1560, was given a lease of all the gold and silver mines in County Wexford; and, on November 2nd, 1562, he entered into a bond in £600 for the delivery of the ore at Clonmines and New Ross. In April, 1564, he sub-let the mines to John Chaloner, of Lambay, and died in October, 1565, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, and a son, Anthony, who married Meave Kavanagh.²

The possessions of Glascarrig Priory, in 1560, as transcribed from

¹ "Calendar of Papal Letters," 1404-1415.

² "Fiants of Edward VI.," "Calendar of State Papers," 1509-1573.

official documents by Sir Thomas H. Grattan Esmonde, Bart., M.P., are returned as follows:—

Farm of site, cell, or late Priory, containing half an acre, including one church, one hall, two chambers, one small close, and one chantry, within the precinct thereof,	£	s.	d.
One water-mill and water-course,	0	6	8
Two messuages,	2	0	0
Nine cottages, 60 acres arable, 40 pasture, and moor,	1	16	8
Four cottages, 40 acres arable, 24 pasture, and moor in Gorey,	5	0	0
Six cottages, 66 acres arable, 30 pasture, underwood and moor in Kilmaster and Ballymoney,	2	4	0
16 acres arable, 6 pasture, in Templederry and Smithstown,	1	7	0
	0	6	4
	£13	0	8
Rectories, churches, and chapels,	3	13	4
Total,	£16	14	0

On May 6th, 1567, Anthony Peppard, gent., was given a lease of Glascarrig Priory with its appurtenances, which lease was renewed on November 19th, 1576. He is described, in 1570, as "of Ballmoney, County Wexford," but in 1572 he resided at Glascarrig. Apparently he was a man in favour with the Government, for on May 5th, 1577, he was commissioned to execute martial law in County Carlow, and on February 17th, 1579–80, this commission was extended to the County Wexford.

Among the pardons issued on August 24th, 1582, I find the names of Thomas Lee, of Castlemartin, County Kildare, gent., Elizabeth Peppard, his wife, Anthony Peppard, of Glascarrig, County Wexford, gent., Meave Kavanagh, his wife, Edmund Kavanagh MacMurrough, of Coolnaleen, &c. Again, on April 12th, 1584, pardon was given to Anthony and Meave Peppard, of Glascarrig, also Elizabeth Kavanagh, Murtagh MacParson, *doragh*, of same, curate.¹

On June 10th, 1586, the said Anthony Peppard, as a stimulus for his loyalty, had leases of various lands in County Kildare; also the rectory of Shankill, County Kilkenny; Castlegar, County Galway; the rectory of Ballysan, &c.

In 1605, when King James formed three new baronies in County Wexford, it was stated that the "barony of Ballaghkeene contained in MacDamore's country thirteen marte lands; but *the abbey land of Glascarrig*,

¹ "Fiants of Elizabeth."

or the lands of Murrowes and Inch, the jury know not how to divide, either by marte lands or quarters. Anyhow, on June 20th, 1605, the site, pasturage, etc., of the Priory of Glascarrig were granted in fee-simple to Donogh O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, who was also given the various rectories, churches, and chapels belonging to the said priory.

The year 1645 found Glascarrig priory almost in ruins, and the then proprietor, Sir Walsingham Cooke, partly rebuilt it in 1654. During the Cromwellian campaign, the engagement known as the "Battle of Glascarrig," was fought on November 4th, 1649, by a body of troops commanded by Majors Nelson and Meredith, as a result of which Lord Inchiquin had to retire with the loss of two standards. Sir Walsingham Cooke, notwithstanding his being a Puritan, was confirmed in his Glascarrig property after the Restoration, but, at the opening of the eighteenth century, it passed to Edmund Bray.¹

The first appointment that we meet with in reference to the Catholic parish of Ballygarret, which includes Glascarrig and Ardamine, is in 1696, when Theobald (Toby) Butler—a relation of the Ormonde family—came to officiate as Parish Priest of the district. On July 11th, 1704, Father Butler registered himself at Wexford as Catholic pastor of Donaghmore, Ardamine, Kilmuckridge, and Killenagh, having been ordained on December 16th, 1694, at Prague, in Bohemia, by the Archbishop of Prague. His residence was at Tinnacross.²

About the middle of the eighteenth century Glascarrig passed from Edmund Bray to Francis Harvey, of Bargo Castle, County Wexford; and from a deed of February 22nd, 1794, it seems that Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey had purchased the lands of Glascarrig, Raheen, and Mangan, for the sum of £6000. As is well known, this B. B. Harvey, an unwilling hero of '98, was captured in a cave in the Saltee Islands, and was executed at Wexford, June 27th, 1798. Ten years later, we find Rev. J. B. Gordon, the historian of '98, as Rector of Donaghmore, Killineecoly, Killenagh, and Ardamine; and at length, in 1835, Glascarrig became a separate parish. The parochial records only go back to the year 1807.

Such is an outline of the chequered history of this priory; and to-day the traveller may seek in vain for any material traces of this once flourishing Benedictine foundation. No longer tolls the priory bell, no longer is heard the glorious Gregorian chant in the priory church, no longer is seen a black-robed disciple of St. Benedict; but the written records remain, fragmentary, indeed, yet sufficient to give us a tolerable idea of the annals of Glascarrig.

¹ "Cromwell in Ireland," by the Rev. D. Murphy, s.j., p. 177.

² "A List of the Parish Priests, &c., Dublin," 1705.

Miscellanea.

Find of Bog-Butter, Canoe, and Bronze Sword in County Leitrim.—Last July, in Drumeconnor bog, a few miles from Creevelea, County Leitrim, as a farmer was working at turf, he came across about 14 lb. weight of bog-butter. It was discovered at a depth of 5 feet 4 inches from the surface. It was enclosed in an oaken vessel, shaped like a butter “butt,” and curiously carved. Unfortunately the staves were all broken up before anyone who set any value on the find heard of it. About half of the butter and some shreds of the staves are in the possession of Mr. George Gale, Dromahair.

Seven years ago a boat, or canoe, dug out of a single tree, was come across a few feet above the last-mentioned find in the same bog. It was broken up for firewood, nobody thinking it worth preserving! There were found, too, “an instrument like a chisel,” as the discoverer described it, and a “long, rusty, brass knife.” They were brought home with the turf, and lay about the house of the farmer, Mr. Kelly, who had dug them up, for about five years, until both were given to a travelling tinsmith for a new tin-can.

The writer showed Mr. Kelly the drawings in Wakeman’s “Hand-book,” at p. 290, and he at once declared it was exactly like the picture on the left (a decorated flat celt). The “long, brass knife” resembled very closely, he stated, No. 5 of the Bronze Swords sketched on p. 281, but was thinner in make. Not very unlikely it was a specimen of one of the short-pointed swords of bronze which were used mainly in thrusting by the races which inhabited Ireland before the Christian era. Mr. Kelly would not credit it that there are men, reputed wise, that would give him as much as a half-sovereign for an old, blunt, brass knife of that kind, if he found another.

The incident shows what is likely happening every year to finds of possibly inestimable antiquarian interest, more particularly in districts where no one is known to care about such “rusted old irons.” Unless the find is seen to have the sheen of silver or gold, it is reckoned worthless, and, as likely as not, pitched again into the nearest bog-hole.—(REV.) JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Stone Circle, &c., near Castletown Bere, County Cork.—When in Castletown some time ago, I noticed a circle marked on the Ordnance Map, and took the opportunity of visiting it.

As the photograph shows, it is a fine example; the diameter is 25 feet, and nine stones remain, varying in height from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet;

five or six others have apparently been removed, probably to serve as gate-posts—a fate to which the surviving ones are, unfortunately, still liable.

The circle is situated in the townland of Ardgroom Outward, on an open height, rather more than a quarter mile south of the road to Kenmare, at a point a mile and a quarter east of the village of Ardgroom; which latter is about six miles from Castletown.

A small gallaun stands some 60 or 70 feet from the circle, in a direction east by north, and both will be found marked on Ordnance Sheet, No. 102, County Cork, and also on the 1-inch Sheet, No. 191.



STONE CIRCLE, CASTLETOWN BEREHAVEN, COUNTY CORK.

(From a Photograph by Mr. H. S. Crawford.)

Another and much larger gallaun stands about two miles to the west of the circle, close to the head of Ballycrovane Harbour; but I had not time to examine it.

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that there are two old stone crosses in the same district—a class of monument very uncommon in that part of the country. They are plain, rough crosses, and are near the road from Castletown to Ardgroom: each is 4 feet 9 inches in height.

One is in the old graveyard of Kilcatherine, on the north shore of Ballycrovane Harbour, mentioned before; it is marked on Ordnance Sheet No. 101, and the townland is Gortgarraf.

The other stands surrounded by diminutive graves, in a keel on the

hill side, a quarter of a mile to the north of Kilmackowen village, Ordnance Sheet No. 102, townland of Carrickavart.

Both these crosses are also shown on the Index Map of County Cork.—HENRY S. CRAWFORD, C.E.

Preservation of Ancient Monuments.—A meeting of the General Council of the County Councils was held on Thursday, 27th April, 1905, in the City Hall, Dublin. Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, Bart., Chairman, presided.

The Chairman moved the following resolution :—“That in view of the immense importance to the nation of the preservation of all monuments of archæological, historic, and architectural interest, we suggest that all persons competent to give information upon the subject, whether members of the Gaelic League, or of our various archæological societies, should inform the secretaries of the respective County Councils of the locality of any pillar-stones, druid circles, cromlechs, Ogham-stones, raths, duns, forts, crannogs, ancient crosses, abbeys, churches, castles, or of any other structures of antiquarian or historic interest in their respective counties not hitherto scheduled under the Acts for the preservation of ancient monuments, with any information they can supply concerning them; and that the secretaries of the said County Councils be requested to furnish this Council half-yearly with such information as they may obtain on these subjects, with a view to its publication, and to the eventual formulation of a national scheme for the preservation, as in foreign countries, of our ancient monuments for the nation.”

The motion was seconded, and passed unanimously.

Irish Volunteer Curtain.—After my Paper, “A Note on an Irish Volunteer Curtain,” appeared in the present volume of the *Journal*,¹ I received a letter from Mr. Robert B. Armstrong, *Fellow*, who (as mentioned in my Paper) presented a similar piece of printed linen to the Society in 1876 for their museum in Kilkenny. The following two passages of his letter correct and add to my Paper, and will be of interest to the members :—

“The Volunteer officers were elected by the privates; there were no commissions, and consequently no non-commissioned officers. The junior officers undoubtedly carried fusees (light muskets).”

“My reason for supposing that the coach with the ‘M’ was intended for that of the Countess of Moira is—the linen is of Ulster manufacture, and the two patriotic peers of Ulster were the Earls of Charlemont and Moira. Now, looking up the list of peers of 1799, I find the following whose titles commence with the letter ‘M’ :—Viscounts Mountjoy and Monk; the Earls of Meath, Miltown, Mountcashel, Mount-

¹ *Antea*, pp. 60–63.

Norris, Mayo, Masserine, and Moira. The last-named was connected with Ulster; the others were not. Lord Moira is mentioned as one of the patriot peers as early as Lord Townsend's Viceroyalty, and continued so to his death; his son, the first Marquis of Hastings, carried on the tradition. As for the Countess of Moira, she was a literary lady, and leader of society; and, as Moore says, a friend of Ireland, she was much more than Countess of Moira. On the death of her brother, the tenth Earl of Huntingdon, she succeeded to four very ancient English baronies, which are still held by her descendant, the Earl of Loudon. Moira House was one of the great Dublin houses, and the Countess resided there until her death in 1808."

It is now the Mendicity House, on the south quays.—E. MAC DOWEL COSGRAVE, M.D.

Well of St. Patrick, at Patrick's Well, County Limerick.—This well, which has now been covered in by the District Council, and a pump erected over it as a public water-supply, was at one time a holy well, from which the village takes its name. It is enclosed on three sides of the public road by modern masonry walls. In the rear wall of this enclosure is a panel, formed by inserting a piece of limestone about 2 feet square, on which is carved in low relief a figure of St. Patrick.

Some time ago Mr. Alexander MacDougall, Jun., Oakhurst, Westcombe Park, London, in passing through Patrick's Well, saw the stone, and communicated with the Hon. Secretary, who requested me to procure a photograph of it suitable for reproduction. Dr. George Fogerty, R.N., has kindly provided me with one which shows the figure clearly. The carving is in low relief, formed by sinking below the original face of the stone. The figure represents St. Patrick with a serpent under his feet, a book in his left hand, and a triple cross in his right hand. Though most writers agree that the triple cross was used to denote the authority of a pope, and the double cross that of a patriarch or archbishop—the patriarchal cross of heraldry—still, in Ireland, it would appear that the triple cross was in some cases given to St. Patrick, as in this case, and also on the M'Cragh tomb, Lismore Cathedral, as recently illustrated in the *Journal*, vol. xxxiv., p. 310. In some particulars the work gives the impression of age, though it would not be safe to decide, for that reason, that it is so, as some carving of this class, most archaic in design and execution, is found to be of a comparatively modern date, as has been shown by Mr. Romilly Allen in illustrating his work on Christian Symbolism. The treatment of the hair and beard—usually a striking feature in ancient sculpture—is very weak in this. The very early work was generally in sandstone; this is in limestone.

On the face of the stone is cut, in Roman letters, in the right-hand corner, "St. Patrick"; and on the left, "Erected by Thomas M'Namara

and S. Breay." The only information I was able to obtain—for there is nothing I could dignify by the title of local tradition—was, that the stone is supposed to have been carved by McNamara and Breay (who were masons), and set up over the holy well. This, if correct, must have been before 1798, for there is a story told of the yeomen having been stationed in Patrick's Well during the rebellion; that the wives of the troops having desecrated the well, it dried up, and also that the commanding officer broke or injured the stone. The stone is broken



CARVED FIGURE OF ST. PATRICK, AT ST. PATRICK'S WELL, COUNTY LIMERICK.
(From a Photograph by Dr. Fogerty, R.N.)

across. This must have occurred after the inscription was cut, judging by the position of the "S." before "Breay," for the letter is just on the fracture. It is possible that the stone—if not carved by these masons—may have been discovered and erected by them, and afterwards broken in some way, and again set up in its present position; but locally, little or nothing is known about it.

Though this well must have been well known in former times to have given a name to the village, it has not been frequented for prayer, nor have "rounds" been made there, for many years.—P. J. LYNCH, *Fellow*.

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Wooden Effigies.—Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, F.S.A., &c., is engaged in preparing a paper for the Royal Archæological Institute on the Sepulchral Wooden Effigies of Great Britain and Ireland. I called his attention to the wooden effigy attributed to “St. Molaise,” which we saw at Innismurray during our delightful cruise round Ireland in June last, and lent him the brief account given in the *Programme* of the Excursion. Now he wants to know more about it, and would like photographs, dimensions, &c., if anybody would kindly help him. The figure may not be “a sepulchral effigy” at all, and may be, as suggested, “the figure-head of a ship”; but I think, to make his catalogue complete (which he wishes to do), Dr. Fryer ought at least to mention this Irish effigy. Do you know of any others, of wood, in Ireland? We have only two or three in this part of the world.—ALFRED E. HUDD, F.S.A., Pembroke-road, Clifton.

The Inscribed Stones at Fethard Castle and Baginbun.—Mr. Orpen, in the last issue of the *Journal* (*antea*, p. 67), seems to have missed the real point of the theory I ventured to offer in vol. xxxiv., 1904, p. 387, as a help towards solving the enigma of the Baginbun inscription. However, he appends a “Note added in the Press,” which, like the postscript to the proverbial lady’s letter, proves to be the most important item in his communication. It gives the latest local information obtained on the subject; and this, according to Mr. Orpen’s version, is to the effect that while he has been complacently regarding his theory by which he “connects the inscription immediately and synchronously with the long stay of Raymond le Gros at Baginbun,” an eye-witness to the discovery of the stone itself has appeared in the person of Mr. Rossiter, who, about forty-two years ago, held the field the stone now lies on, and who declares that its existence was unknown at that time, and that it was not discovered until after a squaring of the boundary between his farm and another had transferred possession of the field to Mr. Roche, who, subsequently, uncovered the stone in the course of his farming operations. And Mr. Rossiter distinctly remembers *it had no inscription on it whatever*. This would seem to place the priority of the Fethard Castle inscription beyond further question.

Mr. Orpen, however, alludes to this as “negative evidence,” as if he were prepared to cling, as a last resource, to the possible existence of an ancient inscription that might have been overlooked when the stone was unearthed. How, then, came the stone to be underground? Would Raymond le Gros have buried it after he had cut the inscription?

I believe Mr. Rossiter has further stated that the inscription now to be seen on the stone was cut shortly after the discovery, and that the carver was not, as has been generally supposed, a resident at Fethard, but merely a visitor there. Proof that the inscription had no existence,

or that its existence was unknown, prior to 1863, was quite sufficient for my theory. Whether it was cut in 1866 or 1876 did not matter. I placed it subsequent to the later date from purely hypothetical considerations, which I stated.

I was hardly prepared for anyone looking in a rude inscription, cut on a rough stone, for an exact *facsimile* of an equally rude one, cut on a still rougher stone; yet Mr. Orpen observes "that *the two inscriptions do not at all coincide when one is superimposed on the other.*" It does not seem to have occurred to him that the size and spacing of letters at Baginbun might follow from a rough reference to a rubbing from the Castle stone as readily as the Fethard lettering would follow or be "determined by a rough reference to the Baginbun stone."—W. H. LYNN, Architect.

Enniscorthy Castle (see p. 74).—I still adhere to the statement in my paper, viz., that the date "may be fairly assigned as between the years 1232 and 1240." Moreover, having examined the structure of the castle dozens of times within the past ten years, I can form a tolerable estimate of the style of architecture; and I have no hesitation in describing the major portion of the building as of the thirteenth century.

In 1537, when, according to Mr. Hore, the castle "was in such utter ruin, that for all practical purposes it ceased to exist," Watkin ap Powell was appointed custodian of Enniscorthy Castle. Fourteen years later—namely, on February 13th, 1551–2—Gabriel Blake was given a lease of "the ruined castle" of Enniscorthy, as appears from the Fiants of Edward VI. In the Red Council Book, under date of the year 1543, the "Castell of Eniscorthy" is stated to belong to the King. A similar entry occurs at folio 290b, in connexion with the year 1550. Thus the castle of Enniscorthy—albeit ruinous—was a kingly asset in 1552—fourteen years after the date at which it had practically become non-existent.

On April 13th, 1566, Nicholas Heron was leased the "non-existent" castle of Enniscorthy for twenty-one years, and he sublet it to Thomas Stukeley, who was dismissed from the Seneschalship of County Wexford in 1568. This "practically non-existent" castle was captured by Sir Edward Butler, on August 15th, 1569; and it was visited by Sir Henry Sydney, in 1577. It is described in the State Papers as the "strong house" of Enniscorthy, implying that in 1569, nearly twenty years before the advent of Wallop, the castle had been then used as a fortified residence by the Seneschal. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that on May 15th, 1571, Sir Nicholas White wrote to Lord Burghley desiring a lease of "the house of Enniscorthy, if he is to continue Seneschal of Wexford." Again, on June 30th, 1572, Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam wrote to the English Privy Council, recommending Sir Nicholas White's suit for the castle of Enniscorthy.

On December 6th, 1581, a lease for twenty-one years was granted to Edmund Spenser, the poet, of the "ruinous castle" of Enniscorthy—a grant which the author of *The Faerie Queene* prudently conveyed, three days later, to Richard Synnott, of Ballybrennan. On March 8th, 1586, Synnott made over his Enniscorthy estates, including the castle, to Sir Henry Wallop, for a consideration; and Wallop, to prevent any encroachment on his newly acquired property, had the principal members of the Kavanagh family, the real owners, imprisoned.

Wallop re-fortified the castle and resided in it when not engaged in affairs of state at Dublin. Thus, on January 8th, 1589, he writes to the Privy Council regarding the Woods of Killoughram "not far from my house of Enniscorthy." He went to England in April, 1589, where he remained until July, 1595, over six years.

It is stated in the State Papers that there was a garrison of soldiers at Enniscorthy, 1593. Wallop, at this date, had only a lease of the castle and lands; but on May 22nd, 1593, he was granted, in fee-farm, all his County Wexford property. Of course Wallop depreciated the value of the estates, and so he got 12,464 acres for £13 6s. 8d. a-year. But, strangely enough, though the castle is styled "ruinous," the wily Wallop continued to live in it, for under date of September 27th, 1595, he himself tells Burghley of some of his doings at his house of Enniscorthy. We have numbers of his letters, but not a hint as to building a castle, as is fancied by Mr. Hore. He merely says that he fortified the existing castle, which had been gradually getting ruinous from about the year 1535. From the year 1597 he lived altogether in Dublin, where he died April 14th, 1599, more or less in disgrace.—WILLIAM H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

[With this statement by Mr. Flood, this discussion closes. Both Mr. Hore and Mr. Flood agree that the castle was a thirteenth-century building; that it had become ruinous in the sixteenth century, and was rebuilt or restored towards the end of that century by Wallop. The chief point in controversy appears to be the extent to which the castle had fallen to decay. On this point, the communications have probably brought together all the information to be obtained.—ED.]

Notices of Books.

NOTE.—The works marked thus (*) are by Members of the Society.

**Notes on the Early History of the Dioceses of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry.* By Hubert Thomas Knox. (Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Ltd.). 8vo, pp. xvi + 410, with Map of the Diocese of Tuam. Price 10s. 6d.

MR. KNOX's contributions to our *Journal* are so well known to its readers, who appreciate his vast knowledge of the places and persons of ancient Connaught, that they will not fail to welcome a volume from his pen.

As the opening sentence of his preface states, somewhat inconsequentially, "No History of these Dioceses has yet been published, except Mr. O. J. Burke's 'History of the Catholic Archbishops of Tuam,' which is limited in accordance with its title." There was therefore room for such a work. Indeed, the Irish dioceses which have found historians are still in the minority, and none of them embraces so large a territory as that which Mr. Knox treats of. Nor have any of their historians dealt so fully with the earliest periods of their history.

The opening chapters of this book are devoted to St. Patrick's work in Connaught, and his chronology, involving the discussion of topics which have evoked much controversy. Mr. Knox quotes largely from Tirechan's Collections, as copied into the "Book of Armagh," and from the "Tripartite Life," supplying his readers with a convenient summary in English of all bearing on this subject, which is now receiving so much attention. Perhaps the identifications of places supplied in the notes will be most welcomed. For instance, the Wood of Fochluth is said (p. 26) to be "a large tract about Foghill, near Lacken." In the same page the name is spelled Fochloth, Fochlith, and Fochluth—the variety not being explained.

The early local saints receive due notice. The church under the Abbots, and the gradual establishment of dioceses and their organization, are all treated of. The successions of the archbishops and bishops, with brief biographical notices, are supplied for each diocese. A chapter is devoted to church architecture, and another to the antiquities, including holy wells, long stones, crosses, and "swearing, cursing, and praying stones." Bodkin's Visitation, the Valor Beneficiorum, and the Taxation of 1306 receive due attention; and useful notes are supplied.

The parishes and their old churches, the incumbents, in 1591, and the monastic orders, and their houses, all find a place.

The author has done a great service to Irish history by this learned and comprehensive publication. His matter is of a high standard, well arranged, and not too dry.

Over twenty pages are occupied by three indexes. Those of persons and of places are very satisfactory; but the third, styled "Miscellaneous," relating to subjects, might be expanded with advantage.

An excellent map, supplied by Messrs. Stanford, is added. It is headed, "The Diocese of Tuam"; but it seems to embrace a much larger area, extending from Ballyshannon and Lough Erne to Bunratty and the borders of County Limerick. The ecclesiastical divisions are indicated, but not adequately explained; and the dioceses are not named on the map.

The print of the book is clear; but there are a good many misprints, such as "Dr. Whitby Stokes," which is, perhaps, attributable to the printers hailing from "Edinburgh and London." Why cannot Dublin printers print Irish books?

The *Caithréim Conghail Cláiringhnigh*, now edited and translated for the first time, by Professor MacSweeney, is a welcome addition to the volumes published by the Irish Texts Society. The text is preserved in a single paper MS., ascribed to about the year 1650; and the language is that of the transition period between middle and modern Irish. Chronologically, the Saga belongs to the pre-Cuchulainn stage of the Craobh Ruadh cycle. As it has come down to us, it is composed of at least five distinct episodes, somewhat loosely strung together. The editor gives a critical study of the *Caithréim*, from which we do not exactly dissent; but as he seems to us to miss the significance of some episodes, and as we have formed a much more precise and, we believe, a novel theory of the genesis of the tale, we shall briefly summarize these episodes, and indicate our views as we proceed.

First, we have "the Emain-Tara episode." The Ard Rí, Lughaidh Luaighne, has, for the first time, tyrannically placed two kings over the Ultonians, viz. Conghal, to rule from the Bann to Beanna Boirche (the Mourne mountains), *i.e.* the circumscribed Uladh of history, and Fergus Mac Leide, from the Bann to the Drowes, *i.e.* the territory belonging in historic times to the Cinel Eoghain, Cinel Connail, and the Oirghialla. To appease the discontent of their subjects, the two kings go to Tara to ask that there should be one king appointed. Lughaidh gives the kingdom to Fergus, and Conghal goes off vowing vengeance. He collects all the outlaws and discontented of Ireland, and kills Lughaidh's son, whom he meets on his way. For this he is banished; but before leaving

Ireland he takes by assault Dun dá Beann, identified with Mount Sandall, an artificial mound near Coleraine, and defeats the forces of Fergus mac Leide at Inbher Tuaighe (the mouth of the Bann).

In this section the editor thinks we have the nucleus of the original Conghal tradition. "The rise of Emania," he says, "brought the northern clann into conflict with the hegemony exercised at Tara." So far, however, as the piece preserves a genuine tradition, we should prefer to regard it as referring to an inter-racial conflict between the Goidels, now spreading from Tara over the north, and the primitive inhabitants, Ivernians and Picts, now confined to the north-east of Ulster. This movement we may, with Professor Rhys, regard as consummated by the recorded taking of Emania by the three Collas in A.D. 331; but we may be sure that it took a long time to accomplish, and in this section of the Saga we may possibly have embodied a genuine tradition of a temporary success on the part of the semi-Goidelicised Ivernians. The two kings, the division of the ancient Uladh or Ultonia, the portion assigned to Conghal (namely, the circumscribed Uladh of historic times, or Ulidia), the animus against Tara, and Conghal's leniency towards the men of Uladh who sided against him, all fit in with this view.

Then comes "the Rathlin episode," in which Conghal defends Rigdonn's (Brown-wrists) Cathair, and his daughter, from an attack by Nabgodon mac Ioruaidh, who came to abduct the latter. The name Nabgodon is Biblical, but the patronymic was probably originally a place-name denoting Norway. This episode, the editor thinks, was interpolated by the last principal redactor of the *Cathréim* in illustration of the topography of his native district. But there is really very little Rathlin topography in it, except that Brown-wrist's Cathair was on the northern side of the island, near a landing-place, which agrees with the position of Doonmore. It is to be noted, too, that the attack on the Bruighen here was prophesied by Fraoch the druid in the first section (compare p. 42, where the mistranslation is corrected in the note, with p. 82). The story probably in its origin belonged to the Fomorian tribute class, and recalls the incident in the Tochmarc Emere where Cuchulainn rescues a maiden devoted to the Fomori. In the version quoted by O'Curry (MS. Mat., p. 280) she is even said to be daughter of the king of Rathlin.

Next comes "the Lochlann episode," which the editor considers a post-Norse addition, following originally immediately on Part I. But Lochlann was used in pre-Norse times as a name for the other world; and, in any case, the name is not essential. This episode seems to point to a mythological Conghal whose character and deeds are, as so often was the case, foisted on to a quasi-historical person. From this point of view it seems to be the oldest and most important section of the Saga. Conghal is put under *geasa* to get the three magical birds of Saighead, daughter of Carrthann Corr, the magical golden yoke of Cearb's chariot, and the helmet of Miscenmas, from the Cathair of Muirn to the south of

Uardha (the cold country). Conghal sails far away to the west, goes under a mountain of fire, and at last reaches the Cathair of Muirn, itself defended by a wall of fire. This almost inaccessible island over-sea in the west is clearly the Abode of the Dead. Then follow a number of successful conflicts with supernatural beings, including some "leopard-dog things" (*oncoin*), who take to the water and are appropriately destroyed by the son of Fergus Fairrge, including also Cearb and Miscenmas, who cannot be hurt by ordinary weapons. These last are overcome by Fergus mac Rosa while the rest of the army are lulled to sleep by the magical birds. Fergus has recourse to a curious sort of club, viz., the royal tower that supported a glass grianan, full of children, in the cathair. This is clearly all mythology, and appears to represent the Harrying of Hades by the culture hero and the carrying off of things useful to man; but recast and embodied as it is in a late text, it presents what Professor Rhys would call "a blurred picture." The demolition of the tower supporting the glass grianan recalls the destruction of the tower of the Fomori—an event which the Four Masters have the courage to date, and which in Nennius concerns a glass tower in the middle of the sea; also the Caer Wydyr, or glass fortress, of Taliessin; while the three magical birds remind us of the lapwing which Gwydion brought back from a similar expedition, and still more closely of the three cranes that Aitherne stole from Mider, a king of the fairies, and perhaps of the Tarvos Trigaranus monument of the Cluny Museum. For one is tempted to regard the birds in our tale as cranes, for they are said to belong to Saighead (*sagitta*), daughter of Carthann Corr, and *corr* = crane. But the whole name is difficult to interpret; and some of the other names, it must be admitted, are hard to explain, or do not fit in with this view of the tale. Muirn Molbhthaidhe, for instance, would mean "Praiseworthy Love," not an appropriate name for the Queen of Hades. It seems doubtful, too, whether Conghal's soubriquet, Cláiringnech (flat-nailed), or Cláiréineach, as it sometimes appears, has any mythological significance. The latter word the editor renders "flat-faced"; but in St. Broccan's Hymn (l. 42), the word seems to connote "blindness." *Bennachais in Claraineach comdar forreil a di suil*; "She blessed the *Clarinech*, so that his two eyes were clear." In the "Martyrology of Donegal" it is glossed *natus cum tabulata facie* 1. *sine oculis et naribus*. It is noteworthy, however, that Conghal has very little to do with this episode, and it may be that Bricne (Bricriu mac Cairbre), who inspired the expedition, is the real culture hero, as his fellow-poets and satirists, Cairbre and Aitherne, are in other stories of the same class.

After this, Conghal takes the kingship of Alban and of the Isles, and the terror of his name makes Arthur, son of Iubhar (Arthur, son of Uther Pendragon), King of Britain, and Torna mac Tinne, king of the Saxons, give up their kingships to him. Then, with his foreign auxiliaries he returns to Ireland, and first we have "the harrying of Bruighen

Boirche" episode, from which Fergus mac Leide barely escapes; and finally, "the Battle of Tara," in which Conghal triumphs over Lughaidh Luaighne, and becomes King of Ireland.

The editor has not noticed the resemblance in essentials, and even in some details, between what may be regarded as the historical portion of this Saga and that of the banquet of Dun na-nGedh, and consequent battle of Magh Rath. In both the real cause of the conflict is the same, viz., the claim of the king of the circumscribed Uladh or Ulidia to the whole of his ancient inheritance, Ultonia. In the one story this king is Conghal Cláringnech, or Clárainech; in the other, he is Congal Claen (squint-eyed) or Caoch (one-eyed). In each story the King of Ulidia refuses all proffered compensation, goes off to get assistance from Alban, Britain, and Saxonland, and forces on battle against the Ard Rí. In each we meet with the curious tale of the recovered son of the King of Britain, and the three false claimants. (This parallel is noted by Professor MacSweeney.) Broadly speaking, the main difference lies in the direction of the sympathies of the story-teller, and in the result of the final battle. Conghal Cláringnech is treated from the Ulidian point of view, and finally overcomes the King of Ireland; Congal Claen is described by an adulator of the Ard Rí, and is finally overthrown by the king.

It is impossible here to do more than to indicate the conclusions we would draw from these resemblances. The editor considers that the rise of the Cláringnech Saga probably synchronised with the struggles between the provincial rulers for the kingship of Ireland in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; and he regards the quasi-historical part as in the nature of a political pamphlet. We venture to suggest, more precisely, that it was occasioned by the publication of the Dun na-nGedh and Magh Rath stories, which must have been felt by the Ulidians as very derogatory to their dignity. We may take it that the battle of Magh Rath was actually fought about the year 637 A.D., as it is mentioned by the contemporary Adamnan. The version published by O'Donovan is ascribed by him to the close of the twelfth century; but it was probably preceded by more ancient versions, dating back, perhaps, to the eighth century. It is mentioned in the "Book of Leinster" list. It would seem, then, that the Cláringnech Saga, of which, as a whole, there is no early mention, was composed as a sort of Ulidian counterblast to the Hy Niellian note of triumph sounded in this tale. Conghal Cláringnech, one of the heroes of the Craobh Ruadh (see "Battle of Magh Rath," pp. 209, 221), was selected perhaps partly on account of the similarity of name, but mainly on account of his reputed victory over the King of Tara. Stories, quasi-historical and mythological, perhaps not all originally attached to his name, were added to magnify his glory. The better to emphasize the reply, the general lines of the former story were followed, though treated from the Ulidian point of view, and instead of the final catastrophe were substituted a version of the old tale,

"The Harrying of Bruighen Boirche," and the reputed historic fact of Conghal's victory at Tara.

To students of modern Irish the present volume will be a great boon. O'Curry speaks of the tale as the very best he ever met for "the purity and excellence of its language." The translation is at once readable and close to the original. Some passages, however, we venture to think, have been incorrectly rendered. For instance, Rigdonn's reply to the embassy from Nabgodon (p. 75) should run: "For even if my daughter did *not* belong to another, I would not give her to N., for I have no intention of making an alliance by marriage with him" (reading a éleáinnupa). Occasionally we meet with a grandiloquence not warranted by the original, as, for instance, rendering the phrase aóðap plaça Épeann, by "the fountain-head of the principedom of Ireland," whereas the phrase simply means "the makings of a prince of Erin": cf. píoðóamna. So the title *Cathréim* is rendered "martial career," which is not an improvement on the familiar "triumphs." The spelling "Cláiringhneach" with the aspiration of the *g* seems to require explanation. An elaborate analysis of the verbal system of the MS. will be found useful to students. Archæologists will find much to interest them both in the place-names and in the descriptions of forts, houses, dress, and weapons, including among the last "the champion's hand-stone," which O'Curry endeavoured to identify with the stone celt of our museums—a possible theory if confined to the occasional use, actual or imaginary, to which discovered stone-celts may have been put, and one harmonizing with the magical properties ascribed to both implements; but an entirely impossible one, if extended to the purpose for which stone celts were made, or if involving the late period of their manufacture contemplated by O'Curry. We cannot close this inadequate account of an interesting book better than by cordially endorsing the regret of the editor that the two departments of archæology and linguistic have been for so long divorced, with much consequent loss to each.—GODDARD H. ORPEN.

Libri Sancti Patricii: The Latin Writings of St. Patrick. Edited, with Introduction, Translation, and Notes, by Newport J. D. White, D.D. (*Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.* Reprint.) Dublin: 1905.

DR. WHITE has done a service to students of Irish history and antiquities for which they will be grateful. He has given us an edition of the Confession of St. Patrick, and of his Epistle to Coroticus, in which the text is constructed on critical principles from all the manuscripts of those writings known to scholars. It is surprising that this *desideratum* has been so long unsupplied; it is matter of congratulation that at length the work has been done in so scholarly and

satisfactory a manner. The manuscripts on which Dr. White has worked are six in number, of which four were used by Ware in the *editio princeps*, and a fifth by Andrew Denis, the Bollandist editor, while the sixth (a Rouen ms.) is now made generally known for the first time. The five which were known to former editors have been collated afresh—a most necessary task—and the readings of all six are collected in an excellent *apparatus criticus*. (As this notice goes to press, the news comes that Dr. White's labours have led to the discovery of a seventh manuscript, an account of which he will shortly publish.) The text is illustrated by a series of learned notes; and in the Introduction, after a careful discussion of the relation of the manuscripts to each other and to the autograph, an attempt is made to estimate the amount of information to be gleaned from the *Libri Sancti Patricii* as to the career of St. Patrick. The difficult question of the character of the Biblical text used by St. Patrick is also dealt with; and if no very definite solution of this obscure problem is arrived at, the fault rests not with Dr. White, but with the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence with which he is obliged to be content. The book includes also an English translation, which is both accurate and readable.

So important and excellent a work deserves in these pages a detailed examination; and we therefore make no apology for offering some minute criticisms, in the hope that they may prove useful when a second edition is called for.

The most interesting copy of the Confession of St. Patrick, and the earliest by several centuries, is that which is found in the Book of Armagh. It is well known that it differs from other manuscripts by the omission of considerable portions of the text as given in them. It is tempting to account for this fact by supposing either that in the Book of Armagh (which the editor designates by the letter A) we have an abridged recension of the work, the omissions being deliberate, or that the remaining manuscripts represent an enlarged recension of the original tract. Both these hypotheses are rightly rejected by Dr. White, for reasons which need not be re-stated. His theory—and he seems to us to have established it—is that the copy from which A was derived had lost many leaves, and that the scribe copied all that remained of it. Let us call this mutilated exemplar X. Now, if Dr. White's conclusion is correct, it is easily calculated that X was a manuscript of somewhat more than 110 leaves, including the Epistle, which it certainly contained. At the time when a copy of it was made, about thirty-five consecutive leaves remained at the beginning; but of the remaining seventy-five or eighty, only about thirteen were left. They were in groups of two, one, seven, and two, respectively, followed by a single leaf. No scribe could fail to observe that a manuscript which was in such a tattered state was incomplete. And it would be strange indeed, if the scribe of A used it, that he should not have drawn attention to its lacunae, for he has noted

the imperfections of his exemplar in far less conspicuous cases. The natural conclusion seems to be that A was not copied from X, but from an intermediate exemplar, in which there was no indication of the gaps. If so, we must give up the theory that Ferdomnach had the autograph of St. Patrick in his hands. The colophon, 'Huc usque volumen quod Patricius manu conscripsit sua,' like the title, 'Incipiunt Libri Sancti Patricii Episcopi,' was simply copied from the exemplar. This was a common practice, as we know, of Irish, as of other scribes.

This conclusion is confirmed by other considerations. Each leaf of X contained only a small amount of text, not more than five or six lines of Dr. White's edition. This at first sight seems to imply that the leaves were of improbably small size. But it is not really so. If the lines were of the same length and the letters of the same size as those of the gorgeous Vienna manuscript of the Gospels, known as the Codex Palatinus, each page would have contained about six lines, and would have measured about 6 by 5 inches. This fact suggests that the hypothesis that X 'was written on very small folios, possibly not in a very neat hand,' is unnecessary. It is quite as likely that it was a richly adorned manuscript, copied by some faithful disciple from an older codex in which the Confession was in the writing of St. Patrick himself. And it is not a little remarkable that every hiatus in A begins at such a place as the scribe of such a copy might have reserved for an elaborate initial letter, and would have therefore placed, if he could so arrange it, at the head of a page. Hence it comes that, in spite of its long omissions, A presents a text which is apparently continuous. And it may be observed that our hypothesis serves to account for a number of the minor omissions which are characteristic of A. In many cases the scribe who worked on X seems to have omitted complete lines of his exemplar. He has, at any rate, omitted phrases which would have occupied complete lines of the Codex Palatinus. This is perhaps the place to remark that the difficulty which the scribe of A often had in deciphering his exemplar does not necessarily imply that it was a very old copy. His difficulties seem, in many cases, rather to have arisen from malformation of the letters. Thus, for example, he appears to have found it hard to distinguish *e* from *s*: he writes *deeritis* for *desertis* (-*tis* mss.) § 10, *detestabilis* for *detestabilē* § 13, *peritissime* for *peritissimis* § 24, *ēps* for *sps* § 25, &c.; and he sometimes indicates his perplexity by writing *z* in the margin, which, in §§ 9, 14, he explains to mean, 'incertus liber hic.' Another error which may be accounted for in a similar way stands in Dr. White's text, § 11: 'Et iterum Spiritus testatur, Et rusticationem ab Altissimo creata est.' No doubt, the exemplar had *creata*—: (= *creatam* :), which was misread *creata*÷: (= *creata est*). It is no wonder that in the mss. the accusatives gave place to nominatives; but they are in the passage (Sir. vii. 16) which St. Patrick was quoting.

Once or twice one feels that Dr. White extracts more than he has a

right to from his evidence. It cannot be necessary to suppose, for instance, that St. Patrick recognised 'them who lived beside the wood of Fochlut' by their 'accent' (p. 224). Dreams being what they are, we need hardly ask *how* he 'knew their voice.' But the conclusion which Dr. White draws, that the saint embarked on the west coast, is, we think, sounder than this part of his argument; for he found his ship at a place about two hundred miles from Slemish, and the only spots on the coast of Ireland which could be so described are on the west and the south-east of the island. But if he sailed from the east, unless he had a very unhappy voyage, he could hardly have taken three days to reach England. The quotations on p. 229 do not seem to justify the statement that the saint regarded the establishment of Christianity in Ireland as due to his efforts. He is speaking rhetorically, and obviously has in view his own converts, and, perhaps, only a few of them. Is there really 'no doubt' that Patrick knew enough Greek to connect *Helias* with *Helios* (note on p. 241, l. 17)? At any rate, Mal. iv. 2, 4, to which Dr. White does not refer, suffices to explain the transition of his thought from *Helias* to the 'splendor solis illius.' This is one of a few cases in which we are inclined to see reminiscences of Scriptural language which the editor has ignored. Another example is Conf. 12, where 'pro tantis beneficiis eius' might have been printed in italics as a Biblical quotation, though it is not in any extant text of Ps. cxv. 12. 'Scriptum erat contra,' again (Conf. 29), reminds one of Dan. v. 5, 7, Dan. vii. being quoted in the same line. The quotation of 2 Cor. xii. 2, in Conf. 24, suggests that the words 'intra corpus meum' in § 25 are from the same verse. And does not 'qui nondum videtur sed corde creditur' (Conf. 54) recall St. John xx. 29, and Rom. x. 10? In like manner 'filii quos in Christo genui' (Ep. 16) must have been suggested by 1 Cor. iv. 15. And finally, in spite of some verbal differences, Conf. 52, 'comprehenderunt me. . . Et illa die avidissime cupiebant interficere me; sed tempus nondum venerat,' cannot be independent of St. John vii. 20, 30; viii. 20, 40. As bearing on the source of St. Patrick's New Testament citations, it is worth while to remark that in St. Matthew xxviii. 19, 20 (Conf. 40), his reading 'euntes ergo nunc . . . observare,' otherwise unsupported by Old Latin texts, is found in the "Book of Mulling." It is, therefore, an old Latin reading which had currency in Ireland long after St. Patrick's time. It occurs also in the Book of Kells, the Lichfield Gospels of St. Chad, and other manuscripts of the same type.

A few remarks may be made on the text, apparatus, and translation. In Conf. 2 it is misleading to say that A reads 'serorem orarem' for 'uel—remem.' It really omits 'uel' (ut) which in the exemplar, no doubt, looked like 'ut' repeated; and reads 'serorem orarem' for 'sero rememorarem,' or, in other words, omits the second 'em' in the latter word. In Conf. 20 the apparatus wrongly represents that A reduplicates 'inquit.' In Conf. 24, 25, it may be doubted whether

'effatus' is right: F₃ R really support A in the second passage. In Conf. 26, 27 the text is skilfully emended, but in the phrase of the mss. 'me et adversus verbum' it is not obvious that 'me' is the word to be omitted. We should, perhaps, rather omit 'et.' 'Me adversus' for 'adversus me' can be justified by examples from Merovingian Latin. A little further on (Conf. 29) we have, 'we have seen with pain the face of him who is designated by name stripped [of its due title],' as the rendering of 'Male uidimus faciem designati nudato nomine.' But in the next sentence St. Patrick implies that the Speaker might have said 'uidisti,' and surely the saint did not see his own face! Hence the alternative interpretation suggested in Dr. White's note is to be preferred, though it is not altogether satisfactory. By the way, is 'designatus' ever used in mediæval Latin for 'bishop-elect'? Perhaps 'uel per partes' (Conf. 35) may be translated 'and in (all) its parts.' Readers of Bede are aware that 'uel' is frequently used in the sense of 'and'—a fact which should also be remembered in connexion with Epist. 8, 9, 16. The rendering 'parents' in Conf. 42, 43 is inconsistent with a remark of the editor at p. 224. In Epistle 21 the words 'as he is' need not have been inserted after 'murderer': compare 'patricida, fratricida' in § 5. Finally, consideration may be asked for the suggestion that the 'lingua hominum' of Conf. 9 is 'the language of (ill-educated) men,'—in other words, bad Latin. St. Patrick was afraid that he might fall into mistakes in this tongue, since he had not been used to it 'ex infantia,' and because it was to him still a 'lingua aliena.' The 'lingua aliena' can scarcely be Irish: the context implies that it was the language in which he wrote, and that his sentences were translated into it from the language in which he thought.

In these notes prominence has of necessity been given to details in regard to which it is possible to differ from Dr. White. They would not have been committed to print if it did not appear to the present writer that he has made a most valuable contribution to the study of Irish Church History, and that his book is one which must be in the hands of every serious student of the life of our Patron Saint.

H. J. LAWLOR.

Proceedings.

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEARLY SESSION.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held in the Society's Rooms, 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 25th of April, 1905, at 8 o'clock, p.m. :

JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, Esq., D.L., M.A., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *President*,
in the Chair.

The following Fellows and Members attended :—

Vice-Presidents.—F. Elrington Ball, M.R.I.A. ; William C. Stubbs, M.A.

Hon. General Secretary.—Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., I.S.O.

Hon. Treasurer.—Henry J. Stokes.

Fellows.—Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., M.A. ; S. A. O. Fitz Patrick ; Patrick J. O'Reilly ; J. J. Perceval, J.P. ; G. N. Count Plunkett, F.S.A. ; L. R. Strangways, M.A. ; John F. Weldrick.

Members.—Mrs. Allen, Wexford ; Mrs. C. F. Allen ; Mrs. W. M. Bennet ; Martin J. Blake ; George H. Burnett ; Rev. K. C. Brunskill ; W. F. Butler, M.A. ; H. A. Cosgrave ; G. O. Carolin ; E. Mac Dowel Cosgrave, M.D. ; William J. Fegan ; Edwin Fayle ; Mrs. Gould ; J. B. Gough ; W. A. Henderson ; Mrs. Kiernan ; George Kernan ; Rev. William O'Neill Lindesay, M.A. ; Mrs. Long ; Rev. J. E. Moffatt, M.D. ; J. H. Moore, M.A. ; Francis M'Bride, J.P. ; John Morton ; Miss Ida Pim ; Miss Powell ; Thomas Rice ; B. H. Roice ; Mrs. Shackleton ; Mrs. E. Weber Smyth ; J. A. Scott ; H. Vereker ; C. J. Wilson.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Fellows and Members were elected :—

FELLOWS.

Burns, Thomas, F.R.S.L., M.S.A., Diana-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne : proposed by Dr. Charles F. Forshaw, F.R.S.L., *Fellow*.
Grenfell, the Right Hon. Lord, F.S.A., &c., Commander of the Forces, Royal Hospital, Dublin : proposed by the President (Mr. Garstin).

MEMBERS.

Dickie, Wallace, 22, Trinity College, Dublin : proposed by Miss H. S. G. Fleming.
Drew, Thomas, Secretary County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Kilkenny : proposed by M. M. Murphy, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
Feely, Frank Michael, D.I., R.I.C., Killarney : proposed by Professor Rhys, M.A., Litt. D., *Hon. Fellow*.

Geoghegan, J. E., Rockfield, Blackrock, County Dublin: proposed by William P. Geoghegan.

Given, Maxwell, C.E., 3, Ardbana-terrace, Coleraine: proposed by S. K. Kirker, *Fellow*.

Kelly, the Rev. Joseph, C.C., Episcopal Residence, Mullingar: proposed by Thomas J. Shaw, J.P.

Philips, G. T., Head Master, Kilkenny Technical Schools, Patrick-street, Kilkenny: proposed by M. M. Murphy, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Rice, Ignatius J., 1, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock, County Dublin: proposed by Spencer Harty, M. INST. C.E.I.

Roper, Charles Edward Alexander, Barrister-at-Law, 55, Leeson Park, County Dublin: proposed by Richard J. Kelly, J.P.

Shekelton, William A., Kilkenny College, Kilkenny: proposed by the Rev. Andrew V. Hogg, *Fellow*.

Sheridan, George P., A.R.I.B.A., 25, Suffolk-street, Dublin: proposed by P. J. Lynch, *Fellow*.

Warren, Miss Edyth G., 12, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin: proposed by the Rev. Hugo R. Huband, M.A.

Warren, Miss Mary Helen, 12, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin: proposed by Miss Peter.

Whitton, Joseph, B.A., B.E., Board of Works Office, Tralee: proposed by P. J. Lynch, *Fellow*.

The Society's Accounts for the year 1904 were adopted, and ordered to be published in the *Journal*. (See opposite page.)

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication:—

“Hall-marks on Irish Plate” (illustrated by lantern slides), by the President (Mr. Garstin).

“A Contribution towards a Catalogue of Engravings of Dublin,” Part I. (illustrated by lantern slides), by Dr. E. Mac Dowel Cosgrave.

The following Paper was taken as read, and referred to the Council for publication:—

“Iniscathy after ceasing to be a See,” by the Very Rev. Sylvester Malone, P.P., V.G., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

The President (Mr. Garstin) exhibited some foreign coins found in Ireland, and an early token “IN LYMRICK.”

The Society then adjourned to Tuesday, the 30th of May, 1905.

KILKENNY ANNUAL MEETING.

EVENING MEETING, KILKENNY, MAY, 1905.

AN Evening Meeting of the Society was held in Kilkenny on Tuesday, the 30th of May, 1905, at 8.30, p.m., when the following Papers were read:—

“Jerpoint Abbey, County Kilkenny,” by Richard Langrishe, J.P., *Fellow*.

“Thomastown, Kilfane, and Tullaherin, County Kilkenny,” by the Rev. Canon Hewson, M.A.

The following Papers were taken as read, and, with the foregoing, were referred to the Council for publication:—

“A Contribution towards a Catalogue of Engravings of Dublin,” by Dr. E. Mac Dowel Cosgrave. Part II.

“On an Old Rental of Cong Abbey,” by Martin J. Blake, Barrister-at-Law.

“Glascarrig Priory, County Wexford,” by William H. Grattan Flood.

THE EXCURSIONS.

The Local Committee made arrangements for and carried out the Programme as follows:—

Tuesday, May 30th.

The Members met at 2 o'clock, p.m., on the Parade, opposite the Castle Gate, and visited the Castle and its Picture Gallery (by kind permission of the Most Noble the Marquis of Ormonde). Afterwards the party (fifty-two in number) proceeded to St. Mary's, passing the Alms House, Rose Inn-street. Arriving at St. Mary's, they were shown the Ketteler Stone, Rothe Monument and Font, &c. The members then visited St. Francis's Abbey, the Black Abbey, Museum, St. Mary's Cathedral, and, by kind invitation of the Lord Bishop of Ossory and Mrs. Crozier, had afternoon tea at the Palace, after which St. Canice's Cathedral, Monuments, and Round Tower were shown by Dr. Crozier and Mr. Richard Langrishe, and the magnificent Church Plate by the newly-appointed Dean, the Very Rev. Maurice Day.

The members dined at the Club House Hotel, the President presiding. After dinner the Papers were read, and, on the proposal of Bishop Crozier, seconded by the Rev. William Healy, P.P., and of the Rev. Canon French, seconded by Mr. M. Buggy, were referred to the Council for publication.

Wednesday, May 31st.

The members met at the Parade at 9 o'clock, a.m., and proceeded to Thomastown, where they were met by the Rev. Canon Hewson, who pointed out the monuments, &c., in the ancient Church of Thomastown, situate close to the present parish church. From Thomastown the party proceeded to Inistioge, where lunch was served in the Hotel. After lunch the party drove (by kind permission of Major Connellan, D.L., J.P., C.C.) through Coolmore Demesne to Jerpoint, where Mr. R. Langrishe described the buildings and principal monuments, &c. An hour was spent at Jerpoint; and the party proceeded at 3.45 o'clock, p.m., through Thomastown to Kilfane Glebe, where the Rev. J. and Mrs. Power kindly entertained the members to afternoon tea. From Kilfane the party returned to Kilkenny, passing on the way Kilbline Castle.

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1905.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART III., VOL. XXXV.

Papers.

THE JACOBITE TRACT: "A LIGHT TO THE BLIND."

BY RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, C.B., M.V.O., VICE-PRESIDENT.

[Read JANUARY 31, 1905.]

ALTHOUGH the leading events in Irish history from 1688 to 1691 have been fully described by historians from different points of view, some interesting details are traceable in documents which, owing to uncertainty of origin or some other cause, have not been fully embodied in history. One of these is the tract entitled, "A Light to the Blind," of which two copies are known to exist, one belonging to the Fingall collection of manuscripts, and the second forming part of the Carte manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. It has never been printed at full length; but the late Sir John Gilbert in 1892 published copious extracts from it under the title, "A Jacobite Narrative of the War in Ireland, 1688-91"; and a second body of extracts, prepared by the same hand, is to be found in the Appendix to the Fifth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. There is evidence that the work was consulted by Sir James MacIntosh, in connexion with his "Review of the Causes of the Revolution of 1688." The author was a Plunkett, and, according to a tradition in the Fingall family, his Christian name was Nicholas, and he was a lawyer. Many passages in the tract suggest

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that if the law was his original profession, he had also some experience as a soldier. Whatever his calling, he was above everything else a strong Catholic, next a loyalist, mainly on religious grounds, and certainly not from any indiscriminating admiration for James. One of the many interesting reflections with which he diversifies the narrative is that "the sad remembrance of the oppression endured under Charles II. should make the Catholic nobility to rejoice at the misfortune of an ensuing king, brother of their oppressor, which brother beheaved himself not much better, as far as went his power, and received into his possession the estates of several Irish Catholics delivered to him most unjustly. But the Catholic religion obliges us to duty towards our lawful sovereign, though he had often injured us, and though he were of a contrary faith." A third characteristic is sympathy with the native race and freedom from the distrust and dislike of the Celt that pervaded Catholics of English descent forty years earlier in the days of the Confederation. The impartiality with which Cromwell treated Roman Catholics of both races acted no doubt as a solvent of racial antipathies. While Plunkett charges some of the Jacobite leaders with incapacity, neglect, and deliberate bad faith, his narrative, as it progresses, pays a high tribute to the great body of the army, which was mainly Irish in race. This tribute, supported by details which suggest that he witnessed or took part in the struggle, is valuable in considering the charges of cowardice brought by James and others against the Irish soldiers. The zealous Catholicism, loyalty, and Irish sympathies of the writer lend no small weight to his strong disapproval of the continuation of the struggle after the flight of the King to France, following the defeat at the Boyne.

The tract is written in clear language, but is archaic in style and spelling, even for the time at which it was composed. The tone is that of an old soldier and politician of education talking at leisure to younger men rather than writing history. His attitude to the Irish Protestants is of course antagonistic, but not vindictive. "Of all Protestants," he says, "they had the strongest reason to rise against King James"; and he takes every opportunity of recognising their courage in the field. A paper calling attention to some interesting passages in the tract has no pretence to research, but may serve a good purpose if it induces members to examine for themselves what is perhaps the most minute and careful narrative of the struggle coming from the defeated side, to compare it in detail with other accounts, and to lay hold of the incidents that connect many spots in Derry, Louth, the two Meaths, Galway, and Limerick, with the history of the time. There is abundant room for useful and interesting antiquarian work under this last head.

Plunkett tells in detail the story of Derry—how an army of 20,000 men, against whom no imputation of cowardice lies, failed before that inconsiderable town. He brings out in strong relief the fortitude of the

defenders; and when one reads of the want of artillery and ammunition in the besieging camp, of the half measures, taken too late or badly executed, or abandoned before completion, the uncertain counsels, the neglect of obvious precautions, and the want of earnestness, to say nothing worse, on the part of some of the Stuart leaders, it is hard to see how the siege could have ended otherwise than in failure. Those who know Derry will find interesting matter for research on the spot in the description of the fighting that took place for the possession of a field outside the town on the north side in the centre of which was a windmill, and in the account given of the boom and the guns that controlled, or in Plunkett's opinion ought to have controlled, the approach from the sea.

But perhaps the matter best calculated to attract historical and antiquarian inquiry is the account of the Boyne and its immediate results. It is to be premised that Tyreconnell, the Lord Lieutenant, had commenced to levy soldiers at the close of 1688, shortly before James fled from England. "The levies," says Plunkett, "go on amain. You may judge of the affection the poore people showed to the Royal Cause by this, that in two months above 50,000 enlisted themselves." This force was subsequently increased; but one of the first acts of James after coming to Ireland was to reduce it to 35,000—a step rendered necessary by financial considerations.

On August 13th, 1689, Schomberg landed at Bangor with 10,000 men, subsequently reinforced by further arrivals and by the partisans of William in Ireland. Carrickfergus and Newry were taken, and on September 7th he reached Dundalk. On the 15th James marched with 26,000 men, first to Ardee, and then to the Bridge of Fane, near Dundalk; and on the 21st "drew out his army and marched in order of battle near unto the enemy in hopes that he would quit his trenches and accept of the challenge. But the Marshal durst not, as finding the Royal troops too numerous for his, and the King would not attack him in his trenches, fearing the victory would prove too dear, though General de Rosen, upon good grounds, was altogether for it. And he took the King's refusal so ill, that he resolved not to stay in the kingdom." Thus opens the tale of blunders and neglects that lead us up to the Battle of the Boyne. James withdrew to Ardee, and thence on November 4th he sent his army into winter quarters and returned to Dublin. On his departure Schomberg, who had in the meantime lost heavily by disease, moved northward from Dundalk, and took up his position at Newry. Military critics in the Stuart camp lamented that the Marshal was not pursued. In their opinion his weakened forces would have been cut off and the way opened to an invasion of Scotland, where there was a strong party ready to fight for James.

"During the winter of 1689 the King and his Catholic people of Ireland were chearful enough. But with all this, His Majesty had little

information of what preparations were making in England, and therefore he and his loyalists improved not their position. No augmentation of troops, no care taken in exercising the army, in providing arms, apparrell, ammunition, and victuals. Alas! it is no children's play. The council must be staunch in knowledge and loyalty, the civil officers honest in their management, the military commanders must keep themselves from the fooleries of gaming and drinking; they must see that their souldiers be expert in the use of arms; be fedd, be apparrelled, be provided for in their sickness. These are the ways of bringing such high enterprizes to a happy end. These gentlemen are eager for the obtaining of higher posts, but they will not take pains to deserve them." Meantime the princes confederated against Louis XIV. were pressing William to cross to Ireland and take the war out of the hands of Schomberg; and foremost among the advocates of this course was His most Catholic Majesty the King of Spain. Nothing or worse than nothing was done by James in the winter of 1689 while Schomberg remained in the North with inferior forces.

"On the 24th November, Captain Plunkett, of Lagore, was sent with his company of grenadiers, by General Boisselau from Dundalk to take Newry—an open town garrisoned by a few of Schomberg's army. He marched in the night time, and by the dawn had made himself master thereof. And as he was going to plunder the place, which was furnished with good store of money and had horses and black cattle, the Captain received an order to retire to his quarters, for what reason we have not been informed, otherwise than that the first design was only to show the rebels that the King's frontiere garrison was watchful and bould. And at the end, the Major-General was in danger to be treated as an enemy by some of the sturdy grenadiers, who hardly could bear such commands. And here," says Plunkett, "I offer my sentiment that the sending abroad of partys at such danger for any such insignificant end is seldom or never rational."

In March a French fleet arrived with six regiments under the Count de Lauzun. "This opportunity," says the tract, "for returning was taken by Avaux, the French ambassador, and General de Rosen, they not approving of the King's method for the preservation of Ireland."

Then comes an attempt by Schomberg to seize the town of Cavan, which failed. The failure was not due to the military capacity of James's officers. A body of troops sent by him to relieve the town was defeated owing to the mistaken strategy of its commander, the Duke of Berwick.

Next comes an account of the siege and surrender of Charlemont. It held out "until the garrison had nothing to eate, upon which the governor, Sir Thady O'Regan, delivered it upon honourable terms, that the garrison should marche away with their arms. You see, reader, that it was ill-management which hath lost all along. It was easy to send provisions

for a much longer siege, yet it was not done. You shall read more of these faylures before the war ends."

James, determining to give battle to William as soon as he should land, ordered his forces to assemble at Dundalk. They obeyed, but in insufficient numbers. "Too many were left in garrisons to no purpose. The King was neither strong in the field, nor in towns." He points out that if James had taken up a position at a spot called Four Mile House, at the nigher end, *i.e.* the end near Dundalk, of what he describes as the long causeway running through a large bog, "half his army could have stopped the enemy, forced William to either of two passes in Armagh, placed him in a desolated country without supplies, and driven him to attempt a new landing in Leinster, or march across to Connaught. By that time the campaign would be at an end, for by the next spring His Majesty might have doubled his forces on foot."

James being at Dundalk, William assembled his army at Loughbrickland. A small body of royalists sent to learn the strength of the enemy met a detachment at the Dundalk end of the long causeway and routed it, capturing a Captain Farlow, who, on being taken to James, told him that William had 50,000 men. "Whereupon," says Plunkett, "His Majesty commanded the camp to rise and return towards Dublin." William's real strength, according to many authorities, including the author of the tract, was 36,000, made up of 2 troops of guards, 23 regiments of horse, 5 of dragoons, and 46 of foot. The forces on the side of James, of which only 26,000 were present at the Boyne, were weak in cavalry and artillery. William "had near thrice as many horses as the King. His Majesty had but 8 regiments and 2 troops of guards, tho' a most excellent core, three regiments of which, *viz.* Tyrconnell, Galmoy, and Sarcefield, could hardly be matched. He had also 7 of dragoons. His train of artillery was not above 18 small pieces."

On June 29 the foot recrossed the Boyne at Drogheda; and the horse "at a ford at Ouldbridge." James encamped opposite the ford with his left towards Slane and his right to Rathmullen, "where the King's pavillion was." Meantime, William had advanced from Newry through Dundalk, and encamped a little beyond Ardee.

We are given a circumstantial account of the wounding of William.

"On the last of June, a Monday morning, he arrived at the bank of the Boyne, opposite to the King's army, and there fixt his camp. That same day in the afternoon, being accompanied by the Prince of Denmark and other great officers, he went to view the King's camp from the contrary side of Ouldbridge. One of the royal canoniers perceiving a troop of hors to observe the Irish camp, fired that way a small piece, the ball of which slanted upon the right shoulder of the Prince of Orange, and took away a piece of the coate, and I think of the skin."

Next comes a description of the battle, and a pithy disquisition on the

generalship on the King's side. James appears to have started from Dundalk not with the intention of making a stand on the south bank of the Boyne but of retreating to Dublin, and to have been overtaken by William after crossing the river. Plunkett puts the situation thus:—"Either James resolved when he had encamped opposite Ouldbridge to fight the Prince, in order to keep him beyond the river, the Ould Rubicon of the Pale, and the frontier of the corn country (at this time it appears Meath was not altogether devoted to pasture), or he did not. If he did, why did he not use the common rules of art military for the strengthening of an inferior army against a superior? . . . There was at that time but a few narrow passes to be fortified on the Boyne, which might have been done in three hours by 300 pioneers. But, unfortunately, none of these courses was taken." Plunkett goes on to say that the grossness of the error makes him fear that some of the King's counsellors were intent on the destruction of the nation. However this may be, James decided on decamping that night. But there was delay, and the retreat was not begun till eight on Tuesday morning. At that hour orders were given to "marche upwards by the river, giving the right flanke to the front of the enemy in order, as 'twas believed, to go to Dublin for to get a better opportunity of defence, or of giving battle."

The Royal army being actually in retreat, and all idea of immediate resistance being abandoned, two regiments of foot were left at the Oldbridge ford, "within some gardens of the poore inhabitants," to stop the enemy from crossing till the infantry got clear of the river; and a regiment of dragoons, under Sir Neal O'Neil, was stationed at Rosnaree, near Slane, at the other end of James's line, "for to guarde that pass." When William saw the main force move off, he ordered his army to cross, principally at Oldbridge and Rosnaree, sending 10,000 men to the latter place, and a larger body to Oldbridge, and following with the rest of his forces. James then stopped the retreat and ordered his army to dispute the passage. "Butt, alas," says Plunkett, "they were deceived in their expectation, for there was no battle, because they were not brought to combat. There was only a skirmish between a party of theirs and the whole army of Orange; and because this party did not keep all the hostile troops beyond the flood, the King's host must marche away and leave the pass to the foe. If there was a settled resolution to fight, why was not the army lead down in two wings to the river, with their field pieces, as they saw the enemy's forces divided; and there stand it out for two or three hours? . . . I am confident, by the knowledge I have of the royal troops, and of their eagerness for fighting that day, if they had been managed as aforesaid the Prince would not have persisted in traversing the water at such disadvantage." He alleges that Schomberg, seeing the difficulty and recognising the disadvantage at which William stood, because the Stuart army occupied ground from which their artillery could do effective work, advised against the attempt to cross, but was over-

ruled by "the temerariousness of Orange, which, notwithstanding, did succeed thro' the non-resistance of the royal host, which was occasioned by the ill-conduct of generals as you shall now observe."

The two Williamite divisions having reached Oldbridge and Rosnaree, the action began at four in the afternoon at those points. Five Irish regiments were sent to reinforce the two at Oldbridge. Lord Dungan with a regiment of dragoons, having repulsed an attempt made to cross at that place, was slain on his way back to his station. Meantime, Sir Neal O'Neil, with his regiment, prevented the crossing of the 10,000 at Rosnaree for half an hour. "But there was no care taken to sustain him, so he was forced to retreat to his line. In this while the King's army were only spectators of this fierce conflict between a few regiments of their own and the whole hostile camp, which was an unequal match. A hundred thousand men signify nothing in the field if they are not brought to the combat." By this time Schomberg had caused the whole of his cavalry to advance at Oldbridge. The seven Irish regiments of foot resisted, and killed numbers of the horsemen as they entered the stream. They called for the assistance of the royal cavalry, "but their crying for horse was in vain, for they received but one troop, which was as good as nothing."

The narrative proceeds with a brevity suited to the speed with which the dénouement was reached.

"At this tyme the King, remarking from his station, which was at the Church of Donore, that the enemy was gaining the passes both right and left, sent orders to his army to retreat . . ., and then he himself went off to Dublin, being guarded by some dragoons of Collonell Sarcefield's horse and some of Maxwell's dragoons." The retirement to Duleek is then described. The regiments at Oldbridge, unsupported at the critical moment by cavalry, retreated. The enemy having threatened to intercept them, three regiments of horse, one under Tyrconnell, came to their rescue.

"It was Tyrconnell's fortune to charge first the blew regiment of foot guards to the Prince of Orange, and he pierced thro'. He presently engaged the Enniskillen horse, bould troopers. At the same tyme the two troops of guards and the other two regiments of Irish horse signalized themselves, and were bravely opposed by their enemyes." These testimonies to the bravery of William's troops are evidence of Plunkett's fairness of mind, and go far to confirm the credit to be attached to his estimate of the rank and file of the Irish army.

The death of Schomberg is told in a passage that brings the scene—according to Plunkett's version—before our eyes.

"'Twas during these encounters" (that is to say, the engagements that took place when the forces placed at Oldbridge and Rosnaree commenced to retire) "that one Master Bryan O'Tool of the guards, discovering near the village of Oldbridge his former acquaintance, Marshal Schomberg"—

possibly they had met when the Duke was fighting for Louis XIV. and O'Toole, like other Irish gentlemen, was following the Stuart fortunes on the Continent during the Protectorate—"resolved to sacrifice his life in making him away, upon which he, with a few of the guards and a few of Tyrconnell's horse, made up to him, and O'Tool with his pistoll shot the mareshal dead. But soon after, fighting like a lyon, he was slain."

A slight engagement took place at Donore. The Irish horse covered the main body till they reached Duleek. There the army faced about, and the Prince, in the words of the narrative, "observing the King's army to make so good a countenance, thought it more prudent to halte and suffer them to marche away."

Plunkett closes his reflections on the Boyne by pointing out that the heat of the action lasted not above an hour; that it was a skirmish between nine regiments and 36,000 men, ending in a running fight between the latter and a few regiments of horse, with a brigade of infantry, and that the retreat was admirable, considering the superiority of the enemy and "openess" of the ground. The number of killed, according to the narrative, was heavier on the English side. Among the Irish losses was the Earl of Carlingford, by whose death his honour and estate descended to his brother, Count Taaffe, then in the Emperor's service. Then follow names of the old race, Dempsey, Mara, &c., destined thenceforth to disappear from the British army for many a day. Special mention is made of Cornet Kirk, Captain Chaplain, Captain James Gibbons, and Lieut.-Gen. Hamilton, Protestants, who were killed or made prisoners, fighting for James. O'Neil, who had defended Rosnaree, "a brave gentleman," was mortally wounded, "of which he dyed eight days after in the citty of Waterford." Schomberg is mentioned with admiration, and we are reminded how natural it seemed on all sides in those days to disqualify on religious grounds, when the writer informs us, without note or comment, that this great commander, "having been dismissed by the most Christian King, because he would not conform to the Catholic religion, came to Holland, where he engaged in the Prince of Orange his service, as that prince was preparing to invade England."

The Irish army, leaving Duleek, receives orders through Tyrconnell to march to Limerick, crosses the Liffey at Chapelized and Leixlip, moves on by Rathcoole, Naas, Castledermot, Carlow, and Kilkenny—a somewhat circuitous route—and reaches its destination in fifteen days. The king meanwhile has hurried to Dublin, and passed a night at the castle. Plunkett does not tell the famous story of James's statement to a noble lady that the Irish had run away, and her observation that His Majesty had won the race. We may, however, reasonably suspect that her ladyship and the writer took the same view of the transaction. After a night's rest at the castle the King left Dublin with a few gentlemen, passed through Wicklow to Duncannon, and sailed thence for France on a French man-of-war. On his way he called at Kinsale and despatched

a letter to Tyrconnell, leaving it to his discretion to make peace with William or continue the war. This authority was given, it may be observed, in language that showed that James realized the danger his Irish followers ran by prolonging the contest, and that he believed—whatever his belief was worth—that if they abandoned it at that stage they could obtain more favourable and safer terms from William than if they exasperated his party by persistence. Tyrconnell was for peace, but Luttrell, Sarsfield, Gordon O'Neill, and other officers, some of whom, not including Sarsfield, were remarkably eager for peace not long after, were for protracting the struggle, and they prevailed. There is nothing more remarkable, and, from a historical point of view, more significant in the tract than the vigour with which Plunkett, a Catholic of Catholics, a loyalist to the end, and a man of the strongest Irish sympathies, supports Tyrconnell's views. He recalls the arguments brought forward by the Duke in council at Limerick, that half the Irish army had been disbanded; that Leinster, and the best part of Munster, had been virtually lost; that the French brigade was leaving; and that if William lost a battle England would send another army, and another after that, rather than be at the mercy of the King, if he should be restored by the Irish; that this was the proper time "to gett advantageous terms from William, who would readily grant them to secure his crown," and that it was not "prudence in the above circumstances, and by a strained undertaking, to run the risk of destroying the lives of the people, the expectations of their estates, and the hopes of enjoying their religion." He dwells particularly on the fact that money, "the sinew of war," and provisions for the Irish army and the crowds that followed them were wanting.

Whether Tyrconnell was right, whether good terms could have been obtained, and would have been observed if peace had been made before hostile feeling had been further exasperated and Anglo-Irish fears further aroused by the desperate struggle that followed, are questions for the student of history. What may interest the antiquary is to see how individual men of enlightenment and experience, representing different opinions, thought and spoke at this great crisis in our history; and this we are sometimes better able to learn from unpretending papers like the "Light to the Blind," than from the broader narrative of history.

Plunkett's story goes on to Limerick, to Aughrim, and back again to Limerick, and the pictures grow more interesting as it proceeds. It would not be possible to deal with the remainder of the tract in the space available for a Paper in the pages of this *Journal*. It is not for this Society to decide on the political value of his opinions, nor is it intended to warrant the accuracy of his statements. It is no discredit to an honest, outspoken, intelligent partizan, it implies no reflection on his truthfulness, to be cautious in accepting all the details which he pens many years after the events. The value of the tract is that it

opens interesting topics of inquiry that have been too minute for history, and makes the Boyne, Aughrim, and Limerick alive with the men and deeds of days to which we all, victors and vanquished, look back with pride and sorrow. A paper however inadequate on the "Light to the Blind" will not have been quite useless if it induces the antiquary to visit the battle-grounds, to identify the spots where striking incidents took place, to follow up the clues given to the motives and policy of the actors, and to preserve for a nation which is daily growing more reverential towards its past some abiding memories of the eventful days of which Plunkett was a witness.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS (FORTS AND DOLMENS) ALONG THE BORDERS OF BURREN, IN THE COUNTY OF CLARE.

BY THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., VICE-PRESIDENT.

[Read JULY 4, 1905.]

PART I.—THE EASTERN BORDER.

THE key to the study of the ring forts is held by Ireland. Her cahers,¹ from their excellent preservation, and because the features of the earth forts have perished, tell their story with unusual clearness. Outside of Ireland it is rare to find a fort retaining its walls, terraces, gateways, huts, and souterrains, or to find any literature contemporary with, and descriptive of, the forts. Indeed, even in Ireland the most instructive cahers are in Kerry, Clare, and Galway; here stand, bare to the light of day, what rarely—save in Cork and Mayo, and some few forts in Sligo, Donegal, and Cavan—can only be revealed by troublesome and costly excavation. The central group of these forts again lies in Burren and its borders; and the fact that they have not been restored, gives them a value even above the magnificent duns in Arran, or some of the most interesting on the slopes of Mount Eagle round Fahan, as unaltered ancient buildings. But little apology need be made for offering to the Society, that published so much of my previous notes,² another instalment of a survey, which with many faults may at least claim to be the first systematic record of a unique group of buildings, of which the apathy of local authorities and the vandalism of those of all classes, on whose lands the forts and graves happen to lie, may soon leave but little of value.

Such a survey grows on the writer. At first he sets out “like a retrospective Columbus to explore the ocean of the prehistoric past”; then he gets hampered and discouraged; then his discoveries seem nearly complete, though an unknown continent lies beyond them. Then, at last, that deep saying asserts itself—“If any man think that he knoweth anything, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know.” Groping

¹ In this, as in the earlier Papers on the Clare forts, I use “prehistoric” (“Prehistoric Remains” being the title of the series) for any unrecorded early period, and “fort” for a residential enclosure not necessarily for any military purpose.

² Forts near Killaloe, vol. xxi., p. 289; Moghane, &c., vol. xxiii., p. 384; Cahercommaun, &c., vol. xxvi., p. 142; Inchiquin, p. 363; Ballyganner, Kilfenora, &c., vol. xxvii., p. 116; vol. xxxi., p. 289; Carran, vol. xxviii., p. 357; Kilcorney, vol. xxix., p. 367; Caherdooneerish, &c., vol. xxxi., p. 273; Rathborne, &c.; Loop Head, vol. xxviii., p. 411; Bodyke, vol. xxxiv., p. 75; Burren, vol. xxx., pp. 294, 398. Also see *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. vi., Ser. III.; Cahers of County Clare, p. 415; vol. iv., Ser. III.; Magh Adhair and Cahercalla, p. 55; cromlechs, p. 542.

onward (one's original design almost lost), many inconsistencies call for pardon. First I omitted and then included the dolmens; this was because I gave my notes on them to the late W. Copeland Borlase for his great work. Then the plan of describing the chief forts¹ forced me to include the crowds of lesser antiquities, and numbers of these were found on later examination, and call for notice; so I must crave merciful criticism where again I have to supplement my work in districts already described.

For the present paper, let us confine ourselves to the two edges of the Burren, that along the side of Inchiquin, and that detached spur of the limestone districts in Killilagh parish, now included in the Barony



CAPPAGHKENNEDY DOLMEN, COUNTY CLARE.

of Corcomroe. Hereafter, a portion from Cahermacnaughten to Finnavarra may better be treated separately; and then the series of papers will have covered, however imperfectly, the north-western plateaux, including Burren and the parishes of Killilagh and Kilfenora, in Corcomroe, with Rath, Killinaboy, and Ruan, in the Barony of Inchiquin, bounded to the south by Bealaghahline, Lisdoonvarna, Kilfenora, Lemaneagh, Inchiquin Hill, and the Fergus.

Whether a complete survey in the true sense will even then exist is,

¹ Cahercommaun, Cashlaun Gar, Roughan, Noughaval, Ballykinvarga, Caherconnell, Cahercashlaun, Cahermacnaughten, Balliny, Cahercloggaun, Ballyallaban, and Caherdooneerish were alone intended for description in 1895.

I fear, more than doubtful. Anyone who has worked over the uplands knows how hard it is, to distinguish, whether in dull light or in the dazzling glare of unclouded sunshine (even at a short distance), forts and dolmens from natural ridges and boulders, and will forgive omissions. It is, however, less obvious that a feature in a fort may be excusably overlooked. After a long day, spent in climbing over rocks and dangerous walls, with ever growing weariness, pain, and lameness, one reaches a fort far from the road. The dull light, or the moss and bushes, conceal steps, or even a closed or half-buried gateway. Such omissions are, I believe, very few. The notes for these papers were taken on the spot, and rough descriptions (longer than those published) were written on the same day, or at latest on the following morning, as a precaution against slips of memory. The more important forts have been carefully planned, and many visited several times to check or supplement the descriptions—"nobiliora, forsan, alii—ego quod possum."

The names of the forts are not always satisfactory. It is often hard to get a good form, or even a phonetic one, of the names in use among the people; and sometimes these names are warped by some linguistic theory, or to conform them to information derived from some "knowledgeable man"—clergyman, schoolmaster, agent, or "sapper." Sometimes I have had no little trouble in getting a real form, and then with the apology, "The old people say so, but what do they know?" Many names have been rejected by the Ordnance Survey which are well known on the spot, and tally with old records. Such names may be received with confidence, for such records are hardly beginning to be known in these places. The "educated classes" are of little authority for local names, either taking no interest in them, or giving them most inaccurately. We have found Ballykinvarga called after neighbouring forts—Caheremon, Caherminaun, Caherflaherty, and Cahernaspekee—while in the Down Survey Books of Distribution it is called Caherloghlin; "Cahermakerrila" is locally (as in the records) Cahermacnole. The non-descript names of Cahermore, Cahermoyle, and Caherlochlannach are now superseding the true names.

Excellent as are the new Ordnance Survey maps, they sometimes fail to be as helpful as those of 1839, by sometimes omitting to mark ancient enclosures as such. When I note that the great inland promontory fort of Doonaunmore, in Killilagh, with huge terraced rampart, 10 feet thick and high, and over 300 feet long, the curious, though much levelled, hill-fort of Croaghateeaun, and the interesting Moheramoylan, with souterrain, hut sites, and a perfect gateway, are not even slightly indicated on the new maps, comment is needless. I have no intention to originate theories in these papers. Researches in Irish ethnology, lists of the actual distribution of the forts, records of the implements and other objects found in them, must first be made before

satisfactory theories become possible. Meanwhile "to be a seeker is to be of the best sect next to being a finder"; and though theories die, facts live, and remain current coin.

INCHIUIN HILL (O.S. 16).—If we pass round the hill road to the south of the Lake of Inchiquin, we are surrounded with scenes of no less beauty than interest. Leaving the picturesque bridges and stream of the Fergus, with the old ruined mill at Clifden, and the lofty tower of Tirmicbrain on the hill side, above the terraced garden of Adelphi, we pass high above the lake, overshadowed with birch, larch, and other over-arching trees. Vistas up steep and wooded slopes, up runnels shaded with fern and tall foxglove, or down to the lake, swan-haunted as in legendary days,¹ to the Castle of Inchiquin and the great natural fortress of Doonauns, meet us at every turn. Then a wild, rocky pass, between cliffs, opens to the left, and passing round a bluff, we reach the high cross-roads at Crossard. We note the ruined chapel of the short-lived Moravian colony, planted by the Burtons in 1795. There we get pretty views on either side—one over lilac bushes, to the lake, the other across the Fergus, the ivied court, the church and broken round tower of Kilnaboy,² to the grey rampart of Burren.

CROSSARD CAHER lies down the slope: it is a late-looking and most rudely-built ring-wall, only 3 feet 6 inches thick, and 8 feet 6 inches high, the enclosure measuring 148 feet across the garth. All mark of the gateway has vanished, but an old road is traceable across the crags from the south-west side. The caher has no trace of terrace or house sites, and was probably a mere baun. We then pass the green woods and copper beeches of Elm Vale, noting that the well called "Brian Boru's well" on the map is locally "Boru-well" (understood only as meaning "red cow"), and we reach the townlands of Caherblonick.

CAHERBLONICK.—The name has existed at any rate from before 1540, when Henry VIII. confirmed to Morough O'Brien, King, and first Earl of Thomond, the lands of Caherblonghe. We need not trace the succession of its owners, but merely cite one late grant, rich in fort names, whereby in June, 1709, Andrew Hehir, of Cahermacunna, and his son, James, granted to John Stacpoole, of Ennis, the lands of Cahircomane, Cahirblunig, Cahirnahally, Ballymacnavan, Lisnahow, and Fanamore.³

It is impossible to tell whether the name "stone fort of the lard" is derived metaphorically from the richness of the land or from some tradition like that of "the cellar full of deer's tallow" at Caherscrebeen,

¹ For the beautiful swan legend (so like that in the poem of Morris), see Dr. Macnamara's Paper on "Inchiquin" (*Journal*, vol. xxxi., p. 212).

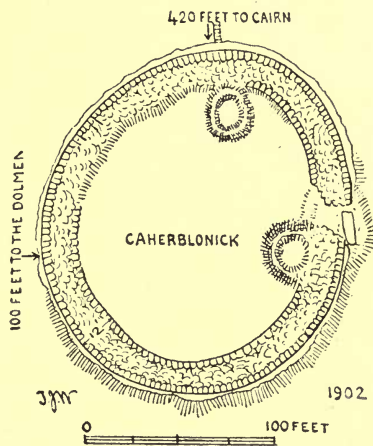
² Mr. Robert Twigge has recently found a record identifying the hitherto anonymous patron saint of this parish as Findclu, descendant of Aenghus Cinaitin, and living in the seventh century.

³ "Dublin Reg. Deeds," Book iv., p. 465.

which lies just visible across the valley.¹ Where pigs abounded, the name was usually "Muckanagh," and does not allude to lard.

Caherblonick is on a limestone slope at the base of the ridge of Keentlae, falling in the shale hills of Boultiaghine (locally understood as "trodden into mire by cattle"), which, fluted by the runnels of several little streams, fall in steep slopes from the uplands of Keentlae. In one of these runnels was found a group of bronze celts, plain and socketed, and on the plateau above, a fine leaf-shaped bronze sword.²

Below the road, in craggy fields, ending in low cliffs above a broad valley, lie several forts. Beyond them we see the shattered tower of the late church of Kiltoraght, the strange, artificial-looking cleft on the hill of Ardnegowl, like an embanked road, the cairn of Clooneen, the brown old castle of Lemaneagh, with its gables and turrets, and the grey terraced hills of Leanna, Mullach, and Knockanes.³



CAHERBLONICK, COUNTY CLARE—PLAN OF FORT.

The first fort is much levelled. As it is not far above Parcnahilly, it may be the Cahernahilly of the records. East from it, and above it on the slope, is a rectangular "moher," with thin walls of large, flat slabs, and, within, the foundations of an oblong hut and a small, circular annexe. It is not marked on the new map.

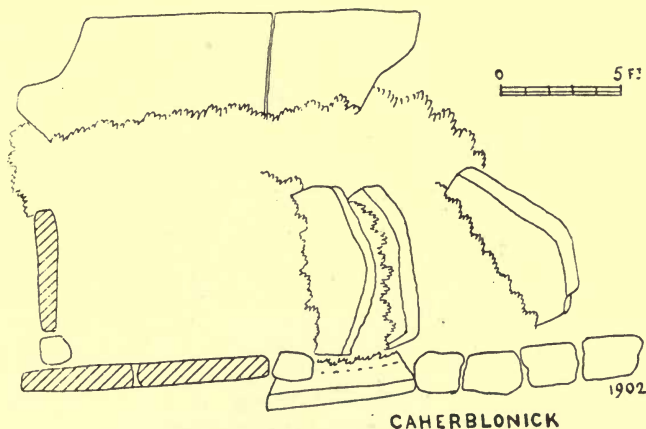
Caherblonick lies further to the north-east, about 100 yards away. It is a well-built ringwall of excellent masonry of regular blocks, usually about 2 feet 6 inches by 18 inches, in regular courses, with the unusual features of several pairs of upright joints, each divided by a line of single

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxvi., p. 368.

² Exhibited by Dr. G. U. Macnamara to the Society at Lisdoonvarna, 1900, and illustrated in the *Journal*, vol. xxxi., p. 358.

³ These hills dominate all central Clare, and are visible even from Knockpatrick, Co. Limerick.

blocks about 2 feet long. We have noted a similar arrangement of joints carried to excess in the fort of Cahercloggaun, near Lisdoonvarna.¹ The rampart is 12 feet thick, and from 6 feet to 8½ feet high, being best preserved to the north and west. It is more broken and of smaller masonry to the south-east. It has a bold batter (often as much as 1 in 7), and has two faces, and a filling of large blocks. One joint only runs for 5 feet up the wall, which suggests an early rebuilding of the upper part. The garth is oval, being 125 feet east and west, and 153 feet north-east and south-west. Slight traces of the gateway are found to the east. It had a threshold 3 feet 10 inches by 3 feet, so may have been about the former width. Buried deeply in moss and cranesbills are two hut foundations; one to the north-west is oval, and 12 feet long, built against the wall; the other is near the gate, and is 9 feet inside. There are only slight traces of other enclosures, for the garth is filled up with 4 feet or 5 feet of debris.



CAHERBLONICK, COUNTY CLARE—PLAN OF DOLMEN.

Like Cahercottine, near Noughaval,² Caherblonick has a dolmen and a cairn near it. The cairn is a disfigured heap of earth and large blocks, 70 feet in diameter, and 9 feet high. It lies about 140 yards to the north of the caher, and is crossed by a boundary wall. It has, as usual, been explored by treasure-seekers in several places.

The dolmen is about 100 feet to the west of the fort, and is called "Labba" or "Lobba yermuth," as usual. It tapers and slopes eastward. The south side measures 10 feet 10 inches by 4 feet 3 inches by 6 inches to 8 inches, and has a very regular hole (perhaps partly natural, but evidently partly ground) through its side. The west end being 5 feet

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxxi., p. 12.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xxvii., pp. 117, 118.

long, left, I think, an entrance between it and the fallen north slab. The whole seems to have been 15 feet overall, and 16 feet long, the axis lying E.S.E. and W.N.W.

The third caher lies 300 yards to the east of the cairn, Caherblonick being almost equidistant from it and the western caher. It is on the edge of a low ridge, round a deep "bay" running into the slope. The wall is of beautiful polygonal masonry, smooth white blocks very closely fitted together, and only 6 feet high, with the unusual batter of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the foot. The fort is oval, measuring over all 140 feet north-west and south-east, and 114 feet north-east and south-west. The wall has two faces, and is from 9 feet to 12 feet thick, clinging to the edge of the crag to the north and north-east. The garth is filled up for 4 feet above the field, and has a hut site to the north-west.

Another and smaller caher lies on the edge of the ridge on the eastern side of the "bay," just inside the edge of Drummoher. The mere foundations of three other cahers—two of small dimensions—lie in the valley at Cahermacon, and on the edge of Ballycasheen.

KEENTLEA.—The great wooded ridge of Keentlea, or Ceanntsleibhe, over the lake round which we have passed, is known in the older records as Ceann Nathrach, "adder's" or "serpent's head." An ancestor of the O'Quins is called Aenghus Cennathrach, and may have either given to, or derived from, the hill his strange surname. Strange as is the name, it is not without an equivalent in a Celtic, but not snakeless, land. A "serpent's hill" is named in Gaul in the fifth century as even then bearing an ancient name, "*Ad montem quem colubarium . . . vocavit antiquitas.*"¹ On the other slopes of this large ridge we may notice a couple of defaced cahers. I can hear of no trace of any fort on the top where stood the legendary "House of Conan"; but Cahergal stood on a knoll in Maghera, and is levelled almost to the field.

