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AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

DIOCESE

OF

Down and Connor,

ANCIENT AND MODERN,

BY

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PARISH PRIEST OF HOLYWOOD.

*“Remember the days of old, think upon every generation; ask thy
father, and he will declare to thee: thy elders, and they will tell
thee.”—DEUT. xxxii. 7.*

VOL. IV.

This volume treats exclusively of that part of the Diocese of Connor
which is in the ancient territory of Dal-Riada.

(Each Volume is Complete in itself.)

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P R E F A C E .

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HAVING written a Preface to each of the three preceding volumes I feel that, in that respect at least, I have sufficiently discharged my duty to the public; there may, however, be some of my readers who are not aware, that it was only in the intervals of a busy professional life, that I found time to write and to have printed this book, sheet by sheet, as leisure permitted. For such, this explanation may be necessary to enable them to understand, that it is only the efflux of time that has rendered inaccurate, in some cases, such expressions as: *the present proprietor*; *the present parish priest*; when, during the three years that these sheets were passing through the press, *the present*, in several instances, has become *the past*. This volume, treating of the parishes in the territory once named Dalrieda, which, first by conquest and afterwards by patent, was conferred on the MacDonnells—whose history has been so faithfully written by Rev. George Hill—is largely indebted to that valuable book, *The MacDonnells of Antrim*. I have also availed myself of the *Antiquarian Memoirs* written by the officers of the Ordnance Survey. These contain descriptions and measurements of objects of antiquarian interest, many of which have now ceased to exist. In the Appendix I have given the substance of such of the Ordnance Papers as referred to parishes, that I had treated of in previous

volumes, before I obtained access to those Papers. I did so because I knew that, unless I published them, they were not likely ever to reach the public. Readers, who are not professional antiquarians, may think that too much attention has been devoted to rude stone monuments of a remote Pagan period, but the part of the country treated of is exceptionally rich in those remains; and some triangular monuments of that class, which occur in the parish of Ballintoy, are of a character so rare that it was until lately supposed that they were only to be found in Scandinavia. I have carefully noted down the places at which Mass was celebrated during times of persecution—for the sites of Churches, whether ancient or modern, are more likely to be remembered, and the rude rock in the lonely glen, on which the outlawed priest celebrated Mass, will, in another century, be an object of much greater interest than the sculptured cross on the cloistered abbey. This volume concludes the parishes of Down and Connor; and the series, each of which, complete in itself, treats of a group of adjacent parishes, contains an account of the principal events that occurred in almost every townland from the shores of Carlingford Lough to Portstewart. If I have contributed to teach the people that almost every field, in which they labour, or through which they pass on business or for amusement, contains some object of interest connected with their country's history, I have contributed not a little to make them patriots; but, in the words of Camden, *If there be such as are desirous to be strangers in their own soile, and forrainers in their own citie, they may so continue, and therein flatter themselves. For such I have not written these lines, and taken these pains.*

HOLYWOOD, June 1st, 1887.

THE DIOCESE OF CONNOR.

THE two great territorial divisions of ancient times, which are now comprised in the united diocese of Down and Connor, were Dalaradia and Dalriada. All the parishes of which we have hitherto treated, with the exception of small portions of the Parishes of Larne, Glenravel, and Portglenone, are within the former territory; and all the remaining parishes, which we have yet to treat of, belonging to the Diocese of Connor, were comprised in the territory of Dalriada. Ussher, in his *Antiquities of the British Churches*, says—"That tract of the County Antrim, which we call Route, was known to the Irish by the name of Dalriada. It extends (as the late most noble Randalf, Earl of Antrim, informed me), from the Bush to the Cross of Glenfinneaght, of which I find mention made in those ancient Irish verses, bearing the title of 'Patrick's Testament,' a distance of thirty miles. The following old Irish verse being brought forward in support :—

"O Bhuais d'a neirghid ealta, go crois Gleanna Finneachta ;
Ag Sin Dal-Riada na rann, giodh be as eolach san fhearann."

"From the Bush, from which birds rise, to the Cross of Glen
Finneachta ;

There is Dal-Riada of the sub-divisions ; whoever be he who
has knowledge in the land."

Glen-Finneachta is the modern Glynn; though a little south of the Larne River, Glynn, and the mouth of the River Bush define with tolerable accuracy the territory, which is, perhaps, better expressed as extending "from the Cutts of Coleraine to the Curran of Larne." It is probable that for some time the territory extended to the River Roe, or at least to Benyevenagh, the mountain above Magilligan; for the *Four Masters* record a battle fought, A.D. 1182, by Donal M'Loughlin, against the English at "Dunbo in Dal-Riada." The family of Niall, of the Nine Hostages, restored to the Ulidians, as a reward for their assistance at the Battle of Ocha, A.D. 478, the district extending west of the Bann to Benyevenagh (see Vol. 1. p. xviii); and as the Synod of Rathbreasil assigned to the Bishop of Connor all the territory which the Ulidians and Dal-Riadans possessed since the introduction of Christianity, it mentions that mountain as one of the boundaries of the Diocese of Connor. This explains the entry in the *Four Masters* at A.D. 1182; but long previous to that date, when the descendants of Niall drove the Ulidians over the Bann, that river became the boundary of both the diocese and the territory. Dalriada was divided into two large districts—1st, The Glynn, so-called from its consisting of several large glens, extended from Larne to the vicinity of Ballycastle, and contained the barony of Glenarm and part of Cary. 2nd, The Route, a modernized form of (Dal) Riada, which comprehended a part of the barony of Cary, and the baronies of Dunluce, Kilconway and Liberties of Coleraine. At times, the district of the Glynn is considered a territory separate from Dalriada, and even as belonging to Dalaradia; thus the *Tripartite Life* mentions "Kil-Chonadhain (pronounced Kil-chonyn, supposed to be St. Cuning), and Gluaire (Glore or Tickmacrevan)," among

the churches which St. Patrick erected in Dalaradia. It is probable that the early inhabitants of the territory were *Cruithnidh*, "Cruthneans," or Irish Picts, a race whose history is not well understood, but who possessed the greater portion of Scotland, and were located in Dalaradia. and in many other parts of Ireland, and were mixed by inter-marriages with the Irians.

Dalriada is named from Cairbre Righfada (pronounced Ri-ada—"the long arm'd"), whose father, Conaire II., King of Ireland, was killed A.D. 220. *Dal* signifies *descendants*, and in a secondary sense, *territory of descendants*. The word therefore signifies *the descendants of Riada*, or the *territory of the descendants of Riada*. The mother of Cairbre Riada was a daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles, and he was therefore a cousin of Cormac, a grandson of Conn, whose reign was rendered illustrious by his victories over the rival race of the Ulidians, and over their allies in Albany, or Scotland. It is probable that it was during this reign that Cairbre Riada established himself in the territories in the north of Antrim and Scotland, which were afterwards named from his descendants. Before that period, and even previous to the Christian Era Irish Colonies settled in Albany. It would seem, however, that until after the introduction of Christianity, the descendants of Cairbre were principally located in the Irish Dal-riada. When St. Patrick visited the territory he found it parcelled out among the twelve sons of Erc, the fourth in descent from Cairbre Riada. The youngest of these, Fergus, received the saint with kindness and obtained his special blessing. About the year 500, this Fergus and his brothers, Loarn and Aongus, led another colony from the Antrim Dalriada to Albany, and became masters of Western Scotland, as Argyleshire, Bute,

the Hebrides. In consequence of the extent of the subjugated territory, the Albanian Dalriada became much more celebrated than the parent Dalriada in County Antrim.

The descendants of Loarn and Fergus ruled in alternate succession the Albanian Dalriada, until the 9th century, when Kenneth MacAlpin, the eleventh in descent from Fergus, conquered the kingdom of the Picts in the year 842, and thus became King of all Scotland. Sixty-one kings of the Dalriada race, according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia* and other authorities, reigned over Albany during 783 years, from King Loarn in 503 to the death of Alexander III., King of Scotland, A.D. 1286. The Scottish kings of the Houses of Baliol and Bruce, and lastly the house of Stuart, Kings of Scotland, England, and Ireland, were maternally descended from the Dalriadic Princes. James VI., of Scotland, and the 1st of England, was the twenty-fourth in descent from Fergus MacAlpin, and the thirty-fifth in descent from Fergus MacErc, to whom St. Patrick imparted his blessing on some Antrim hill-side. "There is a double cause" said King James in a speech delivered at the Council Table in White Hall, on the 21st April, 1613, "why I should be careful of the welfare of that people (the Irish), first as King of England, and also as King of Scotland, for the ancient Kings of Scotland are descended of the Kings of Ireland." Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*. But to return to the parent Dalriada; after the emigration of Fergus and his brothers, its ruling chiefs were selected from the descendants of his uncle Olu, the memory of whom is perhaps preserved in Drumbulcin, the name of an ancient mound near Rasharkin; the territory, however, never rose to importance, and Dalriada was a mere sub-territory of the kingdom of Ulidia. The *Book of Rights* records among the stipends,

which the King of Uladh was by custom required to pay to his sub-chiefs—"The stipend of the King of Dal-Riada, three steeds, black, well trained, three women, three large bondmen, and three ships, right gallant." The same authority tells that the inhabitants of the territory paid to the King of Uladh—"Thrice fifty oxen from Dal-Riada are due of them, and thrice fifty fatted pigs that have not produced young," but the prose tract, which is probably more modern than the poetic enumeration, from which the recital already given is taken, says—"Six times fifty oxen from Dal-Riada, and six times fifty hogs." It would seem that the descendants of Cairbre Riada weakened their strength in the Irish Dal-Riada by their successful invasion of Albany, or Scotland; but how long they remained powerful in their original territory, or what family names they assumed, after the establishment of surnames in the tenth century, we have no documents to prove. It seems that they were subjugated at an early period by the Clann Colla, for we find the Ui Tuirtre and Fir Li, of whom O'Fhloinn (O'Lyn), a descendant of Colla Uais, was king, were in possession of Dal-Riada at the period of the English Invasion in 1177. The Hy-Tuirtre and Fir Li were two Heremonian tribes descended from Colla Uais, one of the three brothers called the "Three Collas," who subdued the Ultagh, or Ulidians, and wrested from them the greater part of Ulster in the year 332. This Colla Uais had a son named Fiachra Tort, from whom these tribes descend and from whom the Hy-Tuirtre are named. Hy or Ui signifies *descendants of*, and Hy-Tuirtre, *descendants of Tort*. The territory of Hy-Tuirtre, in the time of St. Patrick, comprehended portions of the modern baronies of Loughinsholin ("the lough of the island of O'Lyn,") and Dungannon. The

Fir Li originally occupied a portion of the territory on the west side of the Bann. MacFirbis says that the Fir Li extended from *Bior* to *Camus*, and O'Dugan describes Li as on the eastern limit of Keenaght. Their territory Magh Li corresponded with the modern barony of Coleraine. Both these tribes were forced to the eastern side of the Bann by the increasing power of the Kinel-Owen.

The *Book of Rights* has preserved for us an account of the galling tribute which the Kinel Owen princes imposed on these tribes before they drove them to the east of the Bann:—"Ten hundred milch-cows, a hundred beeves, fifty oxen, fifty hogs from the Fir Li."—"A hundred milch-cows, fifty hogs, fifty cloaks from the Ui Tuirtre." At the same time the king of the Kinel Owen gave to these tribes presents, or, as they were termed, "payments and stipends for refecton and escort."—"Six bondmen, six horses, six swords, six shields to the king of the Fir Li."—"Three women, three bondmen, three steeds to the king of the Ui Tuirtre"*

Dr. Reeves in his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, has collected,

*The poetic version has—"Three women with fair heads (of hair) and three large enslaved bondmen." Slavery was unfortunately an institution of the country. The Irish supplied themselves with slaves from the Saxons, to such an extent, that an Irish bishop ascribed the English invasion to a punishment inflicted by God on the Irish for their cruelty to Saxon slaves. At times however free-born children were sold by their parents into slavery. In the Life of St. Bridget in the *Leabhar Breac* the following passage occurs:—"He and his wife (Bridget's father and stepmother) decided to sell Bridget as a slave, and so he went into his chariot and took Bridget with him, and he said to her, 'It is not through honour or regard for thee that I am bringing thee into a chariot, but to take thee and sell thee to grind at the quern.'" The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick states, that there was a law in Ireland, according to which, slaves should become free in the seventh year.

chiefly from the *Four Masters*, the following catalogue of the chieftains of the Hy-Tuirtre.

A.D. 668. "Moelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, Chief of the Cenel-Tuirtre, died."

A.D. 728. "Reactabhra O'Cathusaigh, Chief of the Hy-Tuirtre, died."

A.D. 738. "Muredhach, son of Fergus Forcrad, Lord of the Hy-Tuirtre, died."

A.D. 743. "Colman, Bishop of Lessan (Lissan), strangled by the Hy-Tuirtre" (*An. Ul.*)

A.D. 834. "Eochaidh, son of Cucongultach, Lord of the Hy-Tuirtre, died."

A.D. 1015. "Conchobhar O'Domhnallain (Cnochar O'Donnellan), Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, slain in battle."

A.D. 1059. "Muredhac O'Flann, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, died" (*An. Ul.*)

A.D. 1081. "Maolmithidh O'Maolruanaigh, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, slain."

A.D. 1121. Cumaighe, son of Deoradh O'Flinn, Lord of Derlus, drowned in Lough Neagh."

A.D. 1151. "Cuuladh O'Flinn, Lord of Siol-Cathusaigh."

A.D. 1154. "MacDeoradh O'Flinn put out the eyes of his son, because he had obtained the Lordship of Hy-Tuirtre to the prejudice of his father's rights; MacDeoradh banished to Connaught by O'Lachlann."

A.D. 1158. "Cuuladh, son of Deoradh O'Flinn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre and Dal-Aradia, died."

A.D. 1159. "Cumaighe O'Flinn, Rex O'Turtray," attests the charter of the Abbey of Newry.

A.D. 1176. "Cumaighe O'Flinn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, Fir-Lee, and Dal-Aradia, was slain by his brother, Cumidhe, aided by the people of Fir-Li."

A.D. 1177. "John de Courcy was opposed in his advance upon Hy-Tuirtre and Fir-Lee by Cumidhe O'Flinn. In the following year having again invaded Dal-Aradia, he encountered Cumidhe O'Flinn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre and Fir-Lee, and, having suffered a defeat, he fled wounded to Dublin."

A.D. 1181. "The Ulidians, commanded by Rory MacDuinsleve (now Dunlevy and M'Alevy), and the men of Hy-Tuirtre and Fir-Lee, commanded by Cumidhe† O'Flinn, were defeated by the men of Tullaghoge O'Cathan (O'Kane) having led an army from Tyrone across by Tuaim (Toome), plundered Fir-Lee and Hy-Tuirtre."

A.D. 1215. "Ruaidhri O'Flinn, Lord of Derlus, died."

A.D. 1218. "Murtogh O'Flinn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, was slain by the English."

A.D. 1275. "M. O'Flin, Rex Turturiæ," and five other chieftains addressed a letter to Edward I., exculpating themselves from the blame of rebellion." (*Rymer Fæd.*)

A.D. 1291. "Bryan O'Flinn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, died."

A.D. 1314. "Eth O'Flynn, dux Hibernicorum de Turtery" was summoned to the assistance of the King of England against the Scots.

A.D. 1359. "Murtogh, son of Thomas O'Flinn, of Line (Moylinny), heir to the Lordship of Hy-Tuirtre, was slain by Aodh, son of Bryan, son of Aodh Buidhe (Ee Boy), O'Neill."

A.D. 1368. "Thomas O'Flinn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, died."

†Cu-maighe (pronounced Cooley, meaning *dog*, or *greyhound of the plain*) and Cu-midhe (p. Coo-vee, *dog*, or *greyhound of Meath*) were common as Christian names among the O'Lynns. A branch of the same race was located around Ardraccan, which accounts for their connection with Meath. Cu-maighe becomes in the possessive case Con-mhaighe (pronounced Con-way), hence Coill-con-mhaighe (pronounced Kilconway)—'the wood of Cu-maighe.' Some of those chiefs gives name to the barony of Kilconway.

From these extracts it may be seen, that after the assumption of surnames, O'Donnellan and O'Flinn were the dominant names among the Hy-Tuirtre. Their territory in the County of Antrim may be supposed to be represented by the deanry of *Turtria*, which comprised the modern baronies of Lower Antrim, Lower Toome, Lower Glenarm; and a part of Kilconway. The Clannaboy Invasion scattered the O'Flinns into the Route, where their name now assumes the form of Lynn, and even into the barony of Ards, where they were located at Inishargy, and are called in State Papers the *Turturs of Inishargy*. The Scotch immigration scattered them from Inishargy, through the barony of Kinelarty, and around Castlewellan, where they are still somewhat numerous under the names of O'Flinn and Lynn.

To return to Dal-Riada, that territory, in common with the remainder of the country, passed after the English Invasion into the possession of the Earls of Ulster, but when King John came to Carrickfergus to punish the rebellion, or supposed rebellion of De Lacy, he gave Dal-Riada and its appendant districts to Alan, Earl of Galloway. Dr. Reeves (*Eccles. Antig.* p. 323), gives the substance of an ancient roll preserved among the State Papers, London, which recites the territories given. All *Dalreth* (Dal-Riada), with the *Island of Rathlin*, *Kynilmerach*,* *Gwescard*,† and the land *Latharne*, and two cantreds beyond the Bann, namely, that of Kunnock and that of Tirkehit, except twenty knights *fees* near the Castle of *Kilsantan*, viz:—ten on each

* Kynilmerach is perhaps the Tuogh of *Mowbray*, or *Munerie*, co-extensive with the Parish of Ramoan and the Grange of Drumtullagh.

† *Gwescard* is an attempt at the Irish word *Tuaisceart* (north), the name given in Anglo-Norman records to the northern part of the present County of Antrim, *Latharne*—Larne. *Kunnock*—Keenaght. *Tirkehit*—Tirkeeran.

side of the Bann “ which we retain in our own hands for the guard of the Castle of *Kilsantan*,” ‡ excepting all ecclesiastical lands and those conferred on *Duncan de Karrach*, § or others. Alan of Galloway died in 1234 ; and Patrick, son of Thomas of Galloway, was murdered at Haddington, in 1242, by the Bissets. For this murder John Bisset and Walter, his uncle, were outlawed and fled to Ireland, where they obtained the Glynnns and Rathlin from the Earl of Ulster. From this John the Bissets were named by the Irish *MacEoin*—“ son of John ”—which has assumed the modern form of M’Keown. Notwithstanding the extensive territories granted away by the Earls of Ulster, it was found by an Inquisition taken on the death of William de Burgo, in 1333, concerning his possessions in the “ Comitatus de Culrath,” that he held vast possessions extending through the present parishes of Armoy, Loughguile, Finvoy, Billy, Coleraine, Ballymoney, Killowen, &c. William de Burgo left a daughter, who married the Duke of Clarence, a son of Edward III., through whose descendants the Earldom of Ulster with all seigniorial rights passed into the possession of the Royal Family. While, however, the De Burgos were

‡ The twenty knights’ fees, together with Kilsantan and the Castle of *Culrath* (Coleraine), were granted in 1215, by King John, to Thomas de Galloway, a younger brother of Alan, who is called by the *Four Masters*, *Thomas MacUchtry*, after his grandfather Uchtred or Gothred.

§ “ *Duncan de Carrach*. In 1210, John granted to Duncan Fitzgilbert, a Welshman, the uncle of Alan and Thomas de Galloway, the town of *Wulfrichford* (Larne), and all the lands which Roger de Preston and Henry Clemens held near it, namely—*Inverth* (Inver), and all the land extending from it to *Glynarm* ; and, in 1224 Henry III. confirmed to the same certain lands in Ulster called Balgeithelaugh (Ballygalley), of which Hugh de Lacy had disseised him. See Reeves’s *Ecc. Antig.*, p. 325. His name seems preserved in the name of the townland Ballygilbert.

Earls of Ulster, the weakness of the English power and the inroads of the Irish from the west of the Bann, necessitated them to welcome and provide lands for military adventurers from every quarter. The Bissets, or M'Eoins, came from Scotland, and were located in the Glynnns; the O'Haras came from Connaught, and were located in Loughguile; and the MacQuillans came from Wales, and eventually rose to be supreme Chiefs of all Dal-Riada. The rights of the Earldom being vested in the crown afforded to those tenants in chief opportunities of assuming an independence, which they never could have acquired under a local superior.

MacQuillin, in Irish MacUilhelin, is supposed by Dr. O'Donovan to be an Irish form of MacLhlewellin. Duaid MacFirbis, in his tract concerning the Welshmen of Tirawley, mentions *Meg Uighilin an Ruta*—"MacQuillin of the Route," as one of the Welsh families who came in the time of the English Invasion to that part of Connaught, and adds, from other authorities on genealogy, a tradition of their being descended from Cairbre Riada, the common ancestor of the Dal-Riada. It would seem then, that MacQuillin, like O'Hara, was brought from Connaught by the De Burgo Earls of Ulster, who had vast possessions in Connaught as well as in Dal-Riada. In returning to the north of Ireland MacQuillin was probably anxious to establish some family claim to property in the Route; if so he succeeded well. The family held the Route for about three centuries, until finally expelled by the M'Donnells. The English always believed, or pretended to believe in the British extraction of the MacQuillins. A letter addressed to Henry VIII. notices, amongst others,—“one Maguyllen, who having long strayed from the nature of his allegiance (his ancestors being your subjects, and cam out of Wales) was grown to be as

Irisshe as the worste, and was in the late conflycte with O'Neil, in his aide against your Majestie."—(State Papers, Vol. III, p. 381). Dymmok's "Treatise of Ireland" written in the reign of Elizabeth observes—"The Route is properly the inheritance of one MacWillie, descended from a Welsh ancestor in the time of the first conqueror." During the whole period of their occupation scarcely one of the Chiefs of the Clan died a natural death, but was either slain in the field or secretly assassinated.

The earliest notices in the *Four Masters* regarding the MacQuillins, refer to transactions in Connaught. A.D., 1310, one of the O'Connors—"a worthy heir to the crown of Connaught was treacherously slain by Seonag MacQuillin, who was one of his retainers," and in the following year he slew another man in Ballintober, in Roscommon. In 1355 Aduc MacQuillin was slain by the people of Orior, in Armagh. A.D., 1357 is the first date at which the Four Masters call the Route "MacQuillin's Territory;" and at 1368 they say—"Slevny MacQuillin, Constable of the Province of Ulster, died;" showing that he was considered the agent representing, in Down and Antrim, the Earl of Ulster. A.D., 1418, Niall O'Donnell defeated The O'Neill, "whom he banished eastwards across the Bann to MacQuillin." A.D., 1425, MacQuillin and other Chieftains were carried off prisoners to Dublin by Lord Furnival, the Lord-justice. A.D., 1427, O'Donnell marched into Clannaboy to assist the Clannaboy O'Neills against M'Quillin who was allied with The O'Neill, and had in his pay, as galloglasses, M'Sweenys of Donegal; on this occasion MacQuillin sustained great losses. A.D., 1431, MacQuillin's Territory was again plundered, this time by a party from Tyrone who remained "half a quarter of a year destroying

corn and burning dwellings." A.D., 1433, The O'Neill of Tyrone marched with his forces into Dufferin to attack MacQuillin and Robert Savadge—the representatives of the English interest who were assisted by O'Donnell. The O'Neill summoned to his assistance the MacDonnells, of Scotland, who arrived with a great fleet. MacQuillin and Savadge sustained a great defeat, and "those that made their escape from the territory of Dufferin were almost all cut off at the Pass of Newcastle." This is the first occasion recorded by the *Four Masters* in which MacQuillin encountered the MacDonnells, who were the Scottish auxiliaries in the pay of the Irish.

Among the early opponents of MacQuillin were the O'Kanes, a leading family of the Kinel Owen. At a remote period they supplanted the Cianachta, a Munster family, the chief of whom was O'Connor, from whom the barony of Keenaght, in the County of Derry, is named; afterwards they extended their conquests to the Bann, and crossing that river they became a leading clan in Dal-Riada, known as the *Clann Maghnus na Buaise*—"the Clan Manus of the Bush," to distinguish them from another branch of the O'Kanes, named the *Clann Maghnus na Banna*—"the Clan of Manus (O'Kane), of the Bann." The Clann Manus of the Bush held Dunseverick under the M'Donnells, until the war of 1641. Another family of the O'Kanes assumed the name of M'Henry, and was possessed of Inishlochan on the Bann, about two miles above Coleraine; while another M'Henry (O'Kane) possessed Ballyreagh. When all Dal-Riada was granted to Randal M'Donnell, these ancient proprietors obtained grants by deeds under him, which they held until the war of 1641.

In 1442 occurred the first war recorded by the *Four*

Masters, between MacQuillin and O'Kane. A.D., 1444, The O'Neill accompanied by many of the chiefs of Ulster, and having in his pay MacDonnell galloglasses, marched into Dufferin to attack MacQuillin; but the latter was this time assisted by the O'Neills, of Clannaboy, and the Tyrone men were defeated. A.D., 1470, The O'Neill marched into Dufferin to assist MacQuillin against the Clannaboy O'Neills, and took from them the Castle of Sketerick, which he delivered to MacQuillin. A.D., 1472, Rory *Ainsheagar* (the unquiet) O'Kane was treacherously slain by MacQuillin, whereupon the O'Neills, of Clannaboy, and the O'Kanes, made an incursion into the Route and slew M'Quillin. Rory MacQuillin who was elected to the chieftaincy, made peace with the chief of Clannaboy. "MacQuillin went into a small cot at the mouth of the River Bann, intending to present himself before O'Kane; but as he was landing he was attacked by a party of O'Kane's people, who slew him and drowned him in the Bann." A.D., 1492, "the son of Rory MacQuillin, and a great number of foot soldiers along with him were slain by O'Kane. A.D., 1506, "MacQuillin—*i.e.*—Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin, was slain by O'Kane—*i.e.*—Thomas, the son of Aibhue. There were slain along with him Tuathal O'Donnell, two sons of O'Hara, three sons of O'Boylan, two sons of O'Quin, and seventeen of the chiefmen of his tribe in the Route." A.D., 1508, "John MacDonnell Gorm was slain by MacQuillin." A.D., 1513, The O'Neill burned Moylinny and plundered the Glinns. On this occasion The MacQuillin (Richard, son of Rory), and a party of Scots were slain by O'Neill's army. The Castle of Dunluce was taken by O'Donnell from the sons of Garrett MacQuillin, and given to the sons of Walter MacQuillin. A.D., 1524, a war raged among the O'Kanes

themselves. A.D., 1541, MacQuillin defeated the Clannaboy O'Neills, though they were assisted by gallowglasses both of the MacSweeneys and MacDonnells. A.D., 1542, was an eventful year in Dal-Riada. MacQuillin, and the MacDonnells whom he had in his pay, entered O'Kane's country with fire and sword, but O'Kane, who had the MacSweeney gallowglasses in his pay, went in pursuit of them, and having attacked them laden with the plunder slew many of them; among whom were a chief of the MacDonnells and another principal man called—"the son of M'Shane." Many of MacQuillin's people were drowned in crossing the Bann. MacQuillin shortly afterwards, along with forces under Sir William Brabinson, re-entered O'Kane's territory and destroyed the Castle of Limavady, slaying all its garrison. MacQuillin that year was guilty of a most disgraceful act of treachery. He took into his employment several of the chiefs of the M'Sweeneys with their gallowglasses, and received them in the most friendly manner; but "a malicious plot was concocted and agreed on by the son of MacDonnell, by the Scots, and also by MacQuillin's people, to attack this noble and brave clan of the M'Sweeneys after having come thither, and after having agreed in their compact with MacQuillin." They attacked them unawares, and only few of them escaped that massacre. The memory of this treacherous act is yet preserved in Antrim; but the popular tradition represents the MacDonnells as the victims of the treachery. A.D., 1544, O'Donnell marched into the Route and took from MacQuillin the crannoge of Inisloughan, which he delivered over to O'Kane; he also took the Castle of Ballylough, and the crannoges of Lough Burran and Loughlynch. MacQuillin now brought over James and Colla MacDonnell, who attacked Inisloughan,

and burned Brian O'Kane and all that were with him in it. The O'Kane called to his aid a band of the MacSweeney gallowglasses, and when MacQuillin again crossed the Bann he fell into their hands and was slain. A.D., 1583, the English and Hugh MacFelim O'Neill came to rescue, if possible, MacQuillin from the utter ruin with which he was threatened by Sorley Boy. It was then the celebrated battle of Aura, or Orra, was fought, which sealed the fate of MacQuillin, and the cairn heaped up over the grave of O'Neill on the summit of Aura, is to this day called "Hugh MacFelim's Grave." After this MacQuillin sank into such insignificance that the name does not afterwards appear in *The Four Masters*.

The M'Donnells are descended from Colla Uais, the common ancestor of Hy-Tuirtre, Fir Li, and other tribes. Many of his race passed into Albany, or Scotland; the fifteenth in descent from him was Samharli—"the mighty Somerled," who re-established Celtic supremacy in Argyleshire and the Isles. From his great-grandson Domnal og, the M'Donnells take their name. The great-grandson of Domnal was Eoin na-h-Ile, or John M'Donnell, of Isla, who married the daughter of Robert II. of Scotland; one of the sons by this marriage was John Mor M'Donnell, who married Margery Bysset, the daughter and heiress of John M'Eoin Bysset, the fifth in descent from the Bysset who murdered, or was accused of murdering Patrick, of Galloway, Earl of Athol. John Mor M'Donnell was, after that marriage, styled lord of Dunyveg and Glennac; he received the former designation from his property in Isla, the latter from that in Antrim acquired through his wife.

For ages members of the M'Donnell family had taken part in Irish affairs, or commanded auxiliary troops in pay

of the various Ulster chiefs; John Mor's marriage with the heiress of the Glens, the troubles in the west and north of Scotland consequent on the destruction of the kingdom of the Isles, and the endeavours of the Scottish Kings to consolidate the regal power, compelled Donnell Ballach, Eoin Cathanach (called so from being fostered among the O'Kanes), and Alaster, the son, grandson, and great-grandson of John Mor, to reside more or less in the Glynns. Of Alaster, Sir William Brabazon writes to Cromwell in May, 1539—"I doe certefie your Lordship, that ther is of Scottes nowe dwellinge in Ireland. above two thousand men of warre, as I am credablie enformed, which Scottes have as will dryven away the freholders being Englische men of that contrey, as others of the Irischmen and have bylded certeyn castells there." *State Papers*, Vol. III. Alaster or Alexander left six sons: 1. James; 2. Angus; 3. Colla; 4. Alexander; 5. Donnell Gorme; and, 6. Sorley.—1. James wounded and taken prisoner by Shane O'Neill in a battle fought in 1565, at Glen-Taisi, near Ballycastle, died in O'Neill's dungeon.* 2. Angus was slain in the same battle.

* James, by his wife Agnes Campbell, sister of the Duke of Argyle, left issue. 1. Angus who succeeded his father in Scotland as Lord of Duneveg, and forfeited by insurrection the lands of Kintire. Queen Elizabeth's government in May, 1586, granted to him all Bisset's lands in the Glins, except the Castle of Olderfleet. The King of Scotland in 1589, wrote to him to assist a Spaniard in recovering ordnance lost in a ship of the Armada. He was father of Sir James, of Knockinsay, who, as alleged, transferred his rights to the tuoghs of Parke and Larne to Awla M'Awla (M'Awley), of Ardineaple, Dumbartonshire, but at that period they were incorporated in the Lord Antium property. 2. Donnell Gorm, who in 1584 obtained from the government all Bisset's lands under certain conditions, one of which was to serve "against Severlie Bwoy" (Sorley Boy, his own uncle.) The bribe not having succeeded was transferred with as little success to his elder brother. Donnell Gorm's son, Angus, got lands from the first Earl, A.D. 1625, in Killoquin, where his son Donaell Gorm resided at the commencement of the 1641 war. *See Hill's M'Donnells.*

3. Colla, surnamed Maol-dubh, married a daughter of MacQuillin, though he contributed most to the destruction of the power of that family. The *Four Masters* record a great defeat, he and his brother James, A.D. 1551, gave the English in Rathlin—"and not one of them escaped to tell the tale except the lieutenant who commanded them, whom the Scots kept as a prisoner until they got in his stead their own brother Sorley, who had been imprisoned by the English of Dublin, a year before that time." Colla's chief residence was Kinbaan Castle; he died in May, 1558. His son Gillaspick was fostered among the O'Kanes, and married an O'Kane; he was killed on the day he came of age at a bull-fight in Ballycastle, given by his uncle Sorley in honour of the event. By his wife he left one son Coll-kitach, who was born in the island of Loughlynch; he was the father of Alaster, so celebrated during the civil wars of 1641. Coll is represented by the family of the late Dr. M'Donnell, of Belfast, and by Colonel M'Donnell, of Kilmore.

4. Alexander Oge was sent by his brothers to collect forces in Scotland, but did not return in time to assist at the Battle of Glen Taisi; when he arrived at Rathlin with 900 men he heard of the defeat and returned to Scotland. Two years after that battle Shane O'Neill, forgetful of the slaughter which he had inflicted in it on the M'Donnells, came after releasing Sorley to the camp of Alexander Oge, above Cushendun Bay, to seek his aid, but the Scots hewed him to pieces and put to death all his attendants except a few who escaped by the fleetness of their horses.

5. Donnell Gorme seems to have died between 1545 and 1554.

6. Of all the sons of Alexander of Isla, the most distinguished was Sorley Boy, born about the year 1505. During the

lifetimes of his elder brothers he obeyed their commands ; in 1552, he, in obedience to the order of his brother James, attacked the English of Carrickfergus, and captured Walter Floddy, constable of the castle, whom he released after obtaining a heavy ransom, and giving him his opinion "that Inglishche men had no right to Yrland." In the letter of Sussex to the secretary Boxall, dated June 3rd, 1558, announcing the death of Colla M'Donnell, which had occurred twenty days before that, the Lord-Deputy tells him that James M'Donnell "offered the Rowte to Alysander, who refused it, then he offered it to Eneas (Angus), who also refused it, and lastlye he offered it to Sorleboye." *State Papers Public Record Office, London, Vol. II.* For several years Sorley was left by the English Government to pursue his own course in subjugating the M'Quillins, who out of personal regard for Colla, whose wife was M'Quillin, acknowledged their defeats and submitted to him, but from Sorley they hoped for no mercy, and in many a hard fought field strove to avert the final ruin which he inflicted on them. In the meantime both the English and Shane O'Neill invited the M'Donnells to join their respective sides in the war, but they determined to keep themselves neutral. The war terminated in 1563 by Shane's submission, followed by his memorable visit to Elizabeth. Shane now assured the state, that there were no more dangerous enemies to the Queen's authority than the Scots, and that he was determined to do a signal service against them. His design was declared "most commendable." Shane commenced operations immediately, and on the 5th of September, 1564, he writes from Coleraine, that he was re-building the old castle on the west side of the Bann, and that he had sent men over the river to ward the Friary, which the Scots attacked like madmen.

In the following April he carried fire and sword through the Route and Glynnns, burning castle and homestead, and terminating his forray by the Battle of Glen Taisi, where he inflicted the most terrible catastrophe which had ever befallen the Antrim Scots. In addition to their other losses, James M'Donnell and his brother Sorley were carried off by O'Neill, who on the following day took Dunseverick, and hastened on to Dunluce, which he forced to surrender three days after "through feare of Samhirley (Sorley) Boye his dethe, who was kept without meat or drinke, to this end the castell might be sooner yielded." See *Letter of O'Neill's Secretary*. When, however, Shane soon after threw off the mask and again rushed into rebellion, the Scots were anxiously pressed by the Lord-Deputy to join his forces against their deadly foe. James M'Donnell had died in his dungeon, and Sorley was yet his prisoner, when Shane after two years struggle was induced, perhaps through the wily Sorley, to throw himself on the mercy of the Scots. Sorley was set at liberty and Shane presented himself at the Scottish Camp in Cushindun, where he was stabbed to death on the 2nd of June, 1567.

The Queen wrote to Sydney to reward the Scots and send them home, but Sorley intended to stay; and to provide himself with the means, he crossed over to Scotland, and having collected eight hundred picked red-shanks he arrived with them on the 27th of November, 1567, in Ballycastle Bay, where he swore that he would never "depart Ireland with his good-will." Before commencing hostilities he requested from the Crown a grant of the Glynnns and the lands of Munry and Carey—in other words from Larne to Bushmills. That request was not granted, and in 1568 he was leagued with Brian MacFelim O'Neill and Turlough

Luinech O'Neill, who succeeded Shane as the O'Neill. An alliance with Donnell Gorme M'Donnell, of Sleat, enabled Sorley to collect a force of 4,000 men, which he landed in December, 1568. To cement still more the Celtic union, Sorley's sister-in-law, the widow of James M'Donnell, the sister of Argyle, was married to the O'Neill, in August of 1569, in the island of Rathlin, where Sorley entertained them royally, for Terence Danyell wrote to the lords-justices that "Sorley Boy had passed two nights in the Glynns cutting wattles to build in the Raghlin's." In 1570 an immense tract of land belonging to Sir Brian M'Felim O'Neill, was granted to Sir Thomas Smith; Sir Brian M'Felim was so ungrateful for this mode of humanizing "a wicked, barbarous, and uncivil people," that he swept the districts occupied by the English with fire and sword, and burned Carrickfergus. Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, received a grant of immense tracts of land, and curiously enough, of some of the lands already granted to Smith; so little did the government know of Irish topography! Essex arrived in the Summer of 1573, and notified by proclamation that he came to take possession of the forfeited lands of Clannaboy, the Glynns, the Route, &c., but that he merely intended to expel the Scots, and not to act with hostility to the Irish. Shortly afterwards moved no doubt by the perverse ingratitude of the Irish, he writes to the Council in England—"I wish it might come in question whether it were necessary to use his (Sorley's) service against the Irish, who wilfully have refused the grace and mercy of her Majesty." At his suggestion soon afterwards the Queen sent to Sorley letters patent of denization enabling him to hold lands under Smith, he also received a grant of such of the Glynns as belonged to the Bysets. The tradition, however, among the

M'Donnells is, that Sorley placed the Queen's patent on the point of his sword and thrust it into the fire, saying, that he intended to hold his lands by the sword. In 1574 Essex seized Brian M'Felim and his wife during a banquet in Belfast, at which they were entertaining him, and, say the *Four Masters*, "Brian was afterwards sent to Dublin, together with his wife and brother, where they were cut in quarters." Essex, in the following year, placed a garrison of 40 men in "a castle of very great strength," in Rathlin, and recommended that 100 men should be placed in it. Essex had now ruined his fortune by his scheme of colonization, and in 1575, he went to London to induce the Queen to lend additional support. On her refusal he threw up the project and died the following year in Dublin, through effects, it is thought, of poison, administered to him at the desire of Leicester, who soon afterwards divorced his own wife and married the widow of Essex. Sir Henry Sidney resumed the reigns of government in 1575, and at once withdrew the garrison from Rathlin, for it was "very chardgious and hard to be held." For years afterwards Sorley was tacitly permitted to rule the Route and Glynn's, nevertheless a strict watch was kept on his movements. In 1580 Sir Nicholas Malbie, writing to the Earl of Leicester, says, "Here is a great bruit of 3,000 Scots landed in Clandeboye, Tyrllagh Lenagh's marriage with the Scot is the cause of all this, and if her Majesty do not provide against her devices, the Scottish woman will make a new Scotland of Ulster." The great Desmond War had given the English sufficient employment in Munster, and the expectation of forfeitures was amply sufficient to supply their greed for land ; it was only after the termination of that war that they turned their attention to Sorley and his Scots.

The *Annals of the Four Masters*, however, record that in the year 1583 great depredations were committed on Sorley by Hugh, the brother of Brian M'Felim O'Neill, M'Quillin, and the English. Sorley pursued them, took the preys from them, and slew O'Neill. This was the celebrated battle of Ora, or Aura, so magnified in the traditions of the County of Antrim; it must have occurred a few months before the death of Desmond. To this day the grave of Hugh M'Felim O'Neill is to be seen on the top of Ora Mountain, at the junction of the parishes of Layd and Loughguile. In 1584 the new Deputy, Sir John Perrot, was suddenly recalled from a circuit which he was making in Munster, by the news, that Sorley had obtained a great accession of strength from Scotland. On the 14th of September Perrot was at Castroe with Turlough Linneach and his wife; the old chief was now a friend of the English, but the O'Donnellys and O'Kanes had left him, and were friends of the Scots. Dunluce, garrisoned by 40 men, surrendered to Fenton, and Perrot took Dunferte (Ballyreagh Castle), and "another pyle by Portrushe; the Raghlin is now all the refuge left him." Perrot says that he could not attack Rathlin "because the waters might have arisen and stopped my return." In the meantime Sorley had retreated to the fastness of "Glenconkene," in the County of Derry, to which the Deputy did not care to pursue him, The Deputy shortly afterwards withdrew to Dublin, leaving officers to pursue the war, whose letters are very descriptive, both of the war and the nature of the country. Sorley soon recovered from his losses, and on the 5th of January, 1584 (1585), brought into Red Bay a great force of Scots in twenty-four galleys. Sir Henry Bagenall writes from Carrickfergus that this force amounted to 2,000 men, and

adds, "I heare that many horsemen of the Rowte and O'Cahan's country are come to Sorley." On the 5th Feb., Sorley writes to Perrot from his "Camp in the Rowte," that he was willing to take the lower third of the Glynnnes, leaving the other two-thirds of the Glynnns to Donnell Gorm, the son of his brother James, provided he got the whole of Rowte or M'Quillin's country. The war, however, went on, for the government was induced to believe by its officers, that their affairs were most hopeful. At last the fall of Dunluce opened their eyes and they were more willing to accept Sorley's terms. It was therefore arranged that he should go to Dublin and make submission. His submission was made on the 11th February, 1586, and on the 28th of June, the indentures were perfected, by which Sorley got a grant of the tuogh from the Boys (Bush) to the Bann, the tuogh of *Dunseverig*, the tuogh of Loghghill (Loughguile), and *Ballamonyn* (Ballymoney), together with the government of Dunluce Castle. These four tuoghs constituted the Route. The Glynnns were granted to his nephews, the sons of James, but by some private arrangement they also passed into the possession of Sorley. The old chieftain had now all he had ever fought for, and was the Lord of Dalriada from Coleraine to Larne. His wife, Mary O'Neill, daughter of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, bore him six sons—Donnell, Alexander, James, Randall, Angus, and Ludar. The *Four Masters* record the death of his wife in 1582, and that of himself in 1590.

Sir James M'Donnell succeeded Sorley, he was knighted in 1597 by the King of Scotland, who bestowed on him an estate in Cantire. "He was ane bra man of person and behaviour, but had not the Scots tongue, nor nae language but Erse."—*Chronicle of Scottis Kingis*. In 1597 Sir John

Chichester, Governor of Carrickfergus, writing to Burghley, complains of Sir James and his brother Randal, that he could not get rent or service from them, and adds, "they have likewise broken down two of their castells, the one called Glinarme, and the other Red Bawn (Red Bay), forteffeing themselves only in Dunluse, where they planted three pieces of Ordnance, demi-cannon, and culvering, which were had out of one of the Spanish ships coming upon that coast after our fight with them at sea in '88. I have demanded the said pieces of them, to have placed them in Kerogfargus for the better strengtheninge of the towne, but they have utterly denied the delivery of them." Chichester sent rent and tax collectors into the Route but Sir James M'Donnell pursued the tax gatherers as far as Aldreck, in the Parish of Templecorran, where he was met by Sir John at the head of the garrison of Carrickfergus; and there was fought, on the 4th of November, 1597, the Battle of Altfracken, in which Sir John was killed. (For an account of the battle see *Down & Connor* Vol III., p.p. 121, 158.) Sir James M'Donnell hated the Chichesters, and when Sir Arthur, a younger brother of Sir John, was appointed to the vacant governorship, he wrote to Sir Francis Stafford, "If her Mat^{ie} desire me to be her subject I will not have Sir Arthur Chichester to be the Governor of Carrickfergus." The *Four Masters*, under the year 1601, record that Sir James M'Donnell "the most distinguished of the Clann Donnell, either in peace or war, died on Easter Monday." He died in the Castle of Dunluse, from poison, administered by a Scotch spy named Douglas, bribed by Cecil, with the privity of Chichester,* to effect the assassination.

* Chichester writes to Cecil, "Even now a messenger is come unto me with assured report of Sir James M'Sorlye, his death and burial.

Donnell M'Donnell, son of Sorley, seems to have died young, and had no children ; he was slain while skirmishing near the Bann.

Alexander, son of Sorley, gallantly opposed the forces of Perrot as they advanced to attack Dunluce. Coxe tells the manner in which he was defeated in a single combat, against Captain Merriman, in 1585. "Alexander M'Sorlin, who commanded the Scots, challenged Merriman to a combate ; and, a lusty gallowglasse being by, said he was the captaine, and so to the duell they go. The gallowglasse stunned the Scot at the first blow, and thereupon Merriman stept out and fought

This is the tenth of April." Sir James died on Easter Monday, which on that year fell on the 13th of April. That Chichester heard of it on the 10th, is a proof that he expected the news of it. In a private letter, dated 12th of April, 1601, Chichester wrote to Cecil telling him what Douglas had said, "part of which were that he had caused a lough (a crannog), to be sett on fire, and Tyrone's horse to slain under him, and other thynges wch I wylled him to keep secret lest he were an hinderance to others endeavors" (to assassinate Hugh O'Neill.) The "draught" of Douglas's account is still in existence. It tells that fortified with letters of introduction he visited Sir James, "I fund him sumquhat siklie of ane byl, and . . . the surgin with him, who is callit William Lin, indweller of Irvine, . . . then said I 'you halving this man in your handis, may bothe inrich your self and doe me credit. If you will find some meins to despatch him I will geif you my bond with seissing for fyve pouud sterling money, efter his death, to be payit and sunquhat in your hand.' He being silent for a quhye—"but how," said he, "shall I aschap?" Said I—"If ye ondertake it, I will geif you fyf pound in hand, sense I have bot a smal stor of mony heir, and ane letter to the *Governour of Knockfargus* (Chichester.) 'No,' said he, 'I wil haif eyght pound and your bil, and if he dy not before Eyster, I shal crave no more, and you shal half your mony bak again at meeting.'" The spy then details his visits to O'Kane and Tyrone, and tells how he burned a house built of wood and thatched with rushes belonging to Tyrone, which corroborates the story told by Chichester, and proves the guilt home to Chichester. See *Ulster Journal*, Vol. V. p. 206.