Cahermackateer is called Caherwickyter in a "Fiant" of 1601; Caher mac Teire in the Act of Settlement Confirmation to Murrough, Earl of Inchiquin, in 1676; and Cahermaedirigg in the Survey of 1675.² Only a low fragment of its wall, built with large, shapeless blocks, remains, embedded in a fence; the rest was cleared away for a cottage and garden. It lies behind the house to the south-west of the bench mark 316.5 on the O. S. map 16.

CAHERMORE KILLEEN (17).—The old name of this fort was "Caher-drumassan, or Cahragheeduva, in Killeen," 1655.³ It is a fairly preserved but featureless ring-wall, surrounded by thick groves of hazels. It is slightly oval, 135 feet to 136 feet internally. The wall is 11 feet thick for most of its circuit, but widens to 12 feet 9 inches near the

¹ Prof. Freeman (quoting Merobaudes), "*Western Europe in the Fifth Century*," p. 280.

² Now at Edenvale.

³ "*Book of Distribution and Survey*," p. 515.

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gateway, as is often the case. Only the north jamb of the gate remains; the outer opening cannot be measured; the inner passage is 6 feet 9 inches wide. The wall is of fairly large blocks—some 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet; it consists of an outer section 8 feet thick, and a terrace 3 feet thick; the height varies from 6 feet to 8 feet or 9 feet; the batter is 1 in 4. It stands on a low crag with no outlook.

GORTLECKA (10, 17).—Two dolmens remain near the foot of the strangely-terraced hill of Mullachmoyle, but in a delightfully retired grassy plain. Of the western dolmen, only the west stone is standing, and measures 8 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches high, and 9 inches thick. Some stones and broken slabs lie about among the hawthorns and brambles.

The eastern dolmen (17)¹ was inhabited till recent times, like the dolmens of Parknabinnia, Commons, Slievenaglasha, and Cappagh-kennedy. The theory that they were slab huts is, however, rendered very improbable by the fact that most show traces of mounds or cairns; and one was within human memory buried in a cairn. The Gortlecka dolmen formed the bedroom of a small cabin, and stood in a now nearly levelled cairn; it was of the usual type, tapering and sloping eastward. It was 12 feet long; the east end complete; the north 9 feet by 4 feet 2 inches to 5 feet high; the east 3 feet 6 inches long and the south 4 feet 3 inches. The irregular cover is over 7 feet wide, and 11 feet long, overhanging the end by 2 feet. The west end has fallen inwards, and leans against the north side; the dolmen being 5½ feet high. The top of each side is hammered, as is common in Clare; but in this case the inner faces of the sides have been picked to a smooth surface which I hardly ever noted elsewhere, even to a much lesser degree. The cover has curious "footmarks" and other depressions.

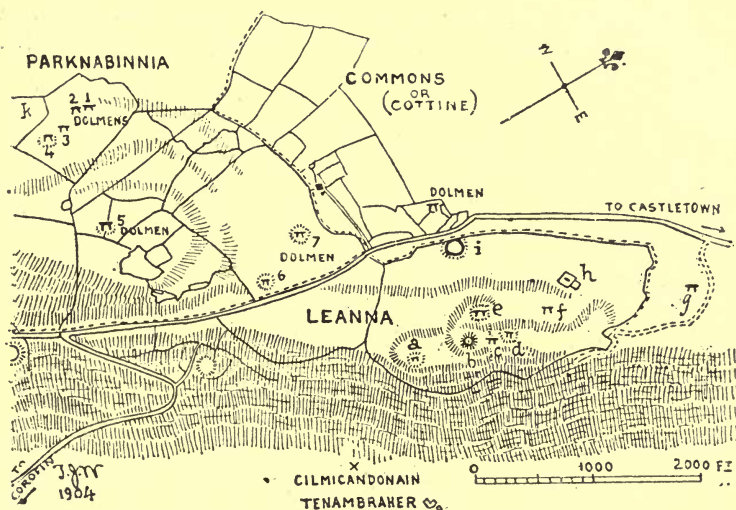
TOORMORE (25).—In the parish of Ruan, Dr. George U. Macnamara called my attention to a defaced dolmen,² unmarked even on the new maps. It lies to the south-west of Ruan, and not far from that village. It had been thrown down by a former tenant of the farm who met with some misfortunes which he attributed to his rash act. Strange to say, his successor, who broke up one of the blocks, hurt his hand soon afterwards, which may secure the preservation of the poor remains. It was a cist lying N. N. W. and S. S. E.; at the "east" end is a stone 2 feet 5 inches wide, and 11 feet thick, and 4½ feet high; beside it is the base of a broken slab 34 feet long; the bases of other blocks to the west and north show that the chamber was 7 feet 3 inches long internally, and, perhaps, 4 feet 3 inches wide. A side slab 4 feet 6 inches by 6 feet lies in the enclosure.

TEMPLENARAH (25).—Westward, down the same road, is found the venerable little oratory of Templenaraha in Ballymacrogan West. It

¹ Plan and elevations given, figs. 3a and 3b, p. 218.

² Plan given, fig. 4, p. 214.

lies in Parenakilla fort; the church is of fine "cyclopean" masonry (like that in the Round Tower of Dysert O'Dea), and measures 24 feet by 16 feet 10 inches externally; the walls being 3 feet thick. The ring wall in which the church stands is nearly levelled; it measures 151 feet across the garth, or about 170 feet over all. The wall has two faces of large blocks with large filling; and was 8 or 10 feet thick. The history and dedication of the oratory would be of the greatest interest; but it is apparently nameless and unrecorded. The usage of "rath" in the place-name for a stone fort coincides with several passages in our older literature.



THE REABACHAN GROUP OF DOLMENS, COUNTY CLARE.

(The references are explained in the text.)

LEANNA (10 and 16).—Let us once more ascend that steep road among the hazel bushes on the flank of Leanna¹ where the hills are still green, and the great grey terraces have not yet commenced. We are again among the cairn-heaped upland with early remains on every side—

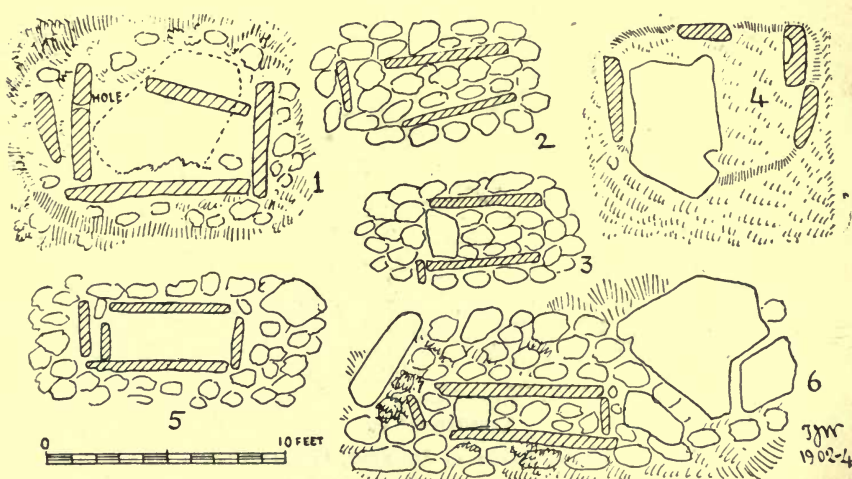
“Vastness and Age, and Memories of Eld,
Silence and Desolation, and dim Night;
These stones, alas! these gray stones—are they all
Left by corrosive hours to Fate and us?”

Had Borlase worked out this interesting group of dolmens and cists, I might have passed them by; but he has written rather confusedly, and passed over several of the remains. I described in a former Paper² part of this lying in Parknabinnia; but some ill-fate has attached to the

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxvi. (1896), p. 151.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xxviii., p. 357.

townland, for the measurements in the Ordnance Survey Letters (14 B, 23, p. 66) are very inaccurate; Borlase overlooks the chief group; and despite my care three serious mistakes crept, while in press, into my description. I may here notice these errors the more emphatically. The north-west dolmen is there called "the north-east"; the second cist is stated to be 17 feet 10 inches long, instead of 14 feet 10 inches; and the third dolmen is called "a small cist 12 feet 8 inches"; the dimensions refer to its mound and circle of slabs. This cist, in fact, is of three slabs, each only a little over 5 feet long; the east slab has either been removed or its place was taken by a block in the outer ring near the end of the side slabs. One other dolmen lies in the same field with the great eastern dolmen, marked "carn" on the maps, and numbered vi.



DOLMENS AND CISTS, COUNTY CLARE.

1, 2, 3. Leanna (e. d. a.) 4. Toormore. 5. Teeskagh. 6. Parknabinnia (vii.).

in my former Paper. The seventh cist¹ lies to the N. N. W. of the sixth dolmen, about 600 feet distant, and lying between it and the house there shown, and about 400 feet from the latter. It is in a low mound; the north and south blocks measure respectively 7 feet 10 inches and 6 feet 7 inches; the ends 31 inches and 28 inches; the cist tapering eastward; the axis, unlike the neighbouring cists, lying nearly due east and west. The cover rests beside it and measures 6 feet by 5 feet 3 inches; the slabs are thin (5 or 6 inches), and have the top edges hammered.

Entering Leanna, which lies east of the road from Kilnaboy to Castletown, and taking the remains in order as we go northward along

¹ Plan given, fig. 6, above.

the summit of the ridge, we find (*a* on plan) a cairn (not marked on O. S. 16) at the southern end of the top ridge. It is nearly levelled, and in its ruins I uncovered a little cist.¹ The north and south sides measure 4 feet 8 inches and 5 feet in length; the little chamber tapering from 27 inches to 26 inches; it must have been a mere "bone box."

The principal cairn (*b*) on the highest point of the ridge, 528 feet above the sea, lies 516 feet to the N.N.E. of the last. It is much overturned, is 50 feet in diameter, little more than 8 feet high, and retains no certain traces of a cist unless some long, flat slabs in it are such.

The maps of 1839 and 1899 mark a "cromlech" to the N.N.E. of it (*c*) where the trace of an old wall crosses the hill about 200 feet from the great cairn; but I never remember to have seen even slabs at the spot. A small cist (*d*) marked "cromlech"² lies 200 feet farther to the N.N.E. of the last, and 200 feet from the old wall. It lies in a cairn now nearly removed, and its sides are complete; the north measures 5 feet 3 inches, the south 4 feet 6 inches; the west lies 2 feet from the others, and is 18 inches long. The cist is therefore 6 feet 9 inches long, and tapers eastward from 32 inches to 22 inches; the axis lying E.N.E. and W.S.W.

It is a notable fact that, except the Ballycashen dolmen and the "pillared dolmen" in Ballyganner, and No. 2 in Parknabinnia, all the Burren dolmens, from the great one on Ballyganner hill to the smallest cist at Leanna or Teeskagh, are made on the same plan so far as the chamber is concerned. As to the age of such structures, while some are almost certainly of the early Bronze Age, we must remember that (according to the *Leabar na h Uidhre*) Fothach Airgtheach, monarch of Erin, who was killed in A.D. 285 by Caeilte,³ was buried under a cairn "in a chest of stone." This implies that cist burial was probably practised down at least to traditional memory, when our legends were first written, and teaches us caution, for no line can be drawn, at least in Clare, between the large dolmen and the cist. Such cists in other places have contained Bronze Age pottery, but up to this I know of none found in a cist in Clare.

The view from this high ridge all round is most extensive. The whole central plain of Clare lies open to the view—out to Slieve Aughty, the Keeper, and Slieve Bernagh. The ridge on which sits Moghane fort, the largest of Irish cahers, the spires of Ennis and Corofin, lake after lake to the beautiful wooded hills and broad sheet of water at Inchiquin, lie below us. The castles of Rockvale, Fiddown, and Derryowen on the edge of county Galway; Ballyportrea, the tall warden of the grey crags to the east, and ivied Inchiquin are visible to the east. Southward we see the low, green hills with flat-topped blue

¹ Plan given, fig. 3, p. 214.

² Plan given, fig. 2, p. 214.

³ Whom legend connects with the Glasgeivnagh hill, not far to the north of these cists. (See *Journal*, vol. xxv., p. 227.)

Callan rising over them. Northward the long slopes from Elva to the terraced edges at Glenquin; and westward the green hills, behind which fall the perpendicular rocks of Moher, and the lofty-seated hill-fort of Doon,¹ visible here, as we have also seen it far out to sea, one of the chief landmarks of the Atlantic coast of Clare.

The larger dolmens lie down the western slopes of Leanna hill. The first (*e*) is that described by Borlase.² It lies north-east and south-west, tapering eastward; the north side is 5 feet 4 inches; the south 8 feet long. It tapers from 5 feet to 2 feet 9 inches, and has a hole in the west end outside which is set a second slab. The cover has fallen. The dolmen stands on a low earthen mound, and was covered by a cairn; it is the most conspicuous of the monuments, as seen from the road.

We may here note an almost inconceivable error in the great survey of Borlase (p. 69). "Blocks of the size and symmetry of those used by the dolmen-builders would nowadays be far to seek." This is an astonishing statement from one who had visited these hills. For acres, for miles, in these uplands, round almost every dolmen, are sheets of crag with large slabs detached from the under strata and broken along the lines of cleavage by action of the weather, only requiring to be lifted and set in place to make dolmens as large and symmetrical as any now in Burren. As for large stones, the very field in Leanna which contains the monuments has almost rectangular slabs from 40 yards down to 3 or 4 yards long and wide. In Parknabinnia we find these slabs raised and propped at one side on sandstone erratic blocks, close to the main group of cists (*k*). While in Leanna large slabs, exactly of the size and appearance of dolmen sides and covers, have been set upright to make fences and apparently a large cattle pen.

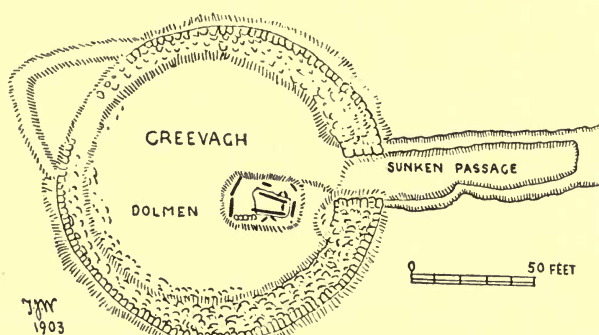
Yet another dolmen (*f*) lies farther to the north in the same field down the slope. It has fallen northwards and consists of a south side still standing, or rather leaning, against the fallen cover, which rests partly over the prostrate north side. They measure: the south 9 feet 8 inches; the cover 9 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 4 inches wide; the north 10 feet by 6 feet 6 inches; they vary from 5 inches to 7 inches thick.

The 1899 map marks also a "Dermot and Grania bed" in the north-western part of the field; it is, however, a large, oblong enclosure built of well-laid slabs, only one being set on end. Inside its enclosure is an oblong foundation, the ground inside being 4 feet lower than the garth, but with no remains of a cist. The "Moher" (*h*) has a side enclosure to the north-east. Besides these remains, we find the walls of standing slabs, already noted; and a massive caher, with portions of its slab-built wall 6 feet and 8 feet high, lies near the road at the boundary wall at the foot of the slope (*i*).

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxvii., p. 126.

² "Dolmens," vol. i., p. 75, fig. 78. See fig. 1, p. 214.

To the north of the field on the unenclosed crag (the "lake of stone," before described¹) in a slight mound remain the sides of yet another dolmen (*g*). It has been noticed and planned by Borlase.² The slabs are about 6 feet apart, and measure: the fallen northern side 8 feet by 5 feet 6 inches; the southern 10 feet long, and 3 feet 6 inches high, lying north-east and south-west, and having a hole aslant through it. It is not marked on the maps. Borlase supposes that there was "a winding stone causeway leading across the moor to this structure," but it is only a modernised (if not modern) macadamised bohereen leading from the main road past (not to) the dolmen, and to the top of the ridge, where a house stood in 1839. He falls into another error in identifying the Reabachan group as described in the Ordnance Survey Letters³ with the cists of Leanna, instead of with those in Parknabinnia, standing, as



GREEVAGH, COUNTY CLARE—RING-WALL.

they do, upon the actual Reabachan, now Roughan, Hill. Those noted in the "Letters" are apparently Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6, the latter one being then embedded in the cairn by the roadside, but is now open.

To complete the group, we must notice on the west side of the road the perfect dolmen of Cotteen or Commons. In 1839 it was inhabited by a certain Michael Coneen. Dr. Macnamara tells me that his father, in much later years, attended a patient in this dolmen. It has been very carefully described and planned by Borlase,⁴ and consists of a cist of three large slabs, with a massive cover, 12 feet 8 inches by 8 feet 6 inches. The enclosure was from 5 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches wide; the sides 13 feet by 10 feet long, and the slabs nearly a foot thick. There was a small side annexe to the south, once adapted as a habitation for the family pig. I found that (as so often) the tops of the sides had been clipped to a straight edge.

Thus the great "Reabachan" group, so far as we have examined it,

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxvi., p. 151.

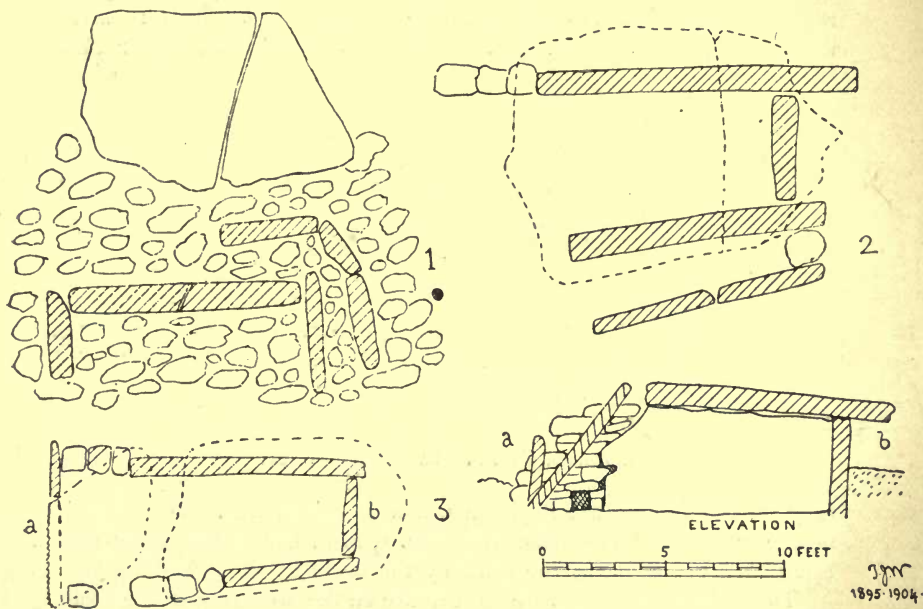
² "Dolmens," vol. i., p. 75, fig. 79.

³ 14 B, 23, p. 66.

⁴ "Dolmens," vol. i., p. 76. See also p. 218.

consists of three dolmens and two small cists in Leana, one dolmen in Commons, seven in Parknabinnia, one in Ballycasheen, and one below Cahermore, in Roughan, *i.e.*, fifteen monuments in all.

CREEVAGH¹ (10).—When describing the remarkable dolmen in the ring-wall of Creevagh, I did not mention a noteworthy feature of its surroundings. There is a gap to the east of the ring, and from it (lying north-east and south-west) is a sunken way like that leading from the fort to the dolmen at Caheraneden. The “way” has been formed by removing the topmost layers of the crag. It is exactly 100 feet long from the inner face of the wall, which is 11 feet thick. The trench so



DOLMENS, COUNTY CLARE.

1. Tullycommaun. 2. Cotteen, or Common. 3. Plan and Elevation of Gortlecka.

formed is 12 feet wide at the wall, 16 feet at half distance, and 12 feet at the end; it nowhere exceeds 20 feet in width, or 5 feet in depth, and does not lie in the axis of the dolmen. The ring-wall is 83 feet in internal diameter east and west.

TEESKAGH² (10).—In the cairn, near the foot of the waterfall of the seven streams of Teeskagh, is a small cist³ of thin slabs—the north, 5 feet 2 inches long; the south, 6 feet 6 inches, tapering eastward from 26 inches to 22 inches. The cairn is of large blocks, embodying a great

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxviii., p. 359.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xxix., p. 383.

³ Plan given, fig. 5, p. 214.

boulder, evidently deposited there by older and mightier agencies than the cairn-builders. The heap is oval, measuring 28 feet north and south, and 25 feet east and west; it is on a low, bushy mound in that picturesque and delightfully secluded hollow.

TULLYCOMMAUN¹ (10).—I propose adding to the slight account of the remains on the northern ridge in that townland some extra notes. The double-ringed caher, to the west of the road to Castletown, is now much defaced. The central wall has been levelled to within 4 feet of the ground at the highest point; it was thin and of coarse masonry, both signs of late work. There is some slight trace of the passage inside the gateway facing the east. It is 5 feet 9 inches wide; near it lies a lintel 6 feet by 2 feet 3 inches by 7 inches for the narrower outer opening. The inner ring is 146 feet in diameter; the outer, on an average, 300 feet internally. Much of the outer wall remains to the north-west; it is 8 feet high, and of the coarse, slab masonry seen in the outer ring of Cahercommaun; it has been much rebuilt in places.

CAHERSAVAUN,² the lake fort, measures 139 feet east and west across the garth, and 66 feet north and south. The wall forms a revetment to a rocky island, and is of good, large masonry 12 feet thick, and 10 to 13 feet high for most of the circuit to the west and south. It is more gapped and lower to the north. The garth is very rough, and there are no traces of huts or gateway. The latter probably stood at the end of the remains of the causeway; but it must be remembered that some lake forts had no gateway.

An old road leads up the ridge from near Cahersavaun to the low mound called "Giant's Grave" on the maps. This is shown as a small cist-like oblong on the 1839 map; it is a long, low, pear-shaped earth-work, full of blocks of stone, and measuring 33 feet east and west, and 14 feet north and south, near the west end; it tapers to a point at the east end. A slab set north and south appears near the west side; but if this be the remains of a cist, there is no other trace of one.

On the summit of the green ridge, 48 paces to the east of the last, is a low, defaced mound of earth and stones. It is 35 feet across, and has on the summit a well-marked ring of stones round a circular hollow 15 feet in diameter. It possibly represents that form of burial-mound mentioned in Irish literature from early times to the seventeenth century as belonging to pre-Christian and very early Christian days. The "Tripartite Life" records: "Fecerunt fossam rotundam in similitudinem fertæ quia sic faciebant Scottici homines."

The "Third Life of St. Patrick" alludes to those ring-mounds and walls: "Stat autem in loco ubi omnes steterunt quedam fossa rotunda et erat homo fossus."⁴ So does a poem of Cormacan Eigeas, which

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxvi., pp. 363, 364.

² *Ibid.*, p. 364.

⁴ *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xxxii. (c.), p. 249.

among the monuments of the great pagan cemetery of Brugh-na-Boinn notes that:¹ "The three sons of Eochy Fedlech Finn are in their 'mur,' their lovely 'mur.'" Keating, in the "Three Bitter Shafts of Death," describes, among other early methods of burial, that in the small raths, or ring-mounds; first a grave, or fert, the size of the body was dug, and a small rath made, and a cairn or leacht was piled inside. Or else a small rath was dug, without any leacht or cairn, which had one opening for a man of science, two for a woman, and none for a boy. "Ferta" seems to have been used even in the eleventh century for a residential rath, for, according to the "Tripartite Life,"² when St. Patrick measured a rath with the "Bachall Isu," the ferta was seven score feet in enclosure. In the "Colloquy" in the "Book of Lismore"³ Caoilte shows St. Patrick the tulach of Airnealach, son of the King of Leinster; "the green-surfaced tulach closed over him, and his sepulchral stone was set up." On a neighbouring tulach was the "fert" of Saelbhuidhe (son of Feilachan, the King of Munster), who, with thirty comrades and thirty hounds, was slain with elf darts by the fairies, and was there buried with his weapons and jewels, "and the tulach was walled up on them." As might be expected, superstition gathered round the mounds. They were haunted by those "elohim"⁴ of the old Irish, the Tuatha De Danann. Aenghus, son of the Dagda, haunts a tulach;⁵ and the horrible banshee "Bronach" said that her "abode was in the green fairy mounts of Erin."⁶

The Tullycommoun mound probably gave the townland its name, "Tulach Chumann," as in 1599.⁷ It is a recognised "sidh" or fairy mount, for I was told in 1895 that "it had more fairies than all the other forts of the hill." An interesting allusion in the "Wars of Torlough" (in 1311) may refer to this mound. Donchad, son of Torlough, and Prince of Thomond, fled to these hills, and camped in East Corcomroe, near Slieve Carne; his rival Dermot camped before him at Crichmaill, or Crughwell, in the valley beyond Cahersavaun; and De Clare behind Dermot on the great hill of Dloghan, possibly this very ridge. On the grey uplands that night Donchad's followers were beset by supernatural warnings, "mysterious sounds, and phantasms of delusive dreams"; "lights of all the fairy forts revealing themselves"; groans "making deep reverberation of their plaint to fill fair Erin's woods and roll adown her stony rivers." That night, moreover, the soldiers saw shades, and "heard three feeble, long-drawn wails, lamentably low and sadly sweet." Thus

¹ *Revue Celtique*, vol. xvii. (1896), p. 281.

² "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick" (edited by W. Stokes), p. 237.

³ "Silva Gadelica," vol. ii., p. 128.

⁴ No other term combines the compound of god and ghost so well.

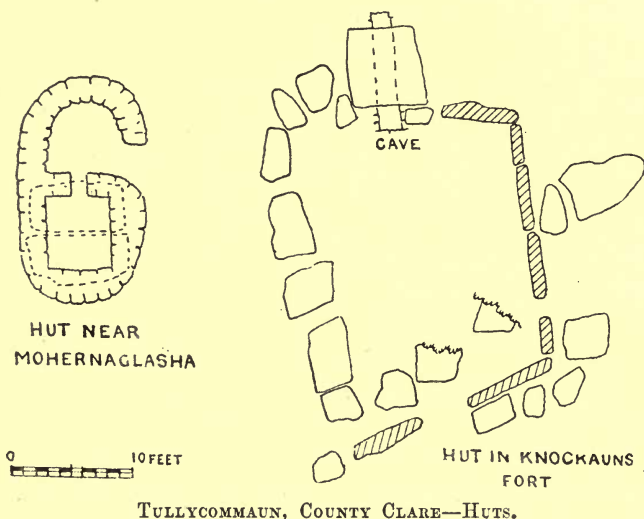
⁵ "Pursuit of Diarmaid and Grainne."

⁶ "Wars of Torlough."

⁷ Coman, or "Chuman," was a not uncommon personal name in the Corcomroes in early times, and is attached to the great triple fort which is visible from the tulach across the glen.

in 1311 the belief was in full vigour on these very uplands, and the Tullycommaun mound was in full sight of the camps of Dermot and Donchad across the swamp. The latter ill-fated prince marched the following morning past the end of the lake by the steep descent to our right down into Glencolumbeille and Glenquin, where he fell by the hand of a treacherous companion ere he reached the plain.

Beyond the green ridge we once more meet with crags jutting from under the shale. On these, at some distance to the east, lies a circular caher. The wall is very neatly built of slabs; it has a slight batter, and is 10 feet thick, being rarely 5 feet high, and sometimes levelled to

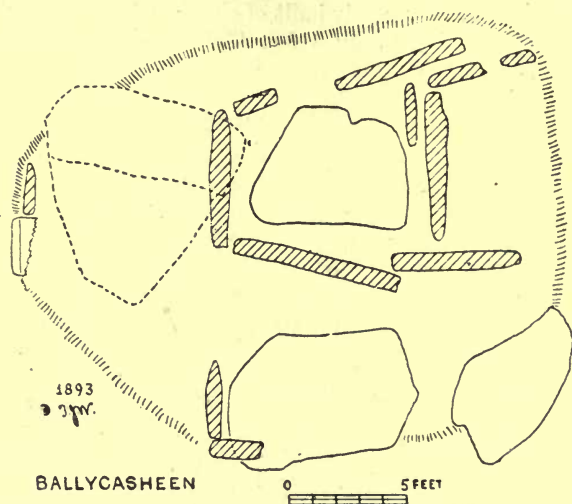


within a couple of feet of the crag. The garth measures 75 feet east and west. There are in it a semi-circular hut foundation adjoining the wall to the south, and another curved foundation near it. The gateway is hardly traceable; it faces the E.S.E. We finally reach Knockaun fort, close to whose western side, on a knoll, we find a very defaced dolmen.² It consists of a chamber 10 feet by 4 feet. The north side (its east end showing signs of hammer-dressing) and the east end, with the cover and

¹ For the general subject of "tulachs," see Paper, by J. O'Daly, in *Journal*, vol. iii. (1854), p. 87; see also "Silva Gadelica"; the "Pursuit of Diarmaid and Grainne" (S. H. O'Grady); the "Battle of Gabhra" (N. O'Kearney); and the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick" (W. Stokes). O'Daly is, I think, mistaken as to "tulach" being very common in Clare place-names. We find Tullaghloghaun (Clooney), Tullycommaun (Kilnaboy), Tullyodea (Ruan), Tullyoghlan (Kilraghtis), Tulla (nan apstol.), Tullaghboy (Kilmaley), Tullaher (Killard), Tullabrack (Kilmacduan), Tullygreen (Kilmurry mac Mahon). Several, if not most, of these names refer only to natural mounds.

² See plan, fig. 1, p. 218.

an outer row of slabs, remain. The side slabs are from 33 inches to 42 inches from the main cist. The cover is broken across, and lies beside the cist; it measures 7 feet 6 inches long, and from 7 feet 8 inches to 6 feet wide, and 10 inches or 11 inches thick. Borlase was told that the labba was called "Carrickaglasha."¹ I did not hear the name locally, but the "Glas" cow has left her name and reputed hoof-prints over the whole plateau.² On my first visit to the spot the dolmen seemed more perfect, and the cover-slab rested over the side.



BALLYCASHEEN, COUNTY CLARE—PLAN OF DOLMENS.

Knockaun fort has already been described³ by me. I need only add that the wall is thin, and rarely 5 feet high, with straight sides, having the south-west corner perfect and rounded. The garth is 170 feet across east and west, and it contains the curious house foundation and souterrain of which I here give the plan (p. 221).

Borlase has published the plan of some other cist as that of "Carrickaglasha," in Tullycommoun. This arises from some error, as the plan is of a different dolmen. It is of the typical kind, a box of three slabs tapering eastward; the north 8 feet long, the south 10 feet long, and from 48 inches to 30 inches apart, with two covering slabs. I am unable to identify it, but it is certainly not the dolmen there named. He found another one small and defaced to the south-east of Knockaun fort, between it and the dolmen of Slievenaglasha, but the description

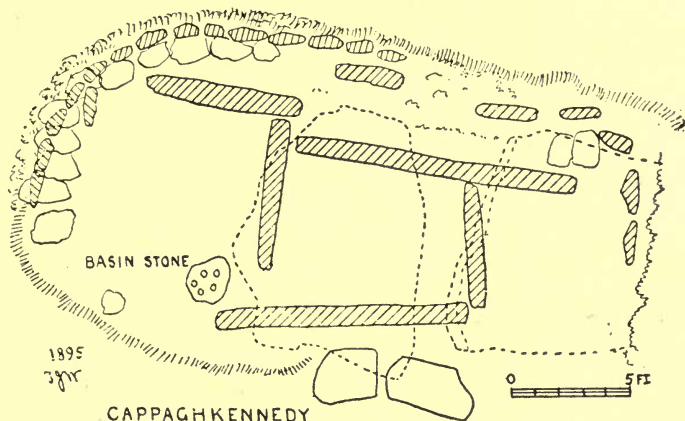
¹ "Dolmens of Ireland," vol. i., p. 73. Another dolmen is called "Leaba-na-leagh," or "Leac-na-leagh." See, however, Dr. Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," Ser. II., chap. iv., p. 104, and note "Leaba an laeich," in County Cavan.

² For the legend, see my note in *Journal*, vol. xxv., p. 227.

³ *Journal*, vol. xxvi., p. 363.

does not agree with the plan. Such little cists probably exist in numbers as yet undescribed; for even the most careful examination in this land of slabs and "natural buildings" sometimes passes them by unrecognised, while others get disclosed on the removal of cairns and mounds, or even of modern walls, in which they have been embodied.

BALLYCASHEEN AND CAPPAGHKENNEDY.—In re-examining these two dolmens I may note that the plans given by Borlase¹ are each defective. The first monument shows clear signs of being the remains of two structures. One was a small cist, to the south of the large dolmen, and 5 feet distant. There are other set slabs to the west, perhaps part of an outer ring or kerbing—a feature not unusual in Clare. The four sides of the chamber of the Cappaghkennedy dolmen are complete as here shown. We give a view of this fine monument; it was recently inhabited.



CAPPAGHKENNEDY
CAPPAGHKENNEDY, COUNTY CLARE—PLAN OF DOLMEN.

RANNAGH EAST (6).—I formerly noted a perfect dolmen lying (as I thought) in this townland,² but the new map shows that it lay a few feet over the bounds in the townland of Termon. With only the old map to guide me, and entangled in a maze of unmarked little fields and walls, I missed the actual dolmen of Rannagh, shown on the maps of 1839. It is embedded in loose stone walls, so as to form a sheep-pen, and lies not far from, in full sight of, and north-east from, the Termon cist.³

The sides and west end are standing, but cracked as if by fire. The top edges are dressed to a regular slope. The south side is entire, 15 feet 7 inches long by 8 inches thick; and sloping from 4 feet 4 inches

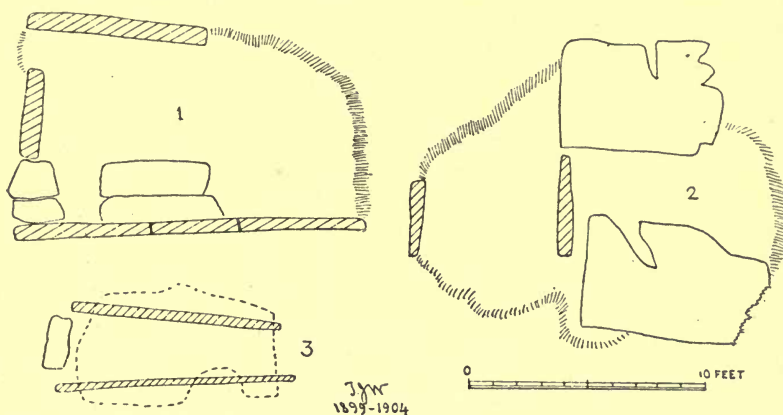
¹ "Dolmens of Ireland."

² *Journal*, vol. xxix., p. 382. The second (fallen) cist of Termon is there described at p. 381. I give its plan in this Paper at p. 224.

³ Figs. 3 and 1, p. 224.

to 3 feet 10 inches high; it lies E.N.E. and W.S.W.; and the ground on which it stands has been so denuded that the lower edge is bare. The fragment of the north side is 7 feet 9 inches long; measuring at each end, the chamber is from 8 feet 5 inches to 7 feet 6 inches wide. The west slab does not close up the end, but leaves a doorway, as is not unusual. There is no trace of a mound or cairn; the dolmen, as we see, was of unusual size, but not even a fragment of the cover is recognisable.

TURLOUGH HILL (3).—There is a high ridge between Oughtmama and the Gortaclare valley, lying within the edge of the former townland. There, only some 300 yards from the border of County Galway, is all that is left of one of the largest and most puzzling of the ring-walls of Ireland.¹ The ridge is well seen from Corcomroe Abbey, and there many years ago I first was told of this fort, which was not marked on



RANNAGH EAST, COUNTY CLARE—PLAN OF DOLMENS.

1. The Northern Dolmen.
2. The Southern Dolmen.

3. Termon Dolmen, on bounds
of Rannagh.

the map. An elderly herdsman described it as “a tumbled circle of stones on that hill”; the younger men then present did not know of its existence.² The ridge is steep, bare, and fenced with continuous high terraces of rock and enormous boundary walls. Even the Gortaclare people “did not know of any caher upon the hills”; so I did not at the time try to visit so inaccessible and equivocal a ruin. Finding, however, that a fort was shown on the map of 1899, I was led to visit, and, with the aid of Dr. George U. Macnamara, examined, planned, and noted this great fort, though in stormy and bitter weather—hailstorms alternating with blazes of fierce sunshine.

¹ I have very briefly noted this fort in *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxiv. (c.), p. 274; and the “Handbook of the West Coast of Ireland,” R. S. A. I. (1904), p. 106.

² Accustomed to the endless remains of levelled enclosures on the hills, they, doubtless, from its great size, and no general view being possible, failed to recognise it as a congener of little ring-walls of 100 feet to 120 feet in diameter, so common in Clare.

The fort may have been known to Bishop Pococke in 1752. He writes¹: "I observed several large entrenchments on the mountains of Burren . . . one of them, they say, was the residence of O'Laughlin, King of Burren." The bishop then describes Corcomroe Abbey, from which the fort is visible against the sky-line. The only other legend I could learn was from a local herdsman who passed over the ridge as I was making the plan. "It might be as old," he said, "as the time of the Irish militia." He, of course, meant the warriors of Finn, not their doughty successors. A cairn called Seefin, on Black Head, marks a legend of the great son of Cumhal, as existing in north Burren. We were fortunate, after a weary climb up a steep slope of earth and rocks, in finding a way from Gortaclare valley to the foot of the chief terrace, and thence found a pass up the rampart and got on to the plateau. The view was noble, and with the strong light and shade and the clear air, gave one an exceptional sense of its extent. The ridge, though the fort stands 800 feet above the sea, is higher to the west, where, fenced by a higher terrace, sits the fine cairn of Turlough, 925 feet above the sea. The cobalt blue bay of Galway lay out to the bold peaks of Connemara, and ended at our feet in the landlocked creek of Pouldoody, guarded by the dark specks that were the two peal-towers of Muckinish and the Martello tower of Finnavarra.² The huge terraced hills shut out the view of the sea westward and to the north, where the hill of Behagh, over the clearly-seen "Abbey of the fertile rock" and the abrupt steeps overhanging the Corker pass shut out the end of Galway bay and its creeks, save the end of the bays at Kinvarra³ and Taman Point. But to the east of them lay open the unbounded plains of Galway, and the lake-studded central tract of Clare. To the south, beyond the level-terraced sides of Gortaclare valley, rose Slieve Carran with its conspicuous cairn; and to the north, seen almost from overhead, lay the three little churches of Oughtmama.

"The footprints of an elder race are here,
And memories of an old heroic time,
And shadows of the old mysterious faith;
So that the place seems haunted, and strange sounds
Float on the wind."

On a platform, if possible more bare and weather-blasted than the other summits in the Burren, we find a low wall, with gaps at fairly

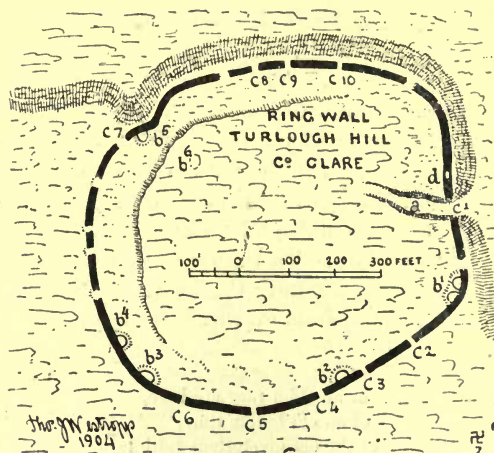
¹ Dr. Pococke's "Tour in Ireland" (edited by G. Stokes), p. 107.

² Reputedly named from Bheara the Firbolg. There is a certain fairy king, Finnvarra, who dwelt in Knockma, in County Galway: see *Journal*, vol. xxxv., p. 34.

³ Kinvara creek is connected with the tenth-century legend of the voyage of the Hui Corra in their atonement for their destruction of the churches of Connaught. They went to the baile of Kinvarra, watch the sun set from its haven, and then go out into the deep "to meet the Lord on the sea."—*Revue Celtique*, xiv. (1893), p. 37.

regular intervals. It proves to be a large enclosure measuring 675 feet north and south, 735 feet east and west, or from 700 feet to nearly 760 feet over the wall. It is of irregular plan, with a *re-entrant* "angle" to the north-west. The irregularity, as is usually the case, springs from the builders having selected a ridge, 7 feet to 12 feet high to the north, 20 feet to 30 feet along the east. A natural gully, 25 feet to 30 feet wide, makes a rising ascent up to the table of the plateau.¹ It faces E.S.E., is 207 feet long, and was used for the main entrance to the fort. Traces of the wall cling to the slopes at the mouth of the cleft, which is there about 30 feet deep; but the gateway has been destroyed to the foundation. Within the gate the sides are steep, and at one point precipitous.

The wall is from 9 to 12 feet thick. The builders first laid small thin slabs on the crag till a fairly level surface was obtained, and then built the entire thickness of the wall with large slabs. It is rarely more than 4 feet or 5 feet high, often barely 3 feet, and parts to the south are almost levelled. The sides of the gateways are faced with slabs set on end.



TURLOUGH HILL, COUNTY CLARE—PLAN OF RING-WALL.

Going round the wall "sunward" from the gully, we find 145 feet from the latter, at the abrupt south-east turn, two hut sites² adjoining, mere semi-circular rings abutting on the wall. This is common in Clare and Kerry forts, and the fact is even noted in the ancient Clare legend of the "Voyage of Maelduin,"³ written before 1100: "Round the rampart were great snow-white houses." Examples occur at Ballykinvarga and Mohernacartan in Clare, and not a few other forts in Ireland and

¹ *a* on plan.

³ Leabar-na-hUidhre (*Revue Celtique*, vol. ix., p. 477).

² *b* 1 on plan.

Great Britain. Along the very slightly-curved south face are five gateways well marked by their great lining slabs. Between the second and third we find a hut site, and the third gate¹ faces Carnbower on the summit of Slieve Carran. The wall then curves in a semi-circle along the western face. At 82 feet from the fifth gate, which faces S.S.W., is a hut-ring (a garden-bed of close-growing, blue gentian when we saw it), and at the same distance from the ring is a similar hut-site, lined with set slabs like the gateways. There are three gaps farther north, and a gap facing W.N.W., and looking straight at the castle, or, perhaps, rather the neck of Muckinish peninsula. There are no facing slabs to any of the western gaps; they may be accidental. The north-west gap is very probably a gateway,² as an evident path leads down from it along the slope at the "dip" already mentioned. East of it, at the bend, is a hut-site, and inside it, in the plateau, is an evidently artificial oblong cutting, or hut-hollow, some 5 feet deep, and full of heather, which only grows in sheltered spots, within the west segment of the wall. The *re-entrant* dip measures 77 feet over all. When the wall resumes its regular curve along the north face, we find several gaps and gateways, one of which latter is illustrated. The three gateways marked by their large-set slabs face almost due north. The second³ faces the edge of a prominent precipice of the Carker Hill. A featureless gap is at the north-east turn of the wall, which is as abrupt as that to the south-west, and nothing save a trace of an oval chamber⁴ is found in the reach of nearly 160 feet back to the gully. The wall is about 2,300 feet long. The garth platform is of bare, wasted, and often loose crag, like half-melted ice-sheets in snow; no traces of foundations are found upon it.

Clare is, as all know, exceptionally rich in huge forts. We have the triple Moghane, 1,500 feet by 1,100 feet, with walls 7,850 feet long; Langough, 600 feet by 300 feet; Cahershaughnessy, 567 feet, and Cahercommaun, 320 feet by 245 feet; but this Turlough Hill fort not only is second in size in Clare, but stands high upon the list of the larger forts in Ireland. The structure, as we see, is most exceptional. The maximum number of gates in the actual cahers is rarely more than four. This fort had at least nine, probably a dozen. Inismurray cashel, an exceptional case, has five. Moghane, in its huge outer wall, has seven gaps; but few can even be provisionally taken as gates. Irish literature names four gateways in certain cases—for example, the murderers of St. Cellach⁵ "dwelt at Dunfidhne, where they have newly made a dun, with four doors in it," which, by the way, they inaugurated by killing a swine.⁶ The usual Clare fort has never more than one gateway.

¹ c 1 on plan.

² c 7 on plan.

³ c 9 on plan.

⁴ d on plan.

⁵ The received account is evidently a mixture of two stories. In one, Cellach was of full age in 537; in the other, he was murdered between 650 and 660, at the instigation of King Guaire; but the allusion to the fort remains of value.

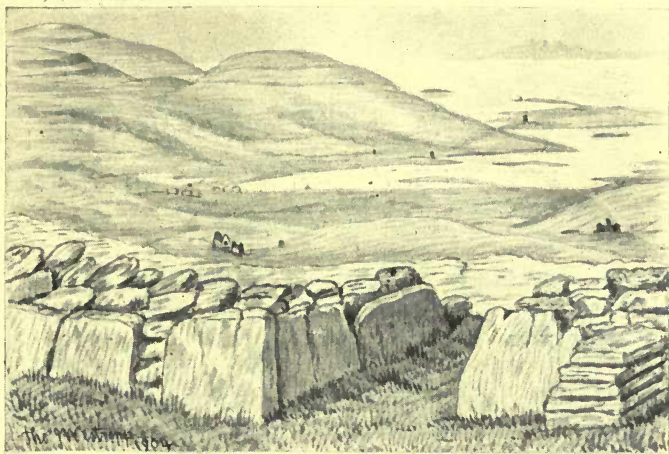
⁶ "Silva Gadelica," vol. ii., p. 65.

The object of this enclosure is difficult to see. Who built so vast a wall on a ridge so storm-swept and difficult of access? If it was built to dominate all its surroundings, why was it not placed on the head of the hill at Turlough cairn? If for a meeting-place, whether religious or tribal, why was so inconvenient a spot selected? If a fortress, or walled village, why were there so many gates? If a temple, were there no inner buildings? It is improbable, to a degree hardly short of impossibility, that the monastic community of Oughtmama, who "went aside into this desert place," built such an enclosure on the brow, above their unwall'd and clustered monastery, nestling in its sheltered green recess 500 feet below. Even where the monks used an early fort, it was rarely one more than 150 feet or 200 feet in diameter. This great stone problem lies, so massive, yet so indefensible—so inaccessible—yet overlooked by a greater height—so unsuited for pasturage or for gatherings, and, to modern ideas, scarcely fit for habitation. We turn to the few available legends and records. The former only tell us of early tribes—Irghus, Taman, Bera, and Cutra¹ in that part of Ireland. Even if we could accept the legend, none of these clans was of even legendary importance; they were soon expelled or exterminated, and are not even named in history. The great enclosure does not figure in the fort list (*ante* 900) in the "Book of Rights," unless it be Tuam nheidin, with its brow to the land, for the Ui Eidhin, or O'Heynes, dwelt at its foot in the plains to the east. Moghane fort is marked on more than one Elizabethan map; Turlough Hill fort does not appear. In an elaborate Inquisition of 1607² no such landmark is named as on the border of Clare. "Up the mountain of Funchamore, and holding the very top of the mountain, butteth forward to Slieve Carne and to Tobberlyhe, thence to Curraghmore, and so it falleth into the bay of Galway," says the Inquisition. It was probably defaced before 1839, or it could hardly have been passed over by the surveyors. Built for the most part on the bare rock, there is but little hope that excavation might help us. It only remains for me to describe and illustrate it, and to leave the solution (if any) to later antiquaries.

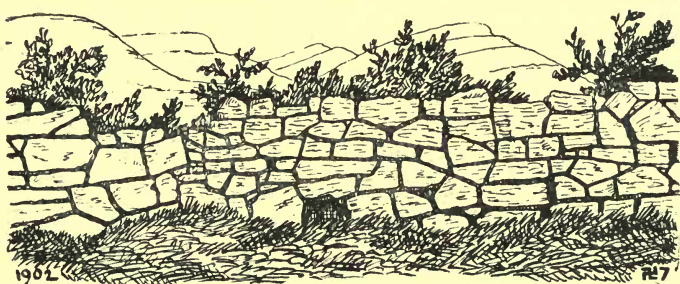
¹ "Dindsenchas," p. 78; *Revue Celtique* (1894), p. 478.

² Inquisition taken at Galway, August 11th, 1607 (P. R. O. I.).

(To be continued.)



TORLOUGH HILL FORT
the northern gate



CAHERBLONICK
the east fort



CAHERBLONICK and DOLMEN.

SLIEVE DONARD, IN THE COUNTY OF DOWN.

BY CANON H. W. LETT, M.A., M.R.I.A.

[Read JULY 3, 1905.]

THE following version of the legend of St. Patrick and St. Donard was collected just seventy years ago by John O'Donovan. It is the history of the conversion of "St. Donard." I give it precisely as Dr. O'Donovan relates it in a County Down Ordnance Survey letter, dated Downpatrick, 24th April, 1834, for it would be a pity to risk the loss of the characteristic touches embodied in it by attempting to edit it. He mentions that the officer of the Ordnance Survey had stated that there was no account of St. Donard existing in the traditions of the neighbourhood, and then he says:—

"I find, however, that the fact is otherwise. The tradition preserved in the country concerning St. Donart is briefly this. When St. Patrick and his holy family came to Iveagh, and to that level district at the foot of the mountain called Slieve Donart, he sent one of his servants to a neighbouring chieftain named Donnart, to request of him to contribute something towards the support of his clargy (*sic*). Donart, at this time a fierce and warlike pagan chief, desired the servant to go and drive home 'yon bull' (pointing to him in a certain field) to his master Patrick; but this was out of *derision*, because the fierce warrior well knew that twenty persons would be unable to drive that bull to any place, in consequence of his fierce and untameable nature.

'Patrick's servant, sir, goes to the field, and far from being able to drive home the mad bull, he narrowly escaped being killed by that fierce animal.

"So he returns to Patrick, and tells him the whole transaction. Then Patrick said to his servant—'As Donnart has given you leave to drive home the bull, take this halter with you, and as soon as you go to the place where the bull is, he will put his head into it, and then walk home with you.' (The power of God, you know, sir, goes beyond anything.) This was accordingly done, and, *mirabile dictu*, the animal having laid aside his native ferocity, walked over to the servant, put his head into the halter, and then walked home with him, meek and silent as the lamb when led to the slaughter. So great are the favours bestowed by the Almighty on those He loves! Patrick then got the bull killed and salted.

"Soon after this, as the fierce Donnart was one day walking out from his habitation, the fort of *Rath Murbholy*, near where the old Church of Maagherawe¹ stood, he missed his bull, and swore by the wind, the sun, and the moon, that he would banish Patrick and his clargy out of his territory; with that, sir, he assembles his chosen troops, and coming to where Patrick, his family, and adherents were, accuses the saint of having sent his servant to steal his bull. Patrick replied that his servant had first obtained his highness's permission, but Donnart denied that he had granted any.

"'Well then,' said the holy Patrick, 'if your very great honour says so, you shall have your bull back again.'

¹ Maghera, near Newcastle, where there is part of an old church and round tower.

"So taking the feet, flesh, and skin, and placing them together, as well as he could, he knelt down, sir, on his bare knees on the ground, and prayed to the Disposer of all things to restore the bull to his former life and ferocity; and, wonderful to be said, all the distorted joints of the animal were replaced in their respective sockets, and all the organs and instruments of motion and life in all the channels and conductors of the animal fluids and spirits of existence were restored to their original functions, and the bull started into life resuming all his original fierceness.

"At the sight Donnart was seized with dismay, and throwing himself at the feet of the saint begged that he would take him under his protection, and make him one of his people by baptizing him.

"From this moment the warlike Donnart became a meek and humble disciple, and having become acquainted with the mild spirit of the Gospel, and seen the strict morality and self-refusal recommended in the Book of Life, he was induced to resign his chieftainship, abandon his fortified residence, give up his savage amusements of hunting the elk and other wild animals of the plain, and to betake himself to fasting and praying on the highest apex of that wild and desolate range of mountains which formed the southern boundary of his kingdom.

"St. Donnart says Mass every Sunday on his altar on the North-Western cairn on the mountain. There is also a cave running from the sea-shore at the South of New-castle to the summit (if report be true) of Slieve Donard, through which cave some men have been so foolhardy as to venture up to the summit of the mountain, but after they had gone to a certain distance they were met by St. Donnart in his robes, who admonished them of the foolhardiness of their adventure, and, Lord bless you, Donnart was right, for it is difficult to climb up the steep side of that wild mountain in the open air, and under the broad light of day, not to say in a dark, steep cave. He also told them that it was to be his own peculiar residence until the day of Judgment."

St. Donnart, or Domangard, or Donard, spent the life of a hermit on the mountain which bears his name, and built a cell or oratory on the top of it, somewhere near the end of the fifth century, having died, according to the Calendar, in the year 506, on the 24th of March; but the Patron Day used to be observed on St. James's Day, the 25th of July, when, according to Harris, "people in this neighbourhood climb up the mountain to do penance, and pay their devotions perhaps to both saints."

This author states further, that:—"On the Summit of this Mountain are two rude Edifices (if they may be so termed)—one being a huge heap of Stones piled up in a piramidical Figure, in which are formed several Cavities, wherein the Devotees shelter themselves in bad Weather while they hear Mass; and in the center of this Heap is a Cave formed by broad, flat stones so disposed as to support each other without the help of Cement. The other Edifice is composed of many Stones so disposed in rude Walls and Partitions, called Chappels, and, perhaps, was the Oratory and Cell erected by St. Domangard."

Sir William Petty marks on his map, on the north-east side of Slieve Donard, "Leniord's Chapel," which is probably a mistake for Donard's Chapel.¹

¹ Or this may have been intended for the Church of St. Mary, a ruinous bit of which still remains in a churchyard near the Bloody Bridge.

Unfortunately none of these edifices now exist; they were knocked down by the staff of the Ordnance Survey early in the nineteenth century, to form the cairns that now surmount Slieve Donard, and to provide materials for the erection of their camp. The remains of the camp are visible a short distance south of the great cairn. The men engaged on the survey occupied quarters here for nearly nine months, and it was by them that the covered well—now taken by visitors for St. Donard's cell—was formed in the great cairn to provide them with a supply of water.

Harris alludes to the tradition in the neighbourhood celebrating the virtues and miracles, &c., of St. Donard, and adds to what is related above, that "by his application much money was collected for building the Cathedral of Down; which must then be understood to be one of the first churches erected there in the time of St. Patriek."

In the same vol., p. 120, is the statement that "Slieve Donard . . . is known also by the latter name of Mount Malby, from a Captain so called, of no inconsiderable reputation in the wars of Queen Elizabeth, and whose name yet continues about Dundrum." The present writer has not met with the name in any book or map.

There is a description, in several topographical writers, of a remarkable bit of wild scenery in the heart of these mountains, which introduces the name of two mountains, "Slieve Neir" and "Slieve Snaven"; concerning the latter of which Dr. O'Donovan wrote:—"I could not find (it) in Mourne, or in the neighbourhood of Slieve Donard. I am confident that it must be a mistake for some other name. The writer seems to be well acquainted with the place."¹

An attempt was made many years ago in Black's "Guide to Ireland" to identify "Slieve Snaven" with the Cove Mountain, but it was not convincing. A curious thing about this is that Harris in one place suggests that Seafin is the same as "Slieve Snaven," and gives it so on his map, and in another particularizes for it a situation remote from Seafin. He says:—"Upwards of two Miles North-West of Newcastle stands Briansford, or Tullamore, near which, on the skirts of "*Slieve Neir*" and "*Slieve Snaven*" (Mountains so-called) the Lord Limerick has two Deer-Parks, remarkable for excellent venison, or rather one divided into two by a Wall carried through the middle of it, finely wooded, cut with Ridings and Vistoes, and watered by a River running through it in a Channel of Rocks and Precipices, which passes under a Bridge of hewn Stone, from whence are beautiful prospects of the Sea."²

This makes "Slieve Snaven" and "Slieve Neir" to be identical with Slieve Commedah, of which Shanslive is the northern shoulder, and Slievenamaddy and Slievenabrook are the lower slopes.

¹ O'Donovan had met with this description in *The Dublin Penny Journal* of May 3rd, 1834.

² "Antient and Present State of the County of Down" (1744), p. 81.

And on "*A Map of the County of Down, with a chart of ye Sea-coast, done from actual Surveys, and accurate observations*," which is dated 1755, and goes by the name of Dr. Kennedy's Map, this "Slieve Snaven" is placed to the west of Slieve Donard, precisely where Slieve Commedah is. O'Donovan had seen this map previously to his discovering that there were no such mountains as the "Slieve Snaven" and "Slieve Neir" known in the Mournes.¹

It is Walter Harris, in his description, at p. 123 of his "*Antient and Present State of the County of Down*" (1744), and his Map of the said County, which has made it difficult to know what mountain he intended to designate by the name of "Slieve Snaven." I have shown above that Harris's description, at p. 81, must refer to another locality than that marked "Snaven" on his map. And now I come to the passage which has been slavishly copied, and without any acknowledgment, into Irish tourists' guide-books for many years, and which has constituted a puzzle to those who have tried to identify the localities.

This passage in Harris begins:—"A deep and narrow vale divides Slieve Donard from Slieve Snaven, or the *Creeping* Mountain, so called because it must be climbed in a creeping posture; and through this vale winds a pretty serpentine stream which discharges itself into the sea to the Eastward of the Mountains."

I think that those who are familiar with the Mournes will not fail to recognise in this passage an accurate description of the valley overhung by the Eagle Rocks of Slieve Donard, and through which flows the Glen River, or White River, that forms the cascades in Donard Lodge Demesne: Slieve Commedah, *i.e.* Harris' Slieve Snaven, being divided by it from Slieve Donard; while the rest of the passage in Harris refers to quite another place, *viz.* the Cove Mountain.

¹ O'Donovan, in one of his letters from the County Down, mentions having examined a copy of this map in Scarvagh House, County Down.

THE ARMS OF IRELAND AND CELTIC TRIBAL HERALDRY.

BY THE REV. CANON FFRENCH, M.R.I.A., VICE-PRESIDENT, 1897.

[Read FEBRUARY 24, 1903.]

THE Armorial Bearings that I am about to treat of in this Paper are the allegorical designs, or badges, emblazoned on the standards of Ireland and its princes in times past. Heraldry has been described as "the art of arranging and explaining in proper terms all that relates or appertains to the bearing of arms, crests, badges, quarterings, and other hereditary marks of honour"; but this definition would apply more properly to Norman than to Celtic heraldry, which was of a much simpler type. I believe I can safely assert that so far as heraldry consists in the bearing by different nations, cities, and tribes, of distinguishing standards, emblems, and devices, it can be traced back to the very earliest records that we possess of the oldest civilization. In this, as in many other cases, I can quote an old and homely proverb, "Necessity is the mother of invention"; and necessity required that different nations, cities, and tribes should have some well-known and easily discerned sign, or badge, by which they could be distinguished the one from the other. When seeking for the first traces of any particular use, we naturally turn to Egypt, the birth-place of architecture, and, to some extent, of art design; and there, I think, we find the earliest traces of the use of heraldic symbols, or badges.

The learned Egyptologist, Professor Flinders Petrie, in a lecture delivered before the British Association, in which he took as his subject, "Man before Writing," tells us that the city of "Heliopolis," probably the most ancient city whose origin we can guess at (far older than the Egyptian monarchy), had as its sign a sixteen-sided fluted column, with a tapering shaft, just as in after years a lion became the sign of Leonopolis, and a goat of the city of Pantopolis. Here, says Petrie, still speaking of the Heliopolis sign, we have a form (symbol or badge) which is carried back into the unlettered ages, and which we cannot hope to touch with any continuous record. It was doubtless his residence in Egypt, and the impression made on his mind by what he learned there, that caused the patriarch Jacob to give distinguishing heraldic badges, or devices, to his sons, by which their various tribes should be hereafter known. Thus, Reuben is supposed to have had as his badge water (or wavy); Judah, a lion's whelp; Issachar, an ass; Dan, a serpent; Naphtali, a hind; Joseph, a fruitful bough, &c.; and in the Book of Numbers, we find the direction—"Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard with the ensign of his father's house."

In its earliest conception the idea of a standard was not a flag, but a figure, or device, elevated on a pole, like the eagle of the Roman soldiers, and the raven of the Scandinavian Rovers (popularly called Danes). Here, I may remark, that although in the course of time the Scandinavian Rovers adopted as a banner a representation of a raven, there is reason to believe that in the first instance their standard was a tamed specimen of the bird itself, and if this is the case, it is not to be wondered at that it was considered a bird of ill omen.

In Ireland banners bearing various colours seem to have been associated with the badges, or devices, of the various tribes at an early period. The Rev. Geoffrey Keating, D.D., in his "General History of Ireland," tells us that in the reign of Ollamh Fodhla, in a "great triennial assembly at Tara, it was ordained by a law that every nobleman and great officer should, by the learned heralds, have a particular coat-of-arms assigned to him according to his merit and his quality, whereby he should be distinguished from others of the same rank, and be known wherever he appeared." In an historical tale called the battle of "Magh Rath," edited and transcribed by John O'Donovan from the Book of Leinster, which was compiled from ancient manuscripts, in the first half of the twelfth century by Finn Mac Gorman, Bishop of Kildare, who died in the year 1160, we have a whole list of the banners used by the combatants in that contest, by which they were distinguished from one another. From this account, which was published in 1842 by the Irish Archæological Society, I quote (p. 227, see also p. 347):—

" Mightily advance the battalions of Congal
To us over the ford of Ornámh;
When they came to the contest of the men
They require not to be harangued.
The token of the great warrior of Macha—
Variegated satin on warlike poles;
The banner of each bright king with prosperity
Over his own head conspicuously displayed.
The banner of Scannlan—an ornament with prosperity,
And of Fiachna Mor, the son of Baedan,
Great symbol of plunder floating from its staff
Is over the head of Congal advancing towards us.
A yellow Lion on green satin,
The insignia of the Craebh Ruadh,
Such as the noble Conchobar bore,
Is now held up by Congal.
The standards of the sons of Eochaidh
In front of the embattled hosts,
Are dun-coloured standards like fire.
Over the well-shaped spear-handles of Crumthann.
The standard of the vigorous king of Britain,
Conan Rod, the royal soldier,
Streaked satin, blue and white,
In folds displayed.

The standard of the great king of Saxonland of hosts
 Is a wide, very great standard,
 Yellow and red, richly displayed,
 Over the head of Dairbhre, son of Dornmor.
 The standard of the majestic king of Feabhail
 (I have not seen such another)
 Is over his head (no treachery does he carry with him),
 Black and red, certainly.
 The standard of Suibhne—a yellow banner,
 The renowned king of Dal Araidhe;
 Yellow satin, over that mild man of hosts—
 The white-fingered stripling himself in the middle of them.
 The standard of Ferdoman of banquets,
 The red-weaponed king of the Ards of Ulster;
 White satin, to the sun and wind displayed,
 Over that mighty man without blemish.”

Here we have many standards, but only one symbol, or sign—the yellow lion. Dr. Keating says that favourite signs, borne by the ancient Irish were “a dead serpent, and the rod of Moses.” Badges, symbols, or heraldic signs, seem to have been common enough among the Irish tribes, such as the red hand, which has been for some centuries the badge of the O’Neills, but which, Owen O’Donnelly contended, was derived from the heroes of the Red Branch, and belonged, of right, to Magennis, the senior representative of Conall Cernach, the most distinguished of those heroes.

The story of the red hand is a well-known one: two tribes contended for the same portion of land, and the future owner was to be decided by the result of a boat-race; whoever touched the land first was to be lord of the soil. It was a close race, what we call a neck-to-neck race; but as the land drew near, it became evident to the ancestor of the Magennis that his adversary would touch land before him, so he cut the matter short by standing up in the bow of his boat and cutting off one of his hands with a hatchet, and casting it with the other hand on the shore. His descendants ever after bore the bloody hand as their heraldic cognisance. King James adopted it as the symbol of Ulster, with which the new order of baronet was identified. We may also mention the cat and salmon of O’Cathain, or O’Kane:

John O’Donovan gives the following heraldic bearings, which he translated from an ancient Irish ms. quoted in his edition of “The Battle of Moyragh,” p. 349:—

BEARINGS OF O’DOHERTY.

“ Mightily advance the battalions of Conn
 With O’Doherty to engage in battle;
 His battle-sword with golden cross
 Over the standard of this great chief;
 A lion and bloody eagle—
 Hard it is to repress his plunder—
 On a white sheet of silken satin.”

BEARINGS OF O'SULLIVAN IN THE BATTLE OF CAISGLINN.

" I see mightily advancing in the plain
The banner of the race of noble Finghin,
His spear with venomous adder [entwined]."

BEARINGS OF O'DONOVAN.

" A hand holds an ancient Irish sword entwined with a serpent."

BEARINGS OF O'LOUGHLIN BURREN.

" In O'Loughlin's camp was visible a fair satin sheet
To be at the head of each battle, to defend in battle-field ;
An ancient *fruit-bearing oak*, defended by a chieftain justly,
And an anchor blue, with folds of a golden cable."

That the Celtic tribes were distinguished by particular colours, we have ocular demonstration of to the present day, in the tartans of the Scotch Highland tribes; and so particular were the ancient Irish about distinguishing colours, that the number of colours each class of society were to wear in their clothes were specially regulated by law. One colour in the clothes of servants, two colours in the clothes of rent-paying farmers, three colours in the clothes of officers, five colours in the clothes of chiefs, six colours in the clothes of ollamhs and poets, seven colours in the clothes of kings and queens.

In the account of the Battle of Clontarf, which took place in 1014, and which Dr. Joyce quotes as reliable history, the old king, Brian Boru, who was too feeble to engage in the fight himself, is described as remaining in his tent, and engaged in prayer, while his attendant stood at the door to watch the battle. In response to an anxious inquiry from the king, the attendant said: "Many have fallen, but Murrogh's banner still stands moving through the battalions." "That is well," said the king, "as long as the men of Erin see that standard they will fight with courage and valour." Now, if we take this even as a free version, it shows that standards were used then as now to rally the troops around them; and surely no one will contend that they were like a blank sheet of paper, without any particular colour or device by which they could be distinguished the one from the other. The old Irish prophecy about the "Flag of Battles," shows how familiar they were with its use, and "we find references in the lives of the primitive Irish saints to several consecrated banners called by the name of Cathach." These banners may have been borne, not on poles, but on the breast of the standard-bearer.

I think that I have now fairly established my proposition that the ancient Irish had a heraldry of their own; also tribal badges and colours, by which their various tribes and kingdoms were distinguished the one from the other. But when we seek for any coat-

of-arms for the whole land, or any crest that might be considered the badge of the whole kingdom, we are at once face to face with a difficulty; a badge or crest such as the eagle of the Romans, the white horse of the Saxons, the raven of the Danes, the lion of the Normans, we cannot find. I am disposed to think that the heraldic colour of Ireland for the time being was that of the tribe that supplied Ireland with its Ard Righ, or chief king, and that the badge or symbol was that of his family. For instance, when the great Munster sept of Dal Cais supplied Ireland with an Ard Righ in the person of Brian Borumha, there can be little doubt that the colours of Ireland for the time being were the colours borne by that tribe, which Mr. O'Looney told me were brown, purple, green, and gold. In our days blue and green have often contended for precedence, but in those old Celtic days there was a strong preference for a "blay brown." This is shown in the English version of an old Irish song, for which I am indebted to the late Mr. O'Looney:—

"Brown was the banner of the fierce and mighty Gaul,
Brown was the banner of the great Fiana Fail,
When the fierce Dalraids of Alba on the Roman wall were seen,
They planted there the standard of the brown, and blue, and green."

Here we have the great Fenian forces marching to battle under colours of brown, and blue, and green. As every one of the minor kings of Ireland had "as the ground of his chief colour the principal colour of the head king" in the days of Brian Boru, brown must have been, to a great extent, the national colour.¹ But great a man and great a king as he was, Brian was to a certain extent a usurper; for Meath was the Imperial Province, and the arms of Meath might be taken as the arms of Ireland.

O'Halloran tells us that he read in some old manuscripts, and found in O'Flaherty's writings, that the arms of the Irish monarchs were a king enthroned in majesty, with a lily in his hand, in a field "saturn." This, he concluded, must be the arms of Meath, about which he could obtain no information at the Herald's office. We are told that this coat-of-arms is now recorded in Ulster's office as an ancient coat-of-arms of the Kingdom of Ireland, and is thus entered (sa) a king sitting on his throne cross-legged, in his right hand a golden lily; crest, a tower triple-towered (or) from the portal a hart springing (ar) attired and hooped (or).

¹ It has been asserted on the supposed authority of Dr. Geoffrey Keating that the ground of the shield or principal colour of the O'Briens was red. I have failed to find this statement in his History. The idea probably arose from the fancy picture of an Irish king to be found in the folio edition of Dermot O'Connor's translation. In it King Brian is represented resting on a shield gules bearing three lions; but it, like the twelve sheets of coats-of-arms attached to the book, is Dermot O'Connor's work, for which Dr. Keating is not in any way accountable. These coats-of-arms cannot be considered as specimens of Celtic heraldry (although they may contain Celtic tribal badges). They are plainly arms that had been granted to the various families by Norman heralds.

There is much to be said in favour of this last coat-of-arms. It is quite unlike the coats-of-arms adopted by the Norman Conquerors, and yet has held its own as a coat-of-arms of the Kingdom of Ireland to the present day (although not in use); and for this reason I am disposed to think that it was the old arms of the country, which passed out of use when the Normans adopted the three crowns; and if this be the case, the principal colour was saturn or sable, otherwise black, which in heraldry is believed to imply vengeance, and the deathful prowess of the bearer.¹ We now come to the period of the Norman Invasion, when we find the old, simple badges of the various tribes superseded by the complicated system of family heraldry, which at that time was called into existence. The necessities of the Crusades may be said to have created heraldry in the modern sense of the term. Knights from all parts of Europe, and from twenty different nations, assembled together to recover the Holy Land and the holy places from the followers of Mahomet; and it was necessary to have some means of distinguishing between them, and to have heralds who were skilled in the art of blazoning, assigning, and marshalling coat armour, in order to marshal the knights under the banners of their various leaders, and so that in a tournament when a knight rode into the lists with his visor down, some one should be able to explain the shield or coat of armour that he bore, and to tell who he was.

The late Sir Bernard Burke, writing on the subject of heraldry, says :—

“For my own part I consider that the registry of its birth may be found among the archives of the Holy Wars; that its cradle was rocked by the soldiers of the Cross, and that its maturity was attained in the chivalrous age of Feudalism.”

The old Irish chieftains, satisfied with their old, simple tribal heraldry, were slow in adopting the complicated system of the Normans; and John O'Donovan tells us² that he had “examined more tombstones in Irish churchyards than any person then living, with an anxious wish

¹ I am indebted to our well-known Fellow, David MacRitchie, Esq., of Edinburgh, for the following information obtained by him from Mr. G. Grant, *Rothsay Herald* :—

“COURT OF THE LORD LYON,

“EDINBURGH, 3rd March, 1903.

“DEAR MR. MACRITCHIE,—I have received your letter of yesterday enclosing Mr. French's. I find in an old Heraldic MS. compiled in 1567, commonly called “Workman's MSS.,” because it belonged to James Workman, Marchmont Herald, a painting of the arms of the Kingdom of Ireland, and a written blazon: azure, a king enthroned (or sitting in his chair), holding in his right hand a sceptre, and an antique crown with points on his head, or. No crest is given. The arms described by Mr. French are, I believe, recorded in Ulster's office. The ancient arms of Ireland are said to be azure, three ancient crowns or. These are now the arms of Munster. The arms of Ireland would never be officially recorded in this office.

“Yours sincerely,

“FRANCIS P. GRANT.”

² “Battle of Magh-Rath,” p. 348.

to discover Irish inscriptions and armorial bearings; but among the many tombs he had seen he had not observed any escutcheon of a Milesian Irish family older than the reign of Queen Elizabeth,"—the coats-of-arms before that time being the armorial bearings of tribes and territories, not of families. The earliest known private coat-of-arms is that upon the monumental effigy of a Count of Wasserburgh in the Church of St. Emeran at Ratisbon, the ensigns being "Per fess az and sa, a lion rampant, countercharged," and the date 1010. The earliest heraldic document that has come down to us is a roll of arms between the years 1240 and 1245, containing the names and arms of the barons and knights of the reign of Henry III.

But to return to Ireland, it is interesting to observe the difference in the arms of Ulster, given by Mr. O'Halloran about eighty years ago, from the arms now in use. He tell us—"I some years ago applied to Sir William Hawkins and to Mr. Withens at the Herald's office, where I learned that the provincial arms were for Munster on a field azure, three eastern diadems proper; for Leinster on a field vert, a harp or, string argent; for Ulster on a field (or) a lion rampant, double-queued gules; and for Connaught, party per pale, argent, and sable; on the argent side, a demi-eagle spread sable; on the field sable, a hand and arm holding a sword erect. I have been told that the crest of Ireland as used by our own princes in tilts and tournaments on the Continent, and after them by some of the Henrys and Edwards, was a bleeding hind wounded by an arrow, under the arch of an old castle."

You will observe that the arms which for many hundred years after the Conquest were borne by the whole of Ireland, are now borne by the province of Munster alone.

In the time of Edward IV. a commission was held to inquire into the arms of Ireland, which commission returned, "y^e three crowns were y^e arms." This bearing is found on the reverse of early Irish coins subsequent to the Conquest.

The meaning to be attached to the three crowns has been a subject of controversy. In Harris's "Ware," vol. ii., p. 215, the idea is put forward that the three crowns represented the three kingdoms of England, France, and Ireland. Fynes Moryson imagined that they represented the Pope's triple crown.

Dr. Aquilla Smith, in his learned essay on the "Irish Coins of Edward IV.," published among "The Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy," tells us neither of these opinions is correct; and it is a remarkable circumstance that this device, the meaning of which the learned research of Sir James Ware failed to discover, has proved to be the arms of Ireland.

The Rev. Richard Butler, of Trim, afterwards Dean of Clonmacnoise, puts forward the following summary of the evidence that he has collected on the subject:—

1. Richard II. granted to Robert de Vere permission to bear arms,

so long as he should be Lord of Ireland, three crowns within a bordure.

2. At Henry V.'s funeral, on the first car were emblazoned the ancient arms of England; on the second, those of France and England, quarterly; on the third, those of France; and on the fourth three crowns on a field-azure, doubtless for Ireland.

3. The crown first appears on the first distinct and separate coinage for Ireland, issued according to an Act of Parliament in 1460, declaring the independence of Ireland, and enacting that it should have a proper coin, separate from the coin of England.

4. The three crowns appear on the Irish coins of Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII. They are unknown on the English coinage; and when Henry VIII. assumed the harp as the arms of Ireland, they appear no more.

5. On the only silver coins on which the three crowns occur, they appear, as the harp does afterwards, on the reverse—the obverse bearing the arms of England; and when the legend “*Dominus Hibernie*” is on the coin, it is on the same side with the three crowns, as it is afterwards on the same side with the harp.

6. That these crowns are borne, *not* in a shield, but “upon a cross,” is no objection to their being armorial bearings, as the harp was never borne on a shield, except on the coins of Queen Elizabeth, who, instead of one harp, bore three on her coinage of 1561, as Edward IV. bore sometimes one, and sometimes three crowns. But that the three crowns were sometimes enclosed within a shield is a fact which is incontestably proved by a small copper coin, two specimens of which were found at Trim, and another of which had previously been found near Dublin.

7. In 1483 Thomas Galmole, gentleman, and worker of the money of silver, and keeper of the Exchanges in the Cities of Devylyn (Dublin), and Waterford, was bound by indenture to make two sorts of moneys, one called a penny, with the king's arms on one side upon a cross, trefoiled at every end, and with the inscription, “*Rex Anglie et France*,” and on the other side the arms of Ireland, *upon a cross*, with this scripture, “*Dns Hibernie*.” Sir Bernard Burke thought it probable that the crowns, or, upon an az. ground, were introduced by the Normans from the coat of St. Edmund. He says: “This was the coat of St. Edmund, and it is possible that the Anglo-Norman invaders, who were arrayed under the banners of St. George and St. Edmund, introduced the bearings of the latter saint as the ensigns of the new Conquest.”

The three crowns appear to have been relinquished by Henry VIII. as the arms of Ireland about the time that he obtained an Act of Parliament constituting him King of Ireland; and probably because they were mistaken for the Papal arms. Since that time the heraldic arms of this country have been: az. a harp or, stringed argent, otherwise a golden harp with silver strings on a blue ground. Truly a rich and beautiful device.

O'Curry devotes much care and attention to the consideration of the origin of a harp device. He thinks that the idea was probably derived from the harp, popularly known as Brian Boru's harp, and that this instrument may possibly be the harp of Donnchadh Cairbreach O'Brien, son of the last king of Munster, who had a small, sweet harp which passed from this country into Scotland, and which he made great efforts to recover, and failed to do so.

He further suggests that this harp may have been carried into England by Edward I., when he took away from the Palace of Scone, in Scotland, the ancient inaugural chair, or stone, and other regalia of the old Scottish monarchs, to Westminster Abbey, and that it there remained with the name of its original owner traditionally attached to it, till the time of Henry VIII., who, it is said, presented a celebrated harp to the Earl of Clanrickard, as the harp of Donogh O'Brien. He goes on to say: "Would it be too much to believe that it was the celebrity of this ancient instrument that suggested to their execrable monarch the first idea of placing the harp in the arms of Ireland in the fashion of the heraldry of the time, and impressing it upon the coinage of this country?" I should say that Ware claims a far older association of the harp with the arms of Ireland than that which is now generally accepted.

He says (page 208, Harris's "Ware"), when treating of the coinage of King John: "The triangle on the Irish coins of this monarch, as well as those of his two next successors, represents a harp which was anciently of that shape, for all pennies that have a head in a triangle were Irish coins." There is a note quoted by Brewer from Chalmers' "Caledonia" (vol. i., page 463) which has an important bearing on the subject. He says: "There remains in the College of Arms a curious roll containing the badges of the Earls of Warwick from Brutus, the founder, which was composed by the celebrated John Rous, the Warwick antiquary, who died in 1491. He included Richard III. as an Earl of Warwick. This antiquary, in painting the several crests of Richard, surmounted his crest as Lord of Ireland with the harp, and in order to prevent mistakes wrote under each crest—England, France, Aquitaine, and Ireland."

When Henry VIII. placed a harp instead of three crowns on the Irish shield, he may have only called into requisition a well-known Irish badge, which would, on that account, be more readily accepted. Whether this is the case or not I will not venture to determine; but this I can safely say, that the adoption of the harp as the badge of Ireland was a decided success, and has proved equally acceptable to all parties in the state.

One subject relating to the arms of Ireland still remains to be considered. How did green obtain its present position as the colour that, above all others, is symbolical of the Emerald Isle? Various reasons have been suggested. One is that it originated with the Ulster United Irishmen, who made a blend of orange and blue, and thus produced green, which was to be symbolical of the union of two different

parties in the country, but this seems a mere guess. It was in use long before that time, and it would be a far more likely thing if we were to say that it was brought into favour by the Catholic Confederation. In the "National MSS. Series," vol. i., date 1582-3, there is the picture of an Irish soldier bearing an Irish coat-of-arms. The shield is blue, bearing a gold harp, with a crown of gold over the shield. Very shortly after this we find green in use. The following extract from a letter of Father Matthew O'Hartigan, dated from Paris, October the 17th, 1642, shows that green was then borne as an Irish standard. "Colonel Owne Ro his frigot is back to Dunkert full of butter, tallow, and hides. This frigot bears the Irish harp in a green field in a flaggin the main-top."

Cardinal Moran, in his "Spicilegium Ossoriense," gives the following extract from the description of the standards of the Irish Confederate army, A.D. 1643, which is found in the Wadding papers at Rome:—"nota quod in parte dextra sit crux Hiberniæ in circuitu color rubir in campo viridi, sub cruce, 'Vivat Rex Carolus,' et super, has literas, C. R. et corona Imperialis." If the Irish Confederate Catholics flew a standard which bore an Irish cross on a green field or ground, surely that in itself would give great prominence to green as a colour, and even to a certain extent as a national colour.

Now we come to A.D. 1737, and we find that in a book published in the Hague in that year, the arms of Ireland are given as "Il est vert, charge d'une harp d'or."

Next, let us take up the great volunteer movement of 1782, which was just as much a Protestant movement as the Catholic Confederation had been a Roman Catholic movement. One of the principal leaders of the volunteers was the then Protestant Bishop of Derry. Let us see what prominence was given to green by them. The Attorney's regiment of volunteers wore, as their uniform, scarlet and Pomona green. There were fifty-two regiments and companies of mounted and foot volunteers scattered all over Ireland, who wore uniforms faced with green, or altogether green; and it is to be remarked that green was not worn as a party colour, but as a national colour, for these regiments and companies were nearly all Protestants, and were officered by the resident gentry in their respective districts. The arms of Leinster given by Sir William Hawkins and Mr. Withens, of the Herald's Office, to Mr. O'Halloran some eighty years ago, was a golden harp with silver strings on a green ground; and the arms of Leinster still remain—"Vert an Irish harp, or, stringed argent." So completely has this passed away from remembrance that when a well-known Dublin antiquary was applied to by a gentleman to tell him what was the correct arms of Leinster, he sent him the foregoing, and immediately received the reply:—"Come, now, don't be poking fun at me. I know the popular arms well enough, but I want the correct arms." In this case the popular arms and the correct arms are identical.

An amusing story is told of something like a hoax which was played off on the poet Moore. He gives a facsimile of a so-called ancient Irish inscription in the folio edition of the "Irish Melodies," p. 84, the translation of which is :—

"A yellow lion upon green satin,
The standard of the heroes of the Red Branch,
Which Connor carried in battle
During his frequent wars for the expulsion of foreigners."

To which Moore adds the following note :—"The inscription upon Connor's tomb (for the facsimile of which I am indebted to Mr. Murphy, the chaplain to Lady Moira) has not, I believe, been noticed by any antiquarian or traveller."

This inscription is to be found on an eighteenth-century tombstone in the Abbey Church of Multifarnham, which was founded by William Delamar in the year 1236, consequently it would not be a likely place to find the tomb of Connor or Conchobar mac Nessa, who died in the beginning of the first century. But Mr. Moore evidently never saw the first part of the inscription on this tombstone, which immediately precedes the Irish inscription, and which runs as follows :—"Pray for the soul of James Gaynor of Leany who died January the 15th 1764 aged 66 years. Also for his ancestors and posterity." James Gaynor's posterity evidently wished to make history.

At present green is the field of the shield of the Province of Leinster, blue is the field of the shield of Munster, and black and gold of Connaught. Strange to say, "Ware" asserts that arms, almost identical with those borne by the Province of Connaught, were at one time borne as the arms of all Ireland. He says (page 184) : "If Ulysses Aldrovandus may be credited, the more ancient arms of Ireland were in one part of the scutcheon, or, an arm armed with a sword; in the other part a demi-eagle in a field argent" (Ornithol., lib. i., quoted in Harris's "Ware," vol. ii., Antiqq., 184).

So that it would seem that with very little difference the arms now borne by the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, were borne by the whole country at different periods. The arms of the provinces, as given by the late Sir Bernard Burke, are :—

Ulster.—"Az. a cross gules, on an inescutcheon a dexter hand couped also gules."

Leinster.—"Vert, an Irish harp or, stringed argent."

Munster.—"Azure, three antique crowns or."

Connaught.—"Per pale argent and azure. On the dexter a dimidiated eagle, displayed sable; and on the sinister conjoined therewith at the shoulder a sinister arm embowed proper; sleeved of the first holding a sword erect, also proper." (See *Journal*, 1902, p. 416.)

The writer of this Paper wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the writings of John O'Donovan, and particularly to his translation of "The Battle of Magh Rath"; also to O'Curry's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish"; and to a Paper on "The Irish Coins of Edward the Fourth," by Aquilla Smith, Esq., M.D., M.R.I.A., published in the *Trans.* of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. XIX.; to Mac Nevin's "History of the Volunteers of 1782"; also to a Paper on "The Ancient Arms of Ireland," published by Sylvester O'Halloran, Esq., M.R.I.A.

APPENDIX.

The writer has still further to thank the President, J. R. Garstin, Esq., D.L., &c., for the following Notes:—

It will be well to remember that Sir J. Bernard Burke, Ulster, besides his account of the arms of Ireland, &c., in his "General Armoury," 1878, published a fuller discussion of them in the remodelled two-volume edition of his "Vicissitudes of Families," vol. i., pp. 124-6, in a note on the race of Niall the Great, whose posterity, he says, had "exclusively occupied the throne of Ireland for upwards of six hundred years, and whose banner—if any banner can claim the distinction—might be regarded as the national standard of Ireland antecedent to the Anglo-Norman Invasion." As this book has long been out of print, and Sir Bernard was the highest authority, his note here follows in full:—

"It is very difficult to ascertain whether Ireland had any national colour before the advent of the English. I have failed in tracing any such, and I am inclined to think there was not a recognized national standard.

"The various septs were ranged under the banners of their respective chiefs, and when one of these chiefs was elected king, his colour may be considered for the time the national ensign. The *field* 'gules' of the O'Brien coat-of-arms would indicate that Brian Boru's banner at Clontarf was 'red.' Most assuredly, the popular colours in those days were 'crimson,' 'saffron,' and 'blue'; 'green' was not much in favour; O'Neill did not use it, nor O'Meaghlin, nor O'Donnell, nor MacCarthy, nor O'Rorke, nor MacMorrough-Kavanagh, nor O'Brien; and these were among the chief Celtic princes, from among whom the kings were chosen. I am not so sure as to the colours of Roderick O'Connor.

"Certain it is, that from the date of the advent of the Strongbowians, the *field* of the national arms, and consequently the national colour, has been *blue*. From the fact that 'azure three crowns or' was the coat of augmentation granted by King Richard II. (Rot. Pat., 9 Ric. II., m. i., in Latin, which is quoted) to his favourite, Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and Marquess of Dublin, when he created him Duke of Ireland,

with the lordship and domain thereof; and from the occurrence of the 'three crowns' on the old Irish coinage, it may fairly be inferred that that coat-of-arms was the national bearing of Ireland during the Plantagenet era.

"This coat 'az. three crowns or' was that of St. Edmund; and it is just possible that the Anglo-Normans, arrayed as they are known to have been under the banner of St. George and St. Edmund, may have introduced the bearings of St. Edmund as the ensigns of the newly-acquired country of Ireland. St. Edmund's arms had, indeed, been long employed as part of the royal insignia. They were borne with those of St. George in the army of King Edward I., and, in conjunction with the royal banner, were placed on the turrets of Carlawerock Castle after its capture. (Sir H. Nichols.)

"The three crowns were relinquished for the *harp* as the arms of Ireland by Henry VIII. from an apprehension, it is said, lest they might be taken for the Papal tiara; and the *gold* harp on a *blue* field has been, since the time of James I., quartered for Ireland in the Royal achievement.

"There is a very interesting ms. in the handwriting of Sir William Le Neve, still preserved in the Heralds' College, London, on the subject of the adoption of the harp. In it are given the words of dissent of the Earl Marshal the Earl of Northampton, which are worth quoting:—

"'Sir W^m Seagar tould me y^t when the comm^{rs} for ye first claymes of King James had determined the harpe to be quartered wth France, England & Scotland, for the armes of Ireland, the Earl of Northampton (Lord H. Howard), in shewing no affection in approving the same, sayd the best reason that I can observe for the bearing thereof is it resembles y^t country in being such an instrument y^t it rrquires more cost to keep it in tune than it is worth. Note: y^e 3 crownes are y^e antient armes of Ireland (—the Harp but an antient badge or device of that country—) from whence it came y^t Vere, Duke of Ireland, had three crowns wth a border given him in augmentation. In the tyme of Edw. ye 4th a commission being to enquire the arms of Ireland it was returned y^t y^e 3 crownes were the armes, and these arms I have seene uppon the reverse of old Irish coynes.'

"It is thus shown that *azure*, and *azure* only, has been the colour of Ireland since the English Conquest, and it is equally clear that antecedently *green* was not much in vogue with the great Celtic houses from which the kings of Ireland were chosen.

"At the creation of the Order of St. Patrick, an order instituted as a compliment to the nationality of Ireland, just after 1782 and the Volunteers, when it was the object of the king to gratify the national sensibility of Ireland, the colour selected for the knights was *blue*; the Royal Irish Regiments have their facings generally *blue*, and never *green*, and the uniform of the Irish Brigade in the service of France was *red*. About seventy years ago, when the peerage of Bantry was created, one of the supporters granted was a female figure representing 'Ireland,' viz., a

lady robed in *blue*, wearing an ancient crown, and standing in front of a harp.

"From all these circumstances, it would appear that, prior to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, there was not any one colour or banner adopted for Ireland at large. None such is traceable in the old Celtic records or authorities; none handed down by tradition, and none found mentioned in history; and since the introduction of English rule, the national colour, established by and derived from the national arms, has been invariably blue."