Alexander a good while with sword and target, and so wounded him in the leg that he was forced to retreat. Thereupon his army being discouraged was totally routed, and Alexander being hid under turf in a cabin, was discovered and his head cut off, and set on a pole in Dublin." A M'Donnell manuscript referred to by Mr. Hill, tells, that when old Sorley soon afterwards went to Dublin to make his nominal submission, some heartless official cruelly invited him to look at his son's head—the old chief said "My son hath many heads." An incident well calculated to inspire in sturdy Highlanders a respect for the English Government !*

On the death of Sir James M'Donnell, his brother, Randal, was recognised by the clan as its chief, in accordance with the law of tanistry, which set aside the claims of Sir James's children, because they were by their non-age unfitted to protect the interests of the clan.† Randal, called Randal

* Few places were more hateful to the Irish than Dublin Castle with its ghastly sights; M'Keough, the Bard of Feagh MacHugh O'Byrne, on seeing the head of that chieftain cries out—

"I wish my eyes were blind before I saw that gastly face,
I wish the limbs had withered up that bore me to the place;
I wish that I had never risen when fever struck me down,
Ere I beheld that gory head in hateful Dublin town!"

From the literal translation by W. M. Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A.

* Sir James had several children by his wife Mary, daughter of Hugh M'Felim O'Neill, of Clannaboy, but whether he was married to her was a matter of dispute after his death. In Vol. II. p. 323, may be seen a certificate signed by Gorry M'Henry and Cahill O'Hara, that they, together with Donnell Oge M'Fee and Bryan O'Laverty, were present at the marriage, which was performed by the Bishop of Derry (Redmond O'Gallagher.) The most distinguished of his children was Alexander. In 1614 and the following year, the northern Irish were plotting a new rebellion, into which Sir Randal would not enter, and therefore they intended that he should be replaced in the ownership of the Route and Glynns by Alexander. The plot was betrayed; at

Arranach, because he had been fostered in the Scottish Island of Arran, marched at the head of his clan to assist Hugh O'Neill and the Spanish troops in Munster, where most of his followers perished in the disastrous battle of Kinsale. In the meantime Sir Arthur Chichester, Governor of Carrickfergus, took advantage of their absence; "I founde Randall gone with Tyrone," says he, "towards Mounster with 120 foote and 24 horse, leavinge his nephewe with the rest of his force for the garde of that countrie. Bot I

the trial, however, Alexander was acquitted, but Brian O'Neill, Art O'Neill, Gorrie O'Kane, Alexander MacSorley, and Loughlin O'Lavery, a priest, were executed. (Vol. II. p. 324.) Alexander was created a baronet in 1627; he resided at a place called Moyane—"the plain of the river," probably near the cross in the Parish of Ballymoney. He was succeeded by Sir James, of Ballybanagh, the second baronet who took a leading part in the County of Antrim part of the war of 1641, for which his estate was forfeited and never restored; he, however, obtained some lands under the Act of Settlement. His eldest son, Colonel Alexander M'Donnell, married Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Henry, Earl of Surrey, Arundel, and Norfolk, and had by her Randal; he had also Sarah married to Francis Echlin, of Mountstafford; Mary married to John O'Neill, of Ballybollan (see Vol. III. p. 389); Anne married to Evir Magennis, of Castlewella; and another daughter married to Murrough O'Flaherty, of Ballynahinch, Co. Galway. Colonel Alexander died during the lifetime of his father. Sir James, in his will made in 1688, left his lands of Rabireny and Horky, in the barony of Dunluce, and some lands in the barony of Carey, to his wife during her lifetime, out of which £50 was to be paid to his grand-daughter, Mary O'Neill (of Ballybollan), and if his wife wished a similar sum to the children of Murrough O'Flaherty. The estate having been forfeited, the trustees for the children of Randal claimed for them, these were James, Randal, John, Mary, and Henrietta. Sir Randal assumed the title, which had been forfeited, and dying in 1728, was succeeded by his son Randal in the nominal title; he was Colonel of a regiment in the service of the King of France. He was styled Sir Randal M'Donnell, of Cross, in the County of Antrim. He died unmarried in 1740, and was succeeded in the title by his brother, Sir John M'Donnell.

comeinge unlooked for among them, made my entrance almost as far as Dunluce, where I spared neither house, corne, nor creature. . . . I have often sayd and written it is famine that must consume them; our swordes and other endeavours work not that speedie effect which is expected; for their overthrowes are safeties to the speedie runners, upon which we kyll no multitudes." Randal soon observed that the cause of Tyrone was hopeless, and in the Autumn of 1602, he was at Tullaghoge to assist Lord Mountjoy, where he was knighted by that Lord-Deputy; and he had also the good fortune to keep James VI. of Scotland, well informed on passing events.

On this account, and, perhaps, also on account of the relationship between the M'Donnells and the house of Stewart, James, on his accession to the throne of England, granted by letters patent, dated May 28th, 1603, to Sir Randal all the territories called the Route and Glyns.

In the Route. 1st. The Tuogh (district) between the Bann and the Bush, comprehending the Parishes of Coleraine, Ballywillin, Ballyaghan, Ballyrashane, Dunluce, and Kildollagh.

2. Tuogh of Dunseverick and Ballintoy—that part of the Parish of Billy which lies in the barony of Cary, in which is Dunseverick and the Parish of Ballintoy.

3. Ballylough, containing that part of the Parish of Billy, which is in the barony of Lower Dunluce, together with the Parish of Derrykeighan; in this lay the Castle of Ballylough.

4. Tuogh of Loughgill, so called from the Parish of Loughguile, which forms the chief part of it; in it was the Castle of Loughguile.

5. Tuogh of Ballymoney and Dromart; it included the Parishes of Ballymoney, in which is the district of Dromard, together with the Parish of Kilraght.

6. Tuogh of Kilconway—Kilconway was originally the territorial name for the western part of the Parish of Finvoy.

7. Tuogh of Killioquin ; Killyquin is now the name of an estate containing thirteen townlands in the western part of Rasharkin Parish. In the journal of Phelim O'Neill, by his chaplain, O'Mellan, the name is written Coil Ui Cuinn, "the wood of O'Quin."

8. Tuogh of Killiomorrie—"the wood of O'Murry," now known as Killymurris, a district which contains the eastern part of the Parish of Finvoy ; in it is the village of Dunloy.

9. Tuogh of Magheradunagh—Machaire-dhuin-Eachdach—"the plain of the fort of Eachdach." This Tuogh was principally made up the Parish of Dunaghy.

The district of the Glynnns was divided into seven territories.

1. Tuogh of Munerie was about co-extensive with the Parish of Ramoan and Grange of Drumtullagh ; in the Parish of Ramoan was the castle which gave name to Ballycastle. This district is called in various documents Munerie, Manyberry, Mowbray, and Mowberry.

2. Cynamond of Armoy and Raghlin. This *cinament* or minor territory contained the Parish of Armoy and the Island of Rathlin.

3. Tuogh of Carey.—Cary is often used as synonymous with the parochial name of Culfeightrin.

4. Tuogh of Glinniconogh.—In the grant under the "Act of Settlement and Explanation," it is called Tuogh of *Middle Glynnnes*, and Dr. Reeves supposes that *Glinniconagh* is a corruption of *Gleann Meadhonach* (pronounced Meaynonach), the middle-glenn.

5. Tuogh of Largie—the part of the Parish of Ardclinis,

which lies between Nappan and Lemnalarrie, is still called *the Largy*. *Larga* signifies "slopes of hills," and is applied to land sloping down to water.

6. Tuogh of Parke—included the Parishes of Tickmacreevan, Templeoughter, and Solan, and was named from the park attached to the Castle of Glenarm

7. Tuogh of Larne comprised the Parishes of Carncastle, Killyglen, Kilwaughter, and Larne.

The sixteen territories, according to the Ordnance Survey, contain 333,907 acres, 1 rood and 36 perches. See Dr. Reeves's *Eccl. Antiquities*.

All this vast territory was granted to Sir Randal with all its hereditaments, spiritual and temporal; to hold of the crown by the service of six knights fees, and paying yearly at Carrickfergus 160 fat beeves, or for every beeve 20/-, presenting to the chief governor for the time being a cast of good falcons, and maintaining 20 able horsemen and 120 footmen well armed, to serve in all general hostings for the space of forty days. Sir Arthur Chichester was wrathful against Sir Randal, he hated the M'Donnell race, who had slain his brother; he writes to Cecil, now Salisbury, in June, 1606, and says Sir Randal "is neither thankful or obedient,"

* The names of the Glens are—1. Glenshesk, through which runs the River Shesk, dividing the Parishes of Ramoan and Culfeightrin. 2. Glendun, traversed by the River Dun. 3. Glencorp, a small valley at the N.E. of Layd. 4. Glanaan, giving name to a townland in Layd. 5. Glenballyemon, in Layd, the stream that runs through it is marked on Lendrick's County Map. The streams, which flow through this glen and the last, meet and form the River Dall, which gives name to Cushendall at its mouth. 6. Glenarriff lies between Layd and Ardclynis; the stream which flows through it is called the Acre River, but on Petty's Map it is marked *Dree* fluvius. 7. Glencloy, between Ardclynis and Tickmacreevan, beginning at Carnlough. 8. Glenarm, in Tickmacreevan. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiquities*.

and that "some of the ancient inhabitants that were as slaves unto him" should be made freeholders under the crown, that "his father held only four tuoghs of M'Quyllin's land by grant from the deputy, which he right (if any were), should have descended to the son of his elder brother, the dispossessing of whose children and thrusting the M'Quyllin's clean out of all, would in time raise trouble in those parts." See Russell's and Prendergast's *Calendar*. Thomas Phillip's writes to Cecil, that he has a lease of Portrush for forty years, and prays to have a settled estate there; Sir James Hamilton got a conveyance of the whole fishery of "the pool of Lough Neagh and the River Band up to the rock or waterfall called the Salmon Leap." This he affected by discovering a flaw in Sir Randal's patent; "in this device Captain Thomas Phillips being formerly his (Sir Randal's), farmer of that fishing, hath joined with Hamilton." On the 10th of April, 1606, Hamilton sold this fishery to Sir Arthur Chichester. In obedience to a direction of the king, Sir Randal surrendered the estate and on the 18th of July, 1606, had a re-grant of it (but with a reservation thereof of the Castle of Dunluce for a fort, but he, or his heirs to have the custody of it); of the priory of Coleraine; of three parts of the fishing of the Bann; of the Castle of Olderfleet; and of all the lands belonging to the bishoprick of Down and Connor; to hold of the crown by the like tenure, as in the former grant, except the addition of four horsemen; with power to create manors; and, a license to hold several markets and fairs, viz:—a fair on St. John Baptist's day at Clough; on Michaelmas Day at Dunkerd; a Saturday market at Dunluce; a Tuesday's market at Dumanynie; and, a Thursday's market at Glenarm. After the flight of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, Phillips again strove to obtain Portrush as

a place to be fortified, and a grant of Coleraine and lands on the west of the Bann, to supply a garrison which he proposed to establish there ; but the king gave Coleraine and the lands on the west of the Bann to the London Companies. To further this scheme, Sir Randal, in obedience to the king, surrendered on the 29th of November, 1610, nine towns and three quarters of land next adjoining the town of Coleraine ; and, in consideration of this, he had a confirmation of the remainder of his estate at the yearly rent of £80, one cast of falcons, and a rising of 20 horsemen and 116 footmen. On the 21st of June, 1615, the Castle of Dunluce, which had been reserved in the grant of 1606, was confirmed to him to hold by the twentieth part of a knights fee and the rent of 5/-. In 1618 he was created Viscount Dunluce, and on the 12th of December, 1620, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Antrim, with the annual creation fee of £20 sterling. See *Lodge*. In 1621 the Earl was summoned by the Lord-Deputy Grandison to answer the charge of having sheltered in his castles certain “ Romish Priests.” The Earl knew Grandison to be a dangerous fanatical hater of Catholics, and wisely appealed to the King who always befriended him. James wrote to the Deputy—

“ Although the offence committed by him (Antrim), is of such nature as we are not easily moved to remit it, yet in respect that he so ingeniously acknowledged his errors, and faithfully promised not to fall into the like again, we are graciously pleased thus far to concede to his desire as to require you to take order, that he shall not be further questioned or proceeded against there by any of our officers for the said offence ; but we yet hope, when he shall repair to our presence, to prevail more with him by our gracious admonitions for his future amendment, than by such punishments as might justly be inflicted upon him by our law.”

The Earl of Antrim, by his great influence with James I., contrived to obtain absolute proprietorship of all Dalriada,

with, perhaps, the implied condition that he would make sub-grants to the heads of the old septs, that once held rule in the territory; to some of them he made sub-grants of a temporary nature; but Cahill O'Hara, by opposing a confirmation of the King's grant to the Earl, necessitated him, in order to avoid delay, to confer upon him the fee-simple of Loughguile estate. From the Fee-Book of the celebrated physician, Thomas Arthur, it appears that he attended the Earl on the 5th April, 1632, for dropsy, when he received a fee of £17, and again on the 10th of April, 1633, when he was paid £5. He died at Dunluce on the 10th of December, 1636, and was buried in a vault which he had erected in Bunamairege. The Earl was twice married; the name of first wife is not known, that of his second wife was Ellis, or Alice O'Neill; both Sir John Davys and Sir Arthur Chichester state that she was the daughter of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, though others who had not so good an opportunity of knowing, call her the sister of Hugh O'Neill. By his first marriage he had two sons, one named James, who was taken prisoner at Dover on landing from Calais.

“ July 15th, 1624. Secretary Conway writing to the Lord President Manderville, forwards the person and examination of M'Donnell, sent from Dover by Lord Rouch. Examination of James M'Donnell—Is second son of the Earl of Antrim, and was brought up till the age of 13 years at his father's house in Antrim; then travelled and studied in foreign countries three or four years, and returned two years ago to his father; travelled again into Spain, France, and Flanders, and sailed from Calais in the same ship which brought over Sir Edward Herbert. Hoped to find his father and friends in London. Is not a priest, but refuses the oath of allegiance. Dover, July 12th. *State Papers 1623—1625, Domestic Series, James I.*

This seems to be the same person, who, having become a Franciscan, was called Father Francis M'Donnell. In 1632 the bishops of Ulster petitioned the Holy See to appoint

him to the see of Clougher, but the petition was not granted. The original document is preserved in the St. Isidore collection, now in the Franciscan Convent, Dublin ; a copy of it with the following translation was published by Father Meehan, in his *Irish Franciscan Monasteries*.

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“ MOST BLESSED FATHER,—We are filled with joy at hearing that our continuous prayers for your holiness, and our hearts’ thanks for benefits conferred on Ireland, have not proved unacceptable. Ireland acknowledges the increment of faith and Christian virtues she has already received, and is every day receiving, from the zeal and vigilance of those whom your holiness has raised to bishoprics in our country. A few years ago this island had hardly anyone to break bread to her children ; but now, by God’s favor, and your clemency, she has a fair number of bishops, and very many energetic priests ; so much so, that in a short time hence we hope to see realised the prophetic vision of St. Patrick, who in a dream beheld all the fires in this land nearly quenched, and then suddenly flaring into a magnificent conflagration. Hence it is that we bishops of the province of Armagh, relying on your wonted clemency, and desiring to have a partner in our pastoral charge, have not hesitated to supplicate your holiness to advance the reverend father Francis M’Donnell to the see of Clogher. We have been moved by good reasons to make this request. He for whom we postulate derives from father and mother the best blood of the ancient Irish princes. Again his fitness and deservings will be the more apparent when we state that he, although son of the earl of Antrim—a personage of vast influence in England, Scotland, and Ireland—left all things for Christ, and while yet a stripling, took the habit of St. Francis, in a convent of the Strict Observance. His virtues and learning are appreciated by his country and order, to both of which he is an ornament. Furthermore, the inhabitants of the Diocese of Clogher, the nobility and gentry especially, who are allied to him, either by consanguinity or affinity, love him and long to have him appointed their spiritual chief. We may add, that his noble father, who is a zealous protector of religion, and has deserved well of the Church, ardently desires to be able to glorify the Lord, for having given him a son worthy such a grand office. The sage earl knows that the merits of the children incline God to deal mercifully with the parents. Another consideration, and in our opinion one of great moment, can be urged in this man’s behalf. Should persecution

—may heaven avert it—come more fiercely upon us, he, owing to his sire's connections with many of the principal families of Scotland and England, will be comparatively free in the exercise of his sacred calling. These are some of the motives which have urged the bishops of the province of Armagh to supplicate your holiness," etc., etc.

"From the place of our refuge in Ireland, 22nd July, 1632.

"Hugh Reilly, Armagh.

"Thomas, Meath.

"John Cullinan, Raphoe.

"Eugene Sweeny, Kilmore.

"Bonaventure, Down and Connor."

Mr. Hill, in his *M'Donnells of Antrim*, supposes Father Francis to have been an illegitimate son of the Earl, but if he had been such, his illegitimacy would have been mentioned in the postulation. He was not a son of Alice O'Neill, for his relationship to Hugh O'Neill would not have been omitted in the postulation; moreover Alice O'Neill who was married about 1604, had not children for some years afterwards, in consequence of which she and Sir Randal made a pilgrimage to the well of St. Bridget, near Athlone (*Colgan's Trias Thaumaturgus*)—yet James M'Donnell, or Father Francis, "the second son of Earl of Antrim," seems to have been of age for ordination in 1624.* Lady Alice bore him two sons, Randal and Alexander, and six daughters, one of whom, Anne, was the grandmother of William Fleming, Baron Slane, who resided at Anticor, near Dunloy. The first husband of another daughter, Sarah, was Neal Oge O'Neill, of Killelagh, who was the grandson of Hugh M'Felim, slain by the M'Donnells in 1583, and

* Father Francis died at Louvain, 26th of August, 1636. His decease is recorded in the Franciscan book of obits thus:—"Die 26 August. decessit R. P. Franciscus M'Donnell, Illmi. comitis de Antrim filius. Guardianus emeritus in Hibernia, et ex-diffinitor, hujus collegii St. Antonii Guardianus."—See Father Mehan's *Irish Hierarchy*.

interred on the summit of Ora. By that marriage Sarah was the grandmother of Sir Neal O'Neill, one of the bravest officers in the army of James II.; he was killed at the Boyne. To his countess, Lady Alice, the Earl bequeathed the tuoghs of Monery and Carey, with the Castle in Ballycastle, where she resided at the commencement of the 1641 war, and was accused of assisting the Irish, as might be expected from the daughter of Hugh O'Neill. To his elder son, Randal, who succeeded him in the title he bequeathed the baronies of Dunluce and Kilconway with the Castle of Dunluce; and to his younger son Alexander, who eventually succeeded his brother in the title, he bequeathed the barony of Glenarm with the Castle of Glenarm. To each of his daughters he bequeathed £2,800, and directed "that the sum of six score pounds sterling shall be distributed among the churchmen and the poor."

Randal, second Earl and afterwards Marquis of Antrim, was born, according to a inscription on his coffin, in the year 1610. Richard Dobbs in his *Briefe Description of Antrim* says of him—"The Lord Marquis has told me that he wore neither hat, cap, nor shoe, nor stocking, till 7 or 8 years old, being bred in the Highland way. He was a proper clean lymmed man, first married to the Dutchess of Buckingham, and after to Rose, daughter of Sir Henry O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, now living." In 1639 he carried a considerable aid to King Charles in his first expedition against the Scots. After the commencement of the 1641 war "some false reports and asperations," says Lodge, "were carried into England, of the earl's not only joining with the rebels, but of being concerned in the very beginning of the rebellion; but from that malicious charge, Sir William Parsons, one of the Lords Justices, under whose eye he lived

at that time in Dublin, wrote into England a vindication of him ; and it is certain he was so far from being engaged in the beginning of the rebellion, that he retired with his lady from Dublin soon after its commencement to the Earl of Castlehaven's seat, at Maidenstown, near Kildare, and lived there some five or six months in peace and quiet." Finding himself in great danger he came to his estates, but during his absence Mr. Archibald Stewart, his agent, had raised a force of about 800 men, principally among his tenants. A portion of this force, under Alaster MacColl M'Donnell and his brother James, joined the Irish, and after defeating Stewart near Ballymoney, were besieging Coleraine. The Earl at once proceeded to the camp of the besiegers, where he succeeded in prevailing with them to grant to the inhabitants permission to graze their cattle within a circuit of three miles around the town. After that his Lordship sent into the town about three score horses laden with corn for the benefit of the inhabitants. About the middle of April, 1642, Monro with about two thousand five hundred Scots arrived in Ireland, marched into the Earl's estate, seized on about five thousand cows, and burned Glenarm. He offered Monro his service and assistance for securing the country. Monro made him a visit to Dunluce where the Earl provided for him a great entertainment ; but it was no sooner over than the Major-General made him a prisoner, carried him to Carrickfergus, and seized on his castles and lands. From Carrickfergus he had the good fortune to make his escape. "Having obtained the General's pass for a sick man, two of his servants carried him in a bed as sick, to the shore and got him boated for Carlisle, and thence to York." *Bailie's Letters*, Vol. 1., quoted by Hill.) "He went to the king and was by him, as Colonel James M'Donnell, his

relative and friend told me, designed to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and came hence in a vessel stored with arms, and off Greencastle (Co. Down), sent one in a boat to see if they were friends or enemies in the castle. The man was taken by Monro, and by a shirt placed upon a stick, signifies they were friends. Antrim landed and was taken and put into Carrickfergus again, whence after nine months he escaped.* Antrim went from Charlemont to Kilkenny. *Carte MS.* Bodleian Library, Oxford, quoted by Mr. Hill.) The Earl arrived at Oxford, 16th of December, 1643, where he informed the king "that if he would grant him a commission he would raise an army in Ireland, and transport it into Scotland, and would himself be at the head of it; by means whereof, he believed all the clan of the M'Donnells in the Highlands might be persuaded to follow him." *Lodge.* The King was greatly pleased at the proposal and created him Marquis of Antrim on the 26th of January, 1644. The Marquis finding that he could not succeed without the aid of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny, took the oath of association. "It was resolved that Antrim should be put at the head of some of the Confederate Irish, to spirit up the Scots (Highlanders), and the Marquis of Montrose's command there, with a promise that Antrim should be made Duke of Argyle. The Supreme Council approved of Antrim's design, but said that Ireland wanted soldiers and money to furnish out an army. Antrim answered to keep his word with the king, 'Do you but furnish me with arms and ships to transport them, and I will find soldiers.' The Supreme Council agreed, and Antrim got together his tenants of Antrim and Clandeboie, who had served in the Irish

* For a curious account of Antrim's second escape, see *Down and Connor*, Vol. II., p. 335

Army." (*Carte M.S.S.* Bodleian Library, Oxford, quoted by Mr. Hill.) The Earl wrote for James M'Donnell, the grandson of Sir James who was poisoned at Dunluce in 1601, and for Alaster MacColl M'Donnell, and committed to them the command of the expedition to Scotland. (For the gallant actions performed by this little force see note on Alaster M'Donnell, under *Parish of Coleraine*.) From this time till the end of 1646 the Marquis was engaged in efforts to sustain the Irish army in Scotland. He used his best endeavours to oppose the disastrous policy of Ormonde, especially that of surrendering the Government in 1647 to the Parliamentary agents. "At length the Marquis entered into an intrigue with Cromwell, from whom in 1651 he had an assignment of £500 a year and his protection from being arrested or imprisoned during his stay in the Parliament's quarters, having, in 1655, £800 a year allowed him. Yet he did not forget his duty to his Prince, which he expressed by assisting him with arms and ammunition; and, after his forces were defeated at Worcester, furnished him with ships to make his escape into foreign parts, for which and other considerations he was restored to his estates by the Acts of Settlement, and at length after much difficulty, received a confirmation thereof by two patents under the Great Seal." *Lodge*. For an account of the many difficulties which the Marquis experienced in dispossessing the Cromwellian officer from his estates see *The MacDonnell's of Antrim*, by the Rev. G. Hill. Lord Antrim married the widow of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and secondly, Rose, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry O'Neill, of Shane's Castle. He died at Ballymagarry on the 3rd of February, 1683, and was buried in Bunamargy. As he died without issue, the title of Marquis became extinct, and the Earldom devolved on his brother.

Alexander, the third Earl of Antrim, was born in 1615. After his father's death in 1636, he travelled in different parts of the Continent, and returned about the beginning of the 1641 war. He was appointed in 1642 by the Confederate Catholics to the command of a regiment, and in some respects was opposed to the policy of his brother. In 1651 he served under Ever M'Mahon, Bishop of Clogher. He was attainted of treason, and the Barony of Glenarm, which had been bequeathed to him, was in 1653 set out to adventurers and soldiers. After the Restoration the attainder was reversed, and he was restored to his estate by the Act of Explanation. In 1685 he was admitted as a member of the Privy Council of James II., who appointed him colonel of a regiment of infantry.

It was against this regiment of the Earl of Antrim that the Apprentice Boys closed the gates of Derry in 1689; the Earl was afterwards attainted, but was eventually adjudged to be comprised within the Articles of Limerick. The Earl was twice married. His second wife, Helena, daughter of John Bourke of Derrymaclachtney, in the County of Galway, bore to him Randal, who succeeded him, and a daughter. He also left an illegitimate son, named Daniel MacDonnell, to whom he leased, it was alleged, extensive lands in the Parish of Layd for 500 years at the rent of £5. This young man was a captain in his father's regiment, and was in consequence attainted, and his property was sold in 1702 and purchased by the Hollow Sword Blade Company for £2,596. Earl Alexander died in England in 1699.

Randal, the fourth Earl, was born in 1680. He married Rachael, eldest daughter of Clotworthy, Viscount Massereene. The following undated letter of Lord Antrim's brother-in-law, which is preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin,

and is now for the first time published, shows with what suspicions the Irish Catholics were regarded by the Government at the commencement of the reign of George I.,

SIR,—When I received the two proclamations—one to proclaim His Majesty and the other to seize any arms and horses in the hands of any Papists—I was at my Lord Antrim's, and did not receive them till ten o'clock on Monday night; so I could not put the former in execution till yesterday, which I did in the best manner in my power. As to the latter, I showed it to my Lord Antrim, being then with him. He delivered to me all his arms, which were three pair of pistols, three guns, and two swords; the number of his horses are—four stoned horses, two stoned colts, six mares, one filly, two geldings, eight coach mares, which, pray, acquaint the Lords Justices I have in my possession to deliver to their order for His Majesty whenever they shall please to direct, which is all from, Sir, your most humble servant,

MASSEREENE.

It was believed that Antrim intended to raise a force to assist the Pretender. Lord Antrim was imprisoned in Dublin, but was permitted by his keeper to visit the Lord Lieutenant (the Duke of Grafton), who ordered his release. The Sub-Sheriff searched Glenarm Castle, arrested Captain Stewart, but failed to seize Francis Bourke. These men were supposed to be the organisers of the rebel force. Major Kerr writes from Carrickfergus on the 14th of July, 1716, about one O'Hagan, who came from Scotland with five persons in a boat, and landed at a small bay, communed with the heads of the Papists, and spent money freely. He wonders that the Government has not a barrack opposite the Highlands, "that are inhabited by many clans of insolent Papists, who awe the Protestants, and are at the back (beck) of the family of Antrim." *Record Office, Dublin.* Randal, the fourth Earl, died in 1721, and was buried in Christ's Church, Dublin.

Alexander, the fifth Earl, was the only son of the deceased Earl, and was only eight years of age at the time of his

father's death. By his father's will he was placed under the guardianship of his grandmother, the Lady Dowager Massereene, and of his uncle, Lord Massereene, by whom he was reared a Protestant. He grew up prone to extravagant habits, and "became recklessly generous to his boon companions," says Mr. Hill, "so that he had afterwards bitter cause to regret the folly which induced him to alienate, without remuneration, several fragments of his estate." Many of the estates throughout the Route and Glynn's are held by deeds granted by the Earl. He was thrice married; by his second wife Anne, daughter of Charles Henry Plunkett, of Dillonstown, in the County of Louth, he had Randal William, who succeeded him. He died in October, 1775.

Randal William the Sixth Earl having three daughters, Ann Katherine, Letitia Mary, and Charlotte, and no son, obtained in 1785 the favour of being re-created Viscount Dunluce and Earl of Antrim with limitations, in failure of issue male, to his daughters.

Anne Katherine succeeded on the death of her father, in 1791, as Viscountess Dunluce and Countess of Antrim; she married, in 1799, Sir Henry Vane Tempest, and had one daughter, Charlotte, who became Marchioness of Londonderry. Ann Katherine, Viscountess Antrim, died in 1834, when the title passed, in consequence of the death of her second sister unmarried, to her third sister.

Charlotte, Viscountess Antrim, had married, in 1799, Rear-Admiral Mark Robert Kerr, third son of the Marquis of Lothian, by whom she had a numerous family. She died in 1835.

Hugh Seymour Kerr, her fifth son, succeeded to the title, but dying in 1855 and leaving an only child, a daughter, the

title and estate passed to his brother, Lord Mark Kerr, who married Jane, daughter of Major M'Cann, of Castlewellan.

On the death of Earl Mark Kerr, the title and estate passed to his eldest, William Randal, the present Earl of Antrim.

THE PARISH OF DUNLOY AND CLOUGHMILLS.



THE Parish of Dunloy and Cloughmills consists of the western side of the civil parish of Dunaghy (the eastern side being united to Glenravel. See Vol. III. p. 455.) Scotchomberbane ; the grange of Dundermot ; the civil parish of Killagan ; the townlands of Gruig ; Lislaban, Ballynagabog, Carnbuck, and part of Carnagall, belonging to the civil parish of Loughguile ; the southern and western parts of the civil parish of Kilraghts ; part of Garryduff, belonging to the civil parish of Ballymoney ; the townlands of Anticur, Bellaghy, Dromore, Duneany, Dunminning, Glenbuck, Killycowan, Killycreen, and Killydonnelly, belonging to the civil parish of Rasharkin ; and the townlands of Ballymacaldrick, Caldanagh, Dunloy, Tullaghans, and Unshinagh, belonging to the civil parish of Finvoy.

Grange of Dundermot. The *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* enters—"the church of Dundermot is worth over and above service $\frac{1}{2}$ Mærk." At the Dissolution, the parish of Dundermot was appropriate to the Abbey of Kells ; it is probably that dependance on the abbey which is expressed by the word *Service*. The *Terrier* enters—"Capella de Dounedermint—a quarter glebe—its the abbey of Kells and Sir Randal hath it. Proxies, 4/- ; Refections, 4/- ; Synodals, 2/." The entry in the *Ulster*

Visitation Book of 1622, is “Grangia de Downe-dermond, no walls ever knowne to be there—the 2nd part of all ye tithes belonging to the abbey of Kells and possessed by the Earl of Antrim, the third part possest by Mr. Maxwell, as belonging to his chancellorship—a small thing conteyning a towne and a half of land.” The site of the church was on the hill of Drumnacross—‘the hill of the cross’—in the townland of Drumakeely. James M’Ilmoil, in whose farm it is, found the ancient cemetery about fifty perches south of his dwelling-house. The church stood on a round hill, the base of which is washed by the Clough Water, which bends round it, and is here crossed by stepping-stones south of the site of the church. A Holy Well is east of the site of the church and near the Clough Water. The Holy Water font, a coarse stone two feet broad and two feet long, having a circular basin hollowed into it, lies at the farm-house. James M’Ilmoyle found on the hill bronze swords, querns, a rub-stone for grinding corn, stone celts, a gold ring, an ancient horse-shoe, beads, and bronze brooches. Dundermot—‘the fort of Dermod,’ derives its name from a large earthen fort which overhangs the Clough Water near Glareyford Bridge. A plan and description of this fort are given in Mason’s *Parochial Survey*, Vol. I. It is encompassed by a single ditch and rampart. In general appearance it resembles the moats of Drumfane and Ballyclug.

A great cairn, which stood in the townland of Drumbaire, was destroyed in the year 1820. It is described as having been 40 feet in diameter, and 4 feet in height; the circumference was formed by a circle of large stones about three feet high set close together. Among the stones of the cairn and near the circumference several earthen urns filled with

bones and ashes were found. Each urn, it was said, was capable of holding a gallon ; they were arranged in separate cists formed by flag stones. Outside the circumference of the cairn was a pavement of small stones, two feet deep, which extended from it about twelve feet. Many spear heads and arrow heads of flint were found in and about the cairn. About forty yards to the east of the cairn a portion of a paved road was discovered. There is an extensive cave in Drumbaire hill. The remains of an oblong fort, in which there is a cave, can still be traced in the farm of Mr. Mitchell in Carnbeg ; the site of the fort is cut through by the public road. About the year 1780, two trumpets of bronze were found in Drumnaglea. Three bronze pocketed celts were found under a large stone in Ballyhutherland ; they were linked together by a chain which passed through their loops.

Part of the civil parish of Dunaghy. The townland of Eglisli—‘the church’—takes its name from the church of Dunaghy, and the church and parish are named from a *rath*, about which we will speak hereafter. In the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*, “the church of Donachi” was valued at £8 10s. 8d. In 1435, Mauritius M’Umcadhan was rector of the parish of *Dunchaidh* in the diocese of Connor. *Register of Primate Prene.* The *Terrier* enters, “Ecclesia de Donncathe, one quarter glebe. Proxies, 20/- ; Refections, 20/ ; Synodals, 2/-.” The *Visitation Book* of 1622, reports, “Ecclesia de Downaghee” as a ruin and “the equall half of all tithes possesst by the Earl of Antrim, the other possesst by the arch-deacon as a member of the arch-deaconry.”

The Statistical Account of Dunaghy in Mason’s *Parochial Survey*, says—“A fort, very remarkable for size, stood at a

low piece of ground, at the foot of a large hill, in Carnbeg, but it was nearly razed about three years since (written in 1812); it was in diameter 420 feet, in circumference 1092, with a piece of burial-ground on the S.E. side 174 feet long by 94 broad, and a very long cave inside. In digging it up, an urn was found, with a small statue and a cross; one of the silly fellows assisting, apprehensive, that if preserved, the statue might be the means of infecting the land with idolatrous worship, dashed it to pieces against a stone. The cross I saw afterwards; the perpendicular part was about five inches long, tapering to the point, with a ball on the top, and a small ring through it; it appeared to be made of copper and silvered over. A number of old silver coins was also found, which they carried off, and sold at Ballymena."

In a field in the townland of Moneyduff there was an ancient cemetery which is now under tillage; and the only evidence of its existence is that bones and portions of old coffins have been dug up in it.

Near Clough and in the townland of Ballycregagh there was up till the year 1833, an earthen rath of great extent called the Fort of Dunaghy, which gave name to the parish, and the *Tuogh of Magheradunagh*—(*Machaire Duin-Eachdach*—‘the plain of the fort of Eochaidh—(pronounced Eochy)—the district in which the parish was situated. Dr. O’Donovan supposed this place to be the Dun-Eachdach, at which Muirheartach, King of the Kinel-Owen, halted for a night, when on his celebrated circuit of all Ireland, in the year 941. Muirheartach’s bard sang—

“ We were a night at Dun-Eachdach,
With the white-handed warlike band;
We carried the King of Uladh with us
In the great circuit we made of all Ireland.”

It seems, however, much more likely that Dun-Eachdach of the poem is the rath of Duneight, near Lisburn, as the next day's march brought the King to Magh-Rath (Moirá.) See Vol. II. p. 247.

To the north of the village of Clough are the ruins of a castle called Old Stone, or *Clough-maghera-donaghie*, which, according to tradition, once belonged to the MacQuillins and passed with their other possessions to the MacDonnells. The word *Clough* is frequently used in local names in the counties of Down and Antrim to express a castle; in this instance it is translated into *Stone*, and the adjective *Old* prefixed. The castle stood on a very high rock, which overlooks the village and all the adjacent country to a considerable distance; there is a deep cut through the body of the rock, from one side to the other, about nine or ten feet broad, which divides it into two equal parts. On the south end, adjoining the village, the ground plot is forty paces long by thirty-four broad; on that the castle stood. The walls are now nearly erased, partly it is supposed, for the stones, and partly for the old mortar for manure. It was evidently a place of great strength being surrounded by a wall on the top, and a deep foss on the outside. It appears to be about 25 feet above the level of the surrounding ground; and the face of the rock on each side is quite perpendicular. See Mason's *Parochial Survey*, Vol. I. In the letter of Gerot Fleming describing the march of Shane O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, in April, 1556, it is mentioned, that the earl after forcing the pass of Knockboy, near Broughshane, camped that night at "Cloghdonaghy," and on the following morning marched to "Owderick," ('the red cave;' the castle at Red Bay.) See *Down and Connor*, Vol. III. p. 455. The castle of Clough, which then belonged to a gentleman named

Donnell Gorm MacDonnell, was seized during the early part of 1641 war by Archibald Stewart, the agent of Lord Antrim; to it the Protestants of the district flocked after the surprise of Portnaw carrying with them all their valuables. The castle under the command of Walter Kennedy was soon attacked by the Irish, under the celebrated Alaster MacColl MacDonnell, Art Oge O'Neill (ancestor of the Shane's Castle family), and others. Kennedy replied to Art Oge's summons that "he would never surrender to an O'Neill the castle that belonged to a MacDonnell." This reply so pleased Alaster that he swore by "the cross on his sword, if the castle surrendered the garrison and the non-combatants might march out carrying with them all their effects. The castle surrendered after firing two shots. The terms of the surrender were faithfully carried out, as far as MacDonnell was concerned, but it is said on the authority of the depositions preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, that a number of women and children on their way towards Larne, or Carrickfergus, were murdered near the Ravel Water, by a mob headed by one Toole MacHugh O'Hara. The mobs on both sides at this terrible period were most bloodthirsty, and perpetrated deeds, to which we must look back with horror and indignation. After the capture of Clough, Sir James MacDonnell (the grandson of the Sir James M'Donnell, of Dunluce, who was poisoned in 1601), wrote the following letter to Archibald Stewart who must then have been in Coleraine. See *Hill's MacDonnells*. The letter, which is preserved among the Depositions in Trinity College, testifies to the high and honourable intentions of the leaders of the insurrection:—

"Coosen Archebald—I received your Letter, and to tell the truth, I was ever of that opinion, and soe was all these

gentilmen, that your own selfe had noe . . . in you ; but certainly I had not begun when I did, I and all these gentilmen, with my wiffe and children, had been utterly destroyed, of which I got intelligence from one that heard the plott alayinge. And those captayns of yours (whom you may call rather cowboyes), were every daye vexing ourselves and our tenants, of purpose to picke quarrells, which noe flesh was able to indure ; and judge you whether I had reason to prevent such mischefe. And I vow to the Almightye, had they not foret me, as they did many others besides me that would rather hang then goe on as they did, I would stick as firm to your side as any of yourselves ; though I confesse it would be the worse thing for mee and mine that ever I sawe. To speake to you really the truth and the true information of the whole kingdome—upon my credit I nowe do it. All the whole kingdome in generall are of our side except Dublin, whoe hath 2,000 men about it, in leager of it, if it bee not now taken ; Drogheda whoe hath 1,600 men about it, and are these ten days past eatinge of horse flesh ; Carrickfergus, Coulraine, and my Lord Clandeboyes, and my Lord of Ardes. This is the truth on my credit ; Ballemeanagh, Antrim, and all the garrisons between this and Carrickfergus are fled to Carrickfergus, soe that it is but a follie to resist what God pleaseth to happen. But certainly they will have all Ireland presentlie, whatever time they keepe it. You may truely inform my friendes in Coulraine that I would wish they . . . and if they yelde me the towne, it shall bee goode for them and me, for the booty shall be myne, and they shall be sure of goode quartrs, for I will sende for all the Raghlin boates to Portrush, and from thens send all the people away into Scotlande, which, if it bee not done before Sir Felim and

his army comes to the towne, who comes the next week . . . thousand men and piece of artillery, all my desire of doeinge their goodwill be to noe purpose, therefore sende mee word what you doe therein. As for both your houses they shall bee safe and soc should all the houses in the country, if they would be persuaded by mee. The Oldstone has rendered mee and all they within had quarters; onely the Clandeboyes souldiers and the two regiments from beyond the Ban were a little greedy for pillaging which could not bee healpt. As for killing of women none of my souldiers dare doe it for his life, but the common people that are not under rule doth it in spight of our teeth. But your people, they killed of women and children about 3 score. My lord and lady are gone to Slain to whom I have sent; tell my bror. Hill and Mr. Barwicke that their people are all in good health, but . . . in my own company, I desyre you not to stirr out of that till I be neere you myselfe, for feare you should fall in the hands of the seaven hundred I have in the lower part of the countie, whoe would give you no quarter at all; but when I have settled things here, you may come to me yourself and your dearest friends . . . to transport them with the rest into Scotland. As for goinge against the kinge, wee will dye sooner, or my Lord Antrim either, but their only Aim is to have their Religion settled, and every one his owne antient inheritance. Thus wishinge you to take my counsell, whiche I proteste to God I will give you reallie as to myselfe and having the hope of your belevinge mee hereinn I reste your verie loveinge Coussen still.

“JAMES M'DONNELL.

“From the *Catholic Campe* at Oldstowne, the 11th of January, 1641.”

Mr. Hill in his learned and impartial work, *The MacDonnells of Antrim*, says—"In truth the only objects the Irish had in view, as explained by Sir James MacDonnell and others, and as admitted by many of the opposing party, were to expel the Scottish and English settlers from the lands in Ulster which had formerly belonged to themselves (the Irish); and also to free themselves from the oppression of those penal laws which had bowed them to the very dust, and which neither they nor their fathers were able to bear. Throughout every corner of Ulster, with a few rare exceptions, the Irish had been swept from the arable lands—from their own green fields, fertile straths, sheltered valleys—and doomed to live among the bogs and morasses, or on the mountain sides. We learn from Sir James MacDonnell that the Scottish settlers in the Route, on being expelled from their lands, were expected to return to Scotland through the several sea-ports at hand; and the humane leader offered to provide means of transport for them, rather than that the Protestants should perish in such numbers at Coleraine." It is also to be borne in mind, that the Scottish and English settlers were then not forty years located in this country.

A standing stone, called the Butter Stone, stood a mile east of the village of Clough; it was eight feet high, but in the year 1825 some men in a drunken frolic overturned and broke it. There are two small standing stones in Carnbeg, which are on a line with the Bulloch's Track and Giant's Finger Stone in the parish of Portglenone. There formerly stood on Dunaghy Fort a standing stone three feet high, but it was broken to pieces many years ago. This is probably the stone which once stood in the street of Clough, in front of the former residence of the rectors of Dunaghy,

until it was removed, according to the statement in the *Statistical Survey*, by Mr. Rogers, and placed on Dunaghyfort. A very conspicuous standing stone is in Omberbane, on the road leading from the Clough and Newtown Crommelin road to Cloughmills. This stone is 6 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 1 foot 4 inches thick. A circular paved hearth having on it the remains of ashes and marks of fire was found, in digging to the depth of three feet, at the foot of this stone. About the year 1829, William Alexander removed a cairn which stood at the north end of his house in Omberbane; he found in it an urn capable of holding about three pints, and "a stone with a hole in it;" human bones were also found in this cairn. In the same townland there was also another cairn, which was removed by Henry Percival on whose farm it was.* See *Ordnance Memoir, M.S.*

In the townland of Broughanore there is, along the side a stream, a very ancient and disused graveyard called Killagan, which gives name to the civil parish. It is now under cultivation and is only recognizable by its rising a little above

* In 1812 Mr. Strittle was proprietor of Eglish, Clough, Craiggaddoch, Galdanagh, and Craigfad; J. Stewart Moore, of Drumagrove, Glenleslie, Drumnaglea, and Frosses; Hugh Montgomery, of Ballyboggy, Ballynamaddy, and part of Tullykittagh; Alexander Allen, of Kinlea and Magheraboy; M. Gage, of Ballycraigagh, and Artnaerea. The representatives of Lord Antrim, of Carrowcowan, and Legnamannagh; Ham. O'Hara, of Tullaghbane, Moneyduff, Carnbeg, Carnmore, Killyree, Ballyreagh, and Inshamph; T. Dickson, of Limavallaghan; Alexander Davidson, of Craigdunloof, Doonbought, Legagrane, Evishaerow, and Tuftarney; Robert Smith, of Cargan, and Dungonnell; J. Gregg, of Tullynewy; Samuel Allen, of Doogaree; A. Mitchell, of Farranacushog; A. Hunter, of Omberbane; A. Duffin, of Rosedermot; Messrs. Staples and Caulfield, of Ballyhutherland, and Cornark; Mr. Reid, of Dundermot; and W. Burley, of Antchill. There were forty-five proprietors in fee-simple, not one of whom it was believed held immediately under the Antrim

the rest of the field. It contains about a rood, but it was once much larger, and was surrounded by an ancient circular fosse, all traces of which have long since disappeared. The church of Killagan is not entered in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*; in the *Terrier* it is entered "Ecclesia de Killagrene, half a townland glebe, pays Proxies, 8/-; Refections, 8/-; Synodals, 2/-." The *Visitation Book*, of 1622, says—"Ecclesia de Killagan utterly decayed." There is a rath surrounded by a foss about 50 perches beyond the stream.

In the townland of Cloughmills there is a holy well called Tubberdoney, at which there was formerly a stone having an indentation said to be the impression of a saint's knee. There is a standing stone now overturned in Lough-hill; it is 4 feet long, 2 feet 4 inches broad, and 1 foot 4 inches thick.

A fortified island, perhaps, a crannog, in a lough called Lough Hardwarnes, is entered in Speede's *Map of Ulster*, published in 1610. A very large townland named *Logherehardvereins*, is entered in the *Down Survey*. There is a tradition that Loughill was formerly named Lough Ardverin; but as neither Loughill, nor Mount Hamilton, is entered in the *Down Survey*, both these townlands seem to have been included in Logherehardvereins. No traces of the fortified

family, most of them paid their chiefries to Mr. O'Hara, a few to Mr. Montgomery. The lands were purchased originally in quarter and half quarter lands, the largest about 80 acres. The deeds of these lands were all made out in the year 1735, by Alexander 5th, Earl of Antrim.—*Statistical Survey*. A part of the lands of Dundermot was occupied towards the end of the 17th century by a family named Stewart, to which Dr. Stewart, Bishop of Down and Connor, from 1740, till 1750, belonged. On his tombstone in the north-east corner of the Franciscan Church of Bunamargy is inscribed: "Here lyeth the bodies of Captain Stewart, of Dundermod, and family, and Francis Stewart, Bishop of Down and Connor."

island have been discovered. It is probable that this is "the island of Lough Burran." See p. 15, taken A.D. 1544, from M^cQuillin, by O'Donnell, which Dr. Reeves, *Eccl. Antiq.* p. 286, supposes to be *Lough-a-verrie*, in the parish of Ballintoy. If there was an island on that lough, it does not seem to have been important, as it is not entered in Speede's map.

In the townland of Kilmandil there was, until about 50 years ago, a disused graveyard, which contained about eight square perches, and was surrounded by a circular fosse, like that of a fort. It was called Killmandil, the last interment in it was that of a child, about 130 years ago. A paved causeway extended from north to south along its western side; this was removed about 1834, except a part of it, which is sunk under the soil. At the distance of about 40 perches west of the graveyard, the farmer found a quantity of loose stones and pieces of burnt timber, apparently the remains of a building that had been destroyed by fire. On the steep slope of the hill on the north-east side of the field he found a flight of thirty steps made of undressed stones, leading from the stream to the ruined building. At the bottom of the field and along the flat ground adjoining the stream were to be seen the remains of an ancient mill race nearly filled up. Water-worn stones, in which holes were drilled, and many white pebbles apparently from the sea-shore were found in the ancient graveyard. There is an artificial cave of the usual construction under the field, in which is the site of the graveyard, but its entrance is in the adjoining field. It is 80 feet in length, and contains four rooms, each room is about 20 feet long, 3 feet broad, and from 4 to 5 feet high; these rooms are connected by little square passages. One of the roofing stones of the

first room is a half of a mill-stone about 8 inches in thickness and 4 feet in diameter ; it was evidently placed in its present position when the cave was constructed. On each side of this room are two small openings each communicating with what were intended originally either for air-holes or chimneys, narrow cavities scooped out of the hard ground, but not lined with stones. At present the openings, owing to the earth having fallen in, do not reach the surface. The cave extends from south-west to north-east. The farmer, in whose farm it is, stated that it extended formerly 80 feet farther towards the north-west. See *Ordnance Survey Memoir, M.S.*

Civil parish of Kilraghts. In Drumaqueran there is a remarkable standing stone, called " Old Patrick ;" it is about 200 yards west of a bye road, but it has been removed from its original position, and is now standing in a ditch at a little distance from the bank on which it originally stood. It has on both its east and west sides crosses formed by the intersection of circles. There is a standing stone in the townland of Lisboy, 20 yards east of the Ballymena and Ballymoney road ; it is a three sided block, 5 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In the same townland there is a rath of the ordinary shape, and 39 feet in diameter, but at the eastern side of it there is the entrance to a cave, the interior height of which is from 5 feet 4 inches to 4 feet. There is another cave in Lisboy, the height of which is only 3 feet.

Civil parish of Finvoy. In the townland of Dunloy, and at a short distance to the east of the Ballymoney and Ballymena road, there are, in the farm of Samuel Finton, the remains of what is termed a Giant's Grave. There was here formerly an ancient construction, consisting of six standing stones situated three on each side

in two parallel lines, these supported three flag stones, laid close to each other. In the immediate vicinity of this monument, there is another of circular construction, in the townland of Ballymacaldrack ; it is situated in a rocky field near the old chapel, and in the farm of John Dooey. Both these monuments bore a strong resemblance to the stone house of Tycloy, in the parish of Skerry ; each of them consisted of a square platform of small and large stones piled up, at one end of which was a number of large stones supporting flag stones. At the distance of a few fields from the one in Ballymacaldrack there was formerly another of similar construction, but it is now destroyed. In the same townland a little south of the "Giants Grave" there is a cave in the farm of Daniel Dowd. In Dunloy there is an earthen *rath* of ordinary form, called Carvadoon fort, which is surrounded by a ditch 20 feet deep. In this *rath* there is a cave 28 feet long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 5 high, but very badly built ; it has an antechamber 12 feet long at right angles to the main cave. Some silver coins were found, about 1825, in the rampart of this *rath*, and in 1831, many silver coins were found under a flagstone in a natural island, called Culnavay Island, in the bog of Dunloy.

There is a very remarkable graveyard upon the sloping side of Dunloy hill, in the townland of Ballymacaldrack ; it at present contains about half an acre, Irish measure, and is enclosed by a loose stone wall and thorn hedge. It was formerly surrounded by an ancient ditch, or fosse, in the form of a circle which contained within its circumference a full acre. Forty yards of the ditch was in existence up till 1841. It was fifteen feet wide, and at an average six feet deep in the middle. Formerly the space, between the spot, now occupied as a graveyard, and the circumference of the

area enclosed by the ditch, was divided by ancient foundations, or fences, from two to four yards broad, made of earth and stones, and overgrown with moss. They divided the ground into little plots, at an average twenty yards in area; they are now all removed, but a little more than a hundred years ago they were untouched. There is a tradition that they belonged to a monastery. Formerly there was a cave at the northern, and another at the southern side of the enclosure; but they have been long since destroyed. The graveyard is at the north-east side of the ancient enclosed space, and is called *Caldernagh*—"Old graveyard" (Joyce.) It is said that there was formerly a large standing stone at each side of its entrance. Formerly only the bodies of infants were interred in it; the interment of adults only recommenced about 1760. The names on the grave-stones are—O'Neill, Molley, Deane, Scullion, O'Kane, and Carnaghan. The graveyard contains 2 roods statute measure, and is exclusively used by Catholics. The district around Dunloy is locally named Killymurris, and in the reign of James I. it formed the "Tuogh of Killimorrie."*

* The writer of the *Statiscal Survey*, says—"As to the property in the parish of Finvoy, the whole is probably debenture lands (given as payment of debentures to Cromwellian officers), except Killimuris, which belongs to the Antrim family, and is set in perpetuity to others. The greater part was granted by Cromwell to his officers, and is now in the hands of different landlords, none of whom (save Stephen Holland, Esq., Carrireagh), are descendants of the original grantees." In the *Down Survey and Book of Distribution*, the entire parish is returned as having belonged to the Earl of Antrim; but under the column, "Persons to whom distributed," he is entered only for "2 quarters of Dunloye, Gallenagh, 1 quarter, the Lower of Ballmacalient, 2 quarters of the same, and another part of the same, 1 quarter of Gallenagh, a part of Knockans, 1 quarter of Unsinagh, and a part of the same." In the *Book of Distribution*, the lands not distributed to the Earl of Antrim, were

Civil parish of Rasharkin. In the last century, the last Lord Slane resided in the townland of Anticur, where his mansion may still be seen in tolerable good order, being tenanted by one Wallace, a farmer. William Fleming, nineteenth Baron Slane, was married to Anne, daughter of Sir Randal MacDonnell, first Earl of Antrim. Their grandson, Christopher, took the side of James II., and thereby lost the estate of Slane. On his death in 1728, without male issue, William Fleming, another grandson of Lady Anne MacDonnell, assumed the title of twenty-third Baron of Slane. This William resided at Anticur, on a property which he had obtained from the Antrim family. He was interred in the Antrim vault, at Bunamargy. Lord William left one son, Christopher, who was known as the twenty-fourth Lord Slane, and died in 1772. Mr. Francis N. Lett, of Clough, in a communication printed in the *Kilkenny Archaeological Journal*, for 1859, says—that the only daughter of the last Lord Slane, married one Felix Connor, from the County Donegal. After the death of her father and husband, her eldest son having gone abroad, Mrs. O'Connor sold her residence, and took up her abode at Craigs, in the parish of Finboy, whence she and her family emigrated to America, where they died. The executors of Mrs. Sarah Leslie, advertised to sell in Belfast, on the 17th of September, 1847, the four Quarterlands of Anticur, containing upwards of 900 acres, subject to a chief rent of £136 12s. 3½d., and held for three lives, with distributed to Samuel Hill, John Galland, Lord Masserene, and Richard Holland. The *Quit Rent Book*, in the Public Record Office, gives in addition to Lord Antrim, the following as owners, in 1660, of lands in the parish of Finvoy:—Mr. Samuel Hill, Captain John Galland, Captain John Barrington, Mr. Forrest, Carrol Bolton, Esq., and Captain Bryan Mulhallan.

a covenant of perpetual renewal on payment of a fine of £7 19s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on the fall of each life.

Near a flow-bog in the townland of Glenbuck there is a rath of the usual form, and 72 feet in diameter, which is called Pharoa's Fort.

In the townland of Duneany,—‘the fort of the assembly, or of the fair,’ at the distance of a few fields from the road between Rasharkin and Clough, there is a graveyard containing only about six square perches, called Lovestown graveyard. For many years past only the poor, who were not able to pay the sexton's fees, were interred in it, though formerly it was the burial-place for all the eastern part of the civil parish of Rasharkin. There are in it three grave-stones, the oldest of which commemorates one Love, who died A.D. 16 . . . The old church stood, it is said, at the distance of 200 yards to the south of the cemetery, in a field which is in the farm of John Hyndman. This field, it is said, was formerly in the townland of Killydonnelly, but by some alteration of the boundaries of the townlands it is now in Duneany. In the same townland there is a standing stone about fifty paces west of the road leading from Ballymoney to Ballymena. There is a tradition that a great fair was held at that stone, until about 150 years ago. There was a cave in the vicinity of Lovestown graveyard.

In the townland of Killycreen there was a graveyard in Mr. Robert Dickey's farm. “It is in the centre of a large field, and not surrounded by any fence, and contains about 13 square perches Cunningham measure, but it was formerly much larger, the last interment in it was that of Una Shiel, who died about 1740. It is said that the church stood 50 yards to the east of the cemetery at a place where a rectangular hollow formerly

marked its site.”—*Ordinance Memoir*. The graveyard is now completely subjected to tillage ; its site occupied the summit of a gentle hill behind Mr. Dickey’s house ; near it is an old well, called Kilcreen Well. The old churches of Kilcreen and Duneany, or Killydonnelly, were at a considerable distance from the cemeteries, because those cemeteries were only small portions of the extensive original cemeteries which once surrounded the churches. The ancient Irish interred in stone-lined graves which only admitted of one interment in each grave, and consequently their cemeteries soon became of very great extent.

In the townland of Dromore,* which adjoins Kilcreen, there is a standing stone in the farm of Samuel Adams, it is about four feet high, and has, on its eastern side, a large cross, above which are letters, seemingly I.H.S. In the same townland there is an earthen rath of 107 feet diameter on the western side of which there is an artificial cave ; it runs north and south, and is 24 feet long. Caves were very numerous throughout the parish, but they are now nearly all destroyed. This seems to have been the Dromore, where the Lord Deputy, the Earl of Sussex, encamped on the 13th of July, 1556. On Sunday, July 12th, he removed from a place two miles north of Carrickfergus, and “camped that night at Meckellah, by a river called Unna . . . and an old church or abbey, called Monastery Ikallo (Monastery of Kells) being of Clan Phelim Bachahe M’Hue M’Phelim Bachach. Monday the 13th of July, my Lord Deputy removed from Meckellah (Magh Kellagh, “plain of Kells”), and camped at Drummore, by a river called Owen Lagran, in the country of M’Guillan, called the Route.” The Owen Lagran seems to the name, which the Athlone Pursuivant at Arms, who wrote the Progress of the Lord Deputy, gave to the Main

Water, calling it Owen Lagran, which probably is a mistake of the transcriber for Owen Lagan, "the river Lagan," because it flows from the parish of Killagan. On the following night he camped at Coleraine, after passing through Ballemonin (Ballymoney.)

* In 1668, King Charles II. made a grant of Glaskil and Craig estate to John Shaw, Esq., who seems to have assigned the grant to John Houston. This John Houston made his will, on the 13th of January, 1734, and died leaving two daughters, one married to Rev. Thomas Staples, and one to the Hon. and Rev. Charles Caulfield. On the 9th of March, 1749, Alexander, Earl of Antrim, made to the Rev. Thomas Staples and the Hon. and the Rev. Charles Caulfield, in consideration of £3,000, a fee-farm grant of Luesgavanagh, Skerryravel, and Ballynutherland, in the Tuogh of Oldstone (in 1812, Cornark, Skerryravel, and Ballynutherland, in the civil parish of Dunaghy, were possessed by Messrs. Staples and Caulfield), Drumore, Drumcross, Kiltudaragh, Dorreen, Ballyaghan, Kilerone, Dunmining, Killyquan, and Killydonally, in the barony of Kilconway. An advertisement appeared in the *Belfast News-Letter*, of July 3rd, 1772, in which one undivided moiety of the following lands was offered for sale—Skerry, (rental, £46 2s. 6d.); Ballyhutherland, (rental, £40 11s. 6d.); Drumore, (rental, £50 12s. 6d.); Bellaghy, (rental, £64 19s. 0d.); Kilcreen, (rental, £73 2s. 0d.); Dunmining, (rental, £67 2s. 3d.); Killycowan, (rental, £67 2s. 3d.); and Duneamy, (rental, £67 2s. 3d.) It was stated that these lands were subject to a chiefry of £40, to the Earl of Antrim, that part of the lands would be out of lease in ten years, and application was to be made to Mr. James Caulfield, or to Mr. John Agnew, at Craigs. On the 12th of July, 1824, James Staples, the elder, and James Caulfield, the younger, demised to Nicholas De-la-Cherois Crommelein, of Carrowdore Castle, in the County of Down, the townland of Skerries, or Skerryravel, containing 1,610 acres Cunningham measure, with mines, quarries, timber, tithes, great and small, to be held for 1,000 years, at the yearly rent of £350. See Vol. III. p. 467. In 1834, John M'Neil, Esq., Parkmount, Belfast, purchased Craigs and other lands from Edward Houston Caulfield, for £46,000. Glaskil, called Glaskill, in the *Down Survey*, was the name of one of the townlands belonging to the Earl of Antrim, in the Craigs, in the civil parish of Ahoghill. Shaw's estate was therefore what is now called the Four Towns of the Craigs. See Vol. III. p. 363.

. PARISH PRIESTS.

After the death of the Rev. William M'Cartan, P.P., Rasharkin, which occurred on the 23rd of May, 1864, the district attached to the church of Dunloy, consisting of the eastern parts of the civil parishes of Rasharkin and Finvoy was severed from the parish of Rasharkin and constituted into a separate parish. After the death of the Rev. Henry M'Laughlin, P.P., Loughguile, which occurred on the 23rd of September, 1869, several townlands in the civil parishes of Kilraghts, Loughguile, and the Grange of Killagan, were severed from the parish of Loughguile and added to the new parish of Dunloy. At the same time the Rev. William John M'Auley, P.P., Glenravel, surrendered the western parts of the civil parish of Dunaghy, which were added to the parish of Loughguile. Father Magee, P.P., Loughguile, made preparations to erect a church in Cloughmills, but after his death, which occurred March 1st, 1873, the district attached to Cloughmills was separated from Loughguile and united to the parish of Dunloy. The new parish of Dunloy was conferred on Father Close.

The Rev. William Close was a native of Ballymacward, in the parish of Derryaghy. He entered the Rhetoric Class, in the College of Maynooth, February 14th, 1850; was ordained in Clarendon Street Church, Dublin, by Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Bombay, in November, 1854; was shortly afterwards sent as assistant to the Rev. William John M'Auley, who was then temporarily in charge of the parish of Drummaul and Antrim; was appointed in the Spring of 1857, administrator of Newtownards, and in 1860 its parish priest. From Newtownards Father Close was appointed to Dunloy, on the 18th of June, 1864: he resigned the parish in February, 1866, and was succeeded by Father Curoe.

The Rev. William Curoe was a native of the townland of Whitehills (civil parish of Ballyculter), in the parish of Kilclief. After studying in the Diocesan College, he entered the Rhetoric Class, in the College of Maynooth, February 11th, 1847; was ordained in Clarendon Street Chapel, Dublin, by Dr. Whelan, on the 23rd of May, 1851; was appointed curate of Belfast, but after a few months he was appointed to the curacy of Duneane; afterwards to that of Lower Ards, from which he was promoted to the parish of Dunloy, in February, 1866. Father Curoe was appointed to the parish of Rasharkin, on the 5th of April, 1877, and Father Waterson was appointed to Dunloy and Bushmills.

The Rev. Edward Waterson was born, August 10th, 1839, in the townland of Drumroe, in the parish of Kilclief; after studying in the Diocesan College, he entered the Class of Humanity, in the College of Maynooth, November 15th, 1858; was ordained in St. Malachy's Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, on the 3rd Sunday of October, 1863; was appointed curate of St. Malachy's Belfast, February 13th, 1864; curate of Ballykinlar, in July, 1864; curate of Ballymacarrett, December 8th, 1866; dean of the Diocesan College, September 8th, 1867; curate of Derryaghy, in February, 1871; curate of St. Peter's Belfast, July, 1873; administrator of Ballymacarrett, January, 1874; curate of Derryaghy, in July, 1875; from which he was promoted to the parish of Dunloy and Cloughmills, on the 15th of April, 1877.

CHURCHES.

During times of persecution Mass was celebrated generally on the site, where afterwards was built the old chapel in Ballymacaldrack, immediately adjoining the site of the present Parochial House and National schools. Mass was

celebrated on the farm, which at present belongs to Alexander Catherwood, in Glenbuck, where the altar built of stones still remains. Another Mass station was at the Mass Hill, in Mr. Read's farm, in Grannagh. At times, also the people assembled for Mass at the Broad Stone, in the Craigs, and at the Square Fort, near the Broad Stone. About the year 1746, the Rev. Patrick M'Keefry and his people ventured to build the wretched construction called the Old Chapel. On the 12th of May, 1835, Mr. George Hutchinson granted to Dr. Crolly and Rev. Peter M'Mullan, P.P., a lease for ever of about half an acre Cunningham measure, in the townland of Dunloy, at the rent of 1s., if demanded. On this site the church of St. Joseph's was erected, through the exertion of the Rev. Hugh Hanna, afterwards parish priest of Maghera and Bryansford, who was then the curate of the parish. The church was dedicated by Dr. Denvir, on the 20th of September, 1840. The parochial house was erected by Father Curoe, on the grounds of the old chapel, which are held by prescription.

The church of the Sacred Heart, Cloughmills, was erected by Father Waterson, from plans supplied by Alexander M'Alister, Esq. architect, Belfast. On the 7th of November, 1871. Mrs. Helena M'Keevir and her family, holding under a lease, dated 1st of November, 1836, for 904 years unexpired, granted to the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian and the Rev. Cornelius Magee, P.P., Loughguile, a lease for 850 years, of 1a. 2r. 15p., in the townland of Loughhill, at the rent of 6d. per annum. A temporary wooden house was erected in 1873, in which Mass was celebrated until the church was completed. The church of the Sacred Heart is a very beautiful building in the Gothic style; built of black stone, with freestone dressings. The nave is in the clear

68 feet by 29 feet, the chancel, 20 feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the sacristy, 16 feet by 14 feet. The side walls are $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and lighted on each side by five cusped-lancet windows; the height from the floor to the apex is 16 feet; the roof is open, sheeted with pine and divided into panels by moulded ribs. Over the western door there is a commodious organ gallery. The western gable and the gable of the chancel are each lighted by a very elaborate and tasteful window. Tinted cathedral-glass is used in all the windows, which has a very agreeable effect. The church is very complete and cost £2,200. It was dedicated by Dr. Dorrian, on the 30th of September, 1883. The Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Bishop of Galway, preached a sermon on the occasion, taking as his text the 16th and 17th verses of the 24th chapter of the Book of Genesis. The collection received within the church amounted upwards of £400.

THE PARISH OF RASHARKIN.

THE parish of Rasharkin extends over the portions of the civil parishes of Rasharkin and Finvoy, which are not contained in the parish of Dunloy and Cloughmills. "The church of Rooserkan"* was valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*, at 20/-. The *Terrier*, says of it—"Ecclesia de Raserkain hath 5 towns, 4 Erenoth,† and 1 in Glebe.

* An ancient Irish tale, *Buile Shuibhne*, which relates the wanderings of Suibhne, King of Dalaradia, after he had lost his reason on witnessing the slaughter at the battle of Magh-Rath, A.D. 637, mentions *Ros Ercaim* as one of his residences. It is again mentioned by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 1497, as the place where Felim O'Neill, grandson of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was slain.

† *Erenach* was the person who farmed the church lands among the ancient Irish. The term is written *Airchinneach*, (pronounced Erinagh), which signifies "a chief head." Dr. O'Donovan cites a passage from the *Leabhar Breac*, where Satan is styled the "*Airchinneach* of hell, and prince of death." It would seem that church lands were occupied by certain septs, out of whom the bishop, abbot, or superior of the church selected a chief, the Erenach, who among the sept held the same position as a chief among a clan. After election he was unremoveable, except for some very grave crime, and at his death his successor was not necessarily his son, but some one of his tribe selected by the chief ecclesiastic of the church to which the lands were attached. The erenach subdivided the lands among the families of his tribe, like the chief of any other clan. He was required to pay a certain rent to the superior of the church, and contribute a certain amount towards the repairs of the church, and for giving hospitality. In the dioceses of Derry and Raphoe the tithes of each parish were divided into three equal portions, of which one was assigned to the rector, one to the vicar,

Sir Randal hath the parsonage ; pays Proxies, 20/- ; Refections, 20/- ; Synodals, 2/-." The *Ulster Visitation Book*, of 1622, reports "Ecclesia de Raserkan *alias* Magheraserkan decayed. Rectory impropriate to the abbey of Muckamore, and possesst by the Earl of Antrim." The *Antrim Inquisi-* and the third to the herenagh. See *Archb. Colton's Visitation of Derry*, by Dr. Reeves. The English invasion broke up the ancient Irish customs in Down and Connor, so that the names of the erenachs of the different churches are unknown, or at best can only be surmised by us ; but in the dioceses of Derry and Raphoe, where the power of the Kinel-Owen and Kinel-Connal remained in vigour until the close of the reign of Elizabeth, the names of the erenachs in most of the parishes are well-known. Thus O'Deman (now O'Dimond) was erenach of Kilreagh ; O'Tuohill, of Desertoghill ; O'Crilly, of Tamlaght-O'Crilly, &c. The following finding of the jury of the Inquisition taken at Dungannon in 1609, explains the rights and duties of the erenagh, or herenagh ; "and further, they say upon their oathes, that in all places of the said countie of Tyrone, where the tiethes are divided betwixt the parson, viccar, and herenagh ; they are to beare the chardge of repairinge and maynteyninge the proper parishe church equallie between themselves. And the said jurors doe upon their oathes, finde and present, that the erenagh land was att first given by the temporall lords immediatlie to the first founders of the churches ; and that those did give the same to severall septs, for payinge rent and other dueties to the bushoppes and for repairinge and mayntenynge their parishe church, wherein they often tymes did beare a third parte, and some tymes twoethird of the chardge, and for keepinge of hospitalitie ; and that these septs or erenaghs have, tyme out of mynde, inherited the said lands accordinge to the Irish custome of tanistrie." They also found that erenachs were not removeable by the bishops, that *Termon-land* was the land belonging to great monasteries and was similar to erenach-land, but that it had frequently attached to it the privilege of sanctuary, and that the chief-tenant was called a Corbe (*Comharba*—a successor), who at times had under him several erenachs. In early times both the title *Comharba* (pronounced *coarba*—the successor of the founder), and erenach—"superior" were borne by ecclesiastics, but in more recent days they were used to designate the persons who farmed the church lands from the ecclesiastical representative of the founder.

tion, of 1605, also found that the rectory of "Magherisergan in the Rowte" was at the Dissolution appropriate to the Priory of Muckamore. The Protestant church occupies the site of the ancient church. About a furlong north-east of the church is an isolated rocky hill, about 60 feet high, and 100 feet long, called Drumbulcan; it is distant two fields from the eastern side of the village, and stands at the foot of the steep declivity of a higher and more extensive hill that rises to the east of it. The top of it is covered with a dark mould, in which fragments of bones have been found, and as Dr. Reeves remarks, the edge of the platform seems to have been formerly protected by an earthen rampart. It much resembles Dungonnell Fort, in form and height, but it wants the stone fort that crowns the rock rising over the branches of the Ravel river. A place on the heights above Drumbulcan is shown, where, according to popular stories, a church was commenced, but whatever was built there during the day was thrown down at night by some invisible agency, until the builder abandoned the undertaking and erected his church at Rasharkin. This story is told of several other churches, and as human bones are found at the sites, said to have been rejected, it obviously is intended to account for the abandonment of a church that for ages had ceased to exist. There is close to Drumbulcan a Holy Well, to which sick children, perhaps in memory of St. Olcan's early history, were formerly brought on May Eve, but the well is now neglected and almost forgotten. Drumbolcan signifies "the ridge of Bolcan," and seems to have been named from St. Olcan, who is called by some writers Bolcan; but it may also be named from Olchu, one of the chiefs of Dal-Riada. Colgan calls it *Dunbolcain*, and describes it as "a place without a church, near Airthermuige

(Armoy), where perhaps he (St. Olcan) was born." *Acta. S.S.* p. 378. The story of Olcan's birth is thus told in the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, as translated by Mr. Hennesy for Sister Cusack.

"Patrick went afterwards to Dal-Araidhe and Dal-Riada. Then he proceeded to Rori, to Carn-Setna, southwards, where he heard the screams of an infant from out of the ground. The carn was demolished, the sepulchre was laid bare, and a smell of wine arose around them out of the sepulchre. They saw the living child with the dead mother. A woman that died of ague; she was brought across the sea to Eriu, and the child was born after death; and seven days it lived in the tumulus. "This is bad (Olc)," said the King. "That shall be his name (Olcan)," said the druid. Patrick baptized him; and he is Bishop Olcan of the community of Airther-Maighe (Armoy), in the district of Dal-Riada."

In the more extensive copy of the *Tripartite Life*, which Colgan gives, the name of the prince who discovered the child is not Rori, but Darius (Daire), and the tumulus is called Carn Sedna. The conjecture of Colgan that Drumbulcan is the birthplace of St. Olcan is very likely correct; if so it would seem that the original name of the mound was Carn-Sedna. Jocelin calls St. Olcan's church *Derkan*, and Ussher styles him "Bishop of Derkan," and adds—"which in the territory of Route in Antrim, still retains the name of Clonderkan." Dr. Reeves conjectures that "it is probable that Derkan was the name of the district about Armoy." The simpler explanation is that both the churches of Armoy and Rasharkin were under St. Olcan, and that Rasharkin is the Derkan of Jocelin and Usher. The founder of the church of Rasharkin was without doubt a bishop, hence, as in the case of the sees that in process of time became absorbed in the see of Connor, the lands of Rasharkin belonged to that see. The *Terrier* has entered among the lands belonging to the bishoprick of Connor.—"In Magheresharkin, the

temporalities of 5 towns ;” and in the margin “Sir Randal” is entered as the tenant under the see. It is remarkable that the lands of Rasharkin are omitted in the return of see lands, in the *Ulster Visitation* of 1622. The following document refers to these and other lands :—

Disputes having arisen between Randall Marquess and Jeremiah, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, concerning the four townlandes of Magherasharkin, barony of Kilconway, the $\frac{1}{2}$ town of Diserta Vera, same barony, the territory or precinct of Ardmoy, containing four towne lands, barony of Carie, as also the lands of Enispolan, Solar, Ballyhumpany, in the barony of Glenarme and County of Antrim; and they having left same to the determination of James, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and such as he should nominate, and he having nominated the Archbishop of Dublin; it was awarded that the Marquess should surrender such lands to the Bishop, who thereupon should make a lease to the Marquess thereof, for 60 years, from 1st May, then next at the rent £90, the bishop to get same confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of Connor. The Marquess to pay or secure to the bishop £150 as a fine, all to be approved by the Conncil Board. Signed, and sealed, 12th March, 1625. Ja. Armacanus.

This lease was sold in 1749, by Alexander 5th, Earl of Antrim, to the son of Dr. Smith, Protestant bishop of Down and Connor. According to the parliamentary returns made in 1833, “The four townlands of Magherasharkin, the $\frac{1}{2}$ townland of Dundesartmore, and the townlands of Ballyhampton, Sollar, and Inispollan, in the territory of the Roote,” were held of the see by the heirs of R. Smith, by a 21 year lease, at the annual rent of £48 9s. 3d., with the usual implied covenant of perpetual renewal each year, and the renewal fine was £211 6s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The same family held at that time by similar leases all the see lands in Dal-Riada, but these lands have since that been disposed of to different purchasers, with the exceptions of the lands of Armooy, which still belong to Mr. Smith. The four townlands

which constitute the see-lands of Rasharkin, are Carnfinton, Church Tamlaght, Crushybrackin, and Drumack, containing 3,373 acres, 1 rood, and 12 perches.

We have seen above that in Catholic times the rectory belonged to the Priory of Muckamore, which appointed the vicar or resident clergyman. The monastery of Muckamore possessed the rectories of other churches, the lands of which belonged to the see of Connor, probably arising from some partition of ecclesiastical possessions made by the bishop of Connor, with the abbots of Kells and Muckamore, when he ceased to fill the double office of bishop of Connor and abbot *de Deserto Conneriae*, or Kells; for St. Colman Ela, the founder and first abbot of Muckamore had been abbot, and perhaps, also bishop of Connor. At the Dissolution, the rights of the abbot of Muckamore became vested in the crown, and the rectory of Rasharkin was conferred on Sir Randal M'Donnell. Alexander 5th, Earl of Antrim, in 1749, sold the rectorial tithes to the Rev. Thomas Staples and the Hon. and Rev. Charles Caulfield. According to a report published in 1836, the rectorial tithes of Rasharkin amounted to £203 15s. 5d., one portion thereof compounded for £55 15s. 8d., belonged to Robert Hervey, Esq., two other portions compounded for £101 16s. 8d., belonged one moiety thereof to Sir Thomas Staples, Bart., and the other moiety to Edward Caulfield, Esq., and the residue of the lay tithes compounded for £46 3s. 1d. was appropriated to the use of the Chaplain of Castledawson Chapelry. At that date the vicarial tithes, paid to the minister, amounted to £222 7s. 0d.

In the townland of Crushybracken there was an ancient cemetery, which is now completely destroyed; it was called Slaghttaggart, which is popularly translated "the priest's grave," and it is said that it was so-named because a priest

was murdered and interred there; a great cairn of stones was said to mark his grave. The word *Leacht*, "a grave, or pile of stones in memory of the dead," has assumed throughout the Counties of Down and Antrim, the form *Slaght*. It is probable that there was here in pagan times a monumental cairn, which in consequence of the church erected beside it was named Slaght-taggart—"the priest's *leacht*." Crushybrackan, "the cross of Brackan," seems to be named from Breccan, the companion of St. Ciarog, or Mochuaroc of Descart. See Vol. III. p. 462. Breccan was the son of Saranus the chieftain, who opposed St. Patrick, in Dalaradia. The festival of St. Breccan was celebrated on the 7th of May.*

In Drumack there is a very remarkable fort called Lis-canon; it is surrounded by two ditches, having between them a rampart of a peculiar form.

There are the remains of a great cairn, in the farm of Mrs. Conway, in the townland of Tehorny. In 1837, though it was then almost entirely removed, the officers of the *Ordnance Survey* found that its remains extended 130 feet in length, and 30 feet in width. There was remaining about the middle of it a fragment of a large stone supposed

* The commentator on the *Felire* of St. Aengus says, that Ech-Droma, where was the church of Mochuaroc and Breccan, was on the confines of Dalaradia and Dal-Riada, which as Dr. Reeves remarks exactly corresponds with the situation of Descart. Ech-Droma—"the horse hill" is no longer used, but a fair (see Vol. III. p. 461), was held there until about a century ago, which may have given name to Ech-Droma. The church of *Queur*, valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*, at £5., Dr. Reeves supposes to be the church of Descart; and he thinks that the name is some corruption intended for Cargau, the townland in which it is situated. *Queur* seems rather a corruption of the name of the Patron Saint-Cuaroc. See also *Lives of the Irish Saints*, Vol. V. p. 113, by Father O'Hanlon.

to have been the top-stone of a cromlech that had been covered over by the cairn. Stone implements were frequently found from time to time in the adjoining fields. At the distance of about 500 yards to the south of the cairn there is located, near a stream, a large rock having a rude resemblance to a seat which is called the Giant's Chair. It is merely a natural ledge in the side of a rock, which is situated in the midst of a group of other rocks.*

There are no military remains of a date subsequent to the English invasion now remaining in the civil parish of Rasharkin, except the traces of an entrenchment along the edge of the Bann. It is now nearly defaced but it was about 200 yards in length and 10 feet in width. It was exactly opposite to a series of similar earthworks on the bank of the river in the parish of Kilrea, County Derry. Great quantities of Irish antiquities were found during the operations for the improvement of the navigation of the Bann. Only a few of them found their way into the museum of the Royal Irish Academy; the remainder passed into the hands of local antiquarians and dealers. A beautiful bead of blue and white glass, set with six large pieces of a yellow vitreous paste, found in this parish, is figured in the *Kilkenny Archaeological Journal*, third series Vol. I. Coloured engravings of two similar beads found in Lough Ravel Crannoge, (*Down and Connor*, Vol. III., p. 335), are given along with it.

* Tehorney, and most of the lands about Rasharkin, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. were held, by gentlemen named O'Hagan, under the Earls of Antrim. Tehorney, called *Ballyharrany*, Carrow-ward, ("the bard's quarter, now Hazlebrook,") and Crushy-bracken, called Crossbreckan, were leased in 1625, for 101 years, to Phelemy O'Hagan, of Killyquin. Moneyleck was leased at the same time and for the same term to Turlogh O'Hagan, of Killyquin;

Part of the civil parish of Finvoy. This parish is named from the church, which stood in the little circular graveyard, near the Bann, called *Vow*—the name seems to have been originally *Fionn-bhoth* (pronounced Finn-voh) “the white huts,” named so, for some cause similar to that, which gave name to Raphoe, (Rath-bhoth, “the rath of the huts.”) In an Inquisition, however, taken on the death of William de Burgo, in 1333, concerning what lands were attached to the Earldom of Ulster, Finvoy is named *Fynmagh*, as if it were *Fionn-magh*, “the white plain.” The church is not entered in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*, unless it be the Kilbritoune which occurs in the taxation between the churches of Ballymoney and Tullaghgore. In the *Terrier* it is entered “*Ecclesia de Senboth alias Finvoyhe hath 20 acres glebe, Sir Randal hath Parsonage; (it pays) Proxies, 20/-; Refections, 20/-; Synodals, 2/-.*” This entry would seem to give another name to the church *Senboth*, “the old hut,” unless the initial *S* be a transcriber’s mistake for *F*. The *Visitation Book*, of 1622, reports “*Ecclesia de Fenvoyhe decayed.*” The *Vow*, or Finvoy graveyard is situated on the top of a hill near the Bann; it contains half an acre of land; there is no trace of the church remaining.

and Gortahar, Carnfinton, Lisheegan, Ballymaconnolly, and *Bally-na woolmone*, were held under a similar lease by Henry O’Hagan, of Killyquin. Donnell Gorm M’Donnell, when examined at Coleraine in 1652, stated that conflict at Portnaw, in January, 1641 (2), took place partly on the lands of his father, and partly on those of Henry O’Hagan. The lands of the entire civil parish were parcelled out among the following Cromwellian soldiers:—Captain William Huston, Mr. Millar, Corporal Bayley, Captain Thomas Barrington, Lieutenant Ellice, Thomas Francis, Henry Gribben, William M. Mills, Captain Bryan O’Mulhallan, Lieutenant Samuel Wilkins, Nicholas Cotter, Donald M’Kay, Edward Simpson. These were in possession in 1660, but they were afterwards dispossessed and the lands restored to the Earl of Antrim.

In the townland of Knockans, at the distance of 150 yards westwards from the Protestant church, there is a little graveyard of extreme antiquity, in which also there is no trace of its ancient church; it contains only six square perches; it is at present used exclusively by Protestants. An ancient paved road extended from it towards the site of the Protestant church, but it was removed about the year 1825. At the distance of a few townlands, the site of a building called "the Bloody Church" is pointed out, but it is said to have been the first site selected for the Protestant church erected in 1720, and that it was abandoned in consequence of violent disputes among the congregation about the convenience of the site, in one of which a man was killed.

The most remarkable of the pagan remains is the Cromlech called the Broad Stone, situated in a bleak wild valley, in the townland of Craigs. It is a slab of black, hard, and heavy stone, 8 feet long by 7 feet 3 inches broad, and 1 foot thick, raised originally on five other stones set edgewise as pillars. The foremost supporters are still standing in their first position, but one of the back ones has been taken away, and the stone in consequence has sunk from its horizontal level, the front pillars are more than four feet high, and one thick, and a foot asunder. Between the supporters there was formerly, it is said, a chamber communicating with two smaller apartments extending northward, and covered with stone. At present no certainty on this head can be obtained. Adjoining on the north east is a round cavity about two feet in diameter, neatly faced with stone, called the Giant's Pot, which is said to have extended into the adjoining chambers. On the south side there is a large detached stone, and there formerly was a similar one on the

opposite side. There are vestiges of two stone circles close to the cromleach. All appear to have been formerly encompassed by a circle of large stones forty-three feet in diameter; and from the number of stones lying around, it would seem, that this outer circle was the circumference of a cairn which once covered the entire monument. See *Parochial Survey*, Vol. I. A description and sketch of this cromleach are given in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, Vol. II., and in *The Cromlechs of Antrim and Down*, by William Gray, M.R.I.A.; published in the *Proceedings of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club*. Mr. Gray also has given a sketch of another cromleach in this parish, about which he says—“It is a very typical example, and occurs in a cultivated field close to the public road, within half a mile west of the Broadstone, and one mile east of the Presbyterian church of Finvoy. The cap-stone is a flat slab, measuring 8 feet long by 5 feet 6 inches wide, over eight upright stones, forming a well-marked oval chamber, the major axis of which runs E.N.E. by W.S.W. Formerly this monument was almost covered with earth, the cap-stone alone being exposed. The earth was removed some years ago, and the monument now stands on the natural surface of the ground. During the excavation the chamber was explored, and a cinerary urn was discovered within.”

Near the Broad Stone there was a Square Fort 220 feet long by 220 feet broad; it is in John Gribben's farm and is called the Craigs Fort. It was surrounded by an ancient ditch twenty feet broad and from ten to twenty feet deep. A cave passed under the fort from east to west which is now choked up. As the fort is subjected to tillage its ditch and rampart are almost effaced. The *Parochial Survey* says, “About a furlong distant from the fort is a

stone near five feet high, erected like a column, on a hill, from which there is a prospect of Jura and other western isles. Between the fort and pillar are two upright stones, raised at nearly equal distances, though not in a direct line between them. One of these intermediate stones is seven feet high, and the other six; they are nearly square and taper to a point." At the distance of 600 yards to the south of the Square Fort there was, in Hugh M'Lester's farm, another square earthen fort about 100 feet square, which was provided with two caves. Fort and caves have however unfortunately disappeared before the persevering industry of the farmer in whose field they were. A similar earthen square fort is in a good state of preservation about half a mile north in the townland of Money canon. It is 60 feet square, the sides rise six feet above the field, a shallow ditch surrounds it and there is a cave under it. These square forts which are rare in other parts of Ireland are very interesting.

Caves are of frequent occurrence in the civil parish of Finvoy; there seems to have been at an average one to each townland. In Knockans there is a cave 420 feet long, 5 feet high and 3 feet broad, and divided at intervals of 18 feet, by narrow passages generally 2 feet 3 inches square; the cave extends from east to west. At its eastern extremity the farmer found a paved hearth 20 feet in diameter, on and about which were charcoal and ashes. In the same townland, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, another cave was found, which had a similar hearth near its entrance; this cave has however been destroyed.

Near the Vow is an elliptical *rath* called Drumaboichan; below it at the Ferry was formerly an artificial island, said by tradition to have been erected as a residence for Ann

M'Garry, a nun, almost as famous for her sanctity and predictions as the Black Nun of Bonamargy, but it is much more probable that it was erected to guard the Vow Ferry, which was a pass of consequence on the Bann.

A defeat, which the forces under Colonel Archibald Stewart, who were guarding this ford, sustained in January, 1642, at the hands of the afterwards celebrated Alaster M'Donnell, is distorted into a massacre. Several writers, even down to Froude, quoting each other in succession, or relying on the veracious "Depositions" preserved in Trinity College, represent Alaster M'Donnell as initiating the war by an act of treachery and murder at Portnaw. The learned Presbyterian minister, Rev George Hill, in his *Macdonels of Antrim*, places the affair in its true light, and faithfully testifies that young M'Donnell was "a terrible antagonist on a fair field, but he was not a treacherous foe like so many of his opponents; and during his brief but brilliant career he was never known to treat prisoners with inhumanity." This Alaster, or Alexander M'Donnell, was a son of Coll, or Colla M'Donnell, whom we will mention again when treating of Loughlinch. He was born in the island of Colonsy, where his father resided, but he came to his relatives in the County of Antrim, about the year 1639, and he afterwards received a commission in one of the eight companies which composed the regiment raised by Mr. Archibald Stewart, the agent of Lord Antrim's estate. He received this appointment as a means "of detaching the surrounding Catholics from the insurrection, but when the war burst forth Alaster and his Highlanders immediately seceded from Stewart's regiment. It would appear, that for a time he took no active part in the conflict, until after the opposite party killed several persons in the Irish mobs.

The Irish population of northern Antrim was overawed by the garrison of Coleraine and Stewart's regiment, some companies of which were stationed at Portnaw. This position completely cut off all communication between the Catholics of Antrim and those of the County of Derry, and left them at the mercy of their enemies." Determining therefore to effect a junction with the Irish on the west side of the Bann he calculated well his chances of success. The first of January was a day on which the Scotch were expected to have regaled themselves so well, that military discipline would be much relaxed on that night; besides fourteen or fifteen musketeers had been sent from each of the six companies to strengthen Captain Kennedy's company at the Cross in the parish of Ballymoney, which was then under orders to relieve Mr. Canning, who was besieged in the castle of Agivey. About two hours before morning, on the second of January, 1641, (old style), a numerous body of Irish assisted by the Highlanders "displaying through the twilight their white colours, which they had brought from Scotland, attacked Stewart's companies quartered at several places near Portnaw, distant the space of half a mile, one from the other". *Depositions*, "When daylight appeared he had scattered the enemy in all directions, leaving several dead in their encampment and some in their beds: If Stewart placed no sentinels on the watch, or if his men were asleep when they ought to have been standing to their arms, any blame in the affair attaches to him and certainly not to M'Donnell, who thus inflicted on him a signal defeat." *Hill*. It would, therefore, appear that the forces of Stewart, like those of Arabi Pasha, at Tel-el-Kebir, in the recent Egyptian war, neglected to keep sentinels; but partial historians describe M'Donnell's success on the 2nd of

January, 1642, as the "Murder at Portnaw," while for the success of his night attack on the 13th of September, 1882. England heaps honour after honour on Sir Garnet Wolseley. The principle leaders in this attack, in addition to Alaster M'Coll M'Donnell, were James M'Coll M'Donnell, of the Cross; Turlogh Oge O'Cahan, of Dunseverick; John Duff M'Allister, of Cairntrim, in Derrykeighan; and Donnell Gorm M'Donnell, of Killyquin. The ford over the Bann was now open, and early in the morning, the Irish forces augmented by Neill Oge MacMullan, Donogh MacMullen, Brian O'Hagan, Henry O'Hagan, and Art O'Hagan, with their tenants from the parish of Rasharkin, crossed the Bann, and returned on the same morning with John Mortimer and five companies of Manus Roe O'Cahan's regiment.* The united forces drew up at the house of James M'Coll M'Donnell, near the Bann, where they were put in order, then marching into the Cross they burned that village and afterwards the town of Ballymoney. From this they proceeded to attack Ballintoy House which they failed to capture, and after encamping for the night at Craighallynoe, they marched to Ballyma-

* John Mortimer followed the standard of Alaster M'Coll in the Scottish expedition under Montrose, and distinguished himself in the battle, fought near Aberdeen, and throughout the entire war; he was taken prisoner in 1650, in a skirmish near the Castle of Dunbeath and soon afterwards executed.

Manus Roe O'Cathan, or O'Kane, was appointed Colonel in one of the regiments of Alaster M'Coll in the same expedition; his gallant daring was specially distinguished in the battle of Fivv. Though the other Irish soldiers who surrendered at Philiphaugh on terms of quarter were immediately massacred, Colonel O'Kane and Major *Lachlan* were sent to Edinburgh and hanged on the Castle-Hill—the "Covenant Shambles." The Rev. David Dick referring to the number executed piously ejaculated—"The work goes bonniely on." See Hills *MacDonnells* p. 104.

garry and summoned Captain Digby to surrender Dunluce Castle. The strong position of the fortress prevented its capture, and the Irish forces turned southward through Stranocum towards the castle of Clough, where they were joined by strong bodies of men from the vicinity of Toome. Clough capitulated after a few shots, leaving the Irish masters of all northern Antrim except Dunluce and Ballintoy. The country was thus the scene of a civil war, and all its dreadful consequences; and retaliatory deeds of blood were done on both sides at which the heart sickens. Though mobs of poor people, afraid to remain in their own houses, met opposing mobs and destroyed life and property to a fearful extent; yet it is almost admitted by their worst enemies, that the leaders of the Irish did their best to prevent the unnecessary effusion of human blood.

In the middle of a large sweep which the Bann takes between Moore Lodge and Movanagher is a Stone Circle of about 25 feet in diameter. It is formed of large stones, which are all, except their tops, under ground, within this outer circle was an inner row of stones, also circularly set, having a large stone in the centre.