With reference to the use of the colour 'green,' Mr. Garstin also mentions that notices of it will be found in "Notes and Queries," 9th series, vol. ii., p. 465; vol. iii., p. 37; vol. vi., p. 274, &c. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem used a green flag. Josephus, in his "Antiquities" (ed. of 1864, pp. 398, 424), mentions a mysterious organization in the time of Augustus, known as "The Green Band Faction." See also Gibbon and Hodgkin's "Invaders of Italy," vol. v., p. 434. The use of green can be traced to Delphos. At Nismes, in 1816-8, the Bourbon party wore their cockades embroidered with green.

Dr. Joyce, in his "Social History of Ancient Ireland," lately published (vol. ii., pp. 190-3), has an interesting section on Colours. He says that though green is at the present day regarded as the national colour, this is a modern innovation, and he adds: "It is well known that at the Battle of the Boyne, in 1690, the Irish wore little strips of white paper in their caps, while the Williamites wore sprigs of green."

In the *Journal* (vol. ii., 378-380) there is an Irish poem on the origin of armorial bearings; and in the *Journal*, 1902, vol. xxxii., pp. 415-417, will be found communications from Bishop Howley, Mr. Burtchaell, and Mr. Vinycomb, giving many memoranda bearing on the subject. The origin of the Arms of Connaught has, however, yet to be explained. (See extract from Harris's "Ware," vol. ii., p. 184.)

The red saltire cross of St. Patrick, which was associated with those of St. George and St. Andrew, to form the flag of the United Kingdom, as recorded in a volume in Ulster's Office, was older than Mr. Vinycomb and other writers supposed, though, in Cromwell's time, the harp was used to correspond with the two other crosses on the coinage, &c. The old seal of Trinity College, Dublin, found among the archives in Kilkenny Castle, and depicted in "The Book of Trinity College," bears the date "April, 1593," and includes, on the two flags surmounting the towers, two crosses—the saltire in question, and that of St. George. The cross of St. Patrick (a saltire gules) was probably derived from the arms of the noble house of Fitz Gerald, which also suggested the arms of the Bishopric of Kildare.

A very full account of the formation of the Union Flag will be found in *The Times* newspaper of 30th September and 1st October (three columns), 1903.

The arms now assigned to the four provinces (which figure prominently in the O'Connell Monument, and in the badge of our Society) are comparatively modern, having been settled by Sir B. Burke, *Ulster*, for a grant to the Royal University in 1881; but, in Petty's maps and elsewhere, earlier variations may be found, though, unlike the arms of Meath, they were not registered in the Irish Office of Arms.

In the Book of Arms, drawn up by Sir David Lindsay, "of the Mount," Lion King-of-Arms of Scotland in 1630, which were officially approved by the Privy Council of Scotland, there are coloured representations of the arms of the kings of Christendom, and these include those of "The Kyng of Yrland," which show a king seated on a throne, both apparently gold, on a blue shield. The blazon is given as:—"Az. A king seated on throne, or." These were the arms of the ancient kingdom registered in Ulster's Office.

THE ISLAND IN LOUGH BRICLAN (LOUGHBRICKLAND,
COUNTY DOWN).

BY CANON H. W. LETT, M.A., M.R.I.A.

[Read August 3, 1905.]

DR. FITZ PATRICK, in his work on "The Bloody Bridge," &c., p. 120, refers to a narrative by a certain Roger Pike, which is to be found in vol. ii. of the "Thorpe Collection of Tracts illustrative of Irish History." In this is a letter of Pike's, dated the 30th of May, 1642, in which he gives an account of a certain event at Lough Brickland, in the County of Down; and he describes the existence of a house of some kind, and also a cave, in the little island in the lough.¹ This shelter, whatever it was, figures largely in the narrative, from the cover it afforded to the rebels and their prisoners; but it does not now exist. However, some facts that have come to my knowledge corroborate the part of Pike's description to which I allude.

Pike writes as follows:—"This night (30th April) we incampt at a place some eight miles of the Nury, called Logh Brickland."²

"In the middle of this Logh there is an Iland in which were some of them with divers English and Scotch which were prisoners with them there and a great deale of provision, there was a house upon the Iland, upon which one of our field pieces played, and we shot at them with muskets; sometimes they would shoot again but hurt none of our men; there came a bullet through Col. Chichester's hare, as he stood amongst his souldiers, but hurt him not."³

"All that our army could doe could not make them yield, for our shot could not come to hurt them in regard that they had digged a cave underground where they did remain; so as that it was impossible to hurt them with shot, as to shoote down the Iland, this night there was a strict watch set round about the Iland least the Rogues should steal by night, the next morning being Sunday the first of May the boate which belonged

¹ The area covered by the water of Lough Briclan is given as seventy-two acres, three roods, three perches. See Ordnance Survey, one-inch map, sheet 48.

² The ancient way of spelling "Loughbrickland" was Loch Bricrenn, *i.e.* the Lough of Bricriu, an Ulster Chieftain, who, according to the Irish romances, had many adventures about the first century of the Christian era. The "Four Masters" give the name as *Loch Bricrenn*; in the "Martyrology of Aengus" it is *Loch Bricrenn*; and on an old map, by Gerard, it is *L. Bryklyn*.

³ The spot from which the view of the island was taken for me by my friend, the Rev. John B. A. Hughes, must be that where the Colonel stood. It is on a slight elevation, and the shore is there nearest to the island, being not more than 100 yards distant, which was about the range of the flint-lock muskets then used; and, bad as was the shooting of the refugees on the island, the shots would not have carried to it from anywhere else on the shore of the lough.

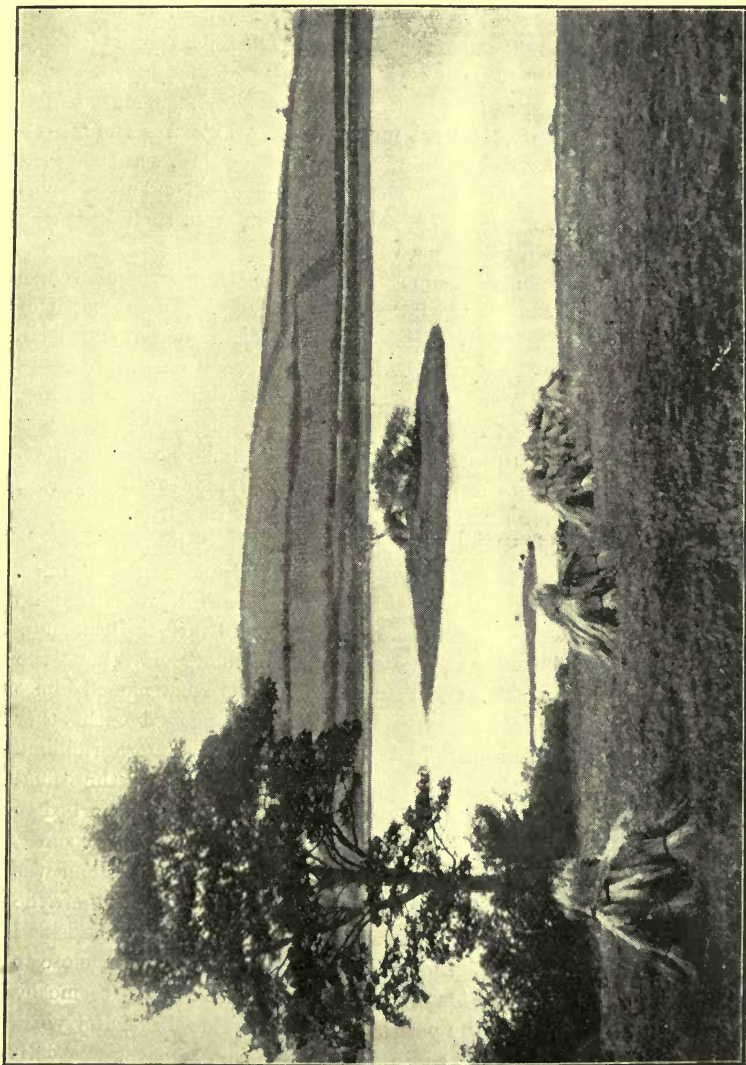
to the Lough being ignorantly left afloat by the Rebels by the side of the Island, it became the only means of their ruine, for six Highlanders undertook to swim for the Boate to fetch it over, whilst they were swimming our Army played so hard upon the Island with Musket-shot that not a Rebel durst peep out of the Cave."¹

In this account we have evidence of the existence of a cave on the island, or, at any rate, of some sort of a shelter beneath which the islanders were safe from the musket-balls of the soldiers who were pursuing them. Pike seems to have thought it was an excavation, or cave; but the island is so few feet above water now, even in a very dry summer, that I cannot imagine a cave sunk in it sufficiently capacious to have held all the persons—sixty rebels besides their prisoners—who were then on it.

From the day (in 1865) on which I first saw this island, it had often occurred to me that it might be artificial and a crannoge; but I had no opportunity of examining into it until I came to reside in the parish; and then for some years I discovered nothing to make one think it other than a natural island, though I often rowed out to it and peered about. It is 20 to 40 yards in diameter, according to the height of water in the lough, and is nearly circular. A few willow-bushes grow in the middle, and there are some stones at the water's margin and elsewhere. It happened that the summer of 1887 was very dry, and the water-level in the lough got very low—lower, as I was informed by residents, than it had been for many years;—and in the month of June I paid it another visit; and as I rowed my boat round it, to my surprise I saw, all round it for a yard or two in the water, black objects which at first I took to be stones, but on closer inspection I found them to be the tops of black oak-stakes. These stakes were more numerous at the east end (the left of the island in the illustration), where the water is shallower for some yards than it is on the other sides, and in this place the bottom amongst the stakes is floored with wood. The water was 2 feet deep. I have no doubt that at some time the island was enlarged, or stretched, by the addition of a platform all round it that rested on these stakes. I hoped that the water would fall still lower, so that a more minute examination would have been possible, but it did not; and since 1887 the water has never been low enough to expose any of the tops of the upright oak-stakes.

In the summer of 1904, when there was a good spell of dry weather, and the water of the lough was rapidly decreasing from day to day, my expectations rose; but one day's continuous rain dissipated them. However, just about the last-mentioned date, it came to pass that some local politicians visited the island by means of a raft, and erected a flag-pole. When they were digging the hole for this purpose, they were surprised to meet with a number of blackened bones, and, at a depth of

¹ Quoted in "The Bloody Bridge," by Thomas Fitz Patrick, LL.D. (1903), p. 120.



THE ISLAND IN LOUGH BRICLAN, COUNTY DOWN.

2 feet, with a grey, soft, friable earth. Specimens of these were brought to me as remains "of the men who had been killed in the Forty-One Wars"!

Induced by these finds I set men to work last spring, and excavated a trench through the centre, from south-east to north-west, and found that the island was a small, natural elevation. The top layer, which was $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and seemed to have been disturbed, had many large stones mixed with the peaty earth of which it was composed, amongst which occurred ashes in patches of several inches thick. This was the "grey earth." The lower layer, lying on the hard boulder-clay, was composed chiefly of ashes, embedded in which were bits of charcoal and many bones of domestic animals—the ox, sheep, and pig—that, from their fractured condition, showed they had been used for food.

There were found in the same strata three fragments of coarse pottery that had formed parts of two different vessels. To the north of the middle of the island, for the distance of 8 yards, a section showed a top layer of 9 inches of peaty earth, in which were stones and bits of charred wood, then 9 inches of greyish ashes, below which was a layer of from 3 to 19 inches of clear, red ashes, in which a small whetstone was found; the bottom, next the boulder-clay, being 9 inches of black peat, containing many fragments of charcoal. Several lumps of heavy slag also occurred; they were probably the waste of smelting iron.

Connected with the island in the lough, the parishioners have a tradition of black or bog-oak having been brought from it in past times. But the most interesting item of information that I have picked up concerning this spot is a curious account told me by Edward M'Bride, now residing in the old street in the village of Loughbrickland,¹ viz., that "the Island used to be bigger"; that about seventy years ago a man named James M'Collum, who narrated the story to M'Bride, was engaged with other work-people pulling flax in a field between where the Loughbrickland Creamery buildings now are and the Lough-end, and he heard the island fall into the lough with a big splash, whereupon M'Collum remarked to the other workers: "Boys, the island has sunk," and, when they looked, a portion, at any rate, had disappeared below the water. The island was lower that evening than it had been in the morning. The field where the flaxpullers were would be at a person's back while he looks at the island from the spot where the photograph was taken, so M'Collum was close to the scene, and had a good view of it. The fact as related to me by M'Bride was well known in the parish amongst the old folk of fifty years ago; and the boards, or trees, that are like a flooring amongst the oak-stakes on the west of the island go to show that there once was a platform.

¹ Previous to hearing this from M'Bride, I had not mentioned to him, or any person, what I had seen in 1887, or what I thought about it, so that it was not inspired by any wish to fall in with my ideas.

Beneath this platform, instead of in a cave, was the refuge of the rebels in 1641 from the fire of Colonel Chichester's muskets, and it was its collapse that Mc'Collum spoke of having witnessed.

As I am writing about the ancient and modern island in Loughbrickland, I would like to say something about the ancient church of this parish, the present name of which is Aghaderg,¹ as I believe it was situated close to the lough.

In the "Martyrology of Aengus," at the 26th of October, the gloss on the names Nasad, Beoan, and Meldan is "three saints from Britain, and are [interred] in one church, *i.e.* Tamlacht Menand at Loch Brierend, in Iveagh, in Ulidia." And the "Calendar of the Four Masters" mentions but two names—"Beoan Bishop and Mellan, of Tamlach Mellan, on Loch Bricrenn." These authorities would lead one to understand that the ancient church was on the shore of the lough; and though there is no trace of a church or churchyard, there is the name of the townland Ballintaggart, *i.e.* 'the priests' place.' Bounding the lough on the west, and adjoining it on the south-east, is the townland of Shankill, *i.e.* 'the old church.'²

Notwithstanding these intimations, Reeves appears to have looked for the ancient church of Aghaderg in the townland of Drumsallagh;³ and he quotes a passage from the Rev. John Dubourdieu's "Survey of Co. Down," descriptive of the ecclesiastical ruins of the parish of Aghaderg, by which author the old church is placed about an English mile from the present parish church in the village, and about 200 yards from the ruins of a monastery of St. Francis, in the townland of Drumsallagh. The site of the monastery is well known as "the graveyard field." It is set down on the Ordnance Survey Maps as "Monastery," "Ruins of a monastery," and "Site of ancient abbey."⁴

¹ The spelling of the name of Aghaderg is very varied. In the ancient authorities, quoted in Reeves' "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor and Dromore," these forms of the name occur:—*Hacyglid, Achyderig, Aghaderig, Achdyrg, Aghudyrke, Achedyrke, Lachreachtgyrke, Aghoderie, Aghaderk, Acaderige, Lachreachtgyrke, Aghederigh, Aghadeyrge.*

² In the illustration of the island, the opposite shore at the other side of the lough is all part of Ballintaggart, which marches away at the left with Shankill; and still more to the left, but not seen in the picture, on the summit of a hill, 200 feet above the level of the lough, in the small townland of Briclan, are the relics of a lis that is locally called *The Watery Fort*. The inner circular part is 70 feet in diameter, and flat. It is so much lower than the remains of the rampart outside the fosse that it was originally under water, and there was a platform covering it, on which were the huts of the inhabitants. The outer rampart of this has been almost totally removed; but the fosse is still 32 feet wide and 4 feet 6 inches deep, and can only be passed in one spot. Many years ago a drain, 5 feet deep, was made northwards to let off the water; and were it not for this outlet, the fosse would hold a depth of 10 feet of water. This interesting spot, which retains the name of Briclan, otherwise Bricrenn, has given the name of the chief, who resided here 2,000 years ago, to the lough and the modern village.

³ "Ecclesiastical Antiquities," pp. 112-114.

⁴ Portions of the foundations can still be traced in a neglected patch that measures 45 by 35 yards. A few bits are left, which show there were several buildings—one

There is no other spot within the parish known as the site of an old church or burial-ground. The present parish church in the village of Loughbrickland is modern, having been built on a new site in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Sir Marmaduke Whitechurch.¹

The Rev. John Dubourdieu made a mistake as to the site of the old parish church, "two hundred yards from the ruins of the monastery." No such place is known; "the graveyard field" is that in which is the site of the monastery.² Reeves appears to have been led astray by Dubourdieu's looseness; and he told me, on the occasion of an official visit he paid to Aghaderg Parish in the year 1886, that he had not personally examined the site of the monastery when writing the "Ecclesiastical Antiquities."

that was about 47 feet long and 20 feet wide, and lies E.N.E. by W.S.W., was, in all likelihood, the Church of the Monks. Around the walls are many venerable thorn and spindlewood bushes. The local tradition is still told of the farmer who began to plough the "graveyard field," and he and his two horses died very suddenly the same day.

¹ Sir Marmaduke Whitechurch built a mill, round which grew up the village of Loughbrickland. He repaired, as a residence for himself, the castle where Bishop Eugene Magennis had lived, and which stood near the outflow of the lough, 300 yards to the right of the stooks in the illustration, but of which not a trace remains; and he was buried in the present church, but there is no memorial or mark of the grave. I have been told that an account of his burial is in the possession of a family, now resident in Dublin, who claim lineal descent from him. "The Four Masters," at A.D. 1424, relate that the Earl of Ormond demolished Magennis's Castle of Lough Bricren.

² A small handbell, of the usual square pattern of ancient Celtic Ecclesiastical bells, was found about the year 1835 at the site of the monastery; it passed into the possession of Mr. Fivey, who resided at Union Lodge on Lough Shark, now called, but erroneously, Loughadian. Mr. Fivey parted with the bell to Mr. Bell, engineer and artist, of Dungannon, who made a collection of Irish objects of antiquity; and, at Mr. Bell's death, it went, with the other curios, by purchase, to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh, where it, no doubt, is, though I have been unable to identify it. A man named Francis Mead, resident in Drumsallagh, who died fifteen years ago, and who had been present when the bell was discovered, described it to me as "an old, squared-shaped bell, of thin brass, one side being burned or broken out in part, and it had no tongue in it." A pensioner of the Royal Artillery, named David Beatty, who lived near the monastery, and Dr. M'Kean, who was the dispensary doctor of the district, told me they recollected the finding of the bell, and they likewise described it as above.

ANCIENT CHURCHES AND TOPOGRAPHY OF BALLINGARRY PARISH, COUNTY LIMERICK.

BY HENRY MOLONY, B.A., M.D.

[Submitted FEBRUARY 28, 1905.]

BALLINGARRY village lies in a pass through a chain of hills that stretch nearly from the Deel, on the west, to the Maigne, on the east. The most conspicuous member of this chain is Knockfeerina. Dr. P. W. Joyce derives the name from Cnoc Firinne, 'the hill of truth,' *i.e.* as a weather-glass, its dome when cloud-capped presaging rain, and so on; but there is also a local tradition connecting it with Donn Firinn, 'a fairy king.' Geologically it is interesting, as it is of volcanic origin, the plutonic rock of which it is composed having erupted through the red sandstone of the rest of the range. On its summit is a cairn of stones, regarded with awe by the neighbouring peasantry, so much so that, when in the last Ordnance re-survey it was removed to find the triangulation mark at its base, the peasants collected afterwards and piled up the stones again. With this awe, however, there must be a leaven of ridicule, as while they say Knockfeerina is the hill of truth, they call its cairn Buchail Braig, 'the lying boy,' because, between its frequently slipping down and being built up again, no one re-visiting it can foretell at what height he will find it. On the northern slope of Knockfeerina is a very imperfect cromlech, called by the peasants the giant Fawha's grave. Its capping stones are gone, and its end and side stones are, for the most part, inclined or fallen. They are fine slabs of plutonic rock, some of them measuring 7 feet in length and 2 feet in thickness, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground. The dimensions of the cromlech are 25 by 9 feet externally, and 21 by 5 feet internally, and its long diameter lies east and west. Knockfeerina cairn, according to Lewis,¹ was the site of the ancient temple of St. uadhraicin. The authority for this statement is not given, but the heath-covered hill for about a mile west of the dome is known locally as "the Strickeens."

On the Strickeens is a remarkable fort called Lissnafeean, made out of the crumbled-down sandstone of the soil, at an elevation of about 775 feet above sea-level. It is circular, and consists of an outer rampart or bank, then a fosse, and then the fort proper, surrounded by another rampart. The diameter of the fort proper is 100 feet, and the distance from the inner to the outer rampart is 44 feet. The fosse has

¹ "Topographical Dictionary," vol. i., p. 114.

been much filled up by the slipping down of parts of the ramparts during the many ages of its existence, but it still has a depth on its steepest side of 30 feet 6 inches, measured from the top of the inner rampart. I was puzzled to know what the original inhabitants did for water at such an altitude without any springs near; but a very old man, who owns the place, and who kindly followed me and acted as my *cicerone*, showed me a depression near the centre of the fort where rushes are growing, and told me that when levelling that space he found a well there, partly filled up with debris, and, from the well radiating to the fosse, "drains made of hammered stone-work, but never made by mortal hands." He said that the name of the fort is Lissnafecan after Feean the great giant, and not Lissnaberne, as in the Ordnance Map. He also told me that the glen beneath is named Glownanérha (Gléananiḡce), 'the glen of broth,' because of the broth that flowed so plentifully down it from the great house of the giants (he avoided the use of the word 'fairy') who inhabited the lis. He also told me that the fosse must have been originally of great depth, as in burying a dead animal there one time, he never got below the debris of the wasting ramparts.

Situated as Ballingarry is in a valley that formed a natural gateway for the turbulent tribes of north and south Connello, it early became a place of some importance, both from a strategic and a religious point of view. It was the seat of a large rural deanery that extended from Cappagh, on the north, to the borders of the County Cork, on the south. It appears first under its simple Irish name of Garth ('the garden'), occasionally qualified as Garth Oconyll, from its position in the great tribal district of Uachonall, or as Garthbiboy, after an early family. Similarly, its namesake in the same county, barony of Coshlea, and diocese of Emly, was differentiated as Garth Griffin. The family of Biboy existed in the county in 1228, but few records refer to them, though their name was attached to Garth down to at least the year 1411.¹ The only names mentioned for Uachonall in O'Dugan's and O'Herin's "Topographical Poem" are Collins, O'Billraidhe (obsolete), Mac Eniry of Corecomohyde, Macassey, O'Bearga² (not identified), and Mulholland. King Edward III. committed to W. de Hampton Garthbyboys, in County Limerick, which was the property of Thomas de Lees, with Ballingroyk in the same, formerly held by John Tankard, now by the heir of Richard de Clare (lately deceased³), who held in chief from the King, the heir being then under age and in care of the King. We get a glimpse of the dangers of civil life in the good old times by a letter-patent of 1408, when Henry IV. granted certain customs to the bailiffs and commons of Garth, County Limerick, in order that they

¹ "Calendar of Papal Papers," vol. vi., p. 231.

² Perhaps Ui Beagha, of Iveross.

³ Slain in an ambushade at Dysert O'Dea, County Clare, May, 1318.

might wall the town, the greater part of which was destroyed by the Irish foes and English rebels. Of these walls no trace now remains.

In 1564, Gerald the 16th Earl of Desmond commenced disturbances against the Earl of Ormond, and they eventuated in a civil war which kept Munster harried by sword, fire, and pillage until the Desmonds' cause was utterly lost, and the estates of them and their adherents were attainted. Christopher Peyton, in his great survey of the forfeited estates in 1586, gives us the following in Ballingarry parish, or Toghe de Gorteulligan, as the district was then called¹:—John Supple, of Kyllmurke (? Kilmacow), owner of Shanaclogh, Ballinleeny, Doorlus, Kilmore, Granagh, Killatol, Lisduane, Ballyvologe, Kilmacow, Ballynahaha, Ballyroe, Ballyferie, Kilbeg, Ballynakill, &c.; John Roe Lacie, of Lissamota, with its castle, Woodstock, with its castle, Gortnafahy, &c. Garrett Bailluff owned Graigacurragh; and John Lacy, of Ballingarry, owned Kilmacanearla, Ballyguileataggle, Ballyneale, Kilmihill, Ballingarry, Rylanes, &c. These lands were set forth to other owners, of whom Robert Collum got a large share; but the Lacys managed to regain some of the lands, and in 1598 we find "Lacie, of Ballingorie," enumerated among the chief men in the county.

The terrible lessons taught by the Desmond outbreak were soon forgotten, as we see by the number of the attainted in the following list of the landowners of the parish with their lands in 1641²:—John Massy, Ballingarry, with castle, mill, and patent of fair; William Lacy (attainted), Ballingarry (parts of), Cloontemple, Gurteen, Bealderoghy, Cloonregan, Kilmihill, Ballyneale, Ballyguileataggle; Edward Standish, Frankfort and Ballinruane; Lady Dowdall, Durraclough, Gleneneragh, and Lisduff; Nicholas Haly, Ballinleeny, Doorlus, Kilmore, and Coolrus; Lady Anne Southwell, Morenane; Lt.-Col. William Piggott, Kilshane Abbey, Graigacurragh, Killatol, and Ballygrennan; Philip Cullom and Jordan Roche (a mortgagee of £75 6s. 6d.), Ballyknockane; John Fitzgerald, Kilbeg and Lissavarra; Nicholas Kearney, Liskennett; Col. Francis Courtney, Downs, &c.; Edward Sheehy (attainted), Ballynaroogabeg, Ballynoe, Ballyscanlan, Ballykennedy, Ballybeggane, Ballykevan, &c.; W. Cullom (attainted), Lissamota, Gurteenfahy, Ballyroe, Caherhenesy, Woodstock and Ballyfiernis; Capt. George Ingoldsby, Graiganuran and Ballyguilebeg; Eddie Lacy (attainted), Kilmacanearla; Miles Jackson, Lisduane, Granagh, Killoughty, Ballyvologe, &c.; William Butler, Kilmacow, Graige, &c. The names of the attainted above disappear from among those of the resident gentry of the parish, their places being taken by Odell, Cox, Monckton, Peppard, Scanlan, &c.

But little remains of the ruins of the Ancient Churches of this Parish. These were here constructed very often of inferior mortar,

¹ Peyton, pp. 55-65b.

² General Survey of 1655.

consisting of lime with clay or gravel; and the heavy hand of time and the still more ruthless hand of man have left us little but the sites of where the buildings stood. Several religious houses are said to have existed in the immediate vicinity of the village. For instance, Fitzgerald, of Cleanglass, on the southern border of the county, founded at Ballingarry the Franciscan Friary of Kilshane, and, the name being confused with the Cistercian cell of Kilshanny in County Clare, it was evolved into a Cistercian house at Ballingarry, with a date of foundation of 1198. A convent of Augustinian nuns is also said to have been founded here; but there is neither an old record nor even a traditional site to bear out the statement. A Knights' templary was said to have been established here in 1172,¹ and to have been dissolved and given to the Hospitallers in 1310. The Turret, a residence of the Odell family, was, according to tradition, named from its having been incorporated with a turret of the Hospitallers' habitation. It was made his residence in 1683 by Thomas Odell, and bears on its front that date and his arms (or, 3 crescents 2 and 1 gules). Extensive ruins existed between the Turret and the new Roman Catholic church down to, as I am told, the middle of the last century. I had occasion to level a tennis-ground there twenty-five years ago, and in excavating found no foundations, but brought to light a large quantity of kitchen refuse—such as boars' tusks, bones, stones with their surfaces beautifully vitrified, &c. Close to that spot stands a single wall, now called the Priory, and supposed to mark another monastery, but it looks like a remnant of an ordinary seventeenth-century dwelling-house.

Be this as it may, it is to be noted with regard to all these reputed religious houses, that in the very full list made for Bishop O'Dea, about 1410, mention is made of only the parish church and the Franciscan monastery as being at Ballingarry.

The old parish church of Ballingarry stood in the village within 14 feet of, and parallel to, the modern structure. Only part of its eastern gable and northern side wall remain, the side wall now forming part of the boundary wall between the old and new graveyards. About 17 yards from the old church, in a south-eastern direction, is a tower of comparatively modern appearance, now a mausoleum, but, according to tradition, once used as a vestry. The church is named as Garth in the Papal Taxations of 1291 and 1302. A patent of Edward III., dated 24th August, 1346, relates to a fine and pardon as to church of "Thomas de Lees, de la Garth, *miles*." It was dedicated to St. Evanjanus, 1st August, 1410. In 1411 Pope John XXIII. directed the Chancellor of Limerick to collate Thomas Salys, *alias* Crystom, a priest, if found fit in Latin, to the perpetual vicarage of Garthbibboys, in

¹ An improbably early date, as the English had hardly established themselves in Limerick by twenty years later.

the diocese of Limerick, void by the death of William, son of Thomas Ymalcorera, he having been doubtful as to validity of his presentation by the ancient patrons of the place—the abbey of Keynsham, in the diocese of Bath.¹ In 1418 the advowson of the church belonged to the abbey of Keynsham, in Somersetshire, on the dissolution of which, in 1536, the patronage vested in the Crown. Malachi Nadde was its vicar in 1550. It is referred to as “Ecclesia Garie” in 1591. Finally, the advowson of “Ballengarie, Gare, or Garrestown,” was granted to Sir Robert Boyle by letters patent in 1603, and remained with his descendants, the Earls of Cork, down to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Close to the churchyard is the well of SS. Peter and Paul. The silver communion paten of the parish has the following inscription:—“The gift of Elizabeth, the wife of John Odell, of Ballingarry, Esq., Dedicated to the service of God in the Parish Church of Ballingarry, 1681.” Its graveyard is now closed against interments. It had no interesting inscriptions, but the hand of the village rhymester is in evidence on a gravestone over a Mrs. Kate Enright, *née* O’Brien, in lines which end:—

“ For never did the sun in its day glory shine
On a creature more lovely than Kathleen O’Brien.”

KILSHANE ABBEY.—Close to the village, on its eastern side, are the scanty remains of this abbey. It was founded by Fitzgerald, of Clean-glass, for the Third Order of St. Francis, and was dedicated to St. John. In 1584 its patronage, with a water-mill in Ballingarry, and part of Kilnamona, in the parish of Cloncagh, belonged to Garret Baluff, when he joined Desmond’s rebellion.² Though now scarcely any of it remains, it is described to me by old people as having been a beautiful ruin, closely resembling the Franciscan Abbey in Adare demesne. In 1840 it had still a nave and choir, and a tower. Its east window was large and pointed, but its sill was destroyed before that date; and the south wall was down. There was a defaced square-headed door near the belfry; and the north wall, 17 feet in height and 2 feet 9 inches in thickness, was breached. The belfry was about 60 feet high. It had stepped battlements, string courses, and ogee-headed windows. The weather ledges of the roof remained; and under the western gable a large, oblong ope was visible, leading into the space under the roof. The tower rested on two large, pointed arches, 15 feet high and 7 feet 6 inches wide. The west end of the nave was down to the foundations, which showed that the enclosure was 39 feet long. In a gale of wind, in the year 1854, the tower fell out northwards, and this became a signal for the neighbouring peasants to remove the ruins piecemeal for building purposes. Of the tower and nave nothing now is left but some ill-defined foundations, and a small farm-house has been built on part of their site. Of the choir, all marks of the east gable are gone; but the foundations of the

¹ “Calendar of Papal Letters,” vol. vi., p. 231.

² Inquisition No. 54 (Public Record Office, Dublin).

southern wall, and a fragment 9 feet 8 inches high, carrying part of a splayed window-jamb with the foundations, and another fragment 15 feet 9 inches high of the northern wall, remain. In the northern fragment, 3 feet from the ground, is a breach 1 foot in diameter, and from it, in the thickness of the wall, a round channel 4 inches in diameter leads horizontally towards the east end. The monastery was built of sandstone.

A stream flows through Ballingarry, and just below the village was included in "The Grove" demesne, and the marks exist of where it was dammed in two places to form an ornamental pond, and a reservoir for a mill further down. Overhanging its left bank is a tumulus unexplored, popularly known as the "Odell Banshee mound."

KILMACOW CHURCH is to the north of Knockfeerina, and stands in a graveyard. Like Garth, it belonged to Keynsham Abbey, though not recognizable in the list of 1237. It is called Kilmaclour in the taxation of 1302. We find that in 1319 one third of Kilmacho, Killateely, &c., was claimed by Sybilla de la Chapelle.¹ In 1410 it is described as Keilmochuo, dedicated to St. Colomanus. It appears as Kylmocho in 1418, and as Kilmacoye, Knockferan-agonal, with Kylmocynearle Church, on a map of about 1590 (Hardiman, T. C. D., No. 56). Kilmachoe, with the churches of Ballingarrie, Askeaton, Lismakeery, and Eglishe O'Rossye (Iveruss), was granted by James I., in 1603, to Sir R. Boyle—part of the estate of Kensame Abbey.² The church measured 58 by 18 feet 3 inches. Its western gable is now gone; and there are large breaches in its north and south walls. The east window is 5 feet from the ground, and has an arched splay 5 feet 3 inches wide, with a lancet-light 5 inches wide. At the sides of this window, but at a lower level and not level with each other, were two ambreys. Four feet from the eastern gable two similar windows in the north and south walls face each other, and under the southern one of these are the remains of a stone altar. On the southern wall was also an arched door, now built up; and on the northern a second splayed and arched window. In the adjoining graveyard is a rhyming inscription in memory of Patrick Baggott, 1793, said to have been written by his relative, "the great O'Baggott," a hedge schoolmaster, who planned the capture of Limerick Castle in 1803,³ by which attempt, as ridiculous as his rhymes, he earned his title of "Great":—

"A youth on whom the *Graces* shin'd,
Whilst *Nature* ogled at his face;
His silver tresses hung behind.
Lo! all in ashes have a place.
O man! look on, death's empire flows
With eager and unbounded pace."

¹ *Rot. plac. repert.* (Public Record Office, Dublin).

² "Patent Rolls," James I., lxviii.

³ See Fitz Gerald and Mac Gregor's "History of Limerick," vol. ii., p. 492.

KILMACOW ABBEY was within a few fields of the church. Up to twenty-five years ago some of its ruined walls stood within a circular fence or fort. The only architectural feature then noticed in them by a labourer, who assisted in their removal, was a small, pointed window. Outside the fort, on its west side, the labourer told me, stood a chimney-gable which must have had a high-pitched roof. Both ruins were then levelled, and the materials used for filling up the circular ditch, of which only a trace now remains.

KILMACANEARLA ABBEY was about half a mile east of the above. It is called Keilvicaniarla in Bishop O'Dea's list of churches (*c.* 1410-1420). Kyllmackenerle, in the parish of Ballingarry and Toghe de Gorteulligan, was forfeited in 1586 by John Lacy, of Ballingarry, an adherent of the Earl of Desmond.¹ It is called Kylyntinerla in the maps of the Down Survey in 1657. The civil survey of 1655 shows that Eddie Lacie then held Killmac Inerla. He appears as "Erdy Lacy, of Kilmaackenarte, gentleman," in Lady Dowdall's enumeration of the "chiefest of the army" who besieged her castle of Kilfinny in 1641. The abbey stood on the northern slope of a hill, and close below it was a well that appears in former times to have fed a permanent pond. Of the ruin there are only two fragments. The more northerly of these is only an ivy-covered wall running east and west, 17 feet high, 8 feet long, and 3 feet 4 inches thick; and, according to an old man who accompanied me, was double its present height some twenty odd years ago. Ninety feet east of and 100 feet south of that fragment, and on a higher level, are the foundations and part of the northern wall of what was probably the chapel. It was about 50 feet in length and 18 feet in width. Across its width, 20 feet from its eastern extremity and 30 feet from its western, lies a heap of stone and mortar debris, which may represent a fallen arch that at one time marked a division between a choir and nave. The buildings were of limestone; and some of the mortar was very bad, being only clay. It does not appear to have been ever a place of sepulture.²

MORENANE CHURCH stood a mile east of the above. An aged farmer told me some years ago that he remembered it to have been of considerable height until a great gale on Little Christmas night, 1839, when it was blown down, and most of the fallen portions were removed for building. All that now stands is an angle consisting of 15 feet of the western gable, and 24 feet of the south wall, in which, 11 feet from its western extremity, was the door, and near it a recess for a stoup. From these walls run

¹ Peyton's "Survey," p. 60.

² This ruin is so little known in the neighbourhood that, when I wished to examine it for Mr. T. J. Westropp, for his valuable Monograph on the ancient churches of this county (*Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxv., sect. c., No. 8), I was directed by a countryman to the ruin of Morenane Church instead of to this, and I am thus responsible for an error in Mr. Westropp's work.

foundations that appear to indicate that the church was 67 feet in external length, and that it was contained in an enclosure of 115 feet by 60 feet. It was built of sandstone, with inferior mortar. The church is not enumerated in Bishop O'Dea's list.

SHANABOHA CHURCH was called Seanboch Capell in 1400, Cnocksean-maboth in Bishop O'Dea's list, and Seanboth Chapel, which was then held along with Kilmocho Chapel, by Keynsham Abbey, in 1418. Mr. Westropp thinks it probable that it had the same founder as Cloneagh in this deanery, viz. St. Maidoc, or Aidan of Ferns.¹ Nothing now remains but a fragment of the east gable, 17 feet high, and another of the north wall, 10 feet high, both fast crumbling away. By the foundations that remain, it probably measured 45 feet by 24 feet. It stands in a graveyard fenced by a good wall, on which is an inscription, "This churchyard was built by Thomas Lynch, Esq., A.D. 1810."

CASTLES.—The castles in the parish need not detain us long.

BALLINGARRY CASTLE belonged to the de Lacy family down to the time of the Desmond confiscations. It stood a siege for the Desmond cause in 1569, and was taken by assault, and its garrison of forty men put to the sword. Its owner, John Lacy, was attainted in 1583. It belonged to John Massey in 1641; was a ruin at the end of the seventeenth century, but was restored in 1821 for his residence by the Rev. Thomas Gibbings, while the glebe-house was being built. It then became a soldiers' barrack during the "Colonel Rock" troubles in the district; subsequently was used as an auxiliary hospital, and is now ingloriously ending its days as a cow-house. It consists of an oblong tower 53 feet in height, bearing a turret which attains a further altitude of 15 feet. It has stepped battlements, and is of graceful proportions; but its beauty is marred by some cow-stalls having been built against its walls.

WOODSTOCK CASTLE is near the village and on a stream that flows through a glen formerly included in the Grove demesne. It and LISSAMOTA Castle belonged to John Roe Lacy in 1583 when attainted for the Desmond rebellion. It is of the usual type of oblong tower, and is now shorn of its dignity, nothing remaining but its lowest story. Further down, on the same stream, is LISSAMOTA Castle, one of the ordinary towers of the country. It was surrendered in 1599 to Sir George Carew's forces, and, on the attainder of John Roe Lacie, came to the Culloms, who were attainted after the rebellion of 1641. In the latter portion of the eighteenth century it was inhabited by Mr. George Cornwall; and, save for being roofless, is in good preservation.

KILMACOW CASTLE must have been larger than most of the towers of the district, judging by the extent of the parts of its outer defence walls that remain; but little of the tower is now left by the people in their greed for cut stone for the construction of their houses. In 1586 it

¹ *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxv. (sect. c.), p. 411: "Aidan founded another 'Senboith,' now Temple Shanbo, in Scarawalsh, County Wexford."

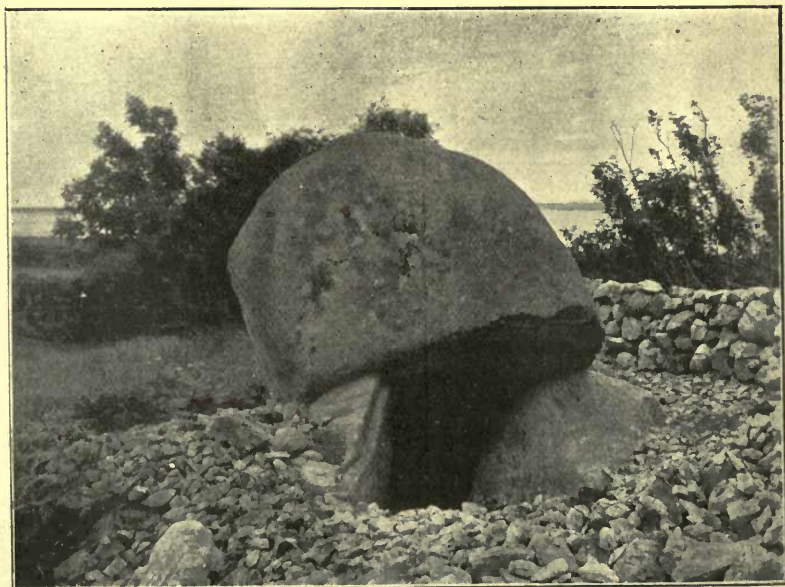
belonged to John Supple; in 1641 to William Butler; and, finally, to the Pigotts. The Peppards resided in it in the early part of the eighteenth century; and a farm-house now stands on part of its site. Fine mantel-pieces have been taken from it.

BALLYGULEATAGGLE CASTLE belonged to John Lacy, of Ballingarry, in 1583, and to William Lacy in 1641. A truncated tower is all that now exists; and farm buildings replace some of the ancient fabric.

Urged by my friend Mr. T. J. Westropp to contribute to the Society some notes on the above, I do so with grateful thanks to him for kindly placing at my disposal historical information which gives to this Paper an increased interest. I have also to thank my friend Mr. Wilfred F. C. Wilkinson for photographing for me some of the objects described.

Miscellanea.

Kilfeaghan Cromlech, County Down.—About half a mile off the main road between Newry and Kilkeel, in the townland of Kilfeaghan, in the "Kingdom" of Mourne, there is a field in which stands a large granite block, looking to the casual eye as if it rested on a heap of small stones, and had rolled down from the mountain above. On a closer examination the tops of two large stones supporting the granite block will be seen, proving it to be a cromlech.

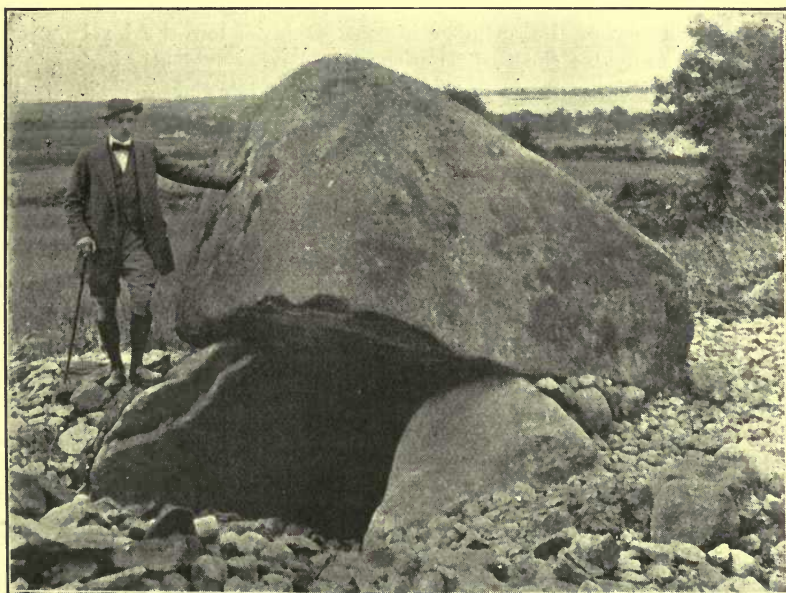


KILFEAGHAN CROMLECH, COUNTY DOWN.

On making inquiries, I found that within the last fifty years or more it had been usual for the farmer on whose land it is to throw all the small stones from the surrounding fields not only all round the cromlech, but also underneath it.

I, therefore, had the stones cleared out from the chamber underneath; and, to give an idea of the amount which it took to fill it, I may say that it took three men working hard from eleven o'clock until six to get to the bottom, which was 9 feet below the cap-stone. On digging down they came upon a good deal of black mould, which was very

carefully sifted, but nothing was found except some small pieces of charred wood amongst the mould, and some small sea-shells; but these may have got in at a date later than the erection of the cromlech, as at some time or other it had evidently been disturbed. Indeed, one old man told me that fifty years ago, before the stones were put underneath, his father had dug down and had come upon a stone covering the mould, which he said had curious markings on it; that the stone was thrown out, and a gentleman staying in the neighbourhood at the time saw it and took it away with him, saying he would get the markings on it deciphered; but what became of it then no one knows.



KILFEAGHAN CROMLECH, COUNTY DOWD.

The chamber, when clear of stones, measured, as far as it was possible to determine, 5 feet in length by 7 feet broad; the third supporting stone having slipped forward. The other two, however, are very fine blocks of granite; that on the left, when facing the entrance, is 7 feet 6 inches high by 3 feet 3 inches thick by 4 feet 4 inches broad; the one on the right, 8 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 11 inches. The third stone is 2 feet 10 inches broad; but it would be impossible to say on what the cap-stone now rests, at this end, without having the stones cleared which surround it on the outside. There are two stones, one on each side, forming the sides of the chamber:—the left-hand one is 5 feet 10 inches long by 2 feet 10 inches deep, and is a splendid piece

of unfaced granite with a beautiful smooth surface. It is impossible to tell how far into the ground the two supporting stones go, but I am inclined to think that it is not much further than the point at which the excavations ceased—that is to say, just below the mould.

The cap-stone is a very fine granite block, 35 feet 6 inches in length by 8 feet 8 inches at its broadest, by 6 feet 4 inches at its thickest, part. It slopes up to a conical peak over the entrance; and at this point it is 18 feet over the top from side to side. About half way down, between the two supports, is a narrow stone exactly fitting between them, and which seemed to go down as deep as the two supporting stones, being evidently intended to close the third side of the chamber. The cromlech faces north-east and south-west.

The bottom of the chamber is considerably below the level of the surrounding fields; the surface of the land having evidently been raised by soil and stones washed down from the mountains above; but if all the loose stones which are round the cromlech were removed, and it was allowed to stand free, it would appear as a very striking memorial of the past.

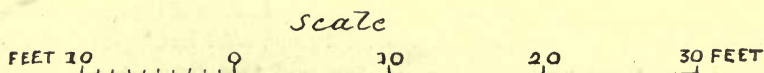
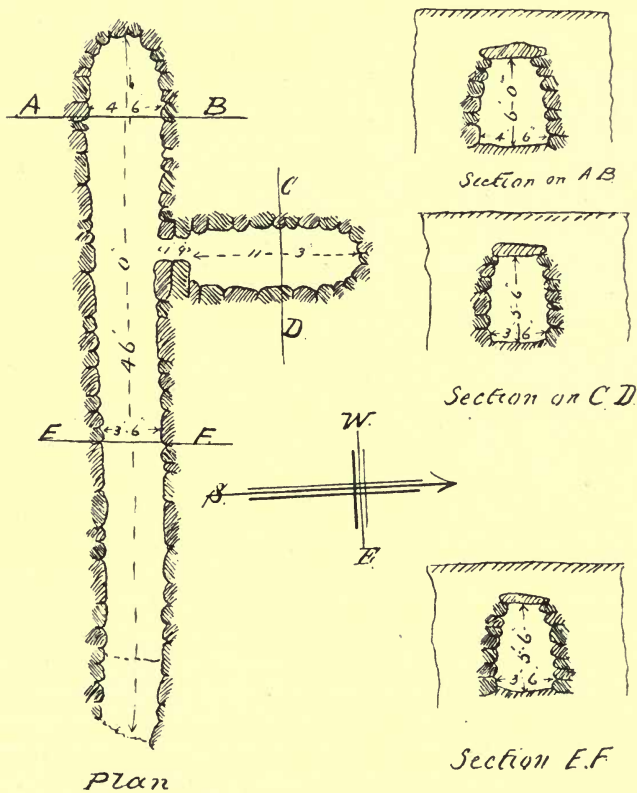
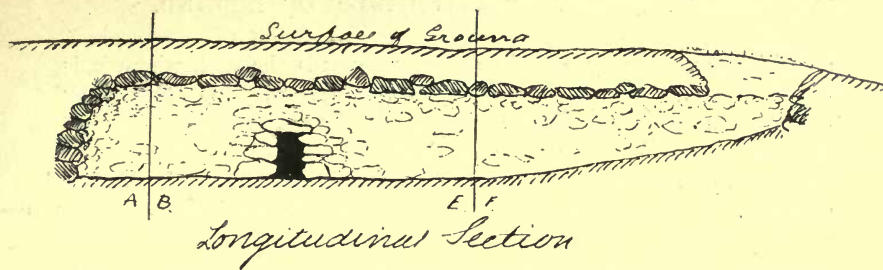
It was for this reason that I thought that this very imperfect description of it might be of some interest to members of the Society, and also that the fact of there being some record of it might be the means of preserving it from being again lost sight of by being covered with stones, and, perhaps, being destroyed altogether.

I may also add that it is called by the country people Cloghogle; but as no Irish has been spoken for two generations thereabouts, they are quite unaware of the appropriateness of the name.

There is also another cromlech within a few fields of the one just described, on the bank of the Causeway Water river, but it is smaller and nearly overgrown now by two very old whitethorn trees; the supports also seem to have fallen from their original position, but it is quite free standing. In the field in which it is, two old querns were, many years ago, ploughed up; but they have now been lost sight of. Also, a short time ago, a beautiful bronze dagger-head, of the triangular shape, and with two rivets still remaining in it, was found in a bog in the same townland of Kilfeaghan, and about a mile from where the cromlech stands. It is now in the possession of Dr. Vesey, Rostrevor.—
STANLEY HOWARD.

Souterrain at Slidderyford, near Dundrum, County Down.—The souterrain is in a field belonging to Mr. W. Taylor, of Wateresk, who kindly reopened it for the inspection of the members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries attending the excursion to Dundrum, Newcastle, Ballynoe, and Downpatrick on the 5th of July last.

The souterrain consists of two compartments. The larger one is 46 feet long by 3 feet 6 inches wide, except at the west end, where it is



SOUTERRAIN NEAR SLIDDERYFORD, IN THE TOWNLAND OF WATERESK,
DUNDRUM, COUNTY DOW.

Edwards

a little wider. It may have been longer towards the east, where it is broken down. The smaller chamber, which is 11 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, is at right angles to the larger, and entered by an opening 1 foot 3 inches by 3 feet high at a distance of 13 feet from the inner end of the larger chamber. The height averages about 5 feet 6 inches. It is a little higher at the inner end, and lower next the present entrance. The floor is higher here owing to the clay having fallen in. The depth of clay on the top of the covering stones is 2 feet. There is nothing peculiar in the construction, which follows the usual method, as more particularly shown on the plan and sections herewith.

From the shape of the ground in the vicinity of the cromlech, it is evident that a rath formerly stood there; but it has been levelled to make way for the cultivation of the land. The souterrain would be within the fort.

A very fine cromlech stands in the same field, about 50 yards distant from the souterrain. It is close to the railway and leading public road from Dundrum to Newcastle.—S. K. KIRKER, *Hon. Local Secretary, South Down.*

Kilshane Abbey, County Limerick (see p. 259, *ante*).—The fullest account known to us as relating to Kilshane Abbey is that in the great “Desmond Roll” (mem. 101) in the Public Record Office, Dublin. Translating from the rude Latin of the original, we learn—

“Kylshane, site and house late of the Franciscan Friars of Kyllshane, aforesaid, situated on a little mount in the parish of Ballyngarry near the little water-course (prope parv’le water-course) which runs from the eastern end of the said mount. The church and fabric of the residences of the said house are in some parts ruinous. They were valued yearly, along with a certain garden and a small close of land, lying near the said house, xxxiii*s.* and iiij*d.* And there pertains to the aforesaid house one water-mill lately situated by the water-course at the foot of the mount aforesaid near the said priory, but it is waste which with its appurtenances was worth per annum *x*s.** Further there belong to the said late house divers lands with ten acres. There is a little thicket lying in Clonkath or Clounkath parish with half a carrucate of land with its appurtenances called Kyllnemona, *alias* Kyllnemonye, distant a mile from Garrestowne, *alias* Ballingarry, aforesaid towards the west. Valued by the said Commissioners (Wallop, Peyton, and others) in lawful English money per annum, *x*l*s.***, and so all the premises are valued by same as £4 3*s.* 4*d.*, payable in equal shares at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas.”—T. J. WESTROPP.

Taghmon Cross.—The photograph herewith shows St. Munn's Cross at Taghmon, County Wexford. I am not aware that it has been illustrated in the Society's *Journal*; and as the details have come out clearly in the picture, it may be found interesting. The cross stands in the churchyard in the village; it is to the north of the church tower, and the side shown faces south-west; the opposite side is similar, except that



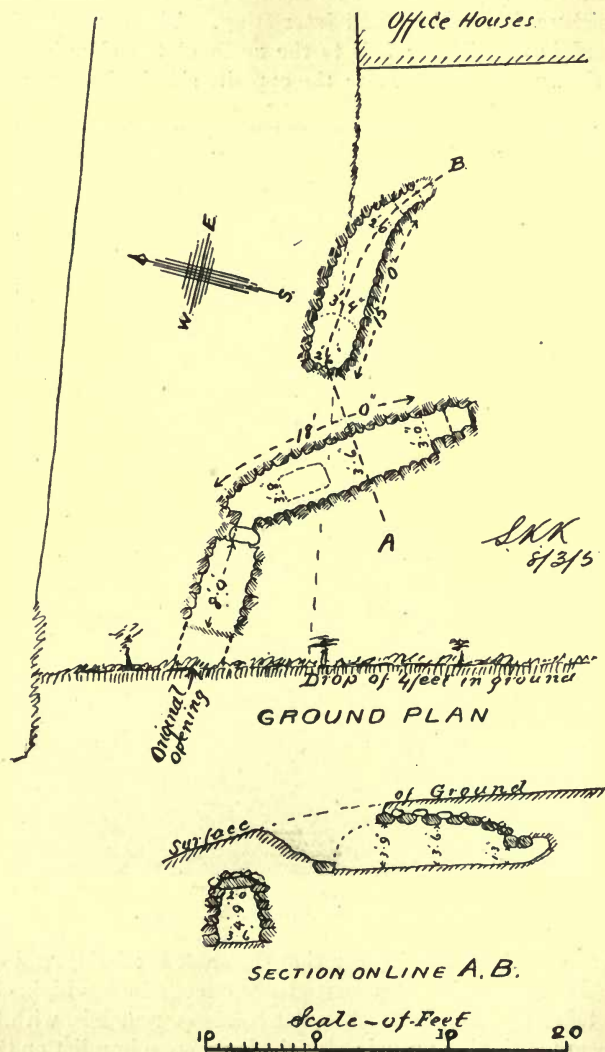
TAGHMON CROSS, COUNTY WEXFORD.

the base is plain. It will be seen that the shaft is missing, and one arm broken. In its present condition it stands 8 feet 6 inches high, of which the base takes up about half. The flat bosses on roundels, with hollows in centre, are, I think, unusual; also the large cross in relief on the base.

Taghmon is situated about twelve miles west of Wexford; but the nearest station is Killurin.—HENRY S. CRAWFORD, B.E.

Souterrain at Markstown, County Antrim.—I send herewith a plan of a souterrain, or series of souterrains, recently discovered in the garden at a farm-house belonging to Mr. Thomas Girvan, of Markstown, close to

Cullybackey Railway Station on the Midland (late Northern Counties) Line.



SOUTERRAIN AT MARKSTOWN, COUNTY ANTRIM.

One chamber is 15 feet long by 2 feet to 3 feet 4 inches wide, and 3 feet to 3 feet 9 inches high; and at one end there is a pipe, or what has been an entrance to another chamber, now destroyed. The pipe, or entrance, is 15 inches wide and 15 inches high. The chamber is con-

structed in the usual way with undressed boulders, the sides and end corbelled over with a curved batter till they approach to within about 2 feet, and roofed with large stones about 3 feet long, the spaces between these being filled with smaller stones.

The second chamber is 18 feet long, and from 3 feet to 3 feet 8 inches wide, and 4 feet 9 inches high. It is unconnected with the first one, and runs in a different direction, and is 6 feet lower. The surface of the ground falls in this direction. The chamber terminates at the south-east end in a small opening 2 feet wide by 1 foot 6 inches high. The roof is broken down at the inner end, but it seems to have been an entrance from the surface or into another chamber at a higher level; but there is no trace of any chamber now. At the north-west end it communicates by a pipe, 15 inches wide and about the same height, now filled with clay, with a third chamber, only 8 feet long of which can be seen, and this is in a ruinous condition.

Mr. Girvan, jun., who very kindly provided me with a light and a level, and assisted me to make the measurements, informed me that about fifteen years ago the third chamber was opened at the place marked "original opening" on the plan, where there is a sudden drop in the ground; but it was so much broken down, it could only be entered for a very short distance. Mr. Girvan also told me that an old man who lived with his father said that some similar chambers were discovered in the garden, about ten yards to the south of the present ones, seventy years ago, and that stones were taken from them for building out-offices at the farm.

The present chambers were discovered during the process of sinking a tailrace for a water-wheel. This will, unfortunately, almost completely destroy the No. 1 chamber, and cut through No. 2; but Mr. Girvan will preserve as much as possible of them.—S. K. KIRKER.

The following notice of No. 6 Handbook Series (Illustrated Guide to the Northern, Western, and Southern Islands and Coasts of Ireland. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, & Co. 8vo. 1905. xv + 172 pages) appeared in *Revue Celtique* :—

"La Société royale des Antiquaires d'Irlande vient de faire paraître un guide archéologique sur les côtes Nord-Ouest et Sud de l'Irlande et sur les îles voisines. Cet intéressant volume, résultat de la collaboration de plusieurs archéologues, est orné de plus de cent figures représentant des plans de forteresses, des vues d'églises et de châteaux, la plupart en ruines, des croix monumentales, des hermitages monastiques, etc. Il y a là des constructions qui remontent à l'origine du christianisme Irlandais. Là où le bois manquait les Irlandais de cette époque étaient obligés, contrairement à leur habitude, de bâtir en pierre des édifices fort modestes, mais qui subsistent encore, tandis que les grands palais de bois ont tous depuis longtemps disparu."

Proceedings.

ULSTER MEETING, BELFAST,

TUESDAY, *July 4th, 1905.*

(FIFTY-SEVENTH YEARLY SESSION.)

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held in Belfast on Tuesday, the 4th July, 1905, at 8 o'clock, p.m., in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria-street (by kind permission of the Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. Sir Daniel Dixon, Bart., p.c.).

JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, Esq., D.L., M.A., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *President*,
in the Chair.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following took part in the Meeting and Excursions :—

Adams, Rev. W., B.A., The Manse, Antrim.
Atkinson, Rev. Edward, Donaghcloney Rectory, Waringstown, Lurgan.
Bailey, Mrs., 9, Brookvale-avenue, Belfast (*Associate*).
Beattie, Rev. A. H., Portglenone, Co. Antrim.
Bennett, Mrs., 1, Tobernea-terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
Berry, Major, M.R.I.A., Royal Victoria Barracks, Belfast.
Bigger, F. J., Esq., M.R.I.A., Ardigh, Belfast.
Brereton, Rev. R. W., The Rectory, Carrickfergus.
Browne, W. J., Esq., Templemore Park, Londonderry.
Browne, Mrs. A. M., Templemore Park, Londonderry (*Associate*).
Buggy, M. J., Esq., Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
Carolan, Miss, 129, North King-street, Dublin (*Associate*).
Carolyn, George Orson, Esq., J.P., Iveragh, Shelbourne-road, Dublin.
Clark, Miss J., The Villas, Kilrea, Co. Derry.
Cochrane, Robert, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
Courvoisier, Mrs., 5, Windsor Gardens, Malone-road, Belfast.
Crowley, Dr. T., Larchfield, Coachford, Co. Cork.
Cunningham, Mrs. Samuel, Fernhill, Belfast (*Associate*).
Cunningham, Mrs. Mary, Glencairn, Belfast.
Cunningham, Miss L., do. do.
Dixon, Sir Daniel, The Right Hon., Lord Mayor of Belfast.
Faren, William, Esq., 11, Mount Charles, Belfast.
Farrington, T. E., Esq., Baythorpe, Holywood, Co. Down.
Falkiner, Rev. W. F., Killucan Rectory, Westmeath.

- Fayle, Edwin, Esq., Kylemore, Orwell-park, Rathgar, Dublin.
 Fennell, W. J., Esq., Derramore Drive, Belfast.
 Fennell, Mrs. W. J., Derramore Drive, Belfast (*Associate*).
 Fitzmaurice, Arthur, Esq., J.P., Johnstown House, Carlow.
 French, Canon J. F. M., Ballyredmond House, Clonagal.
 Garstin, John Ribton, Esq., D.L., *President*, Braganstown, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth.
 Glynn, J. A., Esq., Beech House, Tuam, Co. Galway.
 Glynn, Miss Agnes, Gort, Co. Galway (*Associate*).
 Gore, Mrs., Derrymore, O'Callaghan's Mills, Co. Clare.
 Glynn, Mrs. (of London), O'Callaghan's Mills, Co. Clare (*Associate*).
 Godden, George, Esq., Phoenix Park, Dublin.
 Dempster, Mrs. (of Belfast), c/o George Godden, Esq., Phoenix Park, Dublin (*Associate*).
 Wallace, Miss (of Belfast), c/o George Godden, Esq., Phoenix Park, Dublin (*Associate*).
 Gould, Mrs. E. L., Stradbroke House, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 Gray, William, Esq., M.R.I.A., 2, Auburn Villas, Glenburn Park, Belfast.
 Griffith, P. J., Esq., 44, South Circular-road, Portobello, Dublin.
 Guilbride, F., Esq., J.P., Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford.
 Hastings, Samuel, Downpatrick.
 Heron, James, Esq., B.E., J.P., Tullyveery House, Killyleagh, Co. Down.
 Higinbotham, Granby, Esq., Fair Acre, Fortwilliam Park, Belfast.
 Hill, William H., Esq., Audley House, Cork.
 Hill, Mrs., Audley House, Cork.
 Hobson, Mrs., 4, Hopefield-avenue, Belfast.
 Hunter, S. C., Esq., Norcroft, Ballyhome, Bangor, Co. Down.
 Hunter, Mrs. S. C., Norcroft, Ballyhome, Bangor, Co. Down (*Associate*).
 Kiernan, M. K., Esq., 12, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
 Kirker, S. K., Esq., Bencoolen, Maryville Park, Belfast.
 Knowles, W. J., Esq., M.R.I.A., Ballymena.
 Latimer, Rev. W. T., Eglisli, Dungannon.
 Lepper, Francis R., Esq., J.P., Elsinore, Crawfordsburn, Co. Down.
 Lepper, Miss Anna M. L., Elsinore, Crawfordsburn, Co. Down (*Associate*).
 Lepper, Miss Jane, Elsinore, Crawfordsburn, Co. Down (*Associate*).
 Lett, Canon H. W., M.A., M.R.I.A., Loughbrickland, Co. Down.
 Loughlin, R. C., Esq., Gorlin, Co. Tyrone.
 M'Connell, John, Esq., College-green House, Belfast.
 M'Connell, Miss, College-green House, Belfast (*Associate*).
 M'Enery, M. J., Esq., Public Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin.
 M'Kenzie, John, Esq., C.E., Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast.
 M'Knight, J. P., Esq., Novarra, Temple Gardens, Palmerston-road, Dublin.
 Macmillan, John, Esq., 76, South Parade, Belfast.
 Macnamara, Dr. George U., Bankyle, Corofin, Co. Clare.
 M'Ternan, Miss, 21, Patrick's-hill, Cork.
 Mayne, Thomas, Esq., 19, Lord Edward-street, Dublin.
 Milligan, Seaton F., Esq., Bank Buildings, Belfast.
 Mills, James, Esq., Public Record Office, Dublin.
 Mitchell, W. M., Esq., 10, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 Moore, Edward R., Esq., Langara, Glenageary, Co. Dublin (*Associate*).
 Moore, Joseph H., Esq., 63, Eccles-street, Dublin.
 Montgomery, J. W., Esq., Esplanade, Bangor, Co. Down.
 Montgomery, Miss A. E., Esplanade, Bangor, Co. Down (*Associate*).
 Mullan, James, Esq., Castlerock, Co. Derry.

- Mullen, Francis, Esq., 12, Wellington Park, Belfast.
 Murphy, M. L., Esq., Ballyboy, Ferns, Co. Wexford.
 Nolan, Dr., The Asylum, Downpatrick.
 O'Connell, J. A., Esq., Inspector, N.S.I., Glendevon, Windsor Park, Belfast
(Associate).
 O'Laverty, Very Rev. Monsignor, F.P., M.R.I.A., Holywood, Co. Down.
 Parkinson, Miss, Westbourne, Ennis, Co. Clare.
 Patterson, W. H., Esq., M.R.I.A., Garranard, Strandtown, Belfast.
 Peyton, Lieut. J. N. B., Victoria Barracks, Belfast.
 Peyton, Mrs., Victoria Barracks, Belfast.
 Phillips, J. J., Esq., C.E., Arch., 61, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
 Pim, —, Esq., Glencairn, Belfast *(Associate)*.
 Pim, Mrs., do. do. do.
 Plunkett, Thomas, Esq., M.R.I.A., Enniskillen.
 Powell, Miss U. T. E., Bella Squardo, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 Robb, A., Esq., M.A., Lisnabreeny House, Belfast.
 Scott, Rev. Charles, M.A., St. Paul's Parsonage, Belfast.
 Simpson, William M., Esq., Walmer, Ballyholme-road, Bangor, Co. Down.
 Simpson, Mrs., West Church Manse, Ballymena.
 Simms, Miss, 1, Dunedin, Malone-road, Belfast.
 Small, John F., Esq., Solicitor, Newry.
 O'Hagan, James, Esq., Margaret-street, Newry *(Associate)*.
 Smiley, Sir H. H., Bart., D.L., Drumalis, Larne.
 Strangeways, W. N., Esq., 17, Queen's-avenue, Muswell-hill, London.
 Stewart, Rev. Joseph, Killowen, Lisburn.
 Swanston, William, Esq., Cliftonville-avenue, Belfast.
 Traill, W. A., Esq., C.E., Bushmills, Co. Antrim.
 Vinecomb, John, Esq., M.R.I.A., Holywood, Co. Down.
 Wallace, Colonel, C.B., Downpatrick.
 Walsh, Richard D., Esq., 20, Harrington-street, Dublin.
 Walsh, R. W., Esq., J.P., Williamstown House, Castlebellingham.
 Walsh, Mrs. R. W., Williamstown House, Castlebellingham.
 Welch, Robert, Esq., M.R.I.A., 49, Lonsdale-street, Belfast.
 Westropp, T. J., Esq., M.R.I.A., 115, Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin.
 White, William Grove, Esq., LL.B., 13, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.
 Woodward, Rev. A. S., St. Mark's, Ballysillan, Belfast.
 Workman, Miss Norah, The Manse, Newtownbreden, Belfast *(Associate)*.
 Wolfe, Miss (of Sandringham, Norfolk, England), c/o Miss Workman *(Associate)*.
 Younge, R. M., Esq., Rathvarna, Chichester Park, Belfast.
 Younge, James R., Esq., Rathvarna, Chichester Park, Belfast *(Associate)*.

The following Candidates, recommended by the Council, were elected :—

FELLOWS.

- Beatty, Samuel, M.A., M.B., M.CH., Craigatin, Pitlochrie, N.B. (*Life Member*, 1883):
 proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., I.S.O.
 Day, Very Rev. Maurice, Dean of Ossory, The Deanery, Kilkenny: proposed by the
 President (Mr. Garstin).
 Jourdain, Capt. H. T. N., Connaught Rangers, Mullingar: proposed by Robert
 Cochrane, F.S.A., I.S.O.

MEMBERS.

- Allen, Herbert W., St. Bernard's, Rathmines: proposed by M. S. Patterson.
 Borrowes, Lady, Barretstown Castle, Ballymore-Eustace, Naas, Co. Kildare: pro-
 posed by W. Grove White, LL.B.

- Boyle, E. M. F. G., Solicitor, Limavady: proposed by C. S. Caldwell.
- Courvoisier, Mrs., 5, Windsor Gardens, Belfast: proposed by W. Gray, M.R.I.A.,
Fellow.
- Deane, Arthur, Curator, Public Museum, Royal-avenue, Belfast: proposed by
R. Welch, M.R.I.A.
- Dobbyn, William A., Riversdale, Waterford: proposed by J. N. White, J.P.,
M.R.I.A.
- Gamble, Robert C., Elagh Hall, Londonderry: proposed by C. S. Caldwell.
- Kavanagh, Mrs. H., Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow: proposed by Major James H.
Connellan, J.P., D.L.
- Kent, Ernest Alexander Harry, 149, Gleneldon-road, Streatham, London, S. W.:
proposed by Rev. J. H. P. Gosselin, B.A.
- Kiernan, Michael R., 12, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin: proposed by Thomas
J. Mac Inerney.
- Knabenshue, S. S., American Consul, Belfast: proposed by W. Gray, M.R.I.A.,
Fellow.
- Lynn, Mrs., Castlerock: proposed by Mrs. M. J. C. Simpson.
- McTernan, Miss Mary, 21, St. Patrick's Hill, Cork: proposed by William McGee.
- Moore, Miss P., Ballivor Rectory, Ballivor, Co. Meath: proposed by Rev. W. F.
Alment, B.D.
- Morrogh, Mrs. W., Ballincurrig Lodge, Douglas-road, Cork: proposed by Robert
Day, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow.*
- Seton, Malcolm Cotter Cariston, 13, Clarendon-road, Holland-park, London, W.:
proposed by C. Litton Falkiner, M.A., M.R.I.A.
- Thompson, Cuthbert-Longfield, Eglinton, Co. Londonderry: proposed by the Rev.
S. Ferguson.
- Wells, J. W., 216, Beechcliffe, Keighley, Yorkshire: proposed by Col. H. H. Bayly.

The Hon. Secretary read the Report of the Council as follows:—

COMMITTEE ON THE BETTER HOUSING OF THE SOCIETY.

The two following resolutions were passed unanimously by the
Council Meeting in May, 1905:—

I.

Proposed by JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *President*;
Seconded by COUNT PLUNKETT, M.R.I.A., F.S.A.,

And Resolved *nem. con.*:—

“That in view of the recent promise made in the House of Commons
on the 10th of May by Mr. Victor Cavendish, on behalf of the Treasury,
to institute an inquiry as to providing better buildings in Dublin for the
Royal Hibernian Academy, on the same lines as in Scotland, a Committee
be appointed to wait on the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to lay before him
the claim of this Society to be housed in a similar manner to the Societies
of Antiquaries of London and of Scotland, and the many other learned
Societies for whom accommodation is provided by the State in Burlington
House.

Jour. R.S.A.I. { Vol. xv., Fifth Series. }
 { Vol. xxxv., Consec. Ser. }

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"That they be authorized and requested to prepare and print a statement of the Society's case, and to take such other steps as they may deem expedient to secure the desired action on the part of His Majesty's Government."

II.

Proposed by PATRICK W. JOYCE, LL.D., M.R.I.A. ;

Seconded by LORD WALTER FITZ GERALD, V.-P., R.I.A.,

And Resolved *nem. con.* :—

"That the following be appointed on this Committee, with power to add to their number :—

"Such of the following as may intimate their willingness to act—

The Vice-Patrons.

The Vice-Presidents.

The Council.

The President.

The Hon. General Secretary and Hon. Treasurer.

The Members of Parliament for Dublin City, County, and University."

In pursuance of the foregoing Resolutions, a Circular was prepared by the Hon. Gen. Secretary, and printed, for issue to the several gentlemen named in the second Resolution, to acquaint them with the action taken by the Council, and to ask each if he would act on the Committee therein named, and assist in carrying out the object for which it has been formed. The Circular invited reply either on a form annexed for convenience, or more fully if preferred, and added that any suggestions or observations which the Council might be favoured with should be duly considered:

It having been ascertained, after that Circular was printed, that the Chief Secretary (Right Hon. Walter Long) was willing to receive the Deputation at his Office in the Upper Castle Yard, at 4.15 on Monday, June 19th, and could not receive it there on any other date in time to be of use, as he had to leave for London the same evening, to attend Parliament to the end of the Session, a Circular marked "Urgent" was prepared and posted on Saturday, June 17th, requesting the members wishing to act to attend at the Society's Rooms at 3.30 p.m. on Monday following (June 19th), when the statement to be submitted was to be settled, and the Deputation would proceed to the Castle.

The Committee having met (in pursuance of the above notice) at the Society's Rooms, St. Stephen's Green, at 3.30 p.m. on Monday, 19th of June, 1905,

Present—THE PRESIDENT in the Chair,

Also present—Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, J. H. Moore, W. Grove White, R. O'Shaughnessy, C.B., M.V.O., T. J. Westropp, Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., and R. Cochrane, *Hon. Secretary*,

The President briefly explained the object of the Meeting, and the circumstances under which it was called.

The Hon. General Secretary reported that replies had been, so far, received from the undermentioned gentlemen, all approving of the movement, and consenting to serve on the Committee.

From the eight Members of Parliament six replies were received, in no case limited to a formal assent. Messrs. Waldron (a Member of the Society), Nannetti, Field, Mooney, and Clancy wrote promising to help, and the Solicitor-General intimated his concurrence, regretting that the time at his disposal did not admit of his introducing the Deputation.

LIST OF GENTLEMEN WILLING TO ACT ON THE HOUSING COMMITTEE, TOGETHER WITH THE *President*, JOHN R. GARSTIN, D.L.; H. J. STOKES, *Hon. Treasurer* AND ROBERT COCHRANE, *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (DUBLIN).

J. P. NANNETTI, M.P.	J. J. CLANCY, M.P.
L. A. WALDRON, M.P.	J. J. MOONEY, M.P.
WILLIAM FIELD, M.P.	J. H. CAMPBELL, Solicitor-General, M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

<i>Leinster.</i>	<i>Munster.</i>
SIR THOMAS H. ESMONDE, Bart., M.P.	MAJOR-GENERAL STUBBS.
WILLIAM C. STUBBS, M.A.	BERTRAM C. A. WINDLE, President, Queen's College, Cork.
<i>Ulster.</i>	<i>Connaught.</i>
REV. WILLIAM LATIMER, B.A.	T. J. WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A.
ROBERT M. YOUNG, M.A., M.R.I.A.	R. O'SHAUGHNESSY, M.V.O., C.B.
S. F. MILLIGAN, M.R.I.A.	W. E. KELLY, D.L.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

J. H. MOORE, M.A.	GEORGE D. BURTCHAELL, M.A., M.R.I.A.
COUNT PLUNKETT, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.	R. S. LONGWORTH-DAMES, J.P., M.R.I.A.
WILLIAM GROVE WHITE, LL.B.	P. W. JOYCE, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
R. LANGRISHE, J.P.	W. H. PATTERSON, M.R.I.A.
HENRY F. BERRY, M.A., I.S.O., M.R.I.A.	LORD WALTER FITZ GERALD, V.-P., R.I.A.

A Draft of Statement of the Society's case was considered, and, with a few verbal amendments, was, on the proposal of Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, seconded by Mr. T. J. Westropp, adopted as follows:—

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE CLAIM OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND TO HAVE THEIR CASE FOR BEING HOUSED BY THE STATE CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION ABOUT TO BE APPOINTED BY THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY TO DEAL WITH THE APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY AND KINDRED IRISH SOCIETIES.

The Society was originally established at Kilkenny in 1849, under the Patronage of the Marquess of Ormonde; and has gradually grown

in public favour, until it has become the largest of its kind in the United Kingdom.

From the first its income, derived wholly from the subscriptions of its Members, was mainly applied in the publication of a *Journal*, which is regarded as worthy of a place beside any of its kind, and has now reached its 35th volume. The Society has also published an important series of Annual Volumes, and several Antiquarian Hand-books, which are now mostly out of print.

These have all been produced by the voluntary services of many willing helpers, including several high authorities in the sister island; and at no time did the Society receive or seek aid from Parliament, such as has been enjoyed by the Royal Irish Academy as the result of the recommendation of a Select Committee of the House of Commons many years ago.

The Society established, with the aid of donations, a Museum, which is practically public property. It remains at Kilkenny; but some of its most important contents were made over to the National Museum in Dublin.

The Society advanced so in prosperity and membership, that its removal to the Capital was eventually decided on. For a time it enjoyed hospitable shelter from the Academy and the Royal Dublin Society; but it soon found the necessity of securing a meeting Hall and offices for itself and its Library, and it is at present housed unsatisfactorily in St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, where its tenure is precarious, and the accommodation available for its Library and fine collection of Irish photographs is such as to preclude their general use.

The Society is the only one of its kind having local representatives throughout Ireland, in each province and in every county. It visits the provinces in turn; and its meetings have done much to promote an intelligent interest in the numerous and important antiquarian remains throughout Ireland, as well as to stimulate historical studies on a sound basis. In no part of the Empire do such topics appeal more to the national sentiment.

Our Society has been called by the Government to aid it, not only by supplying Members of the Board-of-Works Advisory Committee on National Monuments, but quite recently to report on such Monuments as are on lands to be sold through the Estates Commissioners.

The relations of the Society with the Royal Irish Academy have always been most friendly. Most of our Council, and all who initiated this movement, are Members of the Academy. But these Societies occupy different spheres. The Academy corresponds in Ireland to the Royal Societies of England and Scotland.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland corresponds to the Societies of Antiquaries of London and of Scotland, both of which Societies have long been supplied with ample, in fact stately, accom-

modation by the State, which, through the Office of Works, has also relieved them from local rates. In no respect is the work of this Irish Society less useful; and if numbers in membership be a test of public appreciation, its claims are greater than those of both together. Besides the two Societies of Antiquaries in Great Britain, the State provides in London, in Burlington House, for the suitable housing of some half dozen other learned Societies, free of rent and taxes: The Royal Society, The Geological Society, The Linnæan Society, The Chemical Society, The Royal Astronomical Society, &c.

Our Society has long enjoyed the patronage of the Royal family. Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, became Patron-in-Chief, and conferred on the Society its present name, with the epithet "Royal." His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort became a member, and so continued until his death. His Majesty King Edward VII. became a Patron long before his accession to the throne; and, during his recent visit to Ireland, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales became a Patron. The Dukes of Abercorn and Devonshire, and the Right Hon. the O'Connor Don, are also Patrons and Past Presidents; and its roll includes the chief literary men in Ireland, and many ladies.

The Society employs no paid officer, but one clerk; and if relieved of the necessity of paying rent, &c., all its funds could be applied to the better production of its present publications, and to issuing others of great interest, which it has hitherto been unable to undertake.

It now asks to be placed in the same position as the kindred societies in England and Scotland have long enjoyed, and with that view to be included in the reference to the Treasury Commission of Inquiry, lately promised in response to the unanimous request of the Irish Members of Parliament, generously supported by all the other Members who intervened.

Adopted by the Committee on behalf of the Council,

JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, *President.*

ROBERT COCHRANE, *Hon. Gen. Secretary.*

SOCIETY'S ROOMS,

6, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN,

19th of June, 1905.

The Meeting then adjourned until 4.15 p.m. The Deputation, consisting of the President (Mr. Garstin), the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., I.S.O.), Lord Walter FitzGerald, V.-P., R.I.A., Mr. O'Shaughnessy, C.B., Mr. W. Grove White, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Burtchaell, proceeded to Dublin Castle, and waited on Mr. Long, the Chief Secretary, as appointed. The President introduced the members of the Deputation, and briefly stated the case for the Society, to which the Chief Secretary listened attentively. He promised to bring the case

before the Treasury, and said he would see Mr. Victor Cavendish about it on the following day. After which, the President having thanked the Chief Secretary for his sympathetic and courteous reception, the Deputation withdrew.

At the Meeting of the COUNCIL held on the 27th of June, 1905, the President in the Chair, the foregoing Minutes and Statement were, on the motion of Mr. Grove White, seconded by Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, approved and adopted, and ordered to be reported to the Society at the Meeting at Belfast on the 4th of July, 1905, and afterwards circulated.

(By Order),

ROBERT COCHRANE,
Hon. General Secretary.

Proposed by the Rev. Monsignor O'Lavery, P.P., V.-G., *Vice-President*, and seconded by the Rev. W. T. Latimer, M.A., *Vice-President*, and passed unanimously:—"That the above Report be adopted and afterwards circulated."

The following Papers were read and referred to the Council for publication:—

"Old Times in Belfast" (illustrated), by Mr. R. M. Young, M.A., M.R.I.A., J.P., *Vice-President*.

"Slieve Donard," by the Rev. Canon Lett, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Prov. Secretary*.

"The Island in Loughbricklan," by the same.

"The Stone-Axe Factories near Cushendall," by W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A.

"The Old Stocks at Dromore," by Mr. William Gray, M.R.I.A.

"Some Recent Antiquarian Finds in Ulster," by Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Prov. Secretary for Ulster*.

The discussion on the latter Paper was adjourned until the meeting on 7th July, 1905.

A number of interesting objects were exhibited, including the City Maces and Insignia, by kind permission of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The Meeting then adjourned until Friday, 7th July, 1905.

FRIDAY, *July 7th, 1905.*

An adjourned Meeting of the Society was held in the Town Hall on Friday, 7th July, at 8 o'clock, p.m., the VERY REV. MONSIGNOR O'LAVERY, P.P., V.-G., Senior Vice-President for Ulster, in the Chair.

The discussion of the Paper on "Some Recent Antiquarian Finds in Ulster" was resumed; the author, Mr. Milligan, replied, and it was resolved: "That the investigation of the Urn Cemetery, referred to in Mr. S. F. Milligan's report as Local Secretary to the Society on 4th July, be referred to the Council for consideration and decision."

Papers were read, one by Mr. Robert May on "Old Ulster Candlesticks and Lamps," with specimens; and by Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.A., *Vice-President*, on "Prehistoric Remains (Forts and Dolmens) on the Borders of Inchiquin and Burren, Co. Clare," both of which, together with a Paper on "Fethard: its Charters and Excerpts from the Corporation Minutes in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," by Thomas Laffan, M.D., taken as read, were referred to the Council for publication.

The usual votes of thanks were passed, and the Society then adjourned until Tuesday, October 3rd, 1905.

EXCURSIONS.

The following Programme of Excursions was prepared and carried out by the Local Executive Committee:—

MONDAY, *July 3rd.*

GIANT'S RING AND GARDEN PARTY.

1.30	p.m., ..	Start in Wagonettes from Grand Central Hotel, Royal-avenue.
2.15	,, ..	Arrive at Giant's Ring.
2.45	,, ..	Leave Giant's Ring.
3.30	,, ..	Arrive back at Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. William Gray, M.R.I.A., conducted the party, and described the Giant's Ring.

4.30	p.m., ..	Garden Party in the Botanic Gardens Park, by the kind till invitation of the Right Hon. Sir Daniel Dixon, Bart.,
6.30	,, ..	Lord Mayor of Belfast, and Lady Dixon.
7. 0	,, ..	Dinner of the Society in the Grand Central Hotel.

TUESDAY, *July 4th.*

TEMPLEPATRICK, DONEGORE, AND ANTRIM.

9. 0	a.m., ..	Start in Wagonettes from Grand Central Hotel.
10.15	} ,, ..	Molusk.
10.45		
11. 0	} ,, ..	Carn-Greine.
11.45		
12.15	p.m., ..	Arrive at Castle Upton, Templepatrick.
1. 0	p.m., ..	Lunch at Templetown Arms, Templepatrick.
2. 0	,, ..	Leave Templepatrick.
2.15	,, ..	Arrive at Lough-an-Mor.
2.30	} ,, ..	Donegore.
3.30		

TUESDAY, *July 4th—continued.*

3.45	}	..	Rathmore.
4. 0	}	..	
4.30	..	..	Arrive at Antrim Round Tower.
5.16	..	..	Train leaves Antrim (half-mile from Tower).
6. 0	..	..	Arrive in Belfast (Northern Counties Station).

Mr. Francis Joseph Bigger, M.R.I.A., conducted the party and described the various places visited, and delivered a short address on the Lives and Works of Sir Samuel Ferguson and Lady Ferguson at their grave in Donegore Churchyard.

8. 0	p.m.,	..	The Quarterly Meeting of the Society was held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, Victoria-street, by the kind permission of the Lord Mayor, Sir Daniel Dixon, Bart., for the transaction of business, and election of Fellows and Members, after which a
8.30	..	..	Meeting for the Reading of Papers was held in the same place.

WEDNESDAY, *July 5th.*

DUNDRUM, BALLYNOE, DOWNPATRICK, &c.

9.35	a.m.,	..	Train from Belfast and County Down Railway Station.
10.53	..	..	Arrive at Dundrum. Walk to Castle (650 yds.).
12. 0	noon	..	Leave Dundrum on Cars.
12.20	p.m.,	..	Arrive at Slidderyford Cromlech and Souterrain.
12.40	..	..	Leave Slidderyford Cronlech. Walk to Standing Stone (500 yds.).
1. 0	..	..	Leave for Newcastle, Slieve Donard Hotel.
1.15	..	..	Lunch at Slieve Donard Hotel.
2.25	..	..	Leave in train (close to Hotel) for Downpatrick.
2.50	..	..	Arrive in Downpatrick, and leave for Ballynoe.
3.15	}	..	Ballynoe Stone Circle.
4. 0	}	..	
4.30	p.m.,	..	Downpatrick. Reception of the party to afternoon tea by kind invitation of the Quoile Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, in the grounds of the Club, beside the Cathedral.
5. 0	..	..	Cathedral, "St. Patrick's Grave" and Cross.
5.50	}	..	"The Mount" (Rathkeltair), 900 yards from Cathedral.
6.40	}	..	
7. 5	..	..	Leave by train for Belfast.
8. 0	..	..	Arrive in Belfast (B. and C. D. Railway).

Mr. J. J. Phillips, Architect, described Dundrum Castle and the Cathedral, Downpatrick.

Mr. Wm. Gray conducted the party, and described the Monuments at Slidderyford and Ballynoe, &c.

THURSDAY, *July 6th.*

DUNLUCE AND GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

9.15	a.m., ..	Train, Midland Railway (York-street Station), for Portrush.
11.10	„ ..	Arrive at Portrush. Special Electric Trams will be in waiting.
11.15	„ ..	Start for Dunluce.
11.45	„ ..	Arrive at Dunluce Castle.
1.0	p.m., ..	Leave for Causeway by train, in waiting at Dunluce siding.
1.30	„ ..	Lunch at Causeway Hotel.
2.30	„ ..	Walk to Giant's Causeway and assemble at "The Loom," when Mr. Traill gave the party a short account of the Geology of the district, and general outlines of the neighbourhood.
5.0	„ ..	Leave Hotel for Portrush by Electric Tram.
6.0	„ ..	Arrive at Portrush.
6.5	„ ..	Tea in Refreshment Room at Station.
6.50	„ ..	Leave for Belfast.
8.35	„ ..	Arrive in Belfast.

Mr. R. M. Young, M.A., M.R.I.A., described Dunluce Castle and Church.

Mr. William A. Traill, C.E., late of H. M. Geological Survey, *Hon. Local Secretary, North Antrim*, conducted the party at the Giant's Causeway, and described it.

FRIDAY, *July 7th.*

CARRICKFERGUS, LARNE, AND BALLYGALLY—AND CLOSING MEETING.

9.25	a.m., ..	Leave by special train at York-road Station, Midland Railway.
9.50	„ ..	Arrive at Carrickfergus.
10. 0	„ ..	North Gate. do.
10.10	„ ..	do.
10.20	„ ..	The Castle. do.
11. 0	„ ..	do.
11.10	„ ..	St. Nicholas' Church, Carrickfergus.
11.40	„ ..	do.
11.45	„ ..	Resume the journey in special train.
12.20	p.m., ..	Arrive at Larne Harbour Station.
12.30	„ ..	Visit the Larne Gravel Beds at the Station, described by Mr. William Gray.
1. 0	„ ..	Lunch in King's Arms Hotel.
2. 0	„ ..	Start on Cars from the Hotel.
2.40	„ ..	Ballygally Castle.
3.10	„ ..	do.
4. 0	„ ..	Afternoon tea at Drumalis, by the kind invitation of Sir H. H. Smiley, Bart., and Lady Smiley.
5.30	„ ..	Leave Larne in special train.
6.10	„ ..	Arrive in Belfast.
8.30	„ ..	Closing Meeting in the City Hall, Victoria-street.

Mr. W. J. Fennell, M.R.I.A., conducted the party, and described the various places of interest visited.

SATURDAY, *July 8th.*

BELFAST.

9.30 a.m., .. Visited the new City Hall, by kind permission of the Lord Mayor, Right Hon. Sir Daniel Dixon, Bart., and the City Council.

During the stay of the visitors, the Municipal Museum and Library, containing the Grainger Collection of Antiquities, the Linen Hall Library, Donegall Square, North, and the Belfast Museum, College Square, North, were open free to the Members. The latter contains the Benn Collection of Antiquities.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES ON SOME OF THE PLACES VISITED,
July 3rd to 8th, 1905.