Kilconway *Rath*, which according to the writer in the *Statistical Survey*, gives name to the barony, is a large circular fort near the Glebe-house, and from that circumstance now generally called Glebe-Fort. It is of the ordinary class of *raths* and has an artificial cave round its extent in the inside.

The writer in the *Statistical Survey* says, "As to the property in the parish of Finvoy, the whole is probably debenture lands, except Killimurris which belongs to the Antrim family, and is set in perpetuity to others. The greater part was granted by Cromwell to his officers, and is

now in the hands of different landlords, none of whom (save Stephen Holland, Esq., Carrireagh), are descendants of the original grantees." In the *Down Survey and Book of Distribution*. The entire parish is returned as having belonging to the Earl of Antrim, but under the column "Persons to whom distributed" he is entered only for "2 quarters of Dunloye, Gallennagh 1 quarter, the lower quarter of Ballymacalient, 2 quarters of the same, and another part of the same, 1 quarter of Gallenagh, a part of Knockans, 1 quarter of Unsinagh, and a part of the same." The following, who were either the soldiers who had settled in the parish in 1655, or the representatives of them, are returned in the *Quit Rent Book*, as the owners in 1660 :— Samuel Hill, Captain John Galland, Captain Thomas Barrington, Mr. Forrest, Carrol Bolton, Captain Bryan Mulhallan ; however in the *Book of Distribution* the lands not distributed to the Earl of Antrim were distributed to Samuel Hill, John Galland, Lord Masserene, and Richard Holland. For the ancient tuoghs, or districts, into which the parish was formerly divided see p. 30

CHURCHES.

During the times of persecution the Catholics resident in the districts, which constitute the present parish of Rasharkin, attended Mass at the Mass Stations already mentioned, when treating of the parish of Dunloy and Cloughmills. Mass was frequently celebrated at the site of the present church in the townland of Moneyleck. There was also a Mass Station at the Broad Stone, and one at the Square Fort in the farm at present occupied by John Gribben. Old men who were living a few years ago remembered the bishop towards the end of the last century administering

the Sacrament of Confirmation at the latter Mass Station, though the old chapel of Dunloy was then built. Father Brenan commenced the old chapel of Rasharkin, in the townland of Moneyleck, about 1788. Father M'Mullan celebrated Mass within its roofless walls about 1790, before he went to college, and it was not completed until after he was appointed parish priest. It would appear that it had not many pretensions to architectural beauty, as it was called from its shape "the Bees-cap." A new church was built on the same site during the incumbency of Father M'Mullan, by his curate, Father Edward Magreevy, afterwards parish priest of Armoy. The foundation-stone was laid on 1st of July, 1845, and the church was consecrated by Dr. Denvir, on Sunday, the 20th of September, 1846. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. George Pye, then a professor in the Diocesan College, and at present the parish priest of Glenavy; he took for his text Psalm xxviii. v. 8. The collection amounted to £75. The site of the church and the graveyard attached to it—1 acre, 1 rood, and 24 perches, statute measure—is held by prescription.

On the 8th of August, 1868, James Acheson Lyle, Esq., granted to Dr. Dorrian and Rev. Hugh M'Cann, P.P., Rasharkin, a lease for ever, of one rood of land, Cunningham measure, in the townland of Maddyduff, at 10s. per annum. On this site Father M'Cann erected the church of St. Columba. This church, which is commonly called that of "The Plains," was dedicated by Dr. Dorrian, on Sunday, the 9th of June, 1872. The dedication sermon was preached by Father Alphonsus O'Neill, of the Order of Passionists.

On the 1st of July, 1875, Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart., M.P., granted to Dr. Dorrian and the Rev. Hugh

M'Cann, a lease for 99 years, of 4a. 3r. 26p., at £7 per annum. On this property, which is separated by the public road from the church of Rasharkin, in Moneyleck, Father M'Cann erected the parochial house.

PARISH PRIESTS.

The Rev. "Neale O'Neale," was registered in 1704, as Popish priest of the parishes of Rasharkin, Finvoy, and Ballymoney; he was then 41 years of age, and had been ordained A.D. 1688, in Kilkenny, by Dr. James Phelan, Bishop of Ossory. In 1704, his sureties were Francis Hume, of Ahoghill, and Cornelius O'Cahan, of Ballymoney, gentlemen, who each bailed him in £50. He is returned as residing in *Gallynagh*, which is intended for Caldanagh, a townland in the civil parish of Finvoy, near Dunloy. It is said that the name of this priest is entered in the registry O'Neale, by mistake for O'Heale, the name of a family once very influential in the adjoining parish of Kilraghts. It is said by tradition, that there was a second priest in these parishes named O'Heale, the other priest may have been the predecessor of Neale O'Heale, for in the return made to Rome, by Primate Oliver Plunket, in 1670, one of the priests of the diocese of Connor is named Cormac O'Heale. We have no means of knowing the date of the death of the Rev. Neale O'Neale, or O'Heale, but tradition has preserved the name of his successor, Patrick M'Keefry. About this period an immense district (including all the County of Antrim, north of Bengore Head, round to the Bann), which then constituted the parish of Dunluce, was added to the already too extensive parish called Rasharkin. That change occurred after the death of the Rev. Christopher M'Veagh (M'Vea), who in 1704 resided in Ballymagarry, was then 50 years of

age, and was registered as "Popish priest" of Dunluce. The last Catholic Earl of Antrim, who was Randal the 4th earl, died in 1721, when his son, only eight years of age, and his estates passed under the influence of Viscount Massereene. That change soon materially affected the interests of the Catholic Church, to such an extent, that few Catholics were permitted to remain in the district; and the appointment or the support of a parish priest became impossible.

The Rev. Arthur Brenan* became parish priest in 1756, but according to another account, he was appointed in 1743. Father Brenan was a native of the parish, in the management of his extensive charge, he was assisted by Dominican friars belonging to the Dominican Convent of Coleraine, who lived scattered through the country, mostly in the County of Derry, but they made occasional visits through the Catholic families in the northern parts of the County of Antrim; he was also assisted in the Dunluce district by Fathers Hugh Mulhollan, James Fegan, John Fanning, Archibald Lynn, Hugh Green, — M'Cusker, and Peter M'Mullan. Father Brenan, though attending to his

* The Rev. Edward Connor, P.P., Crossgar, has a silver chalice, on which is inscribed—"Eug. Brennan et Filii me fieri fecerunt, 1677." —(Eugene, or Owen Brennan and sons caused me to be made 1677.) Father Connor purchased it from the executors of Father Luke Walsh, P.P., Culfeightran, it probably came to him with the parish from his predecessor, Father Patrick Brennan, P.P., Culfeightran, who died in November, 1828. Father Patrick was a nephew of Father Arthur Brennan. If there was any priest named Brennan in the diocese, for whose use we might presume, his father and brothers had caused this chalice to be made in 1677, his name does not occur in Primate Plunket's list of 1670, nor in the roll of the 1704 registration. There is however a tradition that Father Arthur Brennan was a native of the County of Donegal.

humble duties in a remote parish, was, like his brethren, under the watchful eye of the Government, as the following letter preserved in the State Paper Office, Dublin, shows:—

“To the Clerk of the House of Lords,

“Sir,—Pursuant to an order of the House of Lords, I send you the number of Protestant and Papist families in the parish of Finvoy, Protestant families, 234; Papist families, 71.† One Popish priest called Brenon.

“From your humble Servant,

“SAMUEL DUNBAR.

“Marlbrook, April 11th, 1766.”

Father Brenan passed out of the reach of the Government in 1795, and on his gravestone in the Catholic Churchyard of Rasharkin is inscribed—

*In God's all**

I. H. S.

Underneath are deposited the remains of the Rev. Arthur Brenan, Pastor of Rasharkin, Finvoy, and Ballymoney, who departed this life, the 21st day of Oct., 1795, aged 80 years. Requiescat in pace. Amen.

After the death of Father Brenan, the parish was in charge of his curates, Father M'Cusker, a priest belonging to the diocese of Armagh, and Father Hugh Green. Sometime before this, Father Peter M'Mullan had returned from college, and he too officiated in the parish. Father M'Cusker was recalled to his native diocese. Father Green resided

* This form of funereal inscription is very rare; a few years before 1854, during alterations in the Church of All Saints, in Pontefract, County of York, a broken slab was discovered, upon which was cut an archiepiscopal cross. On a circle on the stone was in old English characters—*In God is all*. A writer, in *Notes and Queries* Feb. 25th, 1854, erroneously supposed that it was the gravestone of Archbishop Thurstan, who died Feb. 5th, 1140.

† In 1881 there were in the civil parish of Finvoy, 1,503 Catholics, and 2,999 Protestants.

in Rasharkin, and Father M'Mullan in the Dunluce district until the end of 1799, when Father Green went to officiate in Lisburn, and afterwards in Saintfield. It was after the departure of Father Green that Father M'Mullan received a collation to the parishes of Rasharkin, Finvoy, Ballymoney, and the districts of Dunluce. He was a native of Dunbeg, in the parish of Loughguile; was ordained in Erinagh, by Dr. Hugh MacMullan, in 1789; was appointed administrator of Armoy, and afterwards for some little time he assisted Father Brennan in Rasharkin. He received a letter from Dr. Hugh MacMullan, dated 5th of August, 1792, recommending him to the Archbishop of Lisbon, that he might prosecute his philosophical and theological studies in the college of Lisbon. Father M'Mullan, however, it seems, could not obtain admission into that college, and he proceeded to the college of St. Thomas, in Seville, in Spain, where he studied three years. We give here Dr. MacMullan's letter, as a specimen of the class of letters, which the Irish ecclesiastical students of that period carried with them, when they went to seek from the charity of the continental colleges an education in philosophy and theology, which, on account of the misfortunes of their own country, could not be obtained at home.

Hugo, Dei et Sanctæ Sedis Apostolicæ gratia, Diocesium Canonicæ Unitarum Dunensis and Conorensis Episcopus, Dilecto nobis in Christo Magistro Petro M'Mullan Diocesis nostræ Connorensis Salutem in Domino Sempiternam.

Cum jam a Sæculo et ultra, probe notum sit, nulla in patria nostra afflicta haberi Seminaria pro instituenda Juventute nostra in studiis Philosophicis aut Theologicis; hinc, tenore præsentium tibi præfato Petro M'Mullan Rite et Canonicæ ad omnes minores ordines et ad Presbyteratum inclusive legitime ordinato facultatem impertimus migrandi ab hoc regno Hybernæ ad loca transmarina cursum Philosophicum et Theologicum perfecturo; teque, tanquam vitæ

innocentiæ et bonis moribus præditum et ex tua bona conversatione et fama commendabilem, omnibus Ordinariis locorum ad quos in itinere contingat ac precipue Seminariorum Rectoribus etiamvis commendamus ——— Insuper cum debito obsequio et honore petimus et obsecramus Reverendissimum et Eminentissimum Archiepiscopum Hispalensen, ut supradictum Reverendum Petrum sub tutela misericordiæ ejus in Collegio Hispalensi *aut alibi* ad cursum Philosophicum et Theologicum perficiendum stabilire dignaretur. &c. In quorum omnium fidem manu propria subscripsimus et sigillum ordinarium appendi curavimus hac quinta Augusti die 1792.

Hugo Dnnensis and Conorensis Episcopus.

Testibus ad præmissa vocatis — Jacobo O'Ferral, Josepho Clinch.

Father M'Mullan, after his appointment to Rasharkin, completed the chapel of Rasharkin, and erected a similar structure in Ballymoney. During 1811, he administered, in addition to his extensive charge, the parish of Duneane, which was then vacant. See Vol. III. p. 357. He was offered that parish but declined to accept it. He wrote to the Rev. Peter M'Nally, who was then only a few months ordained, and was staying with his relatives in Loughguile, the following letter :—

“ Rev. Sir,—As my parishioners here are so much attached to me, and have been so importunate all this week in their entreaties that I should stay with them, I have consented to do so; therefore, do not come here next Sunday, but give my compts. to Mr. Murray, and tell him, that in compliance with the hearers importunity I have changed my mind, and have written to the Bishop to that purport. I think you and he may have Duneane to yourselves.

“ I remain, Rev. Sir, yours sincerely,

“ PETER M'MULLAN.

“ RASHARKIN, 22nd Nov., 1811.”

About this period, or shortly afterwards, Ballymoney became practically under the charge of the resident curate, who attended the chapels of Ballymoney and Bushmills. Father Arthur O'Neill, who was appointed in 1815, seemed from his account book, which is still in existence to have

been in no way connected with Rasharkin, though it is certain that Father Henry M'Loughlin, who was appointed in 1825, was the first parish priest of Ballymoney. Father M'Mullan died towards the end of 1846, and was interred in the Church on the Epistle side of the Altar, which at that time was along the north sidewall. After his death, the parish was administered by his curate, Father Edward M'Greevy, until Father M'Cartan was appointed to the vacant parish.

The Rev. William M'Cartan, a native of Castlewellan, entered the Rhetoric Class, in the College of Maynooth, on the 25th of August, 1826, being then in the 17th year of his age ; was ordained in Belfast, by Dr. Crolly, in October, 1832 ; was shortly afterwards appointed curate of Downpatrick ; was appointed parish priest of Ballymoney, on the 8th of March, 1837 ; was appointed parish priest of Rasharkin, in September, 1847. He died on the 23rd of May, 1864, and was interred in the Church on the Gospel side of the former Altar.

After the death of Father M'Cartan, the eastern portions of the parish attached to the church of Dunloy were constituted into a separate parish, of which Father Close was appointed parish priest, and the western parts of the parish were constituted into the parish of Rasharkin, as at present arranged, to which the Rev. Hugh M'Cann was appointed.

Father M'Cann was a native of the townland of Ballylough, in the parish of Kilmegan ; after having studied in the Diocesan College, he entered the Rhetoric Class, in the College of Maynooth, on the 27th of September, 1844 ; was ordained in the College Chapel, on the 2nd of June, 1849, by Dr. Murray ; was appointed curate of Ballymena in

October, 1849 ; parish priest of Portrush in March, 1852, and parish priest of Rasharkin, on the 18th of June, 1864. Father M'Cann was appointed to the parish of Duneane, on the 5th of April, 1877.

The Rev. William Curoe, P.P., Dunloy (see p. 65), succeeded Father M'Cann. He died of disease of the heart, on the 30th of December, 1882, and was interred in the Church beside the remains of Father M'Cartan.

Father Thomas Quin, the present parish priest succeeded Father Curoe. He was born in the parish of Moincoin, County Kilkenny, on the 5th of June, 1846 ; studied in the Diocesan College of Kilkenny, which he entered in January, 1861 ; entered the Rhetoric Class in the College of Maynooth, August 25th, 1865 ; was ordained on the 31st of May, 1871, in Maynooth, by Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Kildare ; was appointed curate of Randalstown, September 3rd, 1871 ; curate of St. Peter's Belfast, July 1st, 1873 ; curate of St. Patrick's Belfast, in February, 1882 ; from which he was promoted to Rasharkin, on the 16th of February, 1883.

THE PARISH OF LOUGHGUILLE.



THE parish of Loughguile comprises the most of the civil parish of Loughguile and a large part of that of Kilraghts; the remainder of these parishes are included in the parish of Dunloy and Cloughmills.

There are in the civil parish of Loughguile the sites of several churches, the principal one occupied the site, in townland of Lower Lavin, on which Lord Macartney built the Protestant church, which was erected on the foundations of an older Protestant church erected about 1733. It is close to the edge of Loughguile lough, but no remnants of the ancient church remain. It was valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* under the name of "Ecclesia de Loghkell" at £28, which was the highest valuation placed on any church in the diocese of Conner except the church of Billy. In 1305, the advowson of the church of *Loghkell* was granted to Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster.—*Inq. ad quod damn.* 33 Ed. 1, No. 177. In 1333, William de Burgo was seized of the advowson of the church of *Loghkell*, which, according to an early extent, was worth, in the time of peace, 100s, but nothing then—*Inq. P. M.* In other records the name assumes the various forms, 'Loghgeile,' 'Loghgoyle,' 'Loughgill.' The *Terrier* enters "Ecclesia de Loghkeil—Paronage and Vicarage—hath $\frac{1}{2}$ one town in glebe—Proxies, 20/-; Refections, 20/-; Synodals, 2/-." The *Ulster Visitation* reports "Ecclesia de Loghgoyle decayed." The

ancient graveyard is still extensively used by the Catholics, in it many priests of Loughguile and the surrounding parishes are interred. Here is interred Father Patrick M'Henry, of the Order of St. Dominick, who died parish priest of Glenravel ; his monument is inscribed—

*Here lieth the body of Rev. Patrick M'Kendry,
who departed this life, 13th March, 1797.
Aged 77.*

There is here a mistake with regard to his age, for De Burgo, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, says—that he made his profession in 1741, being then in the 27th year of his age, he therefore died aged 83 years. See *Down and Connor*, Vol. III., p. 471-2.

There is an ancient graveyard in the townland of Moneyneagh, called Lignakillagh. It is raised above the field, nearly circular and 75 feet in diameter. The graveyard has no boundary fence ; there are no headstones, and it is only used for the interment of unbaptized children. It is situated near the foot of the mountain, in a farm, which in 1837, belonged to Duncan Casey. See *Ordnance Survey Memoir MS.* The graveyard is marked on the Ordnance Map, No. 23.

In the townland of Culbane there is a graveyard in a farm, which 1837 belonged to Daniel M'Michael. It is situated near a stream and about 10 perches east of the road leading past the west side of Lisanoure demesne. The graveyard is somewhat oval, 75 feet by 46 feet, and surrounded by a low earthen parapet, at an average 3 feet thick, and 1 foot 6 inches high ; at the entrance there are two pillar stones, the largest 2 feet 9 inches high, 2 feet broad and 1 foot thick ; the other not so large. The entrance is on the west side, and near the east side is a cairn of

stones. At the distance of 40 perches north there is the site of a cashiol; both the graveyard and the site of the cashiol are marked on the Ordnance Map, Sheet . 13. The townland of Friary, which adjoins Culbane on the east side, seems to have been named from whatever ecclesiastical edifice stood in Culbane; for no trace of a religious house has been discovered in Friary.

At the distance of about a mile from Culbane '*Kill*' there is another ancient graveyard, also called a '*Kill*,' in the townland of Carivcashel. It is situated on a high bank about ten perches west of the road leading from Loughgulle to Armoy, and is in the farm, which, in 1837, belonged to Alexander M'Donnell. The site of the graveyard is nearly an oval of 56 feet by 46 feet, but is not surrounded by a boundary fence. In the same townland there are the remains of a cashiol, or circular stone fort; the wall is of the usual cyclopiian style, averaging from 3 to 5 feet in height, composed of stones, of very unequal dimensions, and earth. Along the foundation of the wall the stones are more regularly laid and are more uniform in size. The elevated platform on which it stands seems composed of small stones with earth intermixed. A cave extends under the cashiol, and at the distance of 10 perches east of the cashiol a paved hearth was discovered. In this townland, and in Carrowcrin which adjoins it, stone weapons are frequently found.

There is a graveyard called a *Kill*, in the townland of Knocknahinch, about 20 yards north-east of a bye-road leading from the Armoy road to the Ballymoney road; it is situated on the side of a small ravine in the farm, which in 1837 belonged to John M'Neill. The graveyard is used for the interment of unbaptized children and of very poor

people ; it is oval shaped, measures 75 feet by 59 feet, and is bounded by a fence two feet high of earth and stones. There is an artificial cave about 25 yards to the north, which extends in a westerly direction, but its roof has fallen in. Caves and cashols in the vicinity of sites of ancient churches indicate that they were once the centres of villages, for the protection of whose inhabitants these military works were erected. In 1817, there was found at the bottom of an old ditch near the graveyard of Knocknahunch, but in Ballybregagh townland, two stones each about two feet square, one placed on the top of the other. A hollow space scooped out of the lower stone was filled with coins of different sizes, some of gold, but chiefly of silver, they were sold in Belfast for £18. A cashiol which stood near the edge of a bog in Ballybregagh was destroyed about the year 1780 ; from it three well-paved causeways extended, but not a trace of it now remains.

It is probable that the site of a church and cemetery might be discovered in Tobernagola, or in the adjoining townland of Kilmoyangey in the civil parish of Kilraghts. There is a hill in Kilmoyangey called Drumgola Hill, which seems to indicate that both townlands once formed one. *Kil*, in the name of the one townland, and *Tober*, in that of the other, seem to indicate a church and a holy well. There is a pagan funereal monument, commonly called a "Giant's Bed," in the townland of Tobernagola. It is situated on a heathery hill 10 perches east of the leading road from Ballymoney to Cloughmills, and in the farm, which in 1837 belonged to William M'Loughlin. "The bed is 48 feet long, by 8 feet wide, and 5 feet deep, up to the shoulders and head ; the additional part is 21 feet long by 8 feet wide, composed of earth and stones." *Ordnance Survey Memoir MS.*

There is, on the eastern slope of the mountain in Love's Corkey, the site of a church named Kilwee (Cill-bhuidhe—"the yellow church,") one of the most lonely spots in Ireland, a place well fitted for seclusion and prayer.

In Ballybradden there is the site of a church, where human bones are frequently turned up, but it is now under tillage. It is called Kiltoorish—Cill-turuis, "the church of the pilgrimage"—and is situated in a field belonging to J. & R. O'Kane, Wine Merchants, Belfast. The site adjoins the field in which Charles M'Nally found the oval shaped stone mentioned in p. 99, which is supposed to be lying among stones in the ditch of the field. There is a cave near Kiltoorish, in the farm of Patrick M'Shane; and in the same farm there was a well, now closed up, which was supposed to have been a Holy Well. About a mile to the east of it there is on the mountain a remarkable well, called the *Pin-Well*, which is so named because people after drinking from it throw a pin into it.

Drumkeel is entered on the map in Tully South, but there do not seem to be any indications of a Christian cemetery. Urns have been found on the hill, in a field belonging to John M'Aleece.

There is, in the farm of Peter Guthrie, in Pharis, a field called "the graveyard field," where human bones and the remains of coffins are turned up.

Traces of a cemetery and church might also be looked for in Kingarriff, which in Lendrick's Map of the County of Antrim, published in 1780, is called Kilgarrif, its name and that of the adjoining townland of Clontyfinnan seem to indicate ecclesiastical origin. Mr. J. Bleakly of the *Ordnance Survey*, however, writes in 1837, "I have carefully examined Kingarriff, Clontyfinnan East and West,

Coolkeeran, Knocknavrinnan, Lisnisk, Drumnafivey, Ballytaggart, and Drumdallagh, and I find nothing in any of them worth notice." Notwithstanding this statement there is even marked upon the six inch scale Ordnance Map No. 18, in Knockavrinna—“Kildress, a graveyard for children.” This site of an ancient church is on the bank of the Bush River, about 32 perches south of Knockavrinna Bridge.

The following is from the *Ordnance Memoir MS.* :—

There is a remarkably high and perfect earthen rath situated near a flow bog on the farm of Patrick Owen M'Ilhatton, in the townland of Carnamenagh. On the highest part of the parapet he has put up a very conspicuous stone, which he has painted. There is an artificial cave in the farm of Archy M'Neill, in the townland of Drumrankin. It consists of several rooms, each about 12 feet long, 3 feet 9 inches high, and 2 feet wide ; a part of it has been destroyed. There is a high *rath* in the same townland, in the farm of James Wallace. There is a very high standing stone in the farm of William Hannah, in the townland of Corkey. This stone is 8 feet 3 inches high, 3 feet broad and 2 feet thick. On the same farm there is another standing stone about 40 perches NN.W. of an old-fashioned dwelling-house called Love's Castle ; it is 7 feet high, 3 feet broad by about 2 feet thick. Two other standing stones formerly stood near this but they are now placed in a stone ditch about 30 yards north of their original position. There is another standing stone in the same townland seven fields south of this in the farm of Samuel Mathews ; it stands 7 feet high and is of about the same proportions as those already described. In the same farm and townland there is, in a stone ditch, another standing stone situated at a short distance from the last mentioned stone ; it is 5 feet in height but in other respects it is nearly of the same dimensions as those already described. There is a cave in the farm of Archy Clarke but it is closed up. There was formerly, at a rock in Corkey, a place, now destroyed, called “Shane-A-Cunnen's Den,” said to have been the lurking place of a locally celebrated outlaw. “Phelimy Roe's cairn* is situated near the summit of Ora Mountain, in the townland of Altaveedan, about half a mile S.E. of the road leading from Armoy to Clough, as the chieftain lay wounded on the mountain

* The tradition is, that this is *Hugh MacFelim's Cairn*. (See p. 16.) It is marked on the Ordnance Map—“Hugh MacFelim's Grave.

he wrote with a sharp pointed instrument some letters on a stone which still remain at the cairn to be deciphered." (Informants, William Sullivan, farmer, and Oliver Read, blacksmith.) In the townland of Ballyknock there is an artificial cave in each of the farms of Francis O'Kane, Robert Magowan, and John M'Mullan. A standing stone called "The Cannon Stone," stands on the Cannon Hill, on the farm of Patrick Skelly; it is 5 feet 9 inches in height, and 1 foot 3 inches broad, and a little more than a foot thick, and stands in an inclining position leaning towards the north. There is a standing stone 20 perches north of the Catholic Church and 6 yards west of the road leading from Ballycastle to Clough, on the farm of Daniel M'Cormick, in Tully North. It is 5½ feet high, and 2 feet broad, and 1 foot 6 inches thick. There is another on the same side of the road, a short distance from the previous stone, and in a stone ditch, in the farm of James M'Fall, in the townland of Ballybradden. This is 4 feet 8 high, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot thick. An oval shaped stone about 20 pounds weight, girt with 2 brass bands intersecting each other at right angles, and inscribed with figures or letters was found in 1836, by Charles M'Anally, on his farm in Ballybradden. It is lying somewhere about his house but cannot at present (1837) be found. In the farm of Andrew Duncan, in the townland of Lavan, there is a stone called Fin Macool's Stone,* about 50 perches S.E. of the road from Ballymoney to Lisanour Castle; it is 5½ feet long, 3½ feet broad, and 2 feet high. "It is said that it gives name to the townland, and that it was so-called, because when Fin M'Cool died and before he was buried, a woman taking hold of his hand cried out, Lav. Fin—"The hand of Fin.'" There were formerly three other stones at this spot, but in 1813 Andrew Duncan removed them, under one of them he found an cinerary urn. In the demense of Mr. Macartney, on a hill S.W. of the castle, there is a cave, consisting of two rooms at right angles to each other, one room is 25 feet, 2½ feet wide, and 4 feet high; the other is 13 feet long, the entrance to the outer room is 15 inches square. There was an extensive cave at the house of James Luske, in Knockahollet, which had seven rooms, but it was destroyed about 1807, when he was building his house; human bones were found in it. There is a cave in Widow M'Mullan's farm, near Mr. Macartney's planting. There is an earthen fort in Widow Kane's farm in Knockahollet, and another in the farm of James M'Alece, in Lisanisk; there was a cave at the east side of the fort but it has been destroyed. There

* This stone has been removed about three years ago.

is a cave in an earthen fort which is in the farm of William Huey, in Ballyweany ; it is 14 feet long, 5 feet high, and 3 feet broad, and consists of one room ; the entrance to it is 1 foot 6 inches wide, and 1 foot high. There are two caves in the farm of Mr. Stevelly, of Checker Hall, in Ballyweany ; and another in the farm of Alexander Kerr, of Ballyweany. There is a cave behind Robert Edmonstone's house in Lislabban, about 20 yards south-east of the road from Cloughmills to Lisanour Castle. There is an extensive cave in the farm of John Stewart, in the townland of Turnacreagh ; it is about 20 yards south-east of the road leading from Cloughmills to Lisnoure Castle. In Turnacreagh there are also a number of caves situated in very low ground, in the farm of Archy M'Kenna, near the planting at the castle. It is said by tradition that there was a castle in the farm of Samuel Kirkpatrick, in the townland of Ballynagashel, but not a vestige of it remains ; the townland is named from a cashiol, a part of which still remains though much injured. This cyclopien fort is similar to that in Carrowcashel ; there is said to be an extensive cave under it, but the people are unwilling that it should be opened. At a short distance north of Ballyhoe Bridge, but in the townland of Magherahoney, there is a standing stone called St. Patrick ; it is said that it was so-named by a body of Freemasons some years before 1837. It is 9 feet three inches high, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot thick, and stands about 20 yards east of the road. There is an earthen rath of remarkable form called Doonavernon, situated on flat ground in the townland of Shanes. A sword and an iron pot were found in a cave in the townland of Shanes.

A Pipe Roll, preserved in the Irish Exchequer Record Office, gives an account of receipts from certain manors in Dalriada from the year 1259 to 1262, when the lands of the earldom of Ulster were temporarily in the possession of the Crown. In it is entered the item—"£64 11s 4d of the assessed rent of Lochkel with the demesnes thereof put to farm for the same time." *Ulster Journal of Archeology*, Vol. III., p. 162.

The castle of Loughguile is said to have been built by Richard de Burgo, called from the colour of his hair, the "Red Earl" of Ulster, who died A.D. 1326 ; though others

ascribe its erection to Sir Philip Savage, the father of Sir Robert, who died in 1390. The Earls of Ulster were possessed of all the lands in the vicinity of Loughguile; we have seen that the advowson of the church of Loughguile was granted in 1305 to Richard de Burgo. After the murder, in 1333, of William de Burgo, called also from the colour of his hair—the dun, or brown earl, an Inquisition was taken concerning his possessions in the “Comitatus de Coulrath,” or County of Coleraine, when, among other of his possessions, are mentioned “Loghkel (Loughguile) Corcagh, Ever-Corcagh (Corkey) Villa Cryngel (Moyangey ?), Villa de Knogh (Ballyknock) . . . Clantifynan (Clontyfinnan), &c.” From the earls of Ulster the possession of the district passed by some means, whether of relationship or of conquest, which cannot be ascertained, to the MacQuillins, who became lords of the Route. During the sanguinary struggles that endangered the Anglo-Norman supremacy in Ireland, the Red Earl of Ulster brought into the Route a branch of the O’Haras, of Leyny, in the County of Sligo, who afterwards became possessed of extensive tracts of land in the parishes of Loughguile and Dunaghy, as well as of their possessions in Crebilly. Dr. O’Donovan states that they are descended from “Hugh, the brother of Conor Gott O’Hara, Lord of Leyny, who died in the year 1231. This branch removed to Dalriada, with the Red Earl of Ulster.” It would seem however, that it was in much more recent times, that the O’Haras became possessed of the castle of Loughguile. When Sussex, Queen Mary’s Irish deputy passed through Loughguile, from Coleraine to Glenarm, in 1556, the pursuivant, who recorded the events of that expedition, relates :—

“Tuesday, the XXIth of July, my Lord Deputy removed from Coll-

rahin and came to My Avre (Moyaver in the parish of Armoy), by a river and church called Auramyn (Armoy), and there camped yt night. This day Brian M'Nell Oge (O'Neill) tooke a great prey of Kyne and Garrens, and this day ye Earl of Ormond had the vangard towards Glynnnes, in M'Guillen's County, called ye Roote. Wensday, ye XXIIth of July, my Lord Deputy removed from My Avre, and came to Mahre-Unahta, or Abbey Kera, by a river called Unaht Kerahe, and a lough and their camped yt night. This day wee came by a castle of M'Guillen's beeing left on our righthand, called Caslan Loughe Keoule (Castle of Loughguile), the wch was made by ye red earle, and allso a fayle great causy, or high gravelled way; allso wee coming to our camp came over a little Bowrne called Unahe-Braddagh. Thursday, ye XXIIIth of July, my Lord Deputy removed from Mahere-Unaha and came to Glaune Arne (Glenarm.)*

It would appear that the castle of Loughguile had not in 1566 yet passed into the possession of the O'Haras. Somhairle Buidhe (Sorley Boy.) M'Donnell, about the year 1554, took forcible possession of the Route, and in 1586, having submitted to Queen Elizabeth he received a grant of the four tuoghs, or districts of the Route, one of which was that of *Loghill* (Loughguile), and his son, Randal obtained in 1603 a plenary grant of the Route and Glynnnes.

* Mahere-unahta at first sight seems to be Magherahoney, near which is the site of an ancient church in Culbane, and the adjoining townland is Friary, which might be supposed to be "Abby Kera," but Magherahoney is not two miles from Armoy, and on the next day the Deputy arrived at Glenarm. It is obvious that the march was along the present road leading past the Catholic church of Loughguile, in the direction of Clough; they crossed the Unahe-Braddagh, which seems the Braid River—*Unahe* is the Irish Amhain (pronounced *Owin*—"a river.") They seemed to have camped in the Braid, in sight of the church of Skerry, which may be the "Abby Kera." The pursuivant paid little attention to the correct orthography of the Irish topographical names. The numerous standing stones at the Canon Hill, Corkey and other places through the parish seem to indicate "the fayle great causy or high gravelled way," which in ancient times led from Armoy to the Braid, and had the castle of Loughguile on the righthand side.

The O'Haras were already in possession of Loughguile, nevertheless their lands were included in the original grant to Sir Randal, but by an implied contract he was to convey to Cahall O'Hara the lands of Loughguile. When Sir Randal was about to obtain a confirmation of his lands O'Hara opposed the grant until the conveyance would be made. Sir Randal to obviate the danger of delay granted to O'Hara the lands which at present constitute the Macartney estate, reserving a chiefry of twenty pounds per annum. It was arranged that if this district included more than four and a half townlands the overplus should be returned by O'Hara. In 1633 the Earl appealed to the King to compel O'Hara to restore the surplus, but though the Lord Deputy and several state officials interfered, O'Hara retained the lands. An Inquisition taken at the Sessions Hall, Carrickfergus, on the 24th April, 1641, found that Cahill O'Hara, in addition to other properties, was seized of Moyaver, Clontyfinnan, Ballyveely, "Loghgile, otherwise Tullycrosse, Dromheilen, Leganlie, and Corkee," that "foresaid Cahell O'Hara, died on the 22nd of March, 1639 (1640), that Teige O'Hara is his great grandson and heir, and that foresaid Teige was then of full age and married. The premises are held of the King by Knights Service. (For an account of Teige's management of his affairs see Vol. III., p. 426, where I stated that he died about 1660; he seems, however, to have lived during the Revolution, in the documents relating to which, he is called Colonel Thady O'Hara.) Teige left four sons; the eldest of whom named John, succeeded to the property; he married a Miss Rowe, an English lady, but having no children, he bequeathed his estates to his wife's relations—the Rowes. His second brother, Charles was dead, but had left a son named Henry.

The uncles of this boy, Oliver and Henry O'Hara, defended the interests of their infant nephew, and in his name took possession of the estate. When the Rowes came from England the tenantry at the instigation of the uncles, Oliver and Henry, beat them off by force of arms, which so intimidated the Rowes, that they sold their claims to the representatives of the young heir for £3,000. This money could only be raised by the sale of a portion of the estates; accordingly an Act of Parliament was obtained by which Loughguile estate was sold to George Macartney, grandfather of Earl Macartney. The father of the purchaser of Loughguile was a successful and enterprising merchant in Belfast, who settled in that town about the year 1649, and who was the possessor, in addition to his trading profits, of a small estate near Kircudbright, in Scotland, which produced to him about £100 a-year. His business premises in Belfast were at the corner of High Street and Corn Market, where he erected the Market-house and rented it at £5 a year to the Corporation. Mr. Benn, *History of Belfast*, p. 256, remarks that not a word of all this is disclosed in the Peerage Books; his pedigree in them is derived from the days of Bruce: he is a captain of horse, Surveyor-General of Antium, possessor of a great estate near Belfast, but no one could possibly tell from the language used, that he was a shipowner, millar, sugar refiner, had tuck mills, and had in him the true nobility of being an enterprising and industrious merchant. His younger son George was called to the bar in 1700; he married Letitia, daughter and co-heir of Sir Charles Porter, Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, and died in 1757, having been a member of the Irish House of Commons upwards of fifty-four years. The following extracts are given by Mr. Benn from the *Joy MSS.*:—

“Freehold estate of the Roote, £5,985 10s. George Macartney, Esq., of Belfast, purchased lands from John O'Neill, of Edenduff-carrick (Shane's Castle), and Robert Dalway, of Bellahill, by virtue of an Act of Parliament 10, George I., for sale of a part of the estates of Henry O'Hara, of Crebilly, to pay debts and legacies. Enrolled 10th November, 1733. The above contained Kneel, Moyavir, Culbane, Tuornegre, and Castle, Barony of Dunluce, County Antrim.”

“An Indenture in 1742—George Macartney—the lands of Dervog, Barony of Dunluce, County of Antrim, for £7,205, from the trustees of the will of the Hon. John Skeffington, lately deceased and residuary legatees.”

The only son of this George Macartney, who had issue, was also named George; he married in 1732, a daughter of Rev. John Winder, rector of Carnmoney and had issue, George, afterwards Lord Macartney; Letitia married to Godfrey Echlin, of Echlinville, County Down, who died without issue; and Elizabeth married to John Balaquer, whose only daughter married the Rev. Travers Hume, and was the mother of George Hume Macartney, M.P., and heir of Lord Macartney.

Lord Macartney was born at Lissanourne Castle, May 14th, 1737, was educated at home until he was thirteen years of age, when he entered Trinity College, Dublin; when travelling in 1759 he accidentally met Mr. Stephen Fox, the eldest son of Lord Holland, through the influence of whose family he became M.P. for Midhurst, and in 1754 was sent as envoy extraordinary to the Empress of Russia; in 1769 was appointed Chief-Secretary to Lord Townshend, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; in 1775 became Governor of the Carribee Islands; in 1776 was created Baron of Lissanoure, in the Irish peerage; in 1781 was appointed Governor of Madras; in 1785 declined the office of Governor-General of Bengal; the Company, however, granted him an annuity for life of £1,500; remained at home for some years

planting the larch groves of Lissanoure and building the houses of Dervock ; in 1792 was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, and created Viscount Macartney, of Dervock ; in 1794 returned from China and found that he had been created Earl Macartney ; in 1795 was sent on a mission to Italy ; in 1797 was created a British Peer, Baron Macartney, of Parkhurst, in Surrey, and appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, which he resigned in 1799. He died at Chiswick, in England, March 31st, 1806, and not having issue he bequeathed his estates to his wife, Lady Jane Stuart, daughter of John, Earl of Bute ; and after her death to his niece Elizabeth Hume ; from whom they descended to her son George Hume Macartney, lately M.P. for County Antrim ; from him they were inherited by his son, whose son is now proprietor of them.

The ancient castle of Loughguile was a square building, which stood at the northern side of the present castle of Lissanoure ; the older part of the present castle was built by Lord Macartney and the more modern part was built by George Hume Macartney, about 1830. The castle, at mid-day on the 5th of October, 1847, was accidentally blown up with gun-powder, and Mrs. Macartney perished in the ruins. A fortified island is represented in Speed's *Map of Ulster*, published in 1610, as being in Lough Gell (Loughguile), and the castle is entered as *Castle Balan*. The fortified island is the little ornamental island in front of the castle.

Civil parish of Kilraghts. In 1840, four trumpets were discovered in the Bog of Drumbest, two of which were sold to the British Museum, by the late Mr. Carruthers, of Belfast, who had purchased the four from the finder. The two others were purchased by Mr. Bell, of Ballymoney. The

latter two have been figured in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, and the two former are figured in the *Northern Whig*, of January 28th, 1841. Two of them had the holes for the lips on the sides, and the other two had the holes on the end but were of a rare description; those having the lateral mouth-holes were each 2 feet 11 inches in curved length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the large end; while the others were each 2 feet 5 inches in length of curvature, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They are provided with rings for suspension.

At the distance of 56 yards south of the road from Cloughmills to Ballymoney, and in the townland of Kilraghts are the remains of the ancient church of Kilraghts surrounded by a graveyard. These remains consist of a part of the western gable and a small piece of the south sidewall. The church is in the interior 35 feet long by $19\frac{1}{2}$ wide. The gable is $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet thick and 15 feet high. The building is of a very inferior description. In the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*, "The church of Kellrethi" was valued at $\frac{1}{2}$ Mark. The entry in the *Terrier* is, "Ecclesia de Kilraghties—half a townland in glebe. Sir Randal hath it—it pays Proxies, 5/-; Refections, 5/-; Synodals, 2/-." The ancient glebe land is probably represented by the townland of Kilraghts. In the *Visitation Book*, of 1622, the report is "Grange de Kilraghts decayed. The 2nd part of all tithes are impropriate to the Abbey of Down and possesst by the Earl of Antrim." It is said that the roof remained on Kilraghts church until about 1737, when it was taken off to put on the old church of Derrykeighan. At a short distance to the west of the church, on the site occupied by the meeting-house, there was formerly the foundation of a large building said to have been a castle.

At page 96 it is surmised that the site of a church might be discovered in Kilmoyangey; I find that a cemetery was discovered by the late Mr. William Kerr, in one of his fields. The farm at present belongs to Mr. John Kerr, of Ballymoney.

The *Ordnance Map*, Sheet 17, enters, on the western side of Crosstagherty, where the railway crosses the road from Ballymoney to Ballymena, a sub-denomination Killoge. Human bones were found in Mr. S. Tweed's farm during the construction of the railway in such quantities that the workmen supposed that the place was the site of a battle. (*Letter of Mr. Thomas Tweed, Mullan, Magheraboy*), but the name of the place indicates that it was the site of a church. For the remainder of the civil parish of Kilraghts see p. 57, where, perhaps, this townland and some of the adjoining townlands should have been treated of.

An artificial cave in Carngeeragh has an average height of 5 feet 6 inches; six other caves are remembered in the civil parish but they are now mostly destroyed. A mill-stone six feet in diameter and about eighteen inches thick, was used as a roofing stone in a cave destroyed by Daniel M'Ilroy. A mill-stone was similarly used in the roofing of a cave in the townland of Kilmandil, in the Grange of Killagan. The Earl of Antrim is represented in the *Down Survey* as the owner, in 1641, of all the lands in the parish. The *Quit Rent Book* gives the names of those who were in possession of the land in 1660, as "Mr. Morice Thomson and Lord Massaroone." These men seem, however, to have been provided for elsewhere, for in the *Book of Distribution* the Earl is again entered as the proprietor of the whole parish, except Magheravan and Ballylough assigned to Daniel M'Naughton,

and Ballymacwilliam and Killraghtis assigned to Patrick O'Heale.*

* The late Mr. Cl. Porter, in a paper headed *Land in the Old Times*, relates a tradition, that when Alexander, fifth Earl of Antrim, sold Kilraghts, about the middle of the last century, to William Agnew, of Kilwaughter, commonly called "The Old Squire," one Brian O'Hale, a lineal representative of the old proprietors, disputed the legality of the sale, not on the ground of inheritance, but on the ground of an alleged lease made to him by the Earl. Though the lease was proved to be a forgery yet it required a company of Lord Antrim's Glenarm militia to put "The Old Squire" into possession of Kilraghts. Lord Antrim eventually agreed to allow Brian O'Hale during life a pension of £20 per annum. About the beginning of this century a grandson of that Brian, also Brian, was a thatcher in Larne; he was poor and deaf, and the father of the late Mr. A. R. Burke, of Larne, using his influence with the Antrim family, obtained a renewal of the pension for the poor thatcher.

CHURCHES.

During times of persecution, and even in more recent times, Mass was celebrated in the glen of Ballyknock, on a large stone, which yet remains near the house of James Watt. Mass was also celebrated at Liganiffrin—"the Mass hollow" in Middle Corkey.

From time immemorial the Catholics of Loughguile were possessed of a small "Mass House" which stood in the field, called the *Mass House Hill*, within the domain attached to Lissanoure Castle. They had this when the owners of the castle, the O'Haras were Catholics, and they continued to use it until about 1786, when Lord Macartney, then engaged in making great alterations about Lissanoure, persuaded Father M'Nally to accept a site for a new church immediately outside of the demerse, and in lieu thereof to surrender the old "Mass House," which he held by prescription. Lord Macartney granted a lease of the new church for 999 years, but inserted

a clause, by which he retained in his own power and in that of his heirs, that by paying to Father M'Nally, or his successors, the sum of £210, he, or they, might cancel and make void the lease.* Mr. George Hume Macartney, taking advantage of this clause in the lease, dispossessed the Parish Priest and people of their church on 1st day of February, 1837. After several years he granted the site of the church to the then Established Church; and a portion of the walls of the old Catholic Church are incorporated in the present Protestant Church. Valentine and George Whitla, Esquires, of Cave

* Father M'Loughlin writes—"The man who was selected by England to delude Catharine of Russia, the Princes of India, and the Emperor of China, might easily dupe the simple pastor and flock of Loughguile." It is likely that Lord Macartney never intended that any of his successors should act the disgraceful part that his grand-nephew acted. There is at present lying before me the Subscription List, for the erection of the Church built by Father M'Nally—"The Right Hon. Lord Macartney, £22 15s; Thomas Mercer, £11 7s 6d; Right Hon. Richard Jackson, £4 11s; Rev. Dr. Trayle, £3 8s 3d; Jackson Wray, Rev. Mr. Hume, Ezek D. Boyd, John Agnew, James Stewart,—Legg Esquires—£2 5s 6d each; James Leslie, James Hamilton (Corkey), Pat M'Auley, Sen., John Adams, James Lendrick, Charles Russel, George Gambel, Esquires, £1 2s 9d each. Messrs. Hugh Boyd, M'Naughtan, Hardy, W. Duffin, Allen, Caldwell, Rev. Mr. Symes, O'Hara, Hunter, G. Hutchinson, W. Moore. Samson Moore, Richardson, H. Clarke, Messrs. Boyd and Patterson, R. Elder, Mrs. Moore, Pat M'Auley, Jun., Ch. Bolton, F. Henderson, 11s 4½d each. Messrs. M'Curdy, J. Gambel, Miss Moore, Mrs. Renalds, W. Hendry, Neal Kenedy, Strong, Rev. W. Marshal, Little, Heslit, Hathridge, T. Hendry, Nicholls, Rev. Chas. Douglas Collin Skeffington, Beglay, Downing, Alex. M'Neal, Jas. Dunn, Felix Laverty, Danl. M'Neal. Wm. Clarke, 5s 5d each. Messrs. Terence M'Guikin, J. Orr, J. Wilson, J. Calderwood, R. Rice, R. Kirk, W. Thompson, James Huey, D. White, J. Higgins, G. Moore. Jos. Gordon, Mick M'Auley, John Reid, W. Loughridge, John Renolds, Chas. Digs, Ens. M'Donnell, 2s 8½d each—£71 10s 2½d. Cash received in Dublin, free of expenses, £41.—Total £112 10s 2½d.