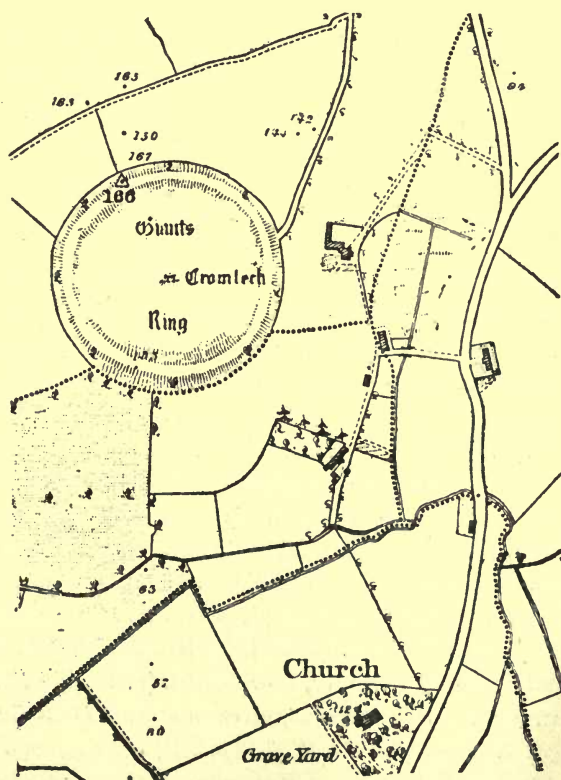
INTRODUCTORY.

ON the last occasion on which the Society held a Meeting in Belfast, the Programme then issued contained a Historical and Descriptive Account of the city, by Mr. John Vinycomb, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*. This interesting Paper was embodied in the *Journal* for 1892, vol. xxii., pp. 323-333, and as most of the members possess this record, it is not considered necessary to reproduce it. The Very Rev. Edward Maguire, D.D., Dean of Down, *Fellow*, on the same occasion read a Paper on Down Cathedral and the Grave of St. Patrick, which will be found at pages 336-340 of the same volume. Of the other places now visited, Mr. William Gray, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*, describes "The Giant's Ring," Sliderryford Cromlech, Ballynoe Stone Circle, Downpatrick Fort, and the Raised Beach at Larne, all of which subjects he is eminently qualified to discuss. Mr. F. J. Bigger, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*, writes on the places seen on the Excursion through the Templepatrick District, County Antrim—a portion of Antrim with which he is most intimately acquainted. Mr. J. J. Phillips has devoted a great deal of attention to the Anglo-Norman Fortress known as Dundrum Castle, as well as to the Architectural History of Down Cathedral, and he gives two very interesting chapters on these structures. The Rev. Canon Lett gives the Ancient History of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Downpatrick (p. 302); and Mr. R. M. Young, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*, gives an account of Dunluce Castle. Carrickfergus is noticed by Mr. W. J. Fennell, M.R.I.A., who described the church there, and the castle at Ballygally, to the members present on the Excursion. The interesting Paper on "Slieve Donard," by the Rev. Canon Lett, has been printed amongst the Papers read at the meeting (see p. 230). Thanks are due to all of the gentlemen named for placing their stores of information at the disposal of members, and for assisting to make the Excursion so successful.

THE "GIANT'S RING," COUNTY DOWN.

(July 3rd, 1905.)

THIS most interesting monument is within about four miles south from Belfast. It has been fully described and illustrated in the *Journal of the Society*, 1899, vol. xxix., p. 353. The monument consists of a circular earthen rath, covering an area of over ten acres. The rath



MAP OF THE "GIANTS RING."

is an earthen mound, varying from 70 to 80 feet at the base, and from 14 to 18 feet high, the circumference, measured in the centre of the mound, is more than 2,000 feet. The flat, enclosed space is from 680 to 700 feet in diameter.

The regularity of the enclosing rath, or mound, is not broken by any dun or other form of fortification. The external ancient fosse, or trench, is more or less obliterated, and replaced by a stone-wall, built for the better protection of the earthwork.

In comparatively recent times the central space was used as a race-course, and was a popular place of resort for holiday-folk from Belfast; of late this practice has fallen into disuse.

In the neighbourhood of the "Ring" several ancient burials have been found. The special feature of the monument is the unusual occurrence of a Cromlech near the centre of the flat, enclosed space within the rath. The details of this Cromlech, with other particulars, are given very fully in the published notices above referred to.



CROMLECH—"GIANT'S RING."
(From a Photograph by Mr. S. K. Kirker.)

DRIVE TO TEMPLEPATRICK AND ANTRIM, VISITING
MOLUSK, CARN-GREINE, DONEGORE, AND RATHMORE.

(July 4th, 1905.)

NOTHING of antiquarian interest is to be noted during the first two miles of the drive from Belfast, after which a full view of Ben Madigan (Cave Hill, 1,188 feet) appears on the left side of the road; and in the field immediately adjoining the wall of Belfast Castle, a fine, square fort, with one fosse. This fort, known as Lis-toll-gard (the fort of the garrison), was adopted for strategic purposes about the time of Hugh O'Neill. Another similar fort, with two corner-bastions, is on the Lough side of the road, now known as Fort William. Ben Madigan is the scene of the battle in Sir Samuel Ferguson's tale, "Corby MacGilmore," in the *Hibernian Nights Entertainments*. Its southern slope is now occupied by the castle and grounds of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the representative of the Marquises of Donegall, whose founder, Sir Arthur Chichester, was Lord Deputy, during the Plantation of Ulster, in the reign of James I. The Donegalls are buried in the mausoleum in the castle grounds, having been removed thence from the old Church of S. Nicholas, at Castlefergus. In the chapel there is a fine piece of sculpture, by Patrick MacDowell, to the memory of the late Earl of Belfast, whose statue, by the same artist, is in Belfast Free Library. MacArt's Fort is the central peak of the hill. It is cut off from the hill on the west side by a great artificial trench, thus forming an impregnable fortress. A rude, stone chair was on its summit, so it was doubtless used by the O'Neills, of whom MacArt was one, as a place for coronation. On MacArt's Fort the famous oath was taken in 1793 by Wolfe Tone, Samuel Neilson, Thomas Russell, and other leaders of the United Irishmen. The modern name, Cave Hill, is taken from the caves which have been formed in the cliffs. Two of these are easily accessible, but the others are most difficult. All show signs of human workmanship, and were doubtless formed in the early ages. The slopes of the hill were used about 1782 as a volunteer parade ground, and the whole hill is a favourite resort of the citizens of Belfast.

Passing the hill, the Carmoney Valley opens to the right, with fine views of Belfast Lough, Carrickfergus Castle, the County Down coast, the Copeland Islands, and the Mull of Galloway. Near at hand, on the right, is Carmoney Church, where General Smythe, of Tobercooran, the Gaelic scholar, and friend of Sir Samuel Ferguson, is buried. A very beautiful Celtic cross marks his grave—one of the finest pieces of sculpture in Ireland.

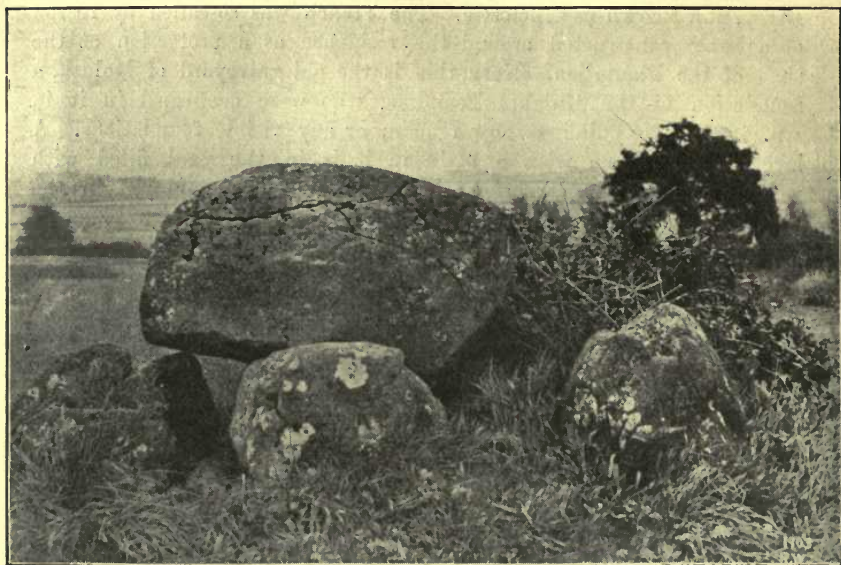
MOLUSK.

About a mile and a half further on a digression is made to the left from the Antrim Road, bringing the party to the little hamlet at the Trench (formerly the residence of the Bigger family), in the Grange of Molusk, Mag-Bhlosgaid, the plain of Blosgaid, a sept of the O'Cahans of Derry, now known as Macloscie. The Trench was so-called by reason of a bawn constructed around the residence as a protection at the time of the Plantation. Near this is the old graveyard of Molusk, a foundation of the Knights Templars, who were confirmed in it in A.D. 1231. No buildings now remain, or any visible foundations. A large boulder-stone with a basin in it is in the yard filled with water, used for the reception of pins after being employed in the charming away of warts. Close at hand is the "Resurrection" lamp, a grim reminder of the days when body-stealing was a lucrative trade in the North of Ireland, the bodies being shipped in barrels to Glasgow University. The relatives of the deceased persons kept an armed guard in the graveyard for two or three weeks after the interment, using the lamp, the stand for which still remains. Another means adopted to prevent these thefts was the erection of heavy, stone-roofed vaults with iron doors, in which the bodies were placed for some time. A good example of this remains intact at Donegore Churchyard, and there are several others in County Antrim. James Hope, the well-known patriot of '98, is buried in Molusk, beside his son, Luke Mullan Hope, editor of the *Rushlight*, a little literary magazine printed in Belfast, 1824-5. Monuments have been erected to both by public subscription. James Bigger, the Volunteer patriot, is also interred here, and many others who took an active part in the Insurrection, this being a district which was almost entirely inhabited by United Irishmen.

CARN-GREINE AND ROUGHFORT.

About a mile from Molusk is the now dilapidated Roughfort, whose ancient history is lost, and which is only famous as being the rallying spot for all the insurgents of South Antrim on the 7th June, 1798, prior to the battle of Antrim on the same day. From here they marched in solid ranks, with arms and flags, singing the Marscellaise and other revolutionary songs. Close to the Roughfort, but now built over, was the ancient church and burial-ground of Carn-Greine; and in a field close by, is the tumulus of Carn-Greine. It consists of about ten stones, raised on two upright rows, forming covering slabs, now much obscured by earth and stones gathered from agricultural operations. It is about 40 feet long, the largest stone measuring 7 feet by about 5 feet and 2 feet thick. Formerly a circle of large stones surrounded it, but these are removed. Only one or two can be observed in an adjoining fence. There are no historical references, and few local traditions concerning this structure, although it is one of the best remaining dolmens in the county. In the village of Roughfort is one of Erasmus Smith's schools, founded

in 1811, and the old book club, founded at the end of the eighteenth century for the study of literature. The old house still remains, but is not now used as a library. An account of this little village library is given by the writer in *Ulad*, for Samhain, 1904.



CARN-GREINE.

(From a Photograph by Mr. R. Welch.)

TEMPLEPATRICK.

From the Roughfort, a drive of less than three miles over the old coach road, brought the party to the village of Templepatrick. Here the grounds of Castle Upton were entered. This castle, the seat of the Uptons, Viscounts Templetown, is now occupied by Colonel Chichester. It is an imposing structure, with large circular towers, somewhat modernized, with portions of considerable age incorporated in its walls. The Uptons purchased this estate from the Nortons in the time of James I., taking their place. A Colonel Upton raised a body of men who assisted the Williamites; and subsequently the family raised a Volunteer Corps. The drum and flag of the Templepatrick Infantry are still preserved in the castle. Inside the demesne walls is the old Presbyterian meeting-house (now renovated) where the two brass Volunteer guns were hidden by the insurgents. The village of Templepatrick was subsequently burned by the Yeomanry. Close to the castle, in the heart of the grounds, is the old burying-ground of Templepatrick, doubtless the site of the ancient church, although not a fragment of it now remains. The Upton vault occupies its place. In this yard are a good number of heraldic stones of

the most prominent of the Scottish settlers in the parish, including those of Kilpatrick, Lough, Dalrymple, and Kennedy. Josias Welch, one of the early Presbyterian ministers, and grandson of John Knox, is buried here. Here also is buried William Orr, who was executed at Carrickfergus on 27th October, 1797. His death gave the cry, "REMEMBER ORR," to the armed peasantry in the subsequent struggle. Robert Kilpatrick, and many other active insurgents, are also buried here.

Lunch was provided in the Templetown Arms, a model village inn, one of the first established in Ireland on the Gothenburg principles of no private profit, no excessive drinking, and food getting first place.



CASTLE UPTON, TEMPLEPATRICK.
(From a Photograph by Mr. R. Welch.)

DONEGORE.

Leaving Templepatrick, the road was taken to Donegore, about three miles distant, passing over the Six-mile-water, so called because the troops passing from Carrick Castle to Massereene Fort at Antrim crossed at that distance from the former place. Its old name is *Uáinn-na-bpeaó* (Owen-na-view), 'the river of woods.' To the left are the woods of Lough-an-mor, the residence of the Adair family, which was driven through. The Volunteer parade ground, with its tall trees, is well worth seeing; also the fine Spanish chestnuts. The old moat of Dunagore rises to the right, being the most conspicuous object in the district. It shows artificial construction on a natural basis, and must have been an imposing mound, and a fortified site of the first importance. From its summit a wide-extending view can be obtained

of Lough Neagh and South Antrim, the Tyrone and Donegal mountains. At its base is a souterrain burrowed through the natural rock. After the defeat of the insurgents at Antrim, Henry Joy M'Cracken, and some of his forces, retreated to Donegore, throwing up some rude entrenchments on the hillside. The old church of Donegore has quite disappeared, a modern one occupying its site. The oldest stone, dated 1659, is built in over the doorway. There are several fine armoial stones in the yard. The grave that attracts most attention is that of Sir Samuel Ferguson, a former President of the Royal Irish Academy, and his wife, Lady Ferguson. Sir Samuel was a native of this parish, and always had the fondest affection for it. In his poem on Westminster Abbey he sings—

“Yet hold not lightly home, nor yet
The graves on Dunagore forget.”

RATHMORE.

Leaving the churchyard, the hill was descended, and the road taken to Rath-mor Muighe-line, about a mile distant. This is a large rath about 150 feet in diameter, with a high surrounding embankment, and evidence of an outside fosse. There is a souterrain at one side; and an ancient church formerly stood in an adjoining garden, Capella de Rathmore, which was confirmed to the neighbouring priory of Mucamore, in A.D. 1251. Rathmore was a residence of the Dalaradians in the sixth century. The *Dinnseanchus* states it to have been erected in the second century for Bania, wife of the celebrated Tuathal Teachtmair, Monarch of Ireland; whilst the “Annals of Tighernach,” A.D. 161, state it was called after Mora, wife of Breasal, King of Ulaid. Its origin can only be a matter of speculation, so lost is it in age. Tradition connects Fergus MacRoy and Fergus MacLeide, heroes of the Ultonian legends, with Rathmore. The old Dalaradian clan (the Mac Uillins) were sacked here in 1513 by Art mac Aodh O'Neill. Sir Samuel Ferguson, in *Deirdre*, writes—

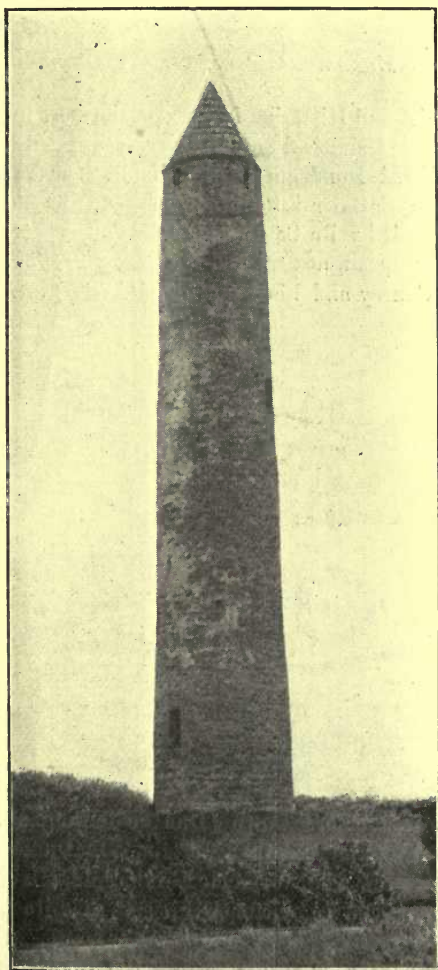
“’Tis called Rathmore, and nothing more know I;
Illan, belike, has got some old romance,
Passing with poets for its history.”

In the district north of Rathmore are numerous souterrains.

ANTRIM ROUND TOWER.

A drive of less than three miles brought the party to the Round Tower of Antrim, one of the early class, and amongst the most perfect in Ireland. Formerly church ruins remained beside it, but these are all removed, only a few fragments remaining in the garden, including cup-stone with two depressions. There is a pierced cross in relief cut on the stone over the door into the tower. The height of the tower is

93 feet, with a circumference at the base of 50 feet. The Round Tower is half a mile from the town of Antrim, adjoining which is Antrim Castle, the seat of the Viscount Massereene and Ferrard; also Shane's Castle, the residence of Lord O'Neill. The parish church, dating from 1596, has many features of interest. The round tower is close to Antrim Station.



THE ROUND TOWER, ANTRIM.

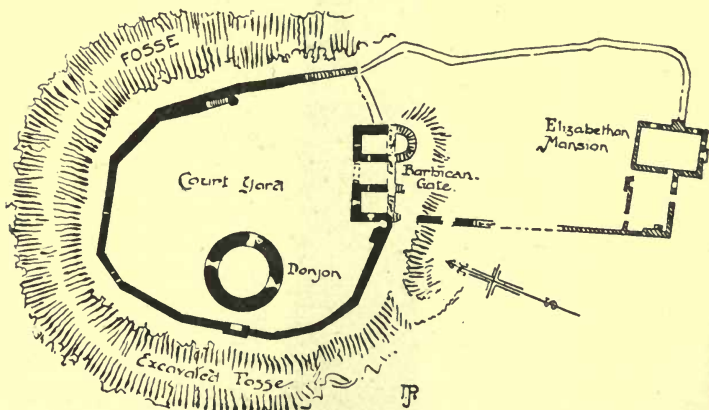
For references to this district, see Reeves's "Ecclesiastical Antiquities," and O'Laverty's "Diocese of Down and Connor," Smith's "Historical Gleanings," numerous papers in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Ferguson's writings, and the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club "Guide to Belfast," &c.

DUNDRUM, NEWCASTLE, BALLYNOE, AND DOWNPATRICK.

(July 5th, 1905.)

DUNDRUM CASTLE, COUNTY DOWN.

THE Archæologist and Historian in quest of the most interesting vestiges in Ulster of ecclesiastical and military architecture of the mediæval times, having visited Dundrum Castle, should then visit the interior of the present Down Cathedral to inspect the quaint old capitals of the Abbey Minster, built by De Courcy, and then open the very first page of the annals of that epoch, at that red-letter day in February, A.D. 1177, when John De Courcy and his handful of Anglo-Norman knights and



PLAN OF DUNDRUM CASTLE.

footsoldiers appeared before Down (Dun de leith glas), and by a *coup-de-main* surprised and ousted its chieftain, MacDunlevy, captured the town, looted, as we are told, "the cloathing, gold, silver-plate, and rich booties," and proceeded to entrench himself, and to build castles and cathedrals, and to found abbeys.

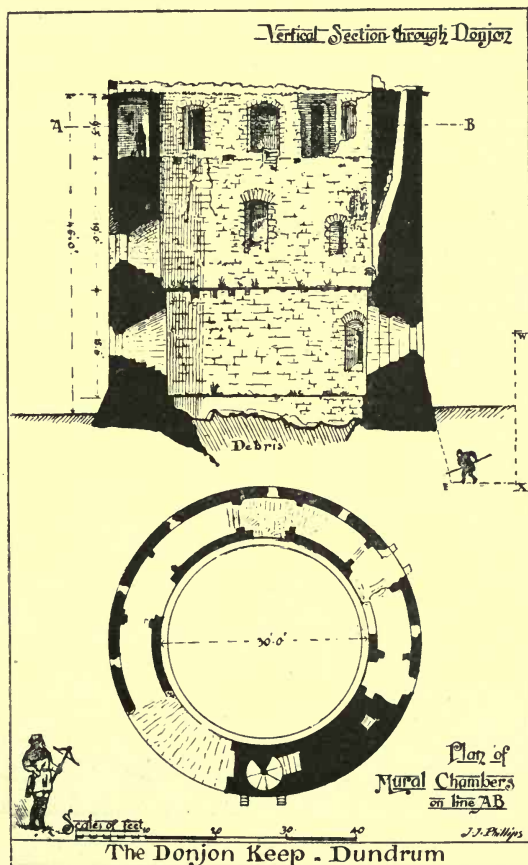
The stirring chapter of events during the century which succeeded the irruption of the Anglo-Normans into the eastern counties of Ulster reads like a romance, as it has been graphically described for us in the Carew mss., in the "Book of Howth," and by Giraldus Cambrensis (a Welsh Archdeacon, and a twelfth-century war correspondent); also as set forth in Hanmer's "Chronicle," and other records well known to antiquaries.

Over seven hundred years have elapsed since then—

“The knights are dust, and their good swords rust,”

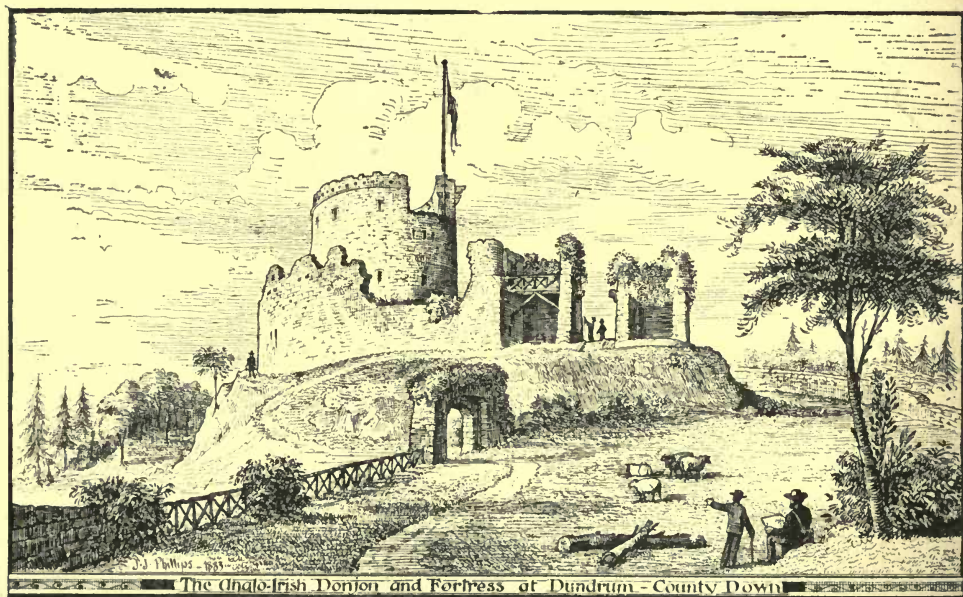
but the ruins of the architectural accessories are still with us.

No portion of Ireland, except Wexford, was as thoroughly castled as the shores of Lecale and Strangford Lough. We have remains to this



day of Anglo-Norman Castles and keeps, each within a few miles of the other. Avoiding the treacherous glens, they selected often the ancient Celtic duns for the sites of their castles, as the donjon at Dundrum. More frequently we find the remains of their fortalices on the rocky peninsulas or islands in the fiords, as on Strangford, or serving to sentinel the heads of the numerous inlets or lagoons. In County Antrim they perched them on the basalt crags, which fringe the coast from Carrickfergus to Dunluce and Dunseverick.

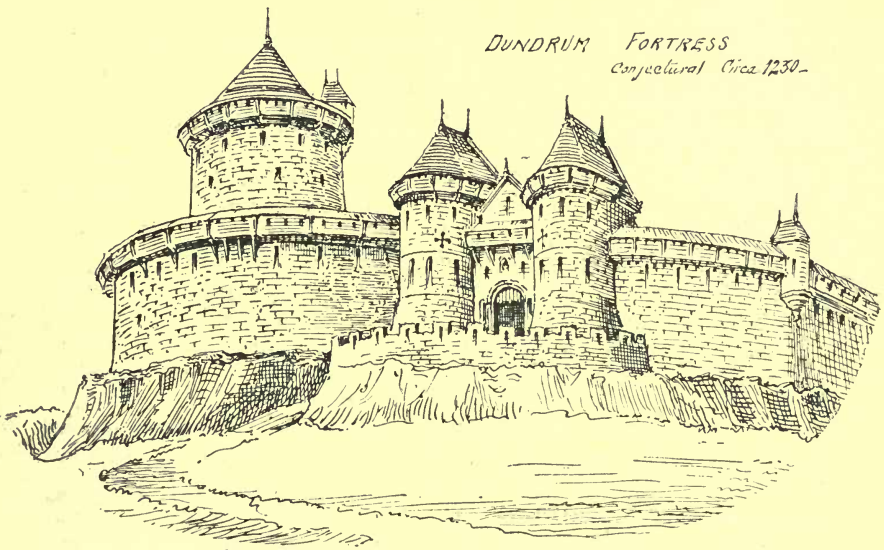
This donjon at Dundrum differs materially from the contemporaneous rectangular pele-towers and castles, whose foundations and remains (with subsequent additions and superstructures) we find so numerous on the shores of Strangford Lough, and on the plains of Lecale in County Down. The then new fashion in fortress-building, with circular walls, both in the keep and in the barbican gate-towers, was boldly adopted in the fortress and donjon of Dundrum. The interest attaching to the construction and application of this unique type of castle leads us to regret that there are so few of them in Ireland to investigate; but such as we do find here, follow (in an Irish way) the typical examples erected by the Normans in France, and at various periods by the Anglo-Normans and their immediate descendants in Britain, but particularly in Wales.



The Anglo-Irish Donjon and Fortress of Dundrum - County Down

In the erection and construction of Dundrum Castle we have the first-fruits on Irish soil of the new departure in military science of fortification by the Anglo-Normans. No doubt the natural aptitude for such works of these warriors had been sharpened and perfected in their previous campaigns, particularly in the wars of the Crusades. All that was to be learned on such subjects, they brought with them to bear on their Irish hostings; and though they adopted in the more westerly counties more of the guerilla system, yet we have still left to us in the County Down many evidences of their castle-building, and their skill in

seizing on the strong and commanding points of communication in the eastern parts of this province. We find that in the Lecale they generally selected the raths of the Celts as the sites of their castles, as instanced in Bright and in Clough Castles. In Ardglass we have a township of mediæval castles. Most of the work of their castle-builders became in subsequent centuries reconstructed, chiefly in the upper storeys, with stone crenelles and machicoulis superadded as a protection against the use of fiery missiles, as the science of art and war advanced. But in this donjon at Dundrum we have the ruin of the original structure without any later reconstruction, except the opening out of some windows. Notwithstanding that it took centuries to overcome the native aversion



DUNDRUM FORTRESS
Conjectural circa 1230-

to castle-building, we find a veritable Celt grasping and holding the donjon built by De Courcy. Early in its history its walls rang to the war cry, "Lamh dearg abu," for the O'Neill, who made himself master of it, was no mere Hibernicized Englishman, but held his own valiantly in his relations with the De Lacys of Carlingford Castle, and proved himself an apt pupil in the warlike ways of the "Sassenach."

The tower of Dundrum may be regarded as one of the most perfect donjons in Ireland, skilfully planned for its purpose, although ruined in the most approved manner. It was dismantled in the year 1652 by the command of Cromwell; and "the curse of Cromwell," in its most picturesque form, seems to have effectually hovered over the remains ever since. It is perched on the crest or ridge of rock, so as to overlook the plains of Lecale from St. John's Point to De Courcy's Cathedral of Down.

It is no wonder that three centuries after its original construction, it was declared by Leonard, Lord Gray, to be "one of the strongest holds he ever saw in Ireland, and most commodious for the defence of the whole country of Lecayll." In comparison with the donjons of Arundel, or that of Warwick, or of Bothwell, on the Clyde, or of Coucy, in France, this of Dundrum is of small dimensions; but it was as amply powerful to overawe its surroundings as any of these, and it was ever the bone of contention between the Norman and the Celt. It is a characteristic instance in Ireland of the true feudal castle of such a feudal baron as this John De Courcy was, who sought to emulate in County Down the castle-building of Richard Cœur de Lion at Château Gaillard, near Rouen, in Normandy. The isolation of Dundrum Castle invests it with its distinctive character; thus we find it at a distance from any great wealthy or populous city, overawing the village of "Dondrum." The castle, having been itself erected on its most suitable site, finds by degrees the habitations of the people gradually come and group themselves under it and around it. It has taken every advantage of the configuration of the country; seeking for a suitable tableland or high-up level of rock, it planted itself on what was previously a Celtic fort (the fort of "Darinnis Ridge"). It surrounded itself with improvised, if not natural, precipices, water, trenches, and ditches, so as to render it impossible to undermine the walls of the enceinte; and though now, at the side of the barbican plateau, the moat is altogether obliterated, yet it originally narrowed to the smallest compass the means of approach to its gates. The walls of the Anglo-Norman or Anglo-Celtic fortress sit as a corona on the reconstructed escarpment of the older primitive "Fort of Drum," above which there sullenly towers the ruined donjon, which particularly interests us in this investigation. Its mural chambers, bare of the munitions or panoply of war, are alternatively the haunts of the daws, the bats, and venturesome schoolboys. The courtyard is now razed of every vestige of the buildings which housed the soldiery. The barbican gate, the porteullis, and every stick and timber of the paraphernalia of the feudal fortress, have long ago been swept into the well of forgetfulness. On the southern slope of the hill, or ridge, the ruins of an Elizabethan mansion effectively group with the more venerable structure; and a solitary or mournful effect is given to the entire by the deserted plantation which straggles down the slopes.

MILESIAN ERECTIONS ON THE SITE.—The Gaedhlic annals are particularly interesting as to the extent and details of the early Milesian erections on this mound at Dundrum. In the oldest manuscript preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, *Leabhar-na-hUidhre*, there is a very graphic account of the "Feast of Bricriu of the Poisoned Tongue," which was held on Dun Rudhraidhe (Ruray's Fort), the primitive fortress of the early Irish at Dundrum, whereon the Anglo-Norman Baron De

Courey, some twelve centuries after, built his donjon keep. This tale should be perused, not merely on account of its connexion with the site of the more modern donjon, but also for its descriptions of the Celtic residences, their furniture and decorations.

DANISH IRRUPTIONS.—During the period of the Danish irruptions, Dundrum, in particular, suffered from the rapacity of these terrible rovers of the raven standard. As the “Annals of the Four Masters” state, “they marched escorted by fire.” The houses of the Milesian nobles on the *fort of Dairinnes ridge* were ruthlessly plundered, and the Celtic churches in the locality devastated.

For further technical description, members are referred to the *Journal* of the Society for 1883, vol. xvi.; also to a monograph published by Mr. J. J. Phillips, of Belfast, on the same subject.

SLIDDERYFORD CROMLECH, NEWCASTLE, COUNTY DOWN.

In a field, close to the road from Dundrum to Newcastle, and within a mile and a half from Dundrum, and within the townland of Wateresk, there is a good typical example of the County Down cromlechs. This must have been a very important locality in ancient times, as is indicated by the number of ancient remains that occur within a short distance from the cromlech, including a souterrain, and a fine standing stone.

The cromlech stands about 9 feet high. The granite cap-stone measures 8 feet by 7 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, and rests on three of the four stones forming the chamber below it. Of these stones, two are granite, and two are Silurian grit. The points of contact between the cap-stone and its supporters are very limited, measuring respectively 15 inches by 5 inches, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. To the credit of the farmer occupying the field—Mr. William Taylor—the cromlech is maintained in excellent order.

In the same field with the cromlech there is a very good souterrain; but to facilitate agricultural operations, and to prevent injury by intruders, the souterrain has been closed up. (See page 266, *ante*.)

A short distance from the field containing the cromlech, &c., there are two large stones in a hedge, next a roadway; one of the stones is of granite, standing upright, fully 9 feet above the ground, and has a girth of 11 feet 3 inches at 4 feet from the ground, and a girth of 10 feet 9 inches at 2 feet from the top. Next to the larger standing-stone there is another 5 feet by 2 feet, and fully 6 feet high. They are probably the remains of some important rude stone monument demolished for the purpose of facilitating agricultural operations.

BALLYNOE STONE CIRCLE, COUNTY DOWN.

Within a few minutes' walk from Ballynoe Station, the first from Downpatrick on the Ardglass line, there is a very complete stone circle,



THE CROMLECH AT SLIDDERLYFORD, COUNTY DOWN.

(From a Photograph by Mr. W. Gray.)



STANDING-STONE AT SLIDDERLYFORD, COUNTY DOWN.

(From a Photograph by Mr. W. Gray.)

known as the Ballynoe stone circle, so called from the townland in which it occurs.

This interesting ancient monument, one of the largest of its kind in Ireland, is composed of about sixty large stones, forming an almost complete circle of 100 feet in diameter; in this respect resembling the celebrated circle of Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, which is also 100 feet in diameter.

Within the main circle there is a smaller circle, or rather an oval, measuring 60 feet by 42 feet. The major axis of this oval runs south-west from the edge of the main circle. At the north-east of this inner oval there are only eight of the boundary-stones remaining, and they are much smaller than the stones forming the main circle.



WEST PORTION OF BALLYNOE STONE CIRCLE.

(From a Photograph by Mr. W. Gray.)

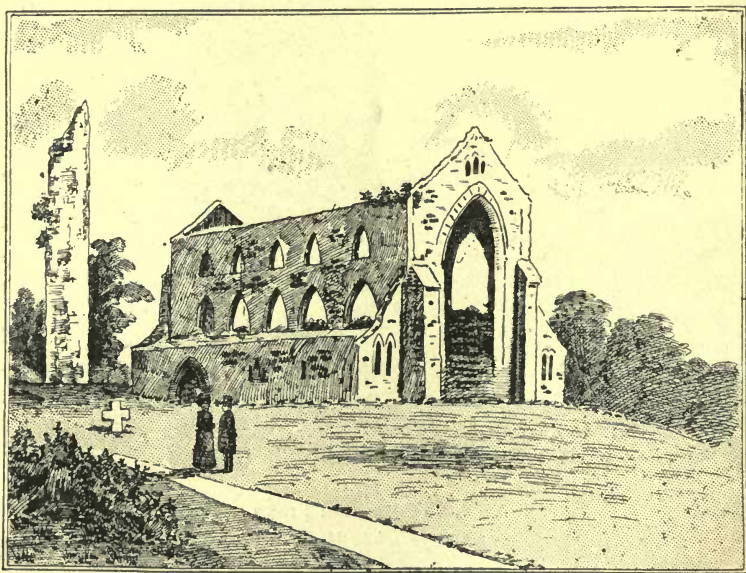
Local tradition tells that in former times there were two or more other circles surrounding the present one; but as the stones interfered with the cultivation of the ground, they were removed, or buried in the ground near where they stood. The accuracy of this report is confirmed to some extent by the occurrence of several outlying monoliths, which appear to have formed portions of two circles. One circle, 25 feet from the outer margin of the existing circle, is indicated by two monoliths, one of which measures 6 feet by 6 feet high, 3 feet wide, and 12 feet 7 inches in girth. Another outer circle is represented by five monoliths forming a semicircle sixty-five paces from the centre of the main circle. All the stones are composed of local rocks, chiefly the Ordovician grit, such as occurs underneath the monument itself. There are also a few

granite blocks, and probably all were obtained by the builders from glacial drift at or near the site, thus obviating the necessity of transportation by human agency.

THE CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, DOWNPATRICK.

The history of this place commences with St. Patrick, who died about 493, at Saul, and is said to have been buried here; though it was not till many centuries after that his name was added to the original name of Down, or Dun.

Between the years 904 and 1111 the Danes on seven occasions plundered and burned Down, when the church shared the same fate.

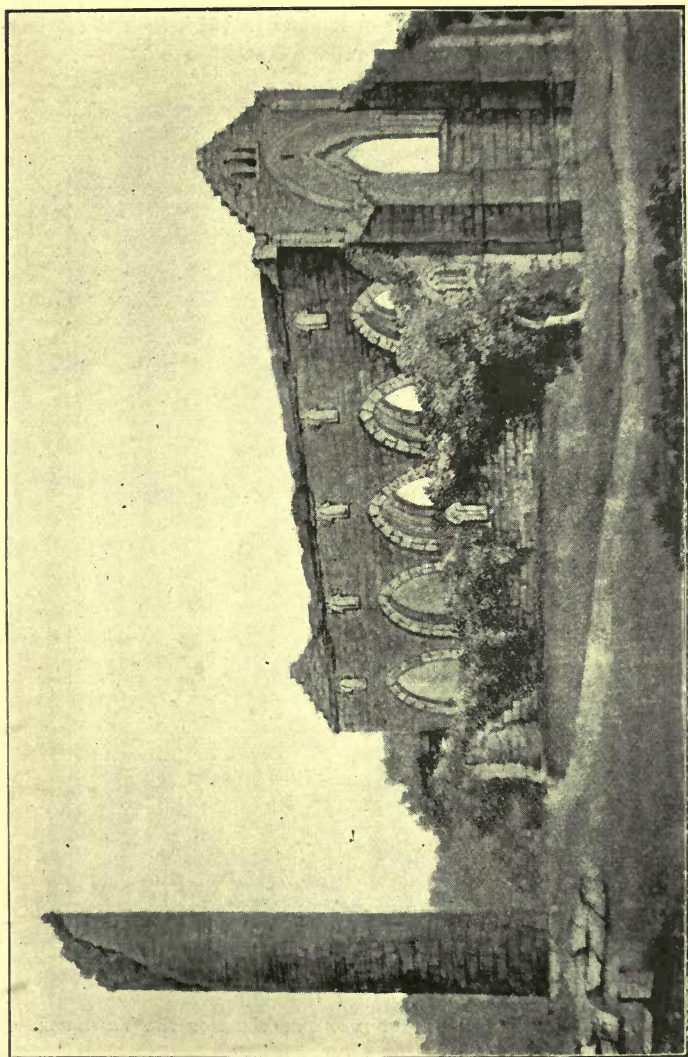


DOWN CATHEDRAL, WITH CROSS AND ROUND TOWER, AS IT STOOD BEFORE 1790.
(From a Painting in the Vestry-room of the Cathedral.)

In 1137 Malachy O'Morgair, Archbishop of Armagh, retired to the bishopric of Down, and rebuilt the cathedral.

In 1186 Sir John De Courcy, afterwards created Baron of Kinsale by King John, restored the great church, changing its name to the dedication of St. Patrick, it having hitherto been Holy Trinity, and translated into it the sacred relics of the three saints, Patrick, Columbkil, and Brigid.

In 1204 De Courcy, who had incurred the displeasure of King John, was treacherously attacked by his enemy De Lacy, while unarmed, and at his devotions on Good Friday, at the cathedral. De Courcy, in the scuffle,

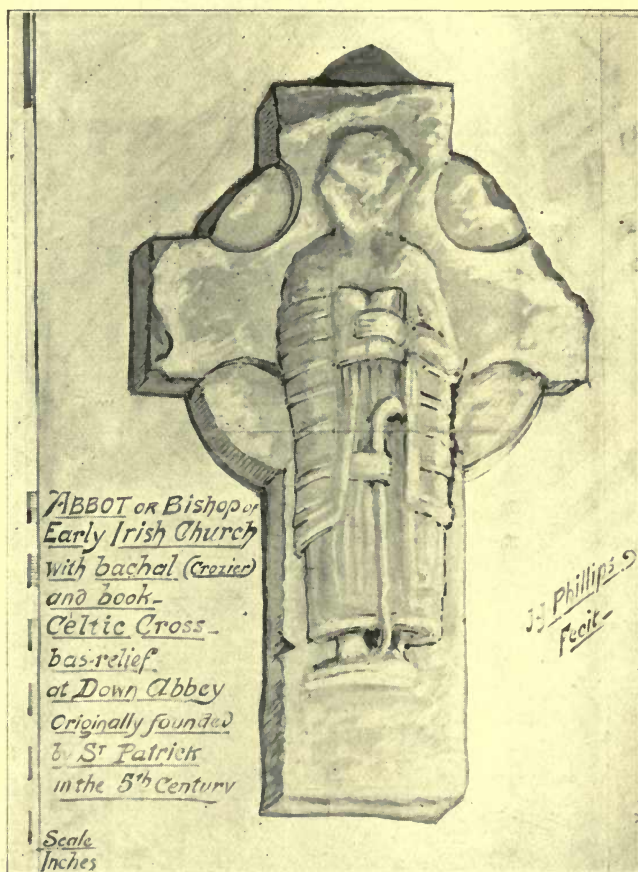


DOWN CATHEDRAL BEFORE ITS RESTORATION.
(Photographed, by Mr. R. Welch, M.R.I.A., from an old Painting.)

having seized a wooden cross, killed fourteen of his assailants; but was eventually seized, and sent to the Tower in London.

In 1210, when King John paid a visit to Down, he conferred certain rights upon the cathedral.

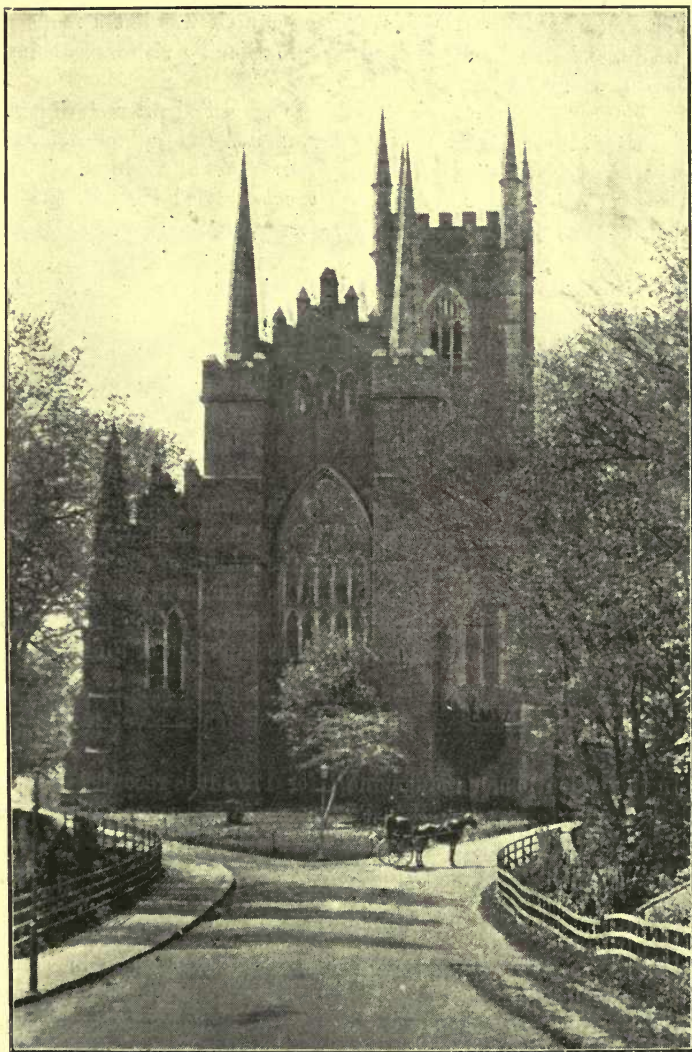
King Edward Bruce, who invaded Ireland in 1316, took the stronghold of Dun; and the cathedral was plundered and burned.



DOWN CATHEDRAL—BAS-RELIEF BUILT INTO THE WALL OF THE VESTIBULE.

Bishop Tiberius, of Dun, who died in 1519, is recorded as having very much beautified the cathedral.

The last pre-Reformation misfortune that befell the cathedral was in 1538, when Lord Gray, the Lord-Deputy of Ireland, made an incursion into Ulster, in the course of which he burned the cathedral of Down, and



DOWN CATHEDRAL—VIEW FROM THE EAST.
(From a Photo by Mr. R. Welch, M.R.I.A.)

stabled his horses within its sacred walls. For this and other acts of sacrilege and rapine, Lord Gray was beheaded two years afterwards on Tower Hill, in London.

For the next 250 years this ancient church was left a roofless ruin and waste, and was described from time to time by visitors as being in a lamentable condition.

In the year 1789 the Earl of Hillsborough set about restoring it. He was heartily assisted by Dean Annesley, and the clergy and laity of the county; and the Irish Parliament granted £1000 to the fund. The total cost was £11,000. The tower, which was erected through the efforts of Bishop Mant, and the external adornments, are easily seen to be modern work.

Three cut-stone and carved niches on the outside over the east window are traditionally assigned to the three saints whose relics were placed in the cathedral.

THE CROMWELL MONUMENT.—The only interesting monument now existing in or about the cathedral is that of the Right Hon. Edward Cromwell, Baron Okeham, who died 1607, and of his grandson, the Hon. Oliver Cromwell, son of the Earl of Ardglass, who died 1668.

Lord Okeham came into Ireland with James I., and had a noble house of residence at the entrance of this town, which was burned down by the rebels in 1641. His grave is in the middle of the cathedral, near the east end, where he was buried; and the monument was erected during the time the cathedral was ruinous and waste. The monument was set in its present position in 1829, on the completion of the tower.

THE ROUND TOWER.—A round tower formerly stood near the south-west angle of the cathedral, the height of which is given by Ledwich as 66 feet.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1793 it is recorded:—"Downpatrick round tower, demolished by some idle persons during the late election, which was carried on with some animosity, and I am informed was the occasion of its demolition."

DOWN ABBEY.

Of the various vestiges of mediæval art workmanship pertaining to ecclesiastical architecture, which yet remain in the province of Ulster, the most extensive and complete in their chronological sequence and association are the unique series of sculpturings in the capitals of the piers, and pier responds, and other architectural accessories preserved in the Cathedral of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in Downpatrick.

These sculpturings are representative of various Gothic periods, and, together with some few scraps of the *opus Hibernicum*, are the relics of a once magnificent Benedictine Abbey, and of pre-existent erections on this classic site; they are the archæological flotsam and jetsam of those

structures which have survived through centuries of disaster and spoliation, and of subsequent neglect and ruin.

The present cathedral, which forms so striking a feature in the various picturesque views which can be had of Downpatrick, is but a modern rehabilitation of the eastern arm or choir of the noble Abbey Minster, built by De Courcy, which for nigh four hundred years after its foundation crowned this sacred mound.

In this mediæval sanctuary De Courcy, with great ceremony, as related by Camden and by Monk Jocelin, placed the shrine which contained the



DOWNPATRICK ABBEY—RESPONDS ON EAST WALL OF CHANCEL.
(Evidencing the original Clustered Columns of Nave Arcade.)

relics of St. Patrick, St. Brigid, and St. Columba. This shrine was the handiwork of Donard; and, there is every reason to believe, was, according to the custom of the times, placed in the choir of his cathedral, not exposed in the graveyard outside.

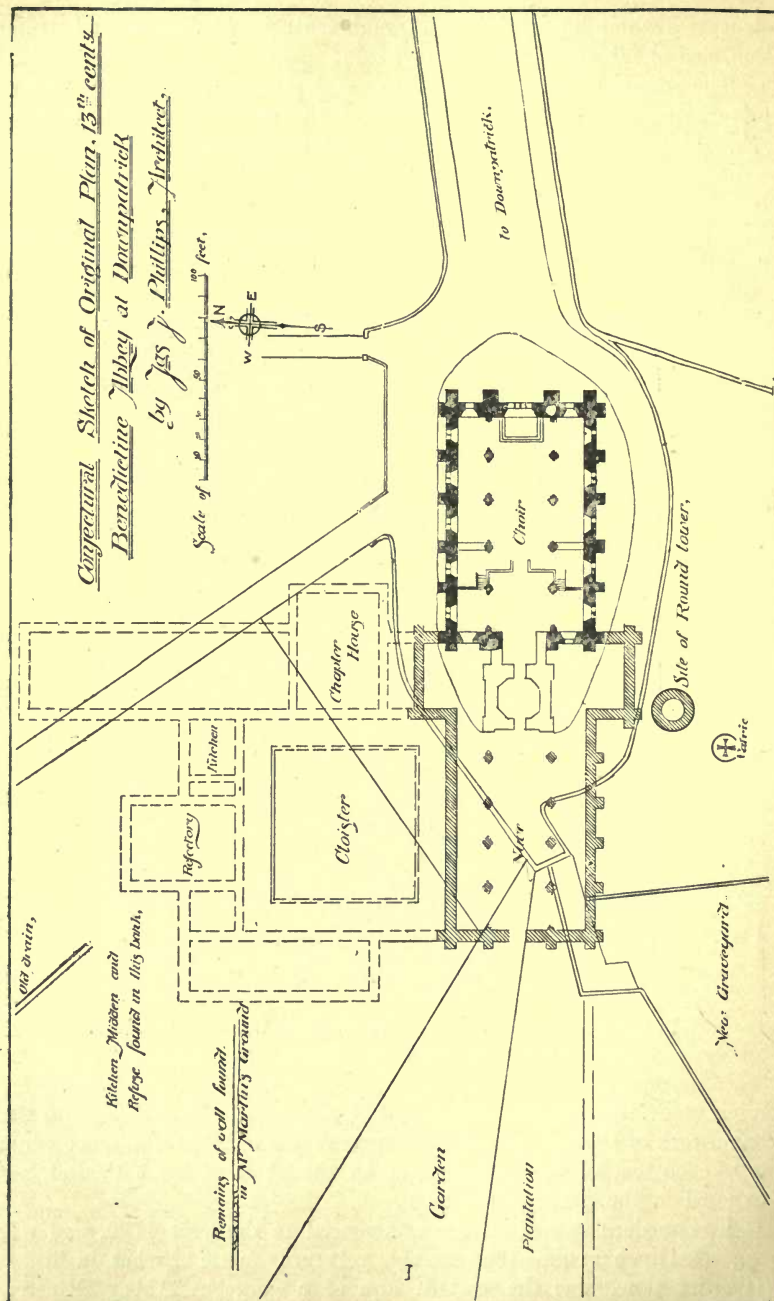
The modern cathedral was commenced in the year 1790, and was engrafted upon a ruin—the venerable yet sturdy fabric of what, in Bishop Tiberius' time, was the eastern arm of a gorgeous Abbey Minster, fully 240 feet long.

Jour. R.S.A.I. { Vol. xv., Fifth Series.
 { Vol. xxxv., Consec. Ser. }

Y

*Conjectural Sketch of Original Plan, 13th centy.
Benedictine Abbey at Downpatrick
by Jas. J. Phillips, Architect.*

Scale of 0 10 20 30 feet.



It will at once occur to the visitor to inquire, But where is the nave of the church? Where are the transepts? Tradition answers that their foundations are still under the sod in the adjacent fields and gardens. They are lying for the most part outside the precincts of the graves; and, further, there are, to the north-west of the present church-tower, the foundations, and probably, under the extensive grass-grown mounds, more than mere foundations, of the chapter-house, refectory, dormitories, and other structures incidental to one of the most important and extensive



DOWNPATRICK ABBEY—CAPITAL NAVE ARCADE NEAR THE PULPIT.

abbeys in Ireland (see ground-plan). And these exist notwithstanding that it was the quarry whence was excavated a large portion of the materials with which, in the last century, many buildings in Downpatrick were erected. The floor of the choir and sanctuary would have been the most elevated of all the floor-levels in the church by a number of steps; and when we have in the minster at Down deducted the necessary differences in levels to descend to and reach the probable level

of the floor of the vanished nave, we will be inclined to believe that the quarry has not by any means been exhausted, more particularly when we know that part of the quarry which embraced the nave, probably with crypts, has been buried for two centuries or more in the accumulation of debris and soil. Examine the plans of other abbey churches, and observe the ground-plan; almost invariably in the form of a Latin cross, of course differing in proportions, but still preserving the nave, transepts, and choir, and sanctuary. Refer to the plans of St. Canice's, Kilkenny, Armagh Cathedral, Christ Church, and St. Patrick's, Dublin, as to the lengths and ground-plans, then consult Dean Reeves's invaluable work on the antiquities of Down, and learn that the priors of this great abbey were peers of Ireland, and possessed fully one-third of the lands of Lecale. Next find the assessed values and taxation of Down Abbey in the thirteenth century, and we must conclude that the ruin, one hundred feet long, as given by Harris, very inadequately represents De Courey's Abbey Church, which was beautified and extended by Bishop Tiberius, and which, from its eastern chapel or sanctuary to its western gable, would, on the most moderate calculation, reach 240 or 250 feet in length.

The abbey, as the modern cathedral of this diocese is very frequently called, contains within itself representative specimens and scraps of almost every epoch of Gothic art, some of which are here illustrated.

For further technical information respecting the archæology of Down Abbey, consult a very interesting Paper communicated to the Society, and given in the *Journal* of the Society for 1879, vol. xv.; also an Illustrated Monograph, published by Mr. J. J. Phillips, of Belfast.

NOTES ON DOWNPATRICK FORT.

Directly to the north of the cathedral, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile, the great Fort of Downpatrick occurs. It is the fort *par excellence* of the county, and one of the most extensive ancient earthen-works in Ireland. The site is somewhat exceptional, being the low and often-flooded meadow-land flanking the Quoil. Ancient earth fortifications of this kind usually occupy commanding or elevated sites; but this fort is itself overlooked by the high ground on which the city of Downpatrick is built.

The fort has been of importance from a very early date, and is frequently referred to in the "Annals of the Four Masters," and other historic documents. The late Mr. J. W. Hanna, of Downpatrick, in his lectures on "The History and Antiquities of Downpatrick," makes the following reference:—"About the commencement of the Christian era, a warrior called Celtechair na g-cath, 'Celtechar of the battles,' one of the heroes of the Red Branch, and a companion of Connor Mac Ness, King of Ulster, resided here; and his abode is supposed to have been the large,

earthen fort which, with its extensive entrenchments, lies close to the cathedral on the north. From him the spot was called Aras Cealtchair, 'The habitation of Celtchar.' This old name was not entirely abandoned at the time of the English Invasion, for in a charter of John De Courcy mention is made of the '*Ecclesia Sanctæ Trinitatis* in Rathkelter.' Subsequently the rath was referred to under the denomination, Dun-da-lethglas, the explanation of which has engaged the attention of some historical writers."



GENERAL VIEW OF DOWNPATRICK FORT, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST.

(From a Photograph by Mr. W. Gray.)

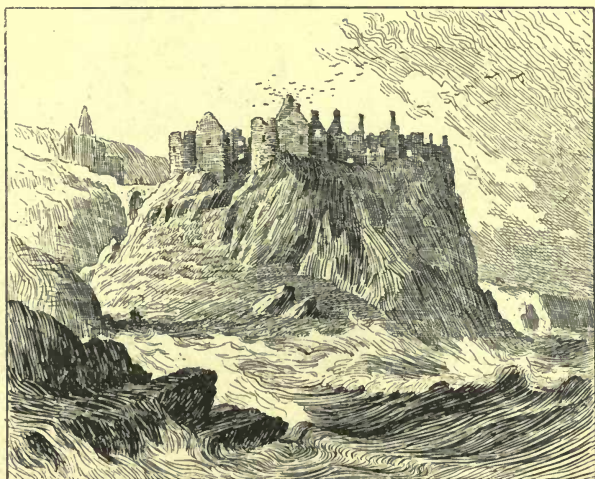
The earthworks are oval in plan, the major axes being about 700 feet, running north and south, the average width being about 550 feet. The works are surrounded by a trench and mound, the latter being about 50 feet high to the south, and sinking gradually to the north boundary, which in ancient times was defended by the River Quoile. The enclosed oval space within the rath is a few feet above the level of the surrounding marshy lands. The dun, or fort, proper, which is about 60 feet high, occupies the south of the oval, and is surrounded by a fosse or trench. The fort can be readily reached by a path at the rear of the courthouse.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CASTLE OF DUNLUCE, CO. ANTRIM.

(July 6th, 1905.)

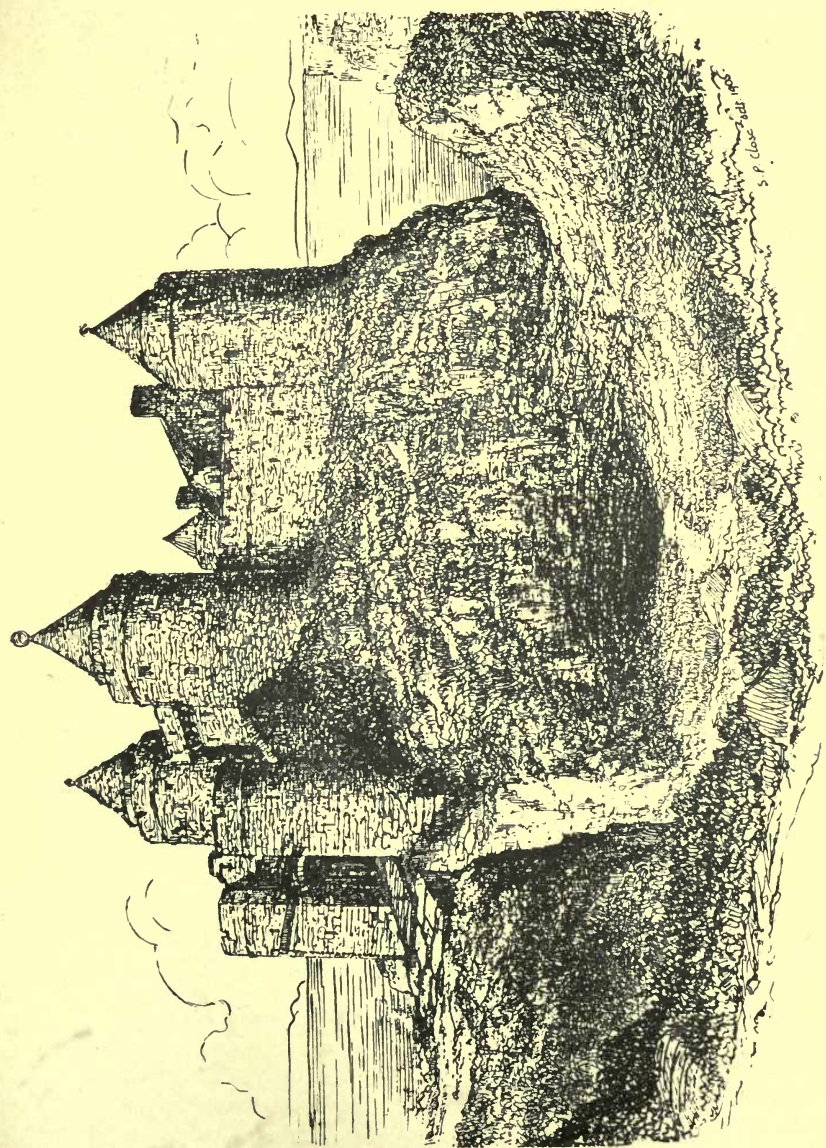
THE Castle of Dunluce rises from a precipitous basaltic rock projecting into the sea, and so steeply scarped on the land side that access can only be obtained by a narrow bridge formed of the remaining wall, which carried a gangway in former times over the chasm. There is a remarkable cave underneath the rock, which gives a fine echo when the sea is calm.

From the association of the Celtic words *Dun* and *Lios*, or *Lis*, it is probable that a primitive fort occupied the rock; but nothing is known of its history till the time of the M'Quillans, who resided here in the sixteenth century.



DUNLUCE CASTLE.

From the drawings of the castle originally made by the late George Du Noyer, and reproduced by Mr. Robert Young in his paper given in 1885 before the Society, it can be seen that the main fortress was confined to the rock itself, and the southern and eastern sides were most strongly protected. Entrance was only obtained by a narrow way which leads to the barbican, with its corbelled bartizans of a Scotch character. From this tower a curtain wall extends on the edge of the cliff to the circular bastion known as M'Quillan's Tower. On the eastern side is Queen



CONJECTURAL RESTORATION OF DUNLUCE CASTLE.
(By W. H. Lynd, R.H.A.)

Mab's Tower. The principal apartment was the great hall, lighted by large bays facing the castle yard. All the walls are of rough basalt masonry, with sandstone dressings, sparingly used. None of the buildings seem older than the sixteenth century; but some of the walls may have undergone alterations, covering up older work. The group of buildings on the mainland is much later than those on the rock, and was probably built after the fall into the sea of the kitchen offices during the occupancy of Randal MacDonnell, Marquis of Antrim, and his wife, Catherine Manners, widow of the Duke of Buckingham, about 1640. This lady decorated the adjacent church with a painted ceiling studded with gilt stars. The family seat was removed to Ballymagarry, about a mile inland, soon after the Restoration; but this mansion was burned down in 1750, since which time Glenarm Castle has been occupied by the MacDonnells.

Space does not suffice to describe the many stirring incidents which have taken place at Dunluce. It was held by the M'Quillans, who contested the surrounding country with the O'Cahans and MacDonnells. Shane O'Neill took the castle in 1565 from the Antrim and Cantyre Scots. Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy, besieged it a few years later; and it was restored, however, to Sorley Boy MacDonnell in 1586. He fortified it with some of the Spanish cannon taken from the *Gerona*, one of the Armada, which went ashore near Port Ballantrae.

In 1642, General Monro treacherously seized the noble owner of the castle, and held him as a prisoner at Carrickfergus; but he escaped, and was created Marquis of Antrim by King Charles I.

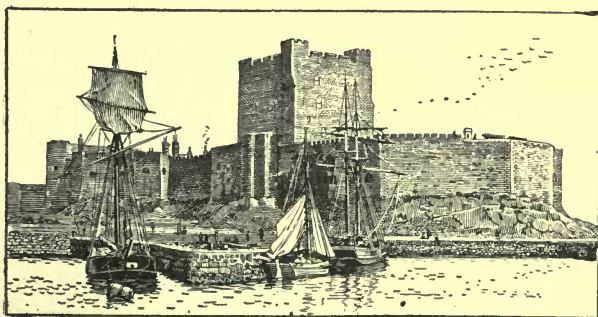
There was a town of Dunluce; and some tombstones of the Scotch settlers are still to be found at the little ruined church. It is said that a token was struck by one of the Dunluce merchants.

CARRICKFERGUS, BALLYGALLY, AND LARNE]

(July 7th, 1905.)

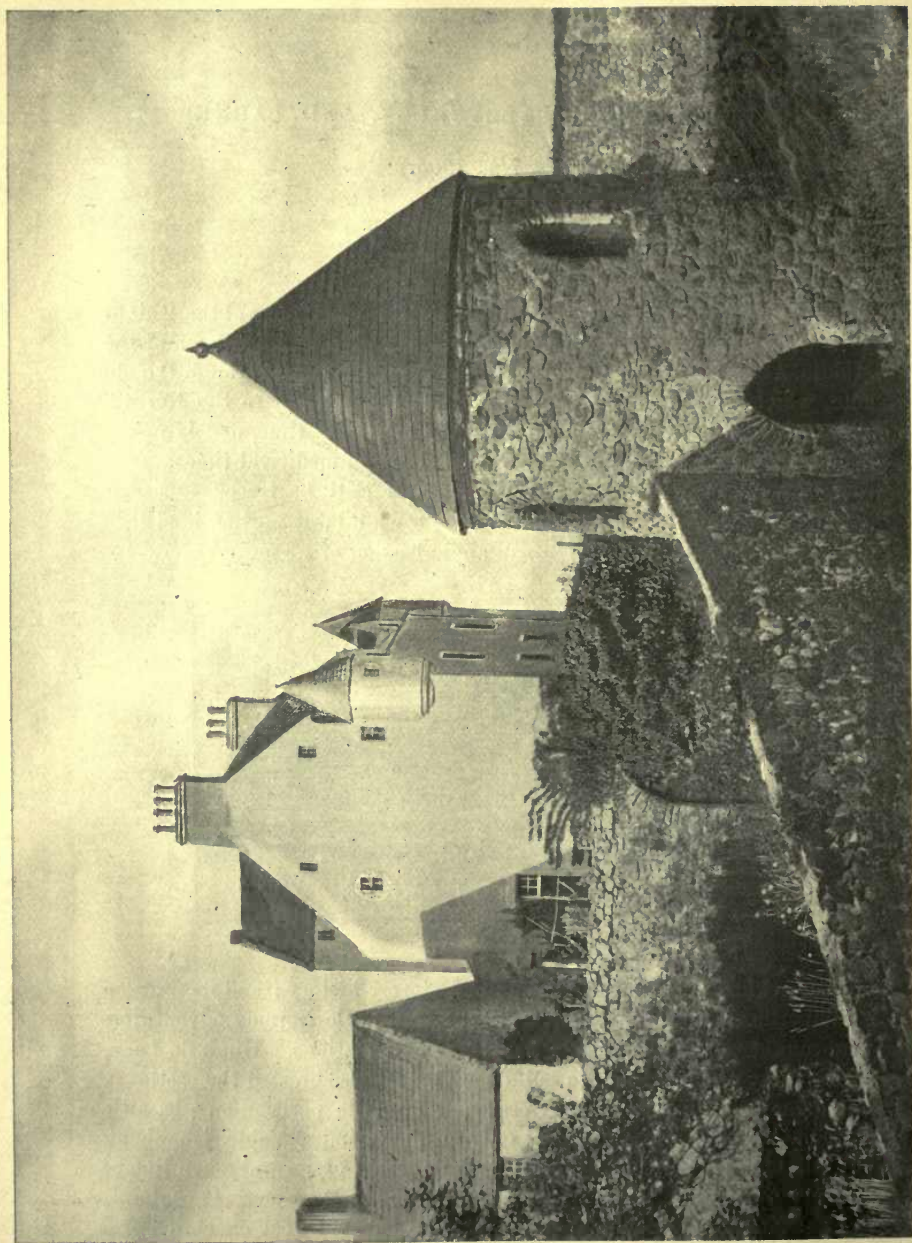
CARRICKFERGUS.

THE WALL AND CASTLE.—Carrickfergus still retains traces of the “high-walled” city, and the martial conditions of a fortified town of the Middle Ages. Leaving the station, we enter the town through the old gate, which was the chief land entrance to this “Key to the North.” This gate has been badly handled in the course of time, and is now a poor representation of what it must have been in mediæval times. The line of wall in which this gate stood can still be traced to a fair extent; and at its north-west angle of the town a large portion is still in excellent preservation, including an angle-bastion of no mean order.



CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE.

Carrickfergus claims an ancient and stormy history; and its position of importance was early recognized by the Anglo-Norman adventurers who sought to make the place their base of operations. Hugh de Lacy, whose piety prompted him to build the church, also erected the castle—a fine example of a Norman fortress; and from its position on a basaltic dyke on the sea-shore, it was not only an almost impregnable stronghold, but one of much picturesqueness; and it boasts of an unbroken line of military occupation from its foundation to the present time. It contains, as most Norman keeps did, a small chapel; but, with the exception of a fragment of a window-jamb, all architectural detail of interest has vanished.



[Photo by R. Welch.

BALLYGALLY CASTLE.

The history of this castle is full of stirring events, and vicissitudes of capture and recapture. It witnessed the landing of William III., who made it his base of action against James II.

The last episode occurred about one hundred and forty years ago, when the French, under Thurot, took the castle, plundered it, and then demanded and received supplies from Belfast, and sailed away on the approach of the English reinforcements; but the triumph was short, and the "Mareschal" was taken off the Isle of Man. The notorious privateer, Paul Jones, whose remains were this year discovered in Paris, successfully attacked H.M.S. "Drake," off Carrick, on 24th April, 1778. The castle is still regarded as of sufficient importance to receive a shot or two of blank cartridge during the naval manœuvres, when it is supposed to surrender, much to the disgust of the Antrim militia, who occupy it.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.—Of the original "foundation" of this church little is known. No doubt a church of some kind existed here at an early period; but not until the thirteenth century do we find any trustworthy evidence. The Franciscan Priory of Carrickfergus, which stood where the old gaol now is, was founded in 1232 by Hugh De Lacy, who was buried in the priory in 1243. In 1872 Sir Thomas Drew effected some slight improvements, and, at the request of the late Bishop Knox, investigated this church. The Chichester family altered the church, and erected a monument to the founder of their house in this country, which is a good example of Jacobean work. This monument is worth more than a passing notice, as it is equal, if not superior, to any of its contemporaries. In 1754 the chancel roof fell in. In 1778 the present tower and spire were erected. In 1787 the vestry was added. In 1812 the western roof fell in. "In 1830 the north transept was opened again to the church by Lord Donegall, when it was fitted as free seats for the poor."

BALLYGALLY.

After a pleasant drive along the Antrim coast road Ballygally "Castle" is reached, situate midway between Larne and Glenarm. The date of its erection is fixed by the inscription to be seen over the original entrance-door:—

1625

GODIS PROVIDENS IS MY
INHERITANS.

The doorway is partly covered by modern additions. The great thickness of the walls can best be seen in the present drawingroom window recess. The angle turrets, when their loopholes were open, completely commanded the wall faces on every side; they are the only interesting features of the building. The structure was described in detail by Mr. W. J. Fennell on the occasion of the visit.

NOTES ON THE RAISED BEACH AT LARNE, COUNTY ANTRIM.

The peninsula known as "The Curran," at Larne, is formed of beds of gravel, constituting a "Raised Beach," and should be of special interest to the members of the Society, in consequence of the enormous quantity of worked flints the gravels have yielded, and the discussions the discovery have given rise to.

The progress of the railway-works at Larne Harbour exposed the gravels; and by the courtesy of the Engineer of the Northern Counties Railway, every facility was given for the investigation of the gravels.

The Secretary and Members of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club had hitherto been the explorers, and with increased opportunities for examination had maintained that the worked flints were confined to the surface or upper layers, and were not mixed through the gravels; whereas G. V. Du Noyer, Mr. Archer, Mr. Knowles, and other authorities contended that the worked flints were distributed through the gravels from the surface to the base, or for a thickness of 19 feet. It was further suggested that the gravels were derived from re-assorted Boulder Clay, and that the worked flints should be referred to an age even antecedent to the Palæolithic Age.

The worked flints collected from the gravels were chiefly very rudely formed flakes, while well-formed specimens, rough cores, and celts were rare. Hammers, pottery, and the other objects usually found at ancient settlements were absent.

As the conflict of opinions entertained with reference to the gravels could only be adjusted by a systematic examination, a committee representing the conflicting opinions was formed for the purpose in April, 1884, by the Field Club; and, accordingly, on 29th May, 1886, and following three days, a careful examination was made, with the result that the gravels were proved to be a stratified raised beach, and as there were no worked flints found below the surface-beds, the majority of the members held that the gravels were deposited before the advent of man. (See "Annual Report and Proceedings of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club," series ii., vol. ii., part vii.)

Members of the committee returning to the section, after consultation on the day of the investigation, found a single flake at the foot of the cutting, which at the time was supposed to have fallen from the top during the deliberation of the committee. This circumstance gave rise to further discussion, and a second examination was projected, which took place on 27th May, 1889, and following days. The conclusions of this investigating committee are embodied in a full report published in the "Annual Report and Proceedings of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club," 1880-90, series ii., vol. iii., part iii., from which we gather that "The Curran gravels form a stratified deposit extending over a considerable area, and possessing at each point the same characters."

“ They consist of beds of gravel and sand, which rest unconformably on one another, the whole series resting on Estuarian clay.

“ The worked flints which the gravels contain consist almost entirely of rude flakes, and occur chiefly on the surface of the deposit. They decrease rapidly in quantity through the upper bed of gravel, and are nearly absent from the sandy layers; and in the lower gravels they occur sparingly throughout the bed down to a depth of 20 feet below the surface, where the Estuarian clay begins.”

The illustration given below shows the general character of the gravels, and how the upper beds rest unconformably on the lowest.



GRAVEL ESCARPMENT—RAISED BEACH—AT THE CURRAN, LARNE.

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1905.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART IV., VOL. XXXV.

Papers.

THE DUBLIN GILD OF CARPENTERS, MILLERS, MASONS,
AND HELIERS,¹ IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

BY HENRY F. BERRY, I.S.O., M.R.I.A.

[Read OCTOBER 3, 1905.]

To those interested in the early history of our city gilds, the fact that the first volume of proceedings of the Dublin Gild of Carpenters, &c., is now of record in the muniment room of the Corporation, should be matter of congratulation. It appears to have lain for a number of years unused and practically *perdu* among the mss. of the late Sir John Gilbert, until its purchase, with a number of others, by the Corporation. The Town Clerk and Mr. M'Evoy, keeper of the muniments, most courteously afforded me every facility for consulting the ms., and from its contents, with some aid from other original sources, I now lay before the members of our Society the story of the early days of this Dublin fraternity.

The volume is 13 inches in length, 9 inches in breadth, and 1 inch thick, and is written on thin paper. The handwriting throughout is bad, and the register appears to have been entered up by uneducated persons. The book consists of 85 folios, and 3 fragments, the pages being

¹ From *hele*, 'to cover or conceal'; Anglo-Saxon, *helan*. Heliars, or tilers, are now represented by slaters.

numbered from 15 to 206, though many of them are wanting. The earliest entry is dated 1513, and the latest 1564. The first page at present extant is numbered 15; but the earliest events recorded in the history of the gild are to be found in what is now p. 95. The leaves had evidently become loose, and must have been put together again by an unskilled hand, or under the guidance of one unable to decipher the handwriting.

As will be supposed, the carpenters' gild, in early times, was by no means an influential or wealthy association, such as the merchants' or goldsmiths' became; but some of the entries in the volume throw light, hitherto withheld, on a special class of workmen in our city, at a period when materials for the illustration of their social life, their relation to employers, and the class of work on which they were engaged, are very scanty.

The available notices of members of the carpenters' trade prior to the establishment of the gild by charter of King Henry the Seventh are few. In the Dublin Roll of Names,¹ ascribed to the twelfth century, appear—"William; Elias of Barewee; Robert; Richard; Roger; Herbert; Hugh and Turstan, carpenters; and Robert, a mason." Among the free citizens of Dublin, 1225-1250, are named Ivor, carpenter; and Nicholas de Covintre, mason. A Christ Church deed of A.D. 1247 (No. 55) mentions Robert; H.; and Gilbert, carpenters.

In August, 1366, the Dublin city assembly² ordained that every carpenter, mason, helier, and potter, being masters, might make agreement with any requiring them, to work by the day, for 2*d.* and dinner only; on feast days, nothing. For their apprentice and man, as much as their work was worth.

The statute of servants and labourers, enacted in England in 1349, which was transmitted by writ of King Edward III. to the mayor and bailiffs of Dublin, for observance here, and which is enrolled in the *Liber Albus* of the Corporation (fol. 91*b*), provided that carpenters, masons, tilers (amongst other craftsmen), should not take for their labour and craft beyond what was accustomed to be paid to such in the twentieth year of the King, and other preceding ordinary years, in the places in which they happened to work; and if any took more, he was to be committed to the nearest gaol.

A statute, enacted in England 12 Richard II. (1388), provided that master masons of free stone, master carpenters of free work, able to be masters of their art, were to take for the whole day 2*d.*, and other masters of said arts by the day, 2*d.*; and others of said arts by the day, 1½*d.* Master heliers of slate; master plasterers of walls, 2*d.* Heliers of stone, workers of walls, and other labourers able to serve the artificers aforesaid, by the day, 1*d.* These regulations to hold only on working

¹ Gilbert's "Historic and Municipal Records of Dublin."

² "Chain Book of the Corporation," fol. 15*b*.

days; nothing to be paid on holydays, and half-pay for half-a-day, without other reward or courtesy, by agreement. This will be found in the *Liber Albus* of the Corporation, fol. 91, having been transmitted, no doubt, under a writ for observance in this country.

Among the gilds appointed to take part in the pageant to be enacted on the festival of Corpus Christi, 1498,¹ are found the smiths, sheermen, bakers, *slaters*, cooks, and *masons*, who were told off to represent Pharaoh and his host. The skinners, *house carpenters*, tanners, and embroiderers were to enact the flight into Egypt, wherein a camel was to appear, on which were to be seated our Lady and child, well apparelled, with St. Joseph leading the camel; Moses, with the children of Israel; and the porters were to bear the camel.

The earliest entries in the Assembly Rolls of admissions of members of these crafts to the city franchise are as follows:—

1469. John Regane, mason, sp. grace.	1476. Nicholas Talbot, carpenter, ² sp. grace.
1470. Peter White, carpenter, app ^{ce} .	
1475. William Brown, carpenter (in right of his wife).	1477. David Wallyse, carpenter, app ^{ce} .
	1483. John Walshe, carpenter, app ^{ce} .
	„ Edward Tallon, carpenter, app ^{ce} .

These admissions—only seven in number—appear to be few in the course of nearly fifteen years.

In 1469, John Roche, teyller (or helier),³ was to have the Dame's gate to farm for thirty years, provided he made a roof of oak over it, and "hellot" it with slates. He was to pay 4*d.* yearly rent, and act as porter of the gate.

In the Patent Roll of the Chancery of Ireland, 26 Elizabeth (*m.* 9), is enrolled a memorandum to the following effect:—On the 26 February, 1583 (26 Eliz.), there was shown before the Right Rev. father in God, Adam, lord archbishop of Dublin, and lord chancellor of Ireland, by the master and wardens of the Corporation of Carpenters of the city of Dublin, a writing, formally written in Chancery hand, and by them alleged to be their charter; not having the great seal thereunto, yet bearing the print of a part of a seal of credit, most likely seeming and to be thought to be the privy signet, used in that time; which writing or charter said master and wardens humbly requested to be enrolled, and thereupon an exemplification to be made, which accordingly was granted by the said lord chancellor. An abstract of the charter follows—

Henry [the Seventh], King of England and France, and lord of Ireland, with the consent of Gerald, earl of Kildare, deputy of Ireland, for the honour of God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas the Martyr, and all saints, and with a view of fulfilling the pious proposal and wholesome intention of Walter [Fitzsymons], archbishop

¹ "Chain Book of the Corporation," fol. 56*b*.

² Named in the Charter of 1508

³ Gilbert's "Corporation Records," vol. i., p. 336.

of Dublin, Gerald, earl of Kildare, and Gerald, his son, Treasurer of Ireland, Walter [Walsh], abbot of the House of St. Thomas the Martyr, Dublin; John, abbot of the House of the Blessed Virgin Mary, near Dublin; and Richard Skyret, prior of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity, Dublin; Nicholas de St. Laurence, lord of Howth; Thomas Plunket, chief justice of the Common Bench, Ireland; Thomas Kent, chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland; Edmund Golding, gentleman, and Nicholas Vale, James Heyne, Nicholas Talbott, George Walshe, John Blake, carpenters; John Cougane, William Lywan,¹ carpenters; Donald Swarthe, miller; Gori² Bartholomee, Thomas O'Mony, masons, and Richard Dromyng, John O'tole, John O'tole, junior; William Callan, Cornell Obyn,³ mason; granted to them license to call themselves the Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the House of St. Thomas the Martyr, near Dublin, and they were to have their fraternities or gilds according to the faculties of the arts of carpenters, millers, masons, and heliers. Women as well as men to be members; and each year on the day following the feast of the assumption of the B. V. M., in a place within the parish of St. Katherine, which might seem best, the fraternity was to meet for the election of a master and wardens for the ensuing year. They had also license to hold lands and tenements, and to have a common seal; to sue and be sued as the master and wardens of the gild of St. Mary.

Moreover, the gild was empowered to enquire from time to time of all extortions and defects in the art or mystery of carpenters, millers, masons, and heliers, within the city and suburbs. The keeper of the prison of the city of Dublin was to receive and keep all prisoners sent to him under warrant of the master and wardens. The gild to have full knowledge of all pleas, trespasses, debts, accounts, contracts, falsities, &c., between them, their servants and apprentices, and any persons whatsoever.

Apprentices to be free, of the English nation, and of good conversation, and to be bound for seven years, under indentures, which were to be enrolled by the clerk of the gild, he receiving half a mark for the use of the gild. On having served seven years, the apprentice might be brought by his master and the gild to the gildhall of the city, to be admitted to the freedom of the same. None were to be admitted to said arts or to the freedom of the city, without assent of the master and wardens; and none were to use said arts within the city or suburbs, unless they, on due consideration, found him fit to exercise same.

The gild had license to appoint a clerk, and as many servants and beadles as they thought necessary. During their term of office, the master and wardens were not to be put in assizes, juries, attainders, or inquisitions.

¹ 'Lowan' in Gild Book.

² Called 'Gowery mason' in Gild Book.

³ 'Bryne' in Gild Book.

This charter bears date at Dublin, 10th March, in the 23rd year of King Henry VII. (1508); and, in pursuance of its provisions, the gild got into working order at once; but it is to be regretted that the earlier pages of the first journal of proceedings have disappeared. The earliest entry now extant was made on St. Francis's Day, 4 Hen. VIII. (1513).

From an entry of 21 Feb. 1523, it appears that the officers of the gild were chosen in the Lady chapel in the church of St. Thomas court abbey, in presence of the abbot and a number of the members of the fraternity, thus fulfilling the provision in their charter, that they were to meet for elections within the parish of St. Katherine.

The following are the terms of the oath taken by the brethren on admission:—

“Syr, ye shall swer by thys booke that ye schall be trew to o^r sou^rent lorde the kyng that now ys hys heyrys and successors, feythfull and trew to the master and wardens and brethyr of the fraternitie and yeld (gild) that now ys and to ther successors; ye shall kepe your quarter days and all other swmnys (summons) ye schall mekly obey and aunsuar: ye schall be obedyent to the master and wardens that now ys and to their successors, ther secret cwnsayll ye schall kepe, all lefull statutys and good ordynacons made o^r to be made, ye schall them kepe and manten to yo^r power, ye schall suffyr noo man doe noo hurte to thys fratⁿyte o^r yeld by yo^r power byt schall let and yf ye know any mane doying any hurte to thys frat: o^r yeld ye schall gyw reuelacyon to the master and wardens for the tym beyng, and all othyr thyngs consⁿying the welthe and p^ryft of thys fraternyte o^r yeld ye schall hold yow ther anent, soo God ye helpe and hallydom, and by thys booke ye wyll.”

In 1517, Barnaby Felde, a mason, was sworn on a book to observe and keep the statutes and laudable customs of the carpenters' gild; firstly, he was to pay 6s. 8d. for his ingress, so that he should not occupy two crafts, and should he do so, he was to double the money of his ingress, so that he occupied not the “Kerwers” craft, as John Kerwers did. It is not easy to determine the exact fees paid on entrance to the gild, or whether the different crafts of which it consisted contributed different amounts. In 1517, a helier paid 6s. 8d. for ingress, while in 1529, a carpenter paid 5s. In 1537, Philip Hensey, whose trade is not mentioned, had to pay 10s. Irish, by three instalments of 3s. 4d. each, and to supply 1 lb. of wax to repair the light.

There is a notice of a brother being brought to the Tholsel, to receive the freedom of the city, on penalty of losing his membership; this would be done, in fulfilment of the clause in the charter which bound those who had served their full term to be so brought to the gild-hall.

Certain statutes or ordinances enacted in the early stages of the gild's history will serve as guides to its constitution and working.

In 1513, it was resolved, with the common consent of all the brethren,

that if any con-brother brought in or hired for pay any foreigner to work with him within the said city or franchise, when he might have employed a con-brother of the fraternity, the penalty was to be 3s. 4d.; he was also to pay for the foreigner brought in, 4d. per quarter for quarterage. In 1516, it was resolved that if any con-brother defamed or blamed the master, for the time being, he was to pay 6s. 8d. Irish to the box of the gild; 40d. in case of any disrespect to the wardens.

Should the master or wardens not appear on any of the four quarter days in the year, in the place assigned, unless for just cause, they were to pay in punishment of their contumacy 1 lb. wax to the light of the B.V.M. of said gild. No delay was to be suffered in payment of this wax. It was also resolved that it should be lawful for the master and wardens to levy their penalties, and to take pledges and security for payment, and to enter the houses or workshops of those contumacious, for the purpose of taking pledges, &c. Did any presume to resist, and hinder the officers of the gild in collecting and levying same, he was to pay 6s. 8d. to the box of our Lady of the gild.

In 37 Henry VIII., Patrick Fouyrte was sworn to abide the award of John Low, carpenter, and John Monsell, helier, who awarded that Patrick Boshell, master, should admit him journeyman helier, and that he should take no new work in hand, nor pay wages to any journeyman, until such time as he should become a freeman of Dublin, and a brother of the occupation: he was to pay to the saint 1 lb. wax, on being admitted a brother.

In addition to carpenters, heliers, and masons, millers formed an integral portion of the body corporate; but between the years 1522 and 1536 the names of only four members of that trade appear, viz., John Blake, miller; Downyll *miller*, who appears in the charter as "Donald Swarthe, miller"; Morghe Coone, and David Murghan, of Donnybrook.

From the foundation of the fraternity up to 1556, the master and one of the wardens were almost invariably carpenters, while the second warden was always a helier; these two crafts, then, practically ruled the fraternity, the masons and millers not forming any element in the governing body. In 1556, a joiner, and in 1560, a miller, was one of the wardens. During 1558-9-60, William Dowgan, a mason, acted as master, and during 1560-1, Tade *helier* was elected to that office, a carpenter and miller being his wardens. Following the notice of Tade *helier*'s election is a memorandum to the effect that none of the brethren were against his being master, save Martin More and Edmond Tue, who were both carpenters.

On 20th June, 1537, James Kelly, of Trim, a painter, was admitted to the brotherhood; no fine is mentioned, so it is possible he may have obtained his freedom by special grace, or painters may have been allowed entrance among carpenters. In the previous year, a sum of £4 was paid to James "peyntor" (probably one and the same person) for painting

our Lady's tabernacle; he was also paid 2s. 8d. for nails, spikes, cements, and other things.

The name of only one sister—Margaret Herforde, “soror istius yelde”—appears in the lists; and in 1536 she paid 12d. to the master.

The earliest list of members of the gild gives the sums due for quarterages from Hallowtide to Candlemas, 1514 :—

Donyll carpenter.	John Whyte.
John Blake. ¹	Edmond Wydynton.
Nicholas Andrew.	Patrick Boyse.
Patrick White.	Gowrey Bertylman, mason. ²
William Wydon.	Thomas Money, mason. ¹
Dawy Dowson.	John Otoyll, helier. ¹
Thomas Whyte.	John Otoyll [jun.], helier. ¹
Richard Walch.	Philip Bruen, helier.
Nicholas Smyth.	William Erle, helier.
John Bondfeld.	John Herford, helier.
Bren Hely.	John White, helier.
John Nugent.	John Mory, helier.
William Lowan. ¹	Thomas Byan, helier.

In 1521 the members were :—

John Kelle.	John Denowll.
James Heyn.	Thomas Byan.
Richard Walche.	Walter Chednor.
Patrick Tawrner.	Bren O'Hely.
Donald carpenter.	Nicholas Andrew.
Nicholas Smyth.	William Wydon.
Robert carpenter.	Patrick Whytt.
Thomas Whytt.	James Lange.
Philip helier.	John Gryffyn.
John Blake.	Patrick Bochell.
John O'towll, helier.	Richard Walche, jun.
Denis Obrune.	Thomas Kerdyffe, carpenter.
John Herford.	
Dermot Fowlan.	
William Herle.	
Peter Brothyr.	
Nicholas Laundry.	
John Kelle, helier.	
William Morrow.	
Patrick Boyxe.	

MASONS.

Gourey mason.
Barnabe Felde.
Dermot McClanchy, mason.
Edmond Wydyntoun.

These lists show that masons were few in number as compared with the other craftsmen who composed the gild. The preponderance of members of the carpenters' and heliers' crafts may possibly be partly accounted for by the circumstance that so large a number of the old city houses were constructed of wood. A strong reason for the small number of

¹ In Charter.

² Appears in the Charter as “Gori Bartholomee.” In 1477, Isabella Bartholomew, daughter of a freeman, was admitted to the franchise of the city (Gilbert's “Corporation Records”).

masons within the gild will, perhaps, be found in the fact that it was customary at the time for masons to form into bands and companies, that worked together under master masons, and the members of these roving companies would not be enrolled as freemen of the city gild. It is also noticeable that, in some instances, the craftsmen were familiarly known by the name of the trade to which they belonged. Thus, Gowrey Bartholomew, in nearly every instance in which he is mentioned, is called Gowrey *mason*; Robert *carpenter's* name was Heny or Hyny; Philip *helier's* surname was Brune (Browne). In later lists of names, Donald *miller* was Donald Swarthe.

The journal and accounts of Sir Peter Lewys,¹ precentor and proctor of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin (a ms. in Trinity College Library, classed E. 3. 21), kept in 1564-5, during repairs of that church, are full of information on these points. Lewys nearly always describes the workmen in his employment by their particular trade, and in the accounts, smith, helier, are used as surnames. We also meet with Ferdoragh mason,² who, from a later entry, appears to have been named O'Roertie; Dermott mason, and Brene mason. Ferdoragh appears to be the only one of Lewys' workmen whose name is in the Carpenters' Gild Book. Sir Peter Lewys is assumed to have employed a company of masons under a master mason named Hanris, he himself acting in the capacity of "master of the work."

In the Gild Book are also named Morryshe *joiner*, "Gylcryste," and "Gregory," who were journeymen heliers, and Ferroke *carpenter*, servant to John Low; Philip, servant to Tadey Conwe, and Thomas, servant to William Trasse, are also included among the members of the fraternity.

In 1522 the gild consisted of 33 carpenters and heliers, and 4 masons. In 1547, 23 carpenters, 24 journeymen carpenters, 10 heliers, and 5 journeymen heliers. In 1555, 34 carpenters, 19 journeymen carpenters, 9 masons, and 6 joiners. In 1560, 16 carpenters, 11 journeymen carpenters, 6 joiners, 5 heliers, 3 journeymen heliers, and 1 mason, whose name was John Clowdyshe. The few millers belonging to the gild were not separately classed, but appear among the carpenters.

A few of the entries in the volume of proceedings throw some light on the relations existing between the members of the gild. During the mastership of Patrick Tanner in 1537, "discord" arose between Patrick Boshell and William Trasse, carpenters, as to the making of the roof of Esker Church, it appearing that though the former had a promise of the contract, the latter did the work. Boshell complained to the master and

¹ See Papers on them (*Journal*, 1896, p. 136; and 1901, p. 99), by Mr. James Mills, M.R.I.A.; also "Sir Peter Lewys and his Company of Masons, 1564-1567," by H. F. Berry ("Trans. Quatuor Coronati Lodge," 1902, p. 4).

² See "The Master Masons to the Crown of Scotland," by the Rev. R. S. Mylne. In the Dunkeld bridge accounts, Robert mason, mason, Donald sawer, and John Querreor, hewer, are mentioned. These are equivalent to Geoffrey the mason, mason, noted in Miss M. Bateson's "Records of the Borough of Leicester."

wardens, who ruled that the parties should abide the arbitration of John Rede, William Morane, and the clerk of the gild. The arbitrators decided that Trasse had broken their statutes, and he was ordered to pay a fine of 3s. 4d. to the gild, a like sum to Boshell, and he was sworn to perform the terms of the award. From this, it is to be inferred that Esker Church was roofed with wood.

In 1515 Tauerner complained to the gild that Tade helier (whose surname was Clowan) employed himself in the carpenters' craft, which, of course, was an offence; but no further notice of the case appears. In 1557 it was agreed that Dermot Dowortie, carpenter, should not do any mason work within the franchise of Dublin. In November of that year, four men, viz.: John Lowe, carpenter, William Dowgan, mason, Philip Butler, joiner, and Thade Convey, helier, were chosen by the gild to appear and answer in all assemblies for the occupations comprised in it.

A case of the use of slanderous words by a brother is recorded in 1514, when a day was assigned to Philip Bruen, helier, to appear at St. Thomas' Court; he refused to appear, and by judgment of the brethren present, was fined a noble. At midsummer, 1527, John Murre, for disobedience to the wardens, was fined 40d.

Occasionally are found entries concerning the arrest of offending members. In 1531 the costs for arrest and entering plaint against Walter Chatnor were 6d., and a like sum—2d. for arrest, and 4d. for plaint—is entered for process against Philip Brune. For arrest of Richard Brune and John Monselde, 2d. each. The former owed 6s. 10d. and 1 lb. wax, for arrears of ingress and quarterage. One Thomas Dufe was summoned to appear at St. Patrick's, but the brethren were generally summoned to the Tholsel. In 1554, in the case of John Tolle, the cause stated for arrest of his goods is that he was in the gild's debt for "our Lady's duty."

In 1553 is given a list of eighteen members whom the beadle was to warn as to sums due by them, and on default they were each to forfeit 1 lb. wax. The beadle himself, in case of his not giving the required warning, was to pay a similar fine. In 1559 serjeant Barnabe Reylie was paid 2d. for bringing John Evans, carpenter, and Robert carpenter, before the mayor, and serjeant Henry Ardaghe 8d. for arrest of said brethren.

In a few instances information is afforded as to the relations between masters and their apprentices. In 1553, Murdoghe Archebolde became apprentice to Philip Butler for six years, and one year of service. When William Schlatty became apprentice in 1546, he agreed to serve for eight years. A difference arose between John Lowe, of Dublin, carpenter, and an apprentice of his named Dermott Courte, and Hugh, said John Lowe's "leader." The matter was submitted to the arbitration of John Rede and Patrick Crosby, as "awardsmen," who awarded that if

said Dermott "ever did the like part again" (the offence is not specified), one of his ears was to be slit, and he was to have forty days' imprisonment. Should the said leader do the like again, he was to forfeit a noble, and undergo a similar term of imprisonment.

On 5th April, 1564, an enquiry (or "quest," as it was called) into the concerns of the fraternity seems to have been instituted by the brethren themselves, as the names appended are all those of members. Its object is stated to have been "to enquire upon all that do entrude on the occupations contrary to our composition." Matthew Moore was master, John Whytt and Christopher Edyan were wardens at the time of the enquiry.

The following is a short summary of its scope :—

You shall choose a master.

You shall enquire for lands, possessions, duties, goods, services, &c. For the seal, to trust it in custody of the master and wardens.

To enquire of all trespasses by us or any of us done in the city or suburbs; also all complaints, and to determine damages of complainants.

As to the keeper of the Newgate releasing prisoners without warrant of the master and wardens.

Whether they have a clerk to write all their acts.

As to contraventions of the statutes.

The names appended are :—

Tade Conve, Patrick Nolane, Nicholas Nycoll, joiner, Edmond Tue, carpenter, Robert Shell, miller, William Travers, carpenter, Mat. Kenan, joiner, John Clowdishe, mason, Daue Williams, mason, Patrick Hartt, helier, William Tancard, helier, Hew Meye carpenter, John Reylve, cooper, John Rogers, Thomas Kenedy, carpenter, Nych. Langan.

In 1555¹ the Dublin city assembly ordained that a master mason, master carpenter, and so the masters of every occupation should have by the day, without meat and drink, 15*d.*; the journeymen, 12*d.*; the apprentice, 10*d.* With meat and drink, the master was to have by the day, 6*d.*; the journeyman, 4*d.*, and the apprentice, 3*d.* Every labourer was to have by the day, without meat and drink, 7½*d.*, and with meat and drink, 3*d.* Should any within the franchise of the city take more than here ordered, he was to forfeit half the sum taken by him, and the giver to forfeit as much, half to go to the accuser or informer, and half to the treasurer of the city.

Some extracts from the gild accounts are subjoined :—

Memorandum that the master of the Carpenters hath on St. Francis' day, 4 Henry VIII., in wax, vij lb.

Nicholas Talbot, master of the Carpenters' Gild, has weighed the day of St. Mathew, and made a clean count about the gild of our Lady, himself and his warden :—

¹ Gilbert's "Corporation Records," vol. i., p. 452.

Imprimis, 3 stone lakyne, 3 pounds of wax.

item. 2 stone lakyne, 2 pounds of wax.

item. paid for tallow : paid for "veyng" and writing, 3*d*.

Memorandum that these be the debts owing to the Carpenters' Gild—

John Otyll, the eldest, 12*d*. in wax 1 lb.

John Herfforte,

Breyn O'hely, for his quarterage, 2*d*., in wax 3 lb.

said Bryn for failing his quarter day. 1 lb. wax.

Memorandum that these be the receipts that I, John helier, received when I was warden.

John helier of St. Owyn's parish, ijs. iiij*d*.

received of John helier of St. Nicholas parish—

John Herford, Philip Bryn.

For wax in St. Patrick's St. before James Heyn, vij*d*.

Item at Nicholas Hancock's stall.

Sum that John helier hath paid upon our Lady's Gild.

John Herford of the "Shep" Street.

For making of two prickets cont. 1^{li} iii quart.

Our Lady's eve to the wax maker, ij*d*.

Item to the archdeacon, iiij*d*.

Item of John helier of St. Towyng's (Owen's) parish, ij*d*.

William Erle of St. Katherine's parish, ij*d*.

Memorandum this is the cost that the master of the Carpenters have done on the wax making.

In wood and grease, vj*d*.

For meat and drink, vj*d*.

To the woman that made the wax, xiiij*d*.

For our wages, vj*d*.

John Noggent has paid to Nicholas Talbot, master of the Carpenters, iijs. iiij*d*.

Item, the warden of the heliers has bought in wax v pounds.

John Herfort has paid a groat for duty.

19 Henry VIII. (1528).

For a lock to the box and both the keys, xij*d*.

ij^{lbs} wax, ijs.

for a lead "vade," iiij*d*.

The more part for the making of the wax, xij*d*. Meat and drink, xxxix*d*. wood, iiij*d*. j^{lb} wax, xij*d*. butter, 1*d*. at night, iiij*d*. vj pounds wax, vjs. vj stones of resin, iijs. ix*d*. "werdecrys," xij*d*. for the workmanship, xxd. Meat and drink at the work doing, iijs. ix*d*. wicks, xd.

1517. To master Benet, writer, *vjd.*

1531. For old torches sold to the proctors of St. Patrick's, 1*s.*

six stone resin to make 6 torches, 6*s.* 1*d.*

xxij^{lbs} wax @ 2*d.* ob., 4*s.* 9½*d.*

wood to make said torches, 4*d.*

4 unc' "verdegryste" to colour said torches, 8*d.*

a man working said torches, 3*d.*

1 lb grese to same, 2*d.*

Wax maker for his labours, 20*d.*

Meat and drink at making said torches, 12*d.*

Spent in wax of our Lady's beam, x*d.*

The costs done upon the tapers of the beam, —

For the bearing of xiiij torches and x tapers, to St. Thomas' Court, —

9 Feb. 1532.

Received at our Lady time in offering at St. Thomas' Court, iiij ob.

costs for gemmeise¹ and nails to mend our Lady's coffer, 5*d.*

making prickets to our Lady altar, 2*d.*

1533-4.

Six torches at a burying, 18*d.*

Received of my lady of Gormanston's² carpenters, one li. wax.

Bread and ale to the convent of St. Thomas' Court at our Lady time, 6*d.*

Bread, ale, and wine to the abbot and convent at our Lady time, xvi*d.*

1534, for paper to our Lady book, 2*d.*

received of a mason in Christ Church, 8*d.*

1 May, 1536.

in box, money and gold, 4*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.*

a pottell of claret and a pottell of romne (romnay),³ 12*d.*

spent upon the parson of St. Katherine's and upon our brethren at St. Thomas' Court in bread, ale, and wine, 4*s.*

4 Feb., 1536.

crocks and a wire to our Lady tabernacle, 12*d.*

nails to same, 12*d.*

The choir the Assumption day of our Lady, 3*d.*

To the 12 men for their drinking, and for a recovery of the clerk, 8*d.*

¹ A hinge, or hook (*gimmace*).

² Lady Catherine Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, wife of Jenico, lord Gormanston.

³ A Spanish wine.

16 Feb., 1538.

Memorandum that the master and wardens made their account between the brethren in St. Nicholas choirs within St. Patrick's, Dublin.

32 Henry VIII. (1540.)

Hallowtide our Lady even, upon brethren, sisters, and priests, 20*d*.

wood to make the tapers, meat, and drink, and workmanship, 12*d*.

34 Henry VIII.

paid for bread, 3*s*., ale, 3*s*. 4*d*., five quarts wine, 2*s*. 6*d*., potell claret, 6*d*., clerk for keeping the wax, 4*d*.

35 Henry VIII.

Two dozen bread, 2*s*. 6*d*., ale, 2*s*. 6*d*., four quarts rumne, 2*s*., clerk for keeping of the light, 4*d*.

1546.

clerk for keeping wax, 4*d*.

paid the "torcysse" that John Suarthe did lay to pledge at his wife's burying, 10*s*. 1*d*.; bread at our Lady time, 14*d*.; ale, 22*d*.

for timber for the gamayll, 9*d*. 8 hoops, 8*d*. nails, 3*d*. workmanship to Nicholas Hoyll and Philip joiner, meat, drink, and wax, when they were dressing the gamayll, 20*d*.

2 Edward VI.

five tapers to Patrick Tawner's burying, 10*d*.

In 1559 William Dowgan, master, among other items, accounted for the following:—

Lady even, at the Recorder's, and in the church, and upon the morrow to breakfast, a pottle of white wine, 8*d*., bread, 4*d*. The clerk, for translating the charter and bead roll into English, 6*s*. To the priest, Sunday after our Lady day, for his mass, 12*d*.; parchment to the charter, 12*d*. Patrick Beaghan and James Keawan the day they mustered before M^r Mayor, 6*d*.; light against Lady day, 15*d*. William Grene, helier, for pins and nails, 4*d*., and for his workmanship upon the chapel of St. Warbroe's church, 12*d*.

Certain of the entries have reference to what were called "hostings." William Trasse and John Gryffyne were paid 4*s*. 4*d*. for hosting money in 1536; and in 1539, 7*s*. 2*d*. were given Trasse for a hosting in May of that year. At the same time, a sum of 2*s*. was expended on a bow. A man who went to Rathcow (? Rathcoole) to a hosting was paid 6*s*., being at the rate of 1*s*. per day for six days. In 1548, the master and wardens were found to owe "our Lady" 9*s*. for receipt of the last hosting. When warlike expeditions were necessary, especially when the O'Byrnes and the O'Tooles became troublesome, the city was constantly assessed at so

many men, who were required to take the field, fully equipped, and to serve for a fixed number of days. The mayor called on the various gilds to furnish levies from among their members, and their expenses were met out of the common funds in the gild chests.

On a general hosting in 1597,¹ the question was raised as to whether a sheriff should accompany the city band as leader, and if so, which of the sheriffs. It was agreed that, in accordance with ancient custom, one of them should take this charge, and it was ordered that they should arrange between them which was to be leader. On this occasion the number of men furnished by the city was sixty, and they were to serve "Her Majesty in Her wars" for 5 days.

The record before us does not supply much information with regard to the chaplains of the fraternity. In May, 1519, 20*d.* were paid to Sir Richard Nycoll "for his labour," and there are subsequent entries of payments made to him on quarter days. This would probably be the same Sir Richard Nicholl, priest,² to whom, with Richard Yong, layman, the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, in 1513, leased a messuage in Fisher's St., Oxmantown, which lay by the lane leading along the wall of St. Mary's abbey.

In 1514 Sir William Power was paid 20 [] for the box and 16*d.* for a lock. In 1536 an entry of 4*s.* having been spent on the parson of St. Katherine's and "our brethren" at St. Thomas' Court, in bread, ale, and wine, at one of the festivals of the gild, suggests that the vicar of St. Katherine's may have acted as chaplain on the occasion. The abbey, though an exempt jurisdiction, lay in the parish of St. Katherine, and it will be remembered that the charter laid down that the members were to meet in a place within that parish. In 1513 the archdeacon was paid 4*d.*, but on what account is not stated.

Thomas Bremyngham is named as clerk to the gild about 1531, and John Hely a little later. Their fee for the year was 3*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1533-6 it was raised to 4*s.*

The journal of the Carpenters' Gild only extending to 1564, Sir John Gilbert's *Corporation Records* affords a few further glimpses of it.

In 1565 the corporation of carpenters, masons, joiners, and heliers were to have a lease of the upper room of the house called the Tailors' Hall, in the Winetavern St., for the term possessed by the city in the premises, at a rent of 14*s.* yearly. They were to repair the house from time to time, so that the city might have such stuff and superfluous things as were in the room, for maintenance of the city works. This would seem to indicate that as the fraternity grew, it required more accommodation, and this in the city itself, Thomas' Court being rather

¹ Gilbert's "Corporation Records," vol. iii., p. 524.

² Christ Church Deed, No. 1121.

distant. Later, the carpenters had their hall at the west side of Keyzar's Lane, in Corn Market. At a subsequent period, portion of the site of this hall was occupied by the Widows' Alms House of St. Audoen's parish.

In 1577 the master of the carpenters and Richard Bleake, joiner, were appointed to survey the country shambles, and works done on the new hall; to report what costs and charges were bestowed on same by Mr. Patrick Gough, and on their certificate he was to have due allowance, as he did same without warrant.

In 1616 the Commons petitioned for a law that all carpenters, masons, bricklayers, heliers, and plasterers should have all necessary tools and furniture fitting their trades, whereby the citizens hiring such artificers might be the better served. It was ordered that they should have ladders, ropes, trowels, and scaffolds, as necessary, so that the citizens should not be driven to provide anything for building and repairs, save materials only. On default, each artificer was to forfeit 12*d.* each day to the city, and offenders might be imprisoned by the mayor, on complaint, until the amount was paid. This enactment reveals the fact that owners of property in those days, who wanted to build or repair, had to find their own material, the craftsmen only bringing to the work a few necessary things, such as ladders, ropes, &c.

In 1620 the Commons made complaint of abuses created by the carpenters, masons, heliers, and other city companies, who enacted illegal laws among themselves, as to none of them taking in hand or intermeddling with work undertaken by the others, even though work lay unfinished. Many of them compound and undertake works in town and country, and thereby works so compounded for stand long undone; work is spoiled, houses ruined, and offenders walk the streets, little regarding the damage done by them. It was resolved that on complaint to the master of the company of which any such offender was member, he should appoint others to finish the work so left undone. Should the master neglect this duty, the mayor might punish by a fine of 20*s.* and imprisonment.

In 1637, "through God's blessing" and multitude of the buildings in the city, the market for timber imported by sea had so increased that the Wood Quay, where timber was landed, became overcrowded; and portion of the strand of the city, called the old quarry, seemed a suitable site for a wharf, at which timber might be landed. It was ordered that the mayor, treasurer, Alderman Arthur, Alderman Christopher White, both the sheriffs, and the master of the carpenters, with such masons and other workmen as they should call to assist them, should survey and view the premises, and report the probable expense of the works.

The following were admitted to the franchise of the city of Dublin, up to the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign. All those named were

admitted on having served apprenticeship, save where otherwise indicated :—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1576. John Downgan, joiner. | 1591. Thaddeus Byrn, carpenter, birth. |
| Patrick Banes, mason. | 1592. Andrew Basnet, <i>alias</i> Wolfe, |
| Hugh Buckley, mason, fine. | carpenter. |
| William Dorren, helier. | Thomas Donagh, joiner. |
| James Dermott, joiner. | James Connor, mason. |
| 1577. Cisslie Bleek, „ | Patrick Roo, „ |
| Owen Hamon, mason. | 1593. William Androwe, mason. |
| 1578. Donald Cowlie, „ | 1594. Richard Hanlon, joiner. |
| 1579. John Browne, joiner. | Patrick Rowone, slater. |
| 1581. Patrick Haie, carpenter. | 1595. Laghlen Cary, carpenter. |
| 1582. Patrick Ryane, „ | Patrick Neyle, „ |
| John Collan, „ | 1596. John Lales, joiner. |
| 1583. John Lyne, „ | 1597. Thomas Denn, carpenter. |
| Patrick Walshe, mason, birth. | John Regan, joiner. |
| Richard Whytsyde, carpenter. | Thomas Dandy, slater. |
| Thomas Carmick, „ | Richard Reily, apprentice to |
| 1584. Thomas Helman, mason. | Thomas Slaman, mason. |
| William Morry, joiner. | John Wailshe, carpenter, birth. |
| James Carroll, carpenter. | 1598. Richard Shaghnes, miller. |
| John Curraghe, „ | John Fanning, carpenter. |
| 1586. John Waie, helier. | 1599. John Dowell, „ |
| Nicholas Morghoe, helier. | Henry Lang, „ |
| Geoffrey Walshe, carpenter. | Patrick Browne, „ |
| 1587. John Carroll, „ | 1600. John Boghill, mason, birth. |
| Maurice Connell, mason. | William Ferrall, mason. |
| William Browne, miller. | John Gormly, „ |
| 1588. John Kelly, mason. | Richard Arling, carpenter. |
| John Mony, mason, birth. | Cowly Dermot, slater. |
| Donat Boghell, mason. | 1601. Owen Slavan, mason. |
| John Kenedy, joiner. | Owen Callan, „ |
| Thomas Keane, miller. | John Foote, joiner. |
| 1589. Robert Meaghe, carpenter. | 1602. Thaddeus Boylan, carpenter. |
| Thomas Corcran, „ | John Forrett, mason. |
| Hugh Corcran, „ | Thomas Connell, carpenter. |
| William Travers, „ birth. | John Knyghtly, „ |
| 1590. Patrick Shaghnes, miller. | Piers Iginn, „ |
| 1591. Walter Myrgen, slater. | 1603. John Jellose, joiner. |

MASTERS AND WARDENS, 1513-1564.

MASTERS.	WARDENS.
1513. Nicholas Talbott, carpenter.	John Tuell, helier. John Blake, carpenter.
1513-1514. James Heyn, carpenter.	John O'Toyll, helier. Philip Bruen, helier.
1514-1515. Donald carpenter.	Richard Walshe, carpenter. William Erle, helier.
1515-1516. Nicholas Goyn, carpenter.	John Kelly, carpenter. William Erle, helier.
1516-1517. Richard Walshe, carpenter.	Patrick Tauener, carpenter. John Whyte, helier.
1519. Nicholas Andrew, carpenter.	Robyn Heny, carpenter. John Herforde, helier.
1521. John Kelly, carpenter.	Patrick Boyshell, carpenter. Philip Brune, helier.
1523. James Hayn, carpenter.	John O'Tole, helier. Nicholas Gowne, carpenter.
1527-1528. James Heyn, carpenter.	John O'Toll, helier. Davy Dudlow (Lodlow), carpenter.
1529. Nicholas Coyne, carpenter.	John Rede, carpenter. William Erle, helier.
1530. Robert Hyny, carpenter.	John Lowe, carpenter. Dermott Fullam, helier.
1531-1532. Patrick Boshell, carpenter.	James Hyny, carpenter. Patrick Toyll, helier.
1532-1533. Patrick Boshell, carpenter.	James Heyn, carpenter. Dermott Fullam, helier.
1533-1534. Patrick Boshell, carpenter.	Richard Walshe, carpenter. Thade Conve, helier.
1535-1536. John Rede, carpenter.	Robert Luttrell, carpenter. John Monsell, helier.
1536-1537. Patrick Tauener, carpenter.	Donyll Lalour, carpenter. Tade Convey, helier.
1538-1539. John Lowe, carpenter.	Pers Gerrott. John Jordane.
1541-1542. Robert Luttrell, carpenter.	Nicholas Byrte, carpenter. Thomas Foster, helier.
1542-1543. Patrick Boshell, carpenter.	Nicholas Byrte, carpenter. Thomas Foster, helier.
1545-1546. John Rede, carpenter.	William Yong, carpenter. Thomas Foster, helier.
1547-1548. John Rede, carpenter.	Thomas Foster, helier. Patrick Crosbie, carpenter.
1548-1549. John Low, carpenter.	James Kenwyke, carpenter. Patrick Fowyrt, helier.
1552-1553. John Rede, carpenter.	Thomas Foster, helier. Edmond Alen, carpenter.
1556. James Kenwyke, carpenter.	Nicholas Nycoll, joiner. Martin More, carpenter.
1557-1558. Edmond Swayne, carpenter.	Edmond Tw. (Tue), carpenter. Maurice Flangan.
1558-1560. William Dowgan, mason.	
1560-1561. Tade [Convey] helier.	Patrick Beaghan, carpenter. Robert Sheld (or Shell), miller.
1564. Martin More, carpenter.	John Whytt. Christopher Edyan (or Hedyan).

EXISTING RECORDS AND PROPERTIES OF THE OLD
DUBLIN CITY GILDS.

BY HENRY F. BERRY, I.S.O., M.R.I.A.

[Read OCTOBER 3, 1905.]

IN the course of investigations into the history of the old Dublin trade gilds, it was found that various records, such as minutes of proceedings, &c., charters, paintings, seals, grants of arms, plate, and chests for preservation of muniments, were in the custody of various public bodies and private individuals. Some of these properties are in the custody of the successors or present representatives of the gilds, while others have been received as gifts from officials of the fraternities at the date of their abolition, or have been acquired by purchase from representatives of such. It has been thought that the publication of a list of these properties might be useful, and a concise catalogue is appended. Of the twenty-five city gilds, only sixteen are mentioned in it; and, in one instance, the present custodian or owner has not been discovered.

The annexed schedule is tentative, and it is hoped that its being made public may lead to the discovery of records or effects of some of the remaining city companies, as there can be little doubt that such exist in the hands of persons unaware of their value, or of how interesting they would prove to the members of our Society.

For a list of houses or lands owned by the gilds at their dissolution, see *First Report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, 1835.* Dublin.

GILD AND DATE OF CHARTER.	RECORDS, OR PROPERTY KNOWN TO EXIST, 1905.	PRESENT CUSTODIANS OR OWNERS.
1. Merchants. (Holy Trinity) 1451.	Early illuminated Missal; Charter, 1577; Minutes of Proceedings, &c., &c., 12 vols., 1438-1841; ancient sword in scabbard; large oil-painting, in Hall. Grant of Arms, 1684.	Governors, Merchant Taylors' School. Mr. J. Fox Goodman.
2. Tailors. (S. John Baptist) 1418.	Three Charters, 1418, 1419, 1437; 22 vols. Minutes of Proceedings, &c., &c., 1610-1846; Grant of Arms, 1684. Charter, 1696. Two silver tankards, 1680.	Governors, Merchant Taylors' School. Public Record Office, Dublin. Merchant Taylors' Hall, London (purchased).

GILD AND DATE OF CHARTER.	RECORDS, OR PROEPRTY KNOWN TO EXIST, 1905.	PRESENT CUSTODIANS OR OWNERS.
3. Smiths. (S. Loy.) 1474.	Copy translation of Charter, 14 Edw ^d IV. (certified, 1651); Entry-book of apprentices, 1636-1676. 1 vol. Minutes of Proceedings, 1766-1811. 1 vol. Minutes of Proceedings, 1811-1835.	Public Record Office, Dublin. Mr. Chas. Keatinge. Dublin Corporation.
4. Barber-Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Wigmakers. (S. Mary Magdalene) 1446.	Charter, 26 Henry VI. Two Charters, 1577, 1687; 9 vols. Minutes of Proceedings, &c., &c., 1535-1588, 1688-1841; Grant of Arms, 1645; silver seal, 1673.	Public Record Office. Library, Trinity College (presented by Dr. W. D. Moore, 1849).
7. Carpenters, Millers, Masons, and Heliers. (B. V. M.) 1508.	1 vol. Minutes of Proceedings, 1513-1564.	Dublin Corporation (purchased at the sale of Sir John Gilbert's MSS.).
8. Shoemakers. (B. V. M.) 1465.	16 vols. Minutes of Proceedings and other records, 1618-1841.	Trustees, Shoemakers Society.
9. Saddlers, Upholders, Coach and Harness-makers. (B. V. M.) 1677.	Charter, 29 Charles II.; Chest, 1670. ¹	Mr. J. Fox Goodman.
14. Weavers. (SS. Philip and James) Hen. II.	Minutes of Proceedings, 1774-1807; Chest, 1706; ² framed portrait in tapestry of King George II., by Vanbeaver, 1738. ³ Chimney-piece.	Messrs. Atkinson, College Green, Poplin Manufacturers. Weavers' Hall, Coombe.
16. Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, and Clockmakers. (All Saints) 1637.	Charter, 1637; 15 vols. Minutes of Proceedings, &c., &c., 1637-1854; Chest, 1694. ⁴ Old seal. Oil-painting (allegorical).	Goldsmiths' Hall and Assay Office, Custom House. Mr. L. A. West. Bought recently for the Goldsmiths' Company at Bennett's Sale-rooms.

GILD AND DATE OF CHARTER.	RECORDS, OR PROPERTY KNOWN TO EXIST, 1905.	PRESENT CUSTODIANS OR OWNERS.
17. Coopers. (S. Patrick) 1666.	Charter, 1666; 1 vol. Minutes of Proceedings, 1765-1836.	In private custody.
18. Feltmakers. 1667.	Charter. Vols. Minutes of Proceedings. Chest.	These are known to have been sold in Dublin about ten years ago, and brought to London. They are said to have been purchased there, but by whom has not been discovered.
19. Cutlers, Painter-Stainers, and Stationers. (S. Luke the Evangelist) 1670.	16 vols. Minutes of Proceedings, &c., 1670-1841. Chest. ⁵ Silver seal, 1670. Arms in water-colours.	Dublin Gild of Master Painters. Mr. Bellingham Somerville. Mr. Chas. Keatinge. " "
20. Bricklayers and Plasterers. (S. Bartholomew) 1670.	Charter, 1670. Chest, 1670. ⁶	Bricklayers' Institute, Cuffe-street. Merchant Taylors' School.
21. Hosiers. (S. George)	Chest, 1688. ⁷	Mr. E. R. M ^c C. Dix.
23. Brewers and Maltsters. (S. Andrew) 1696.	2 vols. Minutes of Proceedings, 1696-1831. 2 vols. Enrolment of Bonds, 1696-1726; 1828-1840.	Lord Iveagh. Mr. Chas. Keatinge.
25. Apothecaries. (S. Luke) 1745.	Minutes of Proceedings, &c., 1745-1841; old seal; Chest; ⁸ mace of wood; Beadle's hat and cloak; several framed portraits in oils, in the Board-room.	Apothecaries' Hall, Mary-street.

NOTES.

¹ Inscribed, "The publicke chest for the use of the Corporation of Sadlers, John Lovet, master; Charles Carter, Consantine Raven, wardens. Anno Domini, 1670."

² Inscribed, "This is the Corporation of Weavers' chest, anno 1706, Nathaniel James, master; William Peirce, Thomas How, wardens."

³ Inscribed, over the portrait, "The workmanship of John Vanbeaver, the famous Tapistry weaver." Beneath, "Alex^r Riky, master; Rich^d Whelling, Will^m Beasley, wardens, A.D. 1738."

⁴ Inscribed, "This chest belongs to the Corporation of Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, and Clockmakers, Benjamin Burton, Esq., Sherif of the city of Dublin, master; Robert Rigmayden, watchmaker; Vincent Kidder, goldsmith; and Walter Bingham, clockmaker, wardens, anno 1694."

⁵ Inscription cut into the wood in front, "This chest belongeth to the gvild of St Lyke the Evangelist, Dublin, Samuel Cotton, m^r; M^r Rich^d Carney, and John North, wardens, October the 5th, 1670." On a brass plate, at one time screwed to the lid, "This chest lost to the corporation near half a century—Recovered by the master, and Beautified by his warden, 1788."

Jos. Pemberton,	W ^m McKenzie,	W ^m McKenzie,	Geo. Tinkler,
Geo. Tinkler,	com ⁿ Council.	master.	Rich ^d Ashby,
			wardens.

Jos. Hamilton, Recor^r.

⁶ Inscribed, "The publicke chest for the use of the Corporation of Brick Layers and Plasterers, William Botsford, master; Symon Forester, John Toole, wardens. Anno Domini, 1670."

⁷ Inscribed, "The pyblicke chist of the Corporation of Hoziers & Knitters of St George's Geld neare Dvblin, William Colwart, M^r; James Plymley, and James Cocks, wardens, 1688."

⁸ Inscribed, "This chest belongs to the Corporation of Apothecaries, William Brownly, mast^r; Martin Brownly, Benjamin Bardon, ward^s."

(Martin Brownly was son of William Brownly, who made his will in 1755, dying in 1757, so the chest will date between 1745, when the gild was founded, and 1757.)

PREHISTORIC REMAINS (FORTS AND DOLMENS) ALONG
THE BORDERS OF BURREN, IN THE COUNTY OF CLARE.

BY THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., VICE-PRESIDENT.

(Read JULY 4, 1905.)

(Continued from page 205.)

PART II.—WEST CORCOMROE.

VISITORS to Lisdoonvarna are well acquainted with the Castle of Ballinalacken. As they drive round the flank of the opposite hill, a noble view opens before them. Below, from a deep valley, rises the old, brown, peel-tower of the O'Briens, with its lofty side-turret built at the angle of the precipice. It stands on a table-like rock, the faces richly ivied in many places. To the west the more gradual slope is thickly planted round the modern villa. Behind, however, there appears a wilder district, a wilderness of entangled green valleys, fenced in by sheer cliffs, and bushy with hawthorns and hazels; above these, terrace behind terrace, lie the lavender-grey crags, then the towering precipices, capped with the grassy upland, where rests Caheradoon on "the old rain-fretted mountains, in their robes of shadow-broken grey." To the right is a wide expanse of the ever changing waves, "the white-maned horses of Mannannan mac Lir," out to the peaked highlands of Connemara and the long, low isles of Aran, the farthest topped with the fort of Dun Oghil, and beaded with the white houses of Killeany. It is the district behind Ballinalacken which we first purpose to explore in this Paper, then going southward along the coast.

KILLILAGH (O. S. L. 4).—The parishes of Killonaghan and Killilagh, in which these ring-walls lie, comprised, in 1302, two other parishes—Cromglaon or Crumlin, and Wafferig (? Oofterig) or Oughtdarra. These probably covered the coast from the foot of Crumlin to the precipices at Cregg lodge, whence the people would naturally have gone to the churches of Killonaghan and Killilagh as to their most accessible spiritual centres. Other history, even of the most vague class, there is little down to the surveys of 1655.

As to the natural features, the high, brown upland of Knockauns Hill falls into spurs and plateaux. Ballinalacken Castle is on the southern spur. Oughtdarra comprises the deepest valleys to the first terrace, and is dominated by the great, mote-like hill and fort of Croghateeaun.¹ The second terrace from near Doonaunmore, with the plateau of Cahernagrian,

¹ Croagh and Knock are very usually confused among the peasantry, but the shape of the hill favours the form "Croagh," or "Cruch," now in use.

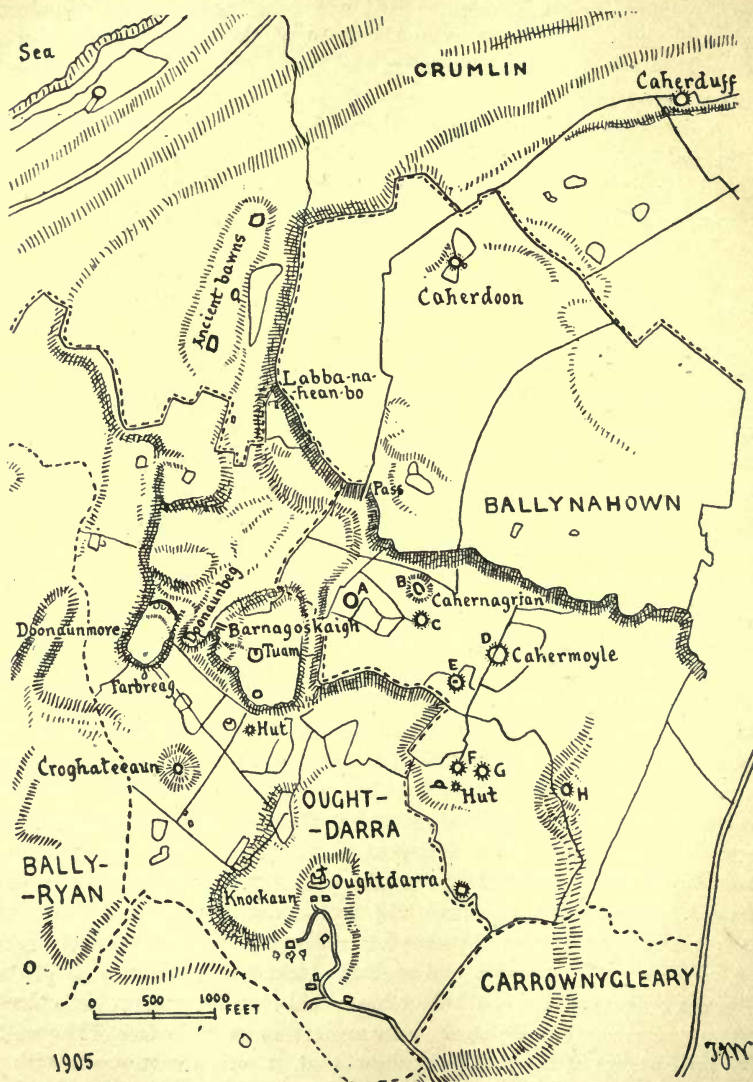
abounds in forts, and lies in Ballynahown. In this townland, fenced to the south and west by lofty perpendicular or overhanging precipices, also lies the upland below Knockauns Hill where lie the forts of Caheradoon and Caherduff. The latter is on the brow of the steep, northern slope, just within the bounds of Crumlin, and forms the limit of our present explorations.

OUGHTDARRA (O. S. 4).—One of the most complete labyrinths of valleys, cliffs, and enclosures, even in the tangled glens of the Corcomroes, lies behind the little ruined oratory of Oughtdarra. We had the advantage of being guided by two of the local residents, Messrs. Hilary and Kelleher, both well acquainted with the place-names and legends, and knowing every fort-site, cave, and old enclosure. So during a long day in late May (the very day the first news reached us of the great naval battle of the far East) I was barely able, with the aid of Dr. G. U. Macnamara, to examine and take notes and measurements of the sites. I had already worked over the uplands and down to Cahernagrian; but will give my notes in order from south to north. The Ordnance Maps, both of 1839 and of the recent survey, are, I regret to say, most deficient in the marking of the natural features and antiquities of these townlands. The formal contour lines are most misleading; a dolmen and two of the most important forts (one with a wall 10 feet high and thick, and over 300 feet long) are unmarked, and one name is attached to a wrong fort. I give a diagram which, though rude and imperfect, may supplement the maps sufficiently to enable students to follow these notes.

Starting from the old road behind Ballinalacken we descend a steep hill, and find, in a pleasant recess behind the houses, a little ruined church. It is popularly attributed to Sionnach mac Dara; but little is locally known about him save that "he built in Connemara and lived in Aran," and that a curse in his name is so formidable as to be avoided even by angry persons. As the church is up to the present undescribed, we may note that the two western angles and a long fragment of the north wall are standing to their full height, and that the whole extent of the foundation is well marked. The church measures $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet across the western face, and 18 feet 4 inches by 36 feet 5 inches internally; the walls are $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; the masonry is of late type, and probably (like the cut stones) is of the fifteenth century. The south door has a bold chamfer; near it lies a block with a "semi-octagonal" stoup, once projecting from the face of the wall. The jamb stones of the east light show that it was a narrow slit with a reveal and splay; an iron "tang" of a glazed window-frame is embedded in one block. All these features are torn down. Only children under seven years of age are buried in the little graveyard; and the dedication of the well is forgotten, the name being Toberancenagh, translated "wine well."

Near the church are traces of an extensive orchard and large

mortar-built enclosures, witnessing former cultivation; traditions relate to members of the Lysaght family, and to an eccentric hermit, a



THE BALLYNAHOWN GROUP OF FORTS, COUNTY CLARE.
(References given in text.)

retired officer named MacNamara, who lived away from his family and friends in the wilderness. The whole place must, however, have been far more populous in early times, as seventeen forts, one of unusual size, and

other traces of habitation exist in Ballynahown and Oughtdarra, and some seven or eight defaced forts at a place called Shanbally in Ballyryan, towards the sea.

To the west of the church is a long ridge with craggy knolls known as Cnockaun (to south), Cnockaun gall, near the houses,¹ Cnockaunatinagh (from its fox earths), to the north. Foxes are not unknown at present; and we were told that at night "one would tumble over more brocks than rocks" on the ridge.² Along the edge of the latter, towards the north-west, we found in large rows of blocks clear traces of an ancient wall and a bastion-like small enclosure at the highest and sharpest bend of the ridge. Thence every field opens a finer view of the sea, and the great natural pyramid of Croghateeaun.

CROGHATEEAUN is a mote-like, conspicuous hill, one of the best landmarks in the district, shapely and grassy, rising high above the plateau and even overtopping the lower row of cliffs. On reaching the top, where we were told to cross ourselves as a protection against the power of the "Dannans" (whose chief stronghold it was), we found a flattened summit surrounded by the foundations of a strong ring-wall. The garth measures 54 feet north and south, and 60 feet east and west, and the wall is from 8 to nearly 11 feet thick of blocks 6 feet to 4 feet long. All the upper stone work has been thrown down the steep slope, but the foundations, even of the gateway, are well preserved. It faced the S.S.E., and (as can be seen by the plan) had two posts 2 feet apart, the passage widening inward from 3 feet 3 inches to 6 feet wide, and being faced with large blocks. There are traces of curved enclosures to the north-west and north-east. Below, on a rise to the south-east, were also traces of a wall of blocks larger and ruder than those used in the Caher. A raised path wound down the hill from the fort towards the north-west, formed by a curved bank 18 inches to 2 feet high. The older people are firmly convinced that this is a most dangerous "fairy fort," and tell how some badger-hunters, after a convivial meeting on its summit, got overtaken by night. They soon afterwards returned home in sobered terror, declaring that they had seen "the whole fleet" of its ghostly inhabitants.

We next passed a late circular enclosure with a much older-looking semicircular mound inside; near, and east of it, towards a cultivated field, is a small ring of tumbled stones, an ancient hut-site. Westward lies another but modern ring-wall, once a "bull park," called "Moher a tarriif." Then we ascend a range of cliffs 80 to 100 feet high by a grassy gully, and reach the projecting promontory of Doonaunmore with its strange "farbreag" or detached pinnacle near the southern end.

¹ Another knoll near these is "Cnockaun ada cloich."

² The Clare people believe that there are two kinds of badgers—the "dog-badger," which feeds on carrion, and cannot be eaten, and the "hog-badger," which is herbivorous, and excellent food. Badger-bacon was "a dish to set before a king" in early times ("Book of Leinster"—"Boroma": see *Revue Celtique*, vol. xiii. (1892), p. 47).

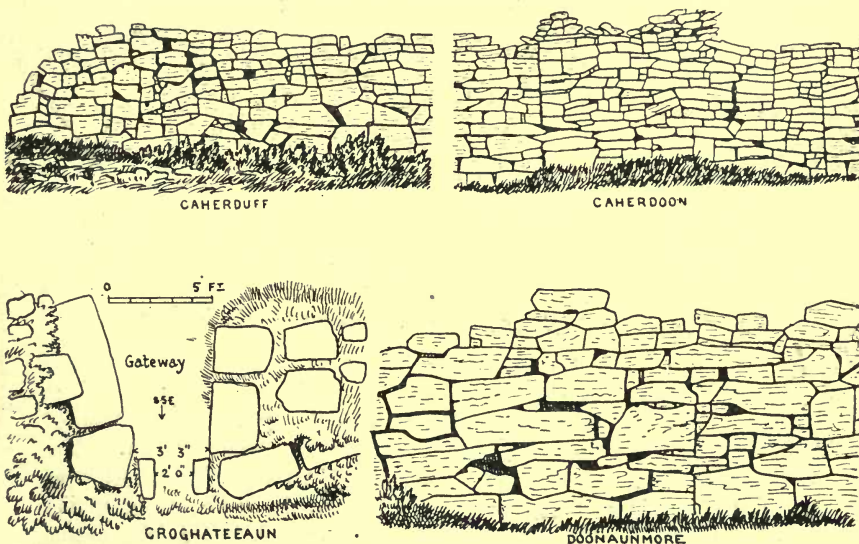
DOONAUNMORE, a fine example of the inland promontory fort of the type of Caherconree. It is about 500 feet long from N.N.E. to S.S.W., and is fenced across the neck by a great rampart 309 feet long, and curving outward in the middle. The rampart is 8 feet 3 inches to over 9 feet thick, with an internal terrace 5 feet high and 3 feet wide. Externally, it is from 8 feet to over 10 feet high in the middle, but is much broken towards the east end. It has reaches of good masonry (the blocks often 4 feet by 3 feet by 3 feet), with two well-built faces, a smaller filling of field stones, and at least one upright joint, and the trace of a second in the outward face. At one point, where it crosses a slight depression, there is a platform 4 feet to 5 feet deep outside the fort. The blocks present a most time-worn aspect; but as their inner surfaces are nearly equally channelled, the weathering must have taken place before the erection of the fort. Dr. MacNamara thinks that the slight traces of a thin wall to each side of the neck are ancient, but they did not seem very old to me, unless we suppose them rebuilt; and fencing was certainly needful to the east of the neck, where the side is sloping though steep. Inside the wall are traces of hut-enclosures nearly levelled. The only legend we heard was that the fort was the residence of a giant who was defeated, slain, and his "druid's staff" lost. Certainly it might be said of the builders, as of the Kenites of old, "Strong is thy dwelling-place, and thou puttest thy nest in a rock." The cave called after the Lysaghts, "Ooan a leeshagh," lies to the east of the fort; neither it nor the numerous other small caves (so far as I could learn) show signs of habitation. Far up the valley, in the angle of the cliff where the three townlands of Crumlin, Oughtdarra, and Ballynahown meet, is a cranny and cave "not belonging to any of them." It is called "Labba na hean bo"; and there, "in the last great stroke for Ireland," the decisive last battle—"will be found the Ulsterman" who will play so great a part in the conflict. The personality of the "one cow" is less clear; but it is certainly not the "Glasgeivnagh" cow, although she, too, is said to have "stayed" in the valleys of this place.

Across the pass, to the east of Doonaunmore, the cliff is called Doonaunbeg, and is a reputed "mote"; but I found no trace of walls to mark it as such. Farther eastward another gully ends in a long water cave; much of the roof has fallen in. Beside it, in a bold cliff facing westward, is the ope of Lysaght's cave, overhung by a regular "mantel board" of rock, so regular as to appear artificial.

TUAM AN GASKAIGH.—From the end of the gully a slight depression bears the name of "Barnagoskaigh," the champion's gap. In the craggy field is a curious long fissure, partly natural, partly walled, and, for the most part, covered with slabs, so as to form a souterrain, 6 feet deep, and about 5 feet wide. It lies nearly east and west.

The "Tuam" is a monument of unusual character, under which some of the residents suppose that the souterrain passes. This monument lies

in a little shallow amphitheatre of crag, and is called "Tuam an Gaskaigh"; the edge of the depression is fenced at the top by an old wall, 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet thick, of large, regularly-laid slabs. A slighter wall, nearly levelled, runs straight across the little depression from one end of the crescent wall to the other, forming a D-shaped enclosure, with the curve to the south. In the bottom of the hollow is the "giant's grave." It has to the north a slab enclosure, nearly square, two north slabs leaving a gap between them; a large block to each side, and four in a row to the south; the space measures 6 feet 8 inches north and south, but the sides are now disturbed. From near its south-east angle ran a line of five large stones lying north and south. Our guide remembered them side by side, and touching, but they are



DETAILS IN BALLYNAHOWN GROUP OF FORTS.

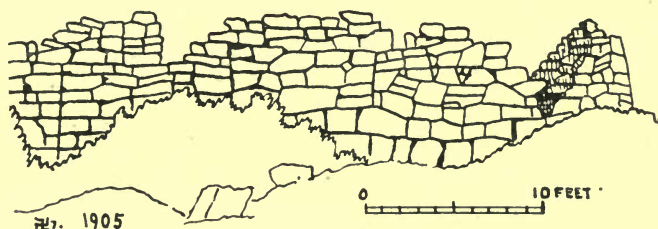
now dragged about. The "champion," said tradition, lay beside them with his great sword; so, in hope of finding it and "some gold," three or four young men overthrew the stones, and got nothing. "They had all to emigrate, and were not lucky"; but their act was not otherwise resented by the spirit of the mighty dead. No trace of a "tuam" or mound remains.

Above the crescent wall, to the south-east, on a projecting crag, is the slight trace of a very small fort- or house-enclosure barely 50 feet across, and nearly levelled; it almost overhangs the hut-ring mentioned after Croghateeaun. At this point we descend into a narrow valley with good fields, hemmed in by parallel cliffs richly ivied, and a perfect prototype of embattled walls, bastions, and curtains. Up this valley we pass

into Ballynahown, for the eastern wall marks part of its bounds, and soon reach the Cahernagrian forts.

BALLYNAHOWN (O. S. 4).—It is usually called Ballynahooan, understood as named from the caves; others take the map-name, and derive it from the water-flows in the lower valleys. Ascending a steep pass, we reach the level of the upper terrace again. There we find an overthrown stone fort, wrongly called Cahernagrian on the map (A). It is nearly 100 feet across the garth, and the wall is too broken to measure the actual thickness (probably from 6 to 8 feet). It was of fairly large blocks and good masonry. It rarely rises 3 or 4 feet above the ground, and has traces of several hut-enclosures and other walls inside.

CAHERNAGRIAN.—The actual fort of the name, though small, was evidently the citadel of the settlement. It rests on a low, rounded knoll, sheeted with hazels, and strewn with huge boulders *in situ*, and well deserves its name from its sunny, sheltered position, near the foot of the giant wall of rock which rises directly to the north (B on plan).



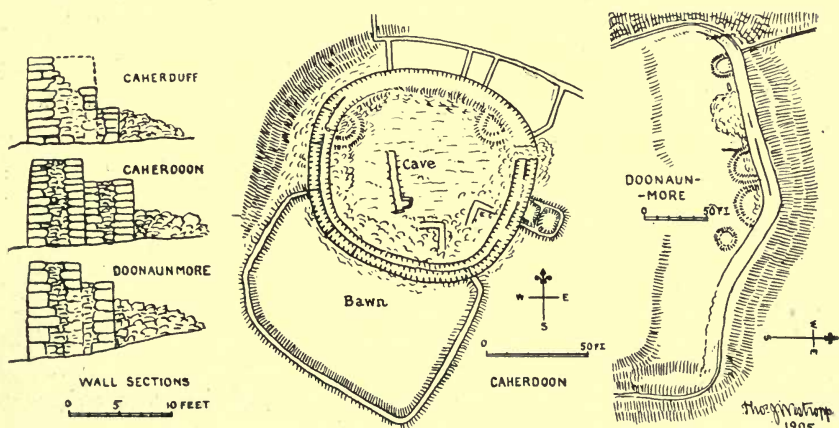
CAHERNAGRIAN—RAMPART TO NORTH.

The fort is slightly oval in plan; the longer axis from north-west to south-east is 63 feet long inside, the cross-measurement 57 feet. The wall is very well built with two faces of large, well-set blocks, each over a foot thick, but with small, rounded filling. It is altogether 6 feet 8 inches thick, is very neatly fitted, curved, and battered (the batter being 1 in 9). Where most perfect, to the north-west and north, it is still 9 feet high; but is only 5 feet high to the south-east. Inside are five well-marked but very irregular hut-enclosures, gardens of woodruff and orchis.

At the foot of the knoll, to the south-east, is another ring-wall (c), about 100 feet across and quite overthrown; it was probably a bawn. Further south, a fourth ring-wall (E), about 60 feet across, and much gapped, though still nearly 5 feet high; a ruined cottage stands in the garth. The largest of the forts is about 150 feet in diameter, and lies to the east of the last; it is crossed by a long boundary wall, and is so entirely overthrown as to be indescribable (D). It is remarkable that the smaller forts in north-western Clare should have been so systematically demolished. Balliny, Feenagh, Lismacsheedy, Caherdooneerish, Caherdoon, Cahercloggaun, Doonaunroe, and the Caherbullogs have

escaped reasonably well, while nearly all the small forts, though often as massive and of as large blocks, are levelled almost to the ground.

Three hundred yards to the south of the "house caher," on a low knoll, are two (F, G) nearly-levelled cahers. They are closely similar. The walls of good, slab masonry, about 7 feet thick, and only rarely a few courses high; the garths 99 feet to 102 feet across, and nearly circular. The gate of the western fort faced the S.S.W. South from it, in the same field, is a curious hut like that at Cahercuttine, near Noughaval. It consists of a circular wall of large blocks, 3 feet 10 inches thick, with a gateway 3 feet 4 inches wide facing the fort, northwards. The enclosure is 19 feet 3 inches across, and at the wall, to the east, is the nearly-closed mouth of a souterrain. A defaced and partly rebuilt cairn caps the corner of the knoll on which these forts and hut stand.



BALLYNAHOWN GROUP OF FORTS.

There is another caher, its walls only 3 or 4 feet high, on a bold crag 3000 yards to the east of the hut. Traces of other old walling lie round it in the broken rocks. On the border, next Oughtdarra, a ring of small, mossed filling marks another fort, and near it is an irregular bawn, with two low "posts" of about 5 feet apart. I am told that another bold mass of crag is also capped with a much-levelled fort, making, with Caherdoon, at least eleven ring-walls in Ballinahown to the west of the hill road. To the east of it the townland extends far up Knockaun's Mountain, and for nearly a mile and a half to the Owen Callikeen brook on the borders of Kilmoon; but, so far as the map and my informants could show, not a single fort exists in it, or the great mass of some 3200 acres on Knockauns, Blake's Mountain, and Elva, "for it was all woods," added one. This was very probably true, as roots of trees are found; so we see the forts were crowded together, on the crag lands, on the slopes of the valleys near the sea, and on the high plateau.

Northern Clare appears to have scarcely altered since the Book of Survey was compiled in 1655. Eastern Burren is still as it was written in the "Wars of Torlough," in 1311 and 1317, but various place-names and facts show that trees once were found on its uplands.

Let us now return to Cahernagrian, whence a goat-path along the great talus at the foot of the cliffs gives us a series of fine views of the forts and pleasant green valleys, some stocked with cattle, and with pools, and even, at times, streams; for Ballinahown means a place of "rivers," if the natives say truly. The distant tower of Ballinalacken, dominating these townlands, the grey sea and the rocks, level and shining like it, but fixed and lifeless, open up to our view. Carpets of the mountain aven, creamy flowers on rich green mats of foliage, cover the crags in parts; maidenhair and hartstongue spring up in the crevices, and the brilliant blue gentian, the primrose, violet, and woodruff, hide everywhere among the rocks, as we pass round the slope.

Round the angle we reach a most steep ascent, showing from the distance, as a conspicuous landmark, a brown smear, up the grey cliffs; it is a cattle pass to the upland. We scale it and cross the crags, losing sight of all else but the higher hills and the horizon seaward, till we note a wall rising over the crags and reach another fort, the loneliest of the group.

CAHERDOON is now getting named by the natives, "Caherlochlannagh," a mere late rendering of "Danish fort" growing up in the decay of true tradition. It stands on a slightly raised sheet of rock, over 550 feet above the sea, and is an unusually fine and well-preserved ring-wall, beautifully built. As at Doonaunmore, the faces of the slabs are greatly channeled. I could not satisfy myself that the inner surfaces were equally worn. The plan and masonry are most regular, which favour its early date; for, as I have elsewhere shown,¹ the inferior masonry always rests above the better building. The caher measures 105 feet over all, and encloses a circular garth, 84 feet to 85 feet in diameter. The wall is built in two sections, each with good, separate faces, and each little over 5 feet in thickness, or from 10 to 11 feet thick in all. The inner section forms a terrace from 3 feet to 6 feet high; but I saw no trace of steps up to it. The outer wall has a batter of about 1 in 12 where not bulging out. The height varies, being 9 feet 6 inches to south-west, 6 feet 2 inches to south, 8 feet to east, and 6 feet to 7 feet high for much of the ring, save to the north-east, which is much demolished. It was probably kept for shelter on the sides next the sea. Several upright joints run up the whole height of the wall in the southern segment. The gateway faced the north-east; only the foundation of the northern pier is traceable. There are two

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxviii., p. 364.

nearly levelled loops of wall to the south and north, and the lower part of a small circular hut (joined by side walls to the rampart) on the south-east. In the south-west quarter of the garth are two modern huts, inhabited down to very recent times. There is also a souterrain, 27 feet from the western terrace, measuring 18 feet 8 inches, north-east and south-west, and 5 feet wide, lined with walls of small masonry, and roofed with great slabs, large and thin; one measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 5 feet 4 inches, by 10 inches to 12 inches. Near the southern end, to the east, is a small side apartment, only 4 feet by 3 feet wide. It is interesting to contrast this fort with Caherdooneerish. The latter



CAHERDUFF FORT NEAR CRUMLIN, COUNTY CLARE.

shows traces of rebuilding, patchwork, and, at least, two entire rings added to the wall, and showing differently spaced upright joints at various levels. At Caherduff all the work seems of one period; but the wall is much lower than at the other fort.

A defaced dolmen, called "Labba" and "Dermot's bed," lies in the field to the east of the caher. It is quite overturned: a large prostrate slab and other stones remain, one leaning against the other; it is unmarked on the maps, and I could not find it on my last visit. An ancient enclosure lies in the next field to the east.

CAHERDUFF.—Crossing the ridge we find, a short way down its

northern slope, on a knoll in front of a low ridge, an important fort named Caherduff, lying half a mile from Caherdoon. Nothing in its appearance suggests its gloomy name, unless, perhaps, that it occupies the shady slope opposite to Cahernagrian. It is built on a well-selected low knoll. The wall is 9 to 10 feet thick, and is of remarkably good masonry, more like Cahernagrian than like Doonaunmore and Caherdoon. It is over 10 feet high where best preserved, *i.e.* to the south and north-east, in parts 9 feet high; but great gaps occur, and the north and north-west parts are greatly defaced. The wall has two faces, and large filling, and has traces of a terrace, 28 inches wide. The batter is 1 in 12, and well carried out; much of the inner face has been destroyed. The garth is slightly hollow and very irregular, 96 feet across (north and south); the fort measuring about 116 feet over all. There are large rocks about the garth, and a slight, oblong hollow, as if the rock-surface was quarried out, and the space fenced with large blocks at intervals.

The outlook to the north is very fine, comprising all the Killonaghan Valley, and much of Galway Bay, Black Head, with Caherdooneerish, and the slopes, from the sandhills of Fanore (the site of one of the earliest settlements in Clare), Balliny (latest inhabited of the Clare cahers),¹ the Round Castle of Faunaroosca, and St. Onchu's Church. Every period of human history in Burren is represented in the scene. The other forts are of but little interest. The trace of a small ring-fort lies in the uppermost enclosed fields below Caherduff; and wandering over the plateau to the west of the great cliffs, we found three rude old enclosures of slab masonry, partly rebuilt, but embodying ancient work, though neither regular nor massive. They were evidently cattle bauns. A low, grassy valley, and late house foundations, lay from them toward Cahernagrian, and the long pass from Oughtdarra.

INLAND FORTS.—These are of but little interest, but may be noted. Two earthen forts called "mote" and "Lislard" on the maps, and similar in character, lie on the ridge where the road descends to Ballinalacken. Each is a low earthen ring, with a rounded mound about 6 feet high in the garth, and may be sepulchral. The word "mote" is even used for cahers in this parish.

KNOCKNASKEHEEN CAHER has been so completely demolished since 1839 that no trace can be found on the green knoll where it once stood, and which commands a beautiful view of the sea at Bealaghaline, with Doonagore Castle and the end of Moher to the south-west, and out to Callan and Slieve Bernagh to the south-east.

CAHERREAGH or CAHERKINALLIA is an ordinary ring-wall, much gapped and defaced, at the end of a long, craggy spur or knoll, projecting into a marshy hollow.

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxxi., p. 9.

CAHERBARNAGH is levelled, barely marked by a few blocks and a slight ring, beside the road from Lisdoonvarna to Kilmoon.

BALLYREEN (4).—The Ballyryan of the maps has a group of several decayed forts called Shanbally or Oldtown.

GLASHA GROUP (8).—The only remaining group of any consequence lies along the seashore on the border of Corcomroe.

The road from Ballinalacken to Roadford runs southward, and roughly marks the bounds of the shale and the limestone districts. As usual, stone forts are nearly absent from the former, and abound on the latter. They lie along a low ridge, rising northward to its highest point (about 300 feet above the sea) at the fort of Cahermaclancy, and falling thence northwards towards Shanvally in Ballyreen, and southward towards Bealaghaline Bay. The forts have suffered horribly by the hand of man. A few earth-forts lie near Killilagh Church and the hills at the end of the cliffs of Moher. Some (as Knocknastoolery) are of some size and interest. The only other antiquities are small cairns near the streams, and sometimes on actually marshy ground.

The place does not figure in early history, Glasha (Glaise) and "the immunities of the MacFlannchada," or Clanchies, being first named in the 1390 rental. The MacClanchies were hereditary brehons of Thomond, and often appear in local history both under the O'Briens, and even under English influence. So famed for their legal knowledge was this clan, that the unfortunate Gerald, Earl of Desmond, employed one "O'Clankey, called Brehuff an Erle or the Earle's judge," who was in possession of Shanegowle, near Askeaton, in County Limerick, in 1586, and is named that year in Christopher Peyton's important survey of the Earl's confiscated estates.¹ His contemporary, the merciless Boethius Clancy, was on the winning side, and left a dark tradition in Clare. He was Sheriff of that county in 1588, and took active measures for the defence of Thomond from the Spaniards. Little defence was needed. The storm-tossed ships, with pestilence-weakened crews, came helplessly, seeking for shelter and water, along that dangerous coast, held by pitiless men, and obtained no succour. Two ships are known to have perished at Tromra and Dunbeg. Tradition tells of a third at Doolin, and is borne out by the wreckage which drifted into Liscannor at the time the Zuniga lay off it in vain negotiations.² Those who escaped the breakers and the skeans of the maddened rabble of human wolves (who assembled to the plunder from all directions) fell into Clanchy's hands, and were duly hanged. The mound full of bones at Knockaunacroghera marks his work and in 1878, as a boy (and before the letters recording the wrecks in Clare had been published), I was shown it as "the place where Boethius O'Clanshy hung the Spanish grandee." Clanchy accordingly stood well

¹ P. R. O. I., Peyton, p. 180.

² C. S. P. I., 1588: see *Journal*, vol. xix., p. 131.

with Elizabeth's government, and was confirmed in the family "immunities," which were made into the manor of Knockfin, the name only surviving in the cross-road near the chapel.

In more peaceful times, says tradition, a princely house in Spain got leave to remove the bones of one of its sons; but they sought them in vain in that Golgotha of Corcomroe, "in one red burial blent" with his brother officers and subordinates. It is wonderful how vivid tradition of the "great Fleet" remains all along the Irish coast—so authentic that I have little hesitation in accepting even an unsupported statement, if older than 1880, when tradition began to get defiled. "S. F.," in "The Gentleman's Magazine," makes a curious mistake about Doolin and Killilagh Church; he regards them as the "Dubh Glean" and "the Abbey" named in the "Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh," as the site of the fierce battle of Corcomroe in 1317. The real sites were at Deelin and Corcomroe Abbey, over fifteen miles away. After the civil-war, in the disturbed times of 1655, the Clancies lost their heritage by confiscation. A later Boetius then held the Cahermacrusheens, Cahermaalclanchy, and Ballyroe, with Daniel oge O'Clanchy; Glasha, with Hugh Clanchy, and, as his own share, Cahergalleen, Tergoneen, and Toomullin. The confiscated lands were divided between John Sarsfield, Conor, son of Donough O'Brien, and Thomas Carr.

The destruction of the Down Survey maps of Clare, though most regrettable, is to some degree compensated for, the Book of Distribution and Survey for Clare being unusually detailed. There, under the Parish of Killilagh, we find these lands (described as rocky pasture): Doonmacelim, passed from Donough O'Brien to John FitzGerald; Doolin, from Boetius Clanchy to John Sarsfield; Tregownine, Corkeilty, Cahirgalline, West Glassie, Ballymaclancie, and Killeylagh glebe lands to the same. East Glassie, the property of Boetius and Hugh Clancie, went to John Gore; Caher McCrosseyne from Boetius and Donnell oge McClancie, to Conor, son of Donough O'Brien. It was arable, rough pasture, and pasturable mountain in 1655. Much of it passed to John Gore by 1675, the Edenvale Survey showing Ballyroe, Cragcurridane, Killeilagh, East Glassy, Ballymaclansy, and Cahermacreseine as his, while Tomolinny, Doolin, and Donegore, Tirgounine, Cahergaltine, and West Glassie belonged to Sarsfield. We need hardly say that Doonagore does not take its name from the Gores; for example, Terellagh O'Brean, of Innyshtyman, was granted "Dounegoar" in 1582,² and the name occurs in other early records.

Lastly, on March 30th, 1719, Brigadier-General Francis Gore, of Clonrone, granted in trust to John Vandelure, of Kilrush, and others, Cahircrusseen, Carhugare, Tirgearnine, Dun mc Phelim, Cahirkeill,

¹ Volume xli., p. 89.

² Report 14, D. K. R.—Fiants, 4263.

Cahirgunine, . . . Carhuenemanagh, West Glassy, Killylogh, . . . Timolin, Doneaghir . . . and Ballyvarry, *alias* Knockfinn, in the Barony of Corcomroe.¹

CAHERMACCRUSHEEN.—Beginning in this townland we find the remains of two cahers, nearly levelled; the more southern one, at the old bohereen, from Shanbally, gave its name to the place. At the boundary wall, next Cahermaclanchy, is a heap of blocks which marks a dolmen. It fell, or, as some say, was “struck by a thunderbolt,” after 1890; and was a cist of the usual type of four slabs and a cover, embedded in a cairn. The sides are each about 10 feet by 4 feet, and lie side by side; over the north one lies the cover, 10 feet by 8 feet 2 inches wide to the west, and 6 feet to the east, being a slab from 7 inches to 9 inches thick. The west end is 5 feet, and the east 4 feet, which shows that there was the usual eastward taper. It is, as usual, named “Labba ’iermuth,”² and probably fell when the supporting cairn was removed.

CAHERMACLANCY.—This fort stands on the highest point of the ridge, 302 feet above the sea. From it we look over a wild view, consisting of chasms and crags, to the cliffs of Oughtdarra and Ballynahown. Ballinalacken rises on its lofty crag to the north, amid clustering trees. Southward, we see the remains of several forts, the green hills of Killilagh, the round castle of Doonegore, and the cliffs of Moher, black precipices, the noblest, but only gloomy feature in that bright view; and to the west, the sea out to Aran. The caher is sadly dilapidated; much of the wall hardly rises a yard above the nettle-pestered heaps of debris. It was of fine masonry, the blocks 3 feet and 4 feet long; a few even 5 feet long. A gap in the south probably marks the gateway. An old herdsman told me that there was a souterrain in the garth which ended in a deep pit, “down into water”; the entrance is now visible, but filled up with stones. The fort is nearly circular; it measures 110 feet over all; the wall being from 9 feet to 10 feet thick. Some 300 yards away to the east is a nearly effaced square “moher.” The maps show also two ring-walls northward towards the sea; these I did not visit, but the site is commanded from the chief caher.

GLASHAMORE.—Glasha fort, a circular mound, has been swept away since 1878. About 300 yards to the west of Cahirmaclancy fort, in a field on the border of Glashamore, are the foundations of a small ring-wall, 73 feet internally; the wall is 12 feet thick, of good blocks 2 feet 6 inches square, with small filling; it also has the entrance of a “cave” in the garth. No gap for the gate is visible. The ribbed crags around it are full of the long crimped fronds of the hartstongue fern; and when I last saw it, the fort was like a saucer filled with wild thyme, magenta cranesbill, and golden bedstraw.

¹ “Dublin Register of Deeds,” v. 24, p. 320. Cahirgunine, probably in Tirgonine and Carhuenemanagh, near Killilagh Church.

² First described by Borlase (“Dolmens of Ireland,” vol. i., p. 80).

Another circular foundation lies in an adjoining field farther to the south-west. Near it is a remarkable cattle shelter, earlier than 1839,



TOOCLAC GROUP OF FORTS, COUNTY CLARE.

thick-walled, and so well built of good blocks as to suggest old work, especially at a semicircular portion with large foundation blocks. It is

probably modern, but may have been built out of the material of some levelled forts.

GLASHABEG.—To the south of the “cow-park” are the foundations of two more cahers. About two courses of good masonry and low green mounds mark their sites. They are nearly the same size, 86 feet over all. The more western is featureless, save for a very small cist or slab enclosure, 3 feet wide, and, apparently, once embedded in the wall. Its age is doubtful, but it suggests such cists or ambreys as occur in Kerry huts and (if the restorers were right) at Cloghanmore, near Glencolumbeille, in Donegal. Near this fort in the rock are very curious hollows, the shape and size of human footprints.

CAHERGLASHA, the more eastern of these forts, is interesting, though much levelled. It measures also 86 feet across the garth; the wall being 8 feet thick, and in places nearly straight. A gap to the north leads into a souterrain lying north and south for 15 feet; thence for 21 feet further it has fallen, forming a deep, grassy trench; then we meet a lintel 5 feet long, beyond which the passage is intact for 27 feet, and is said to have several small lateral chambers. At the end is a cross-wall 24 feet from the south segment of the wall. The souterrain is thus 63 feet long. The ruin of the northern end resulted from an attempt made many years ago to evict and exterminate a family of badgers which had established itself within the “dark and covered way.”

Near these forts are some remains of a massive old straight wall of large blocks, some 4 feet long, and 3 feet high. It runs north-west and south-east.

BALLYVOE.—In the next field, to the south-west, lie the low foundations of a small ring, 40 feet over all. In another field, to the south, is an oval enclosure, 60 feet north and south, 76 feet east and west; near it is a large boulder, resting on several small stones, and the fort walls embody some rough rocks *in situ*, 4 feet to 6 feet long, and 3 feet high. There is a cross-wall 54 feet from the east across the garth; and to the north an arrangement of rocks, a few feet apart, with a space tapering eastward, suggests a dolmen, but may be natural. Between this and the sea is a huge tower-like rock, called Leagwee, looking like a castle from the lower slopes near Doolin.

Another fort of large blocks, but much broken, adjoins a ruined cottage; a fourth is square about 60 feet each way of large but late-looking masonry, and, probably, an old cattle-bawn. A cave or souterrain lies in the next field to the south-east.

BALLYCAHAN.—In this townland, which lies between Killilagh church and the sea, are the foundations of three circular cahers; they were only a few feet high even in 1878, when, at the suggestion of the late Dr. William H. Stacpoole Westropp, of Lisdoonvarna, I first went over the ground here.

TEERGONEAN has also got the foundations of three cahers, nearly levelled before 1878; one may have been the Cahergunine of the records. These and the forts I saw in Doolin are of small very regular masonry; the blocks 2 feet or 3 feet long, 18 inches to 20 inches high, and 2 feet thick, with two faces and small filling. The latter quality probably brought about their collapse, and facilitated their removal. The maps mark another site in Doolin, near the old silver-mine. There is a defaced fort in Doonmacfelim; from its position evidently the chief fort of the place. It is named Caheradoon, and lies on rising ground. It is 108 feet across; the wall was removed fifty years ago to make the new road near the school. It may be the Cahergaline (suggesting Bealaghahline), as being near that townland, which boasts yet one more nearly levelled caher. Caheragaline or Cahergaltech, in Killylagh, was granted by Sarsfield to Mr. Foard.¹

Caherkeily, Carhuekeily or Corkelly, is also named as near this place in the same deed and in the "Book of Distribution." Between Caheradoon and the shore road we find two other cahers on a sheet of crag near the sea. The northern measures about 60 feet across, all its facing having been removed. The southern retains its wall, which is 7 feet thick, well built, with two faces, and 4 to 6 feet high, with a batter of 1 in 3. The large lintel of its gate is 7 feet 2 inches long, embodied in a ruined cottage in the garth. The garth is 65 feet across.

Farther to the east are numerous foundations in a field, called, as so frequently, *Parc na Caheragh*; a ring-wall, 50 feet across; a square moher, 30 feet by 36 feet at 28 feet from the last; and several other old-looking enclosures with large blocks. The sandhills near these have yielded flint implements, and traces of early settlement.²

To complete the lists of forts, between the road and the sea, we return past the wrecked peel-tower of Doonmacfelim to Killilagh church. This is a neat structure of the late fifteenth century, but with earlier records. I regret to say that since my brief description³ was published in 1900, the east gable and window have fallen in the great gale of 1903, which also wrecked Clooney church in the Barony. Near the west end lies a flat-topped, circular mound, the resort, on all occasions on which I saw it, of a crowd of cattle enjoying the breeze on its summit. The top had been dug into deeply; it may be a burial-mound, and is only 90 feet in diameter. A low rath is on the rise to the east of the church.

The conspicuous earthen fort of Knockastoolery is on the hillside above Roadford, on a spur, and, I think, was partly carved out of the hill. It is over 12 feet high, girt by a deep fosse, with a high outer ring; and the narrow summit is crowned by two limestone pillars. The standing one is 6 feet 3 inches high, widening to the top; one edge has

¹ "Dublin Register of Deeds," n. 1, p. 425.

² "Limerick Field Club Journal," vol. ii., p. 50.

³ *Journal*, vol. xxx., p. 287; *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. vi., Ser. III., p. 135.

corrugations and flutings, to my thinking mere weather-marks, which some have supposed to be ogmic scores. I am satisfied that the other alleged ogams at Cloghanairgid, near Bohneil, and Lismulbreeda cave are mere idle and meaningless scores. The three scores on the slab at Temple Senan on Scatterry may or may not be ogmic; and the Callan slab is probably a mediæval scholastic inscription, though evidently far older than the late eighteenth century.

The caher near the interesting round castle of Doonegore had been nearly entirely levelled by 1838; only a trace of its northern segment is now to be found.

The little stream which probably gave its name to Glasha, runs southward and sinks near Killilagh church, probably meeting a larger stream past Roadford, which runs over level sheets of rock, losing itself in the shingle and golden sands of the bay near Fisher-street. Above its mouth, on a high knoll, at Neadanea, an extensive and pleasing view is obtainable over the whole site, back to Cahermaclanchy and the cliffs at Ballynahown. On the main branch, called the Aille river, not far from St. Breacan's church, at Toomullin, are several large earthen forts—Knocknaraha, in Toomullin, Moanbeg, and an adjoining ring, and Aughavinna fort, near the stream. There are few other forts in the parish, only a small one in Gortaclob, near St. Catherine's; Knockalassa fort, near Lisdoonvarna; and some few sites and defaced earth-rings at Lurraga, Glasha House, and Tonwaun.

OTHER FORTS (14).—We may take this opportunity of indicating a few of the more interesting forts in south-western Corcomroe. *Moher ui ruib.* On the Hag's Head (the ancient Kan Kalye of the sixteenth century topographers) stood a promontory fort named Moher which gives its name to the great cliffs at that place. It was unfortunately levelled as material for the telegraph tower, built in its ambit in 1808. It is probably commemorated in the modern name of Cahermoher Bridge, not far to the south—and is (so far as we know) the only promontory fort on the mainland coast between Donegal Head, near Beltard, and Dunnamoe, in Mayo. It was standing in 1780. John Lloyd, in quaintly inflated language, describes it in his "Impartial Tour in Clare." "On this western cape or headland lies the famous old fort Ruan, called Moher, . . . the summit of a very stupendous cliff surrounded with a stone wall, a part of which is up. Inside of it is a green plain. . . . This wonderful promontory, almost encompassed by devouring seas, and the opposite wild coast, really affords a horrible and tremendous aspect, vastly more to be dreaded than accounted." If we consider the tower as made of the material of the fort, the masonry must have been very small. It commands a beautiful view of the coast from Connemara to Beltard. The forts of Dun Conor and Dun Oghil, and (unless we are mistaken) Dun Aenghus, in the Aran Isles, are visible from these cliffs; and beyond them, the furthest outpost of old Thomond towards America, the lofty lighthouse on the Brannock rock is clearly seen.

LEHINCH (23).—This little watering-place deserves its name as being on a peninsula between the sandy, stormy bay and the creeks behind the shattered many-windowed tower of Dough. To the north of the castle and creek is a furze-covered knoll in a marsh, which may be a crannoge. Some distance along the Dael river is an excellent example of a rath, with deep fosse and outer ring, near New Bridge. In the townland of Dough, near the railway, are two neat, green raths called Parknareliga and Parknalassa forts; each has a raised centre, a fosse, and an outer ring. South from Lehinch is the dolmen of Calluragh described by Miss Parkinson in the *Journal* for 1901.¹

DOONEEVE, or "Doonmeeve," as it is named on the maps, seems to have been a fort of considerable importance. It is called "Doon Ivagh" and "Doomihil" by the country folk, and lies on the cliff near the Protestant church. Only two segments of fosses remain, cut deeply into the slope. The inner (western) is 10 feet deep, 9 feet broad at the bottom, and 30 feet at the top, cut into drift and shale rock. The second trench lies 46 feet away, and is from 6 feet at the bottom to 22 feet wide at the top, and 6 feet deep. The inner ditch is dry, but water runs down the outer. The greater part of these trenches has been so completely filled in as to leave hardly a trace. From the rapid inroads of the sea in our time² I find it hard to believe that they represent a promontory fort. The place has some interesting folk-lore attached to it, and is to some degree protected by its very repute. One man, at no distant date, attempted to till its garth, and was struck down as if dead. His wife, a "wise woman" who "had witchcraft," on hearing the disaster, rushed to the nearest fairy spot and did charms. She then went to Dooneeva and ordered its unseen occupants to bring back her husband at once; the man, to the surprise of everyone, revived and recovered consciousness; while a stick was taken away as a substitute. Non-miraculous explanation seems very easy; but I believe all the ritual was done and said in perfect good faith. The traditions of this district are still to be harvested; I formerly attempted in these pages to give briefly those relating to the lost island of Kilstapheen or Kilstiffin,³ still a reef (the sea breaking over it at low water) at the mouth of the bay, and, as such, marked on our charts. Near Moy is a battle legend, possibly an echo of that terrible frontal attack, up Bealanchip hill, in 1573, in a civil feud of the O'Briens. The legend, however, asserts that "a Dunbeg man" took the cattle of "Stapheen," who set out in pursuit, and overtook the robber at Bohercrohaun. Both sides fought heroically, but in the excitement and struggle Stapheen lost the key of his island, and it at once sank under the sea. Once in seven years its golden domes rise over the green waves, but with ill omen to anyone who sees them, for the beholder must die before they reappear when seven more years have passed by.

¹ Volume xxxi., p. 437.

² Bronze implements were found on the shore below the fort.

³ Volume xxx., p. 289.

CAHERS.—Besides the forts we have examined in this barony in Killilagh, at Doon, and at Ballykinvarga, a few Caher names must be collected. In Kilmacreehy parish was Caherycabill, now levelled, and Cahergrillaun in Loslorkan; Caherbarnagh, now levelled; Kahernafurresha, a defaced fort on a low cliff cut entirely by the sea, and so to the west of Liscannor. In Killaspuglonane were Caherlassaleehan; and Caheraderry, the Cathridarum granted by King Donaldmore O'Brien to Clare Abbey in 1189. The Cathair in doire of the 1390 rental; evidently an oak forest then sheltered the almost treeless slopes. Liscannor fort is said to have been on the site of the harbour, and a few insignificant ring-forts remain in the parish. In Kilshanny parish were Caheraphreegaun, now gone, Caherycoosaun, Caherlooscaun, and Caherreagh, already noted as in Caherkinallia; also the fine cairn of Cairn Connaughtagh, 12 feet to 14-feet high, near the river Dael, and, possibly, the inauguration place of Cairn mic Tail. In Clooney were Cahersherkin (Cathair seircin in 1390), Caherballagh, and Lisdereenacaheragh in Knockagraigue.

It is much to be regretted that no one seems to have collected any description of the forts of this most interesting county till 1839; and then the writers of the Ordnance Survey letters lost an unrivalled opportunity. That we came almost too late to save the folk-lore, and too late to record some most interesting structures and features, must be our excuse that our survey is not richer than it is. For the disturbance of its original system and the out-of-place additions, and possible omissions, in its pages, we can only trust to the forbearance of our readers, and their recognition of the inevitable limitations of one who worked almost single-handed in one of the most difficult but richest fields of the "prehistory" of ancient Ireland."¹

¹ For this section of my Paper I have to thank not only (as so often) Dr. George U. Macnamara, but Miss Parkinson, Miss Neville, and Miss G. C. Staepoole, for field-work, and collecting legends for my Paper in the Lehigh district.

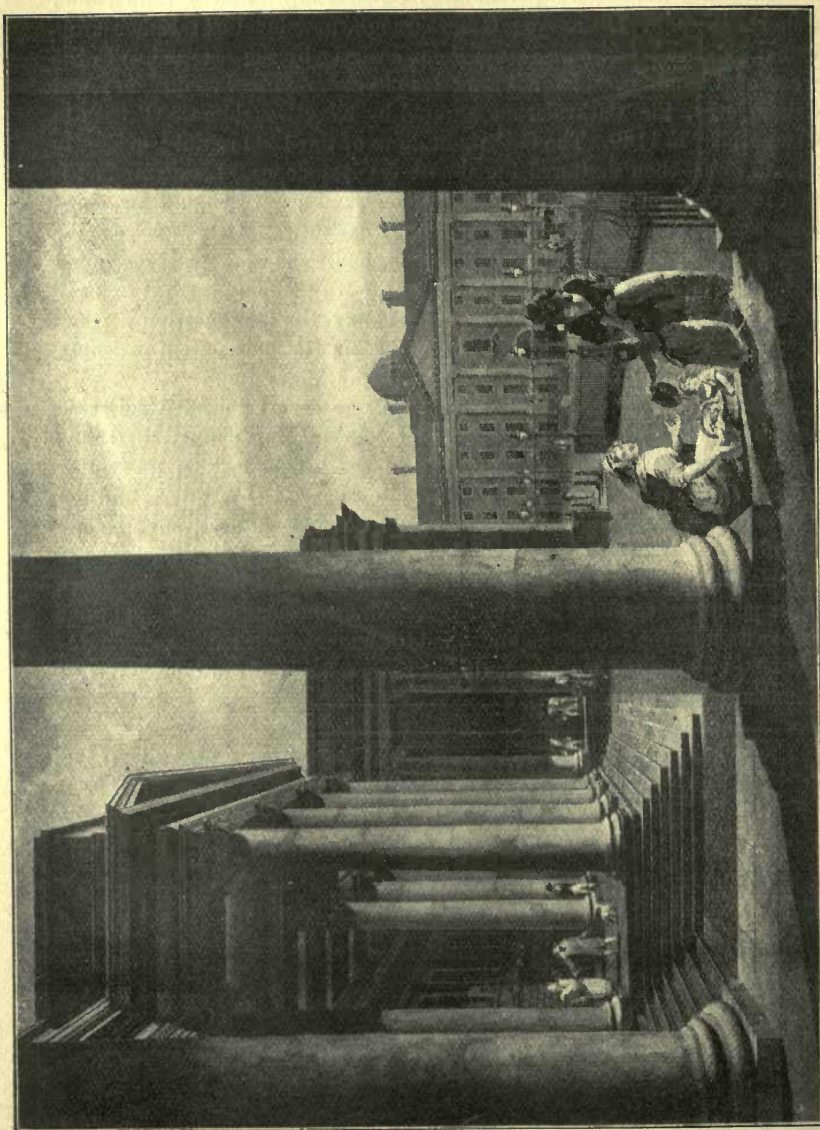


FIG. 6.—TRINITY COLLEGE, TAKEN THROUGH THE COLONNADE OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE. (Malton, 1793.)
(From proof in Author's Collection.)

A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVINGS
OF DUBLIN UP TO 1800.

BY E. MAC DOWEL COSGRAVE, M.D. (DUBL.), F.R.C.P.I.

(Continued from page 109.)

PART II.

THE first part of this Paper dealt with engravings of Dublin from the earliest known—those illustrating Derrick's *Image of Ireland*, 1581—to the series of nine sepia aquatints in my collection, which were published in London, December, 1784. I have since learned that these aquatints are not to be found in the print collections of the British Museum, or at South Kensington. Fig. 7 illustrates one of these—the *Gateway of the Castle*, looking up Cork Hill.



FIG. 7.—GATEWAY OF THE CASTLE. (December 6, 1784.)
(Author's Collection.)

1785. "*The Sheds of Clontarf*" (12 inches high ; 15½ inches wide).—
"F. Wheatley, delin.; T. Malton fecit. Published as the Act directs,
Decr. 30th, 1785, by T. Malton, No. 6, Conduit Street, Hanover Square,

and to be had of W. Hinton, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill." This is a sepia view, looking from Clontarf towards the city. Ware (1705), in his description of "Riding the Franchise," mentions the "*Shades of Clontarf*" (fig. 8).

1785. In a volume of reports, list of Sedan Chair owners, &c., issued by the Rotunda in 1785, there is:—"Elevation of *Proposed Publick Rooms* to Cavendish Street." Beneath is a plan showing the connexions of the new rooms with the old, and at the side is a list of "Funds Productive for the expense," amounting to £7,226 5s.—"R. Johnston, Architect" (13 inches high; 9½ inches wide). (Own collection.)



FIG. 8.—THE SHEDS OF CLONTARF, 1785. (Wheatley—Malton.)
(Author's Collection.)

1787. "*View of the Parliament House, Dublin*.—Myers, sculpt^r." (4½ inches high; 7½ inches wide). The screen wall fills the centre of the picture. Reproduced smaller in *Gentleman's Magazine*, October, 1787.

1788. The Rotunda List of Sedan Chairs of 1788 contains:—

The *Central Buildings*, with the "Proposed Lodge to Hospital" at the left, and "Proposed Entrance to Assembly Rooms" at the right (3 inches high; 5½ inches wide).

"*Public Assembly Rooms*," in an oval vignette, exhibiting in the corners the arms of Rutland (L. L., 1787), Buckingham (L. L., 1787-8), Foster (the Speaker), and La Touche.

The Ticket to Assemblies issued with this volume gives a representation of a "Tablet of the *Frieze of Assembly Rooms*," the well-known Wedgwood frieze, which helps to make the outside of the "Round Room" so different from its appearance in the view of 1784. These 1788 pictures are in the collection of Mr. L. R. Strangways, M.R.I.A.

Some of the old lottery tickets also bore views; thus those of 1752, which were "For Rebuilding Essex Bridge, and Building the New Hospital in Great Britain Street, for Relief of Poor Lying-in-Women," had a small view— $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long—of the proposed *Essex Bridge*. (Reprinted by Waller & Co. from original plate.)

1790. "*Royal Infirmary, from Salute Battery*.—J. Ford, sculpt., 1790" (7 inches high; 10 inches wide).

1791. PAYNE'S *New System of Universal Geography*, 1791, contains reproductions of several of Pool and Cash's views (cf. *ante*, 1780). The engravings are the same size, but the paper on which they are printed is larger and coarser. Two may be specially mentioned:—

"*Queen's Bridge* (extends 140 feet), *Essex Bridge*, *Carlisle Bridge*. Published by Z. Jackson for Payne's 'Universal Geography,'" (7 inches high; 8 inches wide). It will be observed that Carlisle Bridge has been added to the two bridges engraved by Pool and Cash.

"*The Parliament House*.—Engraved for Jackson's Edition of Payne's *New System of Universal Geography*. Isaac Taylor, sculpt." ($6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; 8 inches wide).

1792. Some Dublin views appeared in "The Antiquities of Ireland, by FRANCIS GROSE, F.A.S., London, 1791." They measure ($6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide). Some copies were published with coloured plates; two of these are in Mr. Strangways' collection.

1. "*Christ Church, Dublin*.—Medland, sc.; Bigari, del. Published October 1st, 1791, by S. Hooper, Holborn" (vol. i., pl. 14). This view is taken from the south east.

2. "*St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin*.—Gandon, delin.; I. R., Esq., sculpt. Published 15th July, 1792, by S. Hooper" (vol. viii., pl. 20). This view shows the west elevation.

3. "*Baginbun Castle, County Dublin*.—Medland, sc. Published 14th June, 1792, by S. Hooper, Holborn" (vol. i., pl. 8).

4. "*Simonscourt Tower, County Dublin*.—Sparrow, sc. Published March 6th, 1792, by S. Hooper" (vol. i. pl. 22).

1793. *Trinity College, taken through the Colonnade of the Parliament House* ($20\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide).—"James Malton, del. Engraved by Wilson Lowry." The Catalogue of the National Gallery of Ireland (Ed. 1904) describes it as "Line and etching by Wilson

Lowry, after James Malton; the figures engraved by Thomas Malton after Robert Smirke." This fine engraving was described and advertised at a guinea on a loose sheet inserted in Part I. Malton's views. (Fig. 6, facing p. 363.)

1791-9. The most important series of large engravings of Dublin, which appeared in the eighteenth century, was drawn by JAMES MALTON, who came to Ireland with his father, an architectural draughtsman, and did a great many water-colour views of Dublin; his best-known work is the series of twenty-five aquatints, which were first issued in six parts with descriptive letterpress, price to subscribers, six guineas, and subsequently in one volume bound in boards, the label on the cover reading—

"Malton's Picturesque and Descriptive View of the City of Dublin, with fifty-six plates, vignettes, &c. Price, £10 10s. In a series of the most interesting scenes taken in the year 1791, by James Malton."

Coloured sets, both in parts and in volume, also were issued.

The views were all taken in 1791, but the work was not completely published until 1799; the preface says—"All the views were taken in the year 1791, yet, as the work was in hand until the year 1797, such alterations as occurred in each subject between the taking and publishing of any view of it have been attended to the end, that it might be as perfect a semblance as possible to the original at the time of the completion of the work."