Hill, Belfast, granted to Father M'Laughlin and trustees, 3 roods of land in the townland of Tully, under a perpetually renewable lease, at the annual rent of £1 1s 0d; they paid the expenses of drawing up the lease, and gave a subscription of £10. On that site Father M'Loughlin commenced the new Church, on the 19th June, 1837; and it was dedicated under the invocation of St. Patrick, 26th May, 1839, by Dr. Denvir, assisted by the Primate, Dr. Crolly, and by the Bishop of Derry—Dr. M'Loughlin. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Father M'Loughlin's class-fellow, Father Thomas Maguire, the distinguished controversialist. The Church, which is a good and substantial building, cost £1,500, and stands three quarters of a statute mile east of the former site.

Father M'Loughlin erected the Church of St. Macnisius, in the townland of Magherahoney, which was dedicated by Dr. Denvir, on the 31st of May, 1851. It is situated about two and a-half statute miles due north of St. Patrick's.

* When afterwards, in addition to other misfortunes, the Sheriff sold the furniture and library of George Hume Macartney, Esq., M.P., of Lisanoure Castle, the Catholics of Loughguile, said that they saw in it the retributive justice of God, punishing the man who had sacrilegiously deprived them of their humble church. At that sale Mr. Macartney requested the auctioneer, Mr. Hyndman, of Belfast, to purchase Lord Macartney's diplomatic papers—a valuable collection referring to Russia, India, China, Italy, &c. Mr. Macartney was to have repaid Mr. Hyndman, but as he never was able to fulfil his promise the Macartney Papers are now the property of Hugh Hyndman, Esq., Solicitor, Belfast. One folio volume marked *Macartney Collection State Papers*, which contains valuable papers on the constitution of Poland and correspondence regarding that Kingdom and Republic, was sold at the auction of the library of Dr. William Magee, J.P., and was purchased by me. With exception of G. H. Macartney, Esq. M.P. his family were highly respected by the Catholics of Loughguile; his son, the late proprietor of the estate,

PARISH PRIESTS.

In the return made to Rome in 1670 by Primate Oliver Plunket, one of the priests of the diocese is named Archibald Lyn, who was probably parish priest of Loughguile; from the position his name occupies in the list of priests it would seem that he was ordained about 1664.

Walter Linn was registered in 1704 as "Popish Priest" of Loughguile, Clough, Kilraghts, Grange of Killagan, and part of Skerry; so that his parish extended over what constitutes the present Catholic parishes of Loughguile and Glenravel, together with the district at present attached to the church of Cloughmills. The same district constituted the parishes of Loughguile and Glenravel until 1832, when the Braid was annexed to Glenravel. Father Linn in 1704, was 54 years of age, and had been ordained in the County of Down in 1673, by Dr. Daniel Mackey, bishop of Down

was a sincere and intimate friend of the late Fathers M'Laughlin and Magee. Being a firm believer in the doctrine of Purgatory, he requested Father M'Laughlin to celebrate Mass, on the festival of All Souls, in the ancient graveyard of Loughguile; and he was present himself at Mass on this occasion. The following letter of the mother of George H. Macartney, M.P. to the Rev. John Fanning shows that she was a benefactor of the little Catholic Church:—

"MR. FANNING, as I understand you are now, and have been some time back appointed Parish Priest to Loughgeel, I wish you as such to apply for a suit of Vestments, which I presented to said parish for the exclusive use of the chaple belonging to the said parish, but which vestments have been retained against my wish by the nephew of Priest M'Nally, who was Parish Priest at the time I presented them to the chaple, and which nephew has, since the death of his said uncle, detained the vestments against my wish and remonstrance, as the accompanying letter from Rev. Mr. M'Nally, the said nephew, will show, which letter I received just before I left this for England in 1818."

ELIZABETH HUME.

Lissanoure Castle, *September 2nd*, 1821.

and Connor. At his registration his bailsmen were Richard Horsman, of Belvidere, near Carrickfergus, and T. Stewart, of Ballymoney; each of whom bailed him in £50. He is returned as residing in Loughguile, but it is probable that he resided in Moneyneagh, which was a very central position for the parishes in his charge. He was living in 1720; for we find him returned in the Rent Roll of Lord Antrim for that year as tenant for the townland of Moneyneagh, which he held under the Earl subject to "a duty of a mutton when demanded." See *Rent Roll* in Mr. Hill's *Stewarts of Ballintoy*. We do not know when Father Linn died, nor do we know the name of his successor.*

The next parish priest we hear of was the Rev. Charles M'Auley; he was a native of the townland of Drummans, in the parish of Ramoan. He was ordained in Seaforde by Dr. M'Cartan, and was appointed parish priest of Loughguile sometime between 1770 and 1780. He resigned the parish for some reason in 1782, and was appointed in that year to Rathlin, where he died October 23rd, 1782, and was interred in Bunnamarge.

Tully M'Nally was appointed in 1782; he was a native of the townland of Longmore, in the Braid. Though appointed in 1782, he received a collation dated June 11th, 1792, and witnessed by "Arthuro Brenan de Rasharkan, Vicario Generali et Secretario, et Rich. Curoe de Killmore," in which Father Brenan is directed to put him into possession

* There was a priest named Walter O'Linn, who was a native of the parish of Loughguile, but never officiated in it; he officiated for some time at Bushmills but he resided during the incumbency of Father M'Nally generally in the parish of Loughguile, and was famous for his medical prescriptions. From his tombstone in the old graveyard of Loughguile, it appears he died on the 22nd of November, 1802, in the townland of Carnagall, aged 63 years.

“of the parish churches of Loughgeel, Kilraghts, and the Grange of Killagan, now vacant by the translation and death of the Reverend Charles M'Aulay, the last in peaceable possession thereof.” Father M'Nally erected a chapel in Loughguile. The following is preserved among his papers :—

“At a meeting of the Roman Catholic congregation of the parish of Loughgeel, in the County of Antrim, held at their Chapel on the 16th day of August, 1801. The following expression of their sentiments was unanimously agreed upon :—

“When we have beheld with the most serious concern the many endeavours that have been made to disunite his Majesty's subjects by creating doubts of the loyalty of the Roman Catholics, and circulating the most cruel and unfounded rumours to prejudice the public mind—amongst which that of Wednesday, the 12th instant, causing the Protestant inhabitants of the village of Connor to abandon their houses at midnight, to prevent their murder by the Catholics, has given us the deepest affliction. Under such circumstance we consider silence becomes criminal, and if on appeal the facts be received in our favour, we entreat the public at large to reflect upon the conduct of the Roman Catholics of the County of Antrim, and in particular of this part of it during the disturbances of 1798. Then it will be found that their conduct was peaceable and loyal, when many of their calumniators were in the front ranks of rebellion ; then did we, where now we stand, pledge ourselves to James Stuart, Esq., of Grace Hill, a gentleman whose regard and protection we are proud to have merited, to persevere in such conduct and have this day renewed that pledge in the most solemn manner. To that part of our Protestant brethren, who have so solemnly excluded us from their fraternity, we only entreat that should the hour of danger ever arrive we may be allowed to unite our efforts in defence of our king and country. To all who hope from the rejection of Catholic claims to see discontents prevail amongst us we tell them to their disappointment that we know the value of what we have received and are truly grateful for the same ; and as soon as those who have poisoned the royal ear against our humble claims are removed, we look up with confidence to our beloved Sovereign for a further extension of these liberties, that our other fellow-subjects of every religious persuasion enjoy in this country. Finally we wish to bring to the recollection and impress on the heart and mind of every Roman Catholic, that all the benefits, favours, and

indulgences, which they have received from the era of the Revolution down to the present day, they have received in the reign of our gracious sovereign George the Third, whom God long preserve.

“ Signed by order of the Meeting,

“ TULLY M'NALLY, P.P.”

Father M'Nally died in the year 1806, and was interred in the ancient graveyard of Loughguile.

The Rev. John Fanning was appointed parish priest in 1806. He was a native of the townland of Corkey; was ordained in Downpatrick by Dr. Patrick MacMullan; was appointed to the curacy of Bushmills, from which he was sent to the curacy of Glenravel; and after the death of Father Patrick MacHenry he administered that parish for a short time. He was afterwards sent to assist Father M'Nally, after whose death he was appointed to the vacant parish; he was a man of strange and eccentric habits, and about him many anecdotes, perhaps considerably embellished by time, are yet related. He was deprived of faculties in 1823, and died on the 4th of May, 1836. His remains were interred in the ancient graveyard of Loughguile, and his gravestone bears the following inscription—

Erected by the benevolent inhabitants of Loughgiel,
to the memory of the Rev. John Fanning,
the late P.P., of Loughgiel, who died 4th May, 1826,
aged 73.

The next parish priest was the Rev. James Linny. He was born in the Lower Ards, County Down, and was baptized on the 6th of June, 1793; he entered the class of Humanity, in the College of Maynooth, September 4th, 1816; was ordained by Dr. M'Mullan in 1816; was appointed curate of Ballymena; was appointed administrator of Loughguile, in March, 1823, and was afterwards appointed parish priest; he died April 8th, 1834, and was interred in

Lisban, in the Ards. The following inscription is inscribed on his tombstone :—it contains a mistake as to his age—

*• Beneath this stone are interred the remains of the
Rev. James Linney, P.P., of Loughguile,
County Antrim, who departed from this life on
the 8th April. Anno Sal. Rep. 1834, in the
46th year of his age. R.I.P.*

The Rev. Henry M'Loughlin succeeded Father Linney. Father M'Loughlin was born A.D. 1793, in the townland of Fofanny, in the parish of Kilcoo; entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, August 27th, 1816; was ordained in the college chapel by Dr. Murray, at Penticost, 1822. There being at that time no curacy vacant the bishop, in 1823, requested the Father Brennan, P.P., Culfeightrin, to take Father M'Loughlin; towards the end of that year he went to assist Father O'Neill in Carrickfergus and Larne, when they entered into the agreement a copy of which has been already given in Vol. III., p. 116; he afterwards returned for a short time to the curacy of Culfeightrin; was appointed parish priest of Ballymoney on the 1st of August, 1825, where he erected the church of Ballymoney; was appointed parish priest of Loughguile, May 12th, 1834; erected the present church of Loughguile. He died on 5th of September, 1869, and was interred in the graveyard attached to the new church. His tomb is inscribed:—

*Orate pro anima Rendi H. M'Laughlin, parochi
de Loughgiel, qui pie obiit in
Domino VII. Idus Septembris MDCCCLXIX,
Sacerdii XLVII. Aet. LXXVI. A suscepto sacerdotio usque ad
finem vite indefessus labore, benignus in omnes, pietia
literarum tum divinarum tum humanarum clarus, pietate in
Deum et B.V. Mariam et ardore fidei dilatanda
insignis, omnes pastoris optimi partes peregit.
Requiescat in pace.*

Father Cornelius Magee was the next parish priest, he was born in the town of Killough, County Down, in the year 1818; entered the Diocesan College, February 5th, 1834; entered the class of Humanity in the College of Maynooth, January 1st, 1835; was ordained in Belfast by Dr. Denvir, May 5th, 1842; was appointed curate of Ballee, May 20th, 1842; was appointed dean of the Diocesan College and chaplain of the Belfast Workhouse in 1845; was appointed in 1849 parish priest of Aghagallon, from which he was appointed to Loughguile, October 19th, 1869. He died February 27th, 1873, and was interred beside his predecessor. On his monument is inscribed—

*Pray for the soul of your late pastor, the
Rev. Cornelius Magee, PP.*

Born 1818, ordained May, 1842, transferred from
Aghagallon to the parish of Loughgiel,
November, 1869, and died 27th February, 1873,
aged 55 years.

Erected by the parishioners in grateful remembrance
of his zeal for the short period of his labours
among them.

The Rev. John Lennon was born December 8th, 1838, in Moy, County Tyrone. After studying in the Diocesan Seminary of Armagh, he entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, August 27th, 1851; was ordained for the diocese of Down and Connor by Dr. Whelan, in Clarendon Street Church, Dublin, on the 4th of April, 1857; was shortly afterwards appointed to the curacy of Drummaul; was transferred in 1859 to the curacy of Rasharkin; thence in 1864 to the curacy of Whitehouse; was appointed curate of St. Peter's Belfast, after the dedication of that church in October, 1866; had also charge for a short time of St. Patrick's Industrial School; was appointed to the

parish of Loughguile in June, 1873 ; died on Saturday, January 1st, 1881, and was interred in the cemetery of the Catholic Church of Loughguile.

The Rev. John M'Auley, the present parish priest, succeeded Father Lennon. Father M'Auley was born in the townland of Ranaghan, in the parish of Duneane and was baptised on the 24th of June, 1829 ; after studying in the Diocesan College, Belfast, he entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, August 26th, 1849 ; was ordained in Clarendon Street Church, by Dr. Whelan, November 13th, 1853 ; officiated as curate in the parishes of Belfast and Glenavy ; was appointed in October, 1866, parish priest of Ardkeen, or Lisban ; from which he was appointed parish priest of Loughguile in February, 1881.

PARISH OF BALLYMONEY.

THE parish of Ballymoney extends over the civil parish of Ballymoney, except the townland of Garryduff; the civil parish of Derrykeighan; and the southern parts of the civil parish of Billy.

The first site of an ancient church which we meet on entering the civil parish of Ballymoney from the civil parish of Kilraghts, occurs in Killyramer, where there was an ancient graveyard; but in 1837 the *Ordnance Survey Memoir* reported, that even then it had all been dug away and levelled with the field. At that time the farm, on which it had been, belonged to John Moon, and in the same farm there was an artificial cave containing several apartments.

In the farm of William Small, in the townland of Kirk-hills, there was an ancient burial ground, part of which was in a rath, and under the rath there was formerly an artificial cave. The graveyard and rath are nearly removed, and the cave has been completely destroyed, in order to obtain the stones which had been used in its construction. This graveyard was about twenty perches north-west of the road from Ballymoney to Ballycastle.—*See Ordnance Memoir M.S.* The Church of Ballymoney is valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*, under the name of *Balibony* at £21. It is remarkable that *Balibony* is the form which the name assumes in all the early documents.

“ In 1305, the advowson of the Church of *Ballybony* was granted to Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster—Inq. ad quod dam., 33 Ed. 1. In 1334 Richard de Castro was presented to the Church of *Balybony* in the diocese of Connor, it being in the gift of the Crown by reason of the minority of the heir of the Earldom of Ulster.—*Com. Placit.*, 8 Ed. 111 *Cod. Clar.*, Vol. XLIII. p. 38. In 1488 Bernard M'Closcaid was rector of *Balleboni*—*Reg. Octav. fol.* 289, *dors.* In 1550 Eugenius M'Bloske was rector of the Church of *Balebonad.*—*Reg. Dowd.*, p. 22.—*Ibid.*, p. 265.” *Reeves's Eccl. Antig.* In the *Jorney made by the Earle of Sussex. Lord Deputye*, the march on Tuesday, the 14th of July, 1556, was from *Drommore* to Coleraine; “also this day wee came to a Bishop's house, which was with a castle and a church joyned together in one called *Ballymonin*, ye Bishopp M'Genusi's house beeing Bpp. of Down and Conner.” The site of the original church in the churchyard is marked by a square tower, which bears the date of 1637, but all traces of the church and its castellated tower are gone, nor is there any record, except this, of an episcopal residence at Ballymoney, nor of any lands belonging to the See in the parish. It was however quite customary in Ireland previous to, and during the 14 and 15th centuries, to have residences at the west end of the churches. The *Terrier* enters “*Ecclesia de Ballymoney hath in Glebe 20 acres: it is one of the best livings in the Diocess—pays proxies, 20s; Refections, 20s; Synodals, 2s*” The *Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622 describes the state of the church at that period—“*Ecclesia de Ballymoney, the walls decayed and fallen to the ground.*”

There is the site of a graveyard in the farm of Mr. Samuel Ferguson in the townland of Drumskea, but it has been

long since subjected to tillage. This may have been the site of the church of *Kilbritoune*, which is entered on the *Roll of the Taxation of Pope Nicholas*, between the churches of Baliboni (Ballymoney), and *Tulnacorre* (Kilmoyle). The geographical position of the graveyard in Drumskea corresponds with the entry in the roll. Dr. Reeves surmised that *Kilbritoune* might be Finvoy, or Broughanmore in Killagan, the churches of which are not entered in the roll, or that it might be found in the townland of Culbrim, or Culbreene, which is marked on Petty's Map, Kilbrune. No indications of a church have, however, been found in Culbrim. Enagh being in ancient times named *Oenach-Cross*—"Enagh of the Crosses"—and a portion of the district being still called Cross, seem to suggest that Drumskea graveyard is the site of a once important church; and, the name Drumskea—"the ridge of the thorn"—would easily supplant an older denomination.*

"The Church of Talacorre" is valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* at one Mark. Talacorre has now assumed the form of Tullaghgore, the name of a townland and of a little parish, which, after the change of religion, was united with Ballymoney, and the union was in consequence styled "Ballymoney cum Tullagur." *Reg. Vis.* 1633. The foundations of the church measuring 42 by 15 feet, are in the old graveyard, twenty perches in extent in the townland of

* There is, a little east of O'Hara-Brook, an apparently ancient graveyard, called the "Lambs-fold," but there is no doubt that it was first used by the Quakers. The family which gives name to O'Hara-Brook, is not related to the O'Haras of Loughguile and Crebilly. George Teatte married the only daughter of Cormac O'Hara, of Drummully, in the County of Cavan; their son was called Charles O'Hara, whose son, Henry O'Hara, born in 1759, was the grandfather of the late Mr. O'Hara.

Kilmoyle (*cill maol*, "the bald church." The *Terrier* enters, "Ecclesia Calva (the bald-church), de Tullothgarra hath half a townland in gleabe. It is united to Ballymonie. It pays, proxies, 5/-; Refections, 5/-; Synodals, 2/-." *The Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622 reports—"Ecclesia Calva de Tallaghor, noe church, nor walls—Rectory possest by the Earl of Antrim, as impropriate to the Priory of Coleraine."

The Ordinance Memoir MS. mention a number of caves in the farm of David Brown, in the townland of Breckagh; they pass under some dwelling houses. There is another cave a few yards from the dwelling house of David Beard, in Farranalessary. There is a standing stone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet broad, and 1 foot thick, in the farm of Matthew Adams, in Ballyboylands Upper; it stands about 40 perches north-east of the road from Cloughmills to Ballymoney, and about the same distance from a road leading from Armoy. A Crannoge of about four perches in diameter was in a lake, which once covered about five acres, in the townland of Culramoney. This artificial island was circular, and surrounded with a wooden framework, morticed together. The lake has been drained and many antiquities were found in the island:—a bronze pot in which was a pair of brass spurs, one of which was sent to Leslie Hill House; a pair of sheers, and a curious lock; a cannon ball of 25 pounds weight; an iron pike; "a stone flag of mica slate, on which there was a cross of curious dimensions, the flag is eleven inches square and one and a half inches thick"—this seems to have been an altar-stone. The following antiquities were found in the civil parish:—Samuel Peacock found in 1834 a bronze sword, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and a Bronze hatchet, in Cubbindall; four bronze hatchets, of various sizes, tied together "by a chain of brass wire," were found in a flow

bog in Calheme. A pair of bronze cheek pieces for a bridle bit, and some beautiful beads of glass and amber, and bronze spear-heads, were found in Glenlough. See *Ordnance Memoir MS.* A drawing is given in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology* Vol. V., p. 157, of a bronze pin of beautiful workmanship, which was found near Ballymoney, and passed into the valuable collection of the late James Bell, Esq., of Ballymoney. In the *Statistical Survey of Antrim*; published in 1812, a description is given of a gold fibula, weighing 19 oz. 10 dwt. which was purchased from a peasant, who said he dug it up in the parish of Ballymoney. In 1829, Benjamin Speers found, in a flow bog in Dunaverney, an instrument principally composed of bronze—an engraving of which is given in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, Vol. I., p. 324, and in the *Proceedings of the Kilk. Archæol. Soc.* for 1854, p. 65. The finder sold it for £1 to the Rev. Mr. Mant, by whom it was presented to Dr. Mant, Protestant Bishop; but in 1854 it was in the possession of Mr. Carruthers, of Belfast, and in 1880 it was in the South Kensington Museum where the writer examined it. A similar instrument found in Lurgy, three miles from Dungannon, passed into the cabinet of the late Mr. Barton, of Dungannon. The instrument, the form of which can be best understood from the drawings, consists of a hollow tube, perforated at unequal distances with seven holes, through each of which passes a wire terminating at one side by the figure of a bird, and at the other by a ring. The instrument is one foot eleven inches long, terminating in one end by a ring, and in the other by a double hook, and through the hollow of it passed a brass wire in a zigzag form. It has been conjectured to have been a divining rod; a sacrificial instrument, and many other things. It seems to

have been an instrument for weighing ; and the birds served for a kind of *abacus* for calculation. At a short distance from where the instrument was found, there were also found fragments of wooden vessels, a bronze pin about ten inches in length, and some stone hatchets.

There was on the western side of the parish a district, which is now divided into several townlands, two of which Enagh and Cross now preserve its ancient name *Oenach-Cross* or *Aenach-Cross*—"the fair of the crosses"—where funereal games periodically celebrated in the vicinity of the mound, under which some ancient chief was interred, produced an *Aonach*—"an assembly or fair." After the introduction of Christianity, this place of assembly was sanctified by the erection of crosses, and by a church, the site of which is the Old Cemetery of Drumskeagh. The poet of Murtough, son of Niall Glundubh, prince of the Kinel-Owen, wrote a poem which celebrates the famous journey made by that prince round Ireland in the year 941. From his palace at Aileach, near Derry, he set out with an army of one thousand chosen men, to make the circuit of Ireland, for the purpose of exacting hostages from all such chieftains as he supposed were likely to oppose his elevation to the throne of Ireland. His first stage after leaving Aileach was Aenach-Cross, which the poet thus describes :—

" We were a night at Oenach-Cross—
 Not more delightful to be in paradise ;
 We brought Loingseach of Line,
 From the midst of that land of promise."

"The land of promise" is a term frequently applied by Irish poets to beautiful fertile districts. The ancient earthen mound, which is now removed, was doubtlessly the fortress where the Kinel-Owen Chiefs found such comfortable

lodging, and where they seized the Prince of Dalaradia. This fortress was placed high above the Bann, and near one of the principal fords of the river; it commanded a most extensive view of the river and the lands on each side. Sir Alexander M'Donnell, the nephew of the first Earl of Antrim and son of his eldest brother, resided at the Cross; and his descendant, Sir Randal, when serving in the Irish Brigade in France, so late as 1740, styled himself "of Cross in the County of Antrim." This district was the scene on the 11th of February (Old Style), in the year, 1642, of a terrible battle between the Irish and the British. The day of that bloody conflict was for many a generation known among the friends of the defeated party as "Black Friday." The following accounts of the battle are taken from contemporary writers:—

"The next meeting of the British and Irish was at Bunderaga (Bundooragh), near the Crosses in the route. The British of Coleraine marched out, under the command of Archibald Stewart, of Ballintoy, and other officers to the number of 600 men, to get a prey. On which the alarm was up, and the Irish under the command of Alexander M'Colla M'Donnell, to the number of six or seven hundred men charged them in a boggy ground, and beat their horse in among their foot, and followed close to their rear and without any opposition took the rout, which was the ruin of most of them, leaving their colors with the enemy, This was a fatal break to the British in these parts.—*The History of the Warr of Ireland 1641, by a British Officer.*

"The Scots then throughout all the province of Ulster, where they were most numerous, betook themselves to holds leaving all the open country to the enemy. For the first attempt of Coll. Kittach had so frightened them that they thought no man was able to stand before that son of Anak. In his first encounter, at the head of a few Irish Highlanders and some of Antrim's Irish Rebels that were brethren in evil, against eight-hundred English and Scotch, having commanded his murderers to lay down their firearms, he fell in among them with swords and durks or scanes, in such a furious manner that

it was reported not a man of them escaped of all the eight-hundred.”—*From the account of the War, written by the Rev. Alexander Cloggy.*

“As for the Governor, upon their crossing the Bann, there was a Captain of his people, namely William Taafe left behind him. About the time that he was approaching Movanagher, the people of Coleraine came to the Route and Killyquin, there happened to be encamped James M’Alister Caragh, James M’Coll, and two sons of Coll Ciotach before them ; so they sent a message to William Taafe to wait in Gleann-Coill (‘the glen of the hazel wood,’ now Glenstall), near the Bann, till the Scotch should come near them, and when they would see them approach, to unfold the banners and beat the drums. This was done and the Scotch fell into the snare. The Scotch endeavoured to retreat, but they were nothing the better of that, for 948 of them were killed at Bon-dubhroighe (now Bundooragh).”—*From the translation of O’Mellan’s Journal.*

The few who remained fled as fast as best they could to Coleraine, leaving Ballymoney and the districts around it in the hands of the Irish, in whose possession it continued until the arrival of the Scotch Troops, under Munro and Leslie. In *Petty’s Survey* the entire parish of Ballymoney is returned as possessed by, or under, the Earl of Antrim. The following are the names of the persons in possession of the lands of the parish in 1660 ; they were the soldiers who had obtained the lands in 1655, or their representatives :—
 “ Lord Viscount Massaroone, Mrs. Hawes, Moirice Thomson, Matthew Locke, Esq., assigned to Edward Fisher. (Note Mr. James Hamilton’s freehold not disposed of.) *Hill’s M’Donnells.* In the *Book of Distribution*, the lands of the entire parish are assigned to Lord Antrim, except the following assigned to Lord Massareene :—Ballynecrebeg, Claghy, Ballyvony, Drumsky, and Unshinna, Bunderoge, Drumnehosky, Cross, Dromreagh ; and the following assigned to Archibald Stewart :—“ Part of Mullaghmore, of Droghindulke, and of Senicorke. The most of the lands assigned to

Lord Massareene had, before the war, been held by Sir James M'Donnell under the Earl.

On Saturday, the 23rd of March, 1689, General Hamilton, commanding for James II., arrived at Ballymoney and formed an encampment at it, where he rested his troops, and with his cavalry drove the troops of Coleraine within their walls.*

The civil Parish of Derrykeighan. On entering the civil parish of Derrykeighan, the first site of a church, which presents itself is in Magheradonnell, a sub-denomination of the townland of Knockanboy; there, in a field, which in 1837 belonged to Gordon Lyle, was the site of a graveyard, but even then, it had been subjected to tillage, and not a trace of it is now to be seen.

The Patron Saint of Derrykeighan was Colman Muilin—Colman of the Mill,' whose festival was held on the 1st of January. The Martyrology of Donegal says of him, "Colman Muilinn of Doire-Chaechain in Dalriada, in Ulster; Bronach, daughter of Milchu, son of Buan, with whom Patrick was in captivity, was his mother; and it was in a mill he used to make obsequies to the brethren" From which it seems he made himself conspicuous for his humility to his brother monks, when he and they were engaged at the labours of the mill. Near the site of the graveyard, in Magheradonnell, where there was, no doubt, once a little church,—a cell under the greater church of Derrykeighan, there is yet a mill, perhaps occupying the very site of the

* *In a Noate of the Severall Seates for placing of the Gentlemen Adventurers for their principall dwelllyngs.* One of the many projects for securing, during the reign of Elizabeth, the County of Antrim for the English, it was suggested that Ralph Bouchier should be settled at *Ballybony*; suffice it to say Bouchier never obtained a settlement at Ballymoney.

old monastic mill. St. Colman was a contemporary of St. Patrick. A tract written before the year 800, on "The Mothers of the Saints of Ireland," by Aengus the Culdee, says, that Bronach was the Mother Mochay of Mahee Island in Lough Strangford, and of "Colman Muilinn of Daire-Chaechain in Dal-Riada." By referring to Vol. 1. p. 143, it will be seen, that Mochay resided near Ballynoe, or Ligamaddy, in the Parish of Bright; or, at least, when herding his swine there he first met St. Patrick; we may therefore suppose, that St. Colman was also a native of that place, and, as his brother Mochay's death occurred in the year 497, we may place the foundation of Derrykeighan at about 470. *Doire-Chaechain* signifies "The oakwood of Caechan," who was probably so named from an imperfection of vision, as his name signifies "purblind," a word akin to the Latin *Cae-cus*—'blind.' The *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* values "Ecclesia de Darkehan," at £20 8s. The *Terrier* says of it, about 1609, "Ecclesia de Dirracheagan hath in glebe 20 acres; Sir Randal is Parson, Donald Murray, Vicar,—Proxies, 20/-; Refections, 20/-; Synodals, 2/-," or in other words after the change of religion, two-thirds of the tithes were given to the landlord, Sir Randal M'Donnell, and one third to the minister. The *Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622, reports—"Ecclesia de Derrykayhan ruynous, Rectory, *videlicet*, two partes of the tithe corne, impropriate to Kells or Woodburne, possess by the Earl of Antrim." Notwithstanding this statement that the rectory was appropriate to Kells, or Woodburne, the *Antrim Inquisition* of 1605 found, that the Prior of Down was seized, at the Dissolution of the "Rectory of Derrichigan, in the tuogh of Ballinlagh in the Rowte." The foundations of the ancient Catholic Church remain in the church yard; on the

eastern part of them a Protestant church,* now in ruins, was erected; it measures in the interior 45 by 22 feet, but the ancient church extended 30 feet farther towards the west. There is an extensive artificial cave in the same townland, in the farm of Samuel Simpson. The field directly opposite the Glebe House on the west side of the road from Dervock to Bushmills is called "the Craig of Vengeance;" and the field on the opposite side of the road is called "Cross Hill." *Ordnance Memoir MS.* There are some headstones of the early part of the seventeenth century in the graveyard; drawings of two of them are given in the *Journal of the Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* for 1858. One commemorates *Robart Kar*, of the date of 1616, and the other commemorates *E.M.*, a minister, perhaps the letters are *W.W.*,—"William Wallace, Mr. of Artes serveth the cure." *Ulst. Visit.*, 1622.

"A few years ago," says Dr. Reeves, *Eccl. Antiq.* p. 79, "a hoard of silver coins, 280 in number, was found in a

* The present Protestant Church was erected in Dervock, in 1831, by means of a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits, and £565 raised by subscriptions. The old church was blown up by gun powder placed under the floor. It was very well-known that the outrage was committed by some of the congregation, who were desirous of having a church erected in Dervock. In every part of the County of Antrim, household tales are told of the good prices that were got for vicious horses, or sickly cows, when the owner was unscrupulous enough to swear, that they had been stolen or killed by some one unknown, and the Grand Jury levied the price on the Papist inhabitants of the parish, by, what was popularly called, "the Robbery Cut." Long after the "Cut" had disappeared its effects on public morals remained. The following curious story gathered up by the officers of the Ordnance Survey, is preserved in the *Memoir MS.* "It is stated that the persons concerned in the explosion of the church at Derrykeighan, represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that the country was full of rebels, and that the church was blown up by them."

field outside the Churchyard ; with the exception of a Trajan they were all Saxon, of Athelstan, Eadmund, Eadred, Eadwig, Eadgar—the last being the most numerous.”

There was a graveyard in which coffins and bones were found in the townland of Mostragee ; it was in the farm of Robert Haltridge, but not a trace of it now remains.—*Ord. Survey Mem. MS.*

Another ancient graveyard was about 30 perches east of Gracehill House, in Mullaghduff, it was a few perches from the stream that divides Gracehill from Carnkirk, and opposite to the great fort in Carnkirk. The graveyard is now completely removed.* Near its site, and in the same field, are three artificial caves, the entrances to which are now closed up.

The following antiquarian notes are collected from the *Ordn. Survey Mem. MS* :—

In *Bellisle*, a Grey-Beard Jar, with date of 1661, found by James Martin, of Islandhoe ; a gold ornament, like the handle of a door, or the hilt of a sword (a fibula), found by one Mitchell, sold for six guineas. In *Carnculagh*, silver coins were found ; a human skeleton was found seven feet under the surface, in a fort, and near it a bronze pin about thirteen inches long. In *Stroan*, a bronze celt, found by Samuel Kennedy ; a large flint arrowhead 5½ inches long—supposed to have been two inches longer—3½ inches broad at greatest breadth, found by William Smith near a fort ; a wooden vessel, containing butter, found by James Dobbin ; there are two caves near the fort in W. Smith's farm. In *Magheradonnell*, a hatchet of bronze ; a carved piece of wood, found by Gordon Lyle ; a wooden article like a cart wheel, 3 inches thick, 3 feet in diameter, a hole in the centre 6 inches in diameter, curiously carved in circles round the outside, found by James M'Kinney. In *Carncoggy*, there was a fort and a cave in John Lyle's farm, but

* One of the boundaries of the barony of Carey at this place, as given in the *Down Survey*, is “a little carne of stones called Glenanpatrick,” which would seem to indicate, that the foundation of this church was ascribed to St. Patrick.

destroyed, In *Ballyhibistock*, a very slender bronze arrow head, found by James Moore. In *Derrykeighan*, 17 pieces of ancient silver coins found in 1834, by C. M'Cahan. In *Carnaff*, there was an earthen fort on the farm of Robert Nevin, near the Covenanting Meeting-house, it is destroyed; there was a cave in it in which 4 silver coins were found. In *Lisnabraugh*, several caves are in James Woodside's farm, but closed. In *Dervock*, Edward M'Laughlin, in blasting a rock, a little N.E. of the Meeting-house in Carncullagh, found a bar of gold, for which he got 30 guineas, about 30 years ago. In *Ballynagor*, a wooden vessel, hollowed out of the solid, containing a leathern bag in which there was butter, found by Samuel M'Caw, In *Drumcrottagh*, a crystal stone as large as a large nut, found in 1837 by Daniel M'Mullan; a bronze hatchet, found by Robert M'Cauley. In *Livery*, there is a "Giant's Grave" on the property of James Hutchinson, Esq., it is on the precipice above the river bush on the east side, and about 40 perches S.W. of Bush Bank House; the grave is 19 feet long, 3 feet high and 3 feet wide, composed of earth and a few stones—it is in "Andrew's Grove." It is said that there was an ancient castle at a short distance nearly south of Bushbank House. A gold cup was found by Angus M'Ilernock, about 40 years ago—he gave it to his landlord. In *Mostragee*, many wooden vessels, including a meddar hooped round the mouth with a band of leather, found by John M'Alcese; a very large and perfect bronze sword 2 feet long and 1½ inches broad at the broadest, is in the possession of Mr. Robert Haltridge. In *Carnfeogue*, is a standing stone on the farm of John Jamieson, 4 feet high, 1 foot 7 inches broad, and 1 foot thick, about 4 years ago, 4 feet was broken off the top; it stands 100 perches N. of the road. In *Tullyban* is a conspicuous fort, 30 yards S. of the Ballymoney and Ballycastle Road; it is 52 feet in diameter; there was a cave commencing at the north side of it and turning round by the trench to the east side, it was destroyed three years ago—an urn filled with small bones and ashes was found in it. In *Mullaghduff*, on the farm of Samuel Brown there is a fort, conspicuously located 20 perches north of the same road; on a hill in the same farm there is a cave containing two rooms but are now closed up.

Note on the town of Dervock.—Richard Dobs, in his account of the roads of the County of Antrim, written in 1683, mentions a road from "Clogh Mills by a little town called Dervoge, with a fair stone bridge over Dervoge water,

by Derrykyghan, and so to Bushmills, where over the Bush water is such another bridge, and so to Dunluce, or Dunluce Hall, the Earl of Antrim's chief house." On the 20th of October, 1641, the Earl of Antrim leased to Dr. Alexander Colville, Carncollaght (Carncullagh), Garvoag (Dervock), and other lands for 99 years, redeemable, or paying £1,000. The reversionary interest passed into the possession of the Cromwellian Officers, and in the commencement of the last century, Dervoge belonged to Lord Massareene. In 1742 George Macartney purchased the lands of Dervock for £7,205, from the trustees of the will of the Hon. John Skeffington. The town of Dervock was built in 1790, by Lord Macartney, the grandson of that George Macartney who purchased the property. In 1881 it consisted of 83 houses, occupied by 302 persons.

On entering on the Civil parish of Billy, from that of Derrykeighan, the first townland which we meet is Urbal (*Earball*—"the tail") so named from the manner that it juts out from the body of the parish. The *Ordnance Memoir MS.* mentions two artificial caves in the townland of Moycraig, one in the farm of Robert M'Conaghy, 21 feet in length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width; and, another in the farm of James Welsh, the entrance to which was closed. There was formerly in this townland a little burial-ground. One of the three divisions of the townland is Moycraig-Macallister, so called from the family of that name.*

* Among the "Depositions" preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, is one of Coll M'Alister, who resided at a place called Carntrim, in parish of Derrykeighan. He was asked "if he was in the fight at Lainey (the battle at the Cross, see p. 125), when the English and the Scotch, on the 11th of February, 1641 (2), called black friday, were routed, and about 700 hundred British slain." To which he replied that "he came that very daye unto the Lainey, 120 cowes

The Ordnance Map mark in Carnbore a place called Keel, which was in early times the site of a church. Stone-lined graves are found in John Neill's garden, and the bodies of children and poor persons were interred in it until about 100 years ago.

In the adjoining townland of Toberdoney, there is, in Mrs. Walker's farm, a Holy Well, near which there was formerly a cairn of stones ; it is now unhonoured.

In Deffrick there are the remains of a Cashoil, or stone fort, which is marked on the Ordnance Map "Castle Deffrick." It is 44 feet in diameter in the interior, and surrounded by a wall of small stones and earth eighteen feet broad ; the outside was faced with large waterworn stones, but the most of them have been removed ; there is being lately taken from him for not compliance with the Irish, to get restitution of them. And Allester M'Coll M'Donnell (the British forces then approaching), made this Examinee to joyn him and his men, and upon joining battell the Brittish were defeated, and enough of them killed, but this Examinee sayeth he killed none of those who would have killed him." This man honestly describes the deplorable state in which the country then was ; "the Irish being jealous of the English and Scotts, and the English and Scotts jealous of the Irish, without any difference or distinction, the Irish killed all the English or Scotts they could lay hands on, and the English and Scotts did the like unto the Irish, except some few Irishmen who showed mercy unto the English and the Scotts, whereof, this Examinee was one who did as much for the preservation of the Brittish as lay in his power." The Clanalaster or MacAlisters are descended from Alaster M'Donnell, a great grandson of the celebrated Somerled thane of Argyle ; the principal possessions of this family lay in Knapdale. Many of this race accompanied the M'Donnells in their settlement in Antrim. "Neece Ro (Angus Roe) M'Donagh M'Allester," was one of the officers of the Scotts killed in the Route in 1584, by the soldiers under Francis Stafford. Sir Alaster M'Donnell was married to one of the MacAllasters of the Loupe in Scotland. See *Hill's M'Donnells*. The MacAlisters of Moycraig are now Presbyterians.

a cave under a part of this parapet. The Cashiol rises from six to eight feet above the level of the field, and the surrounding parapet rises about four feet above the interior. There are two entrances now reduced to irregular gaps, one on the north and the other on the south side. The townland of Loughlynch presents another kind of ancient Irish fortress—an artificial island or Crannoge. There was formerly here a lake covering about 16 Cunningham acres, but it is now drained. In the centre of this lake was an island partly natural and partly of artificial construction, hence it was named *Inis-locha-leithinnsi*—"the island of the lough of the half-island," which has now assumed the modern form of Loughlynchy. The *Four Masters* relate, under the year 1544—

"An army was led by O'Donnell into the Route, and took Inish-an-lochain (Inishloughan on the Bann), whereon MacQuillan had a wooden castle and an impregnable fastness. O'Donnell took the castle and gave it to O'Kane. On this expedition O'Donnell also took the castle of Baile-an-lacha (Ballylough), and obtained many spoils, consisting of weapons, armour, copper, iron, butter, and provisions, in these towns. He afterwards took the Island of Lochburran (supposed to be at a place called Loughaverra, in the parish of Ballintoy, but see p. 56), and the Island of Loch-Leithinnsi, where he likewise obtained many spoils. He burned the whole country around, and then returned home safe after victory."

In consequence of this raid M'Quillin was necessitated to invite the assistance of the M'Donnells to recover his strongholds from the O'Kanes, and his new allies eventually dispossessed both him and the O'Kanes* On the island are

* Mr. Hill tells us in his *MacDonnells of Antrim*, that the celebrated Coll Kittagh M'Donnell, or as he was called among his island kinsmen, *Coll Keitache MacGillaspick vic Coll*, was born in the island of Loughlynch, about the year 1570. *Ciotach* means left-handed. He was the son of Gillaspic, son of Coll, an elder brother of Sorley Boy. Gillaspic was fostered among the O'Kanes; the

the remains of a cairn 20 yards in diameter, under which, according to local tradition, one M'Quillan is interred, who fled for safety to the island after the battle of Ora, but was pursued by one Owen Gar Magee, who swam across to the island and slew him. A canoe, twelve feet long, hollowed out of an oak tree, was found here in 1817. Several other antiquities have been found in Loughlynch, among them the top of a wooden churn, formerly in the possession of Mr. Charles Douglass. There is a cave, said to be 50 yards in length, in the farm of James M'Cormick in this townland. In a fort now destroyed, which was in the townland of earliest notices of him occurs, when on the 20th of July, 1566, there was brought into the camp of the Deputy Sussex at Coleraine. "Coll M'Connell's son, a little child which was kept with O'Keanne." He eventually married the daughter of his foster-father, but shortly afterwards he was killed at a bull-fight, given in his honour in Ballycastle on the day that he came of age. His wife bore him a son, Coll, who was born in the island-fortress of her father. Coll passed his youth in Colonsay, and grew up to be the terror of the *Siol-Diarmid*, or Clan-Campbell. Several times he was placed by his clan in charge of the important castle of Dunyveg. He was a prisoner in the hands of Argyle from 1639 till 1644, when the brilliant victories of his son, Alaster, obtained his release. Old Coll Kittagh was again placed by the Scottish Royalists in the command of Dunyveg, which he held until 1647, when he was entrapped by David Leslie, who promised him honorable protection; but, says Sir James Turner, "he was afterwards hanged by a jury of Argyle's Sheriffe depute, one George Campbell, from whose sentence few are said to have escaped that kind of death." He was executed, according to the *Account of the Clan Maclean*, in the cleft of a rock in the immediate neighbourhood of Dunstaffnage Castle. "Across this cleft the murderers placed the mast of Macdonald's own galley, and leading him forth with the halter round his neck, he was suspended to the mast, and perished amid their fiendish yells." His remains were interred in the old churchyard of Oban. Coll Kittagh was father of Alaster, afterwards Sir Alaster, celebrated in connection with the attack on the garrison at the Vow Ferry, and with the battle at the Cross, who was killed in the battle of Knockanoss.

Glassaneeran, there was found a square paved hearth ; there was a small cave under the fort. In the same townland an ancient plough was found, and the irons of a second plough, the sock of which was two feet and a half long. There is a cave in Carnbore, in the farm of John Neill ; in this townland was found, in 1818, an eight-sided meather, capable of holding a quart ; it was hollowed out of a piece of wood and curiously carved. In Toberdoney there is a cave in the farm of Robert Montgomery, in which a hearth and ciuders were found. *Ordnance Memoir MS.* The townland of Islandrose was the scene of one of the terrible massacres which occurred during the war of 1641. In 1662 was published in London a pamphlet entitled—*A Collection of some of the massacres &c., committed on the Irish in Ireland since the 23rd of October, 1641*, under the heading—*County of Antrim, 1641-2*, occurs the following statement : “About the same time, Captain Fleming and other officers of the same regiment, commanding a party, smothered to death two hundred and twenty women and children in two caves. And about the same time also Captain Cunningham murdered about sixty-three women and children in the isles of Ross.” The local tradition is that this murder was perpetrated at the cave in Mr. Montgomery’s farm, which is in Toberdoney, but very near the boundary of Islandrose. This year several skulls were dug up at the mouth of the cave. Mr. Hill thinks (*M’Donnell’s of Antrim*) p. 68, that this is one of the massacres to which Sir James M’Donnell refers in his letter (see p. 52), where he says—“But for your people they killed of women and children aboute 3 score.” If, however, we credit the “Depositions” preserved in Trinity College, the Irish of that part of Antrim were guilty of retaliations not less reprehensible.

PARISH PRIESTS.

From an early period ; at least from the 1641 war, Ballymoney was united to Rasharkin, but about the year 1810 it commenced to have a permanently resident curate. Father Patrick O'Neill was appointed to it from the curacy of Drummaul, on the 10th of October, 1810. He removed to Armoy in March, 1812. After this several curates officiated for short periods. Father Arthur O'Neill on his return from college in 1815, was re-appointed curate, he had previously officiated in the district immediately after his ordination in 1808. The following memorandum occurs in a register kept by him :—"18th June, 1815, I. A. O'N. entered on the parochial duties of the parish of Ballymoney, Bushmills, &c., &c." He officiated in Ballymoney and Bushmills until the 17th of May, 1817, when he entered on the duties of his new parish of Carrickfergus and Larne. After this period the parish was attended by several clergymen, the curates of Father M'Mullan, P.P., Rasharkin, but this arrangement was very unsatisfactory to the Catholics of Ballymoney. In 1820 they deputed one William M'Cafferty to lay their grievances before the bishop and clergy at the Conference in Antrim. M'Cafferty's words were—"I have come the whole way from Ballymoney to tell you, that the people of the parish are dying without the sacraments, and the children are taken to the Protestant minister for baptism ; and if you can reconcile such a state of things to your conscience, you may do so, my lord." No change was made at that time, but the statement of William M'Cafferty made a deep impression on Dr. Crolly, then the parish priest of Belfast, who was present ; and as soon as he became bishop he caused Father M'Mullan to resign

Ballymoney and Bushmills, and appointed Father Henry M'Laughlin to the new parish.