Malton's first prospectus announced four numbers of six views at one and a half guineas a number. A later prospectus announced that twenty-four out of thirty views taken would be published in six numbers of four views at a guinea a number; after the publication of the third number, in which a list of subscribers was to appear, the price was to be advanced to twenty-six shillings to all not on the list.

The first part contained the following four plates:—

Great Courtyard, Dublin Castle.

Custom House.

Royal Exchange.

Leinster House.

The interior of the College Library was presented as a fifth plate with the second number.

The appearance of the third number was delayed through the destruction of two of the plates designed for it by a fire at the copper-plate printer's.

There are several varieties of the plates. For instance, in the view of "The Parliament House, Dublin," a man driving pigs occupied a prominent position in the foreground (fig. 9); after some prints had been struck off the pigs were hammered out, and only a blur remains on the later prints to show where they once were.

There are two varieties of "Trinity College, Dublin." One has a coach prominently in the left foreground, and heavy clouds; the other has a horseman, and a led horse in the left foreground, and a less threatening sky. I have coloured examples of both plates.

There are two varieties also of "Custom House, Dublin." In both the south, or river, front is shown. In the common form, part of the west façade is included; whilst in the rarer variety hardly any of the west façade is shown. The foreground objects in the river also differ.

The "Barracks, Dublin," and the "View of Dublin from the Magazine, Phoenix Park," sometimes have the full-sized plate-mark, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. Examples of these are in the National Gallery. Afterwards the height of the plate was cut down to 10 inches and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, respectively. I have examples of these.

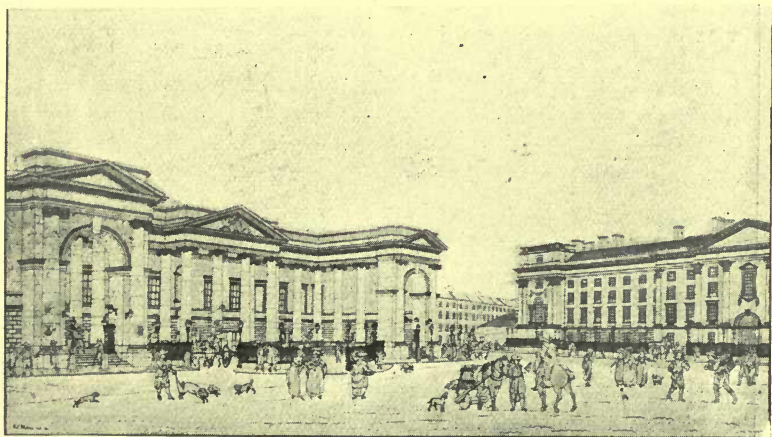


FIG. 9.—THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE. (Malton, 1793.) From etched plate, showing Pigs.

(Mr. L. R. Strangways' Collection.)

Malton struck off a few impressions from the etched plates before they were aquatinted, and coloured some of them by hand. Two examples are in the National Gallery. L. R. Strangways, M.R.I.A., has in his collection sixteen of these etchings, of which one—The Tholsel—is partly aquatinted (fig. 10, p. 368).

The copies meant for colouring were printed in sepia; but, subsequently, many of those printed in black were coloured. These latter are greatly inferior in delicacy of colouring, especially in the dark portions.

The plate-marks measure $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; 17 inches wide: the actual views being 10 inches high; 15 inches wide. All bear the words "James Malton, del et fecit." Some have also (in addition to the date) "London, Published by Ja^s Malton." Others have "London: Published by Ja^s Malton and G. Cowan, Dublin." Others have "Grafton Street"

after Cowan's name; whilst the Lying-in Hospital is without the name of any publisher.

In the bound volume the frontispiece bears the inscription—"Arms of the City of Dublin. London, published by James Malton for his History of Dublin, July, 1792."

Next comes "A Correct Survey of the Bay of Dublin, 1795." This includes a plan of the east part of Dublin.

"A Correct Survey of the City of Dublin as it stood in the year 1610." This is an enlarged copy of Speed's Map, with the names distributed over it instead of being in a table at the side. A plan of the Castle and representations of Dublin Seals are added.

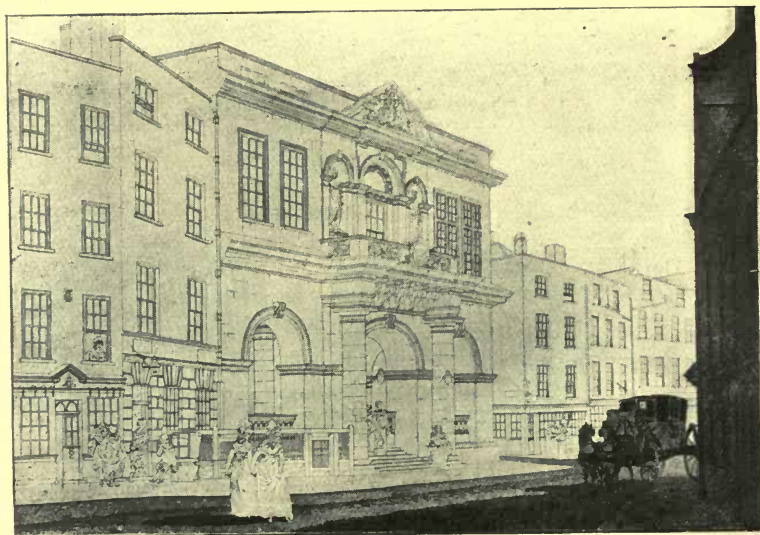


FIG. 10.—THE THOLSEL. (Malton, 1793.) From etched plate when partly aquatinted.

(Mr. L. R. Strangways' Collection.)

There are a number of etched vignettes in the text.

There are in the volume twenty-five plates. As the pages are not numbered, the order of plates is different in different copies. The titles and dates are as follows:—

1. *Great Courtyard, Dublin Castle.* July, 1792.
2. *Custom House, Dublin.* July, 1792.
3. *Royal Exchange, Dublin.* July, 1792.
4. *Leinster House, Dublin.* July, 1792.

5. *Trinity College, Dublin.* The plate with the coach in the left foreground :—"London, published March, 1793, by Ja^s Malton and G. Cowan, Dublin." The plate with the led horse :—"London, published March 1st, 1793, by Ja^s Malton."
6. *St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.* March, 1793.
7. *Tholsel, Dublin.* June, 1793.
8. *Charlemont House, Dublin.* June, 1793.
9. *College Library, Dublin.* July, 1793.
10. *Barracks, Dublin.* July, 1793.
11. *The Parliament House, Dublin.* November, 1793.
12. *West Front of St. Patrick's Cathedral.* November, 1793.
13. *Provost's House, Dublin.* February, 1794.
14. *Old Soldiers' Hospital, Kilmainham.* February, 1794.
15. *Royal Infirmary, Phoenix Park, Dublin.* July, 1794.
16. *Powerscourt House, Dublin.* July, 1795.
17. *Lying-in Hospital, Dublin.* December, 1795.
18. *Rotunda and New Rooms, Dublin.* December, 1795.
19. *Marine School, Dublin, looking up the Liffey.* June, 1796.
20. *St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.* June, 1796.
21. *View of Dublin from the Magazine, Phoenix Park.* July, 1796.
22. *View from Capel Street, looking over Essex Bridge, Dublin.* October, 1797.
23. *St. Catherine's Church, Thomas Street, Dublin.* November, 1797.
24. *Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin.* March, 1798.
25. *View of the Law Courts, looking up the Liffey, Dublin.* March, 1799.

Malton's views have frequently been reproduced, and are favourite illustrations in books dealing with social life in Dublin.

Warburton, Whitelaw, and Walsh, in their "History of the City of Dublin," 1818, reproduced several of Malton's views (8½ inches high; 11 inches wide) without any attempt to bring them up to date.

Several of his views were reproduced by William Allen (6¾ inches high; 10¼ inches wide), including College Green with the pigs. A large lithograph of Provost's House, wrongly named "Dublin in 1776," was published by W. M. Morrison (19½ inches high; 29¾ inches wide) (L. R. Strangways' collection). A small-sized reproduction of the entire series has been published.

In 1795 there appeared "Scenery of Ireland, illustrated in a series of prints of select views, Castles and Abbeys, drawn and engraved in aquatint by JONATHAN FISHER." The following are views of Dublin, and are all 8 inches high; 11 inches wide :—

1. "*Appearance of the City of Dublin from the Magazine Hill in the Phoenix Park.*"—Published by I. Fisher, 1792."

Jour. R.S.A.I. { Vol. xv., Fifth Series.
Vol. xxxv., Consec. Ser. }

2 C

2. "*The Harbour of Dublin, from the Lighthouse to the City*.—Published by I. Fisher, Jan. 1792."

3. "*North-west View of the City and Bay of Dublin*.—Published by J. Fisher, March, 1794."

1796. A beautiful series of coloured prints by La Porte was published in 1796; three of the views illustrate Dublin; amongst the others are the Scalp, Powerscourt Waterfall, Howth Abbey, and the Salmon Leap. In the same year he also drew and engraved "*The Town of Bray*" (21 inches high; 30 inches wide).

"*Dublin, from Sarah's Bridge*" (17 inches high; 24½ inches wide).—*La Porte, del. et sculpt.* London: Published October 25th, 1796, by Thomas Macklin, Poets' Gallery, Fleet St."



FIG. 11.—DUBLIN LIGHTHOUSE. (La Porte, 1796.)
(Author's Collection.)

"*Dublin Lighthouse*" (18¼ inches high; 24½ inches wide).—"La Porte, del. et sculpt. London: Published Feb. 16th, 1796, by Thos. Macklin, Poets' Gallery, London" (fig. 11).

"*Dublin Bay, from Clontarf*" (18¼ inches high; 24¼ inches wide).—"London: Published Feb. 1st, 1796, by Thos. Macklin, Poets' Gallery, Fleet Street."

1796. JOHN FERRAR, in "*A View of Ancient and Modern Dublin*," gives two Dublin views:—

Custom House (4½ inches high; 6½ inches wide).—"South View of the Custom House, Dublin. To the R^t Hon^{ble} John Beresford, by whose

Patriotic Exertions this magnificent Building was erected. This plate is inscribed by his humble ser^t. John Ferrar."

Sarah Bridge ($4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high ; $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide).—"A View of Sarah Bridge, Dublin. I. H. Campbell, del. ; Clayton, sculp^t. To William Augustus Howard, M.D., F.R.S. This plate is inscribed by his sincere friend John Ferrar."

1796. "*Opening of New Docks on St. George's Day, 1796*" ($7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high ; $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide).—A yacht is entering Camden Lock. References to this and to the other ships are given below. Copies of this are in the collections of W. G. Strickland and L. R. Strangways.

Some undated pictures may be referred to the end of the eighteenth century :—

Aldborough House ($10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high ; $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide).—In the centre underneath is a shield with the arms of the Stratford family. At one side of the shield is "Aldborough House," at the other "Dublin."

Aldborough House ($10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high ; 17 inches wide).—"Will^m Skelton, sculp^t."

The Royal Exchange ($9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high ; 12 inches wide).—"The Royal Exchange, Dublin. Engraved by J. Gellatly, Edin^b."

Fishamble Street Theatre (5 inches high ; 7 inches wide).—"Inside View of the Private Theatre, Fishamble St." (Nat. Gall. Collection.)

Dublin, from the Phoenix Park ($6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high ; 10 inches wide).—"A View of Dublin and the Royal Infirmary, from the Salute Battery in the Phoenix Park."

There are a number of old drawings of Dublin which, although not engraved at the time, have subsequently been engraved, many of them more than once :—

The Old Conduit, Cornmarket.—Engraved to illustrate an article by Sir William Betham in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, 13th July, 1833, and lithographed by Sir John T. Gilbert, vol. v., "Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin," was one of a number of drawings found by Sir W. Betham in Ulster's Office, and bound by him in a volume. This has been used to illustrate a Paper by H. F. Berry, M.A., in the *Journal*, 1891.

The Pillory, Dublin.—Engraved in *Dublin Penny Journal*, and in vol. v., "Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin." This is another of the drawings preserved by Sir W. Betham.

Two previously unpublished sketches of St. Patrick's Cathedral, made in 1733 by J. Blamyres for Dean Swift, were found in the Cathedral Library by Dean Bernard, and photographic representations are given by him in "St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin" (Bell's Cathedral Series), 1903. They show—

The West Front of St. Patrick's. 1733.

The North Side of St. Patrick's. 1733.

Blamyres' sketches of the south-east and south prospects of the Cathedral appeared in Ware's works, and have already been described under the date 1739.

Other drawings, which give good representations of some Dublin buildings in the eighteenth century, are preserved in the Royal Irish Academy. The following five were drawn by Gabriel Beranger:—

St. Michael le Pole, 1751.—This shows also the Bermingham Tower. A reproduction of it appeared in the "Proceedings of the St. Patrick's Society for the Study of Ecclesiology," in 1857, as one of the illustrations to a paper read by J. Huband Smith in November, 1855. It is lettered "The Round Tower St. Michael a Pool. Drawn from a sketch taken in 1751; Bermingham Tower in the distance."

St. Michael le Pole, 1766.—This also is reproduced as an illustration to Mr. Huband Smith's lecture. It also appears in the *Irish Builder*, August 5th, 1895; and Wakeman has reproduced it. The view from which these illustrations are made bears the words, "The Round Tower of St. Michael le Pole. J. Beranger, delin., 1766. Rev. J. Turner, pinx, October, 1794."

St. Michael le Pole, 1775.—Taken from the same point of view as the last, it shows the more ruinous state of the round tower, which led to its being taken down in 1781.

Christ Church Cathedral, 1772.—"West front of Christ Church, Dublin, taken from a window in the first floor of a house in Christ Church Lane, opposite the church. As the lane is narrow, I was obliged to shift from one window to another to get this view."

St. John's Tower in Thomas-street, 1780.—"St. John's Tower in Thomas-street, Dublin, taken from a waste ground in the rere, which affords the best view. It is the only remains of a church formerly belonging to the Knights of Jerusalem, 1780." In a different hand is added: "N.B.—It was taken down in 1800."

The Royal Dublin Society possess a drawing of *The Parliament House*, drawn by Henry A. Baker, Architect to the Dublin Society in 1787. An engraving of it appeared in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, 1835. A. Duncan, del.; Robert Clayton, Sec.

Many of the cheap coloured prints and caricatures, so popular during the later years of the eighteenth and earlier years of the nineteenth century in Dublin, contain reasonably good views of some buildings: for instance, *Taste à la mode* (1790) shows the garden front of the Rotunda Hospital; and "*Though many years I've lived in Town, as New-come-in I'm only known*," shows the present Municipal Buildings and part of the Castle. "*The Pleasures of a Tandem*" shows "M'Cleary, The Real and Original Caricature Shop," 32 Nassau-street, with its window full of coloured prints (fig. 12).

Many magazines contain pictures of Dublin. A few examples may be noted :—

"THE DUBLIN MAGAZINE" (commonly known as PETER WILSON'S) has already been catalogued under the date 1762-4. This magazine, as well as most of the following, was lent to me by the Rev. William Reynell, from his fine collection of old magazines.

In the January, 1766, number there is "*Parliament House, Dublin*" (6 inches high; $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide).

"THE HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE" (commonly known as WALKER'S) contains :—

"*Trinity College, Dublin*.—S. Sproule, delin.," September, 1771 ($4\frac{1}{8}$ inches high; $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide).



FIG. 12.—THE PLEASURES OF A TANDEM. (Coloured Print.)
(Author's Collection.)

"*A View of the Archbishop's Palace, Dublin*," October, 1771. By Beranger ($4\frac{1}{8}$ inches high; $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide).

"*South Front of the Hospital*" (Rotunda), November, 1771 (6 inches high; 9 inches wide).

"*The Caseine at Marino, near Dublin*," February, 1772.

"*The Intended Front to the Rotunda, Dublin*," May, 1772 ($5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide). (This design was not carried out; it is for a single storey, decorated with medallions and classical carving.)

"*The Monument of Arthur Smyth, D.D.*, late Archbishop of Dublin," April, 1773. (St. Patrick's Cathedral.)

"*West View of Merrion Square*, from the Serpentine walk, including Leinster House, Clare Street, &c. L. Ferrar, Dir^t.; Close, del. et sculp." (5 inches high; 8 inches wide).

"THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE" (published in London):—

St. John's Church. 1785.

Printing Press, T.C.D. 1785.

Bethesda Chapel, Dorset Street. 1786.

New Buildings for the *Dublin Society* and the *Grand Canal Company.* 1786.

St. Nicholas Within, showing the front, with Tower. 1786.

Post Office, College Green. 1787.

Additional Buildings at the *Lying-in Hospital.* 1787.

Royal Charter School. 1787.

South-east View of the *Parliament House, Dublin*, with the Additional Buildings. 1787.

The Inside of the *Old Courts of Justice, Dublin.* 1788.

Smock Alley Theatre. 1789.

Military Infirmary, Phoenix Park. 1790.

Daly's Club House. 1790.

North and Western Fronts of the *New Custom House.* 1792.

"The Appearance of part of the *Parliament House*, when in flames the 27th of February, 1792, and just before the Dome fell in." 1792.

This fire evidently drew attention to the *Parliament House*, as views of the principal façade appeared in the April, 1792, numbers of the "EUROPEAN MAGAZINE" (W. Thomas, sculpt.) and the "LADIES' MAGAZINE." Both are exact copies of Pool and Cash's view (1780).

"THE GENTLEMAN'S AND LONDON MAGAZINE" (commonly known as EXSHAW'S) contains some local views:—

Review of Volunteers in the Phoenix Park, June, 1781.

Upper Castle Yard.—"Political Parade. The Major exercising the Troops preparatory to a general review," January, 1796 (7 inches high; 10 inches wide).

"*Donnybrook Fair*," September, 1796 (9 inches high; 10½ inches wide).

"THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE AND REVIEW" contains:—

"North Front of the *New Custom House*, Dublin." May, 1792.

"The Appearance of part of the *Parliament House*, Dublin, when in flames the 27th of Feb., 1792, and just before the Dome fell in." May, 1792.

Both of these pictures are similar to those in "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE."

"Science issuing from the *College*, and presenting Genius to the *Irish Academy*," January, 1789. This shows the central part of the front of T. C. D., and the I. A. House.

"THE UNION MAGAZINE" has:—

"*Light House* at the entrance of Dublin Harbour," May, 1800.
"J. Holmes, del. ; J. Walker, Sc." (7 inches high ; 4½ inches wide).

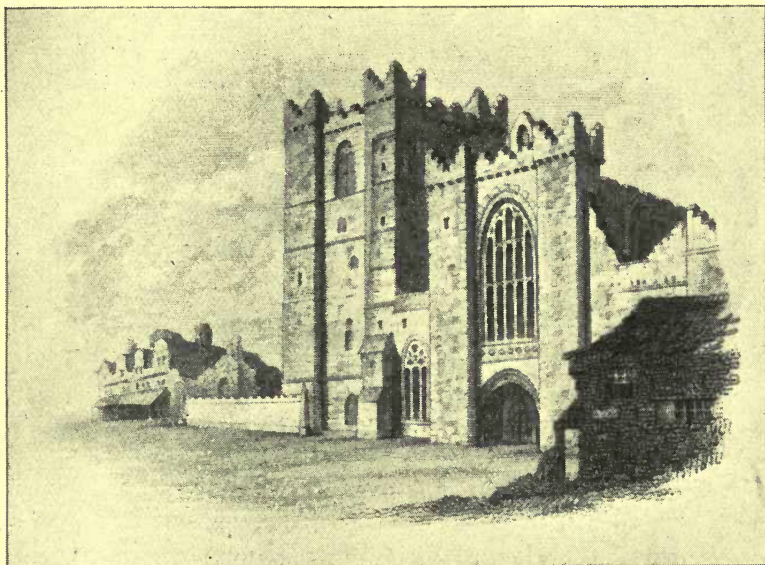


FIG. 13.—ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL AS IT WAS IN 1736. From title-page of Swift's Works.

(From proof Etching in Author's Collection.)

The "DUBLIN PENNY JOURNAL," February 16th, 1833, contains views of the last "*Cage*" or "*Timber-house*" at the corner of Castle Street and St. Werburgh's Street, taken down in 1813; and of a house in Marrowbone Lane, with a stepped *Dutch Gable*, built in 1715, taken down 1813. An interesting description of both classes of houses is given in the "*History and Antiquities of the City of Dublin*," by Walter Harris, 1766.

Many other pictures of interest are met with on title-pages, &c., such as a representation of *King James' Mint House*, No. 27 Capel Street, as it was in 1719, when Tom Sheridan was born in it, which is given in the 1795 edition of "*Poems on various subjects, ornamented with plates*," by Samuel Whyte. At this time the building had been divided into two

houses. Warburton, Whitelaw, and Walsh, in their "History of the City of Dublin," say—"Dr. Sheridan opened a Grammar School in a large house in Capel Street, which had been the Mint, where the base coin of King James was struck."

Printing Press, T. C. D. (pl. mk. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high ; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide).—An excellent little copper-plate engraving of the front of the Printing Press used to appear on the title-pages of books printed for the University. I have an example—"Printed for William Hallhead, No. 63, Dame Street, successor to A. Leathley, MDCCCLXXVI."

Wardrobe Tower of Dublin Castle.—(Engraved surface $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high ; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.) This is found as a tail-piece in "An Historical Essay on the Dress of the Ancient and Modern Irish," by Joseph C. Walker, Dublin, 1788. (Mr. L. R. Strangways' collection.)

St. Patrick's Cathedral, 1736, before the spire was added to the tower (pl. mk. 7 inches high ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide ; engr. $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches high ; $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide). This appears on an old edition of Swift's works, the date (1736) referring to the period at which the Cathedral had this appearance (fig. 13, p. 375).

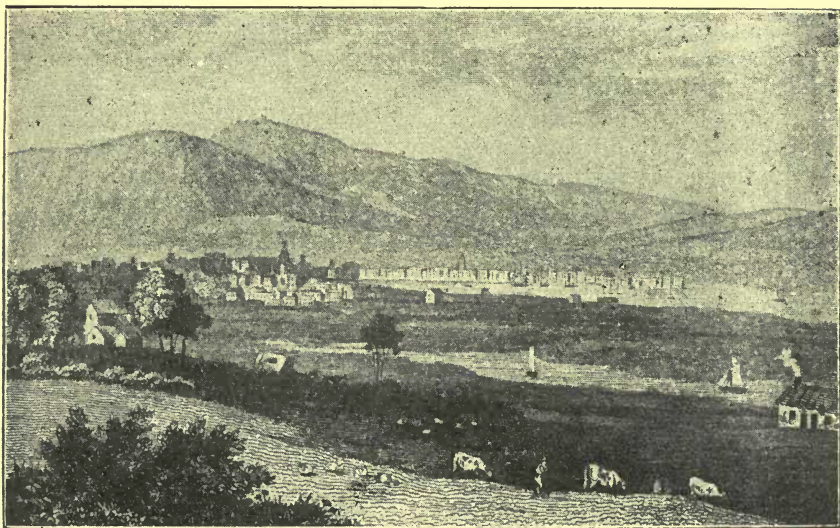
Such is a general sketch of the Engravings of Dublin up to 1800. Of course the number of book and magazine illustrations, and cheap coloured prints, could be largely extended, but enough are mentioned to show the buildings and scenes most favoured by the illustrators. Of the engravings proper I have catalogued all I could find, and shall feel very grateful to Fellows and Members who will help to make this Catalogue more perfect by sending me particulars of omitted pictures.

OLD TIMES IN BELFAST.

BY R. M. YOUNG, B.A., M.R.I.A., VICE-PRESIDENT.

[Read JULY 4, 1905.]

To a genuine antiquary one hundred years may not represent a lengthened space, if primitive man and his flint-flakes are the objects of contemplation ; but to a sojourner in the city of Belfast, such a period as a century ago in its history seems as far back as the Middle Ages.



VIEW OF BELFAST FROM COUNTY DOWN SIDE.
(Circa 1830.)

The wonderful changes which have occurred are not less manifest in material matters than in the greater changes which have come over the social condition of the people.

Where green meadows extended are now crowded and narrow streets. Solid edifices at present cover extensive swamps, which were the resort of wild duck and snipe not a generation ago ; and the growth of the city has pushed back the pleasant country for miles, and changed the face of the landscape so much that the worthy burgesses of the old Corporation, if they were able to revisit their ancient surroundings, could not well find

their way about without the assistance of our polite guardians of the peace—a force unknown at that time.

My intention in this brief Paper will be to try and describe in some of its features the social life which prevailed in Belfast in the early years of the nineteenth century, touching more on its quaint and picturesque aspects than on its purely historical and literary sides, which have been ably described by several well-known historians.

We must bear in mind that Belfast was but a small place a century ago, with less than 20,000 inhabitants.

Starting from the old Poorhouse, at the top of Donegall-street, one could walk round the then town in traversing first Barrack Hill, Millfield, and through Barrack-street to Dublin-road, then along the Mall Ditch, passing the Linenhall to Arthur-street, on to Ann-street, and the Long Bridge; from the bridge along the quay to the old Custom House (still in existence); and from it through Prince's-street to the old dock in High-street; from High-street to Skipper-street, part of Waring-street, and across to Ritchie's dock (close to present Harbour Office), and up Patrick-street to the old Poorhouse again.

Beyond that line there were no streets whatever. Meadows, swamps, and waste ground were alone visible. From Church-street to Carrick-hill were green fields, and from St. Anne's to the old Poorhouse.

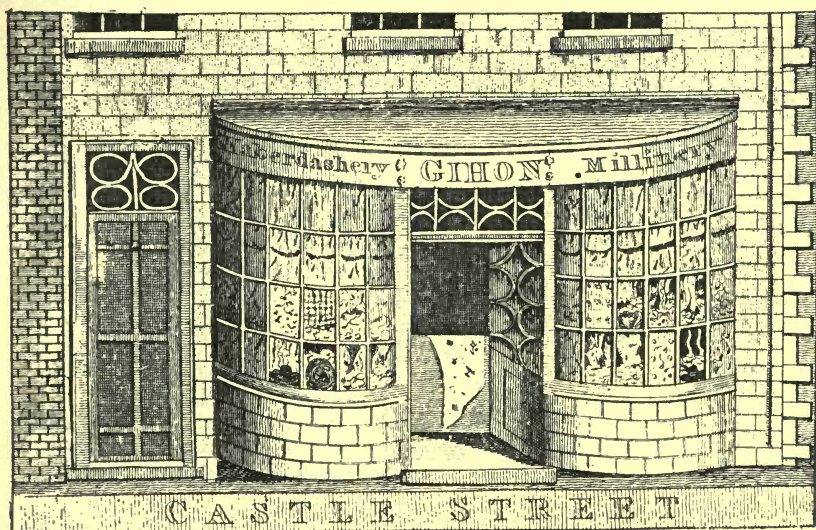
Thatched houses were plentiful even in North-street, which was then the leading street where most business was done.

Cornmarket and High-street were occupied as markets every week by the country people, who sold butter, eggs, and fowls on the side-path. The public buildings were few, consisting of the old Market House at corner of Cornmarket; the Exchange (now the Belfast Bank); the White Linen Hall, where the new City Hall rears its stately dome; and the Green Linen Hall in Donegall-street. Old Belfast men still recall the appearance of the Exchange—a square building, resting on open arches on three sides; within was the reading- and coffee-room, and above the assembly-room, devoted to dinners and balls, with occasional public meetings. At one of the latter, when Lord Belfast addressed his constituents some sixty years ago, the floor gave way, and several persons were killed. It was said that the beam had been previously sawed nearly through with malicious intent by political opponents.

Opposite the Exchange, and extending from Bridge-street to Sugar-house entry, stood a row of ancient houses; the one next the entry belonged to the famous Samuel Neilson, woollen draper, and Editor of the *Northern Star*. Next Neilson's was the Thatched House Tavern, which, like several other hostelries of the time, was the resort of the best merchants, and even the literati, who met together to drink rum-punch and discuss, in a genial way, the events of the day.

The literary societies of the town held their meetings in taverns. The staid Belfast Society for the Promotion of Knowledge started in this way.

As early as 1767 a Belfast Club met in the Donegall Arms. Some of its proceedings have been preserved, and a few extracts are subjoined to show the nature of these proceedings :—3rd July, 1767, Dr. Mattear, President, “ A question arose if Mr. President was late, and Messrs. Mathers, Smith, Portis, Wallace, Jones, and Mattear being examined on oath, the subject-matter of enquiry became more and more involved, and orders were given by the President that the further consideration of it should be postponed till next club night. At half-past ten half a dozen of excellent burgundy ordered in, which was drank accordingly.”



SHOP FRONT.

(Circa 1790.).

“Mr. Wallace wagered a bottle of wine with Mr. Buntin that he did not, last club night, in his exquisite specimen of a lecture upon hearts, make mention of the heart of a covetous and treacherous agent—to be decided by Mr. Jones. Decided by him in favour of Mr. Buntin.”

Dr. Halliday moved—“That gentlemen who cut in at whist shall be obliged to play as vacancies happen, or find a substitute under the penalty of not playing cards that night. Mr. Portis gave six bottles of burgundy on his safe arrival from England.”

Another tavern of repute was Bambridge's, in Sugar-house entry, where the famous Muddlers' Club met. On one occasion a well-known Belfast divine was observed by one of his flock coming out of the door about mid-day. One of his parishioners remonstrated with him at such proceedings, but was told by the clergyman that he had just partaken of a bowl of excellent soup. His friend, after apologising for his groundless

suspicion, bade him farewell, but turned and went into the tavern, where he asked to be served with a similar bowl of soup to that partaken of by his clerical friend. In a few minutes he was served with a steaming bowl of punch.

The most important public building was the ancient Market House, built about 1678, which occupied the space where Forster Green & Co.'s fine shop stands. This edifice was planned like the usual country market, with the lower story supported on arcading, and used for buying and selling produce. The upper floor was devoted to the meetings of the Sovereign and burgesses of the Corporation, and the town court was held in it. In 1754 an address was adopted here to the Right Honourable Henry Boyle, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and sent to him in a gold box; and in the same year was formed in its upper room the Patriot Club, which had much to do with the promotion of the Irish Volunteers.

At this period Arthur-square was nearly unbuilt, with the exception of the theatre erected in 1793, in which Mrs. Siddons, the Kembles, and the Keans all played their parts.

The critics of the gallery were remarkable for their intelligence. One of them, a burly sweep from Smithfield, emitted a thunderous 'boo!' when the elder Kean was playing Macbeth, and had commenced one of his grandest speeches. Kean detected the author of the interruption, and at the close of the play turned to the gallery and met the unwashed censor on the stairs. The enraged actor seized him by the collar, exclaiming: "Why did you hiss me, you ruffian?" "Because," coolly replied the sweep, "you put the wrong foot foremost." Kean reflected a moment. "You are right, my friend," said he, and gave his dark-visaged critic a guinea. The sweep was correct: the tragedian had by an oversight stood in the second position instead of the first. Real dramatic critics could then be found in Belfast when a sweep was able to set such an actor as Kean right.

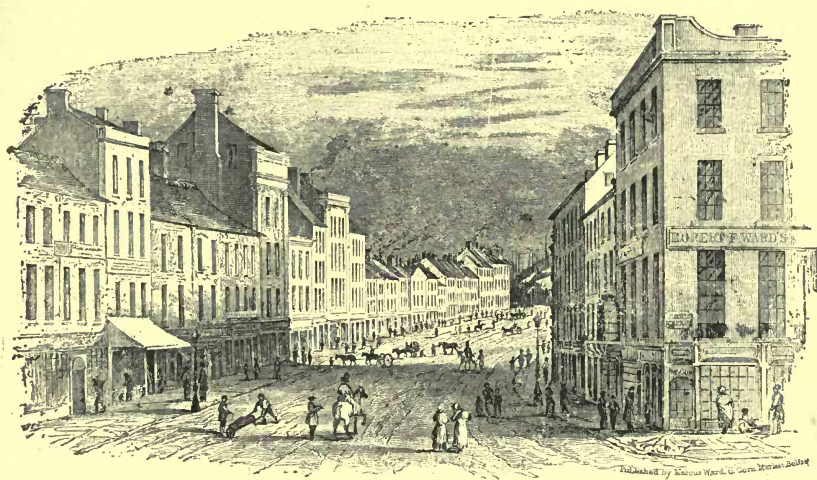
All the space from the theatre towards the Lagan, on the line of Arthur-street, as far as Joy's dam, adjoining the Blackstaff, was filled with groves of trees, and called Cromac Wood. The east side of Donegall-square was part of the old Castle gardens, with several fishponds. At Calender-street, which was devoted to pressing and calendering, viz., passing cotton and linen goods through heated rollers (hence the name), was the rear of the Castle grounds, which extended from Castle-place to Donegall-place as far as Castle-lane. When the original castle was burnt in 1708, some of the ruined walls remained, and were only removed recently. In the old walls were found remains of the castle as built in 1611, notably a boldly-carved mask, now in the Belfast Museum.

Donegall-place had not been long built at this time. It occupied the site of the gardens belonging to the castle, which extended to Linenhall-

street. All the houses were tenanted by the best Belfast families, such as the Batesons, Sinclairs, Batts, Fergusons, and Orrs.

The two last private dwelling-houses in Donegall-place were occupied by the late John F. Ferguson and his sister; after their decease, they were taken down to make room for Messrs. Robinson & Cleaver's establishment.

On the other side of the street was the Royal Hotel, at that time the town residence of the Marquis of Donegall, and during the season—for Belfast had its own season—his splendid liveries might be seen driving up from the stables in Castle-lane. Two outriders preceded and two always followed the stately carriage with its four dashing horses.



VIEW OF HIGH STREET, BELFAST.
(Circa 1840.)

In Donegall-place lived also the celebrated local savant and antiquary, Dr. James McDonnell. His family belonged to the Glens of Antrim, and he was deservedly respected by all creeds and classes during his long and useful life. He was one of the founders of the Linenhall Library and the Belfast Museum, and left a fine library and collection of archæological and other objects. Always attired in drab knee-breeches and white stockings, and accompanied by his man, Mick, a character in his way, the good doctor was the subject of several skits.

The old docks were at the front of High-street. The site of the present Custom House was occupied by a dock where whiting and codling were caught in abundance. One of the founders of the foreign shipping trade of the town, and also the chairman of the Ballast Board, a similar position to that which our worthy Chief Magistrate holds, was Waddell Cunningham. He lived in a house on the site of the Ulster Reform Club adjoining Will Tennent's house (Provincial Bank).

At the time of the American Revolution, he sent out numerous well-found vessels consigned to the British ; but invariably they were captured by American privateers, and carried into New York. It transpired afterwards that he had insured them well, and by a business-like arrangement got not only the insurance but the price of the hulls and cargo from the Americans, who captured them as pre-arranged. Cunningham was a huge snuff-taker, and kept it in a large pocket in his vest. There was a friend who once undertook to walk up Donegall-place behind him without sneezing. But it was a windy day, and the snuff flew about in such a cloud at the first liberal handful, that the bet was lost at once.

The good lady of the house had no sinecure in old Belfast. Water was a luxury, which was conveyed to a few favoured houses by wooden pipes. It came in at a low level, and the bath, when provided, was put on the ground-floor. Bacteria did not exist for the benefit of the faculty in those days. Still there was an uneasy feeling about drinking water, and absolute safety was secured when the household could boast the possession of a Barbadoes filter. This was a porous, sandstone block, hollowed out like a font, and arranged with a large érock beneath it. When filled with water, the filter allowed it to percolate through into the crock.

There was no Health Committee of the Corporation, and the dust-bin was unknown ; but the contents of the kitchen middens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are occasionally exhumed with interesting results. Fragments of the delft made at the end of the seventeenth century by Captain Robert Leathes, cups, &c., of the excellent imitation of Queen's Ware, manufactured by Stevenson and partners a hundred years ago, and bits of white flint-glass, cut and engraved of the same date, are mixed with Delft and Rouen ware debris.

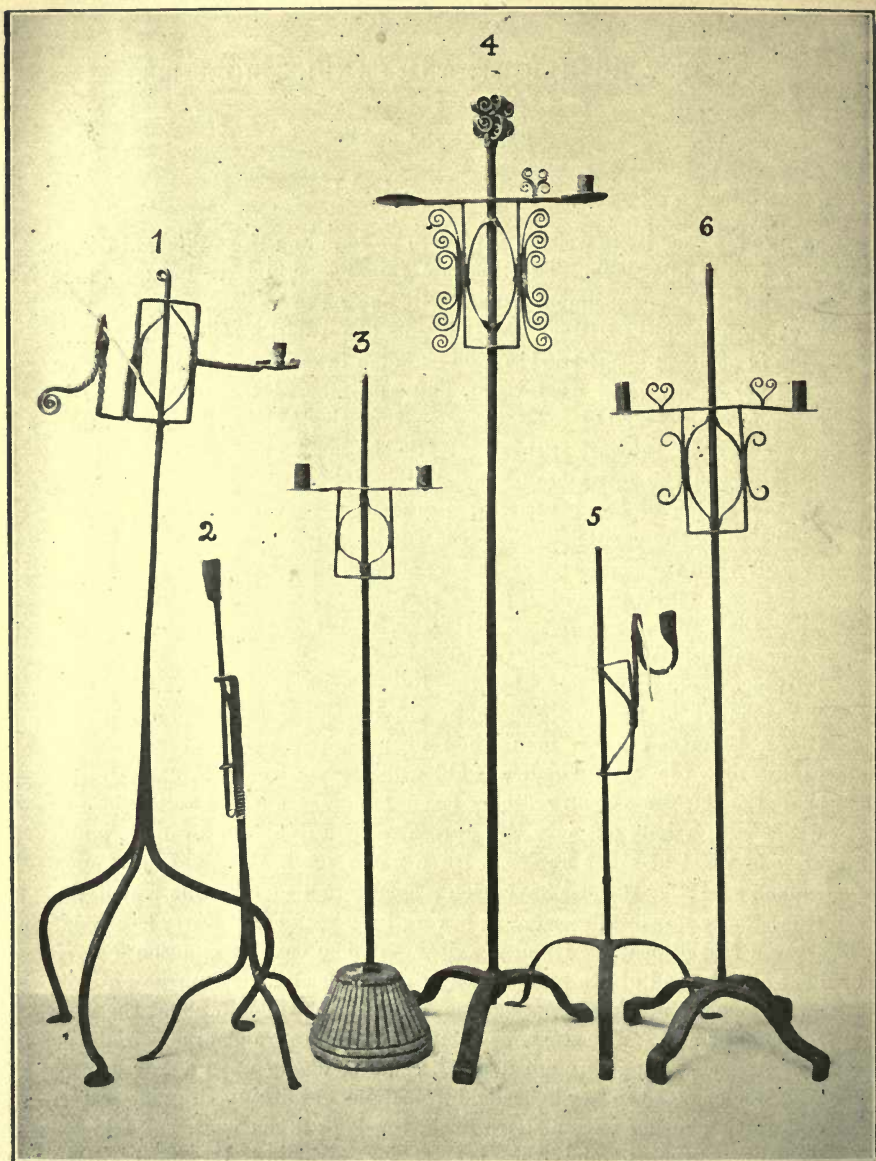
The lecture was illustrated with a series of lantern slides kindly lent by Messrs. Robert Cochrane, S. K. Kirker, W. Gray, and W. Swanston.

ULSTER RUSHLIGHT, AND CANDLE, HOLDERS.

BY ROBERT MAY.

[Read JULY 4, 1905.]

THERE is very little written matter to be found on the subject of Ulster iron candlesticks. To illustrate this Paper, I have brought here principally those specimens which will show the variety of types that have been found in Ulster. As it is now about half a century since they were in common use, I tried to gain as much information as possible from aged people who had used them, and remembered when they were in common use. Isolated cases occur in Counties Antrim, Monaghan, and Tyrone, where they are still in use. So the last embers of the rushlight are dying in the full glare of the electric light. The name candlestick is a corruption of *Can del sticcan*, a support for a candle. Early in the evolution of the candle-support, the candle was only a wick steeped in grease; then the support was as necessary as in the case of a rushlight; but when a larger amount of grease was used, or a mixture of grease and wax, the support was not so necessary, and it became a holder. In a paper published in the "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," 3rd Ser., vol. i., p. 626, by the Rev. Canon ffrench, F.R.S.A.I., on "A manner of lighting houses in old times," a description is given (by a County Carlow man then over eighty years of age) of a candlestick, of a type which was old when he was young:—"A wooden shaft the thickness of an ordinary spade-handle, let into a solid block of wood, with a hole cut into the upright piece to contain a candle, and a piece of wood at right angles, with a notch for a rushlight." Canon ffrench says:—"It must have been a candlestick such as this which the Hon. Emily Lawless describes as having been found in a Kerry bog under sixteen feet of peat." He also writes:—"The earliest mention I have been able to find of the preparation of rushes for lighting purposes, is in an episode in the life of Cormac mac Art, King of Ireland, about the year A.D. 200 or 227. The story, as related by Keating and others, tells us that Cormac, riding through a wood, came suddenly upon a fair damsel who was engaged in her household avocations of milking, drawing water, and cutting rushes with a sharp hook, the long green ones, suitable for lighting purposes, and the others for strewing the floor. One version of the story tells us that when he revealed himself to her, and questioned her about cutting the rushes, she told him that it was the work of the women to cut and peel the rushes, as women are the light of



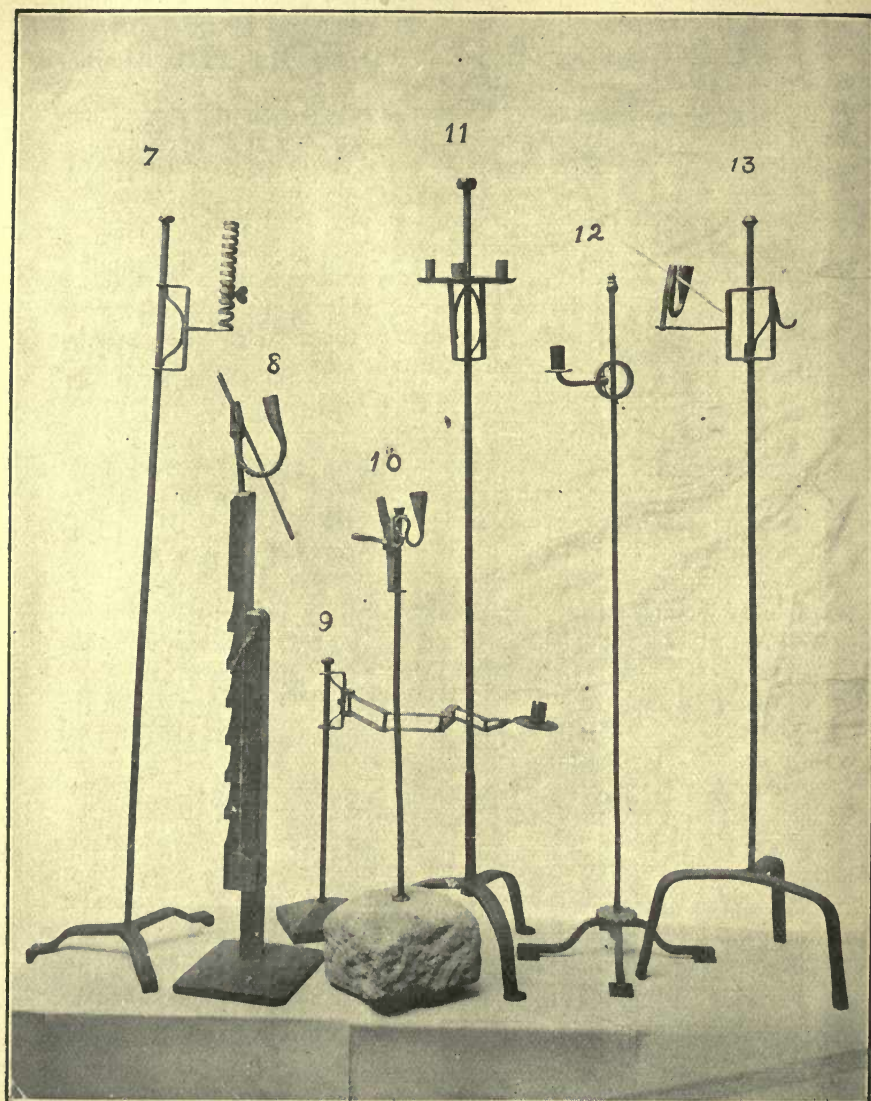
[Photo by Mr. R. Welch, M.R.I.A.]

ILLUSTRATIONS OF RUSHLIGHT, AND CANDLE, HOLDERS.

of the house. Captivated by her beauty, and her aptitude for house-keeping, he made her his queen." After such an incident I think that those who have specimens of rushlight-holders should not be ashamed to retain them, for too often, when making inquiries for them at farm-houses, I have been told, "Oh! yes, we had one, but threw it out; what use was it?"

Many fine specimens have been sent to Belfast from the surrounding country towns amongst scrap-iron, and shipped away as such. But since mentioning the fact I am pleased to say that the practice has ceased, and now good specimens are sought for and highly prized. Some years ago I exhibited several specimens at a local loan collection of antiquities, &c., and it was with surprise and pleasure I saw quite a number of visitors gathered around those specimens of rusty iron, for they had brought back to the memory of many of those present happy nights spent around the great peat-fires in the country. These candle-sticks must, of course, be chiefly identified with the peasantry, though the more ornamental specimens were made for tradesmen and well-to-do farmers. A great number must have been made in Ulster during the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries. The general construction of some of the Ulster specimens is similar to the tripod lamp-stand found at Pompeii, minus its classic detail. The Ulster blacksmiths were evidently no servile imitators of each other, for rarely does one find two specimens alike; some have only the necessary parts required for their utility, while others, with a very little additional ornament, display a knowledge by the smith of what is beautiful, yet simple. It is a striking fact that whenever ornamentation is attempted, here, as in all other countries, by those not having a knowledge of the styles of ornament, scrolls and spiral ornament, similar to the efforts of early man, are the prevailing elements.

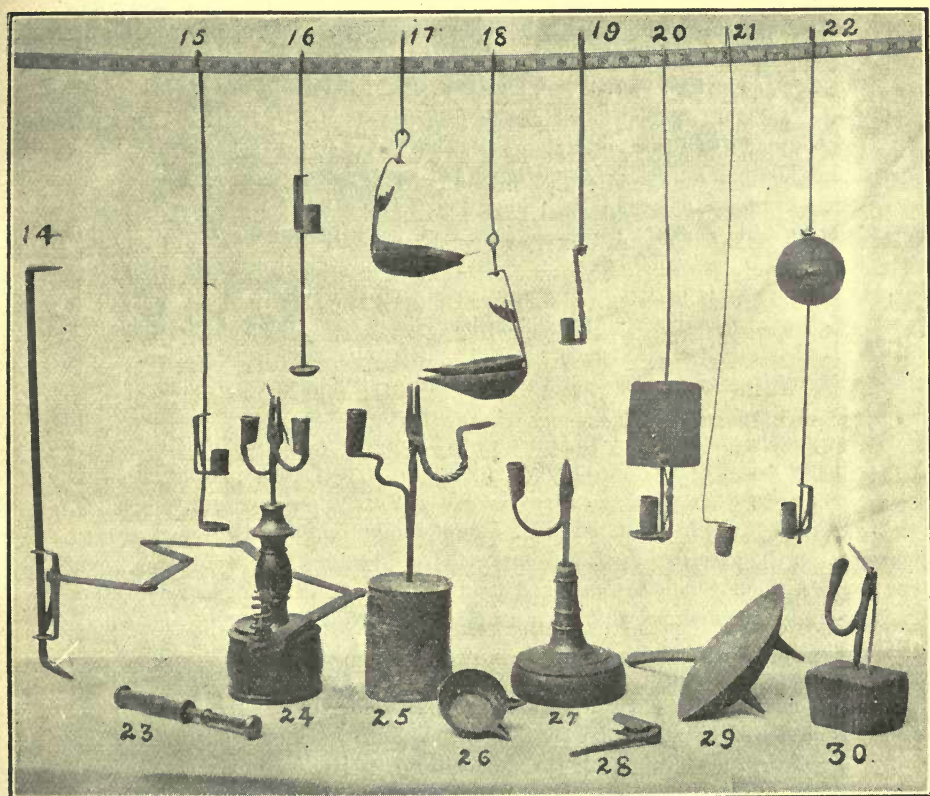
In the holder (fig. 3, p. 384) which has two sockets, and is for candles, may be seen the spring, which presses against the upright shaft, and by which it can be raised or lowered at will, and to the curved line of this spring we may owe the suggestion for ornament, in which many of our Ulster smiths displayed their taste and skill. In fig. 6 the ornamental result from a very little additional labour is observable; and in fig. 4 a higher stage of ornamental development is attained. Unfortunately, two portions are missing from this fine specimen, which is over four feet high. Mr. William Gray, M.R.I.A., informed me that when he was a boy in the south of Ireland, wooden candlesticks were made by choosing a piece of fir which had three branches growing from a straight stem; it was cut about nine inches in height, the three branches serving as feet, and a socket either cut in top of stem or added to it. It is very evident that, from the abundance of the long specimens in Ulster, they are a distinct type from the southern. In a Paper by the late Col. Vigors, F.R.S.A.I., published in the *Journal*, vol. xxi., p. 473, with plate, illustrating



[Photo by Mr. R. Welch, M.R.I.A.]

ILLUSTRATIONS OF RUSH-HOLDERS AND CANDLE-HOLDERS.

eight specimens, six of which are short, averaging about twelve inches in height, and principally for table and mantleshef, the writer mentions that the southern type is invariably about ten or twelve inches in height. He kindly informed me in a letter that he had seen a collection in Galway of thirty or more specimens, the majority of which were short; and that in the south or west long specimens were seldom seen. There is no doubt but that the linen and flax industry in Ulster is accountable for



[Photo by Mr. R. Welch, M.R.I.A.]

ILLUSTRATIONS OF RUSHLIGHT-HOLDERS, CANDLESTICKS, CRUSES, AND CAM.

this long type, ranging from two to over four feet in height; they were extensively used at the spinning-wheel. Smiths, shoemakers, and other tradesmen used them in many parts of Ulster.

The majority of the rushlight and resin-slit stands have also a socket for a candle (see figs. 1, 5, 8, 10, 13, 24, 25, and 27). Fig. 30 is from the village of Lissoy, "sweet Auburn." It is a type common in the south and west. I have included it for comparative purposes. Fig. 24 has two sockets for candles, besides the rush-holder in centre;

it is from the foot of Slemish Mountain, County Antrim. The base is modern; the base of fig. 25 is also modern. This rush-holder and candlestick, like fig. 27, belong to a type that was more common, half a century ago, than the iron stands, especially amongst the farmers. They were inserted into the top of a wooden shaft about 2 feet in height, and mostly had a large, rude block of wood for base. I have a number of this type, but they are more difficult to procure than the iron stands, for, on the introduction of paraffin oil, those having wooden shafts and bases were cast aside; many of them rotted away, and many were burnt. Many of the iron specimens are for candles only, some having only one socket, as in figs. 2, 7, 9, 12, and 14. Figs. 9 and 14 are Belfast specimens. The last-mentioned is the property of Mr. F. J. Bigger, M.R.I.A. It is made to insert into the wall, and has a spiral socket. Fig. 28 is for the same purpose. Some have two or three sockets, and some were made to hold four candles (see fig. 11). The candles were mostly home-made tallow dips; bog-deal was also used in the form of "splits" instead of the rush. In Ulster, weavers' candlesticks were very numerous, and mostly consisted of a single socket at the bottom of a slender iron rod, with bent hook on top for suspending it from line or nail, though I have here some specimens showing more intricate construction. The late Rev. Dr. Buick wrote an excellent paper on these; and at the recent sale of his collection in Belfast Mr. Bigger was fortunate in acquiring many of the fine specimens with which he had illustrated his paper. Mr. Bigger has kindly lent six of these to me to illustrate this paper. In figs. 15 and 16 may be noticed a similar spring arrangement to that of the iron candlesticks, and at the bottom a well-formed dish to catch the grease. Figs. 20 and 22 have reflectors.

Around Connor, County Antrim, the farmers and weavers, after making resin-slits (which were made by rolling tow or flax and sometimes cotton rags in the melted resin), just heated the end and stuck them on the wall. Fig. 29 is the cam, the vessel in which the tallow was melted for the rushlights and the resin for the "slits." The rush is prepared by stripping most of the skin off, leaving a narrow rib for strength, then drawing it through the melted tallow in the cam several times. Sometimes a little beeswax was added, and sometimes resin. About Doagh and Ballyclare they had a saying when the rush was burning too near the holder, "It is time you were flitting the goat." Eliza Cook devotes a poem of eight verses to the song of the rushlight, of which the following is the last verse:—

"Oh! scorn me not as a fameless thing,
Nor turn with contempt from the lay I sing;
'Tis true I am not suffered to be
On the ringing board of a wassail glee.
My sickly beam must never fall
In the gay saloon, or lordly hall;
Yet many a tale does the rushlight know,
Of secret sorrow and lonely woe."

The Rev. Gilbert White, in his ever-popular "Natural History of Selborne," devotes one of his interesting letters to the preparation of rushes for lighting purposes. The method of procuring a light is a sufficient subject for a paper to itself. A local antiquary, the late Mr. W. Bell, in 1881, read an excellent and humorous paper on matches and match-making fifty years ago; and I am indebted to his son, Mr. James Bell, for a tinder-box, and also a piston or fire syringe, fig. 23, with which he had illustrated his paper. It was by compressed air that the light was procured in this syringe, as there was a little piece of "touch-paper" on end of rod which was pushed in and drawn out quickly.

In August, 1804, an advertisement announcing the important engagement of George Frederick Cooke at the Belfast theatre, mentions that the prices are raised, and that the house will be illuminated by wax candles in lieu of the old tallow dips. Benn, in his "History of Belfast," says:—"The light must have been very bad in 1785, as in that year an order was issued directing the inhabitants, when an alarm of fire was raised, to place candles in their windows to guide the steps of those who were running to extinguish the flames." I now come to an important method of lighting, which in Ireland is principally confined to the north-east portion and the adjacent islands—the cruse (figs. 17 and 18), an oil lamp, very similar in form to many of the Roman bronze and terra-cotta lamps, with which you are familiar. They were introduced by the Romans into England and Scotland, and most probably introduced into the North of Ireland by Scottish fishermen; they have been seen in use up to the present day on Rathlin Island, and quite recently on Island Magee. Crude cod-liver oil is mostly used in them, with the pith of a rush or cotton rag for a wick. In the north of Scotland whale blubber and sometimes herring oil were used. A simpler form of lamp was seen in use on Aran Island, County Galway, by Mr. Alexander Wilson, of Belfast; it was a large scallop-shell. Similar shells are used by the negroes in the Southern States. Fig. 26 is a bronze lamp having two lips for wicks; it was found some years ago in a peat bog near Ballymoney. So far as I can learn, it is unique in Ireland.

[DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS, SHOWING THE LOCALITY FROM WHICH THE
SPECIMENS OF RUSHLIGHT, AND CANDLE, HOLDERS HAVE BEEN
OBTAINED.

Page 384, figs. 1, 2, 5,	}	From Armagh district.
„ 386, „ 7, 11, 12, 13,		
„ 387, „ 29.		
„ 384, „ 3, 4, 6,	}	From Lisburn district.
„ 386, „ 8, 10,		
„ 387, „ 25.		
„ 386, „ 9,	}	From town of Belfast.
„ 387, „ 14, 27.		
„ 387, figs. 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22.—Weavers' Candlesticks from the neighbourhood of Broughshane, County Antrim.		
„ 387, fig. 17.—Cruse from Carnmoney, Belfast.		
„ 387, fig. 18.—Cruse from Ballycarry, County Antrim.		
„ 387, fig. 23.—Fire Syringe from Belfast.		
„ 387, fig. 24.—From Slemish, County Antrim.		
„ 387, fig. 26.—From Ballymoney.		
„ 387, fig. 28.—Wall Socket.		
„ 387, fig. 30 —From Lissoy, County Longford.		

SOME NOTES ON THE CLARE CRANNOGS OF DRUMCLIFF AND CLAUREEN.

BY MISS DIANA PARKINSON (MEMBER).

[Submitted NOVEMBER 28, 1905.]

IN the townland of Drumcliff, some two miles to the north of Ennis, there lies on the western shore of the pretty little lake of Ballyalla, a level stretch of land locally known as "The Reisk." This valley (marked on Ordnance Sheets 33 of the six-inch, and 132 and 133 of the one-inch map), shut in by rounded hills, is traversed from north to south by the river Fergus, which here forms the boundary between the lands of Ballyalla and Drumcliff. A little to the north of where the river enters the lake, the land on the Ballyalla side forms a long promontory, crowned at its extremity by a stone-built crannog, known as "The Island." This, for the greater part of the year, is surrounded by water, but in summer time is easily accessible. It forms one of a group of crannogs, the bases of two others standing a little inland from it, but on slightly higher ground.

Opposite to these, on the Drumcliff side of the river, lies the crannog which is being excavated at present. It is on higher ground, and is only reached by water in very exceptionally high floods. This was not, however, always the case, as in the famine years of 1846 and 1847 the land was drained, and a new channel was cut for the river through a limestone hill about half a mile to the north—this is still known as "The Cut." The draining thus made has left the crannog quite above the highest water-line.

The valley in which it lies is strewn over with glaciated boulders of limestone. With the smaller and more portable of these the crannog-builders laid their foundations, raising from a base of boulders a solid superstructure of smaller stones and clay.

The circumference of the Drumcliff crannog is, roughly, 171 feet. This does not give the original proportions, as some of the boulders have slipped from their places, breaking the rounded outline of the base.

Though the crannog is a small one, its position on flat, low-lying ground makes it a conspicuous object.

When the excavations were started, care was taken not to destroy the form of the mound, and digging was begun at the centre, and gradually widened to the sides, leaving them as much as possible untouched. The lowest depth so far reached is five feet; this shows the stones resting on a bluish-white, marly clay. In no place is there any

trace of wood. If piles of any sort had been used, all vestiges of them have entirely disappeared; nor have any implements of wood been seen.

About two-thirds of the crannog are still untouched; but, perhaps, an account of the objects so far found may not be without some interest.

In the lower parts, near the sides, dry stones have been piled together without any clay filling, very small spauls being wedged in between larger stones, but all very solidly put together. The earth that fills the crevices in the central part differs a good deal in places, and is totally distinct from the white marl surrounding the crannog. The food remains and refuse would, of course, account for the colour and the richness of the earth.

On the upper surface, from which a thick sod had to be removed, the earth was a dark brown, but light and crumbling, and very easily worked.

Quite in the upper surface, and sometimes in the roots of the grass, were a good many pieces of iron, large nails, &c.

Traces of hearth-fires occur from within a foot of the surface right down to the lowest level reached, with quantities of ashes, some black stuff resembling peat, and fragments of burnt bone, and here and there a few burnt nut-shells. Charcoal does not occur very near the surface, but a good deal is to be seen deeper down. The fires appear to have been lighted in four or five directions. On one very large stone about the centre a quantity of greyish ashes rested. There are no built hearths; but the stones near the ashes are burnt red.

Bones were found at all depths; some of the best preserved in the lowest strata.

All through, quantities of shells lie under the larger stones and in the crevices; they are most numerous about three feet from the surface.

The crannog is principally built of limestone, but there are many small stones of red and grey sandstone, and numbers of quartzite pebbles and pieces of chert. In the centre are some very large blocks of limestone, too heavy to displace. It is probable that some large boulders *in situ* were availed of for part of the central foundations, and the spaces surrounding them filled in with clay and stones.

Even in the marl, four feet from the surface, bones and charcoal are in abundance, ox- and pig-bones predominating. A number of bird-bones are scattered throughout, but occur principally in the upper layer, from one to two feet from the surface.

Fish-bones are not numerous. A few vertebræ of pike and some small bones were found.

A number of tips of deers' horns were in the upper and middle layer, some of them blackened by fire. One tine, 10 inches in length and showing marks of cutting by some sharp implement, was wedged between stones

in the lower strata ; and at about the same depth a tine, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, was found embedded in earth.

A fine horn core of *Bos longifrons* attached to part of the head was found four feet from the surface, the core measuring 3 inches in length. One or two other horn cores occurred in different parts of the crannog.

A very large number of teeth were found, pig being most numerous, and occurring at all depths. Many jaw-bones of different animals were found in good preservation.

Dr. Scharff, who has with great kindness examined and identified the animal remains, gives the list as follows :—

Ox, red deer, sheep, goat, pig, dog, cat, badger, hare, rat, mouse, and otter ; there was also pike.

From which it will be seen that the crannog-folk were catholic in their tastes as far as animal fare went. They also showed a considerable breadth in their choice of birds, as the appended list bears witness. This Mr. E. T. Newton has most kindly compiled from specimens sent him :—

Thrush, Blackbird, Wagtail, Barn Owl, Cormorant, Goose, Mallard, Teal, Widgeon, Pochard, Tufted Duck, Scaup, Smew, Gallus (one small domestic), Coot (very numerous), Snipe.

Of these, the Tufted Duck and Scaup are practically extinct in Clare now. Many of the animal bones are fractured for the extraction of the marrow. Very few of the bird-bones were broken ; in some instances even the heads and beaks were entire. Snail-shells are very numerous.

Mr. R. Welch, who has been extremely kind in examining and determining specimens sent him, gives the list thus :—

Hyalina cellaria, *Helix aspersa*, *Helix nemoralis*, *Helix rotundata*, *Limnæa peregra*.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF BIRDS' BONES FROM DRUMCLIFF CRANNOG,
DETERMINED BY MR. E. T. NEWTON.

[R. = rare ; C. = common ; V. C. = very common.]

Swallow, *Hirundo rustica*, L. (R.).
Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*, L. (R.).
Rook, or Crow, *Corvus*, sp. (R.).
Raven, *Corvus corax*, L. (R.).
Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, L. (R.).
Heron, *Ardea cinerea*, L. (R.).
Brent Goose (?), *Bernicla brenta*, Pallas (R.).
Mallard, *Anas boschas*, L. (C.).
Teal, *Querquedula crecca*, L. (R.).
Widgeon, *Mareca penelope*, L. (C.).
Tufted Duck, *Fuligula cristata*, Leach (C.).
Fowl, or Pheasant.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF BIRDS' BONES FROM DRUMCLIFF CRANNOG—*continued*.

- Moor Hen, *Gallinula chloropus*, L. (R.).
 Bald-faced Coot, *Fulica atra*, L. (V. C.).
 Common Snipe, *Gallinago caelestis*, Frenzel (R.).
 Dunlin, *Tringa alpina*, L. (R.).
 Golden Plover (?), *Charadrius plumialis*, L. (R.).
 Godwit (?), *Limosa lapponica*, L. (R.).
 Great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis*, L. (R.).
 Great Crested Grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*, L. (R.).
 Little Grebe, *Podiceps fluviatilis*, Tunstall (C.).
 Frog, *Rana temporaria* (C.).
 Fish.

Besides these, one broken oyster-shell, one limpet, and some fragments of a scallop-shell represent the sea species.

No pottery of any kind was found, but pieces of indifferently-baked pottery-clay were fairly numerous, over seventy pieces turning up, varying in colour from grey and yellow to several shades of red.

Of metals, iron was most abundant, over eighty pieces being found; the greater number of these, especially of nails, being in the upper and second layer. They are all much eroded, and some of the objects are too shapeless for determination.

One curious find which may possibly be a rushlight-holder was found three feet from the surface. It is a socket with one end turned up in the shape of the letter U, with a bar across the upper part, pierced with a small spike. Some faint traces of wood appear in the flange of the socket (No. 2, p. 397).

Another object of unknown use was a curved piece of iron with a flanged socket.

One large L-shaped piece of iron, weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, may possibly be a hinge (No. 1, p. 397).

The presence of slag, though found in a small quantity, would seem to show that the implements were made at the place. Iron is found in many parts of Clare, and there are some iron springs within four or five miles of the crannog.

All the bronze was of a light colour. Only one pin was found, a good specimen of the ring-pin, 5 inches in length, tapering to a fine point. It resembles the pin figured in vol. vii., p. 218, of the Society's *Journal*, as found in Killyville crannog by Dr. D'Arcy; but the lozenge-shaped lines of ornament are on the sides of the head, not on the top, as in the Killyville specimen. It was found near the centre of the crannog about two feet from the surface (No. 11, p. 397).

At about the same depth, but nearer the east side, a curious bronze pincers turned up. It is 2 inches in length, and has a rounded head

with a raised ridge on either side. Two small unevenly-cut projections are on the edges of the sides. Near the tongs end, on the flat of both sides, eleven lines are cut unevenly across from edge to edge.

A section of a ring, or bead, of deer's horn is of interest, as the incised lines with which it is ornamented are so evenly cut as to look as if they were turned in a lathe; it is half an inch in length, and is worn and polished on the inside, evidently from the rubbing of a string.

The only glass bead found was of dark blue, a quarter of an inch in diameter; roughened and scratched on the outside, and the hole large and slightly uneven.

A curious fragment of dark-green glass was found about a foot and a half down. When exposed to the air, the surface formed a gold-coloured pellicle which scaled off when touched.

The only other specimen of glass was an irregularly-rounded object of a pretty light-green colour, almost half an inch in diameter. It is flat at one side as if it had been fixed in a setting. Probably a ring.

The only arrow-head was in the lower clay, about four feet from the surface; it is of chert, and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, including the tang of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. This is not quite in the centre. The weight is $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. This probably was a survival from earlier days kept as an amulet (No. 1, p. 399).

A copper coin of George II. was found almost at the surface. It has the harp and crown on the reverse, with the name "Hibernia" and the date 1736.

The complete list of objects found is as follows:—

STONE.

One whetstone of dark sandstone, 4 inches long, 1 inch broad; polished from use.

One spindle whorl of sandstone, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches (No. 2, p. 399).

Eight fragments of a hard polished sandstone, 9 inches in length, with a groove cut in the surface.

One kidney-shaped stone, darkened by fire, possibly a hammer-stone.

One small, round beach-stone.

One arrow-head of chert (No. 1, p. 399).

One section of a ring, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, of black chert, well cut (No. 4, p. 399).

One black flint-scraper (No. 3, p. 399).

One rounded black stone, with pitted surface, 1 inch in length, weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Five pieces of light-coloured flint.

IRON.

- Four pieces of slag, one weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
- Nine knives (Nos. 3, 4, 7, 11, p. 397).
- Two broken knife-blades.
- Twenty-one nails with heads (No. 9, p. 397).
- Ten nails without heads.
- Eight fish(?)-hooks (No. 6, p. 397).
- One curved piece with socketed end (No. 5, p. 397).
- One chisel, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
- Two flat pieces with a nail fixed in each.
- Two broken links.
- One rushlight(?)-holder (No. 2, p. 397).
- Eleven broken flat pieces.
- One piece in figure 8, possibly link (No. 10, p. 397).
- Two long, curved rods, $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 inches long.
- One hinge (?) weighing $4\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length (No. 1, p. 397).
- One flat piece with hook at end (No. 8, p. 397).
- One flat piece, 3 inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- Twenty indeterminate.

BONE.

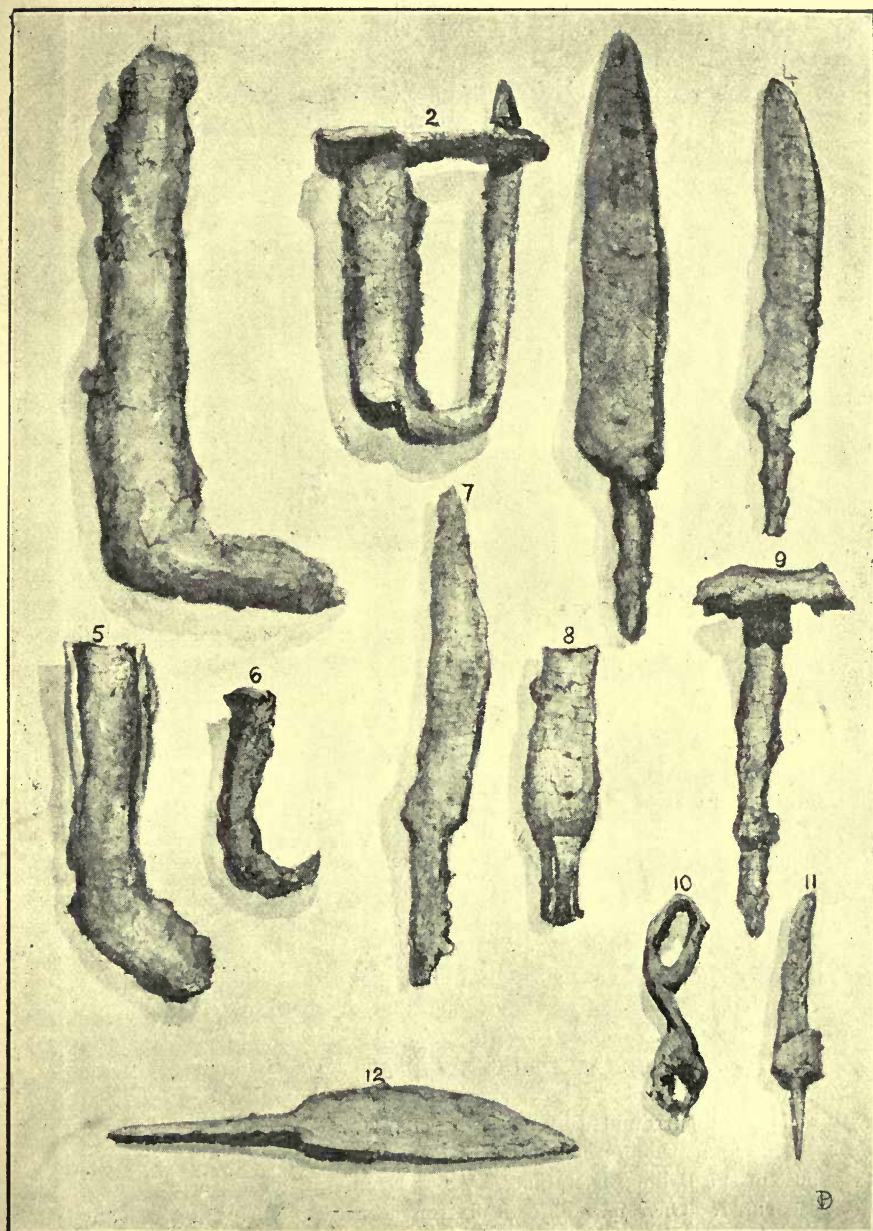
- One piercer, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.
- Eight small broken pins.
- Eight broken pieces of highly-polished pins, probably of deer's horn.
- One broken bead of deer's horn ornamented with incised lines.
- One unpierced bead of deer's horn, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, with lines round narrower end (No. 14, p. 399).
- One section of a ring, polished, probably deer's horn.
- One small fragment pierced with a circular hole.

GLASS.

- One small, dark-blue bead (No. 6, p. 399).
- One fragment, 1 inch long, of clear, dark-green glass, rounded, apparently a broken bead.
- One piece of roughly-rounded light-green glass or pebble, evidently fallen from a setting (No. 5, p. 399).

BRONZE.

- One ornament of interlaced pattern, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width.
- One flat piece, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, with a roughly-punctured hole.
- One spoon-shaped object, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with a hole pierced at either end (No. 9, p. 399).
- Four small broken fragments.



IRON OBJECTS FROM DRUMCLIFF AND CLAUREEN CRANNOGS, COUNTY CLARE.
(The references may be found in the text.)

One buckle-shaped fragment, with ring, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, including ring, flat strap, part punctured, with three holes (No. 7, p. 399).

One part of a ring, or bracelet, with marks of silver enamelling, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length.

One pincers, ornamented with lines (No. 8, p. 399).

One pin, 5 inches in length, with ring-head, ornamented with triangle pattern and lines (No. 11, p. 399).

One copper coin of George II., with Hibernia and date, 1736, on reverse.

Three fossil shells were also found.

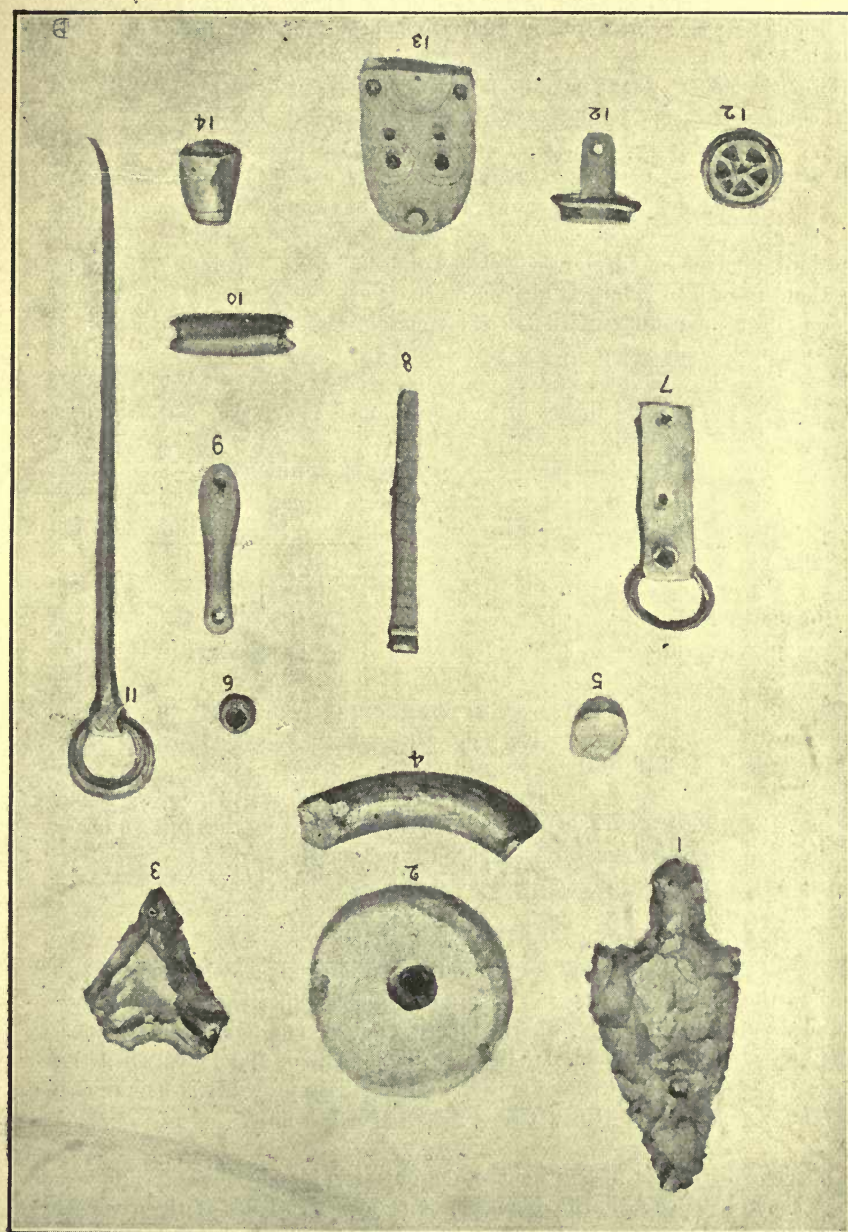
It is probable that further excavating will yield other objects of interest; but a good deal remains to be done before the place is thoroughly worked out.

CLAUREEN CRANNOG.

Another crannog resembling this lies some two miles to the south, at a place called Claureen (Ordnance Sheet 132 of six-inch map). It is in the centre of the bed of a small lake, which in summer time is perfectly dry, but for six or eight months of the year is filled with water. In flood time the crannog is completely covered. Although the size is pretty much the same (the circumference being 174 feet), this crannog is not so well built as that at Drumcliff. It is probably an older structure; the plan appears to be similar, a circular ring of large limestone boulders making a foundation for the smaller stones forming the upper part. At the bottom of the interior, large boulders rest on a bed of blue clay, or disintegrated limestone. Above this, a yellowish clay fills in the interstices between the stones; it is very compact and difficult to break up. Above this is blackish earth. The outer and upper parts of the crannog are built of dry stones, loosely put together; it may be that the constant friction of the water in flood-time has washed away the outer covering and filling. The whole structure is covered over with a thick growth of dewberries, the roots penetrating almost to the bottom.

Very few bones were found; and those which turned up were very fragmentary, and almost black in colour. Dr. Scharif gives the animals represented as ox, pig, sheep, horse. Very few bird-bones were found, and only one or two of fish. Two large pieces of scallop-shell occurred, but no other sea-shells. The land and fresh-water shells included *Helix nemoralis*, *Limnata stagnalis*, *Limnata peregra*, *Limnata palustris*, and *Planorbis contortis*. Of these, *Limnata stagnalis* occurred in great numbers, and were of a large size; they were generally found embedded in clay, and surrounded by masses of charcoal.

The finds, though not numerous, are quite different in character from those of the Drumcliff crannog. As at Drumcliff, no trace of wood was discovered. Only four objects of iron occurred. One knife of a leaf-shaped pattern (No. 12, p. 397), with a long tang; the material is much softer and more crumbling than the iron of the other crannog. The knife



OBJECTS FROM DRUMCLIFF AND CLAUREEN CRANNOGS, COUNTY CLARE.

(The references may be found in the text.)

is 4 inches long, the tang being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Another piece of iron seemed to be part of a ring; it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and a flat piece 1 inch long had the sides rolled over at the edges. Another curved piece, half an inch in length, might have been a hook or nail; it is of a light-yellowish colour.

Three objects of bronze were found—one a thin strip, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, doubled in the form of a ring; the surface is silvered, and ornamented with crossed lines and dots—a small hole is roughly punctured at one end. The second object resembles a seal, or button; it is round, and seems to have been cast in a mould. The stem, half an inch in length is pierced at the end; the face has a pattern of six deeply-cut uneven triangles, surrounding a small central one; it is light-coloured, and weighs $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (No. 12 *bis*, p. 399).

The third bronze find seems to be a clasp of some kind; two flat pieces of bronze, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, rounded at one end and square at the other, are riveted together at the rounded end. It is pierced by four holes, and has two punctures on either side, which do not go through. Concentric rings surround two of the holes, and a pattern of three concentric rings fills the space between the other two. It is of light coloured bronze (No. 13, p. 399).

An amber bead was found in the clay near the bottom; it is triangular in shape, 1 inch in length, chipped and worn at the ends; it is of a red colour, but is partly discoloured from long contact with the clay (No. 10, p. 399).

Two fragments of rounded bone pins were found, and one piercer, 3 inches long, with a rounded top. One spindle-whorl of a slaty stone was found, broken in three pieces.

One broken spear, or arrow-point of chert, 1 inch in length; four pieces of flint; a curious piece of crystal, half an inch long and a quarter broad, with a V-shaped, raised pattern, cut on the surface. Seventeen small pieces of crystal, and one piece of a blackish colour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, weighing 1 oz.

One fragment of jet, and two fossil shells.

As the crannog is not yet worked out, other finds may be chanced on; but the place does not seem to be of as much importance as the larger community at Ballyalla, where at least four, if not five, crannogs were in close neighbourhood. In the eastern branch of the lake, when the water is low, a small island appears, which most probably is a crannog. This would make a fifth within a radius of half a mile.

The district is not without other objects of archaeological interest. A short distance from the crannogs, on the western bank of the river, is a souterrain, 25 feet in length. It is roofed with large, flat slabs of limestone, and has a branch passage some 10 feet long; the ends of both passages are blocked with masonry, which probably fell in when the river

cutting was made. There is no trace of a fort, or any building in connexion with it.

Just opposite, on the other side of the river, is the ruined early church of Templemaley; while on a hill above, the crannog-dwellings stand the crumbling remains of the mediæval castle of Ballyalia.

IRISH MOTES AND ALLEGED NORMAN CASTLES : NOTE
ON SOME RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THEIR STUDY.

BY THOMAS J. WESTROPP, M.A., VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE reproach that lay on Irish antiquaries for neglect of so many important branches of study is rapidly, and, in a large degree, through the medium of this Society, being removed. Though occupying a "preserve" of invaluable field antiquities, and holding a mass of early literature bearing on our oldest remains, but little was done for several generations to elucidate questions relating to our early earthworks. Irish students ought to have taken a prominent part in modern discussion—for example, in the question of the "mote and bailey" mounds; yet when views attributing these exclusively to the Normans in England were advanced and swept all before them, how many of our workers even reconsidered the matter from the Irish standpoint? It is well for us, therefore, to watch the controversy, unbiassed by old beliefs, while unaffected by the attraction of mere novelty, to take such part in it as may be necessary to methodise our knowledge, and to collect and seek for fresh facts.

Looking back over the year 1905, three Papers on the subject of motes call for our attention. Two, indeed, we can notice but briefly; the third requires some reply. We hope hereby to help those working in Ireland, especially in the country districts, by calling attention to the work done and arguments used by others.

In Ireland a work of no slight value is proceeding. "The County Louth Archæological Journal"¹ contains a survey of much interest on the motes of that county; it is entitled "Louthiana, Ancient and Modern," edited by Mrs. O'Kelly and Mr. Henry Morris. The method is happy. The authors take Wright's "Louthiana," examine each description of an earthwork, and then describe, with excellent illustrations and plans, the remains still on the ground. We find the motes of Faughart, Greenmount, and Castletown (Dundalgan), given, both as described in 1748 and in their present condition. Such a work not only corrects and examines the older writings, but gives us a gauge of the destruction by man and time on these curious relics of the past.

Dr. Davies Pryce, in the *English Historical Review*,² defends the older view, and that which most antiquaries in Ireland unreservedly hold, that the "mote and bailey" earthwork is, in many cases, of early date. It will be remembered that these views were traversed some years since by Mrs. Armitage in an important Paper in which she claimed these structures as of Norman origin, and, relying on two passages in "The

¹ Volume i., Part ii., p. 17.² Volume xx., p. 703.

Song of Dermot," extended her theory to Ireland without examination of the other Irish material bearing on the subject. Dr. Pryce, while allowing, as, indeed, seems fairly well established, that the Normans erected many such motes in England, contends, in some cases, for their earlier origin. Of course, the occupation of such motes by the Normans does not prove that that nation alone made the "mote and bailey" forts. He notes that Ordericus Vitalis mentions that there were "*few* fortifications in the English provinces which the French called castles," showing, he argues, that there were at least a few of the type to which the Normans were accustomed. He gives various examples in England as bearing out his contention, points out the vivid description of the high forts with fosses and rings given by Giraldus, and Jocelin's mention of the mote ("monticulus") "surrounded by the marshes of the sea," and called Dunlethglais, as showing that such structures were ancient in Ireland when the Normans first invaded the country. He cites the case of Tara, where high, moted mounds remain in Cahercrofin, and the existence of "mote and bailey" forts in Wales in districts where the Normans never settled. We cannot in our space do justice to this Paper, for we wish to confine ourselves rather to any facts or arguments bearing on the origin of the mounds in Ireland than on the collateral issues.

Mrs. Armitage replies in the same Journal.¹ She allows that it cannot be proved that the Saxons had no castles before the Norman Conquest; but argues that, had that been the case, Earl Godwin and his sons would have held some, while the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle only mentions those of the Norman favourites of King Edward. Such, she contends, were the "*few*" castles in the Norman style mentioned by Ordericus. The "motte and bailey" castle was *not* introduced till the eleventh century, and probably arose from the restoration of the arts of war by the Normans. *Therefore*, it was, *à priori*, unlikely to have been constructed in Great Britain and Ireland. "The motte and bailey" castle "was suited to the feudal and not to the tribal stage of society, because of its small size." This overlooks the usual small size of the earth and stone forts of the earliest tribal periods. Still more does it overlook the teaching of the finds in several "mote and bailey forts" in Leinster and Ulster, and the mention of great forts in the numerous entries of pre-Norman books at places where the great motes still stand.

"Giraldus," Mrs. Armitage replies, "never once uses the word 'mota.'" He does not, however, use the word "fossata"² for the structures, as she alleges, but "castella." We pass this matter by as of little consequence, for "fossa" is used for ring-forts, and even for a *high mote*, like "Rath Righbhaird," in County Kildare, by Mactheni, and the "Tripartite Life." Native annals contradict the statement that the

¹ Volume xx., p. 711.

² "Fossata" is, of course, only the adjective 'ringed' or 'ditched,' as used by Giraldus.

Irish made no "castles"; several¹ were built by the generations preceding the Norman Invasion, as Irish students are aware. Little can be built on the usage of the word "mota." As has been shown,² it means *earthwork*, without any necessary connotation of height. As to the confident statement of several English writers that the mention of "mots" in the "Song of Dermot" settles the question for Ireland, it cannot stand the test of history, which proves that great forts stood in pre-Norman times at Slane and Trim, or of the "Song" itself, which shows these mots overthrown or rebuilt easily and rapidly. The fort at Slane appears in other records³ as a far more spacious place than the average Irish "mote and bailey"—in fact, it was very probably at the Flemynge's Castle at Slane, not at the mote on the summit of the hill.

Dr. Petrie's vast field knowledge all over Ireland, and his advantage in the co-operation of O'Donovan, expert in all the native literature, apparently gives his statement no weight as to the residential nature of the raths at Tara. Mrs. Armitage has not seen the site; but "Wakeman's and the Ordnance Map" seem to satisfy her that it was for "sepulchral rather than defensive purposes."

Apart from many other records (it seems almost unnecessary to name them), we have the ancient poem of Cuan O'Lochain elaborately describing the site. It, like all our literature, distinguishes the sepulchral from the residential remains. The former are "dumhas" (mounds), standing-stones, cairns, and lechts (heaps of stones)—not the ringed raths. The monument of Caelehu is distinguished from his rath, and the "dumhas" existing on the hill are not ringed raths, but little round-topped mounds, without fosse or ring. The great contrast between a residential and a sepulchral group can be seen by comparing Brugh of the Boyne, and Loughcrew, with Tara. The diggings in "the King's Chair" only disclosed one burial, and that in the rampart—like that recorded of Laoghaire, in the southern rath of the group. This (like the finds in other raths, of the type of those in Cathair Crofinn, and many allusions in our literature) shows the custom of burial in the residence. The rock-cut fosses of an older fort, under but not coinciding with the earthworks of the "King's Chair," have also an obvious bearing on the question. So have the groups of ring-walls, mounds, dolmens, pillars, and cairns in Western Ireland, and the crowded burial-grounds near the "mote and bailey" forts, with an occasional urn-burial in the ring, or bailey—the latter interments presumably of some chief or important personage. The assertion of a mound being "sepulchral" may be an excellent method for disposing of facts which are in favour of the early origin of high forts; but it has first to be established in the case of each monument. It is also necessary to distinguish between earthworks sepulchral in origin, and those primarily residential, but used for burial.

¹ See *supra*, p. 11.

² *Journal*, vol. xxxiv., p. 314.

³ Continuation of Tighernach's "Annals."

Both certainly exist, and the evidence as regards Tara seems entirely in favour of the older views.

It is, Mrs. Armitage continues, "surprising that Mr. Westropp should have sanctioned the identification of the so-called Rathkeltair at Downpatrick." However, she only produces very unsound "authorities" to support her doubts. One hardly expects in twentieth-century archæology to find Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary" quoted as a decisive authority; still less to find the colloquial "Danish fort" treated as a deliberate statement of traditional fact. Yet this is one basis for denying the mote to be an Irish fort. We do not find the words in "Lewis."

The writer hardly does justice to the argument from Jocelin, "stated by Mr. Westropp and Dr. Pryce." She gives it as follows:—"It is astonishing that the mere mention of a little hill (*monticulus*) in an obvious legend should be regarded as proof of the existence of the mote." Had she taken trouble to read the original statement, she would have noted that the fact remains that Jocelin, within a few years of the Norman raid on Down (1181-1186), mentions a *mote* ("monticulus"); a *fort*—for it was called Dundaleathglas, the fort of the two fetters—"surrounded by the marshes of the sea," where the great mote still stands, near the abbey and church of Down. This certainly forms a very different mass of evidence from her abstract as given above. It is in no way vitiated by occurrence in "an obvious legend" when the latter is by a known author of certain date.

But a stronger argument to the general reader is next used, and this must be taken more seriously. Mrs. Armitage quotes a passage as decisive against the identity of the mote—from a little Programme of our Excursion to Downpatrick,¹ citing a tract in the Burgundian Library; she is evidently unaware of the name, date, or authoritative character of this writing, or she would not have followed it as misquoted in the Programme. The real Dundaleathglas (she states) was to the *south-east* of Down, noting that the "so-called Rathkeltair" is outside the city to the *north-west*. This argument is shattered at once, for in the text (published, from the manuscript in the Burgundian Library, in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*)² we find the fullest corroboration for the identity of the great mote at Down with the fort of Dundaleathglas. Father Edmund M'Canna, writing about 1643, comes to Down from Dundrum, *i.e.* from the south-west. He first reaches the church of St. Patrick, in the old city—then (evidently beyond it) "the little hill called Dundaleathghlas, from which Down takes its name, is situate outside the city on the *north-east*," not the *south-east*, as quoted from the programme by Mrs. Armitage.