An account of Father M'Laughlin has been already given at p. 116. In a letter to the late Mr. John Hanna, Downpatrick, written in 1844, Father M'Laughlin says—“ You express a wish that I would say something of the parish of Ballymoney, my former charge—I became parish priest of that parish on the 1st of August, 1825, and remained there until I removed here (Loughguile.) I was there nine years. I had four Stations, viz :—Ballymoney, Bushmills, Ballymagarry (this is now removed to Portrush, it being near to that town), and Dervock. The Rev. Peter M'Mullan was before my time parish priest over these along with Rasharkin. I believe that I was the first parish priest of those places, distinct from the parish priest of Rasharkin, since the Pseudo-Reformation.” Father M'Laughlin lodged at Col-dagh, in the house of Mr. James Shiels. The priests of Ballymoney resided there for twenty years, because it was convenient for attending the people of Bushmills and Ballymagarry, for at that time there was no direct road from Ballymoney to Dervock. Father M'Erlain in his *Ballymoney and Derrykeighan*, says on the authority of a gentleman who lived in Ballymoney at that time—“ A general jubilee took place in 1826 ; the amount of good that was effected in that small congregation through the zeal and earnestness of Father M'Loughlin, was simply indescribable. At five o'clock each morning he was at the altar ; and it was nothing short of miraculous to see the old chapel crammed to the door at that early hour, by as earnest a congregation as could be found in the kingdom. Numbers, till that time, had been careless and indifferent ; but a wholesome change took place, which showed clearly what a zealous and faithful

pastor can accomplish." Father M'Loughlin erected the Church of Ballymoney, which was consecrated on the 11th of May, 1834, and on the following day he was appointed to the Parish of Loughguile.

Dr. Crolly, when the parish became vacant, severed the Bushmills and Ballymagarry districts, and having arranged the parish as it is at present, he conferred it on Father James Denvir.

Father Denvir was born in Ballynarry, in the Catholic parish of Kilclief; received a preliminary education in Downpatrick; entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, on the 25th of August, 1825; was ordained in Belfast by Dr. Crolly, September 18th, 1829; officiated as Curate in Downpatrick and Kilmore; was appointed parish priest of Ballymoney, in May, 1834. During his mission in Ballymoney he procured a site for a church in Dervock. He was appointed parish priest of Aghagallon towards the end of 1836; but did not remove from Ballymoney until January of 1837. The parish was attended for some weeks by the clergymen of the neighbouring parishes until the 8th of March, 1837, when the Rev. William M'Cartan was appointed. (For further account of Father Denvir see Parish of Upper Mourne, Vol. 1.)

An account of Father M'Cartan has already been given at p. 91. He erected the Church of Dervock, and made some improvements in Ballymoney. Father M'Cartan was appointed parish priest of Rasharkin, in September, 1847, when the Rev. John O'Heggarty was appointed to Ballymoney.

Father O'Heggarty was a native of the neighbourhood of Kilrea, in the County of Derry; was curate in Ahoghill and Dunsford; appointed parish priest of Maghera or

Bryansford in 1829, he rebuilt the church of Ballyhafry or Bryansford, and incurred the hostility of Lord Roden by opposing the *New Reformation*, patronized by that zealot, who served notice on him to give up possession of the church which he had rebuilt. Lord Roden, however, eventually shrunk from the public odium of such a proceeding. Father O'Heggarty was appointed to the parish of Armoy and Ballintoy, on the 25th of March, 1843, from which he was appointed the parish of Ballymoney, in September, 1847, where he died on the 1st of March, 1853, and his remains were interred in the church under the altar, which stood where the Pieta is now located, in the west end of the southern aisle of the new church. Over his tomb there is in the tessellated pavement, a marble slab, which bears the following inscription :

Of your charity,
Pray for the soul of the
Rev. John O'Heggarty, P.P.,
Ballymoney,
Who died March 1, 1853,
Aged 64 years.
Requiescat in pace.

By his will Father O'Heggarty bequeathed money and certain house property in Belfast to Dr. Denvir and all future bishops of Down and Connor, and to the parish priests of Ballymoney and Kilrea for all time, in trust, to pay to the parish priest of Ballymoney £40 per annum, for a daily Mass in Ballymoney, and the remainder he bequeathed for certain educational purposes. His brother, Charles O'Heggarty, disputed the validity of the will, and the property was dissipated in a tedious chancery suit of several years duration. Charles O'Heggarty was reduced to poverty, and Dr. Denvir, the sole executor, had to pay a large amount of legal expenses which the property was un-

able to meet. After the death of Father O'Heggarty the parish was administered by his curate, Father Downey, until the appointment of the next parish priest, Father O'Loughlin.

The Rev. Henry O'Loughlin is a native of the townland of Culcavey, in the vicinity of Hillsborough. After studying in the Diocesan College, Belfast, he entered the Logic Class in the college of Maynooth, in August, 1838; was ordained in 1844; was shortly afterwards appointed Curate of Belfast; was appointed parish priest of Larne, in March, 1852; from which he was appointed parish priest of Ballymoney, in March, 1854. During Father O'Loughlin's incumbency a lady became a Catholic under his instruction; her friends were dissatisfied, but at length a compromise was made, that, if she were to continue a Catholic, Father O'Loughlin should discuss the doctrines of the Church with some Protestant minister in her presence. Father O'Loughlin readily accepted the proposal. A Rev. Mr. M'Carthy was brought from Dublin, and the discussion, which came off in the drawing-room of the lady's brother, continued for three days. Mr. M'Carthy had the assistance of six other ministers, while Father O'Loughlin was not aided by any clergyman. At the conclusion the lady declared that "the discussion had thoroughly convinced her of the truth of the Catholic religion, and confirmed her belief in the Catholic faith." This when published, was entitled "*The Drawing - Room Discussion.*" Father O'Loughlin, on the 14th of October, 1856, accepted the united parish of Drummaul and Antrim; and on the same day the present parish priest, Father John M'Erlane was appointed to Ballymoney, but he did not take possession of the parish until March 13th, 1857. In the interval the

parish was administered by the Rev. Patrick M'Alister, the present parish priest of Ballycastle.

The Rev. John M'Erlane was born in the parish of Duneane. After studying in the Diocesan College, Belfast, he entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, October 8th, 1845; was ordained in the College Chapel by Dr. Murray, on the 2nd of June, 1849; appointed Curate of Ahoghill, November 1st, 1849; Curate of Carrickfergus in October, 1851; Curate of Loughinisland April 23rd, 1852; Dean of the Diocesan College, and Chaplain of the Workhouse, Belfast, in February, 1854, from which he was promoted to the parish of Ballymoney, October 14th, 1856. During his incumbency, in addition to the other great and good works, he has erected the church, parochial house, and schools of Ballymoney, and rebuilt the church of Dervock, and erected the school attached to that church.

CHURCHES.

Ballymoney Church. We have no means of knowing to what places the Catholics betook themselves for the celebration of Mass when their churches were taken from them; but tradition has preserved the memory of the places which they used since the commencement of the last century. "One of these was in the townland of Upper Ballybrake," writes Father William M'Cartan, "where a Protestant family, named Hayes, resided; another was in Lower Ballybrake, at the side of Daniel Murphy's house, where a large tree still stands, which shaded the altar. The late Colonel O'Hara, of O'Hara Brook, afforded the persecuted of those days every protection in his power; lastly, they crept into town, and Mass was said by the Rev. Arthur Brennan, on a table in the market house. He died, in

1795. The old chapel, which was built of brick, stood in the middle of the present graveyard ; it was commenced by the Rev. Peter M'Mullan ; it remained unroofed, and only in part built during the year 1798, after which it was finished, principally through the assistance of the late George Hutchinson, Esq., of Ballymoney. The new chapel was erected by the Rev. Henry M'Laughlin on a new site, at the distance of some yards from the old chapel* I had the remains of the old chapel taken down a few years ago." Father M'Erlain, in *Ballymoney and Derrykeighan*, tells what Colonel O'Hara's kindness consisted in. He sent to the priest and people a message not to assemble until he had passed to the Protestant church, and to be dispersed before his return, that he might not as a magistrate be obliged to take cognisance of their proceedings. An effort was made about the year 1785 to build a little church, as the following receipt, signed by the parish priest of Rasharkin, shows :—

Received from Thomas Sloan and William Cramsie, Eight Pounds, Three Shillings and Seven pence Sterling, on account of subscription money for building a Chappell in Ballymoney, September 1st, 1785—five.

£8 3 7

ARTHUR BRENNAN.

Father Henry M'Laughlin, in a letter, says—"The old chapel in Ballymoney was built in the Rev. Peter M'Mullan's time ; it was thatched and had a *hip roof*, and was called the "Pit," from the resemblance it had to a bin of potatoes. I commenced the present chapel there in the June of 1832, and had it consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Crolly, now the Primate, on the 11th of May, 1834 ; it cost nearly

* It was roofed by a subscription organised by Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. John Doherty of Ballybrake. The graves of the families of Messrs. Doherty and Canning occupy the site of the little church.

£1000. It is one of the neatest and best built chapels in Ulster, and far exceeds anything in the diocese, except in Belfast. It has attached to it a commodious parochial house, and fully an acre of land held for ever. The grant was made by the late Lord Mark Kerr in the handsomest manner.”* £120 was subscribed by the Catholics of the parish, about the same sum by Protestants of all denominations, £90 on the occasion of the dedication, and the remainder was collected outside the parish by Father M'Loughlin. The church was dedicated under the invocation of St. Patrick. A solemn Mass was celebrated; Dr. Crolly officiated as priest, Dr. Denvir, the parish priest of Downpatrick, as deacon, Rev. D. M'Garry, P.P., Aghagallon, as sub-deacon, and Rev. John Lynch, P.P., Ahoghill, as Master of Ceremonies. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Dr. Crolly.

The church grounds were much improved by Father M'Cartan; and during the incumbency of Father O'Heggarty about £300 was expended in improvements within the church. The money was advanced by Mr. James Canning; this sum was afterwards collected except £50, but Mr. Canning generously cancelled that part of the debt. During

* The Earl of Antrim in writing to Father M'Laughlin says—“London, Friday, Sir, I had the honour of receiving the Memorial from the Catholic Inhabitants of Ballymoney this morning, in answer to which I beg leave to say I have given directions to my friend and agent Mr. Charles M'Gildowney, to consult with and grant to them any spot or portion of ground, which you and they may think necessary for the object you have in view, as far as in my power lies.” Endorsed on the letter is the following memorandum—“I received this note through Charles M'Gildowney Esq. Mr. M'Gildowney on this day fixed upon the ground of our chapel and graveyard.”

HENRY M'LAUGHLIN.

Ballymoney, 20th May, 1832.

these improvements the altar was transferred from the side wall to the gable, and a second altar erected. Other improvements were also effected by Father O'Loughlin, but the growing importance of Ballymoney induced Father M'Erlane to erect a new church. The foundation stone was laid by Dr. Dorrian on the 17th of March, 1875; the Duke of Norfolk sent a very large subscription, and the collection amounted to an additional sum of £84 10s. 0d. The church is built of black stone from the neighbourhood, relieved with dressings of light-coloured sandstone from Dungannon, with which the spire, which rises to a height of 120 feet, is entirely built. There are no buttresses except at the west gable, nor are they required for the chapel of St. John and the Calvary chapel, which project from the northern aisle and the porch, tower and sacristy, from the southern aisle break the length of the church, and give solidity to its structure. The internal dimensions are 110 feet in length, 50 feet in breadth, and 52 feet to the apex of the roof. It is built in the middle pointed style, and consists of a nave terminating in an apse and aisles terminating in chapels, that on the south dedicated to St. Joseph, and that on the north to St. John, the Evangelist. The pillars separating the nave and aisles are of polished granite. The apse and chapels have pannelled and decorated ceilings, while the other roofs are open, boarded and stained. A range of cinque-foil windows—26 in number, 13 on each side—in the clerestory, and three double lighted traceried windows in the apse, with the west-end window, light the nave and sanctuary. The aisles are lighted by twelve double lancet lights. All the windows except those in the east and west end are filled with cathedral glass of a light-green colour, with white borders. The apse windows are filled with stained glass,

representing in the four side lights the four evangelists with their emblems, and in the central light our Lord giving the keys to St. Peter. The quatre-foil over each of the three double lights in the apse is filled with stained glass, representing an angel holding an appropriate scroll; and a window within the chancel and opposite the sacristy represents St. Patrick. The window in the western gable, divided into eight lights, each six feet long, with a rose window at top, is filled with stained glass, representing events in the life of the Blessed Virgin. The high altar and two side altars within the sanctuary are of Caen stone, with marble tops and shafts; the high altar is the gift of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The other two are—one erected to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the gift of the men of Ballymoney; and another to the Immaculate Heart of Mary, the gift of the women of Ballymoney. The Calvary Chapel, built near the end of the northern aisle, contains a group of figures, the Crucifixion, the Blessed Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Magdalene, which produces a very striking effect on a person entering the church from the porch which is on the opposite side. The baptismal font is placed at the end of the northern aisle; and in the corresponding end of the southern aisle is the Chapel of the Pieta, which occupies the site of the altar of the old church. The pulpit is of Caen stone, with marble shafts; and four of its panels are ornamented with figures of St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, St. Augustine, and St. Gregory the Great. Each of the Stations of the Cross is presented by some friend of the church, one by the Duke of Norfolk, one by Chief Baron Palles, &c. The floor of the sanctuary is laid with encaustic tiles of a rich pattern. The entrance to the nave and aisles is by a door in the western gable and by a porch on the southern

side. This magnificent edifice, "The Church of our Lady and St. Patrick," was dedicated on the 2nd of June, 1878, by Dr. Dorrian. The dedication sermon was preached by the Primate, Dr. M'Gettigan; the collection at it and at one preached in the evening by Father William Dempsey, amounted to £1,326 3s. 0d. The following details taken from Father M'Erlain's *Ballymoney and Derrykeighan*, are interesting as showing the cost of the church:—

	£	s.	d.
Contract,	4736	2	6
Extras,	788	0	2
Bonus to Contractor, Mr. James Jordan, Ballymoney, for finishing the work satisfactorily.	200	0	0
Architects Fees,	252	18	0
Clerk of Works,	268	0	0
Gas Pipes, Stands and Brackets,	93	0	0
Glazing,	125	12	4
Setting Steps at Altars and Doors,	52	0	0
Encaustic Tiling of Sanctuary,	71	10	0
Decorating Sanctuary,	175	0	0
Carving,	105	0	0
Heating Chamber Apparatus,	50	0	0
Parquetry for Predillas of Altars,	8	0	0
Stained Glass in Sanctuary,	263	17	0
„ „ in west Window,	120	0	0
Railing for Sanctuary and Chapels,	61	8	0
Calvary Groups,	74	0	0
Pieta,	80	0	0
Statuettes for Altars,	28	0	0
Crib with Groups,	19	0	0
Stations of the Cross,	91	0	0
Bell with Frame,	199	9	8
High Altar,	342	7	9
Side Altars,	258	0	0
Pulpit,	90	0	0
Statue of B. V. M. in front of Tower,	15	0	0
Vestments and Sacristy Furniture,	272	10	0
Settling Grounds,	80	4	3
	<hr/>		
	£8,870	10	9

The church was erected from designs given by Messrs. O'Neill & Byrne, Belfast. During the erection of the church, the schools which Father M'Erlain had erected, at a cost of £727 3s 6d, were used as a temporary church. He also erected, from designs supplied by Rev. Jeremiah M'Auley, a very beautiful parochial residence, which, with offices and boundary wall enclosing three acres of land, cost £1466 18s 0d. The lodge, railing, and entrance gates cost £332. *The Church of Our Lady and St. Patrick*, the parochial residence and schools situated as they are, on an eminence overlooking the railway station, form a very striking group of buildings, the entire cost of which amounted to £11,438 12s 3d. The grounds are held by several leases, granted from time to time by successive Earls of Antrim, at very moderate rents.

Dervock Church. For a short time before the erection of the church of Dervock mass was celebrated in private houses in the town, but the landlord, George Macartney, Esq., M.P., threatened to evict any of his tenants who would permit mass to be celebrated in their houses. Samuel Allen, Esq., J.P., Lisconnan, indignant at the bigotry of Macartney, sent for Father Denvir and gave to him a grant of the ground on which the church is now erected, at a nominal rent of 1/- a year for 999 years. The lease was executed on the 7th September, 1835, a very short time before the death of Mr. Allen. The site is in Magherodonnell a little outside the town of Dervock. Whilst the church was in course of erection mass was celebrated in a house kindly given by Mr. George Allen, then owner of Liscolman Spinning Mills. Father M'Cartan erected the humble church—it was very small and cost only £80. It was *hip-roofed*, had external window-shutters, and resembled a schoolroom more than

a church, but it was a great undertaking for the parish such as it was then. Father M'Cartan in an appeal to the public, says of his parishioners :—"The best proof of their poverty is found in the support which they cheerfully afford to their pastor—£50 a year." He collected in Liverpool £30 and obtained the remainder at home and elsewhere. H. E. Allen Esq. imitating the generosity of his father gave a handsome subscription and the use of a good quarry. The Belfast Vindicator of March 8th, 1846, was enabled to announce that "Father M'Cartan has brought the house near to completion." At an early period of his incumbency, Father M'Erlain obtained from Father Jeremiah M'Auley designs for enlarging and almost re-building the little church. On the east end it was extended twelve feet and a belfry added, and on the west end it was extended eight feet, and a chancel and sacristy added. A good school-house was erected and the grounds ornamented and enclosed. The contractor was Mr. Jordan of Ballymoney, and the entire outlay amounted to £702. Dr. Denvir, in November 1860, dedicated the church under the invocation of *The Blessed Virgin and St. John the Evangelist*. Dr. Dorrian, then Coadjutor Bishop preached the dedication sermon, and the collection realized £120*

* Father M'Erlain published, in 1881, a little book entitled *A Statement of Accounts and a Few Facts concerning Ballymoney and Derrykeighan*, from which it appears that up till that date he had collected and expended £12,285 12s 3d, of which £4,062 2s 4d was subscribed by parishoners.

THE PARISH OF COLERAINE.

THE parish of Coleraine extends over the civil parishes of Kildollagh and Coleraine ; the part of the civil parish of Ballyrashane that is within the North-East Liberties of Coleraine ; and Ballymontmore, South Ballyleese, part of Cappaghbeg ; Glebe, West Crossreagh and all the other townlands south of them belonging to the civil parish of Ballyrashane. *The civil parish of Kildollagh* is within North-East Liberties of Coleraine, and therefore is in the County of Derry, except $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the townland of Drumaduan, which are in the barony of Upper Dunluce. The site of the church of Kildollagh (Cill-da-loch—"the church of the two loughs") is in the townland of Fishloughan. That townland and the adjoining townland of Milloughan are locally called *the Loughans*. The *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* enters "The church of Loghkan is worth, over and above service 2 Marks." It is not entered in the *Terrier*, but the *Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622 enters "Grange de Killdillock, noe church nor walls ; the second part of all tithes are impropriate to the Abbey of Woodburne and possesst by the Earle of Antrim." The word *Servitium* (service), which occurs in the entry in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* denotes, that, at the period of the taxation, the church was under one of the great monasteries, perhaps as at the Dissolution, that of Woodburne. We have no means of ascertaining what in recent times was the value of the great

tithes to the representative of the Antrim family, but in 1836 the smaller tithes, belonging to the benefice of Rasharkin, were compounded for £73 per annum. There are no traces of the ancient church in the graveyard. This was the church called Killsanctan beside which the English erected in the year 1197 the castle of Killsanctan. It is difficult to say who the Sanctan was who gave name to Killsanctan. There were several saints of the name, the festival of one was held on the 9th of May, and that of the other on the 17th of September. The Martrology of Donegal treating of the former says—"Sanctan, son of Samuel, Bishop of Cill-da-les. Dechter, daughter of Muireadhach Muinderg, King of Uladh, was his mother, and the mother of Matoc, the pilgrim." Could *Cill-da-les* be a mistake of some ancient scribe for Cill-da-loc (Killdaloch?) Aegus the Culdee styles him "Famous bishop Sanctain" and the commentator on the passage in the Leabhar Breac says—"of Cell-da-less is he, as Oengus says and I know not where is Cell-da-less" and then adds, what may be considered only a surmise, that he is the patron of Drum Laigille, in Tradry, in the present County of Clare. His grandfather, Muireadhach Muinderg, or of the Red Neck, King of Ulster died A.D. 479, and first cousins of Sanctan were living one hundred years afterwards. Sanctan, though the son of an Irishwoman, seems to have been born in Britain. That country was then suffering from the ravages of war and everywhere, except in Wales and Cornwall, Saxon paganism had trampled down the British church, and many of those who sought retirement and peace came to Ireland. There was a *Kilbritoune* near Ballymoney; and on the opposite side of the Bann, at the distance of a few miles, there is a Ballybriton. Kilsanctan like many of the other churches founded by early bishops became in after

times a grange of one of the great monasteries. Father O'Hanlon in his *Lives of the Irish Saints*, Vol. V., p. 137, to p. 144, has collected all that is known of St. Sanctan.—The Irish MS. The “*Liber Hymnorum*” contains a hymn in the Irish language in which he is mentioned.

“Bishop Sanctan illustrious among the ancients,
 Angel-soldier of pure, bright fame ;
 My body is enslaved on Earth,
 May He receive my soul in Heaven.
 Offer a prayer for me, O Mary !
 May the mercy of the mystery be unto us ;
 Against wounding, against danger, against suffering,
 O Christ ! afford us Thy protection.
 I implore the noble everlasting King ;
 May the Only-Begotten of God plead for us ;
 Against sharp torments may
 The Son who was born in Bethlehem defend me.”

On the side of the road opposite to the church are the ruins of an ancient castle ; they are on a high bank overhanging the Bann, and thirty-five yards from its edge. Only one corner, a part of the gable and sidewall measuring 28 feet, remains ; it is from 6 to 7 feet in thickness, the building seems to have been about 48 feet long and 38 feet wide. The castle, it is said by tradition, was called Drumowen (the hill over the river) castle ; the hill is now called “Ward Knowe.” There was formerly in the adjoining field a cave, which seemed to pass under the castle, but it was destroyed in 1775. “There is a faint trace of a ditch and embankment at the front of the hill, and at the edge of the river is a small creek, which served for a harbour for boats. Many small articles of antiquity have been found about the ruins, such as coins, spear heads, small bells of the modern form and many leaden

balls.”—*Ordnance Memoir MS.* In the townland of Millloughan, at the distance of about 140 yards to the north of the Ward Knowe, there is a round sloping hill, which has its river front scarped with earthwork fortifications, that must have commanded not only the Bann but even Drumowen Castle. This is called Ardveecahan which the people translate “O’Kane’s hill.” Dr. Reeves supposes that this castle from its proximity to the Salmon Leap, the ancient Eas-Craoibhe, is the castle of *Kill-Sanctan*, erected A.D. 1197. The *Four Masters* at that year record:—“John De Courcy and the English of Ulidia marched, with an army, to Eass Creeva, and erected the castle of Kilsanctan,* and wasted and desolated the territory of Kienaghta. He left Rotsel Pitun, together with a large body of forces in the castle, out of which they proceeded to plunder the territories and churches.” When King John came to Carrickfergus he granted to Alan, Earl of Galloway, all the lands in the vicinity of Coleraine, “except 20 knight’s fees, near the castle of Kilsanctan, viz. :—10 beyond the Bann and 10 on this side which we retain in our hands for the guard of the castle of Kilsanctan.” *From a Roll in the State Paper Office, London, as cited in Reeves’s Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 324. On the fall of the English power in the district the lands in the vicinity passed into the possession of the O’Kanes.† A few perches above

* In the original *Cille Sanctain*—“the church of Sanctan;” the Annals of Kilonan call it *Cill Sanctail* and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster it is called “the castle of Killsandle.” The castle is obviously named from the church, close to which it was erected; and the name seems to be still preserved in Mount Sandel, the great mount nearly two statute miles lower down the river.

† The branch of the O’Kanes, which possessed Drumowen Castle, was called M’Henry. A slight recollection of them is still preserved among the traditionary stories of the place. The writer was told by a countryman at the Loughans, that the last chief who resided in

the castle the Bann expands into a kind of small lough, in the middle of which is Loughan Island. On it are remains of two earthen fortifications but no traces of stone walls. This island is mentioned at the year 1544, by the *Four Masters*, who say : “ An army was led by O’Donnell into the Route, and took Inis-an-lochain (the island of the little loch), whereon MacQuillin had a wooden castle and an impregnable fastness. O’Donnell took the castle and gave it up to O’Kane.” In Speed’s *Map of Ulster*, A.D. 1610, the island is called *Enis Forsed* ; it is so-named from its proximity to the ford *Feartas Camsa*, “ the crossing, or ford of Camus.” Opposite to the site of St. Comgall’s great monastery of Camus the river takes a sudden bend to a northern from a north-westerly course. The word *Camas*,

the castle was Echry MacHenry, who, to prevent his enemies from getting his riches, “ threw his plate which was all of gold into a deep pit of the Bann,” that has ever since been called “ Echry MacHenry’s Hole.” An Inquisition taken at Coleraine, March 21st, 1635, found that Randal M’Donnell had, on the 15th of May, 1609, by deed granted to “ Gaured, otherwise Gorry M’Henry O’Cahan, the lands constituting the present Grange of Kildollagh, together with 4 quarters in Cnockitarny (Knockantern), otherwise Ballyvollaghan ; 2 quarters of Cloghagh, otherwise Magheravelton (Ballyvelton) ; 2 quarters of Ballyvollvanny, otherwise Gortuygera (Dundooan) ; 2 quarters of Kiltinny, otherwise Twerebegge, and 2 quarters of Ballylesse. The Inquisition also finds, that 3 of the 4 quarters of Knockantern ; 2 quarters of Ddownnbegg (Dundooan) ; and $\frac{5}{8}$ parts of Kiltinny were formerly in the possession of “ the society and fraternity of the town of Coleraine” (the Dominican Monastery.) Gorry M’Henry O’Cahan died August 1st, 1627, and was succeeded by his son, James MacGorry, who was then 23 years of age and married.—*Ulster Inq.* The M’Henry O’Kanes held this valuable grant at the annual rent of 5s. It was forfeited in consequence of the 1641 war. Gorry M’Henry is the Echry M’Henry of the tradition mentioned above, and the stream forming a portion of the northern boundary of the Grange is still called *Gorry’s Flush*.

which gives name to twelve townlands in Ireland and to several places in Scotland, is said to be compounded of *Cam-as*, "crooked stream." The ford of Camus is frequently mentioned in ancient documents, see Vol. III, p. 419. The *Four Masters* record, that Brian Boru, on his march through Ireland in 1005, crossed by this ford from the territories of the Kinel-Owen to Dal-Riada. In consequence of this ford, an immense quantity of war weapons and other Irish antiquities were found during the progress of the works for the deepening of the Bann; such of these as came into the possession of the officers of the Board of Works, were presented to the Royal Irish Academy.—See *Wilde's Catal.* A beautiful fibula, or brooch, of purest gold weighing 2 oz. 6 dwt. 18 grs. was found, November 3rd, 1855, by a young man while engaged in digging potatoes in a field on the eastern side of the river, near the ford. It is at present in the Royal Irish Academy; a coloured engraving, the exact size of the original, is given in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. IV, p. 1, where it is named the Dal-Riada Brooch. The workmanship is very fine, and presents an interesting specimen of the interlaced pattern so characteristic of native Irish art. There is a funereal mound in Mill Loughan, it is close to the road, and only a few perches north-west of the site of the ancient church. It is remarkable how many of our ancient churches were erected in the immediate vicinity of funereal mounds; this mound occupies a commanding situation.

"A rath still remains in Drumaduan, which contains traces of a square building and the remains of a cave 44 feet long; both the building and the cave were destroyed for the stones, which constructed an adjacent farmhouse. On the north-east of the rath and about 140 yards from it an ancient causeway, which led to it, was discovered; it extended across a bog and was paved with stones, all

nearly three and a half feet long. Traces of another rath remain in Drumaduan, and of a mound in Coolderry South. There is an artificial cave in Drumaduan but it is filled with water. In the farm of William Taggart, in Turnakibbock, there are the remains of a rath which had a cave about 40 feet long extending from the north-east side to the centre ; it was destroyed in 1825, when a great many *Danes Pipes* were discovered in it." *Ordnance Memoir MS.*

The civil parish of Coleraine. The ancient name of the Cutts was *Eas Craeibhe* (pronounced As Creeve)—“ the cataract of Creeve.” This Creeve was a princess, who was drowned here ; she was the daughter of Owen MacDuirtheacht and she resided in the great fortress, Dun Da Bheann, now Mount Sandel. From this cataract the tribe, which dwelt between it and the River Roe, was named *Fir na Craeibhe*—“ the men of Creeve,” the territory in latter ages belonged to a branch of the family of O’Kane. George Philips, of Limmevaddy, in his letter addressed to the English Parliament in 1689 on *The Interest of England in the Preservation of Ireland* says of the fishery of the Cutts.

“ I am loath to pass by the Salmon-Pound (commonly called the Cutt), near Colraine, because, as I conceive, such another thing is not in the world. It is a great trough, made like a tanner’s vat, about fifty foot long, twenty foot wide, and six feet deep ; a stream of the river Barn runs through it, and at the place where the water enters, a row of stakes are placed very near together, like a rack in a stable ; at the other end of the cut a parcel of sharp spikes are clustered together, very close at the points and wide at the head, so that the salmon (who always swim against the stream) and other fish may get in at pleasure, but can neither return the way they get in, nor get out at the other end ; whereby it happens that on Monday morning (there being a respite of fishing all Sunday and none taken out of the Cutts with their loops) a stranger would be astonished to see an innumerable company of fish riding on the backs of one another, even to the top of the water, and with great ease and pleasant divertisements taken up in loops. All these prodigious quantities of fish are but collected for the use of England, to whose ports, or to whose order they are yearly consigned and distributed.”

There is an entry, in the patent rolls of Henry IV, of permission granted to four merchants to import vituals for the fishers in the Bann. In the year 1542, the Lord Deputy and Council write to the King.

“ We had sent John Travers, master of your Majesty’s ordnance here with a company in aid of M’Greybyn (M’Quillin), against a proude obstynate Irysheman, called O’Cathan, and assure your Highness, that the said John at this present is returned, having taken as well the said O’Cahan his castell from him, which standeth upon your river of the Bann, being an obstacle to your Highness, and other your English subjects to fish there, as depredate and brent part of the said O’Cathan’s lands.” *State Papers* Vol. III.

This entry refers to Castleroe ; for another incident in its history see p. 23. In 1579 one Mathias de Monte, whose real name was Manus O’Kane, proposed to take the castle of Castleroe from Turlough O’Neill and bring in Spanish merchants to the fishing. He produced a letter from the King of Spain to the Governor of Castile, recommending him, as having served in the Huntsman’s and Body Guard. *S. P. O.* Feb. and March. Marshal Bagenal wrote a description of Ulster in 1586, in which he says of Rory O’Cahan, that he has

“ Upon the Bann, near the Samon fishinge 2 castles, th’ one called the Castle of Colran, somewhat defaced yet wardable, th’ other Castle Rooe, wherein Turloghe O’Neyl kepeth a constable and a warde, to receive his part of the fishing.” *Ulster Journal of Archæol.*

“ The tythe fish of the river of Bann hath been equally belonging to the bishopps of Derry and Connor, and hath been possessed and enjoyed by the parsons and vicars of both bishopricks, on each side of the Bann respectively—the said Bishopps of Derry in right of their bishopricks now have and had received one days fishing in the said river, in every yeare, upon the Tuesdaye after the Feast of St. John Baptiste. The fishe in the said river upon that daye yearly taken, have been, or ought to have been, equally divided between the said bishopps.”

Edmund, Earl of March, granted to the Dominican

Monastery of Coleraine the liberty of one free fishing boat on the Bann and half of the fish caught yearly on St. John the Baptist's day in the Cutts.

James I, on the 14th of February, in the 3rd year of his reign, granted to Sir James Hamilton, at the rent of 12s. 6d. per annum, the fishing of Lough Neagh and the river Bann to the "Salmon Leap;" and the bottom and bed of Lough Neagh and the Bann, and all rights of ingress and regress on both sides of the lough and river. On the tenth of the following April Hamilton assigned the grant to Sir Arthur Chichester, for whom, and by whose scheming he had taken it (see p. 32.) The fisheries from the Cutts to the sea, as well as those on the Foyle, were granted by James I, to the Corporation of London; three years afterwards the Irish Society was offered £1,000 per annum for them, although at that time a large salmon could be purchased from fourpence to eightpence in Coleraine. In 1691 the fisheries were let to Lord Massareene at £1,050 per annum. In 1708 they were let at £1,600 per annum. In 1735 the Irish Society exported the salmon packed in ice to Venice and Leghorn where they sold for £1,028. In 1755 they were let for £910 to Henry Hamilton who constructed traps at the Cuts against which the Marquis of Donegall, the proprietor of the upper fishery, objected, and in 1771 to compel their removal, instituted a suit at law which lasted thirty years. Sir G. F. Hill in 1811 took a lease of these fisheries at £1,250 per annum which expired in 1847, and they were subsequently let to Messrs. Allan & Gordon for £1,200. In 1843 there were 21,660 salmon caught in the Bann, but in the following year they decreased to 15,011, of which 1,545 were sold in Coleraine, and the remainder in England. See *Marmion's Ports of Ireland*.

The great earthen fortress, now called Mount Sandel, was in ancient times known by the name of *Dun-da-bheann* — "the fortress of the two peaks, or tops," so-named because a deep trench running east and west divides the fort into two earthworks. This fort is frequently mentioned in connection with the exploits of the Craobh Ruadh (pron. Creev-rooa), or Red-Branch, a band of heroes, who defended Ulster about the period of the birth of Christ. Here dwelt Niall Niamhglonnach ("of the shining deeds"), grandson of

Rudhraidh (pron. Rooray) from whom the Clanna Rury are named. Niall "of the shining deeds" was succeeded in the lordship of Dun-da-bheann (pron. *Doon-daw-vann*), by his son Fintan who makes so conspicuous a figure in all the bardic stories relating to the period. It was here that he gave to the heroes of the Red Branch the celebrated entertainment at which occurred the *Mesca Ulad** "the intoxication of the Ulstermen," the story of which is related in the

* The story of the *Mesca Ulad*—"The intoxication of the Ulstermen." All Ulster was ruled by three kings. Conor who resided at Eman Macha (Emania, now Navan Ring, near Armagh); Cuchullen, who resided at Dun Delga (Dundalk); and Fintan who resided at Dun-da-bheam. The two joint rulers were persuaded to give up each his third of the rule for one year so that Conor becomes high King of Ulster. Cuchullen and Fintan took it into their heads, both on the same day, to give a great feast and invite the King. So they yoked their chariots and drove to Eman Mecha. Cuchullen arrived first, but had not finished unyoking his horses, when Fintan came up and got into Emania before him. Each resolved that his invitation should be accepted, and their words soon became wrathful. Sencha, chief judge and poet, who on a previous occasion had "shaken the tree of peace over them, did not dare now to rise between them." Conor saw no other way of warding off the approaching storm but by an appeal to Cuchullen through the tears of the young Furbaide. The momentary lull was taken advantage of by Sencha: "I could give you an excellent counsel, if I might dare to say it; that you should spend the first half of the night with Fintan, and the latter half with Cuchullen." This was at once approved of, and messengers were despatched to invite all the nobles of Ulster to feast with Fintan. So all assembled at Dun-da-bheam, each man bringing his wife, every lord with his lady, and every king with his queen; and thus they ate, and drank and made merry some time about the year I. in the fair boarded palace that rose majestic over the Bann. In due time they prepared for their further expedition to feast with Cuchullen, but through the potent effects of Fintan's "old Coleraine" they lost their way and wandered off into the wilds of Kerry! King Conor perceived that they were on strange ground; "we did not find this between Dun-da-bheann and Dun-Delga," to which Bricinn, "of

Book of Leinster, a MS. that was written before the English invasion, and is filled with historical romances considered even then to be ancient. An other story, the *Tain-bo-Cualgne*, "the cattle-plunder of Cooley" which is also contained in the Book of Leinster, represents a son of Fintan of Dun-da-bheann, Cethern, who gave name to Dun-Ceithern, now called "the Giant's Sconce," in the parish of Dunboe. as hastening from Dun-da-bheann to come to the aid of Cuchullen.

The following description of the mound is given in the *Ordnance Memoir MS.* written in 1835 by J. Blakely :—

"Mount Sandell fort is of an oval shape, and measures 175 feet, north and south, by 140 feet east and west, with a trench in the centre, which runs east and west, and is about 17 feet from the bottom to the top of the ford. There are two "Giant's Graves," one near the west side and the other near the south side of the fort, each 25 feet by 16 feet. The fort is from the planting at the west side to the top about 40 feet high. and 30 feet high from the bottom of the trench to the top of the fort at the east side, and 40 feet high at the north side. The south side is grown over with blackthorn. The parapet is almost level with the top of the fort. There are two excellent springs, about 150 perches north of the fort, in a wood."

The Antrim Inquisition of 1605 finds *Killsantill*, alias *Mount Sandall*, among the lands of the Dominican priory of Coleraine.

The earliest notice we have of Coleraine is in connexion with the missionary visit of St. Patrick. The *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick* relates, that when the saint arrived in Dal-Araidhe, he found the territory parcelled out among the "the evil tongue," replied with an oath, "it appears to me we are not in the province of Ulster at all." The story, which is not restrained to probability or possibility, tells how the Ultonians on that expedition burned the palace of Teamhair Luachra in Kerry, and is filled with curious notices of topography and descriptions of social manners. See *Book of Leinster*, published by R. I. Academy.

twelve sons of Caelbadh, a prince who had been King of Uladh, or Ulidia, and of Ireland for one year, and was slain in the year 357. Of the twelve sons three are mentioned in the Life—Saran, Connla, and Nadsluagh.

Saran's brother Nadsluagh, was submissive to Patrick ; and he was in captivity on Patrick's arrival. "You shall have from me," said he "the site of your *regles* (monastery)." "Where shall you give it me?" asked Patrick. "On the brink of the Bann, in the west," said Nadsluagh, "where the boys are burning the *ratha* (ferns)." "It shall be mine truly," said Patrick, "a descendant of mine and thine shall be there," that is Bishop Coirpre, son of Deggel, son of Nadsluagh ; it is he that is in Cul-rathain on the eastern brink of the Bann. Bishop Brugach, who is in Rath-Maighe-Aenaighe (Raymochy), in Crich-Conaill (Co. Donegal), it was that conferred orders on Bishop Coirpre. Patrick also it was that conferred orders on Bishop Brugach ; so that he (Bishop Coirpre) is a descendant of Patrick in this wise."—*Tripartite Life translated by W. M. Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A.*

Saran succeeded his father as King of Ulidia and was ancestor of the MacArtins of Kinalarty. Connla was ancestor of Magennis of Iveagh. It would seem therefore that Dalaradia was more extensive at the period of St. Patrick's visit than in after times. Dal-Riada seems at that period to have been bounded by the river Bush and a line drawn from its source eastward to the sea.

Coleraine in Irish *Cuil rathain* (pronounced Cooil-rawin) takes its name, as O'Brien in his dictionary explains, from the words *Cuil rathan*—'ferney corner.' The Life of St. Patrick, by Tirechan, in the Book of Armagh states—

"et perrexit trans flumen bandæ et benedixit locum in quo est cellola Cuile Raithin in Eilniu, in quo fuit episcopus, et fecit alias cellas multas in Eilniu. Et per Buas fluvium foramen pertulit . . . Et reversus est in campum Elni, et fecit multas aeclessias quas Coindiri habent." *Documenta ex Libr. Armach, Edidit in Analect. Bollandian. R.P. Edmund Hogan, S.J.*

“And he proceeded across the river Bann, and he blessed the place in which is the little cell of Cuile Raithin in Eilniu, in which there was a bishop, and he made many other cells in Eilniu, and he made a passage through the river Bush . . . And he returned into the plain Elni, and he built many churches, which the Coindire (the bishops of Connor?) possess.”

It would seem, therefore, that the country between the Bann and the Bush was named ‘The Plain of Elniu’, called also Magh-Elne, and that the Church of Coleraine in the time of St. Patrick was unimportant, if it existed at all before the time of Bishop Coirpre, or Carbreus, who, as Dr. Reeves, on good authority, supposes, flourished about the year 540, and died about 560. His festival was celebrated on the 11th of November. The entry in the Calendar of Donegal is “Coirpre, Bishop of Cuil-Raithin, son of Decill, son of Nadsluagh, of the race of Trial, son of Conal Cearnach,” and the note given in the *Leabhar Breac* to the entry in the Calendar of Aengus says—“In the north of Dalaradia is Cul Raithin.” After St. Carbreus we have mention of another Bishop of Coleraine, Conallus, who entertained St. Columbkille after the Synod of Dromcheatt, in the year 590. Of this entertainment St. Adamnan writes—

About the same time Connallus, Bishop of Cuil. Raithin collected almost countless presents from the people in the neighbouring districts of Mag-elne to give a banquet to the saint, and the vast multitude that accompanied him on his return from the meeting of the kings mentioned above. These presents were laid out in the lawn of the monastery, that the holy man might bless them on his arrival, and as he was giving the blessing he pointed out particularly one present, the gift of a very wealthy man—“The blessing of God,” said he, “attends the man who gave this, for his charity to the poor and his munificence;” and then turning to another he said—“Of this *Wise Man’s* offering I cannot partake until he repents sincerely of his sins.” Now this saying was quickly circulated among the crowd, and it soon reached Columbus, son Aedh, whose

conscience reproached him ; and he ran immediately to the saint, and on a bended knees confessed his guilt, promising to forsake his former habits, to be generous and charitable ever after. The saint bade him arise ; and from that moment he never felt the same passion for acquiring riches for he was truly a wise man, as was revealed to the saint through the present. The rich man Brendenus, hearing the words of the saint regarding himself, knelt down at his feet and asked his prayers. Now, though he was generous towards the poor, he had been guilty of other sins for which the saint reproved him, and for which he expressed his heartfelt sorrow and purpose of amendment.—*Adamnans' Life of St. Columba translated by Rev. M. Kelly.*

There can be little doubt, that the monastery, at which St. Columbkille was entertained, occupied the site of the Protestant church ; a later monastery stood on the south side of Bridge Street, but it was erected in the 13th century by the Dominicans. The saint on that occasion embarked at Coleraine for Iona. In Coleraine he stood for the last time on the soil of his native land, that he loved so well. The belief was current among the Irish at a very early period, that he withdrew at first to Iona in consequence of a penance imposed by St. Molaise, because he had, when a young man, fostered domestic feuds that resulted in sanguinary engagements. One of these was the battle of Coleraine fought by the Hy Nialls against the Dalaradians, who had espoused the cause of St. Comgall in the matter of some ecclesiastical dispute arising probably about the rights of the monastery of Camus, the lands of which extended into the territory, that was debateable ground between the two races.

Carbreus and Conallus are the only bishops of Coleraine, whose names are mentioned in history, but the monastery which they ruled continued to be governed by abbots, the deaths of some of whom are recorded by the *Four Masters*.

A.D. 930, "Airmhedhach, abbot of Cuil-rathain was slain by the Danes."

A.D. 972, "Roithechtach, airchinneach of Cuil-raithin, anchorite and wise man" died.

A.D. 988, "MacLeighinn Ua Murchadhain, airchinneach of Cuil-raithin died."

A.D. 1110, "Cearnach, son of MacUlcha, airchinneach of Cuil-raithin, died in penance."

A.D. 1122, "Annadh, son of MacUlcha, airchinneach of Cuil-raithin" died.

If the monastical buildings attached to the church of Coleraine survived the invasion of the Danes, it is probable, that they were demolished in 1213, when Thomas de Galloway, to build the castle, pulled down all the buildings of the town sparing only the church. On the cessation of bishops in the church of Coleraine, it is remarkable, that its lands became the property not of the see of Connor. but of that of Armagh. Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, obtained the see lands of Coleraine from Albert de Cologn, who was primate from 1240 to 1247, by giving in exchange for these the lands of Machrigallin and the Manor of Nobbir. This exchange was ratified in 1301 by Primate Nicholas MacMolissa (Harris' Ware I, p. 66, in Reeves Eccl. Antiq. p. 248), by the following document :—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, &c., Nicholaus miseratione divina Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, Dionisius decanus ecclesie sancti Patricii de Ardmagh, et Capitulus ejusdem loci, salutem in Domino eternam. Notum vobis facimus per presentes quod nos nichil juris vel clamii habemus vel habere clamamus in tenemento de *Coulrath* in *Touscard* nec aliqui predecessorum nostrorum ejus ecclesie unquam aliquid clamaverunt in eisdem tenementis a tempore quo Hugo de Lacy quondam Comes Ultonie dedit Alberto Archiepiscopo-Ardmachano predecessori nostro manerium de *le Nobber* in com-

pensatione pro prædictis tenementis, nec licet nec licebit alicui successorum nostrorum aliquid juris vel clamii in eisdem tenementis de *Coulrath* in *Touscard* de cetero exigere vel vindicare, &c. Datum apud Drummeskyn XV. die Jul. A.D. MCCC. primo.”—(*Rot. Plac. 29 Ed. I, m. 26, Tur. Berm. Dub.*)

The right of presentation to the rectory also belonged to the Earls of Ulster. “*Ecclesia de Coulrath*” is valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* at £11 5s. 4d. In 1337, the King, in the minority of the Countess of Ulster, presented William Wooley to the church of St. Patrick of Coulrath.—*Cal. Canc. Hib.* Vol. I. In 1351, Richard Fitzralph, the primate, preached a sermon to the people in English, at Coulrath.—*Cal. Clarend.*, Vol. XLVI., fol. 101, see *Reeves’ Eccl. Antiq.* p. 75. The entry in the *Terrier* is “St. Patrick’s Church at Coleraine. It hath 5 acres of glebe—Sir Randal hath it—it pays Proxies, 10s ; Refections, 10s ; Synodals, 2s.” The ancient church was fitted up by the Londoners for Protestant service. The Report of 1611 states “The Church of Coleraine in repaying . . . A rooffe for the church of 78 longe, 29 foote wyde, in hand and ready to be put up.”

St. Mary’s Dominican Monastery of Coleraine was erected in the year 1244, Ware gives 1274 as the date of its erection, but De Burgo following the ancient catalogues of the Dominican foundations assigns 1244 as the date of its erection. Authors have ascribed the foundation to O’Kane, and others to O’Donnell, but De Burgo, following traditions collected by Father O’Heyne from Fathers Michael MacQuillin and Peter Moylan of Coleraine in his *Epilogus Cronologicus* published in Louvain A.D. 1706, ascribes the foundation to MacQuillin, the lord of the Route. There can however be no doubt, that there was not a MacQuillin in

Ulster at the time, and that the real founder was Walter de Bugo, who married Maude de Lacy and became in her right Earl of Ulster. Edmund, Earl of March and Ulster, by letters bearing date June 10th, A.D. 1381, "for the good of the soul of his late countess of the souls of his ancestors and successors," granted to the Prior and Convent of Preachers (Dominicans) of Coleraine freedom of grinding their corn in his mills of Coleraine. He also granted to them "the liberty of one free fishing boat in the Bann and half of all the fish caught yearly, on St. John the Baptist's Day, in a certain torrent called *Lynn* (the cutts) near the said town." In 1284 the monastery was "reformed," that is to say, its rules were remodelled by the Dominicans. At the dissolution the prior, Shane O'Boyle, was seized of the lands of "Ballitras, Ballynefaigh, Attware, Ardbeggan, Dunaville, and Ballyosallye," which would seem to include the most of the parish of Coleraine; the rectory of Kilmoyle or Tullagh-gore was also inappropriate to the priory. Whether the Dominicans abandoned their convent or not, in the reign of Henry VIII. they seem to have been in possession of it in the reign of Mary. In that reign the Lord-Deputy, the Earl of Sussex in 1556 arrived at Coleraine.

Tuesday, ye fourteenth of July, my lord-deputy removed from Drommore (see p. 62) and came to ye Banne, where at our comeing one of our boats from our ships which were at ye haven mouth mett with us and there wee camped at ye river side, and by a hill called Knock Sendall; and by a monastery uppon ye same river called Collrahane, and beneath it by ye hill of Knock Sendall there is a castle called Knock Caslan Loughan appertaining some tymes to one James M'Henry in M'Gullens (M'Quillins) country within ye country of ye Root; also this night came into my lord deputye O'Cahain. And in ye monastery of Coolrahain is buried ye ancestors of M'Guillin on ye left of ye alter, and on ye tombe lyeth ye picture of Knight armed; also this day was one horseman drowned in ye

river of ye Banne, one of ye Plunkets; and this night came in ye messenger of Talloche (recte Calvagh) O'Donnell and was dispatched this same night. . . . Thursday, ye sixteenth of July, my Ld. Deputy removed from Knock Sendall.

After this follows an account of the Lord Deputy's progress towards south of the present County of Derry.

Sunday, ye XIXth of July, my Lord Deputy removed from Maghere Rahe (Maghera) to Collrahain by ye river of ye Banne, and monastery of Collrahain and there camped yt. night and Munday all day, and on Munday night came in Colloghe M'Connell (Coll MacDonnell) his sone, a little child which was kept with O'Kanne; and yt. day was like to have been a great ffray betwixt ye Earle of Urmond Galloglass, Mr. Marshall's men, and some of my Ld. Deputy's servants, but my Ld. Deputy with ye rest of ye. council pacyfied ye matter for yt. time and at night was taken a great prey by ye Barron of Dungannon* and others. Tuesday, XXIth of July, my Ld. Deputy removed from Collrahain and came to My-Avre (Moyaver in Armoj.)

The circumstances of the times soon required the Dominicans to abandon their monastery; nevertheless they clung to its ancient traditions and nestled in some unpretending spot in its vicinity—their *locus refugii*, probably on the west side of the Bann, this they dignified with the title of *Conventus Colranensis*, until happier times would enable them to repossess themselves of their monastery. In 1564 Shane O'Neill (see p. 19), writes to the Government, that not having sufficient boats to cross the Bann, which is swollen, he is rebuilding the castle of Culrath, and sending over a detachment in cots and corricles, by two or three at a time, to occupy Culrath friary. Dean *Danyell* probably O'Donnelly, a wily unscrupulous churchman, who expected a bishoprick from the Queen, or would have

* This was Ferdoragh, or Matthew O'Neill, created Baron of Dungannon in 1542, and slain at the instance of his half brother, John the Proud, in 1558; he was the father of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

taken it from the Pope, writes that the Scots having attacked, like madmen the friary that was warded by O'Neill's men, have had ninety killed and wounded ; and that they show a force of six or seven hundred men. The friary, from a house of prayer, had now been made a den of robbers ; and it became the stronghold of every military adventurer, until eventually it was granted to Sir James Hamilton, who possessed himself of nearly all the abbey lands in Down and Antrim. On the 23rd of September, 1604, Hamilton conveyed the priory of Coleraine and its possessions to Sir Thomas Philips. The flight of the Earls O'Neill and O'Donnell occurred on the 14th of September, 1607, and on the 22nd Sir Thomas writes to Salisbury one of his usual disinterested letters—"The lands of Tyrone and Tyrconnell falling into his Majesty's hands, if towns be planted in convenient places, they may keep the country in awe. He bought the abbey of Coleraine, and employed all he had in the world upon it. The land belonging to it is but four towns, and most part scattered abroad some five miles distance, but if he had a good scope of land of the Earls of Tyrones next adjoining, he should have in short time a company of honest Englishmen to serve his Majesty on all occasions. In times past when it (Coleraine) was a Corporation, it yielded his Majesty £35 yearly. It was a strong town in those days, and may be made so now, which he will undertake with no charge to the King, if he only be pleased to bestow on him a competent quantity of land for the performance of it. He has already bestowed all he could get in building and made himself a poor man."—*Russell's and Prendergast's Calendar of State Papers. Second Series.*

When Coleraine and the lands adjoining it had passed into the possession of the London Companies, they had a map executed in the year 1611, which shows the progress of the works then in progress. This map entitled *The Plat of Coleraine* is preserved in the Manuscript Room of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin: It gives a birds-eye view of the "Old abbey," or more correctly the Dominican convent or monastery, as it was in 1611. It stood on the south side of the present Bridge Street; its western gable, which faced the Bann, stood about the line of houses in Hanover Place. The principal entrance was by a large doorway in that gable. The church seemed to stand about 25 or 30 feet from the frontage line of houses in Bridge Street. It consisted of a nave, 80 or 90 feet long, a chancel and two transepts, the gable of the northern transept extended to the frontage line of the houses in Bridge Street. The church formed the north side of a cloister; the western side of the cloister extending along the present Hanover Place was two storeys high, and had also dormer windows, the eastern side of the cloister, which was in a continuation with the line of the southern transept; was one storey and had dormer windows; the southern gables of these cloister sides were connected by a high wall,* which being parallel to the church, formed a complete square, or cloister, enclosing a garth. The high wall on the south side was pierced with an archway, which connected the interior square with a large yard, perhaps a garden, that extended nearly to Ferry Quay Street. The entrance to that yard was from Hanover Place. The western and eastern sides of the quadrangle

* Until about forty years ago, a passage extending from the Shambles to Hanover Place, through an archway in that street, represented the line of the wall.

contained, no doubt, the dormitories, refectory, and other apartments necessary for the monastery. There is a birds-eye view of all these buildings given on the map; it may be, however, that some of the buildings shown on the map were erected by the Londoners, though no doubt they would have made use of the monastic walls, which they found ready to their hand. The Report says—

A faire house adjoyninge to the Abbie of 72 foote long, 27 foote wyde, 2 stories high, one storie on the foreside of tymbre, with three faire cant wyndowes and double dormers, with faire windowes, two floures, two payre of stayres and partitions with a seller through the house fynished. Another house neere unto the former 48 foote longe and 14 foote wide, a storie and a half high, tatched and finished.

This is the description of the buildings on the west and east sides of cloister. From a point in the line of houses in Bridge Street, at about two thirds of the length of the street from the corner of Hanover Place, there was a wall extending to Ferry-quay Street. The space between that wall and the east end of the church, and the east sidewall of the cloister is marked "The Abbey Garden." Here probably was the cemetery, for human bones have been found in the Shambles. The space between that wall and the present Meeting-house Street was used by the Londoners in 1611, and marked on their map, as "A house for a smith to dwell and to work in."

Among the few things which the Dominican fathers carried with them, to whatever obscure place in the vicinity they fled, was a wooden image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the fate of which is thus told in O'Sullivan Beare's *Historie Cathol. Ibernie Compendium*, and in Porter's *Compendium Annal. Eccl. Hibern.*, on the authority of Father Richard Convery, S.J.

“There was in Coleraine an image of the Blessed Virgin, Mother of God, which Brutus Babington,* an Englishman, and Protestant Bishop of Derry, impiously desiring to burn, ordered two of his satellites to carry to the fire. The impious wretches had scarcely laid their wicked hands on the sacred image, when they suddenly fell dead. It was then carried by others equally rash, and placed on a burning pile in the middle of the market-place, but it was found uninjured when the fire had burned out. They then covered it with tar, bored into it holes, which they filled with gun-powder, and placed it on a new fire, nevertheless it received no damage. The Protestant Bishop, frightened thereat, was seized of a sickness, whereof he died, but the image was restored, by the power of God, to its former position. This is said to have occurred in the month of September, A.D. 1611.” *De Burgo. Hb. Dominic.*

Though exiled from their ancient monastery, the Dominicans were jealous in preserving all the rights of their convent, and, at what was styled a *Most General Chapter* of the Order, held in Rome, A.D. 1644, the convent of Coleraine was constituted a University, or *Studium Generale* for the Dominicans. Among those of this convent, who suffered for the faith, or were distinguished for their virtues, De Burgo mentions—

Rev. Father, Brother James John O’Flaverly,† thrown into the river and stoned to death, about the year 1656.

Rev. Father, Brother James O’Reilly beaten to death, about the year 1656.

Rev. Father, Brother Clement O’Bern, died about 1680.

Rev. Father, Brother Patrick O’Dirah, died about 1680.

Rev. Father, Brother Eugene O’Coigly, died about 1680.

Rev. Father, Brother Thomas M’Mahon, died 1681.

Rev. Father, Brother James O’Croly, died about 1681.

Rev. Father, Brother Patrick O’Hegarty, died at Malcou, 1704.

* Babington was appointed in 1610 and died in 1611.

† *O’Flaverly* seems to have been a printers’ mistake for O’Flaverty or O’Laverty; O’Flaverly does not occur among the Irish surnames.

Primate Oliver Plunket, in his *Relatio* on the state of the diocese of Down and Connor made to Rome, November 1st, 1670, says of the above-mentioned Father Clement O'Bern, who was then attached to the Dominican convent of Down, that "he is a good preacher, and produces much fruit." In this *Relatio* the Primate says "The Dominicans have a convent in Culrahan, in which there are only four friars, and of these only two are priests, one of whom, James Crolly is a good preacher."

Father Peter MacQuillin, an *alumnus* of this convent, published, A.D. 1710, in 12mo., *Dissertatio de Dolore Supernaturali in Sacramento Penitentiae requisito*. He died in Paris, in 1719.

Father Dominick O'Brullaughan S. Theol. Mag., an *alumnus* of Coleraine, published *The Pilgrimage of Lough-Derg*, which was printed in Belfast, in 1726. He died in the County of Derry, in 1746.

Father Michael MacDonagh, an *alumnus* of Coleraine, was consecrated Bishop of Kilmore, in 1728. He died in 1746.

Father Patrick Brullaughan (now Bradley) an *alumnus* of Coleraine, was consecrated, March 3rd, 1751, Bishop of Derry. He died in 1759.

A.D. 1738. The Dominicans of Coleraine forwarded a petition to the Nuncio at Brussels complaining that the Franciscans who had abandoned their convent during the wars of the Revolution had now returned, and were interfering with the quest of the Dominicans who had maintained an uninterrupted domicile, and referred to their title of 400 years. Dr. Armstrong, Bishop of Down and Connor, had attempted to settle these disputes in 1731, and he published in 1734 letters in favour of the Dominicans, but in 1738 he

feared to brave the enmity of the Franciscans, under these circumstances the Prior of Down prayed the Nuncio to nominate Dr. Armstrong, the primate, or any other prelate to adjudicate. In his letter, dated July 5th, 1734, Dr. Armstrong says, that the Franciscans would render themselves very odious “*si ulterius perturbarent Dominicanos in possessione legitimæ jurisdictionis.*” This difficulty seems to have arisen from the establishment in Glenshesk of the Franciscans of Carrickfergus and Bunnamaurge.

The Dominican Fathers, resident in the district in 1756, were Very Rev. Father Bernard MacHenry, who had been twice Provincial, prior of Coleraine, then in the 63rd year of his age, and the 39th of his profession; he died in the convent of his Order in Drogheda, August, 15th 1757; he was a native of the parish of Loughguile; and the Very Rev. Father Patrick Dominick Diamond in the 56th year of his age, and the 35th of his profession; he died near Coleraine, October 2nd, 1760.

The Dominicans resident in the district in 1760 were Father Archibald MacAmbrose (now M'Cambridge) in the 44 year of his age, and the 24th of profession, and Father Patrick MacHenry in the 46th year of his age, and the 19th of his profession; he died parish priest of Glenravel in 1797 (see p. 94.) Friar MacCary, in a little work which he published in 1797, when he was parish priest of Carrickfergus and Larne, styles himself Prior of Coleraine (see Vol. III, p. 111.) Until the beginning of this century friars of Coleraine convent were scattered through the counties of Derry and Antrim* where they officiated generally as assistants to the secular priests.

* The friars found a welcome reception among the Catholics of the

It would seem that Coleraine in the 12th century was a town of considerable importance; St. Bernard, in his *Life of St. Malachy*, calls it "the city of Coleraine,"—*in civitate Culratim*, and relates a miracle wrought by St. Malachy in it. The church of Coleraine and other churches in the vicinity were plundered, A.D. 1171, by Manus O'Heochy, a prince of the present County of Down, who was afterwards defeated with great loss, including twenty-one chiefs, by Connor O'Kane at head of a small party of the Kinel-Owen. A.D. 1197, "John de Courcy and the English of Ulidia marched with an army, to Eas-Creeva (the Cuts), and erected the castle of Kilsanctan, and wasted and desolated the territory of Kienaghta (the barony of Keenaght.) He left Rotsel Pitun, together with a large body of forces, in the castle, out of which they proceeded to plunder and ravage the territories and churches." It seems strange to find churches devastated in wars of Christians, but we must bear in mind, that buildings of stone were then of rare occurrence, and churches were often turned into places of defence, and were consequently used not only by those who wished to deprecate the wrath of heaven, but also by those who sought to escape the rage of men. At p.p. 9 and 10 a vicinity of Maghera and Ballynascreen. I have in manuscript *The Imitation of Christ* very faithfully translated into Irish. An entry in Irish at the end of Book III, states that the translation of that book was finished on the 29th of June, 1769. Derrynoyde, a townland in the parish of Ballynascreen, and the manner of serving Mass for a priest of the Order of St. Dominick being entered on vacant leaves of the manuscript, make it probable that the translation was made by one of the Dominicans of Coleraine. The M.S. is deficient from the 14th section of the 12th chapter of Book II, to the 53rd chapter of Book III. It seems to be the earliest Irish translation of the *Imitation*. Father O'Sullivan's Irish translation was published in 1822.

account is given of grants of lands in Coleraine and its vicinity, made in the year 1210, by King John, to Alan, Earl of Galloway. A younger brother of Alan who assisted in subjugating the Irish is called by the *Four Masters* Thomas MacUchtry after his grandfather, Uchtred, or Gothred. He made Coleraine his headquarters, from which he made frequent incursions throughout the present counties of Derry and Donegal. In 1213 the *Four Masters* record "Thomas MacUchtry and Rory MacRandal (MacDonnell) plundered Derry-Columbkille, and carried off from the middle of the Church of Derry all the precious articles of the people of Derry, and of the North of Ireland, which they brought to Coleraine The castle of Coleraine was erected by Thomas MacUchtry, and the English of Ulidia; and all the cemeteries and buildings of the town were thrown down except the church to supply the materials for erecting this castle." In 1215 King John granted to this Thomas MacUchtry, or de Galloway, the castle of Coleraine, and the ten Knights fees, on each side of the Bann, which he had retained in the previous grant (see p. 10.) This castle of Coleraine was on the west side of the Bann within the grounds of Jackson Hall, or the Manor House, and was a sore thorn in the side of the Irish; hence the *Four Masters* record that 1221 "The son of Hugh de Lacy came to Ireland without the consent of the King of England and joined Hugh O'Neill. Both set out to oppose the English of Ireland, and first they went to Coleraine where they demolished the castle."

A.D. 1248. The Lord Justice, Theobald Butler, marched an army into Tyrone against O'Neill and on this occasion 'The Justiciary of Ireland went to Coleraine with an army;

and a bridge and a castle were built by them at Druim-thairsigh."—*Annals of Ulster*. This name which signifies "the hill on the other side" has long faded from local recollection and might have been difficult to identify, but for the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*, which introduces the church of *Drumtarsi* between that of Camus and Dunboe. It is now Kilowen, and the castle was that which had been built by Thomas MacUchtry in 1213, but destroyed in 1221. There is still preserved a roll containing receipts, derived from certain manors in the vicinity of Colerainc, from the year 1259 to 1262—"£10 13s. 4d. of the rent of Villa Ossandali* for same time; and of 4 Marks of the rent of Ardbegan†; of £23 0s 8d of the rent of the burgages of Coulrath with the demesnes thereof put to farm for the same time; of £4 of the rent of the town of the Monastery;‡ of £16 of the rent Drumtarsy; of 40s. of the rent of Henry de Maundeville for two carncates of land in Drumtarsy, for the aforesaid 4 terms . . . and of £40 6s. 8d. of the issues of the fisheries of the Bann for the aforesaid time; and of 2 Marks of the issues of the fishery of Lynne,§ for the same time."—*Ulster Journal of Archæology*, Vol. III.

In 1315 Prince Edward Bruce, with an army thinned by war and famished with hunger, traversed, from Dundalk, the length of Ulster, and made himself master of Coleraine. On the approach of the Earl of Ulster, he broke down the bridge, but the Earl found other means to cross the river, and left the Scotch to starve. Fortunately however for

* *Villa Ossandali* is either Mount Sandall, or Ballysally.

† *Ardbegan*, one of the townlands which belonged to the Dominican Monastery.

‡ *The town of the Monastery*—the Dominican Monastery.

§ *Lynne*—the Cutts.

them “a scowmer of the see,” a famous Scotch pirate, named Thomas Don, sailed in with four ships, which he had recently captured, and freed his countrymen from their awkward position. In 1333, on the death of William de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, there was an Inquisition taken concerning his possessions “in the County of Coulrath,” by which it was found, that he was possessed of the lands around Coleraine, among which were Dunduan and Drumtarsy (Dundooan and Killowen.) Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. having married Elizabeth, only child and heir of William de Burgo, became the heir through his wife of the estates and title of her father, and soon began to attempt to recover from the native Irish the lands of the earldom. We are informed in Davis’s *Historical Tracts*, that he succeeded in recovering from the enemy “the maritime parts of Ulster.” In 1369, Coulrath and Drumtarsy were among his possessions; it is likely his conquests were very limited in extent and duration. A.D. 1376, “Cooley O’Kane, Lord of Oireacht Ui Chathain, was taken prisoner by the English in the port of Coleraine, and sent by them to Carrickfergus in fetters.” *Four Masters*. The tomb of this Cooley-na-Gall is still to be seen in the chancel of the ancient church of Dungiven. He is said to have died, A.D. 1385, “while at the height of prosperity and renown;” he must therefore by some means have got out of the hands of his enemies—probably he was sent home to pacify his gallant clansmen, who seem not to have been idle even during his imprisonment; for, A.D. 1382, John Rynanx, Treasurer of Ulster, is ordered to repair the castle of Drumtarsy, the bridge of Coulrath, and the towers on each side of it. From that period the power

of the English about Coleraine rapidly decreased, and that of the great lords, Irish and Anglo-Irish, rose on its ruin. These hated each other, and all detested the English. The O'Kanes and MacQuillins fought, conquered, and were worsted alternately, until nothing came so readily to them as the sword and the spear, and no playground was more acceptable to them than the battlefield. We have already, at p. 12 and following pages referred, at sufficient length to those sanguinary engagements. In every treaty with the neighbouring chiefs the government, aware of its importance, strove to reserve Coleraine and its castle. In 1542 the Lord Deputy and Council advise Henry VIII. to grant Clannaboy to Niall Conallough O'Neill, reserving Carrickfergus, Olderfleet, and Coleraine. The visit of Queen Mary's Deputy is already mentioned at p. 166. Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1567, in giving instructions to the viceroy regarding the future security of the North, directed a fort to be built at Coleraine. Her Deputy, Sir J. Perrot, formed O'Kane's country into the County of Coleraine, about 1585. After the final and irreparable defeat of Hugh O'Neill, no resistance was offered to the introduction of English law into Ireland; peace, the daughter of famine and sword, was proclaimed throughout the devastated districts of Ulster. We have already seen at p. 168, that Sir Thomas Philips got on the 23rd of September, 1604, a conveyance of the late priory of Coleraine from James Hamilton; in the following year, Sir Thomas obtained a grant for 21 years "of the customs of goods imported and exported into and from Portrush and Portballintrae, and the river Bann, except the duties on all wines; and also the ferry and ferry-boat of Coleraine over the Bann." On the 7th of December

1607, he procured a license from the crown, to hold a Thursday market, and a fair at Coleraine on St. John the Baptist's Day and the following days, at the yearly rent of 6s. 8d. On the 20th of April, Sir Thomas was empowered by license from the Crown "to make Aqua Vitæ in Coleraine County, and in the Route in Antrim County."* King James had by letters patent, dated May 28th, 1603, granted to Sir Randal M'Donnell the territories called the Route and Glynn's, while by other grants he conferred the fishing of the river Bann on Sir James Hamilton. These various grants overlapped each other in many respects, and were a fruitful source of mutual antipathies among the parties interested. In the mean time, by the flight of the earls, six counties were declared forfeited, and King James resolved to make a great plantation of English and Scotchmen in Ulster. About this time he imagined that the Corporation of London was the wisest Corporation in the world, and as such the fittest to carry out his intentions. He directed Cecil to make arrangements with it. The Corporation bound itself to levy £20,000 whereof £15,000 was to be expended on the plantation, and £5,000 was to be set aside to satisfy private claims. It also bound itself to build the town of Coleraine on the Abbey side† of the river; 100

* It is somewhat remarkable, that Toome, Bushmills, Coleraine, and Limavaddy, where Philips had permission from the Crown to manufacture what he terms *Aqua Vita*, have ever since been famed for that product.

† "The city deputies, who were sent into Ireland, observed that the castle of Coleraine stood on the west side of the Bann and that the river bank rose up so steep on that side, that a town could not be seated there, either for water or for fishing. Finding the other side of the Bann, where the town of Coleraine formerly stood, in the County of Antrim, more fit to build a city, they desire to build the

houses were to be built immediately, and room left for 200 more. 3,000 acres of land adjoining the town were to be appropriated to it; and the liberties of the town were to extend three miles. The Corporation was to possess the duties, tolls, and customs of Derry and Coleraine, on payment of 6s. 8d. yearly to the Crown; and on its part the Corporation engaged that the houses should be completed on the 1st of November, 1611. This agreement was signed on the 28th of January, 1609-10, but the Londoners did not receive the formal grant from the Crown, until 1613. The Crown and Corporation purchased out the respective rights of Sir Randal MacDonnell, Sir Thomas Philips, and James Hamilton, and the works were at once commenced with the greatest activity. Chichester writes to Salisbury—"The pirates upon this coast are so many and become so bold, that now they are come into this channel . . . they lay for the Londoners money sent for the works at Coleraine, but missed it; . . . wishes he had a commission for the adjudging and executing of pirates and priests here, who vex and disturb the kingdom more than can be understood by others but them that feel it."—Dublin Castle, 27th June, 1610. *Cal. State Papers*, 1608 1610. The following report shows the state of the works in 1611:—

Bibl. Lambeth No. 630 fol. 42.—A perfect relation and reporte of the workes, buyldings, and ffortefications don by the English, and survoyede by vs, in most places, and the rest certefied vnto vs by the Governours, Shereffes, & others imployed by vs in our jurney into the Province of Ulster begune the 29th of July, 1611.

town there, and to have 3,000 acres adjacent. Answer . . . the King has no ground on that side of the river to lay to the town, the whole county thereabouts belonging to Sir Randal MacDonnell." *The first Conference with the Deputies of London for the Plantation of Ulster. State Paper Ireland, Vol. 223.*

The Towne of Colrayne.—The first buyldinges of wch wee tooke note was at Colrayne, where we sawe a good rampier of earth and sodds, raysed 6 foote high, and 12 and 14 foote thicke, rounde aboute the Towne, and the bulworks of same height, the ditch digged aboute 3 foote deepe, and neere its full bredth of 36 or 40 foote, the first bulwork rayed to its full height of 12 foote, and so is most pte of the Curten betweene the first and second bulworke.

The second bulworke neere its full height, and the Curten betweene the second and 3rd bulworke, in one place with another, 8 and 9 foote high, and the ditch all that waye, one pace accompted wth another, 4 or 5 foote deepe.

Wthin the rampier was first bbylded a rowe of houses, of 26 tenements, of birch and oke, each tenemt 18 foote longe and 12 foote wide, one floure and dormers, covered with slate and some of them with bricke chimneyes finished. Three other tenements in the next rowe of 16 foote towards the streete and 23 foote backwards, one floure and doble dormers, wth two bricke chimneyes a pice, slated and finished. A house of 3 tenements, wherein Mr. Tanner dwelleth, of 18 foote a peece longe, and 12 foote wyde, wth doble dormers two storyes high, two floures and 6 chimneys of bricke, slated and fynished.

A faire house adioyninge to the Abbie, of 72 foote longe, 27 foote wyde, 2 storyes high, one storie on the foreside of tymber, with 3 faire cant wyndowes and doble dormers, with faire wyndowes, 2 floures, 2 paire of stayres and partitions, wth a seller through the house, fynished.

Another house neere unto the former, of 48 foot longe and 14 foote wyde, a storie and a half high, tatched and finished.

A malte house with a tenement and a fayre kill, of 92 foote in length and 21 foote wyde, part of it a storie and a half high, tatched and finished.

A bru-house of 70 foote long, 20 foote wyde, a storie and a half high, and a floure over half the house, 2 bricke chimneyes, with a dwellinge house 17 foote longe and 14 foot wyde, 2 floures, with dormers and bricke chimneyes, with a shed joyninge to the same for a buttery, all well slated and finished.

A house appointed for a shipwright, with a work-house adioyninge the same of 42 foote longe and 20 foote wide, with one floure and 2 chimneyes of stone in one pill beinge, slated and finished, with a docke for boats to come in and out of the Bann to the same house.

A house divided into two partes for 2 smithes, wherein are four forges, with a floure and a dwelling-house of 38 foote long and 18 foote broad, tatched and finished.

A house of 30 foote longe and 15 foote wyde, with a floure, and another small tenement adioyninge to the same, both tatched and finished.

The Church of Colraine in repaying.

A house of 3 tenements, of 18 foote a peice square, with chimneyes of stone, tatched and finished.

Ffourteens cottages of okin tymber and birch, with chimneyes, of one storie, buylded in the worke yarde, and tatched and finished for dwellinge for workmen.

A house for three tenemts wherein Mr. Robinson dwelleth, with chimneys, tatched and finished.

Ffoure tenemts at the Leape for workmen, buylte of oke and birch tymber, with chimneyes, tatched and finished.

A house of 90 foote long and 18 foote wyde, tatched, to make brick in, with a dwellinge-house to the same, tatched and finished.

A house of 9 foot square, to tymper clay in, tatched and finished.

Another house of 042 foote long and 28 foote wyde, of birch and oke tatched.

A house to make tyle in, with a lodinge or dwellinge-house to it, of 92 foote long and 18 foote wyde, tatched and finished.

Five tenements in the rowe next the newe rowe, of 23 foote longe a peice and 16 foote wyde, doble dormers, one floure, and two bricke chimneyes, a pice already slathed and lathed.

Ffoure tenements more added to the South end of the new rowe of 18 foote long and 12 foote wyde, with double dormers, 1 floure, and 2 bricke chimneyes a peece, the fore parte beinge timber, the backe parte of stone ready set up, and there chimneyes buylte, and are presentlie to be slated and finished.

A rowe of tenemts sett up in the high streete of 17 foote wyde by the streete, and 23 foote backwarde, 2 stories high, 2 floures, with a dormer to each house, 2 bricke chimneyes, and to some 3, and this frame is lathed, and the chimneyes buylte, and presentlie to be slated and finished.

A frame of 2 tenemts sett up at the East ende of Mr. Tanner's house, of 34 foote longe and 18 foote wyde, 2 stories high, 2 floures, a double dormer and four chimneyes, wch is forthwith to be slated.

A frame of 15 tenemts ready framed, to be sett up in the rowe

against the newe rowe, beinge of 23 foote wyde and 16 foote towards the streete, one floure, and a dormer, and for 2 chimneys a peece.

The streete betweene the newe rowe and these last being 40 foote wyde and 120 yards long, is all paved with some part of another streete of the same bredth.

A frame now on hand, for the most part finished, of 12 tenemts of 18 foote wyde and 12 foote towards the streete, 2 stories high, with dormers, and two bricke chimneys to every tenemt.

Another frame in hand, which is to stand in high streets against the market place, consistinge of 8 tenemts of 17 foote by the streete, and 23 foote backward, 2 stories high, with 2 floures and dormers, the frame halfe finished, and the foundations already layd.

A roofe for the Church of 78 longe, 29 foote wyde, in hand, and ready to be put up.

A myle dam, with a banke at the head of the pond of 300 foote longe, and 40 foote broad, and 14 or 15 deepe, with two very faire floudgates, lyned with stronge oken tymbr and planks.

A fayre myle house of 25 foote and $\frac{1}{2}$ in length and 22 foote in bredth, of one storie high, with a dwellinge house adioyninge, with a brick chimney, slated and finished.

Three myles in the same house, one for wheat, another for malte, the 3 for a tuckmyle.

A very faire pounce of sawn oaken timber, of 40 foote square.

A bridge or wharfe, made in the Bann, of 60 foote longe and 12 foote broade, of very stronge oke tymber, clasped together in the joynts with barres and boults of iron.

A wharfe with a paire of stayres 22 foote longe.

Two great sawe pitts with houses over them, covered with deale boards, for 10 pairs of sawiers.

Two other sawe pitts for 4 paire of sawiers.

A work yard, palled in, of 470 foote longe and 290 foote broade, with foure great gates and two doores.

Two store yards, boarded in with the worke yarde, with shades in them for men to worke drye in.

Two very faire kills of stone, to burne bricke in, with houses over them.

Two bricke yards, ditched in, with faire field gates, contayninge about an acre a peice.

Cabbans and sheds about the said kills, and 600,000 bricke ready made and burnt.

56,000 tyle burnt and ready to be burnt, besyds rooffe tyle and pavinge tyle.

Good store of wood lyinge ready at the kills.

A faire lyme kill of stone at Colrayne, wth good store of slacke cole for the burninge of lyme there.

Two sheds to put lyme and slate in, divers, cabbins, and sheds, buylded against the houses and in the towne for labourers and workmen.

Good store of spokes, naves, and fellowes, for cartwhiles.

Good store of carts, waynes, and trumbells for carriage of stone, lyme, cole, and tymber, sand and lome, about which are contynually at Colrayne employed 9 draughts of 3 horses in a draught, with labourers and carters convenient to manage the same.

The foundation of a rowe of stone houses brought up above the ground, of 140 foote long and 20 foote wyde, at the South gate in the towne.

Work done about the old Abbie in makinge of sheds for store houses and Courte of Guardes, and reparations done to the old house.

A sluice of lmye and stone to carry the water through the rampiers into the Bann, the foundacons of both the parts of lyme and stone brought up above the grounde.

A very great number of pickaxes, spades, showells, great crowes of iron, great iron sledges, and wedges to break quarries, with a very great number of wheelbarrowes and handbarrowes, which continuallye ask repairinge.

A house of firboards to put the workmen's tools in, to be drowne frome place to place about the walls.

Much stone raysed at the Leape and divers other places about Coleraine.

A stone wharfe buylded at the Leaps with the wayes lended and mended in divers places on both syds the Leape, with divers cashes and bridges of tymber and planks, made over boggs for the passage of carts and tymber.

Two great barges, one of fiftie foote, the other of 25 foote; the one used above the Leape, the other belowe.

Seven boats, one horse-boat for the ferry, one for the Carvill, 2 for above the Leape, and 2 lost.

A faire lyme kill of stone, buylded at Portrush, where great store of lyme is burnt, and store of limestone drawn ready to be burnt, where two teams are contynually employed for the carriage of limestone to the kill, beinge above a myle a sunder.

Ffour or fyve Irish houses, buylded there for workmen and cattle that work there, divers Cashes, mades and wayes mended with tymber and planks, betweene Coleraine and Portrush, for the passage of cartes.

There is in the store for the citizens compleat armes for 100 men, with powder, match, and store of lead, and for provision of shippinge, cables, cordage, ankers, store of canvas for sales, with pitch, tarre, rossen, and okum, together with all other hinsions fitt for their workmen and others.

Hereafter followeth a declaration of what is done in the woods of Glanconkeyne, in the Barony of Lough Enish of Lyne granted to the Londoners :—

There is 400 load of tymber feld and sward, and most of it drawne to the Bann side, 400 trees wch lye ready felled.

About 20 Irish houses, tatched, with chimneys buylte at the woods, for dwellinge for workmen.

A house wherein Mr. Hilliocke dwelleth being of four bayes, a storie and a half high, wth a floure, two chimneys covered with borde.

About 200 duzen of Birtch poles, felled for buyldinge, of scaffalnge, and burning of bricke and tyle.

About 100,000 lathers already riven in the woods.

By estimation there have byne digged upwards of 40 sawe pitts in such places from whence tymber could not be drawn.

Ffour men contynually employed aboute making of Cashes to drawe tymber of the woods to the Bann.

About 300 horseload of wattles lyinge ready in the woods.

Two frames of houses of six bayes a pice in hand, and neere finished, by Moore & Wilson.

Tymber for one ship ready squared and sawen, for another tymber felled and squared.

Great store of firewood for burning of bricces and tyle, ready cut and at the water side.

Ffour and twenty oxen contynually employed in the woods for drawinge of timber to the water side.

Workmen and Labourers imployed in Coleraine—Carpenters, 41 ; Sawyers, 28 ; Wheelrights, 4 ; Bricklayers, 11 ; Plasterers, 2 ; Masons, 11 ; Slaters, 10 ; Brick makers, Tyle makers and their men, 20 ; Lyme burners, 05 ; Lyme Stone diggers, 04 ; Quarrymen, 10 ; Laborers, 40 ; Laborers about the fortificacions, 50 ; Boat and Barge men, 12 ; Clarks, 03 ; Carters, 11 ; Men in the Carvil, 07 ; In the

woods, Ship wrights, 04 ; Sawyers, 09 ; Tymber Squarers, 04 ; Waynmen, 08 ; Tymber, wood sellers and Rasters (rafters) of Tymber and wood, 12 ; Cottmen from the wood to the Leap, 09 ; Lathe renders, 20 ; Overseers thereof, 03 ; Floters of tymber from the Leape, 03 ; English and Irish men employed by Mr. Nugent in the woods for the feelinge squaringe and bringinge down of tymber, 32 ; Myle wrights, working in Colrayne, 04 ; Carters at the Leape and in the woods, 00 ; the whole number of workmen at Colrayne and in the woods, 379 ; Horses and oxen employed in Colrayne in severall Teemes as followeth, 8 teemes of Horses in each teeme 3 Horses, 24 ; 4 Garrons with Leaeres drawinge water to the Bricke and Tyle makers and other necessary workers aboute the Towne, 04 ; 4 English oxen in a Teeme, 04 ; 2 Teeme wth 6 horses drawinge Lyme stone at Portrushe, 06 ; One teeme at the Leape with 8 English oxen, 08 ; Oxen drawinge tymber in the woods, 25 ; 3 horses drawinge lathe in the woods, 03 ; the whole number of horses employed in the works there, 37 ; the whole number of oxen employed in Colraine, and the woods, 37.

The map of the town in 1611, which accompanied this report, is preserved among the Manuscripts of Trinity College, Dublin. A copy of it presented by John M'Loughlin, Esq., Carthall, to the Town Commissioners of Coleraine, is hung up in the Town Hall. The map, with report, presents to us a complete picture of the state of the town in 1611.

At that period the Bann was not spanned by any bridge, and the town was surrounded by "a good rampier of earth and sods, rayseed 6 foote high and 12 or 14 foote thick rounde about the towne ; but the reader must refer to the report for a description of the "rampier" with its "bulwarks," its "ditch" and its "curten." This wall commenced at the Bann, some perches below the site of the present bridge, its course from the Portstewart Road to the King's Gate is even yet sufficiently well marked ; from that point it seems to have occupied the site of Society Street, then turning towards the Bann, along south side of the street formerly

called Back Lane which ran along the site of the present Waterloo Market, it crossed the northern end of Blind Gate Street, and continued in nearly a straight line towards the Bann. The town was entered by two gates, one of which was at King's-gate Street and the other at Blind Gate Street. Both gates are marked respectively "Porte;" neither of them is designated by the present names either in the map or in the report, but in the latter one of them, which must have been Blind Gate, is called "The South Gate." The map shows three bulwarks or bastions on the North side of the town between the Bann and King's Gate. One was on the Bann side of the Port-stewart Road; a second, which was triangular, was N.W. of the Church; and there was a great one at the bend of the wall near the Church. There were two others between King's Gate and South Gate, one of which was near the latter gate, and on the east side of it; another stood some distance to the West side of it, while the seventh was placed about half-way between the last mentioned and the Bann. The portion of the ancient town fortifications which yet remain may doubtlessly be considered as in every respect similar to those which have been destroyed. Where the rampart touched the river above the site of the Gasworks, there is written on the map, "Pallisade intended to be built in ye river." Outside the rampart on the site of the present fair green, is written "Ye Lime Kill." Betwen the corner of the present Ferry Quay Street and the Gasworks, there is written, "A brew house 70 feet long, 20 broad." On the opposite side of the present Ferry Quay Street, there is marked, "A malting house 92 feet long 20 wide." A little farther down the river than opposite to Ferry Quay Street,

there is marked, "A bridge or key in ye Bann 60 feet long, 12 broad." It is described in the Report, "A bridge or wharfe made in the Bann of 60 foote and 12 foote broad of very strong oke tymber clasped together in the joynts with barres and boultres of iron." On the opposite side of the Bann, extending from the North side of Killowen Churchyard towards the bridge is marked, "Saturday Market Place."

Returning to the Eastern side of the river, a few perches below the site of the present baidge, there is marked, "A warfe and steynes to go down to ye Bann;" but in the Report this is better described as, "A wharfe with a paire of stayres, 22 foote longe." A little below this the rampart met the Bann. Near the rampart and parallel to it there were "3 tenements for a butcher, and smith, and glezer." On the Western side of the river, exactly opposite to the "warfe" and the termination of the rampart, is marked "The oulde castle of Colrayne. A . . . of gards."

Having now gone round the walls and boundaries of the town, we will note the state of the buildings along the streets. A number of houses seem to have been erected on the left side of Bridge Street, as far as where the Queen's Arms and Swan Vaults are. Somewhere about the site of it a broad passage seemingly intended for a future street extended to the rampart, and was parallel to the present Preaching-house Lane. Immediately behind the row of houses which lined Bridge Street there was a vacant space which extended to the rampart and the Bann. This is marked on the map as "The Beast Market." In more recent times a part of that space formed a barrackyard. The entrance to it was by the broad passage already described. About the termination of that passage, where it reached the rampart, was one of the bastions.

Commencing again at the river, the old abbey, as it was called, but more correctly the Church of the Dominican Monastery, extended along the right side of the street. There is a bird's-eye view of it, as it existed in 1611, given on the map, but we have already at p. 170, described that part of the map.

The Diamond is marked on the old map "Market Place." The class of houses erected in the Diamond is thus described in the Report:—A rowe of tenements sett up in the high street, of 17 foote wyde by the streete, and 23 foote backwarde, 2 stories high, 2 floures, with a dormer to each house, 2 bricke chimneys, and to some of them 3, and this frame is lathen and the chimneys buylte, and presentlie to be slated and finished.', The reres of these and of all the other rows of houses are marked on the map, "Gardens and backsides." The streets marked on the map, but not named, are Bridge Street, Preaching-house Lane, Bell-house Lane, Rosemary Lane, Church Street, King's-gate Street, Society Street, or rather an open space inside the rampart, nearly corresponding with one side of that street, New-row, Stonerow, Meeting-house Street, Jail Street, Cross Lane and Ferryquay Street. On the south side of Jail Street is marked, "A row of tenements or stone walls, containing 12-16* houses, whose walls nearly built." Between the corner of the Diamond and New-row is marked, "A row of 10 tenements nearly finished." In the east side of New-row is marked, "The New-row, containing 30 tenements." On the west side of New-row is marked, "Ye row on ye west side of the former street, containing 23 tenements." In Church Street, extending from the corner of New-row towards Society

* 12-16 means 12 feet in front and 16 feet in rere.

Street, is marked, "Foundation of 12 houses and freme, making 12-14 tenements ready to rooffe." At the corner of Church Street and Society Street is marked, "A row 5 tenements, 3 finished, 5 neare." The present Protestant Church is marked on the map, "The ould church with a new rooffe and walls repayred." King's-gate is marked, "Porte." A little outside the gate, and on the Eastern side of the present Brook Street, is marked, "Ye new Pounde," which is described in the Report as "A very faire pounde of sawn oaken tymber of 40 foote square." A little further on is marked, "fayre mill dam, with a mill-house for three mills." The Report is more explanatory. It says: A myle dam with a bancke at the head of the pond of 300 foote longe and 40 broad, and 14 or 15 deepe, with 2 very fair floudgates, lyned with stronge oaken tymber and planks. A fayre myle house of 25 foote and $\frac{1}{2}$ in length and 22 foote in breadth, of one storie high, with a dwellinge house adjoyning, with a bricke chimney, slated and finished. Three myles in the same house, one for wheat, another for malte, the 3 for a tuckmyle." The river, after leaving the mill, was crossed by a bridge of very high arches, which was marked on the map "Ye ould Bridge," and the river is marked, "Ye brooke that comes from the mill." Such was the town in the year 1611.

The Corporation of London decreed, that a company should be formed, to consist of a governor, deputy-governor, and 24 assistants; the recorder to be one, and the governor and five of the assistants to be aldermen; and that twelve of the company, together with the deputy-governor, should resign annually, and others be elected in their stead. Such was the origin of the Irish Society. It was incorporated by letters

patent, March 29th, 1613, and its first governor was William Cockaine, from whom, it is said, the soubriquet cockney had its origin; and its first agents were Tristram Beresford and John Rowley. The lands were sub-divided among the 12 companies, but Alderman Smithers and Mr. Mathias Springham, reported to the Society in November 1613—"With respect to the city of Londonderry and the town of Coleraine with the territories, ferries, and fishings belonging to the same, they were of opinion that a division could not be fully made of them, but that the rents and profits of them might be divided amongst the companies." On this recommendation they were retained by the Irish Society, which was to account for them to the 12 chief companies. Springham and Smithers also reported that they had given a silver gilt communion cup to the Church of Coleraine.

The King, 28th June, 1613, granted a charter to the town of Coleraine, and having ascertained that his intentions were not being carried out by the Irish Society, he wrote to the Lord Deputy Chichester to inquire into the matter and report thereon. Sir Josias Bodley was appointed to inspect the works. Sir Josias reported most unfavourably, and the King issued a manifesto threatening to seize into his hands all lands in which the terms of agreement should not be performed before the last day of August, 1616. In the year 1615, the inhabitants of Coleraine received from the London companies a supply of arms, ammunition, and military accoutrements, and in the following year they bestowed a gilt sword to the Mayor. The Londoners seem to have systematically violated their arrangements with the Government, for in the following year, Nicholas Pynnar;

who succeeded Bodley, reported* “the town of Coleraine is at the same state it was at the last survey; there are but three houses added more to the building, which are done by other men; only the city hath allowed them twenty pounds a piece towards their building; that part of the town, which is unbuilt, is so extreme dirty, that no man is able to go in it, and especially that which should and is accounted to be the market place. The walls and ramparts, built of sods and filled with earth, do begin to decay very much and to moulder away, for the ramparts are so narrow that it is impossible they should stand, and the bulwarks are so exceedingly little, that there cannot be placed any piece of artillery, if occasion were. There are two small ports which are made of timber and boards, and they serve as houses for the soldiers to watch in. This town is so poorly inhabited, that there are not men enough to man the sixth part of the wall.” Pynnar also reports of the Clothworkers’ property, “The said Sir Robert (Sir Robert MacLellan,) hath taken this proportion of the company for sixty-one years, and upon this there is a castle of lime and stone fifty-four feet long, thirty-four feet wide, and twenty-eight feet in height; but this is not as yet covered, neither any Plantation with British tenants, but only one freeholder, which is the parson of the parish. For all this land is inhabited with Irish.” In the Plantation, each party intended to overreach the other. The king intended that the companies should hold the broad acres of Ulster, only till they should become valuable in their hands, when he expected that circumstances would give him some pretext for seizing them into his own hands; hence, no doubt, all the Commissions of

* Pynnor’s survey.