Anyone standing on the hill where the old Irish town clustered round the church and round tower, and taking the church as facing eastward,³ sees the enormous mote to the *north-east* of that hill, "east of Dunleath-

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxii., p. 339.

² Old Series, vol. ii., p. 51.

³ It really faces to the north of east.

glaiissi," as in the poem of Cinead O'Hartigan (*ante* 973), "surrounded by the marshes of the sea," as described by Jocelin (*ante* 1185). To make its position still more certain, Father M'Canna continues, "on the south-east" is the Franciscan Convent, "the ground is overgrown with rushes, and swampy." This, as may be seen by the map of 1729, left its name *Fryers Bog* and *Fryers Lane* in the modern Bridge Street to the south-east of the great mote. The mote is called "dun" by Sir James King in 1612, "dun" by Jocelin and MacCanna, and "the Rath of Downpatrick" by Pococke, 1752. Never in Irish history is found record of any other forts than it and the entrenched monastery. "The Rath," the lay "third" of the town, and the monastery alone figure in our records (*e.g.* Annals of Ulster, 1111), under the names of Dunlethglas and "Rathkelter."

It is needless to criticise the suggestion that the great earth fort in the marshes was probably De Courcy's "motte and bailey"; or that, when deserted by the Normans, their stronghold became "the prey of legend," or that the dun of "Keltair perished long before the time of De Courcy, if it ever existed." For the legends now among us were in vogue before the Norman knight set foot in Down, and the unbroken, unvarying record, from the earliest period to our day, cannot be set aside for a colloquial phrase in Lewis, or a misquotation in an excursion programme.

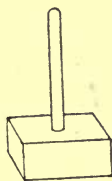
We can hardly imagine that the reply represents the deliberate judgment of Mrs. Armitage. An antiquary of such wide and solid learning in things English, would, surely, after a study of Irish field work, finds, and documents, form at least no such sweeping decisions. It is unfortunate that the lack of saving clauses in her reply, printed in so leading a journal as the *English Historical Review*, may, nay, must, mislead some readers, and calls for an answer from this side of the Channel. We must regard as of probable Irish origin every mote that represents a recorded pre-Norman rath or dun, and all those where the spade has disclosed early finds, not only in the mount, but also in the "bailey" and rings. After that we have still a number of "mote and bailey" structures outside the Norman settlements. The paucity of such remains in some of the most important, earliest and longest-enduring of the English settlements is eloquent as to other racial elements than the Norman underlying the distribution of such forts. But when all these facts are satisfied, there is still ample room for the view that the countrymen of Strongbow may have used a type of fortress such as they used in their French home and in their English manors. Early in the history of the Normans in Ireland the stone castle takes its place. Whether there is room in time for the making of any high motes between the "zerebas" of the first settlers and the stone towers of Prince John, has yet to be established.¹

¹ I would call attention to an important Paper and map of the French mote and bailey earthworks, by M. de Mortillet, in the *Révue Mensuelle*, of the School of Anthropology (1895), pp. 261-283.

Miscellanea.

The Old Irish Blacksmith's Furnace.—Since writing the Article on the "Old Irish Blacksmith's Forge" in my "Social History of Ancient Ireland," a more careful examination of the Irish Texts has enabled me to arrive at the construction of the furnace, just as—in the same Article—the bellows has been restored, from a comparison of similar authorities ("Social History," vol. ii., pp. 305–309).

In Cormac's "Glossary," p. 123, an incident is related of Goibniu, the great Dedannan smith. On one occasion he happened to be in his forge, holding in his hand a *crand*, or wooden implement of some kind (*crand*, 'a tree, a piece of wood, anything made of wood'). Cormac goes on to say that *ness* was a special name for this *crand*; and he adds, after his usual happy manner, this short explanatory note, showing its use:—"And it is about it the furnace of clay (*urnisi criad*) is made." Here the expression is the same as that used by an old Irish ninth-century commentator to describe the wooden block on which Irish potters moulded soft clay to make vessels: and observe in both passages the block or mould is called *crand* or *crann*. The passage about the potter's mould, specifying part of the moulding process, is:—"A round piece of wood (*crann*) about which they (the soft clay vessels) are while being made" (Stokes and Strachan's "Thesaurus," vol. i., p. 23; "Social History," vol. ii., p. 79). It appears, then, that this *ness* or *crand* was a mould, round which was formed the soft clay furnace to contain and confine the fire. From all this we infer that when the four walls of the furnace got burned, or worn out (like fire-bricks in a modern grate)—which might be, perhaps, once a week or so—it was cleared away; the *ness* or *crand*, or mould, was set in its place, and a new structure of soft clay was moulded around it in a few minutes with the hands, after which the mould was carefully lifted up, leaving the furnace (*urnisi criad*) ready for use. At the time the incident related by Cormac occurred, Goibniu happened to be engaged in moulding a fresh furnace



Ness, or
Mould.

The fuel used in those days was wood-charcoal, which, being lighter than our coal, was liable to be blown about and scattered by the blast of the bellows if not confined by the furnace. I presume the *ness*, or mould, was something like what is represented above, either solid or hollow, with a long handle for holding and lifting up. The presence of a long handle is indeed implied in another expression used by Cormac.

All this is curiously corroborated by a totally independent authority—

a passage in the "Irish Triads," with which I have been favoured by Dr. Kuno Meyer:—"There are three renovators in the world—the womb of woman, a cow's udder, and a smith's *ness*." In still another ms. this *ness* of the "Triad" is explained *mála cré* ('a bag of clay'), which gives us further insight. The moulding-clay, of which the furnace was made from time to time, had, of course, to be carefully selected and prepared, like all moulding-clay, pure and free from dirt, and, in the present case, mixed probably with a little sand to keep it from cracking—all this more especially as it had to stand the fire. The smith kept a supply of it in bags in his forge, as he kept wood-charcoal also in bags ("Social History," vol. ii., p. 304). Observe how satisfactorily this squares in with the main function running through the "Triad"—the function of renovation. From this "Triad" passage, too, it appears that the name *ness* was applied both to the shaped furnace, and to a bag of moulding-clay for making it.

I may add that in my young days I have seen, in the County Limerick, furnaces of much the same kind as that described above, used by wandering tinkers, who also practised foundry on a small and simple scale; but they used anthracite coal, not wood-charcoal. They made up with their hands, in a rough-and-ready way, and in a few moments, a small furnace of moist clay, which they placed securely in a wooden frame, and into which they fixed the pipe of their bellows. By means of this rude contrivance they succeeded in melting small fragments of cast iron, with which they mended—very roughly, indeed, but quite effectively—pots and pans, or other cast-iron articles, that had been gapped or cracked. They formed a strong mould of moist clay round the broken part, into which they poured the white molten metal, which firmly adhered on cooling. The women of the several houses always put aside their broken vessels, waiting for the next visit of the tinker company, who never failed to find plenty to do in every hamlet.—P. W. JOYCE.

The Cock and Pot on the McCragh Tomb (vol. xxxiv., p. 311).—The following extracts may help to throw some light on the cock and pot which appears on the M'Cragh tomb. The first is from ms. C. of *Acta Pilati* B, caput i., contained in Tischendorf's *Evangelia Apocrypha*, 2nd edition. It occurs in a long note at the bottom of the page, and differs entirely from the contents of chapter i., as he gives it:—

"And (Judas) going away to his house to hang himself, found his wife seated, roasting a cock on the coals; and he said to her, 'Rise, wife, get me a rope to hang myself, for I deserve it.' But his wife said to him, 'Why dost thou speak thus?' And Judas said to her, 'Know of a truth that I unjustly delivered my Master, Jesus, to evil-doers, for Pilate to put Him to death; and He will rise again

on the third day ; and woe to us.' And his wife said to him, ' Do not speak or think thus ; for as this cock roasting on the coals is able to make a sound, so will Jesus rise again, as thou sayest.' And straightway, at her words, the cock flapped his wings, and crowed thrice ; and Judas, being the more persuaded, straightway hanged himself."

This is, apparently, the original of the legend. In mediæval times many stories were taken from the Apocryphal Gospels by various writers, and affected the popular mind to a very large extent, *e.g.* the ox and ass adoring the Infant Saviour, which appears in so many paintings, and which is taken from the Gospel of Pseudo-Matthew, or the better-known example of the "Harrowing of Hell." The story as given in this *Journal*, vol. xxxv., p. 71, is, apparently, one of the versions of the above legend. The same device appears on a tomb in St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny ;¹ but the guide there insists that the idea is peculiar to that place, and is very much annoyed if told that it is at least a thousand years earlier. This is, of course, quite distinct from the cock *alone*, which refers to St. Peter's denial, though in later times there was probably some confusion between the two.

The following extract is taken from the Sahidic fragments of the "Life of the Virgin," and may be found in *Coptic Apocryphal Gospels*, ed. Forbes Robinson ("Cambridge Texts and Studies") :—

" . . . They cried out, ' The Mother of the King had mercy on us, and gave us life.' And we killed other cocks and other birds, and they took wings and flew from under the cauldrons, and we came and told thee what took place, lest perchance the governor be angry with us, and slay us." Then Mary cried out, saying, ' All the mercy is Thine, my Lord.' And she turned to the cooks, saying, ' Fear not, because this hath taken place on my account, because I have never tasted the world.' "

The above is, unfortunately, only a fragment, the commencement of which is lost, so that we cannot tell what was the original story. It probably belonged to the cycle of miracles which are related in Pseudo-Matthew, as being wrought by our Lord on the way to Egypt.—(REV.) ST. JOHN SEYMOUR.

Iniscatha (1188-1420).—The later history of St. Senan's "Sacred Isle" is of considerable interest, and worthy of much more attention than it has hitherto received. Among other subjects the question of the allocation of the island to a bishopric has been discussed by more than one writer. As one interested, not otherwise than historically, in the

¹ Dated 1549. (See Graves and Prim's "St. Canice's," p. 251 ; and Rev. W. Carrigan's "History of the Diocese of Ossory," vol. iii., p. 156.)

question, and an advocate for neither See, I may be allowed to notice a few points in the case for Killaloe, so ably set forth in a recent interesting paper (*supra*, p. 153). Readers might conclude that any allocation or transfer of the place to the diocese of Limerick would be abnormal and incredible, but, in fact, ten parishes south of Quin, in Tradree, which were given to Limerick by the Synod of Rathbreasal, had, by 1201, been absorbed by Killaloe; Kilmurrily, a part of the actual tithing of Iniscatha, was held from 1201 to 1615 unbrokenly by Limerick. Tullylease, belonging to Limerick in 1201, was given to Cloyne; and Donaghmore was annexed to Killaloe after 1201, and restored to Limerick about 1280.¹

The only document produced on behalf of the claims of Killaloe to Scatterry from the extinction of its bishopric in 1188 to about 1350, is a grant of the lands of "Inisketty" to Clare Abbey. The above paper lays great stress on this fact. We read that this grant is "a most authoritative statement that Iniscathy belonged to Killaloe" (p. 153); "how positive, how solemn was the assignment of Scatterry to Killaloe" (p. 157); and "if evidence or truth were the object, why not consult episcopal archives, or the muniments of Donaldmore, rather than those of English, Irish, or Ostmen?" (p. 154). When, however, we examine the charter,² we find that it does *not* state that Scatterry belonged to Killaloe, *nor* mention any "solemn assignment" of it. It is, in fact, a mere grant of lands; nothing can be built on their order, or want of order, for lands in Emly and Limerick appear between the neighbouring places of Kilbreacan and Clare Castle. It is a chief's grant, not an episcopal pronouncement—the prelates are mere witnesses. Donaldmore simply records his gifts to the new abbey, and makes no other statement about them. The bishops, with certain laymen, witness it, as is the case in so many grants of the period. Even were the statement explicit that Scatterry was assigned to Killaloe, it would not affect in the least degree the facts existing at a later period, nor in any case would Donaldmore recognise a dangerous Norman aggression on his territory.³ If the mere lands of "Inisketty" be really that important monastery, and recent seat of a bishop, the Prince treats it with scant respect, and the record is, at best, only decisive for the time of its execution.

To put so very slight a reference (to say the most for it) above documents like the Inquisitions of 1201 seems an extreme measure. The Inquisitions purport to be the formal attempt of the Government to define the churches and lands of the See of Limerick; not mere statements, but the sworn findings in each case of thirty-six men of three nations.⁴ Nor did the Norman Crown and its Governors need to procure

¹ "Black Book of Limerick," xxxvii; "Papal Taxations," 1291–1302, &c.

² See full text in *Journal*, vol. xxii., p. 78.

³ Would the non-recognition of William III. as King of England in a document of James II. affect the reality of his position?

⁴ Not unprecedented in other Ostmen towns: see, for example, C. S. P. I., vol. i., No. 641, at Dublin.

false witness to enable them to assign their conquests to whom they would in Church or State. The bishops and clergy, no less than the laity, were exhorted by Papal Letters to obey the Government. This Inquisition is the only early one relating to Iniscathy found in existing "episcopal archives," or recognised by bishops, and we look in vain in the numerous published state papers, papal documents and petitions, or in the law rolls, for any lawsuit, petition, or protest of any bishop of Killaloe, against the assignment of Scattery to Limerick. The *Bishop of Killaloe witnesses both the Inquisitions*, along with the Bishop of Ross, while the first deed is also witnessed by the *Archdeacon of Killaloe* and the *Abbot of St. Senanus*.¹ The fact is not contested by the personal enemies, De Burgo and Fitz Henry, and remains (so far as is known) uncontested for seven centuries. No recorded attempt was made by De Marisco (*one of the witnesses*) to secure its annulment in favour of his uncle, Bishop Travers, of Killaloe, after 1226.² Were all Irish bishops afraid? One, at least, a generation later, could oppose a governor at the head of an army, merely for digging an entrenchment on the lands of the See. The humble apologies and promises of the intruder alone saved him from the terrible weapons of the church.³ In fact, no claim, or even statement, alleging that Scattery was in the diocese of Killaloe from 1201 to after 1350 has up to the present been produced. It only so appears in the confusion and collapse of the English power after the O'Briens' success, and Bruce's invasion. During the earlier period the records of the appointment of guardians (clerics) by the English, the location in County Limerick, and the claim of Rathkeale to a larger share of the island than in later days was held by the coarb,⁴ at least do very little to discredit the view that Iniscathy was in the bishopric of Limerick and deanery of Rathkeale, as claimed in 1419 by Bishop O'Dea. Till the Irish Records and Roman muniments are better studied and further published, it is of little use to discuss later events. I would, however, claim that the theory that Scattery (whether held by Killaloe or not in 1189) was in Limerick diocese from 1201 to, perhaps, 1350, and that thence till 1410 or 1420 it was under Killaloe, covers all the known facts. It also obviates the need of discussing the good faith, morals, or even legitimacy of the parties to the deeds (p. 159), or of considering all of the Limerick records as perjured or mis-stated.

The following errors occurring above are likely to mislead readers, and require correction:—First (p. 153), an argument is based on the fact that "Iniscathy is *forty* miles from Sixmilebridge, the *furthest point* in the diocese of Limerick." It is really less than *seven* miles from

¹ The second deed was even sealed by the Papal Legate.

² Theiner, "Vetera Monumenta," Deed No. 10.

³ C. S. P. I., vol. iv., p. 255.

⁴ Inq. Exch. P. R. O. I., No. 2, and "Plea Rolls," xix Ed. I., p. 53.

the diocese at Kilmurrily. Secondly (p. 159), the words in the deed of 1409, "the guardian of the Collegiate Church of Iniscathy in the diocese of Limerick," are, it is suggested, really a mistake for Iniskefty, *i.e.* Askeaton. Askeaton had no "collegiate church," or recorded "guardians"; Scattery had both. The former was only a poor vicarage, the rectory being held by an English Abbey,¹ and in later days was a "ruined temple" of the parish of Ballingarry. Thirdly, "Inisgad, in the diocese of Killaloe," is evidently identified as Iniscathy. It is really Canon's Island, "monasterium de Inishgad, Inichane *alias* Canon's Iland," "mon. de Inishgad *alias* Insula canonicor."²—T. J. WESTROPP.

"Crucifixion Stone," Inch, County Down.—In the early part of this year there was dug up in the old burial-ground of the parish of Inch, near Downpatrick, a flat stone about 24 inches by 20 inches, on which is a very crude representation of the Crucifixion. The cross-beam is the only part of the cross shown; the Christ's head leans to His right, and round His waist is a loin-cloth; below His right hand the B. V. M. kneels—her long hair is unmistakable; while on the left is St. John, bearded, and having a tunic reaching almost to his ankles.

There can be no doubt that this is the stone described as existing at Inch, by Mr. Walter Harris, in his "Antient and Present State of the County of Down" (Dublin: 1744), page 37:—"In the said Island, immediately after the entrance into it by a Causeway, is an old Church, which perhaps was a Chappel to the great Abby, over the South Door of which is a piece of Sculpture representing the image of Christ on the Cross, and a Person on his Knees, with his Hands elevated praying to him." This passage is quoted by Bishop Reeves in his "Ecclesiastical Antiquities," p. 44, under "Inch," with this remark:—"This Chapel stood in the parish burying-ground, and was lately removed to make way for a mausoleum." It is likely the stone was thrown away when the ancient church was demolished.—H. W. LETT, *Hon. Prov. Sec. for Ulster*.

Doonbally Castle.—"A correspondent writes that this old relic of the historic past, standing on the lands of the Congested Districts Board, deserves to be preserved, not alone as a reminder of ancient times, but also in point of architectural interest. It is very old, . . . the roof being arched and still intact, having withstood the shocks of warfare and the fury of the elements. It would be well if this ancient ruin were vested in the Board of Works as a public monument. On the advent of the

¹ As to the Collegiate Church of Scattery, see "Cal. Papal Letters," vol. i., p. 313; its guardians appear from 1290 to 1575.

² Procurations, "Register of Cashel," &c., 1571, P. R. O. I., pp. 154 and 168. The mistake is probably that of the editor of the "Calendar of Papal Letters," who confuses Iniscatha with Inisgad, and even "Achadens."

Congested Districts Board to the property, an attempt was made by workmen to blow up the ruin, in order to procure stones for building cottages; but this failed, thanks to the solidity of the masonry. The opinion was expressed by experts that even were the castle demolished, the stones would not be worth while cleaning of their binding of grout, which in many cases was firmer than the stone itself, this grout being a mixture of ox-blood, lime, and sand."—*Tuam Herald*.

Templenagalliaghadoo.—This name is, or was, applied to eight ruined churches in the Counties of Mayo and Sligo¹—(1) Killarduff, in Doonfeeny parish, once a parish church; (2) a church in Killeen townland, in Kilbride parish, which was a cell of the Premonstratensian Abbey of the Holy Trinity in Lough Key; (3) the old parish church close to Errew Abbey; (4) Ballyheane Church—old parish church: a ruined fourteenth- or fifteenth-century church is close to the ruins of an earlier church; (5) a church-site in the townland of Primrose Grange, in Killaspugbrone parish; (6) a church-site in the townland of Ballyconnell, in Drumcliff parish, which belonged, I believe, to the nunnery of Kilcreevanty; (7) foundations called Teach na Calliaghadhu, close to Templemore, the ancient parish church of Drumcolumb; (8) the "Nunnery," in Aghanagh parish, was called Teach na gcailleachaidhe dubha.

No. 6 is the only one known to have any connexion with a nunnery.

It is improbable that any of these Mayo churches ever belonged to nuns. The names Teampall- and Teach-na-gcailleachaidhe-dubha seem to be the only reasons for calling Nos. 5 and 8 nunneries. I do not believe that Cailleach Dubh in these names means a 'black nun.' A cormorant is called Cailleach Dubh in Mayo; but cormorants are not likely to have given these names by haunting the ruins! Can anyone explain the name?

Is it possible that a deserted church was called "a church of the Cormorants" in these counties, meaning what "a home of bats and owls" would mean in English, with the advantage of a pun? I have searched in vain in printed works for reference to similar names in other parts of Ireland.—H. T. Knox.

The Cromlech, popularly known as the "Broad Stone," near Ballymoney, County Antrim.—I do not know whether any account of this fine Cromlech has ever appeared in the Society's *Journal*, so I send the accompanying short description in case that it may prove to be the

¹ For 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, see "Ordnance Survey Letters," County Mayo, vol. i., pp. 407, 502; vol. ii., p. 472; County Sligo, p. 62; and under parish of Aghanagh. For 3, 6, 8, see Ordnance Survey Maps. For 7, see O'Rourke's "History of Sligo," vol. ii., p. 257.

first. I visited the locality on Monday, May 8th, and considered myself abundantly repaid for the examination. I cannot speak from sufficient knowledge to determine the relative place of this Cromlech among Irish examples of the kind; but if not the finest, I should say it is one of the finest of them. It was described so long ago as the year 1814 in Mason's "Parochial Survey of Ireland," by the Rev. James Grier, in an article on Finvoy Parish, in which it is situated. The Rev. J. Grier in those days kept a school at Killens, in the district. In volume i. of Mason's "Survey," p. 387, Mr. Grier gives the dimensions.¹

So far as I could form an opinion, the upper slab was originally supported by four upright stones, one of which is now fallen; and the whole structure must originally have been surmounted by an outer circle of stones, sufficient traces of which circle still remain, though in imperfection and confusion. I hope that my reference to this important matter, though it is not in my own province, may not be considered an intrusion; perhaps I may plead in excuse that by birth I am connected with the locality.—COURTENAY MOORE (*Canon*), M.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Munster*.

[This cromlech is described and illustrated by Mr. William Gray in the *Journal*, vol. xvi., p. 361; it is also described and illustrated by Borlase. The cromlech, as it now stands, is a restoration. The cap-stone, measuring 8 feet 6 inches by 10 feet, and about 20 inches thick, was thrown down or fell; but it has been restored to its original position on the three supporters described by Canon Moore. Mr. Gray mentions that there were the remains of three or four circular chambers adjoining the cromlech, the whole surrounded by two concentric stone circles, the outer circle being 100 feet in diameter.]

Ancient Monuments, County Clare.—I wish to draw attention to the ancient monuments on the estate of Captain J. C. R. Scott, in County Clare. I prepared the maps of the property for sale to the tenants, and it is now before the Commissioners. On the Burren portion are the forts and souterrains of Parkmore and Mortyclough. There was water in them at the time of my visit, and this must be injurious, and could be remedied by short drains. On the Quin part stand the fort of Cahercalla, and the castle of Danganbrack. The former is much injured, and its area is divided between three farms, so that I fear it would be hard to take any measures for its preservation; but I think the castle would be well worth preserving, and the time of the sale would be the best to get it vested in the Board of Works or County Council. I have never seen a castle so perfect in the upper part, and which shows the arrangement of the roof so well. The chief repair it wants is to the lower part of the stairs, which is impassable.—HENRY S. CRAWFORD.

¹ As these dimensions are misleading, they are not given.—ED.

Ancient Monuments, County Clare.—The forts at Parkmore and Mortyclough, or rather their souterrains, are of the deepest interest. They have been described by Mr. T. Cooke in our *Journal*, vol. i., p. 294. They are also described briefly in vol. xxv., p. 281. The fort of Cahercalla is a noble triple caher, much injured, but most worthy of preservation. I have noted it in our *Journal* (vol. xxvi. [1896], and vol. xxiii. [1893]); also in "Cahers of Clare" (*Proc. R.I.A.*, Ser. III., vol. vi., p. 439).

The Peel Tower of Danganbrack is an interesting late fifteenth-century building like that at Oola in Limerick—a Macnamara castle—and worthy of preservation. The spiral stair alone is broken.

Cahercalla Caher should be protected (not restored) by all means. There is near Cahercalla (but, perhaps, on another estate), in the townland of Creevagh, a tall, very perfect ring-wall. It might also be preserved when the estates are sold.

In the townlands of Ballykinvarga, Noughaval, and Ballyganner, near Kilfenora, there are even more important remains to be protected.—
THOMAS J. WESTROPP.

Ancient Monuments—Estates Commissioners.—In the Report of the Estates Commissioners for the period from 1st November, 1903, to 31st March, 1905, presented to Parliament recently, there is a reference to the working of the Ancient Monuments clause of the Irish Land Act, 1905, section 14, as follows:—

"Ancient Monuments (Section 14)."

"In their reports the surveyors are required to furnish particulars of any ancient or mediæval structures or monuments, or the remains thereof, which may be on the holdings inspected, in order that the Commissioners may be in a position to consider the advisability of vesting them, pursuant to section 14, either in the Commissioners of Public Works or in the County Council.

"During the period under review the Commissioners were so informed of the existence of eighteen monuments or structures. The Commissioners of Public Works have consented to one of these being vested in them, one will be vested in the County Council of Kildare, seven are reported to be of family or local interest only, and as to the others, inquiries were pending on the 31st March, 1905."

The Volunteers in College Green.—In connexion with Dr. Cosgrave's remarks on the various forms of this engraving, it may be pointed out that the artist of the aquatint, illustrated at p. 105, *ante*, may very well have taken his inspiration from the picture which appears in "Magee's Miniature Almanack for 1781." The print (size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 2 inches) is described as a "View of the Volunteers in College Green,

Nov. 4th, 1780, the Rt. Hon^{ble} James, Earl of Charlemont, General. This picture, practically as early as Wheatley's original painting, and certainly earlier by four years than Dr. Cosgrave's aquatint, is identical with the others, except in some of the foreground figures. It represents nothing whatever except the annual celebration.

Perhaps some member may be able to tell how many yearly issues of the "Volunteer Almanack" appeared. If an issue with a similar engraving appeared in January 1780, we should have a picture anterior even to Wheatley's, though, perhaps, it would be going too far to suggest even then that Wheatley also may have borrowed the idea from the Almanack. My copy gives, in addition to the view, two coloured pictures of Volunteers in uniform, over one of which is a scroll with the words, "For *our* Country"; while over the other appear the words, "A Free Trade and *the* Rights of Ireland." (The words in italics are too much rubbed to be legible in my copy.) On the leather case of the Almanack are represented two more Volunteers, stamped in gold, and below the words, "Always Ready." It may be worth mentioning that this little pocket-almanack came from the same family from whom I obtained one of the Volunteer Curtains described by Dr. Cosgrave in a recent number of the *Journal*.—LEONARD R. STRANGWAYS, M.R.I.A.

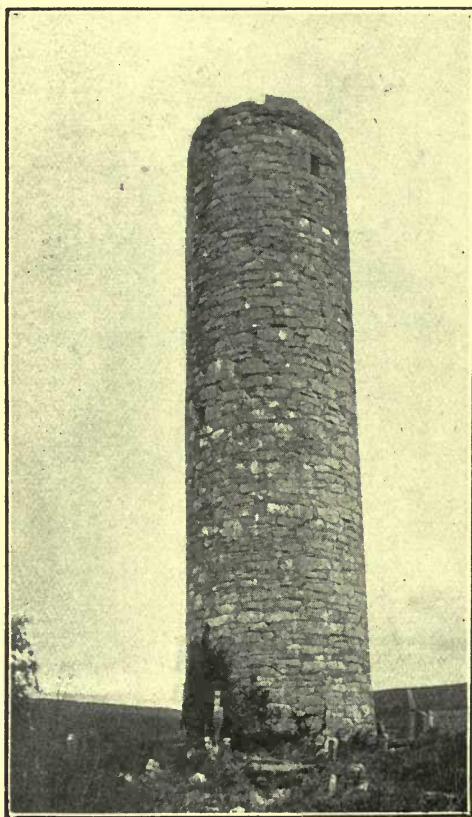
The Round Tower of Aghagower.—The village of Aghagower stands in a valley some four miles south-east of Westport, County



AGHAGOWER ROUND TOWER—DOORWAY.

Mayo. In the centre, surrounded on all sides by the road, is the graveyard, containing the round tower and ruined abbey. The tower stands

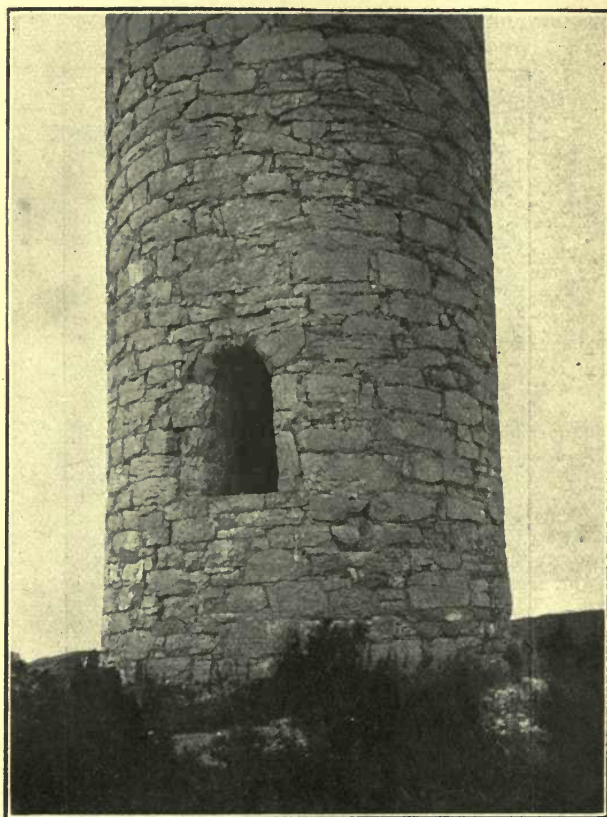
close to the south-west corner of the abbey church, and leans towards the north-west, at which side the top is broken down 12 or 14 feet below the remainder. The masonry is in irregular courses of roughly-dressed stones of moderate size, as may be seen in the photographs. The circumference at the ground-level is 51 feet 6 inches, and, measured by the shadow method, the present height is 60 feet.



AGHAGOWER ROUND TOWER.

The doorway faces towards the church, about E.N.E.; and the sill is 7 feet 6 inches above the level of the ground, which appears to have been raised several feet by frequent burials. The dimensions of the doorway are 5 feet high, and 2 feet 6 inches wide at the sill. There is a slight taper to the top, which is roughly arched, the arch consisting of three stones, one of which forms the south side, and the other two the north. The stability of the arch appears to partly depend on a fourth stone, which forms a kind of lintel above. I have endeavoured

to show this in the sketch ; and the photograph of the doorway—taken from the interior of the church—shows the arrangement, though not very clearly. A modern entrance has been made in the west side at the ground-level.



AGHAGOWER ROUND TOWER.

Only two small windows remain ; they have square tops, and are situated—one in the south-east side, near the top ; and the other in the south-west, about half-way up. They appear in the view of the tower, which is taken from the south.

The above particulars may be of interest, as this tower is not so fully described as the others in the list published by Mr. Westropp in the *Proceedings of the R.I.A.* for 1899.—HENRY S. CRAWFORD, B.E.

[The apex stone of the conical top of this tower is to be found in a cottage near Monivea, County Galway, where it was taken about twenty-five years ago.—Ed.]

The Frescoes, Abbey Knockmoy, County Galway.—In a note on these drawings in the last volume of the *Journal*, pp. 248–253, I mentioned that evidence was not then forthcoming that they had been coloured except by damp and vegetation, and that they were only outline drawings. In a Paper published in volume xi. (1870) of the *Journal* of this Society, entitled, “Memoir of Gabriel Beranger and his labours in the cause of Irish Art, Literature, and Antiquities, from 1760 to 1780, with illustrations by Sir W. R. Wilde, M.D., Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy,” at page 241 is given Beranger’s description of his visit to Knockmoy in July, 1790, accompanied by Signor Bigari, an artist of great ability, who was then engaged preparing plans and drawings for illustrating the now well-known volumes by Francis Grose, F.S.A., entitled, “The Antiquities of Ireland,” published by Hooper in the following year. Bigari, who was an Italian fresco-painter, said to have “done great works of the kind abroad,” assured them, “after a nice inspection, that they had never been coloured, and that the spots of various hues were occasioned by time and damp.” Beranger says, “We had heard much of these ancient fresco-paintings, and, on inspection, were much disappointed, as they are bare, black outlines.”

Sir William Wilde adds, writing in 1879 : “Their present condition certainly confirms this opinion, although in my description of them in the ‘Catalogue of the Antiquities of the Royal Irish Academy,’ p. 350, I mentioned the green and yellow colours because I was describing the coloured copy of the painting which was made by Mr. Mac Manus for the first Dublin Exhibition, and which then hung in the Academy.”

From the present condition of these drawings it would be a matter of great difficulty to determine their original colouring. Beranger and Bigari examined them in July, 1790, and asserted that “they had never been coloured,” and that they were bare, black outlines. O’Donovan (1838) examined the two “inscriptions in fresco, and found the wall damp, and very much stained; a black scum was raised in it by the dripping of the rain.” Eugene Curry, and his son Henry, visited the abbey, in company with Mr. Lentaigue, on the 11th June, 1853, but were apparently chiefly concerned with the inscriptions.

The evidence as to colouring being negative in character, I was obliged, reluctantly, to adopt Sir William Wilde’s later opinion, especially as it coincided with my own observations and knowledge of the frescoes during the past thirty years; and, following the traditions and printed statements of the last fifty years, I had referred to the drawings made in the spring of 1853 as the work of the late Henry Mac Manus, R.H.A., and quoted the statements of Beranger and Bigari as conclusive as to the character of the wall drawings.

My note on Abbey Knockmoy having come to the notice of Mr. James

Brenan, R.H.A., he has been good enough to give the fullest particulars on two important points—first, as to the condition of the colouring in 1853; and, secondly, as to the authorship of the drawings which Sir William Wilde described as having been executed by Mac Manus, and exhibited at the first Dublin Exhibition in 1853. Mr. Brennan's note on these points speaks for itself. The copy of the drawings is now in the Museum in Kildare-street. It is very faint in outline, with scarcely a trace of colour, and is not capable of being reproduced by means of a process block for illustration in the *Journal*.—ROBERT COCHRANE.

A Note on Abbey Knockmoy, County Galway.—I have read with great interest the notes on Abbey Knockmoy and its frescoes by Mr. R. Cochrane (*Journal*, vol. xxxiv., pp. 242–253). There are one or two matters in relation to the frescoes which appear to me to require a little elucidation. In the spring of 1853 I accompanied the late Sir John Lentaigne and Henry Mac Manus, R.H.A., to Tuam; from thence we went to Abbey Knockmoy. A scaffold had been erected in front of the frescoes, and I covered the wall where they were with tracing-linen, and carefully traced every line of them in pencil. I remember finding portions of two figures, which are not in the illustration in Ledwich's "Antiquities," which book we had with us. At that date it was quite easy to see the different colours which had been used on the dresses of the figures. I had no difficulty whatsoever in noting them. There was no light and shade; there was a black outline surrounding the figures, but this had been filled in with flat colour to distinguish the different garments. On my return to Dublin I made the copy, full size, which was hung in the Exhibition of 1853, and there was nothing fanciful whatsoever about it. I simply used the colours where I found them on the walls; and I had no difficulty in distinguishing between damp stains and local colour.

I left Dublin shortly after this, and did not know what had become of the copy. About a year before Miss Margaret Stokes died, she called on me at the School of Art, and asked me if I could give her any information about Abbey Knockmoy. "Why did you come to me?" said I; "has anyone told you that I know anything about it?" She said, "No; no one had told her, but she just thought it was possible that I may have known something about it." I then told her how that I had been there, and had made the copy for the Exhibition. The next business was to find what had become of the copy. After some inquiries on her part, and on mine, we discovered the canvas folded into a heap in the crypt of the National Museum. It had been handed over to the Museum authorities with the collection of the Royal Irish Academy. On opening it a cloud of dust was raised, and I am sorry to say that the tempera I had used (size) had not been a success. Nothing remained but portions of the outlines of some of the figures. If it had

not been folded up, no doubt it would have been in better preservation. Miss Stokes told me later on that she had the remains sprayed with a 'fixatif' in order to preserve them. Of the tracings we could get no tidings, and cannot say what has become of them. I went to visit Abbey Knockmoy soon after Miss Stokes's visit to me, and it was sad to see the change which had taken place in the frescoes; in fact, I may say, they are almost destroyed. More damage has been done to them in the last fifty years than in all the preceding centuries.—JAMES BRENAN.

Notices of Books.

NOTE.—The books marked thus (*) are by Members of the Society.

- * *English Goldsmiths and their Marks . . . with Tables of Date-Letters*
 . . . By Charles James Jackson, F.S.A. (London: Macmillan, 1905.
 4to, pp. xvi + 696, £2 2s.)

THE title of this book is almost unavoidably misleading. "Goldsmiths" include silversmiths, and, in fact, the vast preponderance of the marks represented belong to silver. Then, again, "English" embraces Scottish and Irish workers. In fact, as explained in the preface, the portion of the book relating to Ireland is the most satisfactory to the writer, as having hitherto been inadequately treated in the books upon the subject.

The book is truly a *magnum opus*, and it engaged the author's attention for no less than seventeen years, the result being that it quite displaces the works on the subject hitherto regarded as authoritative, such as "Chaffers," which in its several editions perpetuated countless errors.

Mr. Jackson possesses the happy power of reproducing in *facsimile* the various "hall"-marks, and over 11,000 of these are conveniently tabulated under the several assay towns of the United Kingdom. London, of course, heads the list with the lion's share. York, Norwich, Exeter, Newcastle, and Chester come next. Then follow the more modern offices of Birmingham and Sheffield, after which are notices of several minor English provincial offices, many of which have become extinct.

Three chapters of about sixty pages are devoted to the Scottish goldsmiths and their marks, here for the first time adequately represented.

To Ireland, with its one Hall in Dublin, established in 1637, four chapters, filling over 140 pages, are devoted. The charter of the Dublin goldsmiths is printed in full. The records of the Dublin guild are copiously quoted, and full lists of the goldsmiths are given. The Irish provincial goldsmiths are treated of as fully as, in the absence of corporate records, is now possible.

The date-letters engage much attention, for previous writers had bungled so about them that much error and confusion was caused, and most of the dates hitherto attributed to Irish plate will need correction from this book. In "Chaffers" there was not, during a period of 200 years, a single date given with strict accuracy. These errors arose from a variety of causes. It was assumed that (1) each alphabet was used with-

out break; (2) used to the end; (3) including not only I and U, but also J and V; (4) that each letter was invariably used only for a single year; and (5) that the goldsmiths' year always began at the same time of year. Here were elements of confusion enough, but added to these was the fact that the Irish hall used, during a century commencing in 1747, four successive cycles of capital Roman letters, only distinguishable by the shapes of the shields on which they appeared, and not always by that alone.

Probably the portion of the book likely to be most in request with Irish readers is that containing the thirteen tables exhibiting, in chronological order, under the successive alphabets of date-letters, the makers' marks, hall-marks proper, and duty marks. The names of the several makers are printed alongside of their marks, and another column of articles and owners records where typical examples are to be seen. The harp-crowned is figured throughout the whole series in its varying forms. The sovereign's head, first used in 1807, has been omitted since 1890; but Hibernia, which was adopted in 1747 for a special purpose, seems to be now a fixture, though without any definite meaning.

It is very interesting to study the changes of fashion in the makers' marks. At first they were not restricted to initials, but included fancy shapes and devices, often graceful and sometimes interesting. Gradually they became unattractive, smaller, and uglier.

The object of the goldsmiths in using these date-letters instead of "plain figures" was probably to prevent customers from knowing when their wares had become old-fashioned. They feared that would depreciate their selling value, and they did not foresee that posterity would reverse that idea; and now the old is deemed better, and brings better prices. These prices are likely to be enhanced by the knowledge of age attainable from this book, especially in the case of Irish workmanship, for as regards London the dates had been tolerably well determined.

Mr. Jackson's handsome volume is a noble monument to his indomitable energy; and every page evidences the careful and conscientious way his work was executed. It may have imitators, and many minor compilers may steal his labours, but his book will long be the standard; and "Jackson" will be quoted instead of "Chaffers," or "Cripps."

Messrs. Macmillan & Co., the publishers, and their printers, have done justice to this book. It is furnished with copious and elaborate indexes. The type is clear, errata few, and the binding satisfactory.

Mr. Jackson, undaunted by the great labour entailed by "English Goldsmiths," has begun a history of English plate, which it is to be hoped may not require seventeen years for completion.

Gothic Architecture in England: An Analysis of the Origin and Development of English Church Architecture from the Norman Conquest to the Dissolution of the Monasteries. By Francis Bond, M.A., Fellow of the Geological Society, London; Honorary Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. (London: B. T. Batsford, 94, High Holborn, 8vo, pp. xxii + 782, imp. 8vo, 31s. 6d. net.)

THIS work is accurately described in the sub-title of the volume as an Analysis. It is something more, as it gives not only the general scheme of Gothic architecture, but also what is practically a glossary of that style of architecture, entering into minute description and details of all its features.

Although much has been written on this subject before the appearance of this work, the literature is scattered and scrappy. The professional architect will, no doubt, make himself acquainted with everything that has been written on the subject; but for the archæologist less discursive reading suffices, and the latter will hail a work of the kind under notice with satisfaction, as it embraces in one volume a description of all those characteristics and details of mediæval architecture which it is necessary for him to be acquainted with. As a work of reference, it is invaluable. It adds to the interest to find a logical and consecutive treatment which follows the evolutionary method, rather than the beaten track of dividing the course of English mediæval architecture into periods.

The author describes all the churches from A.D. 1050 to the commencement of the thirteenth century as Romanesque, preferring the chronological indication rather than the periods adopted by Rickman and other writers. It is usual to adopt the classification of Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular; but this Mr. Bond discards. Instead of it we have chapters dealing with planning, lighting, development of tracery, triforium, clerestory, doorway, roof, tower, spire, and every other portion of an ecclesiastical edifice, all dealt with continuously from the earliest period to the latest type of construction.

In the first portion of the book the planning of the basilican, monastic, cathedral, collegiate, and parish churches is treated of in considerable detail, with descriptions of the uses of the various parts according to the more or less elaborate ritual required in each type of structure.

After the planning is dealt with, there is next considered the question of covering the space with a roof, where internal division became necessary, not for the requirements of ritual, but for constructive reasons, and here the aid of the external buttress becomes apparent.

The construction of the vaulted roof is treated of, and a novelty is introduced in the method of illustrating it by means of photographic views of the soffit or intrados of the vault, as seen from below, side by

side with a geometrical plan of the ribs, a combination which gives a clearer view of this intricate construction, and elucidates it more fully than any other method hitherto used.

The development of the tower and spire is treated of, the latter as comprising the three principal types, wherein the first is described as the "timber" type, whether made of wood or in stone; the second is the broached spire. Both of these occur mainly in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and are without parapets. The third classification is the spire with a parapet, which sometimes has pinnacles, or flying buttresses. There are numerous illustrations of the different types in which the principal spires in England are represented.

The question of the relative size of the churches of England and those of the Continent is discussed, and the conclusion is arrived at, after a comparison of the dimensions, which are given of a large number, that in total length, with their long choirs and naves, the English churches surpass the largest mediæval churches of Europe, but that in internal height they fall short of those on the Continent. There is no phase or feature of church building that is not adequately discussed in these pages, which are further elucidated by 1254 illustrations, comprising 785 photographs, sketches, and measured drawings, and 469 plans, sections, diagrams, and mouldings, for which the author seems to have levied tribute, and duly acknowledged it, from every available source. In chapter vii. a chronological history of the great English churches is given; and in chapter xlii. the dated list of English buildings, arranged in alphabetical order, will be found most useful to the archæologist.

The work is brought out in a manner creditable to the eminent publisher, Mr. Batsford. Though a bulky volume, it is easy of reference; and the reader is facilitated by a full index to the illustrations, an index to place-names, and an index of subject-matter and glossary.

* *The Family of Mulock.* By Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley, M.A., &c.
(Dublin, pp. xv + 32, 4to. Printed for the Author.)

THIS book is the outcome of many years' research on the part of the writer to elucidate the history of his mother's family. It records the descendants of Thomas Mulock, of Ballynakill, in the County Galway, of whom we only learn that he married about the middle of the seventeenth century, and left at his death two sons. It is drawn up in the paragraph form used in modern genealogical works, and its arrangement supplies an excellent model. There is also a Tabular Pedigree on a folding sheet which serves as an index to all the persons of the name mentioned in the

letterpress. There is, however, no index of alliances; and the table of eight generations is devoid of dates.

Full particulars are supplied about the members of the numerous branches of the family, designated as of Kilnagarna, Bath, Ballinagore, Banagher, Bellair, and Canada. Of the individuals mentioned, the most notable seem to be the authoress of "John Halifax" and Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General of Canada, of whom a striking likeness is given. Four other illustrations adorn the book, two of them representing Kilnagarna and Bellair, family residences in the King's County. The details are given very fully and satisfactorily; and the printing is creditable to the University Press.

Proceedings.

THE FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the 57th Yearly Session of the Society was held in the Society's Rooms, 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 3rd of October, 1905, at 8 o'clock, p.m. :

JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, D.L., M.A., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *President*,
in the Chair.

The following Fellows and Members attended the Meeting and Excursion :—

Mrs. Allen; J. Poë Alton; Miss Badham; F. Elrington Ball; Mrs. S. Bewley; H. F. Berry, I.S.O.; Dr. H. T. Bewley; Mrs. Blake; J. B. Bray; Mrs. L. M. Budds; G. D. Burtchaell; Mrs. W. J. Byrne; Robert Cochrane, *Hon. General Secretary*; H. A. Cosgrave; R. S. Longworth-Dames; Robert Daniel, J.P.; A. L. Doran, P.H.C.; George Duncan; Edwin Fayle; Rev. Canon Fisher; Arthur Fitzmaurice, J.P.; Rev. Canon French; E. J. French; Miss M. J. Fottrell; P. J. Griffith; F. Guilbride, J.P.; Alfred Lane Joynt; Richard Lane Joynt, M.D.; Michael K. Kiernan; Mrs. Godfrey Knox; Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D.; Edwin M. Lloyd; Mrs. Long; Rev. James B. Leslie; Rev. Francis MacEnerney; Miss M'Ternan; James Mills, I.S.O.; Thomas J. Mellon; Joseph H. Moore; John Morton; Pierce Nolan; John R. O'Connell, LL.D.; P. J. O'Reilly; Rev. E. O'Leary; J. J. Perceval; Count Plunkett; Miss A. Peter; Thomas Patterson; Miss Ida Pim; Hugh Pollock; Miss U. T. E. Powell; Ignatius J. Rice; E. Crofton Rotheram; Mrs. Sheridan; Mrs. J. F. Shackleton; Mrs. E. W. Smyth; Dr. J. A. Scott; W. N. Strangways; William C. Stubbs; A. Vereker; Rev. F. Wall; Richard Blair White; J. F. Weldrick; Robert White; Miss Helen Warren; Richard D. Walshe.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Fellows and Members were elected :—

FELLOWS.

Hilliard, John (*Member*, 1902), Lake Hotel, Killarney: proposed by John Cooke, M.A., *Fellow*.
Howard, Stanley M'Knight (*Member*, 1904), Stone House, Kidderminster: proposed by Robert Cochrane, *Fellow*.
Joynt, Richard Lane, M.D. (*Member*, 1904), 84, Harcourt-street, Dublin: proposed by John Cooke, M.A., *Fellow*.

MEMBERS.

Brady, the Rev. James, The Presbytery, 47, Westland-row, Dublin: proposed by the Rev. Francis M'Enerney.
Digby, Cecil, M.D., Knockane, Beaufort, County Kerry: proposed by John Cooke, M.A., *Fellow*.

Jones, Ireton A., 135, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin: proposed by R. Cochrane, *Fellow*.

Kidd, James, 55, Antrim-road, Belfast: proposed by S. K. Kirker, *c.e., Fellow*.

Librarian, the, Royal Library, Copenhagen (care of William Dawson & Sons, St. Dunstan's, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.): proposed by Robert Cochrane, *Fellow*.

Lyons, Patrick, Sergeant, Royal Irish Constabulary, Ballyhaunis, County Mayo: proposed by John Cooke, *M.A., Fellow*.

McCrum, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane, Ballyveasy, Carnmoney, County Antrim: proposed by the Rev. William T. Latimer, *B.A., Fellow*.

Moore, Edward R., Langara, Glenageary, County Dublin: proposed by W. M. Mitchell, *R.H.A., Pres., Roy. Inst. Archts., Ireland*.

The following Paper was read, and referred to the Council for publication:—

“The Dublin Gild of Carpenters, Millers, Masons, and Heliers in the Sixteenth Century,” by Henry F. Berry, *I.S.O.*

The following Notices of Motion were handed in by Mr. George D. Burtchaell, to be proposed by him, or some Fellow on his behalf, at the Annual General Meeting in January next:—

“That the following be substituted for the present Rule, No. 6:—‘All Fees due on joining the Society must be paid fourteen days at least before the day of Election.’”

“That in Rule 17, in the first clause, the words ‘Past Presidents’ be inserted after ‘President.’”

The Society then adjourned until Tuesday, 28th November, 1905.

EXCURSION.

WEDNESDAY, *October 4th, 1905.*

AN Excursion to visit some of the antiquities in the neighbourhood of Bray had been arranged for this day. Mr. A. L. Doran kindly furnished the itinerary, and arranged for carrying it out.

The church on Bray Head was first visited. It is said to have been dedicated to St. Brendan or St. Michael. The lands on which it stands formed, in the seventeenth century, part of a small townland of 58 acres, known as Rahanacligge, or “the little rath of the bell.” The church is primitive in type, without a chancel, measures only 36 feet by 16 feet, and is built of rubble masonry. Two narrow, semicircular-headed lights remain—one in the east, and one in the west, gable; and traces of a doorway are to be seen in the ruinous northern wall. A

graveyard is known to have surrounded the church, but it has completely disappeared. The major axis is approximately north-west and south-east. This ruin is in Bray Head Demesne, the property of Mr. C. W. Neligan.

Oldcourt Castle was next visited. It consists of a restored tower, standing in the angle formed by two of the walls of a courtyard. The plinth of a cross stands near the stream which traverses the grounds, and on it a sculpture, representing the sacrifice of a ram, was formerly visible. The lands on which the castle stands were owned, from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, by the Earls of Ormond in right of their manor of Bray, and were held under them by the Archbolds, and subsequently by the Walshes of Carrickmines. (See *Journal*, vol. xxxi., p. 196.) It is now the property of the Earl of Meath.

A visit was then made to the old cross by the wayside, near the entrance to Fassaroe. This cross shows a rude and much-weathered figure of the Crucifixion, and has bosses, which Mr. P. J. O'Reilly (*Journal*, vol. xxxi., p. 142) has identified as remains of sculptured heads. There is near it a more modern font on a pedestal. This cross is illustrated by Mr. Rotheram in the *Journal*, vol. xxx., p. 169.

The little that now remains of Fassaroe Castle is in a very ruinous condition, evidently due to intentional demolition. Some interesting details are still visible. In the sixteenth century it was owned by Peter Talbot and his descendants; and in 1642 it was besieged and taken by some of the troops under the command of the Marquis of Ormond. A stone is seen, said to have formed portion of the bowl of a font. It is the semicircular head of a small window formed out of a single stone, with the head cut out of the solid and splayed to the angle of the window jambs.

At Kileroney Church, which was next seen, a special object of interest was the fine specimen of early door, with massive lintel and inclined jambs (see fig. 76, p. 162, in Miss Stokes's "Early Christian Art in Ireland"). This ruin is situate in the grounds of Kileroney, the property of Mr. A. E. West. The church of Kileroney derives its name from Croine, a virgin saint commemorated on January 27th. It now measures 33 by 18 feet, but was probably originally longer. Like Kiltiernan, it is built of large stones, and its chief feature is a fine doorway, which is 6 feet 2 inches high by 2 feet 6 inches wide, the jambs being formed of five stones on one side and four upon the other, all of which, save two, are of the thickness of the wall, as also is the lintel—a single stone 3 feet 10 inches long and 15 inches deep. This doorway is rebated on the inside, and three mortices are sunk to receive bolts. Eleven feet from the doorway is a splayed window with a round head cut from a single stone. Seventy years ago an ancient yew-tree, which had been laid prostrate and had taken root afresh 12 feet from the broken butt, was flourishing to the south-east of the church; and, at the same

period, there was a St. Croine's Well about 60 yards east of the church ; and, still further east and across the roadway, a cross, 26 inches high and 2½ inches thick, was planted on a little eminence from which it had been dug up.

After lunch at the Powerscourt Arms, Enniskerry, and in a heavy downpour of rain, the party drove to Killegar, where there are some remains of the chancel of a church, and several old ring-marked stones. They have been described and illustrated by Mr. P. J. O'Reilly (*Journal*, vol. xxxi., p. 146); and the Rev. Dr. Stokes has written about the church in the *Journal*, vol. xxi., p. 443. The church of Killegar, like Rathmichael, was surrounded by an earthen rampart, portions of which lately existed. It is mentioned in the charter of confirmation given in A.D. 1192 by John, Earl of Moreton, to Thomas, Abbot of Glendalough, as "Kel adgair"—a name which probably represents the Church of Egar—the latter an Irish male proper name synonymous with the Welsh Adgar; an example of the latter being the name of the St. Adgar mentioned in the Book of Lann Dav in connexion with St. Mo-Dochu. At Killegar there are two interesting inscribed *leacs*, figured in the *Journal*, vol. xxxi., p. 146; and a third bearing a raised Latin cross has lately been discovered. There are also here the plinth of a free-standing cross; and a conical stone resembling those placed as cap-stones on some Kilkenny high crosses.

St. Kevin's Church and Well, Ballyman, were next visited. The objects of interest there are a holy well on the banks of the stream, and an old incised stone, built in as lintel over the window of south wall. This stone is in a very dangerous and insecure position. A tree blown down recently is lying across the stone, which may become fractured at any moment. It would be extremely desirable that this stone should be removed from its present perilous position for preservation in a museum. This ruin is on the property of Mr. Philip Barrington.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the latter part of the day, the party greatly enjoyed the Excursion, the success of which was owing to the care and attention given by Mr. Doran to all the details.

THE LAST EVENING MEETING of the 57th Yearly Session of the Society was held in the Society's Rooms, 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 28th of November, 1905, at 8.30 o'clock, p.m.:

JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, D.L., M.A., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *President*,
in the Chair.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication:—

"Notes on the Jacobite Tract: A Light to the Blind," Part II., by Richard O'Shaughnessy, C.B., M.V.O., *Vice-President*.

"Notes on Antiquities in the Termon of St. Colman and St. Cronan, Co. Clare," by T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*.

A Paper on "Two Crannogs, Drumcliff and Claureen, Co. Clare," by Miss Diana Parkinson, was taken as read, and referred to the Council for publication.

The President (Mr. Garstin) exhibited a Commonwealth Debenture of 1654, and a Cromwellian Peerage Patent, after which the Society adjourned until Tuesday, 30th January, 1906.

Post Office Irregularities.—Complaints are sometimes received of non-delivery of the *Journal*, and recently it has been reported that in several instances copies of the last issue have been charged with a payment of 6d., as not having been prepaid. The printers had paid the lump sum for the whole issue, but it appears that some of the packets were not stamped in the post office as "Official Paid." The attention of the Secretary, G. P. O., having been called to the irregularity, the following reply was received:—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN,

"9th November, 1905.

"GENTLEMEN,

"In reply to your application of the 16th ultimo, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to explain that the charge on the packet the cover of which is returned herewith was raised in error. Suitable notice has been taken of the irregularity, and instructions have been issued to refund the charge.

"The inconvenience occasioned in the matter is regretted.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient Servant,

"W. P. QUIRKE,

"For Secretary.

"MESSRS. PONSONBY & GIBBS."

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END OF VOLUME XXXV., CONSEC. SERIES.

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LIST OF FELLOWS AND MEMBERS

WITH

LIST OF OFFICERS .

FOR THE YEAR 1905,

AND

GENERAL RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

THIS Society, instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments of the History, Language, Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with Ireland, was founded as THE KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in 1849. Her late Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, on December 27th, 1869, was graciously pleased to order that it be called THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND, and was further pleased to sanction the adoption of the title of THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on 25th March, 1890.

The Society holds four General Meetings in each year, in Dublin and in the several Provinces of Ireland, when Papers on Historical and Archæological subjects are read, Fellows and Members elected, Objects of Antiquity exhibited, and Excursions made to places of Antiquarian interest. The Council meets monthly, at 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin. Evening Meetings of the Society are also held monthly in Dublin during the Winter. Honorary Provincial and Local Secretaries are appointed, whose duty it is to inform the Hon. Secretary of all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their Districts, to investigate Local History and Traditions, and to give notice of any injury inflicted on Monuments of Antiquity, and Ancient Memorials of the Dead.

The PUBLICATIONS of the Society comprise the *Journal* and the "Extra Volume" Series. The "Antiquarian Handbook" Series was commenced in 1895, of which five sets have been published.

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The Extra Volume Series consists of the following Works :—

1853.—“Vita S. Kannechi, a codice in bibliotheca Burgundiana extante Bruxellis transcripta, et cum codice in bibliotheca Marsiana Dublinii adservato collata.” Edited by the Most Hon. John, second Marquis of Ormonde. 100 copies presented by him to the Members of the Society. (*Out of print.*)

1855 and 1858.—Parts I. and II. of “Social State of S.E. Counties” as below.

1865-7.—“Observations in a Voyage through the Kingdom of Ireland: being a collection of several Monuments, Inscriptions, Draughts of Towns, Castles, &c. By Thomas Dineley (or Dingley), Gent., in the Year 1681.” From the original ms. in the possession of Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart., Stanford Court. Profusely illustrated by fac-simile engravings of the original drawings of Castles, Churches, Abbeys, Monuments, &c. Price of issue, £1 10s. (*Out of print.*)

1868-9.—“Social State of the Southern and Eastern Counties of Ireland in the Sixteenth Century: being the Presentments of the Gentlemen, Commonalty, and Citizens of Carlow, Cork, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford, made in the Reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.” From the originals in the Public Record Office, London. Edited by Herbert F. Hore and Rev. James Graves, M.R.I.A. Price of issue, £1. (*Out of print.*)

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(Revised 31st December, 1905.)

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1865	1903	Ashbourne, Right Hon. Lord. 12, Merrion-square, Dublin.
1885	1898	Balfour, Blayney Reynell Townley, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.I.A., J.P., D.L. Townley Hall, Drogheda.
1896	1899	BALL, Francis Elrington , M.R.I.A., J.P., Wilton-place, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1899; <i>Vice-President</i> , 1901-1904.)
	1889	BARRYMORE, Right Hon. Lord , J.P., D.L., M.P. Fota Island, Cork; and Carlton Club, London. <i>Vice-President</i> , 1897-1900.)
	1879	BARTER, Rev. John Berkeley , M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S.I., F.R.Z.S.I.
1880	1893	Beattie, Rev. A. Hamilton. Portglenone, Co. Antrim.
1883	1905	BEATTY, Samuel , M.A., M.B., M.Ch. Craigatin, Piloichrie, N.B.
	1898	Bellingham, Sir Henry, Bart., M.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L., Bellingham Castle, Castlebellingham.
1889	1900	Berry, Henry F., I.S.O., M.A., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 51, Waterloo-road, Dublin.
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	1901	Beveridge, Erskine, F.S.A. (Scot.). St. Leonard's Hill, Dunfermline, Fife.
	1903	Bewley, Sir Edmund Thomas, M.A., LL.D. 40, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.
1888	1896	Bigger, Francis Joseph, M.R.I.A. Ardrie, Belfast.
	1898	Brooke, Rev. Stopford A., M.A. 1, Manchester-square, London, W.
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	1887	BROWNE, William James , M.A. (Lond.), M.R.I.A., Inspector of Schools. 5, Crawford-square, Londonderry.
1885	1888	Brownrigg, Most Rev. Abraham, D.D., Bishop of Ossory. St. Kieran's, Kilkenny. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1896-1900.)

FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY.

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	1889	Cane, Colonel R. Claude, J.P. St. Wolstan's, Celbridge.
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	1892	Clark, Stewart, J.P. Dundas Castle, South Queen's Ferry, Edinburgh.
1864	1882	COCHRANE , Robert, I.S.O., LL.D., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.R.I.A., President Inst. Civil Engineers of Ireland. 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin. (<i>Hon. General Secretary</i> , 1888; <i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1888-1898.)
1891	1894	Coffey, George, B.A.I., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 5, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin.
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	1891	Colvill, Robert Frederick Stewart, B.A. (Cantab.), J.P. Coolock House, Coolock.
	1903	Connellan, P. L. 6, Via Augusto, Valenziani Porto, Salaria, Rome.
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1894	1897	Crawley, W. J. Chetwode, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R. Hist. S. 3, Ely-place, Dublin.
	1891	Crozier, Right Rev. John Baptist, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The Palace, Kilkenny.
1866	1870	Dames, Robert Staples Longworth, B.A. (Dubl.), M.R.I.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law. 21, Herbert-street, Dublin.
1863	1888	Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., J.P. Myrtle Hill House, Cork. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1887-1897 and 1900-1903.)
	1905	Day, Very Rev. Maurice, Dean of Ossory. The Deanery, Kilkenny.
	1872	Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, M.A. (Cantab.), D.C.L., K.G. Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W. (<i>Hon. President</i> , 1897).
	1892	Dixon, Right Hon. Sir Daniel, Bart., P.C., J.P., D.L. Ballymenoch House, Holywood, Co. Down.
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1894	1895	DONNELLY , Patrick J. 4, Queen-street, Dublin.
1890	1895	*Doyle, Charles F., M.A., F.R.U.I. 56, George-street, Limerick.
1888	1889	Drew, Sir Thomas, P.R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A. Gortnadrew, Alma-road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1889-1894, 1897; <i>President</i> , 1894-1897.)
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	1888	FITZGERALD , Lord Walter, M.R.I.A., J.P. Kilkea Castle, Mageney. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1895-1898.)
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1898	1902	Fitz Patrick, S.A.O. Glenpool, Terenure, Co. Dublin.
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	1901	* Forshaw, Chas., LL.D., F. R. Hist. Soc., F.R.S.L. Baltimore House, Hanover-square, Bradford.
1871	1877	Frost, James, M.R.I.A., J.P. 54, George-street, Limerick. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1898-1902 and 1904.)
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	1899	Gibson, Andrew, 49, Queen's-square, Belfast.
	1903	GLENCROSS , J. Reginald M., M.A. (Cantab.). Lavethan, Bodmin, Cornwall.
	1895	Goff, Sir William G. D., Bart., J.P. Glenville, Waterford.
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	1905	Grenfell, Right Hon. Lord. Royal Hospital, Dublin.
1893	1896	Handcock, Gustavus F. Public Record Office, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.
1887	1890	Healy, His Grace The Most Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Archbishop of Tuam. The Palace, Tuam. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1890-1898 and 1903.)
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1905	1905	Howard, Stanley M'Knight. Stone House, near Kidderminster.
	1901	Howley, Most Rev. M. F., D.D., Bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland.
1882	1888	Humphreys, Very Rev. Robert, M.A., Dean of Killaloe. The Glebe, Ballinaclough, Nenagh.
	1901	INCHQUIN, Right Hon. Lord. Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus.
	1902	Iveagh, the Right Hon. Baron, K.P., LL.D., M.A. (Dubl.), D.L. 80, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
	1905	Jourdain, Capt. H. T. A., Connaught Rangers. Mullingar.
1904	1905	Joynt, Richard Lane. 84, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
	1898	Keating, Miss Geraldine, Cannon Mills Cottage, Chesham, Bucks.
1893	1894	KELLY, Edward Festus. 49, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, London, W.
1890	1894	Kelly, George A. P., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 129, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin; and Cloonglasnmore, Strokes-town.
	1888	Kelly, William Edward, C.E., J.P., D.L. St. Helen's, Westport. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1900-1902.)
1889	1890	Kelly, William P., Solicitor. Shannonview Park, Athlone.
1887	1888	Kirker, Samuel Kerr, C.E. Board of Works, Belfast; and Bencoolen, Maryville Park, Belfast.
1872	1886	Knowles, William James, M.R.I.A. Flixton-place, Ballymena. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897-1900.)
	1896	Knox, Hubert Thomas, M.R.I.A. Westover House, Bitton, Bristol.
1872	1879	Langrishe, Richard, J.P. 11, Palmerston-road, Rathmines. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1879-1895 and 1900-1903.)
1892	1896	Latimer, Rev. William Thomas, B.A. The Manse, Eglish, Dungannon. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1903.)
	1888	***Lawrence, Rev. Charles, M.A. Lisreaghan, Lawrencetown, Co. Galway.
1891	1892	LEWIS CROSBY, Rev. Ernest H. C. , B.D. 36, Rutland-square, Dublin.
	1895	Lillis, T. Barry. Janeville, Ballintemple, Cork.
	1896	**Linn, Richard. 229, Hereford-st., Christchurch, New Zealand.
1883	1889	Lynch, Patrick J., M.R.I.A.I. 8, Mallow-street, Limerick.
	1899	Macan, Sir Arthur, M.B. 53, Merrion-square, Dublin.
1889	1893	Mac Ritchie, David, F.S.A. (Scot.) 4, Archibald-place, Edinburgh.
1864	1870	Malone, Very Rev. Sylvester, P.P., V.G., M.R.I.A.. St. Lenanne, Kilrush, Co. Clare.
1891	1896	MARTYN, Edward. Tillyra Castle, Ardahan. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897-1900.)
1863	1871	Mayler, James Ennis. Harristown, Ballymitty, Co. Wexford.
1893	1896	McCREA, Rev. Daniel F. , M.R.I.A. (Rome.)

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
	1897	McGeeney, Very Rev. Patrick, Canon, P.P., V.F. Parochial House, Crossmaglen.
	1897	Mellon, Thomas J., Architect. Rydal Mount, Milltown, Co. Dublin.
1884	1888	MILLIGAN, Seaton Forrest , M.R.I.A. Bank Buildings, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1895-1899 and 1900-1903.)
1889	1892	Mills, James, I.S.O., M.R.I.A. Public Record Office, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1904.)
1870	1871	MOLLOY, William Robert , M.R.I.A., J.P. 78, Kenilworth-square, Dublin.
1869	1888	Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, D.D., M.R.I.A. Archbishop of Sydney, New South Wales. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1888-1896.)
	1897	Murphy, J. H. Burke. Cultra Lodge, Cultra, Holywood, Co. Down, and St. Patrick's, Dunfanaghy, Co. Donegal.
1889	1889	MURPHY, Michael M. , M.R.I.A. Troyes Wood, Kilkenny.
1888	1890	Norman, George, M.D. 12, Brock-street, Bath.
1877	1889	O'BRIEN, William , M.A., LL.D. 4, Kildare-street, Dublin.
1892	1893	O'Connell, John Robert, M.A., LL.D. Ard Einin, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
1869	1888	O'Connor Don, The Right Hon. LL.D., M.R.I.A., H.M.L. Clonalis, Castlereagh. <i>Patron</i> . (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1886-1897 and 1900-1904; <i>President</i> , 1897-1899; <i>Honorary President</i> , 1900.)
1887	1890	O'Donovan, The, M.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L. Liss Ard, Skibbereen. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1890-1894.)
1869	1895	O'Laverty, Right Rev. Monsignor, P.P., M.R.I.A. Holywood, Co. Down. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1896-1900 and 1902-1905.)
	1890	O'NEILL, His Excellency The , <i>Comte de Tyrone</i> , (Grand Officier de la maison du Roi). 59, Rua das Flores, Lisbon, Portugal.
	1890	O'NEILL, Hon. Robert Torrens , M.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L., M.P. Tullymore Lodge, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.
	1895	O'REILLY, Rev. Hugh , M.R.I.A. St. Colman's Seminary, Newry.
1894	1898	O'Reilly, Patrick J. 7, North Earl-street, Dublin.
	1889	ORMSBY, Charles C. , M.I.C.E.I. District Engineer's Office, M.G.W. Railway, Galway.
	1894	O'Shaughnessy, Richard, B.A., C.B., M.V.O., Barrister-at-Law. 3, Wilton-place, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1904.)
	1889	OWEN, Edward . India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.
	1875	Palmer, Charles Colley, J.P., D.L. Rahan, Edenderry.
	1903	Peacock, Dr. Charles James, D.D.I. 57, Queen's-road, Tunbridge Wells.
1867	1888	Perceval, John James, J.P. 41, Waterloo-road, Dublin.
	1873	Phené, John S., LL.D., F.S.A., F.G.S. 5, Carlton-terrace, Oakley-street, London, S.W.
	1888	Plunkett, George Noble, Count, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 26, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
	1896	Plunkett, Countess. 26, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
1889	1890	Polson, Thomas R. J., M.R.I.A. 13, Wellington-place, Ennis-killen.
1889	1893	Pope, Peter A. New Ross.
	1872	Prichard, Rev. Hugh, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.) Dinam, Gaerwen, Anglesey.
	1902	RATH-MERRILL, Mrs. M. E. 80, North Weiner-avenue, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.
1894	1894	Robinson, Andrew, C.E., Board of Works. 116, St. Laurence-road, Clontarf.
	1894	**Robinson, Rev. Stanford F. H., M.A. 17, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
1880	1888	Rushe, Denis Carolan, B.A., Solicitor. Far-Meehul, Monaghan.
	1898	SAUNDERSON, Rev. Robert de Bedick, M.A. (Dubl.) 4, Chapel-place, Ramsgate.
	1891	Scott, William Robert, M.A. (Dubl.), D. Phil. 4, Murray-place, St. Andrews, N.B., and Lisnamallard, Omagh.
	1904	Shallard, L. Stafford, F.R.H.S., A.V.G.M., F.N.A.M., F.S.S., L.N.C.M. Lydenhurst, Camden-road, North; and King's College, London.
	1896	Shaw, Sir Frederick W., Bart., J.P., D.L. Bushy Park, Terenure.
	1892	Sheehan, Most Rev. Richard Alphonsus, D.D., Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Bishop's House, John's Hill, Waterford. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1896-1899 and 1901-1904.)
1875	1892	Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston, Bart., D.L. Drumalis, Larne.
	1875	Smith, Joseph, M.R.I.A. Hood-lane, Sankey Bridge, Warrington.
	1873	Smith, Worthington G., F.L.S., M.A.I. 121, High-street, Dunstable, Beds.
1892	1902	Somerville, Bellingham Arthur. Clermont, Rathnew, Co. Wicklow.
	1903	* Stapley, Sir Harry, Bart. Tuffley, Barry, South Wales.
	1894	Stevenson, George A., M.V.O., Commissioner of Public Works, 6, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
1898	1902	Stokes, Henry J. Rookstown, Howth; and 24, Clyde-road, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1903.)
	1905	Stonestreet, Rev. W. T., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.L. Arnside, Prestwich Park, Manchester.
1890	1890	Stoney, Rev. Robert Baker, M.A., D.D., Canon. Holy Trinity Rectory, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
	1904	STRANGWAYS, Leonard Richard, M.A., M.R.I.A. Merton, Cullenswood, Co. Dublin.
1895	1902	Strangeways, William N. Lismore; 17, Queen's-avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.
1885	1888	Stubbs, Major-General Francis William, J.P. 2, Clarence-terrace, St. Luke's, Cork. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1901-1905.)
1890	1900	STUBBS, William Cotter, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 28, Hatch-street, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1900-1902; <i>Vice-President</i> , 1903.)
1892	1893	Swan, Joseph Percival. 22, Charleville-road, N.C.R., Dublin.
1898		* Tallon, Daniel. 136, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
1900		Tate-Stoate, Rev. W. M., M.A., M.R.I.A. Peabworth Vicarage, near Stratford-on-Avon.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
	1893	Tenison, Charles Mac Carthy, M.R.I.A. Barrister-at-Law J.P. Hobart, Tasmania.
	1904	Thorp, John Thomas, LL.D., F.R.S.L., F.R.Hist. S. 57, Regent-road, Leicester.
	1892	Tighe, Edward Kenrick Bunbury, J.P., D.L. Woodstock, Inistioge.
	1893	**Uniacke, R. G. Fitz Gerald, B.A. (Oxon.). Schopwick-place, Elstree, Herts.
1896	1899	Upton, Henry Arthur Shuckburgh, J.P. Coolatore, Moate, Co. Westmeath.
1884	1890	Vyncomb, John, M.R.I.A. Riverside, Holywood, Co. Down.
	1905	WALES, H. R. H. Prince of. <i>Patron.</i>
1890	1897	Warren, the Rev. Thomas. Belmont, 29, Gipsy Hill, London, S.E.
1871	1871	Watson, Thomas. Ship Quay Gate, Londonderry.
	1905	Weldrick, John Francis. 12, Booterstown-avenue, Co. Dublin.
1886	1893	WESTROPP, Thomas Johnson , M.A., C.E., M.R.I.A. 115, Strand-road, Sandymount, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1901.)
	1892	Wigham, John R., M.R.I.A., J.P. Albany House, Monks- town.
	1896	Windle, Bertram C. A., M.A., M.D., D.Sc. (Dubl.), F.R.S., President, Queen's College, Cork. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1905.)
1889	1890	WOOLLCOMBE, Robert Lloyd , M.A., LL.D. (Dubl. Univ.); LL.D. (Royal Univ.); F.I.Inst., F.S.S., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 14, Waterloo-road, Dublin.
1887	1887	WRIGHT, Edward Perceval , M.D., M.A. (Dubl.); M.A. (Oxon.); M.R.I.A., F.L.S., F.R.C.S.I., J.P. 5, Trinity College, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1898-1899 and 1903; <i>President</i> , 1900-1902.)
	1903	Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George, M.P. 35, Park-lane, London, W.
1891	1891	Young, Robert Magill, B.A., C.E., M.R.I.A., J.P. Rathvarna, Antrim-road, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1898-1900 and 1904.)

HONORARY FELLOWS.

Elected 1902	Allen, J. Romilly, F.S.A., F.S.A. (Scot.). 28, Great Ormond-street, London, W.C.
1891	Avebury, Right Hon. Lord, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., M.P. High Elms, Farnborough, Kent.
1891	D'Arbois de Jubainville, H., Editor of <i>Revue Celtique</i> . 84, Boulevard Mont Parnasse, Paris.
1902	Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dubl.), D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A., Hon. M.R.I.A. Nash Mills, Hemel Hampstead.
1902	Montelius, Oscar, PH. D., Prof. at the Nat. Hist. Museum, Stockholm.
1891	Munro, Robert, M.A., M.D. (Hon. M.R.I.A.), Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 48, Manor-place, Edinburgh.
1891	Pigorini, Professor Luigi, Director of the Museo Preistorico-Etnografico Kircheriano, Rome.
1891	Rhys, John, M.A., D.LIT., Professor of Celtic, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

Life Fellows,	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Honorary Fellows,	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Annual Fellows,	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
Total 31st December, 1905,	..	..	..	..	..	..	186

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

(Revised 31st December, 1905.)

A star [*] preceding a name denotes that the Subscription for 1905 was unpaid on 31st December, 1905; two stars denote that the Subscriptions for 1904 and 1905 are unpaid; and three stars that the Member owes for three years.

The Names of those who have paid the Life Composition, and are Life Members, are printed in heavy-faced type. (See Rules 4, 8, and 9, page 39.)

Elected

- 1896 Acheson, John, J.P. Dunavon, Portadown.
 1898 Adams, Rev. William Alexander, B.A. The Manse, Antrim.
 1901 Adams, Walton. Reading, England.
 1892 Alcorn, James Gunning, Barrister-at-Law, J.P. 2, Kildare-place, Dublin.
 1887 Alexander, Thomas John, M.A., LL.D. 1, Bellevue Park, Military-road, Cork.
 1900 Allen, C. F., 2 Newtown-villas, Rathfarnham.
 1905 Allen, Herbert W. Rosemount House, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
 1903 Allen, Mrs. Ailsa Lodge, Kilrane, Co. Wexford.
 1890 Allingham, Hugh, M.R.I.A. The Mall, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal.
 1891 Alment, Rev. William F., B.D. Drakestown Rectory, Navan.
 1890 Alton, J. Poë (Fellow, Inst. of Bankers). Elim, Grosvenor-road, Dublin.
 1894 Anderson, Wilham, J.P. Glenarvon, Merriem, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Andrews, James Thomas, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 36, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1896 Annaly, The Lady. Holdenby House, Northamptonshire.
 1897 Archdall, Right Rev. Mervyn, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, &c. Clarisford, Killaloe.
 1902 Archer, Miss Brenda E. The Rectory, Ballybunion, Co. Kerry, and Roslyn, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Archer, Rev. James Edward, B.D. Seagoe Rectory, Portadown, Co. Armagh.
 1894 Ardagh, Rev. Arthur W., M.A. The Vicarage, Finglas.
 1905 Ardagh, Mrs. Robert. Pouldrew, Portlaw, Co. Waterford.
 1868 Ardilaun, Rt. Hon. Lord, M.A., M.R.I.A. St. Anne's, Clontarf.
 1900 Armstrong, Geo. Temple, Solicitor. 35, Victoria-street, Belfast.
 1890 Atkinson, Rev. E. Dupre, LL.B. (Cantab.). Donaghcloney, Waringstown.
 1894 Babington, Rev. Richard, M.A. Rectory, Moville.
 1895 Badham, Miss. St. Margaret's Hall, Mespil-road, Dublin.
 1890 * Baile, Robert, M.A. Ranelagh School, Athlone.
 1893 Bailey, William F., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 3, Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin.
 1894 Baillie, Col. John R., M.R.I.A., J.P. Strabane, Co. Tyrone.
 1897 Bain, Major Andrew, R.E., D.I., R.I.C. Newcastle West, Co. Limerick.
 1897 Baker, Samuel. The Knowle, Howth.
 1898 Ball, H. Houston. South Lawn, Bishop's Stortford.
 1885 Ballard, Rev. John Woods. 21, South-parade, Ballynafeigh, Belfast.
 1888 Ballintine, Joseph, J.P. Strand, Londonderry.
 1890 Banim, Miss Mary. Greenfield, Dalkey.
 1890 Bardan, Patrick. Coralstown, Killucan.
 1893 Barrett, John, B.A. 7, Westview-terrace, Blackrock, Co. Cork.

Elected	
1889	Barrington, Sir Charles Burton, Bart., M.A. (Dubl.), J.P., D.L. Glenstal Castle, Co. Limerick.
1868	BARRINGTON-WARD, Mark James , M.A., S.C.L. (Oxon.), F.R.G.S., F.L.S. Thorneroe Lodge, Worcester.
1890	Barry, Rev. Michael, P.P. Ballylanders, Knocklong, Co. Limerick.
1877	Barry, James Grene, D.L. Sandville House, Ballyneety, Limerick.
1894	Battley, Colonel D'Oyly, J.P. Belvedere Hall, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
1902	Bayly, Colonel W. H. Debsborough, Nenagh.
1891	Beardwood, Right Rev. J. Camillus, Abbot of Mount St. Joseph, Roscrea.
1904	Beary, Michael, Borough Surveyor. Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
1898	Beater, George Palmer. Minore, St. Kevin's Park, Upper Rathmines.
1903	Beatty, Arthur W. 54, Grosvenor-square, Rathmines.
1891	Beere, D. M., C.E. G. P. O., Melbourne, Victoria.
1893	Begley, Rev. John, C.C. St. Munchins, Co. Limerick.
1902	***Behan, Rev. W. J., C.C. Killeentierna, Farranfore.
1898	Bell, Thomas William, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Philipstown, Dundalk.
1902	Bellew, the Hon. Mrs. Jenkinstown Park, Kilkenny.
1903	Bennet, Mrs. 1, Tobernea-terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
1890	Bennett, Joseph Henry. Blair Castle, Cork.
1884	Beresford, George De La Poer, J.P., D.L. Ovenden, Sundridge, Sevenoaks.
1895	Beresford, Rev. Canon, M.A. Inistioge Rectory, Co. Kilkenny.
1895	Bergin, William, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy. Queen's College, Cork.
1888	Bernard, Walter, F.R.C.P. 14, Queen-street, Derry.
1897	Bestick, Robert. 5, Frankfort-avenue, Rathgar.
1890	Bewley, Joseph. 8, Anglesea-street, Dublin.
1901	Bewley, Dr. H. T. 89, Merrion-square, Dublin.
1901	Bewley, Mrs. S. Knapton House, Kingstown.
1897	Biddulph, Lieut.-Col., Middleton W., J.P. Rathrobin, Tullamore, King's County.
1896	***Bigger, Frederic Charles. Ardrie, Antrim-road, Belfast.
1901	Black, Joseph. Inland Revenue, Stockton-on-Tees, Co. Durham.
1902	Blake, The Lady. Myrtle Grove, Youghal, Co. Cork.
1896	Blake, Mrs. Temple Hill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
1904	Blake, Martin J. 13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London.
1900	Bleakley, John T. Avenue-road, Lurgan.
1904	Bödicker, Dr. Birr Castle Observatory, Birr, King's Co.
1902	Boland, John, M.P. 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
1893	Bolton, Charles Perceval, J.P. Brook Lodge, Halfway House, Waterford.
1899	Bolton, Miss Anna. Rathenny, Cloughjordan.
1903	Boothman, Chas. T., Barrister-at-Law. 14, Clarinda-park, W., Kingstown.
1905	Borrowes, Lady. Barretstown Castle, Ballymore Eustace, Naas, Co. Kildare.
1894	Bouchier, Henry James, C.I., R.I.C. Melbrooke, Clonmel.
1889	Bowen, Henry Cole, M.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law. Bowen's Court, Mallow.
1858	Bowers, Thomas. Cloneunny House, Piltown.
1904	Bowes, Mrs. E. R. Bowes Villa, Meath-road, Bray.
1894	Boyd, J. St. Clair, M.D. Chateworth, Belfast.
1905	Boyle, E. M. F. G. Solicitor, Limavady.
1903	Boyle, Rev. Henry, P.P. Mount St. Michael, Randalstown.
1905	Brady, Rev. James. The Presbytery, 47, Westland-row, Dublin.
1904	Brady, Sir Francis William, Bart. 26, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin.
1891	Bray, John B. Cassin. 56, Grosvenor-road, Rathmines.
1889	Brenan, James, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., 140, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
1883	Brenan, Rev. Samuel Arthur, B.A. Strand House, Cushendun, Co. Antrim.
1892	Brereton, Fleet-Surgeon R. W. The Rectory, Camolin, Co. Wexford.
1891	Bridge, William, M.A., Solicitor. Roscrea.
1892	Brien, Mrs. C. H. 9, Maddison-terrace, South Circular-road, Dublin.
1891	BRODIGAN, Mrs. Piltown House, Drogheda.
1904	Brodrick, Hon. Albinia L. District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

- Elected
- 1893 Brophy, Michael M. 48, Gordon-square, London, W.C.
 1888 Brophy, Nicholas A. Glenlevan, Lansdown-road, Limerick.
 1894 Brown, Miss. 2, Lethendry, Brighton-road, Rathgar.
 1900 Browne, Charles R., M.D., M.R.I.A. 66, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
 1902 Browne, Thomas. Mill House, Dundalk.
 1894 Brunskill, Rev. K. C., M.A. Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone.
 1866 Brunskill, Rev. North Richardson, M.A. Kenure Vicarage, Rush.
 1903 Brunskill, Rev. T. R., M.A. St. Mary's Rectory, Drogheda.
 1896 Buckley, James. 11, Homefield-road, Wimbledon, Surrey.
 1890 Budds, William Frederick, J.P. Courtstown, Tullaroan, Freshford.
 1903 Budds, Mrs. Zoë M. 82, Leinster-road, Dublin.
 1884 Buggy, Michael, Solicitor. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
 1890 Burgess, Rev. Henry W., M.A., LL.D. 20, Alma-road, Monkstown.
 1890 Burgess, John, J.P. Oldcourt, Athlone.
 1903 ***Burke, Miss A.** Westport House, Middletown, Co. Armagh.
 1895 Burke, John, J.P., Consul for Mexico and Uruguay. Corporation-street, Belfast.
 1894 Burke, E. W. Sandy Mount, Abbeylax.
 1897 Burke, Rev. Thomas, P.P. Kinvara, Co. Galway.
 1897 Burke, Rev. W. P. St. Maryville, Cahir.
 1899 Burnard, Robert, F.S.A. Thicaby House, Princetown, S. Devon.
 1892 Burnell, William. Dean's Grange, Monkstown.
 1905 Burnett, George Henry. Cnoc Aluin, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Burnett, Rev. Richard A., M.A. Rectory, Graignamanagh, Co. Kilkenny.
 1903 Butler, Mrs. Cecil. Milestown, Castlebellingham.
 1904 Butler, Miss E. The Lodge, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
 1898 Butler, William F., M.A., F.R.U.I., Professor of Modern Languages. Mount Verdon House, Cork.
 1902 Butler, Lieut.-General Sir W. F., K.C.B. Government House, Devonport.
 1903 Byrne, Mrs. L. 5, Prince of Wales-terrace, Bray.
- 1891 Cadie de la Champignonnerie, M. Edward, F.R.U.I. Mon Caprice, Pembroke Park, Dublin.
 1894 Caffrey, James. 3, Brighton-terrace, Brighton-road, Rathgar, Dublin.
 1904 Caldwell, Charles Henry Bulwer, J.P. Antylstown, Navan; and The Cedars, Wyndlesham.
 1896 Caldwell, Charles Sproule, Solicitor. Castle-street, Londonderry.
 1904 Callanan, Martin, Physician and Surgeon. The Square, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
 1896 Callary, Very Rev. Philip, P.P., V.F. St. Brigid's, Tullamore, King's County.
 1897 Campbell, A. Albert, Solicitor. 4, Waring-street, Belfast.
 1891 Campbell, Rev. Joseph W. R., M.A. 34, Dartmouth-road, Dublin.
 1890 Campbell, Rev. Richard S. D., M.A., D.D. The Rectory, Athlone.
 1890 Campbell, Rev. William W., M.A., R.N. Maplebury, Monkstown.
 1898 **CARDEN, Lady.** Templemore Abbey, Templemore.
 1893 Carey, William, Solicitor. 47, Grosvenor-square, Dublin.
 1893 Carmody, Rev. William P., B.A. Carrowdore Rectory, Donaghadee, Co. Down.
 1900 Carmody, Rev. James, P.P. St. Colman's, Milltown, Co. Kerry.
 1895 *****Carney, Thomas.** Hibernian Bank, Drogheda.
 1894 Carolan, John, J.P. 77, North King-street, Dublin.
 1900 Carolin, Geo. O., J.P. Iveragh, Shelbourne-road, Dublin.
 1888 Carrigan, Rev. William, C.C. Durrow, Queen's County.
 1893 Carrigan, William, B.L., Solicitor. 13, Herbert-street, Dublin.
 1889 Carroll, Anthony R., Solicitor. 47, North Great George's-street, Dublin.
 1890 Carroll, William, C.E., M.R.I.A.I. 12, Rue de l'Equerre, Bruger, Belgium.
 1901 Carter, Mrs. Hugh. Foxley, Burnham, Bucks.

- Elected
 1904 Carter, John Campbell. 15, Market Buildings, Fade-street, Dublin.
 1901 * Carter, Joseph S., Solicitor. Veteran Lodge, Galway.
 1897 Caruth, Norman C., Solicitor. Flixton-place, Ballymena.
 1904 Cassidy, C. D., D.D.S. 29, Westland-row, Dublin.
 1895 Casson, George W., J.P. 25, Clyde-road, Dublin.
 1893 Castle Stuart, Right Hon. the Earl of, J.P., D.L. Drum Manor, Cooks-town ; Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.
 1901 **Cavanagh, James A. 62, Grafton-street, Dublin.
 1894 Chambers, Sir R. Newman. 15, Queen-street, Londonderry.
 1895 Christie, Robert William, F.I.B. 21, Elgin-road, Dublin.
 1896 Clark, Miss Jane. The Villas, Kilrea, Co. Londonderry.
 1889 Clarke, Mrs. Athgoe Park, Hazelhatch.
 1890 CLEMENTS, Henry John Beresford, J.P., D.L. Lough Rynn, Leitrim.
 1874 Clonbrock, Right Hon. Lord, B.A. (Oxon.), H.M.L. (*Vice-President*, 1885-1896.) Clonbrock, Aghaseragh.
 1904 Coakley, Rev. Cornelius, C.C. Farran, Co. Cork.
 1892 Coates, William Trelford, J.P. 7, Fountain-street, Belfast.
 1893 Coddington, Lieut.-Colonel John N., J.P., D.L. Oldbridge, Drogheda.
 1900 Colahan, Rev. Richard Fallon, C.C. The Presbytery, Herbert-road, Bray.
 1898 Coleman, Rev. Ambrose, O.P. Dominican Priory, Drogheda.
 1888 Coleman, James. 2, Rosehill-terrace, Queenstown, Co. Cork.
 1893 Colgan, Nathaniel, M.R.I.A. 15, Breffni-terrace, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.
 1894 Colles, Alexander. 3, Elgin-road, Dublin.
 1891 Collins, E. Tenison, Barrister-at-Law. St. Edmunds, The Burrow, Howth.
 1898 Collis, Rev. Maurice H. Fitzgerald, B.D. The Vicarage, Antrim.
 1903 Colvin, Miss Carolin, Ph.D. Orono, Maine, U. S. A.
 1903 * Comerford, William. Urlingford National School, Co. Kilkenny.
 1897 Commins, John. Desart N. S., Cuffe's Grange, Kilkenny.
 1897 CONAN, Alexander. Mount Alverno, Dalkey.
 1876 Condon, Very Rev. C. H. St. Mary's, Pope's-quay, Cork.
 1893 Condon, Frederick William, L.R.C.P.I., &c. Ballyshannon.
 1894 ***Condon, James E. S., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. 8, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.
 1892 **Conlan, Very Rev. Robert F., P.P., Canon. St. Michan's, Dublin.
 1889 Connellan, Major James H., J.P., D.L. Coolmore, Thomastown.
 1904 Connor, G. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. 77, Hill-street, Newry.
 1898 Conyngham, O'Meara. Hotel Metropole, Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1896 Cookman, William, M.D., J.P. Kiltrea House, Enniscorthy.
 1900 Cooper, Joseph Ed. Hibernian Bank, Strabane.
 1894 Coote, Rev. Maxwell H., M.A. Ross, Tullamore.
 1894 CORBALLIS, Richard J., M.A., J.P. Rosemount, Roebuck, Clonskeagh.
 1899 Corcoran, Miss. The Chesnuts, Mulgrave-road, Sutton, Surrey.
 1896 Corcoran, P. Abbey Gate-street, Galway.
 1894 Cosgrave, E. Mac Dowel, M.D. 5, Gardiner's-row, Dublin.
 1890 Cosgrave, Henry Alexander, M.A. 67, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 1899 Costello, Thomas Bodkin, M.D. Bishop-street, Tuam.
 1892 **Costigan, William. Great Victoria-street, Belfast.
 1903 Coulter, Robert, Merchant. Thomas-street, Sligo.
 1895 Courtenay, Henry, I.S.O. Hughenden, Grosvenor-road, Rathgar.
 1904 Courtenay, Mrs. Louisa. Rathescar, Dunleer, Co. Louth.
 1905 Courvoisier, Mrs. 5, Windsor Gardens, Belfast.
 1892 COWAN, P. Chalmers, B. Sc., M. Insr. C.E. Local Government Board, Dublin.
 1891 Cowell, Very Rev. George Young, M.A., Dean of Kildare. The Deanery, Kildare.
 1889 COX, Michael Francis, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., M.R.I.A. 26, Merrion-square, Dublin.
 1905 Coyle, Rev. James, P.P. Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow.
 1900 Craig, William Alexander, M.R.I.A., Fellow Inst. Bankers. Frascati, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1904 Crawford, Henry Saxton, C.E. 113, Donore-terrace, S. C. Road, Dublin.

Elected

- 1896 Crawford, Robert T. Estate Office, Ballinrobe.
 1892 Creagh, Arthur Gethin, J.P. Carrahane, Quin, Co. Clare.
 1890 Creaghe, Philip Crampton, M.R.I.A. Hugomont, Ballymena.
 1893 Crone, John S., L.R.C.P.I. Kensal Lodge, Kensal Rise, London, N.W.
 1898 Crooke, T. Evans Beamish, J.P. Lettercollum, Timoleague.
 1898 Crookshank, Captain Richard R. G. 1, Sloperton, Kingstown.
 1891 Crossley, Frederick W. 30, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
 1904 Crowley, Timothy, M.D. Larchfield, Coachford, Co. Cork.
 1882 Cuffe, Major Otway Wheeler. Woodlands, Waterford.
 1896 Cullen, T. W., Manager, National Bank. Dundalk.
 1894 Culverwell, Edward Parnall, M.A., F.T.C.D. The Hut, Howth.
 1895 Cummins, Rev. Martin, P.P. Clare Galway, Co. Galway.
 1895 Cunningham, Miss Mary E. Glencairn, Belfast.
 1897 Cunningham, Miss S. C. Glencairn, Belfast.
 1890 Cunningham, Rev. Robert, B.A. Ballyrashane Rectory, Cloyfin, Belfast.
 1891 Cunningham, Samuel. Fernhill, Belfast.
 1899 Cuthbert, David, Superintendent, Pacific Cable Board. Fanning Island, North Pacific.
- 1889 Dallow, Very Rev. Canon Wilfrid. Upton Hall, Upton, Birkenhead.
 1891 Dalrymple, J. D. G., F.S.A., F.S.A. (Scot.). Maiklewood, Stirling, N.B.
 1891 Dalton, John P., M.A., D.I.N.S. Glencore, Limerick.
 1898 **DALY, Rev. Patrick, C.C.** The Palace, Mullingar.
 1897 Daniell, Robert G., J.P. Newforest, Tyrrellspass, Westmeath.
 1895 D'Arcy, S. A., L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. Claremont Villa, Lorne Grove, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts.
- 1892 ****Dargan, Thomas.** 35, Dublin-road, Belfast.
 1899 Darley, Arthur. 15, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 1899 Darley, Henry Warren. 15, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 1905 Darling, Rev. J. Lindsey. Mariners' Rectory, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
 1900 Davids, Miss Rosa. Greenhall, High Blantyre, N.B.
 1891 **DAVIDSON, Rev. Henry W., M.A.** Abington Rectory, Murroe, Limerick.
 1904 Davis, Rev. James, C.C. Belmullet, Co. Mayo.
 1890 Davy, Rev. Humphry, M.A. Kimmage Lodge, Terenure.
 1903 Davys, Miss Teresa. Mount Davys, Lanesborough, Co. Longford.
 1895 Dawkins, Professor W. Boyd-, F.S.A., F.K.S., F.G.S., &c. Fallowfield House, Fallowfield, Manchester.
- 1895 Dawson, Joseph Francis, Inspector. Munster and Leinster Bank, Dame-street Dublin.
- 1868 Deady, James P. Hibernian Bank, Navan.
 1905 Deane, Arthur, Curator, Public Museum, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
 1893 Deane, Mrs. J. William. Longraigue, Foulksmill, Co. Wexford.
 1902 Delaney, James, County Surveyor. Tullamore, King's County.
 1894 Delany, Rt. Rev. John Carthage, Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray, Cappoquin.
 1889 Denny, Francis Mac Gillycuddy. Denny-street, Tralee.
 1884 Denvir, Patrick J. 29, Adelaide-street, Kingstown.
 1890 D'Evelyn, Alexander, M.D. (Dubl.). Ballymena, Co. Antrim.
 1895 Devenish-Meares, Major-General W. L., J.P., D.L. Meares Court, Ballinacargy, Co. Westmeath.
- 1896 Diamond, Rev. Patrick J. 29, Mott-street, New York, U.S.A.
 1899 Dickenson, Col. Wykeham Corry. 22, Hereford-square, South Kensington, London, S.W.
- 1905 Dickie, Thomas Wallace. 22, Trinity College, Dublin.
 1893 Dickinson, James A. 5, Belgrave-square, North, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Dickson, Rev. William A. Fahan Rectory, Londonderry.
 1905 Digby, Cecil, M.D. Knockane, Beaufort, Co. Kerry.
 1892 Dillon, Sir John Fox, Bart., J.P., D.L. Lismullen, Navan.
 1897 Dixon, Henry, Jun. 12, Cabra-road, Dublin.
 1905 Dobbyn, William A. Riversdale, Waterford.
 1904 Doherty, E. E. B. Oaklands, Bandon.

Elected	
1903	DOLAN, Joseph T. Ardee, Co. Louth.
1901	Domville, Major Herbert W., J.P. (High Sheriff of Dublin). Loughlins-town House, Co. Dublin
1903	* Donnelly, Rev. Michael. St. Macartan's Seminary, Monaghan.
1903	Donovan, Richard, D.L., LL.B., J.P. Ballymore, Camolin.
1887	***Donovan, St. John Henry, J.P. Seafield, Spa, Tralee.
1904	Doran, A. L. 1, Goldsmith-terrace, Bray.
1898	***Doran, George Augustus, J.P. University-road, Belfast.
1890	Doran-Falkiner, Rev. T. Howth, Co. Dublin.
1891	Dougherty, Sir James B., M.A., Assistant Under-Secretary. Dublin Castle.
1887	Douglas, M. C. Burren-street, Carlow.
1889	Dowd, Rev. James, M.A. 7, Swansea-terrace, Limerick.
1899	Doyle, Edward. Charleville Lodge, Cabra, Dublin.
1903	Doyle, Very Rev. Canon James, P.P. St. Canice's, Kilkenny.
1896	Doyle, Rev. Luke, P.P. St. Mary's, Tagoat, Wexford.
1897	Doyle, M. J. N.S., Windgap, Co. Kilkenny.
1904	Doyne, Miss M. Josephine. Rossbegh, Shrewsbury-road, Dublin.
1894	Drew, Lady. Gortnadrew, Alma-road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
1905	Drew, Thomas, Secretary, Committee of Agriculture and Technical Institution. Courthouse, Kilkenny.
1893	Drought, Rev. Anthony, M.A. Kilmessan Rectory, Navan.
1904	Duffy, Joseph J., 5, Brighton Vale, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
1885	Duke, Robert Alexander, J.P., D.L. Newpark, Ballymote.
1891	Duncan, George. 82, Ranelagh-road, Dublin.
1893	Dunn, Michael J., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 42, Upper Mount-st., Dublin.
1892	**Dunn, Valentine. 3, Raglan-road, Dublin.
1900	**Dunne, Rev. E., C.C. Presbytery, Rathmines.
1901	Dunseath, David. Sea Cliff, Bangor, Co. Down.
1872	Durham, Dean and Chapter of, <i>per</i> C. Rowlandson. The College, Durham.
1890	Dwan, Rev. John J., P.P., V.F. Murroe, Co. Limerick.
1904	Eeles, Francis Carolus. 105, Adelaide-road, London, N.W.
1887	Elcock, Charles. 19, Hughenden-avenue, Belfast.
1890	**Elliott, Rev. Anthony L., M.A. Killiney Glebe, Co. Dublin.
1892	Elliott, Charles. 223, Amhurst-road, Stoke-Newington, London, N. E.
1895	Ennis, Michael Andrew, J.P. Ardrudh, Wexford.
1884	Erne, Right Hon. the Countess of, care of Rev. J. H. Steele, The Cottage, Crom Castle, Belturbet.
1894	Everard, Rev. John, P.P. Ballyporeen, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
1893	Everard, Lieut.-Col. Nugent Talbot, J.P., D.L. Randlestown, Navan.
1890	Fahey, Very Rev. Jerome, P.P., V.G. St. Colman's, Gort.
1889	Fahy, Rev. John G. Rectory, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
1896	Falkiner, C. Litton, M.A., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. Mount Mapas Killiney, Co. Dublin.
1888	Falkiner, Rev. William F., M.A., M.R.I.A. Killucan Rectory, Co. Westmeath.
1897	Faren, William. Mount Charles, Belfast.
1904	Farrington, Thomas Edward (retired Collector of Inland Revenue). Baythorpe, Holywood, Co. Down.
1891	Fawcett, George. Montevideo, Roscrea.
1904	Gayle, Edwin. Kylesmore, Orwell Park, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.
1905	Feely, Frank Michael, D.I., R.I.C. Killarney.
1892	Fegan, William John, Solicitor. Market Square, Cavan.
1901	Felix, Rev. John. Cilcain, Mold, North Wales.
1893	Fennell, William J., M.R.I.A.I. Wellington-place, Belfast.
1887	Fennessy, Edward. Ardseradawn House, Kilkenny.
1898	* Fenton, Rev. Charles E. O'Connor, M.A. Roundhay, Leeds.

- Elected
1898 * Fenton, Rev. Cornelius O'Connor, M.A. 22, Great George's-street, Liverpool.
- 1898 * Fenton, Rev. S. L. O'Connor, M.A. St. Paul's Vicarage, Durban, South Africa.
- 1902 Ferguson, Rev. Samuel, B.A. Waterside, Londonderry.
- 1904 Ferrar, Benjamin Banks, B.A., M.D. (Univ. Dubl.). 7, Beresford-row, Armagh.
- 1897 Field, Miss. 6, Main-street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- 1891 * Fielding, Patrick J. D., F.C.S. 2, Holmwood-terrace, Southern-road, Cork.
- 1902 Finegan, Rev. Peter, C.C. St. Patrick's, Dundalk.
- 1894 Fisher, Rev. John Whyte, M.A., Canon. The Rectory, Mountrath, Queen's County.
- 1890 FitzGibbon, Gerald, M. Inst. C.E. Cawood, Apperley Bridge, Leeds.
- 1892 Fitz Patrick, P., D.I.N.S. Rathkeale.
- 1899 **Fitz Simon, D. O'Connell. Moreen, Dundrum.
- 1868 Fitzsimons, John Bingham, M.D. 14, St. Owen-street, Hereford.
- 1896 ***Flanagan, James. Model School, Inchicore, Dublin.
- 1904 Flannery, Rev. Daniel, P.P. Silvermines, Nenagh.
- 1891 Fleming, Hervey de Montmorency, J.P. Barraghcore, Goresbridge.
- 1899 Fleming, Miss H. S. G. Pallisade House, Omagh.
- 1893 **Flood, Rev. James. Rockville Centre, Long Island, New York, U.S.A.
- 1899 Flood, William H. Grattan. Enniscorthy.
- 1894 Flynn, Very Rev. Patrick F., P.P. St. Anne's Presbytery, Waterford.
- 1901 Fogerty, George J., M.D., R.N. 67, George-street, Limerick.
- 1896 Foley, J. M. Galwey, C.I., R.I.C. Newtown Manor, Kilkenny.
- 1893 Fortescue, Hon. Dudley F., J.P., D.L. 9, Hertford-street, Mayfair, London, W.
- 1904 Fottrell, Miss Mary Josephine. 1, The Appian Way, Leeson Park, Dublin.
- 1904 Fox, Rev. Arthur W., M.A. (Camb.). Fielden Hotel, Todmorden, Lancashire.
- 1903 French, Edward John, B.A. (Dubl.), Solicitor. St. Ann's, Donnybrook, Co. Dublin.
- 1903 Fricker, Rev. M. A., Canon, P.P. The Presbytery, 25, Rathmines-road, Dublin.
- 1898 Fry, Matthew W. J., M.A., F.T.C.D. 39, Trinity College, Dublin.
- 1891 Furlong, Nicholas, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A. Lymington, Enniscorthy.
- 1903 Gallagher, Miss Jane. Eglish, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
- 1891 ***Gallagher, William, Solicitor. English-street, Armagh.
- 1904 Galway, William Berkeley, M.A., Solicitor. Scottish Provincial Buildings, Donegall-square, W., Belfast.
- 1894 Gamble, Major G. F. Mount Jerome, Harold's-cross, Dublin.
- 1905 Gamble, Robert C. Elagh Hall, Londonderry.
- 1905 Geoghegan, John Edward. Rockfield, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- 1890 Geoghegan, Michael. P. W. Hotel, Athlone.
- 1891 Geoghegan, Thomas F. 2, Essex-quay, Dublin.
- 1890 George, William E. Downside, Stoke Bishop, Clifton.
- 1903 Geraghty, Rev. Bernard, P.P. Kilbegnet, Roscommon.
- 1897 Gibson, Rev. Thomas B., Canon, M.A. The Rectory, Ferns.
- 1892 GILFOYLE, Anthony Thomas, M.A., J.P., D.L. Carrowcullen House, Skreen, Co. Sligo.
- 1900 Gillespie, Rev. Ed. Acheson. Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
- 1887 Gillespie, James, Surgeon. The Diamond, Clones.
- 1901 Gilligan, Rev. Laurence, P.P. Shinrone, Co. Tipperary.
- 1905 Given, Maxwell, C.E. 3, Ardabana-terrace, Coleraine, Co. Derry.
- 1891 Gleeson, Gerald W. M. Timarana, Killaloe, Co. Clare.
- 1894 GLEESON, Paul. Kilcolman, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
- 1897 Gleeson, Michael, Crown Solicitor. Nenagh.
- 1899 Gloster, Arthur B., B.A. Education Office, Marlborough-street, Dublin.

- Elected
 1898 * Glover, Edward, M.A., M.Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. County Surveyor's Office, Naas.
 1901 Glynn, Joseph A., B.A., Solicitor. Beech House, Tuam, Co. Galway.
 1891 * Glynn, Thomas. Meelick Villa, 87, Aden Grove, Clissold Park, London, N.
 1897 Glynn, William, J.P. Kilrush.
 1903 Goddard, Norris, Solicitor. 52, Merrion-square, Dublin.
 1897 **GODDEN, George.** Phoenix Park, Dublin.
 1890 Goff, Rev. Edward, B.A. Kentstown Rectory, Navan.
 1894 Goodwin, Singleton, B.A., M.Inst. C.E. Tralee.
 1901 Gordon, Mrs., F.R.S.S., M.S.A. Auchintoul, Aboyne, N.B.
 1902 **Gordon, Patrick, D.I., R.I.C. Dunmanway.
 1897 Gore, John. 4, Cavendish-row, Dublin.
 1900 Gore, Mrs. Derrymore, O'Callaghan's Mills, Co. Clare.
 1901 Gorman, Major Lawrence. 37, Brighton-road, Rathgar.
 1852 Gorman, Venerable Wm. Chas., M.A., Archdeacon of Ossory. Rectory, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1902 Gormanston, the Viscountess. Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan.
 1891 Gosselin, Rev. J. H. Prescott, B.A. Muff Parsonage, Londonderry.
 1891 * Gough, Joseph. 88, Grosvenor-square, Rathmines.
 1904 Gould, Mrs. Ellen Louisa. Newtown Park House, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1894 Gray, Robert, F.R.C.P.I., J.P. 4, Charlemont-place, Armagh.
 1896 **GRAYDON, Thomas W., M.D.** La Fayette Circle, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.
 1897 **Greaves, Miss. 12, Rathgar-road, Dublin.
 1900 Green, T. Geo., H., M.R.I.A. Lisnagar, Temple Gardens, Palmerston Park, Dublin.
 1896 Greene, Mrs. T. Millbrook, Mageney.
 1897 Greer, Thomas MacGregor, Solicitor. Ballymoney.
 1901 Griffen, Mrs. C. M. Suir Valley Lodge, Carrick-on-Suir.
 1899 Griffith, John E., F.L.S., F.R.A.S. Bryn Dinas, Bangor, N. Wales.
 1899 Griffith, Miss Lucy E. Arianfryn, Barmouth, N. Wales.
 1902 Griffith, Patrick Joseph, Professor of Music. 44, South Circular-road, Portobello, Dublin.
 1885 Grubb, J. Ernest. Carrick-on-Suir.
 1902 Grubb, Miss Rosa F. Coolshill, Clogheen, Cahir.
 1890 Guilbride, Francis, J.P. Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford.
 1905 Guinness, Miss Beatrice Grace. Burton Hall, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.
 1995 Guinness, Miss Eva Frances. Burton Hall, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.
 1904 Guinness, Henry Seymour. Eversham, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.
 1895 Guinness, Howard R. Chesterfield, Blackrock.
 1899 **Hackett, T. Kirkwood. General Valuation Office, Ely-place, Dublin.
 1891 **HADDON, Alfred Cort, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.** Inisfail, Hill's-road, Cambridge.
 1892 Hade, Arthur, C.E. Carlow.
 1895 Hales, Mrs. Arthur. 17, Lansdown-crescent, Bath; and Charmouth, Dorset.
 1899 Hall, Ernest Frederick. The Lodge, Westport.
 1893 Hall, Thomas. Derrynure House, Baillieborough.
 1904 Halpin, Rev. James, P.P. St. Colman's, Scariff, Co. Clare.
 1889 Hamilton, Everard, B.A. 30, South Frederick-street, Dublin.
 1900 * Hamilton, Rev. James, M.A. Mayne Rectory, Coole, Co. Westmeath.
 1889 Hanan, Rev. Denis, D.D. The Rectory, Tipperary.
 1896 Hannon, P. J. 26, Hollybrook-road, Clontarf, Dublin.
 1890 Harman, Miss Marion. Barrowmount, Goresbridge.
 1889 Harris, Henry B., J.P. Victoria-terrace, Ennis.
 1890 Hart, Henry Chichester, B.A., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., J.P. Carrabeagh, Port-salon, Letterkenny.
 1897 Hartigan, P. Castleconnell, Limerick.

Elected

- 1891 Harty, Spencer, M. Inst. C.E.I. City Hall, Dublin.
 1893 Hastings, Samuel. Church-street, Downpatrick.
 1898 Hayes, James. Church-street, Ennis.
 1889 Hayes, Rev. William A., M.A. The Deanery, Londonderry.
 1895 Hayes, Thomas, C.I., R.I.C. 2, Eden-terrace, Limerick.
 1891 Headen, W. P., B.A. (Lond.), D.I.N.S. 11, Charleville-road, North Circular-road, Dublin.
 1891 Healy, George, J.P. Glaslyn, Clontarf.
 1888 Healy, Rev. John, LL.D., Canon. The Rectory, Kells, Co. Meath.
 1869 Healy, Rev. William, P.P. Johnstown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1895 Healy, William, J.P. Donard View, Downpatrick.
 1897 **HEMPHILL**, Rev. Samuel, D.D., M.R.I.A., Canon. Birr Rectory, Parsons-town.
 1897 Henderson, William A. Belclare, Leinster-road, West, Dublin.
 1897 Hennessy, Bryan. 21, South-street, New Ross.
 1901 **HENSER**, Rev. Herman J. Overbrook, Pa., U.S.A.
 1892 Heron, James, B.E., J.P. Tullyvery House, Killyleagh, Co. Down.
 1887 Hewson, Rev. Edward F., B.A., Canon. Rectory, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
 1890 Higgins, Rev. Michael, P.P. Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
 1889 Higinbotham, Granby. 46, Wellington Park, Belfast.
 1878 Hill, William H., B.E., F.R.I.B.A. Audley House, Cork.
 1871 Hinch, William A. 22, Elm Grove, Ranelagh, Dublin.
 1892 Hitchins, Henry. 2, Crosthwaite Park, S., Kingstown.
 1893 Hoare, Most Rev. Joseph, D.D., Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnois. St. Mel's, Longford.
 1896 Hobson, C. J. 139, 141, West 125th-street, New York, U.S.A.
 1890 Hodgson, Rev. William, M.A. 32, Holford-square, London, W.C.
 1891 Hogan, Rev. Henry, B.D., Canon. All Saints' Vicarage, Phibsborough-road, Dublin.
 1890 Hogg, The Right Hon. Jonathan, D.L. 12, Cope-street, Dublin.
 1901 **Holland**, Mrs. Marian. 1, Mornington-crescent, Bloomfield, near Belfast.
 1898 Holmes, Mrs. Severnbank, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
 1889 Horan, John, M.E., M. Inst. C.E., County Surveyor. 8, Victoria-terrace, Limerick.
 1893 Hore, Philip Herbert, M.R.I.A. 121, Colchern Court, Earl's Court, London, S.W.
 1899 Horner, John, Chelsea. Antrim-road, Belfast.
 1902 Howie, William Forbes. 5, Mount Temple-terrace, Dartry-road, Palmerston Park.
 1895 Huband, Rev. Hugo R., M.A. (Cantab.). Killiskey Rectory, Ashford, Co. Wicklow.
 1904 Hudd, Alfred E., F.S.A. 94, Pembroke-road, Clifton.
 1895 Hughes, Benjamin. *Independent* Office, Wexford.
 1905 Hughes, Edwin, B.A., J.P. Dalchoolin, Craigavon, Co. Down.
 1895 Hughes, Miss Helen. 34, Brighton-road, Rathgar, Dublin.
 1900 Hughes, Wm. C.E. Ahenny, Carrick-on-Suir.
 1895 **Humphreys**, Rev. John, B.A. The Mansc, Tullamore.
 1901 Hunter, Samuel C. Norcroft, Ballyholme, Bangor, Co. Down.
 1890 Hunter, Thomas. Post Office, Glenarm.
 1890 Hurley, Rev. Patrick, P.P. Inchigeela, Co. Cork.
 1858 Hyde, Henry Barry, F.S.S. 5, Eaton Rise, Ealing, London, W.
 1899 Hynes, Miss. 7, Leeson Park-avenue, Dublin.
 1900 **Hynes**, Rev. John, B.D., C.C. St. Mary's, Sligo.
 1896 Ireland, William. 44, Arthur-street, Belfast.
 1904 **Irvine**, Rev. David D., Churchill, Clones, Co. Monaghan.
 1893 **Irvine**, Charles E. R. A. Lisgoole Abbey, Enniskillen.
 1893 Irwin, Rev. Alexander, Canon, M.A. Cathedral-terrace, Armagh.
 1902 **Irwin**, Rev. George F., B.D., M.A. Raglan Cottage, Mortlake, London, S.W.
 1891 Isaac, Very Rev. Abraham, B.A., Dean of Ardfer. Cleevholme, Prestbury, R. S. O., Gloucestershire.

Elected	
1903	* Jackson, Charles James, J.P., F.S.A., Barrister-at-Law. 19, Langland Gardens, London, N.W.
1890	Jeffares, Rev. Danby, M.A. Lusk, Co. Dublin.
1889	Jennings, Ignatius R. B., C.I.R.I.C. Elysium, Waterford.
1895	Jephson-Norreys, Mrs. Atherton. The Castle, Mallow.
1901	Johnston, Professor Swift Paine, M.A. 6, Trinity College, Dublin.
1900	Joly, Miss Anna M. 5, Upper Ely-place, Dublin.
1894	JONES, Capt. Bryan John. 1st Leinster Regiment, Limawilly, Dundalk.
1902	Jones, Cromwell Walter, B.A., T.C.D. Hollygrange, Ellesmore Park, Eccles.
1895	Jones, Rev. David, M.A., Canon of Bangor Cathedral. Llandegai, N. Wales.
1904	Joyce, Mrs. Frank. Issercleran, Craughwell, Co. Galway.
1865	Joyce, Patrick Weston, LL.D., M.R.I.A. Lyre-na-Grena, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
1904	Joynt, Alfred Lane, B.A. 5, Pembroke Park, Clyde-road, Dublin.
1905	Kavanagh, Mrs. H. Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow.
1896	Kavanagh, Very Rev. Michael, D.D., P.P., V.F. New Ross.
1891	Keane, Lady. Cappoquin House, Cappoquin.
1893	Keane, Marcus, J.P. Beech Park, Ennis.
1891	Keane, Miss Frances. Glenshelane, Cappoquin.
1895	Keatinge, Rev. P. A., O.S.F. Franciscan Convent, Waterford.
1898	Keelan, Patrick. 13, Greville-street, Mullingar.
1889	Keene, Charles Haines, M.A. 19, Stephen's-green, and University Club, Dublin.
1889	Keene, Most Rev. James Bennett, D.D., Bishop of Meath. Navan.
1888	Kelly, Edmund Walsh. Bella Vista, Tramore.
1891	Kelly, Francis James, J.P. Weston, Duleek.
1885	Kelly, Ignatius S. Bunneconnellan, Myrtleville, Croshaven, Co. Cork.
1899	Kelly, Rev. James, Adm. St. Colman's, Inishofin, Co. Galway.
1905	Kelly, Rev. Joseph, C.C. Episcopal Residence, Mullingar.
1890	Kelly, Very Rev. James J., P.P., V.F. St. Peter's, Athlone.
1904	Kelly, Rev. J. Herbert, M.A., Rector of Dunany Union, Diocese of Armagh. Clonmore Rectory, Dunleer, Co. Louth.
1896	Kelly, Rev. John, C.C. Dalkey.
1898	Kelly, Dr. Joseph Dillon, J.P. 31, Earl-street, Mullingar.
1902	Kelly, Mrs. Owen J. Blackrock, Dundalk.
1891	Kelly, Richard J., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. 10, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
1891	Kelly, Thomas Aliaga. Kiltarnan Abbey, Co. Dublin.
1899	** Kelly, Thomas J. 32, Salisbury-road, Wavertree, Liverpool.
1903	Kennedy, R. R., M.A. 8, Royal-terrace, Kingstown, East.
1903	Kennedy, Thomas Patrick. 12, Alwyne Mansions, Wimbledon, Surrey.
1898	Kennedy, Rev. Thomas Waring. Camolin, Ferns.
1895	Kenny, Thomas Hugh. 55, George-street, Limerick.
1893	** Kenny, William F., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 69, Fitzwilliam-sq., Dublin.
1905	Kent, Ernest Alexandre Harry. 149, Gleneldon-road, Streatham, London, S.W.
1896	*** Kermod, P. M. C., F.S.A. (Scot.). Cool-ny-Freeney, Ramsey, Isle of Man.
1894	Kernan, George. 50, Dame-street, Dublin.
1891	Kernan, Rev. Richard Arthurs, B.D., Canon. The Rectory, Hillsborough.
1899	*** Kerr, Miss. St. Lurachs, Londonderry.
1889	Kerr, Rev. Wm. John B. Irchester Vicarage, Wellingborough.
1898	Kerrigan, Dr. Owen P. Ardna Greina, Castletown-Geoghegan, Co. Westmeath.
1905	Kidd, James. 55, Antrim-road, Belfast.
1905	Kiernan, Michael K. 12, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
1897	Kiernan, Mrs. Leitrim Lodge, Dalkey.
1897	Kiernan, Thomas. Leitrim Lodge, Dalkey.
1904	Kineaid, Mrs. M. M. University Station, Seattle, Washington.
1890	King, Lucas White, LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., C.S.I. Roebuck Hall, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.

- Elected
 1890 King-Edwards, William, J.P. Dartans House, Castlederg
 1895 ***Kinnear, Ernest A. Ballyheigue Castle, Co. Kerry.
 1885 Kirkpatrick, Robert. 1, Queen's-square, Strathbungo, Glasgow
 1904 Kirwan, Denis B., Jun. Dalgin, Milltown, Tuam.
 1905 Knabenshue, S. S., American Consul, Belfast.
 1899 Knox, Mrs. Godfrey. 66, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1902 Kyle, Valentine Joyce. Gortin, Co. Tyrone.
- 1890 Laffan, Thomas, M.D. Cashel.
 1890 **LANGAN, Rev. Thomas, D.D.** Abbeylara, Granard.
 1901 Laughlin, Robert C. Gortin, Co. Tyrone.
 1902 Laverty, Rev. Francis, P.P. St. Mary's Presbytery, Portlengone, Co. Antrim.
 1904 Laverty, John, 58A, Brougham-street, Belfast.
 1903 Lawler, Chas., J.P. 62, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
 1900 Lawless, Rev. Nicholas, C.C. Kileurly, Dundalk.
 1891 Lawlor, Rev. Hugh Jackson, M.A., D.D. Trinity College, Dublin.
 1904 Lawrence, Arthur. Lavernock House, Penarth, South Wales.
 1891 Lawson, Thomas Dillon. Manager, Bank of Ireland, Galway.
 1901 Lebane, Daniel, District Inspector N. S. Zion-road, Rathgar.
 1893 Ledger, Rev. William Cripps, M.A. The Rectory, Lisnaskea.
 1895 Ledger, Z. J. 27, George-street, Limerick.
 1889 ***Lee, Rev. Timothy, C.C. St. John's, Limerick.
 1894 Leeson-Marshall, M. R., Barrister-at-Law. Callinaferey, Milltown, R.S.O., Co. Kerry.
 1892 Le Fanu, Thomas Philip, B.A. (Cantab.). Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle.
 1892 Leonard, Mrs. T. Warrenstown, Dunsany, Co. Meath.
 1891 Lepper, Francis Robert, Director, Ulster Banking Co., Belfast.
 1903 Leslie, Rev. J. Blennerhassett, M.A. Kilsaran Rectory, Castlebellingham.
 1880 Lett, Rev. Henry Wm., M.A., M.R.I.A., Canon. Aghaderg Glebe, Loughbrickland.
 1883 Lewis, Professor Bunnell, M.A., F.S.A. Queen's College, Cork.
 1884 Lewis, Thomas White, M.D. Kingscliffe, Wansford, Northamptonshire.
 1903 Librarian. Public Library, Capel-street, Dublin.
 1903 Librarian. Public Free Library, Town Hall, Clonmel.
 1868 * Librarian. Public Library, Armagh.
 1869 Librarian. Belfast Library, Linen Hall, Belfast.
 1891 Librarian. Belfast Free Public Library, Belfast.
 1891 Librarian. Free Public Library, Liverpool.
 1890 Librarian. Public Library, Boston, U. S.
 1890 Librarian. Detroit Public Library, Michigan, U. S., c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4, Trafalgar-square, London.
 1890 Librarian. Public Library, New York, U.S., c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4, Trafalgar-square, London.
 1868 Librarian. King's Inns Library, Henrietta-street, Dublin.
 1888 Librarian. Library of Advocates, Edinburgh.
 1894 Librarian. Limerick Protestant Young Men's Association. 97, George-street, Limerick.
 1899 Librarian. Natural History and Philosophical Society, Armagh.
 1903 * Librarian. Public Library, North Strand, Dublin.
 1882 Librarian. Public Library, Melbourne, *per* Agent-General for Victoria. 142, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.
 1864 Librarian. Queen's College, Belfast.
 1868 Librarian. Queen's College, Cork.
 1888 Librarian. Queen's College, Galway.
 1874 Librarian. Berlin Royal Library, *per* Messrs. Asher & Co., 13, Bedford-st., Covent Garden, London.
 1899 Librarian. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
 1900 Librarian. Marsh's Library, St. Patrick's Close, Dublin.
 1905 Librarian. Royal Library, Copenhagen, c/o William Dawson & Sons, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

- Elected
- 1869 Librarian. Board of Education, South Kensington, London, S.W.
 1901 Librarian. Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
 1903 Librarian. Public Library, Thomas-street, Dublin.
 1903 Librarian. London Library, St. James'-square, London.
 1890 Lindsay, Rev. William O'Neill, M.A. Sealawn, Baldoyle, Co. Dublin.
 1892 **LINDSAY, Dr. David Moore**, L.R.C.P.I., &c. 373, East Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.
 1896 Lindsay, Rev. Samuel, B.A. Prospect House, Dungannon.
 1904 Little, E. A., M.A., LL.D. 55, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
 1901 Little, Very Rev. R., P.P. Paire-an-Tobair, Quin, Co. Clare.
 1903 * Lloyd, Miss Annie. 16, Pembroke Park, Dublin.
 1904 Lloyd, Edwin M., Solicitor. 4, Lower Ormond-quay; and Donore-terrace, South Circular-road, Dublin.
 1889 Lloyd, William. 1, Pery-square, Limerick.
 1894 Long, Mrs. 16, Appian-way, Dublin.
 1898 Longfield, Robert O. 19, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
 1888 Longfield, Thomas H., F.S.A., M.R.I.A. Science and Art Museum, Leinster House, Dublin.
 1893 Longford, Right Hon. The Dowager Countess of. 24, Bruton-street, London, W.
 1893 Lopdell, John. Stamer Park, Ennis.
 1887 Lough, Thomas, M.P. 14, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.
 1863 ***Loughnan, Henry James, Barrister-at-Law. 39, Belvidere-place, Dublin.
 1896 Lovegrove, E. W., M.A., M.R.I.A. The Schoolhouse, Old Glee, Grimsby.
 1896 Lowe, William Ross Lewin. Middlewych, St. Albans, Herts.
 1899 Lowry, Thomas. 2, Clarinda Park, East, Kingstown.
 1897 Lucas, Rev. Frederick John, D.D. 2, Cliff-terrace, Kingstown.
 1868 * Lunham, Colonel Thomas Ainslie, M.A., M.R.I.A., C.B., J.P. Ardfallen, Douglas, Cork.
 1894 Lyle, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Dahiada, Howth-road, Dublin.
 1893 **LYNCH, J. J.** Towanda, Pa., U.S.A.
 1888 Lynch, Rev. Patrick. St. Wilfrid's, Hulme, Manchester.
 1905 Lyons, Patrick, Sergeant, R. I. C. Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo.
 1891 Lyster, Rev. H. Cameron, B.D. Rectory, Enniscorthy.
 1902 Lytle, Samuel Douglas. Maghera, Co. Londonderry.
- 1895 Macalister, R. Alexander Stewart, M.A., F.S.A. Torrisdalc, Cambridge.
 1890 Macauley, Joseph, J.P., Solicitor. Donegall Chambers, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
 1900 Mac Clancy, James. Milltown Malbay, Co. Clare.
 1900 Mac Corkell, The Rev. Joseph. The Manse, Moville.
 1899 Mac Enerny, Rev. Francis, C.C. Westland-row, Dublin.
 1891 * Mac Gillycuddy, Major John, J.P. Ballinagroun, Annascaul, Co. Kerry.
 1893 Mac Ilwaine, Robert. Secretary, County Council Office, Courthouse, Downpatrick.
 1902 Mac Inerney, T. J. 27, Lower Sackville-street; and 8, Shamrock-villas, Drumcondra, Dublin.
 1892 Mackenzie, John, C.E. Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast.
 1892 Mac Mahon-Creagh, Mrs. Dangan, Kilkishen, Co. Clare.
 1894 Macmillan, Rev. John, M.A. 76, South Parade, Belfast.
 1890 Mac Mullan, Very Rev. Alexander, P.P., V.G. Ballymena.
 1894 Macnamara, George Unthank, L.R.C.S.I. Bankyle House, Corofin.
 1902 Mac Namara, Rev. John. St. Joseph's, Dundalk.
 1894 Maconachie, Rev. James H., B.A. Heaton Presbyterian Church, New-castle-on-Tyne, England.
 1852 Macray, Rev. Wm. Dunn, M.A., F.S.A. Ducklington, Witney, Oxon.
 1891 Mac William, Rev. John W. A. 21, Ulsterville-avenue, Belfast.
 1895 M'Aleer, H. K. X. L. Bar, Sixmilecross, Co. Tyrone.
 1887 M'Arthur, Alexander, J.P. Knox's-street, Sligo.
 1894 M'Bride, Francis, J.P. 39, Grosvenor-square, Rathmines.

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- 1894 M'Bride, Joseph M. Harbour Office, Westport.
 1893 M'Burney, James. Loughconolly, N.S., Broughshane.
 1888 M'Carte, James. 51, St. George's Hill, Everton, Liverpool.
 1898 M'Carthy, Charles. 2, Emmett-place, Cork.
 1904 M'Carthy, James. Newfound Well, Drogheda.
 1892 M'Carthy, Samuel Trant, J.P. Srugrena Abbey, Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry.
 1890 M'Clintock, Rev. Francis G. Le Poer, M.A. (Cantab.), Canon. Drumcar Rectory, Dunleer.
 1899 M'Clintock, Miss Gertrude. Drumcar, Dunleer, Co. Louth.
 1897 **M'Connell, James. 48, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1899 M'Connell, John, J.P. College-green House, Belfast; Rathmona, Donaghadee.
 1902 M'Connell, Sir Robert, Bart. Ardanreagh, Windsor-avenue, Belfast.
 1891 M'Cormick, H. M'Neile. Cultra House, Cultra, Co. Down.
 1904 *M'Cracken, George, Solicitor. Martello, Bangor, Co. Down.
 1892 M'Creery, Alexander John. John-street, Kilkenny.
 1905 M'Crum, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane. Ballyveasy, Carnmoney, Co. Antrim.
 1884 M'Crum, Robert G., J.P. Milford, Armagh.
 1897 M'Cutehan, Rev. George, M.A. Rectory, Kenmare.
 1895 M'Elhatton, Rev. John, P.P. Strabane.
 1892 M'Enery, D. T., M.A., D.I.N.S. Marlfield, Clonmel.
 1890 M'Enery, M. J., B.A. Public Record Office, Dublin.
 1890 M'Fadden, Right Rev. Monsignor Hugh, P.P., V.G.. Parochial House, Donegal.
 1892 M'Gee, Rev. Samuel Russell, M.A. The Rectory, Dunlavin.
 1891 M'Gee, William, J.P. 18, Nassau-street, Dublin.
 1901 M'Getrick, James Finn, Government Revising Valuer. 6, Ely-place, Dublin.
 1903 M'Glade, Patrick. Knockloughrim, Co. Derry.
 1896 M'Glone, Rev. Michael, P.P. Annalore, Clones.
 1901 M'Grath, Rev. Joseph B., C.C. 1, Clonmore-villas, Summerhill Bridge, Dublin.
 1891 M'Inerney, Very Rev. John, P.P., V.G. Killaloe, Co. Clare.
 1898 **M'Kean, Rev. William. The Manse, Strandtown, Belfast.
 1892 M'Kee, Robert, M.A. Harlesden College, Bramshill-road, London, N.W.
 1893 M'Keefry, Rev. Joseph, C.C., M.R.I.A. Waterside, Derry.
 1895 M'Kenna, Rev. James E., C.C., M.R.I.A. St. Michael's Presbytery, Enniskillen.
 1882 M'Kenna, Very Rev. James, P.P., Canon. Osier Hill, Brookeborough.
 1890 M'Knight, John P. Temple Gardens, Palmerston Park, Dublin.
 1900 M'Mahon, Rev. John, P.P. Clare Castle, Co. Clare.
 1890 M'Manus, Very Rev. Canon, P.P. St. Catherine's, Meath-street, Dublin.
 1890 M'Neill, Charles. Hazelbrook, Malahide.
 1905 M'Ternan, Miss Mary. 21, St. Patrick's Hill, Cork.
 1898 ***M'Watters, Morgan J. Bank of Ireland, Omagh.
 1898 M'William, William. Corlatt House, Monaghan.
 1900 Maffett, Rev. R. S., B.A. 17 Herbert-road, Sandymount.
 1898 ***Magill, Charles. 15A, Donegall-place, Belfast.
 1900 ***Magill, Rev. Robert, M.A., Ph.D. The Manse, Maghera.
 1896 ***Magrath, Redmond. 53, Clanbrassil-street, Dundalk.
 1904 Maguire, Connor J. O'K., M.D. Claremorris, Co. Mayo.
 1890 Mahon, Thomas George Staepoole, B.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L. Corbally, Quin, Co. Clare.
 1890 ***Mahony, Bernard P. J., M.R.C.V.S. Annefield, Maryborough.
 1890 Mahony, Daniel, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Mount Alverno, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Mahony, Denis M'Carthy, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1, Herbert-street, Dublin.
 1898 Mahony, Rev. Henry. Cambridge House, Cambridge-road, Rathmines, Dublin.
 1887 Mahony, J. J. Leeview-terrace, 44, Sunday's Well, Cork.
 1895 Mahony, Thomas Henry. 8, Adelaide-place, St. Luke's, Cork.
 1899 Malone, Laurence. Innismaan, Queen's Park, Monkstown.

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- 1899 Malone, Mrs. Innismaan, Queen's Park, Monkstown.
 1891 Mangan, Richard. 5, Brighton Villas, Western-road, Cork.
 1899 Manning, John Butler. 18, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1889 Mannion, Very Rev. Patrick, P.P., Canon. The Presbytery, Elphin.
 1891 Mara, Bernard S. Tullamore, King's County.
 1895 March, Henry Colley, M.D. (Lond)., F.S.A. Portesham, Dorchester.
 1894 Martin, R. T. Rosemount, Artane, Co. Dublin.
 1903 *Martin, William, Solicitor. Mill-street, Monaghan.
 1900 Mason, J. J. B. 6, Ely-place, Dublin; and Glenmahure, Bushy Park-road, Terenure.
 1887 Mason, Thomas. 5, Dame-street, Dublin.
 1889 Maunsell, William Pryce, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 5, Martello-terrace, Kingstown.
 1900 Maxwell, Joseph A. 63, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1891 Mayne, Thomas, F.R.G.S.I. 9, Lord Edward-street, Dublin.
 1893 Mayo, Right Hon. the Earl of, J.P., D.L. Palmerstown House, Straffan.
 1893 Meade, Right Rev. William Edward, D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The Palace, Cork.
 1865 Meagher, Very Rev. William, P.P., Canon. Templemore.
 1897 Meehan, Rev. Joseph, C.C. Creevelea, Drumkeerin, Co. Leitrim.
 1904 *Meehan, Rev. J. W., B.D., B.C.L., Professor. St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, Co. Galway.
 1901 Mescal, Daniel. H. M. Patent Office, London.
 1903 Metford, Miss Isabella. Glasfryn, Dinas, Powys, Cardiff.
 1889 Middleton, Shireff. 73, Eccles-street, Dublin.
 1889 Micks, William L., M.A. Local Government Board, Dublin.
 1893 Miller, Mrs. The Manse, Armagh.
 1900 Miller, Rev. Richard M., M.A. Monaincha, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
 1901 Milliken, James. 146, Anfield-road, Liverpool.
 1891 **MILLNER, Colonel Joshua Kearney.** Galtrim, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
 1904 Minchin, Mrs. Edith Margaret. Boskell, Cahireonlish, Co. Limerick.
 1891 Mitchell, William M., R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A. 10, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1891 Moffatt, Rev. John E., M.D. 1, Palmerston Villas, Rathmines.
 1900 Moffett, Rev. Benjamin, M.A. The Glebe, Carrickmacross.
 1898 Moloney, Maurice T. Ottawa, Illinois, U.S.A.
 1891 Molony, Alfred. 12, Vincent-square Mansions, Westminster, London, S.W.
 1897 Molony, Henry, M.D. Odellville, Ballingarry, Limerick.
 1904 Monahan, Miss M. A. 63, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
 1897 Monahan, Rev. Daniel, P.P. Tubber, Moate, Co. Westmeath.
 1901 Monteagle and Brandon, Right Hon. Lord. Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
 1892 Montgomery, Archibald V., Solicitor. 12, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
 1904 Montgomery, Henry C. Glenoe, Bangor, Co. Down.
 1892 Montgomery, John Wilson. The Esplanade, Bangor, Co. Down.
 1897 Moony, George M. S. Enraght, J.P. The Doon, Athlone.
 1887 Moore, Rev. Courtenay, M.A., Canon. Rectory, Mitchelstown.
 1905 Moore, Edward R. Langara, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
 1889 Moore, Rev. H. Kingsmill, D.D., Principal, Training College, Kildare-street, Dublin.
 1893 Moore, Hugh Stuart, M.A. 7, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
 1902 *Moore, John. 117, Grafton-street, Dublin.
 1892 Moore, John Gibson, J.P. Llandaff Hall, Merion.
 1885 Moore, Joseph H., M.A., M. Inst. C.E.I. 63, Eccles-street, Dublin.
 1905 Moore, Miss P. Ballivor Rectory, Ballivor, Co. Meath.
 1889 Moore, William. Castle Mahon, Blackrock, Co. Cork.
 1889 Morgan, Arthur P., B.A. (Dubl.), D.I.N.S. 5, Richmond-terrace, Armagh.
 1903 Morris, Henry, Eudan-na-Greine, Dundalk.
 1889 Morrison, Alexander Kerr. Maghera, Co. Derry.
 1905 Morrogh, Mrs. W. Ballincurrag Lodge, Douglas-road, Cork.
 1889 Morton, John. 45, Wellington-road, Dublin.
 1903 Mulhall, Mrs. Marion. 19, Via Boncompagni, Rome.

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 1889 Mullan, Rev. David, M.A. 22, Cambridge-terrace, York-road, Kingstown.
 1902 Mullan, James. Castlerock, Co. Londonderry.
 1891 Mullan, Robert A., B.A. Cairn-hill, Newry.
 1889 Mullen, Frank. Custom House, Belfast.
 1901 Munton, Rev. Henry J. Wesley Ville, Fermoy, Co. Cork.
 1905 Mulligan, John. Greina, Adelaide-road, Glenageary.
 1897 ***Mulqueen, John T., Collector of Inland Revenue. 2, Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet, Herts.
 1902 Mulvany, Rev. Thomas, C.C. The Presbytery, St. Columbkille's, Kells.
 1890 Murphy, Rev. Arthur William, P.P. Brosna Abbeyfeale.
 1901 Murphy, Francis. 284, Newport-road, Cardiff.
 1904 Murphy, H. L., B.A. Glencairn, Sandyford, Co. Dublin.
 1900 Murphy, James Edward. Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
 1892 Murphy, Rev. James E. H., M.A., M.R.I.A., Professor of Irish, Dublin University. Rathcore Rectory, Enfield, Co. Meath.
 1889 Murphy, Very Rev. Jeremiah, D.D., P.P. Macroom.
 1890 ***Murphy, John J. 6, Castle-avenue, Clontarf.
 1895 *Murphy, John J., H. M. Customs. 1, Mount Charles, Belfast.
 1896 Murphy, M. L. Ballyboy, Ferns.
 1897 Murphy, Miss. 77, Ulverton-road, Dalkey.
 1889 Murray, Archibald. Portland. Limerick.
 1899 Murray, Daly, J.P. Beech Hill, Cork.
 1895 Murtagh, Mrs. 11, Wellington-road, Dublin.
 1904 Musgrave, Miss. Grange House, Whiting Bay, Youghal; and 63, Cadogan Gardens, London, S.W.
 1889 Nash, Lieut.-Colonel Edward, J.P. Beaufort House, Beaufort R. S. O., Kerry.
 1895 Nash, Richard G., J.P. Finnstown House, Lucan.
 1905 Nash, Sir Vincent, Knt., D.L. 4, Pery-square, Limerick.
 1897 Nason, William H., M.A. 42, Dawson-street, Dublin.
 1902 Neale, Walter G. 86, Grosvenor-square, Dublin.
 1896 *Neeson, Rev. Arthur J., P.P. Braid, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.
 1892 Neill, Sharman D. 12, Donegall-place, Belfast.
 1890 Nelis, John. Londonderry.
 1891 Newell, P., B.A., D.I.N.S. Limerick.
 1904 Nichols, James. 85, Ranelagh-road, Dublin.
 1899 Nichols, Mrs. Kilbrack, Doneraile, Co. Cork.
 1893 Nixon, James H. F., F.R.G.S., J.P. Cragbeg, Clarina, Co. Limerick.
 1902 Nolan, Rev. John, P.P. Ahoghill, Co. Antrim.
 1889 Nolan, Michael J., M.D. The Asylum, Downpatrick.
 1890 Nolan, Pierce L., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1896 **Nolan, William R., B.A. Brookville, Simmonscourt-avenue, Donnybrook.
 1898 Nooney, Thomas F., J.P. Earl-street, Mullingar.
 1904 Oakden, Charles H., F.R.P.S. 48, Meadow-road, Shortlands, Kent.
 1902 O'BRIEN, Conor. Trinity College, Oxford.
 1898 O'Brien, Daniel. 2, Belfast-terrace, N. C. Road, Dublin.
 1900 O'Brien, Mrs. South Hill, Limerick.
 1889 O'Brien, Rev. Lucius H., M.A. The Rectory, Adare, Co. Limerick.
 1871 O'Brien, Robert Vere, B.A. (Oxon.), J.P. Ballyalla, Ennis.
 1901 *O'Byrne, William L. Woodville, The Hill, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1890 O'Callaghan, Mrs. Maryfort, O'Callaghan's Mills, Limerick.
 1894 ***O'Callaghan, Rev. Joseph. 59, Eccles-street, Dublin.
 1890 O'Callaghan-Westropp, Colonel George, J.P. Coolreagh, Bodyke.
 1903 O'Conchobhair, Domhnall. 46 and 47, Dame-street, Dublin.
 1901 O'Connell, Daniel, J.P., D.L. Derrynane Abbey, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
 1902 O'Connell, Mrs. Mary. Killeen, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
 1893 O'Connor, Charles A., M.A., K.C. 50, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.

- Elected
- 1897 O'Connor, M. J., Solicitor. 2, George-street, Wexford.
- 1890 O'Connor, Rev. T. C., M.A., Canon. Donaghmore, Baltinglass.
- 1895 O'Connor-Morris, Miss L. Gartnamona, Tullamore.
- 1904 Odell, Mrs. Cloncoskaine, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
- 1902 * O'Doherty, Rev. Philip, P.P. Claudy, Londonderry.
- 1902 * O'Donovan, Rev. J., P.P. Loughrea, Co. Galway.
- 1897 O'Duffy, John, L.D.S., R.C.S.I. 54, Rutland-square, Dublin.
- 1900 O'Duffy, Kevin E. 85, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
- 1904 * O'Grady, John Shiel, J.P. Rickardstown, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.
- 1889 O'Hanrahan, Timothy Wm., J.P. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
- 1890 O'Hara, Right Rev. John M., Monsignor, P.P., V.F. Crossmolina.
- 1896 O'Hennessy, Bartholomew. Kilkee.
- 1889 O'Keefe, Stephen M., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Delville, Glasnevin.
- 1895 Oldham, Miss Edith. 2, Anglesea Villas, Ball's Bridge, Dublin.
- 1903 O'Leary, Very Rev. Canon David, P.P. The Presbytery, Dingle.
- 1891 O'LEARY, Rev. Edward, P.P. Portarlington.
- 1888 O'Leary, John. 17, Temple-street, Dublin.
- 1892 O'LEARY, Rev. John, P.P. Kilmalchedor, Ballyferriter, Dingle.
- 1884 O'LEARY, Patrick. Main-street, Graignemanagh, Co. Kilkenny.
- 1870 O'Loughlen, John. 188, Burdett-road, London, E.
- 1899 O'Malley, Arthur M. The Quay, Westport.
- 1891 * O'Meara, John J., Solicitor, T.C. 211, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.
- 1894 O'Morchoe, The. Kerrymount, Foxrock.
- 1891 O'Morchoe, Rev. Thomas A., M.A. Kilternan Rectory, Golden Ball.
- 1890 O'Mulrenin, Richard J., M.A. 6, Carlisle-street, S. C. Road, Dublin.
- 1903 O'Neill, Mrs. Jocelyn-street, Dundalk.
- 1863 O'Neill, Very Rev. Archdeacon, P.P., V.F. Clontarf, Dublin.
- 1898 ***O'Reilly, Rev. Edward, Adm. Frankford, King's County.
- 1896 O'RIORDAN, Rev. John, C.C. Cloyne.
- 1904 O'Ryan, Rev. T. W., C.C. Presbytery, Inchicore.
- 1870 Ormonde, Most Hon. the Marquis of, K.P. The Castle, Kilkenny.
- 1887 Orpen, Goddard H., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Monksgrange, Enniscorthy.
- 1903 Orpen, Miss Lilian Iris. Monksgrange, Enniscorthy.
- 1890 Orpen, Ven. Raymond d'A., M.A., Archdeacon of Ardfert. Rectory, Tralee.
- 1903 Orpen, Lieut.-Col. R. T. St. Leonard's, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
- 1904 O'Sullivan, Dr. W. J. Maiville, Lisdoonvarna, Co. Clare.
- 1898 ***O'Toole, Arthur. 5, Foster-place, Dublin.
- 1890 Oulton, Rev. Richard C., M.A., B.D., Glynn Rectory, Glynn, Belfast.
- 1894 Overend, Trevor T. L., LL.B. 12, Ely-place, Dublin.
- 1894 Palmer, J. E. Roselawn, Ballybrack.
- 1900 Palmer, Miss. Dunkerrin, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
- 1879 Palmer, Mrs. Carrig House, Lower Road, Cork.
- 1896 Parkinson, Miss. Westbourne, Ennis.
- 1899 Paterson, Thomas. Tildarg, Merriem-road, Dublin.
- 1892 Patterson, Mervyn S. St. Helen's, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- 1868 Patterson, William Hugh, M.R.I.A. Garranard, Strandtown, Belfast.
- 1890 Pentland, George Henry, B.A., J.P. Black Hall, Drogheda.
- 1895 Perry, James, M.E. M. INST. C.E., County Surveyor. Well Park, Galway.
- 1893 Peter, Miss A. 78, Waterloo-road, Dublin.
- 1900 Peyton, Geo., LL.D. 4, Prince Arthur-terrace, Leinster-square, Rathmines.
- 1890 Phelps, Ernest James. Water Park, Castleconnell.
- 1905 Phillips, G.T. 3, Patrick-street, Kilkenny.
- 1888 Phillips, James J., C.E., Archt. 61, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
- 1903 Pim, A. Cecil. Monarna, White Abbey, Co. Antrim.
- 1900 Pim, Miss E. M. Newtown Park, Waterford.
- 1898 Pim, Edward W., J.P. 27, High-street, Belfast.
- 1902 Pim, Miss Ida. Lonsdale, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- 1903 Pim, Jonathan, Barrister-at-Law. 10, Herbert-street, Dublin.
- 1903 * Pirrie-Conerney, Rev. John, M.A. The Rectory, Alla, Claudy, Londonderry.
- 1904 Place, G. W., Barrister-at-Law. 9, Ailesbury-road, Dublin.

Elected

- 1903 Place, Thomas. Dumayne, Rosemount, New Ross.
 1890 Plummer, Rev. Richard, D.D. Ashfield Glebe, Cootehill.
 1887 Plunkett, Thomas, M.R.I.A. Enniskillen.
 1891 Poë, Colonel Wm. Hutcheson, C.B., J.P., D.L. Heywood, Ballinakill.
 1864 **POER, COUNT DE LA**, Lord le Power and Corroghmore, D.L. Gurteen le Poer, Kilsheela, Co. Waterford.
 1899 Pollock, Hugh, Barrister-at-Law. 50, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
 1893 Pounder, Festus Kelly, B.A. St. John's-terrace, Enniscorthy.
 1904 Powell, Miss Una T. E. Bella Squardo, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1892 Powell, Rev. William H., D.D. Garrycloyne Rectory, Blarney.
 1897 Power, Ambrose William Bushe. Glencairn Abbey, Glencairn S. O., *viâ* Mallow.
 1884 Power, Rev. George Beresford, B.A. Kilfane Glebe, Thomastown.
 1876 Power, Rev. John, P.P. Killeely, Pallasgrean, Co. Limerick.
 1868 Power, Laurence John, J.P. Parade House, Kilkenny.
 1884 Power, Rev. Patrick. De La Salle Training College, Waterford.
 1890 Preston, Captain John, R.M. The Moorings, Athlone.
 1902 Prochazka, the Baroness P. Leyrath, Kilkenny.
 1894 Purefoy, Rev. Amyrald D., M.A. The Rectory, Chapelizod, Co. Dublin.
 1898 Puxley, Rev. Herbert Lavallin, M.A. (Oxon.) Luther Vestry, Llanddarog, Carmarthen, South Wales.
- 1890 Quan-Smith, Samuel A. Bullock Castle, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
 1889 ****Quin, James, J.P.** Temple Mungret, Limerick.
 1893 Quinn, Rev. Bartholomew, P.P. Laveragh, Ballymote.
 1890 Quinn, Very Rev. Edward T., Canon, P.P. Ballybrack.
- 1896 Rankin, Rev. R. B., B.A. All Saints, Newtown-Cunningham.
 1880 Raphael, George. Galgorm House, Ballymena.
 1891 Rapmund, Rev. Joseph, P.P. Parochial House, Silverstream, Co. Monaghan.
 1898 Redington, Miss Matilda. Kilcornan, Oranmore.
 1903 Reeves, Jonathan Townley. Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
 1891 Reynell, Miss. 22, Eccles-street, Dublin.
 1902 Reynolds, Mrs. Kate Isabella. The Mullens, Ballyshannon.
 1905 Rice, Ignatius J., Solicitor. 1, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1890 ****Rice, Mrs. Grange Erin, Douglas, Co. Cork.**
 1881 Rice, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Justice, J.P. Bushmount, Lixnaw.
 1897 Rice, Thomas. 5, Carlisle-street, Dublin.
 1898 *****Richey, Henry A., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 13, Lower Pembroke-street, Dublin.**
 1904 Robb, Alfred A., M.A., Ph. D. Lisnabreeny House, Castlereagh, Belfast.
 1897 Roberts, Edward, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools. Plâs Maesincla, Carnarvon.
 1890 Roberts, George C., J.P. Summer Hill, Enniscorthy.
 1902 Roberts, W. Johnson, Solicitor. D'Olier Chambers, D'Olier-street, Dublin.
 1900 ****Roberts, Rev. W. R. Westropp, F.T.C.D. Clonlea, Dundrum.**
 1902 Robertson, Hume. Rose Park, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1903 Robinson, James, Solicitor. 47, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
 1891 *****Robinson, Thomas. Drogheda.**
 1897 Roche, H. J. Borodale, Enniscorthy.
 1871 Roche, Patrick J. Woodville, New Ross.
 1900 Rochfort, William., J.P. Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
 1892 Rock, Thomas Dennis. 62, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.
 1892 Rogers, William E. Belfast Banking Company, Portaferry.
 1896 Roice, Bernard Herron. Churchtown House, Taggart.
 1892 Rolleston, Thomas William, B.A. Hollywood House, Glenealy, Co. Wicklow.
 1905 Roper, Charles Edward A. 55, Leeson-park, Dublin.
 1905 Ross-Lewin, Rev. Canon G. H., M.A. St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham.

Elected

- 1894 **ROTHERAM, Edward Crofton.** Belview, Crossakiel, Co. Meath.
 1896 * Russell, John, C.E. 16, Waring-street, Belfast.
 1890 Ryan, Very Rev. Arthur, P.P., V.G. The Presbytery, Tipperary.
 1904 Ryan, Rev. Edmond J., C.C. Kilcommon, Thurles.
 1889 Ryan, Rev. James J., V.-P. St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
 1891 Ryland, Richard H., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 9, Mount-street Crescent, Dublin.
- 1895 Salazar, Count Lorenzo, Consul for Italy in Ireland. 22, Lower Mount-street, Dublin.
 1889 Sankey, Lieut.-General Sir Richard H., K.C.B., M.R.I.A. 32, Grosvenor-place, London, S.W.
 1879 Scott, Rev. Charles, M.A. St. Paul's Parsonage, Belfast.
 1892 Scott, Conway, C.E. 15, Wellington Park, Belfast.
 1900 Scott, Geo. Curraghgow, Limerick.
 1901 Scott, John Alfred, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.I. 36, In. Baggot-street, Dublin.
 1892 Scott, Samuel. Adengorm, Campbeltown, N.B.
 1891 Scriven, Rev. Rowland, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.I.A. Balbriggan.
 1892 Semple, Rev. R. H., M.A. 80, George-street, Limerick.
 1905 Seton, Malcolm Cotter Cariston. 13, Clarendon-road, Holland Park, London, W.
- 1896 Shackleton, George. Anna Liffey House, Lucan.
 1892 Shackleton, Mrs. J. F. Anna Liffey House, Lucan.
 1902 Shaw, Frederick, M.R.I.A. 20, Laurence-street, Drogheda.
 1895 Shaw, His Honor Judge, M.A. 69, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 1898 Shaw, Thomas J., J.P. 58, Earl-street, Mullingar.
 1900 Shea, Wm. Askin, J.P. 8, Westland-row; and 27, Belgrave-road, Rathmines.
 1905 Shekelton, William A. Kilkenny College, Kilkenny.
 1905 Sheridan, George P. 25, Suffolk-street, Dublin.
 1896 Sheridan, Mrs. 26, North Earl-street, Dublin.
 1896 Sheridan, Rev. N. T. Ramsgrange, Arthurstown, *via* Waterford.
 1898 Sherwin, Rev. James P. University Church, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1902 Sheil, H. Percy. Benedine, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.
 1896 Shore, The Hon. Mrs. Ballyduff, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1902 ***Sibley, John Churchill, Muc. Doc. 22, Fernshaw-road, West Brompton, London, S.W.
- 1894 Simmons, John, Solicitor. 4, Duncairne-terrace, Bray.
 1890 Simms, James. Abercorn Arms, Strabane.
 1900 Simpson, James Knight. 2 Bedford-street, Bolton, Lancashire.
 1895 Simpson, Mrs. West Church Manse, Ballymena.
 1887 Simpson, William M. Walmer, Ballyholme-road, Bangor, Co. Down.
 1893 Skeffington, Joseph Bartholomew, M.A., LL.D., D.I.N.S. Waterford.
 1888 Sloane, Mrs. Moy Hill, Co. Tyrone.
 1893 Small, John F., Solicitor. 37, Hill-street, Newry.
 1902 Smith, Blair, J.P. Errigal House, Laurence-street, Londonderry.
 1894 Smith, Rev. George Nuttall, M.A. The Rectory, Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.
 1898 Smith, John, B.E., M. Inst. C. E., Co. Surveyor. Ballinasloe.
 1887 * Smith, Owen. Nobber, Co. Meath.
 1890 * Smith, Rev. Canon, D.D. Vicarage, Clyde-road, Dublin.
 1889 ***Smithwick, Edmund, J.P. Kilerene House, Kilkenny.
 1900 Smyth, Major B. W., M.V.O., Roy. Hib. Military School. Phoenix Park.
 1893 Smyth, Edward Weber, J.P. 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1895 Smyth, Mrs. E. Weber. 73, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1894 Smyth, Richard O'Brien, C. E., Archt. 2, Kenilworth-square, Dublin.
 1895 Smyth, Robert Wolfe, J.P. Portlick Castle, Athlone.
 1897 Smyth, Thomas. 2, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.
 1902 Spring, Richard Francis, C.E. Polehare, Wexford.
 1890 **STACK, Rev. C. Maurice,** M.A. The Vicarage, Magheraclone, Kells.
 1904 Staepoole, Capt. Guildford William Jack. Ardavilling, Cloyne, Co. Cork.
 1904 Staepoole, Miss Gwendoline Clare. Edenvale, Ennis, Co. Clare.
 1903 Staepoole, Mrs. J. Ardavilling, Cloyne, Co. Cork.

Elected	
1893	Stanley, Rev. William Francis, P.P. St. Joseph's Church, Stockport, Cheshire.
1894	Steele, Charles W. 18, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown.
1895	Steele, Rev. William B., B.A. Levally Rectory, Enniskillen.
1891	Stephens, Pembroke Scott, K.C. 30, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.
1894	Stephens, Samuel. Ardshane, Holywood, Co. Down.
1903	Stevenson, Mrs. James. Fort James, Londonderry.
1903	Stevenson, James. Fort James, Londonderry.
1893	Stewart, Rev. Harvey, M.A. All Saints' Rectory, Blackrock.
1898	Stewart, Rev. Joseph Atkinson. Killowen, Lisburn.
1889	Stirrup, Mark, F.G.S.L. High Thorn, Bowden, Cheshire.
1899	Stoney, Robert Vesey. Rossturk Castle, Westport.
1900	Stourton, Miss. South Gate, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth
1905	Stuart, Miss Nina. Bogay, Londonderry.
1893	Stubbs, Henry, M.A., J.P., D.L. Danby, Ballyshannon.
1879	Swanston, William. 4A, Cliftonville-avenue, Belfast.
1901	Swanzy, Rev. Henry Beddall, M.A. Ivy Lodge, Newry, Co. Down.
1889	Synnott, Nicholas J., B.A. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law. Furness, Naas.
1890	Tarleton, Mrs. The Abbey, Killeigh, Tullamore.
1898	Tarleton, Thomas. 30, Ormond-road, Rathmines.
1894	Telford, Rev. William H. Reston Free Church Manse, Berwickshire.
1890	Tempest, William, J.P. Douglas-place, Dundalk.
1901	Tenison, Arthur Heron Ryan, F.R.I.B.A. 12, Little College-street, Westminster, London, S.W.; and 19, Bath-road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.
1887	Ternan, Obadiah, M.D. Enniskillen.
1897	Thomas, W. J. Mullingar.
1905	Thompson, Dr. Cuthbert. Anchorage, Kentucky, U.S.A.; and Longfield, Eglinton, Londonderry.
1895	Thunder, Francis P. Grása Dá, Upper Drumcondra, Dublin.
1903	Tibbs, John Harding, B.A. 10, Windsor-road, Rathmines.
1901	Tighe, M. J., M.R.I.A.I. Hillside House, Galway.
1896	Tivy, Henry L., J.P. Barnstead, Blackrock, Cork.
1893	Tohill, Rev. John, Adm. St. Peter's, Milford-street, Belfast.
1890	Toler-Aylward, Hector J. C., J.P., D.L. Shankill Castle, Whitehall, Co. Kilkenny.
1889	Toner, Rev. Joseph. St. Lawrence, Atlantic-avenue, Pittsburg, U.S.A.
1892	TORRENS, Thomas Hughes, J.P. Edenmore, Whiteabbey, Co. Antrim.
1895	Townshend, Thomas Courtney, B.A. (Dubl.). 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.
1883	Traill, William A., M.A., C.E. Giant's Causeway, Bushmills.
1891	Tresilian, Richard S. 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
1897	Tuite, James, M.P. 14, Greville-street, Mullingar.
1902	Tweedy, John. Friendly Brothers' House, 22, St. Stephen's-green, North, Dublin.
1891	**Twigg, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Canon. Vicarage, Swords, Co. Dublin.
1904	Twigg, Thomas S. 16, Royal-terrace, West, Kingstown.
1901	Twigge, R. W., F.S.A. Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
1904	Ussher, Beverley Grant, H. M. Inspector of Schools. Meole Brace, Shrewsbury.
1893	Ussher, Richard John, J.P., D.L. Cappagh House, Cappagh R.S.O., Co. Waterford.
1900	Vandeleur, Capt. Hector, Lieutenant of Co. Clare. Cohercon, Co. Clare.
1897	VANSTON, George T. B., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. Hildon Park, Terenure-road, Rathgar.

- Elected
 1890 Vaughan, Joseph, J.P. Mount View, Athlone.
 1891 Venables, William J. Gortalowry House, Cookstown.
 1901 Vereker, Henry. 89, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.
 1903 Verlin, W. J., Solicitor. Youghal.

 1890 Waldron, Laurence A., M.P., M.R.I.A. 10, Anglesea-street, Dublin.
 1904 Walker, Richard Crampton, Solicitor. Fonthill Abbey, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.
 1892 Walkington, Miss, M.A., LL.D. Edenvale, Strandtown, Co. Down.
 1901 Wall, Rev. Francis J. St. Mary's, Haddington-road, Dublin.
 1897 Wallace, Colonel Robert H., C.B. Downpatrick.
 1894 Walpole, Thomas, C.E., M. Inst. N.A. Windsor Lodge, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1896 Walsh, John Edward, M.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Belville, Donnybrook.
 1890 Walsh, Rev. James H., D.D., Canon. 44, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
 1903 Walsh, Richard Walter, J.P. Williamstown House, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth.
 1891 Walsh, Rev. Robert, D.D., Canon. St. Mary's Rectory, Donnybrook.
 1890 Walsh, Thomas Arnold, Kilmallock.
 1899 Walsh, V. J. Hussey. 81, Onslow Gardens, London, W.
 1898 Walsh, Captain Walter H. Hussey-, Leicestershire Regt. Field Post Office, Shan-hai-Kwan, North China.
 1899 Walshe, Richard D. 20, Harrington-street, Dublin.
 1902 Ward, Edward. Ulster Bank, Dundalk.
 1896 Ward, H. Somerset. Dunibert House, Balfron, N.B.
 1904 Ward, Joseph, J.P., Chairman, Killiney District Council. Ardmore, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
 1896 Wardell, John, B.A. (Dub.), M.R.I.A., Professor of Modern History, Dublin University; and of Political Economy, Queen's College, Galway. 34, Trinity College, Dublin.
 1900 Warnock, Frank H. 9, Herbert-road, Sandymount.
 1905 Warren, Miss Edyth G. 12, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
 1905 Warren, Miss Mary Helen. 12, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
 1903 Watters, Rev. Thomas F., B.A. St. John's, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1901 Weaver, Lawrence, F.S.A. 109, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W.
 1884 **WEBB, Alfred.** Shelmalier, Orwell Park, Rathgar.
 1890 Webber, William Downes, J.P. Mitchelstown Castle, Co. Cork.
 1896 Webster, Henry, M. Inst. C.E., Co. Surveyor. Westgate House, Wexford.
 1898 Webster, William, Solicitor. 35A, Church-street, St. Helens.
 1888 Welch, Robert. 49, Lonsdale-street, Belfast.
 1902 Weldon, Rev. P. S. Harronville, Kilkenny.
 1889 Weldrick, George. 40, Park-avenue, Sandymount, Co. Dublin.
 1905 Wells, J. W. 216, Beechcliffe, Keighley, Yorkshire.
 1901 West, Capt. Erskine Eyre, Barrister-at-Law. 32, Crosthwaite Park, East, Kingstown.
 1895 Westropp, Miss. Park House, Clonlara.
 1895 Wheeler, Francis C. P. 1, Lisgar-terrace, West Kensington, London.
 1891 Whelan, Rev. Percy Scott, M.A. Swords Rectory, Swords.
 1892 White, Very Rev. George Purcell, M.A., B.D., Dean of Cashel. Cashel.
 1887 White, Rev. Hill Wilson, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A. Wilson's Hospital, Multifarnham, Co. Westmeath.
 1889 White, James, L.R.C.P.S.E., J.P. Kilkenny.
 1883 White, Colonel J. Grove, J.P. Kilbyrne, Doneraile, Co. Cork.
 1899 White, John. Derrybawn, Bushey Park-road, Rathgar.
 1880 White, John Newsom, M.R.I.A., J.P. Rocklands, Waterford.
 1894 White, Very Rev. P., P.P., V.G., Dean of Killaloe. Nenagh.
 1896 **WHITE, Rev. Patrick W.,** B.A. Stonebridge Manse, Clones.
 1896 **WHITE, Richard Blair.** Ashton Park, Monkstown.
 1889 White, Robert. Scotch Rath, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
 1889 White, W. Grove, LL.B., Crown Solicitor for Co. Kildare. 18, Elgin-road, Dublin.
 1901 Whitfield, George. Modreeny, Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary.

Elected	Whitton, Joseph, B.A., B.E. Board of Works Office, Tralee.
1905	Wilkinson, Arthur B. Berkeley, B.E. Drombroe, Bantry, Co. Cork.
1889	Wilkinson, George, B.A. Ringlestown, Kilmessan, Co. Meath.
1902	Wilkinson, W. J. Newtown Park, Trim.
1900	Willcocks, Rev. Wm. Smyth, M.A., Canon. Dunleckney Glebe, Bagenals-town.
1888	Williams, Edward Wilmot, J.P., D.L. Herrington, Dorchester.
1868	Williams, Rev. Sterling de Courcy, M.A. Durrow Rectory, Tullamore.
1894	Williams, Mrs. W. Parkside, Wimbledon Common, London, S.W.
1874	Williamson, Rev. Charles Arthur, M.A. 14, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
1899	Willoughby, John, High-street, Kilkenny.
1889	Wilson, Charles J., Barrister-at-Law. 6, St. James'-terrace, Clonskeagh, Co. Dublin.
1904	Wilmot, Henry, C.E. 22, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock.
1893	Wilson, George James. 8, Cope-street, and Tavistock, Ranelagh-rd., Dublin.
1903	Wilson, James Mackay, M.A., J.P. Currygrane, Edgeworthstown.
1887	Windisch, Professor Dr. Ernst, Hon. M.R.I.A. Universitäts Strasse, 15, Leipzig.
1872	Wood, Herbert. 6, Clarinda-park, E., Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
1900	Woodward, Rev. Alfred Sadleir, M.A. St. Mark's Vicarage, Ballysillan. Belfast.
1890	Woodward, Rev. George Otway, B.A. St. John's Vicarage, Hillsborough,
1887	Wright, Rev. Wm. Ball, M.A. Osbaldwick Vi-arage, York.
1888	Wybrants, W. Geale, M.A., J.P. 55, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
1905	Yates, Rev. John Henry, D.D. Summerhill, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.
1904	Yeates, Miss Ada. 39, Ormond-road, Rathmines.
1890	YOUNGE, Miss Katharine E. Upper Oldtown, Rathdowney.
1901	Zimmer, Heinrich, D. PHIL., Professor of Celtic Philology in the University of Berlin. Halensee, Berlin, Auguste Viktoriastrasse, 3.

Total number of Fellows, . . .	186	(Life and Hon. Fellows, 52.)
„ „ Members, . . .	1046	(Life Members, 37.)

Total, 31st December, 1905, 1232

N.B.—The Fellows and Members of the Society are requested to communicate to the Honorary Secretary, 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, changes of address, or other corrections in the foregoing lists which may be needed.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS WHICH RECEIVE THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland FOR 1903.

- American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.
 Antiquary (Editor of), 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.
 Architect, The (Editor of), Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Hill, London, W.C.
 Architects of Ireland: The Secretary, Royal Institute of, Dublin.
 Belfast Naturalists' Field Club: The Museum, Belfast.
 Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society: Rev. William Bazeley, M.A.,
 Librarian, The Society's Library, Eastgate, Gloucester.
 British Archæological Association: Hon. Secretary, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly,
 London, W.
 Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society: Rev. C. H. Evelyn
 White, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary, Rampton Rectory, Cambridge.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society: J. E. Foster, Secretary, 10, Trinity-street,
 Cambridge.
 Cambrian Archæological Association: c/o the Rev. Canon Trevor Owen, M.A., F.S.A.,
 Bodelwyddan Vicarage, Rhuddlan, R.S.O., N. Wales.
 Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society: John Hewitt, Hon.
 Librarian, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.
 Cork Historical and Archæological Society: Hon. Secretary, care of Messrs.
 Guy & Co., 70, Patrick-street, Cork.
 Folk Lore (Editor of), 270, Strand, London, W.C.
 Galway Archæological and Historical Society: The Secretaries, Queen's College,
 Galway.
 Glasgow Archæological Society: W. G. Black, Secretary, 88, West Regent-street,
 Glasgow.
 Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire: The Secretary, Royal Institution,
 Colquitt-street, Liverpool.
 His Majesty's Private Library: The Librarian, Buckingham Palace, London.
 Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland: Hon. Secretary, 35, Dawson-street,
 Dublin.
 Irish Builder, Editor of: R. M. Butler, Esq., Dawson Chambers, Dawson-street,
 Dublin.
 Kent Archæological Society: The Hon. Secretary, Maidstone, Kent.
 Kildare (County) Archæological Society: c/o Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster's Office,
 The Castle, Dublin.

- Louth (County) Archæological Society : c/o Henry Morris, Secretary, Endan-na-Greine, Dundalk.
- National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.
- Numismatic Society : The Secretaries, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.
- Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia : Hall of the Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- Palestine Exploration Fund (Secretary of), 38, Conduit-street, London, W.
- Paris, Museum of St. Germain.
- Royal Institute of British Architects : The Librarian, 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, London, W.
- Royal Institution of Cornwall : The Hon. Secretary, Museum, Truro, Cornwall.
- Royal Irish Academy : 19, Dawson-street, Dublin.
- Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland : The Hon. Secretary, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.
- Société des Bollandistes, 14, Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles.
- Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord : Messrs. Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London.
- Society of Antiquaries of London : W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Assistant Secretary, Burlington House, London, W.
- Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne : Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland : Joseph Anderson, Esq., LL.D., National Museum of Antiquities, Queen-street, Edinburgh.
- Society of Architects, Staple Inn Buildings, South Holborn, London, W.
- Society of Biblical Archæology : W. C. L. Nash, Secretary, 37, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.
- Smithsonian Institution : Washington, D. C., U.S.A., c/o Wm. Wesley, 28, Essex-street, Strand, London.
- Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society : William Bidgood, Taunton Castle, Taunton.
- Stockholm, Academy of Antiquities.
- Suffolk Institute of Archæology. The Librarian, Athenæum, Bury St. Edmunds.
- Surrey Archæological Society : Hon. Secretaries, Castle Arch, Guildford.
- Sussex Archæological Society : Care of Hon. Librarian, The Castle, Lewes, Sussex.
- The Copyright Office, British Museum, London.
- The Thoresby Society, 10, Park-street, Leeds.
- The Library, Trinity College, Dublin (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).
- The University Library, Cambridge (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).
- The Bodleian Library, Oxford (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).
- Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society : Honorary Secretary, Waterford.
- Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society : The Secretary, Devizes.
- Yorkshire Archæological Society : E. K. Clark, Esq., Hon. Librarian, 10, Park-street, Leeds.

GENERAL RULES

OF THE

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

(*As Revised at the Annual Meeting, 1898.*)

OBJECTS.

1. The Society is instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments and Memorials of the Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with the Antiquities, Language, and Literature of Ireland.

CONSTITUTION.

2. The Society shall consist of FELLOWS, MEMBERS, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY FELLOWS.

3. FELLOWS shall be elected at a General Meeting of the Society, each name having been previously submitted to and approved of by the Council, with the name of a Fellow or Member as proposer. Each Fellow shall pay an Entrance Fee of £2, and an Annual Subscription of £1, or a Life Composition of £14, which includes the Entrance Fee of £2.

4. MEMBERS shall be similarly elected, on being proposed by a Fellow or Member, and shall pay an Entrance Fee of 10s. and an Annual Subscription of 10s., or a Life Composition of £7, which shall include the Entrance Fee of 10s.

5. ASSOCIATES may be elected by the Council, on being proposed by a Fellow or Member, for any single Meeting or Excursion of the Society at a Subscription to be fixed by the Council; but they shall not vote, or be entitled to any privileges of the Society except admission to such Meeting or Excursion.

6. All Fees due on joining the Society must be paid either before or within two months from the date of Election. Fellows and Members failing to pay shall be reported at the next General Meeting after the expiration of this period.

7. Any Fellow who has paid his full Annual Subscription of £1 for ten consecutive years may become a LIFE FELLOW on payment of a sum of £8.

8. Any Member who has paid his full Annual Subscription of 10s. for ten consecutive years may become a LIFE MEMBER on payment of £5.

9. Any Member who has paid his Life Composition, on being advanced to the rank of Fellow, may compound by paying a sum of £7, which sum includes the Entrance Fee for Fellowship.

10. A Member paying an Annual Subscription of 10s., on being elected to Fellowship, shall pay an admission Fee of 30s., instead of the Entrance Fee of £2 provided for in Rule 3.

11. All Subscriptions shall be payable in advance on 1st day of January in each year, or on election. The Subscriptions of Fellows and Members elected at the last Meeting of any year may be placed to their credit for the following year. A List of all Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions are two years in arrear shall be read out at the Annual General Meeting, and published in the Quarterly Journal of the Society.

12. Fellows shall be entitled to receive the Journal, and all extra publications of the Society. Members shall be entitled to receive the Journal, and may obtain the extra publications on payment of the price fixed by the Council.

13. Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions for the year have not been paid are not entitled to the Journal; and any Fellow or Member whose Subscription for the current year remains unpaid, and who receives and *retains* the Journal, shall be held liable for the payment of the full published price of 3s. for each quarterly part.

14. Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions for the current year have been paid shall alone have the right of voting at all General Meetings of the Society. Any such Fellow present at a General Meeting can call for a vote by orders, and, in that case, no resolution can be passed unless by a majority of both the Fellows and of the Members present and voting. Honorary Fellows have not the right of voting, and are not eligible for any of the Offices mentioned in Rules 15 and 16, nor can they be elected Members of Council. In cases where a ballot is called for, no Candidate for Fellowship or Membership can be admitted unless by the votes of two-thirds of the Fellows and Members present, and voting.

OFFICE-BEARERS AND COUNCIL.

15. The Officers of the Society, who must be Fellows, shall consist of a Patron-in-Chief, Patrons, President, four Vice-Presidents for each Province, a General Secretary, and a Treasurer. All Lientenants of Counties to be *ex-officio* Patrons on election as Fellows.

16. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting in each year. The nominations for these offices must be received at the Rooms of the Society on or before the first day of December preceding the Annual General Meeting, addressed to the General Secretary, and endorsed "Nomination of Officers." Each Nomination Paper must be signed by seven or more Fellows or Members as proposers; and in the case of a Candidate who has not held such office before, his Nomination Paper must be accompanied by an intimation under his hand that he will serve in that office if elected. In case the number of persons so nominated shall exceed the number of vacancies, a printed Balloting Paper, containing the names of all such Candidates arranged in alphabetical order, distinguishing those recommended by the Council, shall be sent by post to every Fellow and Member whose name is on the Roll of the Society, directed to the address entered on the Roll, at least one week before the day of election. Each person voting shall mark with an asterisk the name of each Candidate for whom he, or she, votes. The Voter shall then return the Balloting Paper to the General Secretary, on or before the day preceding the Election, in an addressed envelope, which will be supplied; sealed, and marked *Balloting Paper*, and signed outside with the name of the Voter: the Balloting Paper itself must not be signed. In case a Voter signs the Balloting Paper, or votes for more Candidates than

the number specified thereon, such vote shall be void. The Balloting Papers shall be scrutinized on the day of election by at least two Scrutineers appointed by the Council, who shall report the result at the General Meeting held on the evening of that day. The Treasurer shall furnish the Scrutineers with a List of the Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions have been paid up to the day preceding the Election, and who are consequently qualified to vote at such Election. Those Candidates who obtain the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected, subject to the provisions of Rule 17, provided that, when there appears an equality of votes for two or more Candidates, the Candidate whose name is longest on the books of the Society, shall be declared elected. The President shall be elected for a term of three years, and the same person shall not be elected for two consecutive periods. The four senior or longest elected Vice-Presidents, one in each province, shall retire each year by rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election at the General Meeting at which they retire. The Council may submit to the Annual General Meeting the name of a Fellow, Hon. Fellow, or Member, who will act as Hon. President, and the Meeting may adopt the name submitted, or may elect another by a majority of votes, such Hon. President to hold office for one year, and shall not be elected for two consecutive periods.

17. The management of the business of the Society shall be entrusted to a Council of Twelve, eight of whom at least must be Fellows (exclusive of the President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary General Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council). The Council shall meet on the last Tuesday of each month, or on such other days as they may deem necessary. Four Members of Council shall form a quorum. The three senior or longest elected Members of the Council shall retire each year by rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting at which they retire. In case of a vacancy occurring for a Member of Council during the year, the Council shall at its next Meeting co-opt a Fellow or Member, to retire by rotation. A Member of Council who has failed to attend one-third of the ordinary Meetings of the Council during the year shall forfeit his seat at the next Annual General Meeting. The vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of Members of Council shall be filled up in the manner prescribed for the election of President and Vice-Presidents in Rule 16.

18. The Council may appoint Honorary Provincial Secretaries for each Province, and Honorary Local Secretaries throughout the country, whose duties shall be defined by the Council, and they shall report to the Honorary General Secretary, at least once a year, on all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their districts, investigate Local History and Tradition, and give notice of all injury inflicted, or likely to be inflicted, on Monuments of Antiquity or Ancient Memorials of the Dead, in order that the influence of the Society may be exerted to restore or preserve them.

19. The Council may appoint Committees to take charge of particular departments of business, and shall report to the Annual General Meeting the state of the Society's Funds, and other matters which may have come before them during the preceding year. They may appoint an Hon. Curator of the Museum, and draw up such rules for its management as they may think fit. The Hon. General Secretary may, with the approval of the Council, appoint a paid Assistant Secretary; the salary to be determined by the Council.

20. The Treasurer's Accounts shall be audited by two Auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting in each year, who shall present their Report at a subsequent General Meeting of the Society.

21. All property of the Society shall be vested in the Council, and shall be disposed of as they shall direct. The Museum of Antiquities cannot be disposed of without the sanction of the Society being first obtained.

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22. For the purpose of carrying out the arrangements in regard to the Meetings and Excursions to be held in the respective Provinces, the Honorary Provincial Secretaries may be summoned to attend the Meetings of Council *ex-officio*. Honorary Secretaries of the County or Counties in which such Meetings are held shall be similarly summoned.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

23. The Society shall meet four times in each year on such days as the Council shall ascertain to be the most convenient, when Fellows and Members shall be elected, Papers on Historical and Archæological Subjects shall be read and discussed, and Objects of Antiquarian Interest exhibited. Excursions may be arranged where practicable.

24. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in Dublin in the month of January; one Meeting in the year shall be held in Kilkenny; the other Meetings to be held in such places as the Council may recommend. Notice of such General Meetings shall be forwarded to each Fellow and Member. Evening Meetings for reading and discussing Papers, and making exhibits, may be held at such times as shall be arranged by the Council.

PUBLICATIONS.

25. No Paper shall be read to the Society without the permission of the Council having previously been obtained. The Council shall determine the order in which Papers shall be read, and the time to be allowed for each. All Papers listed or Communications received shall be the property of the Society. The Council shall determine whether, and to what extent any Paper or Communication shall be published

26. All matter concerning existing religious and political differences shall be excluded from the Papers to be read and the discussions held at the Meetings of the Society.

27. The Proceedings and Papers read at the several Meetings, and where approved of by the Council, shall be printed in the form of a Journal, and supplied to all Fellows and Members not in arrear. If the funds of the Society permit, extra publications may be printed and supplied to all Fellows free, and to such Members as may subscribe specially for them.

GENERAL.

28. These Rules shall not be altered or amended except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society, and after notice given at the previous General Meeting. All By-laws and Regulations dealing with the General Rules formerly made are hereby repealed.

29. The enactment of any new Rule, or the alteration or repeal of any existing one, must be in the first instance submitted to the Council; the proposal to be signed by seven Fellows or Members, and forwarded to the Hon. Secretary. Such proposal being made, the Council shall lay same before a General Meeting, with its opinion thereon; and such proposal shall not be ratified unless passed by a majority of the Fellows and Members present at such General Meeting subject to the provisions of Rule 14.

ROBERT COCHRANE, I.S.O., LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.,
Honorary General Secretary.

ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN.
30th December, 1905.

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