Inquiry issued during his reign, and that of his son, who was brought to the block, because he had the misfortune to follow the example his father had set him. On the other hand, the companies made fine promises, which they never intended to fulfil. As we see above, they let their lands to Irish, because it was attended with expense to import British tenants. Their agents took care of themselves. Tristram Beresford is ancestor of the noble family of Waterford. John Rowley and his descendants located themselves about Moneymore, and Sir Thomas Philips obtained Newtownlimavady and some lands in Magilligan.* In 1624, a commission was appointed by the king to inquire into the defects and abuses of the Londoners' Plantation.† The commissioners set down twenty-three articles, which the Londoners were to perform, under the directions of Sir Thomas Philips. These articles not being attended to, the Privy Council in England appointed Sir Thomas Philips, September 30th, 1625, to receive the rents, and employ them on the fortifications of Derry and Coleraine. This sequestration was dissolved, July 31st, 1627, by the Lords in England; nevertheless, within six weeks the king issued a new commission "to inquire concerning the plantation made or to be made, &c.;" § and May 3rd, 1628, he again sequestered the city and county of Londonderry, and had the rents collected for his own use. This sequestration was set aside by the Lords in two months. The whole country was again sequestered in 1632, and the Bishop of Derry appointed receiver for the king. In the year 1637, the Lord Chancellor, judges, &c., gave judgment that the letters

* Pynnor's survey. † Ordinance Memoir of Derry.

‡ Ibid. § Ibid.

patent should be revoked, cancelled, and made void. However, in 1638, his Majesty granted a pardon to the companies, and in 1641, when he returned from Scotland, the city invited him to a dinner, at which he promised that his father's grants to the Society should be restored. He accordingly gave his commands for restoring all their possessions to the Society and Companies, but on account of the rebellion which then broke out, his Majesty's intentions were not immediately fulfilled. The Londoners and their tenants were well aware that Wentworth had been the principal cause of all these vexatious severities. Seeing the ardour with which the covenant was taken in Scotland, he feared that the Scots would introduce it among their countrymen in Ireland. ¶ On this account he commissioned the Bishop of Down to persecute the Presbyterians of his diocese in so cruel a manner that it was made one of the principal charges against him on his trial. Wentworth saw the precarious state of Ulster, and in November, 1638, he wrote to the king, advising him to have a garrison of 500 men placed in Coleraine. He also stated that the Earl of Antrim had written to him to have a magazine kept at Coleraine ; but that he did not think it safe to have arms so near the Scotch plantation, "lest if their countrymen grow troublesome, and they partake of the contagion, they might chance to borrow those weapons of his lordship, for a longer time, and for another purpose than his lordship would find cause to thank them for."

The great war of 1641, broke out on the 23rd of October, which in that year was Saturday. On that evening the Irish seized Moneymore. Mr. William Rowley fled to

¶ Marmion's History of Irish Poets. ¶ Reid's Hist. Presbyt.

Coleraine, where he arrived about eight o'clock on Sunday morning, bringing the first intelligence of the sad event. The news was soon confirmed by multitudes of people who fled to the town for protection ; terror was depicted on every face ; they knew that the Irish, driven to the bogs and mountains, and oppressed beyond the bounds of human endurance, intended to render void the sundry charters and letters patent by which the lands of their fathers were held for the last thirty-two or three years, by Scotch and English colonists, and to drive them to the countries whence they came. Coleraine was saved by the timely notice brought by William Rowley, and its inhabitants were organised for its defence, by Colonel Edward Rowley, of Castleroe. On the 15th of November, the Irish House of Commons was informed "that the rebels are not come to Coleraine, nor within six or seven miles of it ; that the people of Coleraine, some 200 in number, fought with 1000 of the rebels and slew six of them, and not one of themselves hurt."—*Commons Journals*. The town was also strengthened by Archibald Stewart, Lord Antrim's agent, who had raised a regiment of six companies. On Friday, February 11th, 1642, an army of 600 Scots and 300 English, reinforced by hundreds of the townspeople, marched under the command of Archibald Stewart, against a body of the Irish, under Alaster M'Donnell. They encountered the Irish Army in the vicinity of Ballymoney, where they sustained a terrible defeat, leaving many hundreds dead on the field of battle. The account of this fearful carnage on "the Black Friday of Ballymoney" has been already given at p. 125. Coleraine was now hemmed in on all sides, and the misfortunes of the town were aggravated by a pestilential fever, which swept

away innumerable people, so that one writer says on the authority of a manuscript in the possession of the Moira family, that "in Coleraine there died in four months by computation, 6000." Another writer more modestly says—"in four months there died one hundred a week constantly and sometimes one hundred and twenty. . . . so that 2000 died in a short space." Temple quotes from the depositions in Trinity College:—"James Redfern, of the County of Londonderry, deposeth, that in the town of Coleraine, since the rebellion began, there died of robbed and stripped people that fled thither for succour, many hundreds, besides those of the town who had anciently dwelt there, and that the mortality there was such, and so great, that many thousands died there in two days; and the living, though scarce able to do it, laid the carcasses of those dead persons in great ranks, into vast and wide holes, laying them so close and thick as if they had packed up herrings together"* The reader must always bear in mind that the writers of that period were very much tinged with party feeling, and facts are so far distorted by them that they can only, with

*There is no doubt that the Irish did not intend such a fearful loss of life, and that they only intended to re-ship the colonists back to Scotland. James M'Donnell expressly says such in his letter to Archibald Stewart (see p. 51). "I will sende for all the Raghlin boates to Portrush, and from thens send all the people away into Scotlande." To our minds such conduct would appear at first sight extremely cruel. If however Queen Victoria had, thirty three or four years ago, driven us from our habitations and our lands to mountains and bogs, and oppressed us with the most cruel laws, to make room for a people from another country, it is likely that, if to-day her power was weakened and an opportunity presented, we would have little scruples in repossessing ourselves of our lands, and sending her colonists to their own country, without much consideration of what hardships they might be subjected to in the transshipment.

difficulty, be recognised as the same when they happen to come from the pens of persons belonging to different factions. Some of the incidents of the siege are related in the examination of Donnell Gorm M'Donnell, made in Coleraine, in 1652, he says :—

“The Irish, under the command of Allister M'Coll (MacDonnell), James M'Henry, and Toole O'Hare, routed the English and Scotch Forces, and killed five or six hundred of them in the Layney (near Ballymoney); after this defeat, James M'Coll M'Donnell, Allester M'Coll M'Donnell, and James M'Henry, with their men beleagured Coleraine, and Camped at Peter Lowrics' and the Sterlins' houses about one mile and a half from Coleraine; the said Allister M'Coll sent for this examinee to come and joyne with them, and bring some men with them, whereupon, he, the Examinee, went thither, and took some five or six men with him; he had no command there, but staid with James M'Coll M'Donnell (Allister M'Coll, who sent for him, being gone into the Glenns before he came), and with James M'Henry and the rest (he doth not remember who then were there), about four or five dais; during his being there he saw one Donaghy M'Deltan hang a Scotchman upon a carr at Peter Lowrie's house end, but, by what order or wherefore he did it, he knows not; and he was then about to hang a Scotch boy, called George Thomson, whom this Examinee saved, and made him his man, and gave him his own cloake and targe to bear, lest any of the Irish should do him hurt; at his return home he took the same George Thomson home with him, and sett him to worke. Sometime afterwards he came to see the same officers, who lay at Ballyrashane to besiege Coleraine.”

On the arrival of the Earl of Antrim from Dublin he induced the besiegers of Coleraine to admit supplies which he sent into the town (see p. 38), and to permit the townsmen to graze their cattle within a circuit of three miles around the town.

The Rev. Mr. Hill says—“On this occasion Alaster MacColl, who was chief in command, consented so to relax the severity of the siege that the inhabitants not only got ample space for themselves and their cattle, but were

supplied with the best description of food—beef and oatmeal. Alaster MacColl, who had here the fate of so many Presbyterians in his hands, thus dealt with them very much more humanely than even the rulers of modern warfare would permit, and certainly very much more so than the Presbyterians would have dealt with him had the circumstances been reversed. In the great conflicts between the northern and southern states of America, or between the German and French nations, no general of either party could have dared to act so humanely as did Alaster MacColl at Coleraine. Grant and Lee, Molke and Macmahon would have alike required an *unconditional* surrender under the circumstances, at any expense of suffering and life. And no leader opposed to Alaster MacColl, so far as we can judge from other similar occasions, would have shown one particle of charity or mercy towards himself or his men. The Presbyterians were taught to regard him and his adherents simply as the enemies of God, on whom it would have been a reproach and a crime to have had mercy. They would have gladly hewed him in pieces had they got him into their power, even as Samuel hewed to pieces Agag, when he rebuked Saul for sparing the King of the Amalekites.”—*The MacDonnells of Antrim*, p. 72.

The king reluctantly consented to receive the aid of 10,000 men, which the Scottish parliament had voted for the pacification of Ulster, and on the 8th of February he issued * * his commission for their transportation. 2,500 were in the first instance to occupy Carrickfergus, and the remainder were to be put in possession of the town and castle of Coleraine. † † The command was given to Major-

* * Rymer.

† † Rushworth.

General Robert Munro—an officer of great military skill.* The situation of Coleraine and other British garrisons in this part was now extremely critical. Colonel Audley Mervyn has left an account of the relief of Coleraine in the

*On the arrival of Major-General Munro at the head of 2,500 Scotch troops, in the month of April, 1642, Alaster M'Coll led his troops over the Bann, to strengthen the army of Sir Phelim O'Neill, and under that general he took part, on the 16th of June, 1642 in the disastrous battle of Glenmaquin, near Raphoe, where he was severely wounded. He recovered under the care which he received in the house of a priest, named O'Crilly, and on the 27th of June, 1644, sailed from Passage as commander-in-chief of three regiments, mostly of Antrim men, which Lord Antrim raised to assist the Royalists in Scotland. These regiments were commanded by James M'Donnell, Randal Oge M'Donnell, and Manus O'Cathan or O'Kane. The little army destined to perform such brilliant exploits disembarked at Ardnamurchan, and seized on the castles of Mingarrie and Lochaline, in which M'Donnell placed garrisons that afterwards exercised an important influence on the progress of the war. He next wasted northern Argyleshire and penetrated to Badenoch, where Montrose, the King's Lieutenant, sent a message directing him to meet him at Blair Athol. Hither M'Donnell fought his way, and the royal standard was planted by Montrose, near the castle of Blair, amid the cheers of the men of Badenoch, and Athol, and Antrim. The Irish troops, according to Napier, numbered about 1,200, and were armed with "rusty matchlocks to which the oldest brown bess now on her death-bed in Britain, would be a beauty;" but many of them bore trusty pikes on which they could place more reliance. The united forces marched southwards towards Perth; and on the field of Tippermuir, two miles from the city, they encountered one of the armies of the covenant, consisting of 8,000 foot, 800 horse, and 9 pieces of artillery. The covenanting battle-cry at Tippermuir was "Jesus and no quarter"! Among the *Carte Manuscripts* in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, there is a paper written by Colonel James M'Donnell, who commanded one of Alaster's regiments, it was written in Inverlochty, on the 7th of February, 1644 (1645) to be presented to Ormonde, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Of the battle of Tippermuir it says—"Although the battle continued for some space we lost not one man on our side, yet still advanced, the

month of May, in which he says—"Having received late letters from Coleraine of their miserable wants and narrow beleaguer, we continued our march towards the mountains that we might find some prey, that we might be the enemy being three or four to one ; howsoever God gave us the day ; the enemy retreating with their backs towards us, that men might have walked on dead corps to the town, being two miles long from the place where the battle was pitched. The chase continued from 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night ; all their cannon, arms, ammunition, colours, drums, tents, baggage, in a word, none of themselves or baggage escaped our hands, but their horse and such of their foot as were taken within the city. This battle, to God's glory and our prince's good, was fought on the 1st day of September (1644). From thence we marched straight to Aberdeen, only surprising such as withstood us, with little or no skirmishing till the 13th of the same month ; the covenanters of the north had gathered themselves together to the number of 3,000 foot and 500 horse, with 3 pieces of cannon. We had then about 80 horse, the battle being fairly pitched, it continued for a long space, and the enemy behaved themselves far better than they did at St. Johnston (Perth), and yet we lost not that day above 4, but the enemy were altogether cut off, unless some few that hid themselves in the city. The riches of that town and the riches they got before, hath made all our soldiers cavaliers . . . After this battle we marched towards the highlands again, so far as Castle Blair, where I was sent to Ardnamuragh (Ardnamurchan) with a party to relieve the Castle of Megary (Mengarrie) and the Castle of Loughlaine. Megarry having a leaguer about it, which was raised two or three days before I could come to them ; at which time the Captain of Clanronald with all his men joined with Glencoe men, and others who had an inclination to his majesty's service. In the meantime when I was interested in the service, the Marquis of Montrose marched back to the lowlands, almost the same way he marched before, till they came to a place called Fivy in the shire of Aberdeen, where Argyle was most shamefully beaten out of the field ; and had it not been for his horse, they had suffered as deeply as the rest ; so that there was not on our side any hurt done, but on their side they lost many of their best horse, and most of all their commanders hurt, and the Earl Mareschal's brother killed. After the armies separated the lord marquis marched again to Castle Blaire in Athol, where I again

welcomer to almost famished Coleraine." After they had succeeded in recovering some things that had been carried off from about the town, they marched to Coleraine. "Every regiment," says he "bestowed some of the plunder

met with him and such of the highlands as had joined with me ; the day of Fivv was on October 28th, (1644). From Castle Blaire we marched to Glanurghys, called M'Callan and M'Conaghy ; all which lands we burned, and preyed from thence to Lares *alias* Laufers (Lawers), and burned and preyed all this country from thence to Achenbracke's, whose land and country were burned and preyed ; and so throughout all Argyle we left neither house nor hold unburned, nor corn nor cattle that belonged to the whole name of Campbell. Such of his majesty's friends as lived near them joined with us. We then marched to Lochaber, where M'Alane (Maclean) came and joined us, but had but few of his men with him. From thence we marched to Glengarry, where the Lord of Glengarry joined with us. At this place we got intelligence that Argyle, Achenbracke, and the whole name of Campbell, with all their forces and a great number of lowland men with them, were come to Inverloughy in Loughaber following us. This caused us to make a countermarch the nearest way over the mountains, till we came within musket-shot of the Castle of Inverloughy, it then being night, so that the enemy stood to their arms all night, the sentries skirmishing together. By this place of Inverloughy the sea comes close, and that night Argyle embarked himself in his barge and there lay till the next morning, sending his orders of discipline to Achenbracke and the rest of the officers there commanding the battle, which on all sides being pitched and their cannon planted, the fight began ; the enemy giving fire on us on both sides, both with cannon and muskets to their like avail. For only two regiments of our army playing with musket-shot, advanced till they recovered Argyle's standard and standard-bearer, at which the whole army broke, which were so hotly pursued both with foot and horse, that little or none of the whole army escaped us, the officers being the first that were cut off. There Achenbrack was killed with 16 or 17 of the chief lords of Campbell ; their other lowland commanders, (only) two lieutenant-colonels, all cut off. Four others of the name of Campbell's were taken prisoners, as Bearbrick, the young laird of Carrindel, Inverleen Captain, son of Enisfinth, and divers others

on the town, the soldiers, at easy rates, sold the rest, but such as was delivered to their owners. At Castleroe, a mile from Coleraine, were lodged seven colours of the enemy, to secure the Bann fishing to themselves. We took the that got quarter, being men of quality, We lost but two or three that day; this battle was fought on the 2nd of February, (1645).

This great victory was celebrated by the Gaelic bard, John Lom M'Donnell; the following is from the translation of M'Donnell's poem, on the battle of Inverlochy, printed in Napier's *Memoirs of Montrose* :—

Heard ye not ! Heard ye not ! How that whirlwind, the Gael—
To Lochaber swept down from Loch Ness to Loch Eil,
And the Campbells, to meet them in battle array,
Like the billows came on—and were broke like its spray !
Long, long, shall our war songs exult in that day.

Fallen race of Diarmid ! Disloyal—untrue,
No harp in the Highlands will sorrow for you ;
But the birds of Loch Eil are wheeling on high,
And the Badenoch wolves hear the Cameron's cry—
' Come feast ye, come feast where the false-hearted lie.'

Towards the end of March, Montrose recrossed the Grampians, and under his orders Dundee was attacked and stormed by Alaster M'Donnell and Lord George Gordon. At the battle fought on the 9th of May, 1645, at the village of Aulderan, near the town of Nairn Montrose entrusted the royal standard to the keeping of Alaster; and well he kept it, as is shown in the following extract from Napier's *Memoirs of Montrose* :—“ Upon this occasion it was the son of Coll Kitache chiefly distinguished himself by his undaunted bearing and great personal powers. As he had been the first to advance, so he was among the very last to seek the garden into which they were now returning, and frequently checked with his single hand the advancing enemy, whose pikes and arrows most severally galled the retreating infantry. The pikemen were so close upon him as to fix their spears in his target, which he cut off with his broad sword in groups at a stroke. Thus fighting like a lion in the rear of his troops, he gained the approach to the garden, accompanied by a few

colours, put many to the sword, and the town of Coleraine hath a garrison there now, and enjoys the fishing to themselves, being the greatest salmon fishing in Christendom."

This prosperous state of things did not last long, for in

friends, who wished him to enter before them. At this moment his sword broke, Davidson of Ardnacross, his brother-in-law, handed him his own, and whilst in the act of doing so fell mortally wounded. MacDonald having entered alone with some of the enemy attacked them furiously, in order to clear the way for those who were still struggling without . . . Seventeen of Alaster's officers and veterans lay wounded within the enclosure, and many of the Gordons were slain. But the royal standard was safe; and with this and the remnant of his troops the herculean Islesman again rushed out and attacked the regiment of Lawers on the opposite flank. Many were the warlike deeds performed that day by the MacDonalds and the Gordons. Many were the wounds given and received by them, insomuch that Montrose said after the battle that he himself witnessed the greatest feats of arms and the greatest slaughter he ever knew performed by a couple of men. namely, Nathaniel Gordon and Ronald Og MacDonald, son of Alaster, son of Angus Uaibrach." This Antrim officer was the grandson of Angus Uaibhreach, or 'the contentious,' brother of Sorley Boy M'Donnell.

Three thousand Covenanters fell in the terrible field of Auldearn, and the great victory left the royalists masters of the North and West of Scotland, and yet another victory was to crown the arms of Montrose and M'Donnell. The skill of the former, and the gallantry of M'Donnell and his Irish, gained, on the 16th of August, 1645, the battle of Kilsyth, when the covenanters were scattered like chaff before the wind, leaving, it is estimated six thousand on the ground. On the 3rd of September, Montrose, now Lieutenant-Governor and Captain-General of the Kingdom, conferred in the presence of the whole army, at Bothwell, the honour of knighthood upon his brave Major-General. Sir Alaster or Alexander M'Donnell immediately afterwards left for Argyleshire to protect his friends, for the covenanters treated his people with frightful severity, slaying even nurslings at the breast. In vain Montrose strove to retain him; he replied that he would be no true Highlander if he preferred even the king's cause to that of his own blood and kindred. They parted, never again to meet, but he left behind him with Montrose 700 Irish

April, 1643, the town sent a letter to the Lord Justices complaining of their lamentable condition. Towards the end of that year, the English Parliament requested the Scottish Commissioners to take steps that the covenant

Infantry. This small party was surprised during a dense fog at Philiphaugh, near Selkirk, on the 13th of September, and after fighting while there was any hope, surrendered on promise of quarter, which was shamefully violated, and they, and their wives and children were cruelly butchered to appease the covenanting wrath. A brave Antrim man cutting the royal standard from its staff, wrapped it round his body, and with sword in hand burst through the masses of his enemies and carried it to Montrose. Patrick Gordon of Ruthven, in his manuscript history, *Britain's Distemper*, describes the appalling murder of three hundred Irishwomen—"They ript up the bellies of the women with their swords, till the fruit of their wombs; some in embryo, some perfectly formed, some crawling for life, and some ready for birth, fell down upon the ground weltering in the gory blood of their mangled mothers." "The horror of such a scene," says Mr. Hill, "was sure rendered still more horrible by the fact as recorded by Guthrie, that the covenant preachers were the principal *instigators*." Sir Alaster made his last stand in Scotland against the enemies of his king in Cantire, but feeling that he could not hope for success by opposition, or for mercy by submission, he passed over into Ireland. The little force left in Cantire, consisting principally of MacDougalls and soldiers from Antrim, shut themselves up in the fortress of Dunavertie, where they were soon forced to capitulate to David Leslie—a capitulation that was only made to be broken. Guthrie says, "Having surrendered their arms, the Marquis of Argyle, and a bloody preacher, Mr. John Nevoy, prevailed with him (Leslie), to break his word; and so the army was let loose upon them and killed them all without mercy; whereat David Leslie seemed to have some inward check, for while the Marquis and he with Mr. Nevoy were walking over the ankles in blood, he turned about and said—"Now Mass John, have you not, *for once* gotten your fill of blood." This was reported by many who heard it.—See *Memoirs of Montrose*, Vol. II.

Those desirous of knowing more of the daring achievements of that gallant band of Antrim men, may consult Mr. Hill's *MacDonnells of Antrim*. A fresco picture in one of the corridors of the

“be taken by all the officers, soldiers, and Protestants of their nation in Ireland.” The Commissioners, the Rev. William Adare, and the Rev. John Weir, who had been appointed to administer the covenant, arrived in Coleraine

House of Commons, presents the grim visage of Gillespie Grumach, Marquis of Argyle—that inhuman and bloody rebel!—but, for what reason it is hard to say, most of the monuments in St. Stephen’s commemorate rebels. The name and fame of the brave M’Donnell require no monument. “Numerous traditions,” says Sir Walter Scott—*Legend of Montrose*—“are still preserved in the Highland glens, concerning Alaster M’Donnell, though the name of Montrose is rarely mentioned among them.” His military celebrity made his name familiar to London ears. Milton in one of his sonnets, says :—

———Why is it harder, sirs, than Gordon,
Colkitto, or M’Donnell, or Gillasp.
These rugged names to our mouths grow sleek,
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp.

On Sir Alaster’s return to Ireland he was soon appointed lieutenant-general of Munster under Lord Taafe. He was murdered by an officer in cold blood after he had received quarter. This was in the battle fought at Knockanoss, between Mallow and Kanturk, on the 13th of November, 1647. The Officer in Sir John Clotworthy’s Regiment has the following reference to Sir Alaster’s death—“And MacDonal himself going off two or three miles, got quarters, and all those men who stuck to him, from a coronet of horse, called O’Grady, at which time comes up one Major Purdon, afterwards baroneted, and demanded who it was he gave quarters to. On which he told him; on which Purdon was in a fury and shot MacDonal in the head, being the other’s prisoner, and so MacDonal was lost. In revenge for which the coronet for seven years fought Purdon every year, but most commonly got the worst, which was the more pity.” It is said that his sword, which had a steel apple running on a groove along the back, is preserved in Loughan Castle, county Tipperary. His name is associated in the traditions of the Irish peasantry, with the well-known piece of popular music, called from him *Marshall Alastraim*, or “Alaster’s March.” Sir Alaster’s grandson was Alexander of Kilmore in Glenariff, of whom the late

from Ballymena, Wednesday, April 18th, guarded by a troop of horse.* Next day they expounded the covenant in the Church to the soldiers and others. On Sunday, the minister of the church, "Master Vesey"† and the garrison took the covenant, and shortly afterwards the mayor and townspeople followed their example, though they were earnestly dissuaded by the Governor of Derry, by Sir Robert Stewart and other influential persons. Sir Robert Stewart and Major-General Munro took the covenant in Coleraine, when the Commissioners returned from Derry and Donegall.

In 1646, the great battle of Benburb was lost by Major-General Munro, principally through the bungling misconduct of Colonel Munro, who did not arrive at the proper

Dr. M'Donnell of Belfast was a grandson, and another grandson was Randal M'Donnell, the father of the present Colonel John M'Donnell of Kilmore, who, in 1870, married Madeline, daughter of Lord O'Hagan.

* Adam's MS. ex Reid.

† The above-mentioned "Master Vesey" was an important personage in those days. He seems to be a man of no principles, if we except those of the "Vicar of Bray." He was determined to belong to the most profitable religion, be that what it might. He was formerly rector of Ballyscullion, and afterwards of Strabane. By some means he got possession of the rectory of Coleraine, took the "black oath," then took the covenant, "did solmenly acknowledge the sin of the black oath, and the cursed course of conformity with former times," established a presbytery for himself and few others in the Route, was pardoned by the presbytery "on his declared repentance," received from Cromwell a pension of £100, betrayed the secret consultations of the ministers concerning a renewal of the covenant, and became again Episcopalian rector of Coleraine, when after the Restoration it was more profitable and safer to be such.

time with some troops from Coleraine. This Colonel George is called by some a nephew of the Major-General. It is at least certain that he was his son-in-law, as appears by Colonel George's wife's monument in the church of Coleraine. When Ormond was besieged in Dublin by Owen Roe O'Neill, he sent Colonel Arthur Chichester to apprise the Scotch forces in Ulster of his hazardous position. The Scottish officers replied to him from Coleraine, and sent William Cunningham to Dublin, "to know how his services may be best advanced." In 1648, the English Parliament was highly offended because some troops, under Colonel George Munro, had assisted the Duke of Hamilton in his ill-fated expedition against England. Monk, their general in Ulster, in order to please them, made himself master of Carrickfergus, Belfast, and Coleraine. The latter town soon passed into the hands of the Covenanters, who placed it under the command of Colonel Conway. The younger Munro having accepted a royal commission was made Governor of Coleraine, which he held till dispossessed by Sir Charles Coote, who seized the town for the Republicans in October, 1649. In 1653, commissioners—appointed by the parliament to try all those who had been guilty of any of the murders which so disgraced this war—sat at Coleraine in the month of March. Cromwell's government paid to a school in Coleraine £40—fully equal to £400 at the present day. In 1650, Cromwell confirmed the Irish Society in the same rights which they enjoyed under the letters patent of James I.

In or about 1656, the Quakers attempted to convert the town of Coleraine. Two of their missionaries, William Edmiston and Richard Clayton came to it, but they did not

succeed well, as is told in their own curious memoir—" We published the day of the Lord in Coleraine in the street, warning all to repent; we put up several little papers which we had written in several places; one we put on the worship-house door; but the professors were highly offended, took and banished us over the water, giving charge that no boat should bring us back." In June, 1657, Colonel Cooper, the Cromwellian Governor of Carrickfergus, succeeded in getting an order preventing any Presbyterian minister from being allowed to remain in Coleraine. "Master Vesey," of course, was not included in this order, as he was now an Independent. After the Restoration, the Established Church in this part of the country resumed its ascendancy with a vengeance. In the Journal of the House of Lords, 29th July, 1661, there is the following entry:—" Ordered, that Mr. Boyd, of Aghadowey, for holding a conventicle at Desertoel, in the County of Derry, contrary to the declaration of this house, be examined by the judges of assize who ride that circuit, who are to proceed against him according to the nature of his offence." Again, June 11th, Mr. Kerr (minister) of Ballymoney, on the motion of the Bishop of Raphoe, is ordered to appear before the house.

On the Restoration the London Companies received a new charter, dated April 10, 1662, under which the Irish Society acts at the present day. The customs, tonnage, and poundage of the ports of Derry and Coleraine were granted to the Society, but it was found prejudicial to the rights of the Crown to carry this privilege into effect, and it was sold to the Crown for £6,000, of which £2,000 was then paid.

About this period, owing to the scarcity of copper coins, several merchants of Coleraine issued *Tokens* Seven of

these are known to collectors. (1) ALEXANDER . MILLER * IN . . . COLERAINE . . Marchant . . 1665. (2) GILBERT * M RANE . . MAR . . (3) HUGH . . M . . . MAR . . * IN COL . . . (4) JOHN BROWNE * COLRENE . MAR . . . (5) JOHN BROWNE MARCH^t * IN . . COLERAINE. (6) WIL . ROSE . OF . COLRAINE * EXCHANGE FOR A . CAN. (7) WIL^m ROSE . OF . COLRAINE * HIS EXCHANGE . FOR . A CAN. On one side of Rose's tokens there is a *Rose* and on the other a *Bear*. The *Rose* was intended to symbolise himself, and the *Bear* his can of beer.

In 1685, a "*quo warranto*" was issued against the Corporation of Coleraine. In the same year the site of the citadel of Coleraine was let to improving tenants. In 1689, when General Richard Hamilton had driven the adherents of the Prince of Orange from Lisburn, Belfast, and Antrim, he advanced to lay siege to Coleraine. Thither numerous gentlemen and soldiers, to the number of 4,000 crowded for refuge, with a resolution to defend themselves to the last. This was on the 15th of March. On the next day several of the English officers proceeded towards Derry to consult with Colonel Lundy. They met Lundy and Colonel Gustavus Hamilton about two miles from Newtownlimavady, and returned with them to Coleraine. The same day Lord Blaney arrived with a reinforcement of 300 or 400 horse, and as many foot. Lundy said all he could to dissuade and dishearten the garrison from resistance. As matters stood discouragement may have had some foundation; the ramparts were everywhere dilapidated, and the broken walls were hastily built up with sods. Lundy told them that his stores were insufficient for the defence of Londonderry, and advised them to quit the town as soon as an attack should

be made. The uniform tenor of his conduct had been such as to awaken a general distrust, and such on that occasion, was his entire deportment, that when he went out of the gate for the purpose of taking a view of town, the guard, thinking he was leaving them, drew up the bridge, and levelled their muskets and pikes at him. They then called a council, and resolved to commit the command of the town and forces there collected to Colonel Gustavus Hamilton, who was afterwards created Viscount Boyne. On the 18th of March, Lundy succeeded in leaving Coleraine, having first placed Colonel Whitney with a guard at the bridge, to prevent the inhabitants offering any hindrance to him. A report had been circulated to the effect, that if the people of Coleraine should be driven out, they would not be received at Derry. A council being called at the latter city, gave this a direct contradiction, and declared their determination to stand or fall with their friends in Coleraine. Lieutenant-General Richard Hamilton, the commander of the Irish army encamped at Ballymoney, where he remained three days to refresh his troops after their long march. He then examined the situation and strength of Coleraine, which, in those days, according to M'Geohagan, was strongly fortified. On the next day a strong body sallied forth to make booty in the neighbourhood of his camp, but they were driven back by his cavalry. Sunday, the 24th, Colonel Gustavus Hamilton, the commander of Coleraine, having called a council of war, and represented to the officers that want of ammunition would make them an easy conquest, recommended them to quit the place and retire to Derry. Some squadrons of the Irish horse appeared at that very moment a little below the town, which cut short further consideration

as to the course they should pursue. The cavalry were forced to retire by some straggling shots from the wall. On Monday, March 25th, about midnight, a fire broke out near the magazine, which created a suspicion of treachery. On the morning of the 27th, the main body of General Richard Hamilton's army appeared before the town, and made their way to within fifty yards of the walls on Blindgate side, by means of hedges and fences, which were prevented from being levelled by the private influence of the proprietors. They also obtained a position close to the bastion behind the church, from the fire of which they were defended by a mill, which also some ill-advised neglect allowed to remain. The Irish erected two batteries, one of which played briskly on Blindgate and the bridge. From the gate they broke the upper beam loosened the chain, which Captain M'Cullough fastened at great risk amid a shower of bullets. They battered the bridge, and almost succeeded in breaking it down with a view to prevent the garrison from effecting their escape to Derry. The other battery did little mischief, as it only killed one man, and made a few breaches in the church and other houses, and was silenced by a musket ball which killed one of the gunners. M'Geohegan says that the Irish army was badly provided with artillery, which this statement seems to confirm. The statements about this war are so one-sided that it is only by probabilities we can arrive at the truth. In the evening the Irish general, under cover of a heavy fall of snow, withdrew his forces to Ballymoney. The garrison was prevented from pursuit by the obstacles which they had themselves raised, having blocked their gates with timber, earth and rubbish, yet some leaped over the ramparts and took several prisoners. The loss on

the part of the garrison reduced to three, while the Irish are said to have carried off their dead, and even burned them in a house lest the number might be known, makes the whole account look rather suspicious. A portion of the garrison was after this sent to guard the passes over the Bann to prevent the forces under Lord Galmoy from effecting a junction with those under General Richard Hamilton. Colonel Nugent crossed the Bann and defeated these troops in a severe engagement at Portglenone. Coleraine was in consequence abandoned, and the bridge broken down, lest the Irish army would intercept their escape to Derry. To cripple the resources of the enemy, the whole country from the Bann to the Foyle was burned and laid waste. The inhabitants of Coleraine followed the garrison to Derry, where they were formed into the "Coleraine Regiment" of 13 companies, each of which consisted of 60 men, and placed under the command of Major Parker.

The Duke of Berwick, with several officers had now arrived in the camp of General Richard Hamilton, before Coleraine, and on the same night the general was informed that the town was abandoned. Next day General Hamilton took possession of the town, and having repaired the bridge, placed Colonel O'Moore in command of Coleraine. When the Irish army was retreating from Derry, Sir Charles Carney occupied Coleraine, and had the town put in a posture of defence, but on the approach of Major-General Kirk the garrison fled in such confusion, "that," says the *London Gazette*, "they had tarred the bridge and laid combustible in order to burn it, but their fear was such that none would stay to set fire to it." Many of the inhabitants of Coleraine and the vicinity fought under the standard of

William through all his wars; and in all his army there were not braver officers nor more devoted soldiers.

The history of Coleraine after this assumes a more homely and every-day character* In the year 1709 the corporation

*The history of the borough of Coleraine from the Revolution to the Union presents some curious episodes. In the Parliament assembled in Dublin, August, 1695—the first assembled after the accession of William III., Coleraine was represented by Sir Arthur Langford, Bart., and Mr. Samuel Jackson, third son of Thomas Jackson, who settled in this county, having obtained an advantageous lease of the estate, on which he built, in 1688, Jackson Hall. He married in 1650, Susanna, sister to Sir Thomas Beresford.—*The Jackson Family, by Charles O'Neill, in the Belfast Mercury.* In 1703 Sir Arthur Langford and Thomas Price, Esq., were elected to represent the town. At the election of 1713 Mr. William Jackson and his brother contested the borough with General Hamilton and George Louthier. The Jacksons were unsuccessful, though the mayor left no means untried to secure their return. They petitioned the house on the 21st of December, 1713, complaining of the undue return of General Hamilton and Louthier. On the same day Alderman Arthur Church and Robert Bacon petitioned the House, complaining of the unwarrantable conduct and illegal practices of Mr. Arthur Carey, the mayor. It appears Carey had managed to get himself elected mayor for two years in succession, that he brought into the corporation eleven aldermen and burgesses contrary to the powers given by the Charter, and against the consent of the majority of the corporation, without holding a full court, that he mortgaged the revenues of the corporation, and took no notice of applications made to him to hold a court to name an alderman in the room of Alderman Godfrey, deceased, and that the jail was out of repair, and a prisoner had effected his escape. Eventually he did call a court, but did not hold it. He then called another on the 13th of August of that year, but directed the Chamberlain to hide the books, and to “abscond himself.” Mr. Jackson, “who manages the mayor, and for whose services he has committed many irregularities, declared to Mr. George Louthier, one of the candidates, that unless he got such members as he named put into the corporation in several vacant places, the mayor will run all risks and not hold a court.” Mr. Carey was also accused of having broken open the Irish Society’s letters to the

of Coleraine solicited the Irish Society to encourage the linen manufacture in the town, which the Society refused. Nevertheless the people of the vicinity strenuously applied

corporation, and of having signed the names of several members of corporation to letters addressed to the Irish Society. On the day of the election the mayor placed constables and sergeants at the court-house door, and "hindered several aldermen and burgesses to enter to vote, and hindered George Louther, one of the candidates to go in." He even threatened to commit the sheriffs of the county, if they entered, although it was under their precept he held the election. Hamilton and Louther were returned, notwithstanding the exertions of the mayor. Both petitions were heard on the 4th December, 1713. The House resolved that the suspension of Alderman Church, Robert Bacon, William Forrester, and James Rankin, members of the corporation, was null and void; that the elections of George Carey to be an Alderman, and of Charles Church, Richard Adams, and Edward Nicholas to be burgesses were null and void; and that Hamilton and Louther were duly elected. Mr. Carey, the mayor, was directed to be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Carey however evaded that functionary till the opening of the new parliament in 1715, when the order for his arrest dropped. During the years 1714 and 1715 those disgraceful disputes among the members of the corporation continued, and one of the contending parties carried off the sword and mace. In 1715 the members returned to represent the borough were General Hamilton and Sir Marcus Beresford. In 1720 Sir Marcus was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Beresford and Viscount Tyrone, and Francis Burton, Esq., was returned in his place. In 1727 there was a great contested election for the borough of Coleraine. Richard Jackson and Thomas Jackson stood on their family interest, and they had also the interest of the Irish Society. They were opposed by Mathew Pennefather and Henry Carey, Esq., who came forward on the Tyrone interest. Mr. Andrew Macklewaine made out a precept, directed to the mayor of Coleraine only, and Mr. Ash, the other sheriff, made out a second precept, directed to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses; but the mayor, Mr. Griffin Howard, refused to proceed on the latter precept. Mr. Pennefather was a stranger to the town, and Mr. Carey had no influence with the electors—both were merely the nominees of Lord Tyrone. Pennefather and Carey were

themselves to that industry, and the "Coleraines" soon became celebrated at home and in foreign markets. In 1718 it was determined to build a bridge over the Bann ; the Irish Society recommended that it should be built of

returned, and the Jacksons presented a petition to the house, complaining that persons offered sums of money and other rewards to voters to engage them in the interest of Lord Tyrone, and that they made them take oaths of secrecy not to discover the offers made, and that the persons offering the bribe took an oath that they would not divulge it, and that Lord Tyrone's agent kept persons at Bovagh, "with such caution that none of their friends or relatives could have access to them." The petition was withdrawn when Mr. Pennefather was elected for Cashel, and a new writ was ordered for Coleraine. Mr. Thomas Jackson again came forward, and was opposed by Mr. William Richardson, who was defeated. Jackson and Mr. William Carey represented the borough until 1715, when Jackson died, and his nephew, Richard Jackson, was elected. He represented the borough until 1790, having for his colleague Mr. Carey till 1757, when Mr. Hamilton Gorges, a relative of Mr. Jackson, was elected, who was the second representative of the borough till 1761, when George, Lord Beresford, having failed in another borough, Mr. Gorges made way for him in Coleraine. In 1763 the colleague of Mr. Jackson in the representation was George Paul Monk, Esq., who had married a daughter of Lord Tyrone. In 1777 Mr. Jackson became Chief Secretary for Ireland, and a Member of the Privy Council, and by this vacated his seat, but was re-elected. He had for his colleague Arthur Wolfe, Esq., who represented the borough with him till Mr. Jackson's death in 1790. George Jackson, Esq., succeeded in the representation on his father's death, and retained it till 1796, when he accepted of the Exheatorship of Ulster, the Chiltern Hundred of that day. He had for colleague in 1791, the Rt. Hon. J. Beresford in 1792, George Fitzgerald Hill, Esq., and in 1796, Stanley Monck. From 1796 until the Union the borough was represented by the Right Hon. John Beresford, and Mr. Walter Jones. By the Act of Union Coleraine was deprived of a second representative. It elected George Jackson in 1801 its first representative to the imperial parliament. This Mr. Jackson in 1804 sold Jackson Hall, now called the Manor House, to Thomas Knox Hanyngton, Esq.

stone and not of wood, as it was originally intended. In 1730 the Irish Society contributed £500 to commence the bridge; and in 1742 it enclosed the quay, and granted £700 and thirty-five tons of timber towards building the Market-house

In 1770 a lease for fifty years was granted by the Irish Society to the corporation of their holdings. During the trying period of 1798, the town preserved its loyalty, though the spirit of rebellion manifested itself in the adjacent rural districts, where some villages still preserve the cognomen *Burnt* in memory of their punishment at the hands of an infuriated soldiery, and one rich farmer expiated on a tree near the Protestant church the crime of patriotism. In 1820 the Irish Society recommended that a public sewer should be constructed, the streets widened, the gaol repaired, the bowling-green kept open, and that cottages should be built, and a public walk or mall made on the banks of the Bann.

Coleraine was incorporated by a Charter of King James I. bearing date 28th of June, 1613. The corporation consisted of a portreeve, twelve burgesses, and a commonality. The Commissioners on Municipal Corporations report—"The limits of the town and liberties of Coleraine as incorporated by the governing charter, comprise a circuit of three Irish miles around the centre of the town. This is considered as marked by a building (situated in a place called the Diamond) which was formerly the market-house, in which the common council meet, and in which the Court of Quarter Sessions holds its sittings. The limits within which the corporation exercises jurisdiction are not exactly conformable with the circular line prescribed by the Charter. They extend in

one direction about three and a half miles, in another direction they do not extend fully three miles from the centre of the town. A tracing of what were supposed the limits of the incorporated district is dotted on a map called Sampson's Map; but we were informed that the boundary so mapped is not the true one. We were unable to procure an exact definition of the boundary, by reference to the names of the denominations of lands further than that to a considerable extent it is considered as conterminous with the County of Londonderry." A second charter remodelled the corporation, making it consist of a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-two burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, which was styled "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Town of Coleraine;" and the borough was included in the "New rules" of 1672. The Beresford and Antrim families possessed patronial authority over the corporation. The Jacksons also came in for a large share of control in the municipal arrangement. It is stated that the Beresford family purchased the Jackson's interest in the corporation at so large a sum as £7,000; and at the time of Municipal Corporation Inquiry, the Marquis of Waterford nominated burgesses and aldermen, and in everything acted as if the borough was his private property. The corporation has become extinct, and its property vested in the town commissioners elected under the Towns' Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, to whom also are paid the dues of the river Bann, under the Bann Navigation Act, 1863. The corporation property in 1831 amounted to £418 18s 6d, from rents, and £423 14s 6½d from tolls and customs. In 1844 the corporation property produced £1,335. In 1885 the gross annual rental was £785 11s 7d. This

property is held free of all rent, and is situated in the townlands of Blagh, Dundooan, Kiltinny, Dooey-beg, Ballygallin, Inchmearing, Tullans, Island-varidin, Craignahorn, and Coleraine

The charter empowered the mayor and aldermen to hold a Court of Record, without limit as to amount, similar to that held before the mayor and aldermen of London. Six aldermen, including the mayor, were by the charter constituted sole Justices of Peace within the liberties, and the jurisdiction of their court extended over murder, felonies, and misdemeanours, but these high prerogatives seem at an early period to have fallen into abeyance. The corporation, it would appear, did their duty as guardians of public property and rights in a very careless and reprehensible manner, as might be expected from a body so constituted, allowing the Irish Society† and private individuals gradually to encroach upon and claim as their property what had been intended for public use or amusement. The present town Commissioners have a jurisdiction over an area whose property is rated at £13,029 7s 0d. The commissioners have inherited from the extinct corporation a civic Chain, Mace,

* From information kindly supplied by Charles Daly, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Coleraine.

† The Irish Society has ever been unpopular as landlords and trustees. On the 15th of February, 1854, a deputation from Coleraine, consisting of Messrs. S. W. Knox, H. Bellas and D. M'Gonigal were examined before the London Corporation Commission. Their evidence shed a curious light on the Hon. Society. The following extract is from the evidence of Daniel M'Gonigal, Esq., Solicitor :—

“ If the Commissioners will allow me to read a few sentences from the report of the case made by the Society, in the House of Lords, in the year 1839, it will make my evidence more easily understood. The property was granted to the Society, and vast privileges were

Sword, and Snuff-Box. The chain in former times was supposed to be gold, but when it reached the Commissioners it was detected to be brass, however, John Mathews, Esq., when Chairman of the Town Commissioners, presented a gold chain. The Mace is silver, and in form somewhat like that of the House of Commons in Westminster; it

conferred on them, in the words of the charter, 'for the better ordering, directing, and governing, and all manner of things for and concerning the city and citizens of Londonderry and the county of Londonderry, and the Plantation to be made within the said city and county of Londonderry, and other businesses belonging to the same.' The Irish Society set up no claim to any beneficial interest whatever in the property, but allege that by the charters, the rents and profits of the ferries, fisheries, and townlands are applicable in the first instance to the furtherance of the general public objects of the Plantation, under the supervision, and at the sole discretion of the Society, and that the companies have not any right to demand a division of any part of such rents and profits among them. The uniform course of proceeding has ever since been for the Society to appropriate the rents and profits of the ferries, fisheries, and townlands at their sole discretion to the maintainance of the general operation of the Plantation, including everything which tended to the support of the Corporations of Londonderry and Coleraine. Bearing that in mind as the foundation of the Society, the people of Coleraine complain very much of the manner in which the Irish Society have managed the funds entrusted to them. They entirely deny the statement, that they are expended in the support of the Corporations of Derry and Coleraine, inasmuch as the Society have, in fact, done nothing for Coleraine for many years within the memory of any person, except giving some trifling sums towards the repair and building of churches, meeting-houses, their own school, and the like of some small enclosures, which they made on the slob. 'Does the Irish Society give any assistance in the way of money to the Corporation of Coleraine in the same way that they do to the Corporation of Londonderry? None whatever; on the contrary, they have refused, or at least not complied with, several applications made to them by the Commissioners for grants to make water-works, which were very much wanted in the town; to sewer and flag the town, and make several other improvements.'

measures 55 inches to the top of the cross. On it is inscribed—

This Mace was given to the Corporation of Coleraine in the year 1702, by the Honourable the Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament, made in Scotland for ye Sale of ye Forfeited and other Estates and Interests in Ireland.

This Inscription was engraved by the direction of the Corporation.

The Sword, a two-handed weapon in a scabbard, covered with crimson velvet, is 48 inches long inclusive of the hilt,

Again, another question elicited the following reply :—

“As I stated before, the Commissioners erected gas-works on a piece of ground which they leased, from a gentleman of the name of Lyle, in perpetuity. Adjoining, or I rather should say, surrounding the rear of that was a small strip of ground, part of the ancient ramparts of the town, which was required for the gas-works. They applied to the Society to give them the same tenure of this small strip as of the other. The Society said, ‘surrender your lease of the strip (pointing to a plan), and we will grant you a lease of 61 years, at a rent of £6 a year, (they only pay at present £2 10s, and have a lease for the life of Lord Castlereagh), with a covenant that you will always use it for public purposes.’ The Commissioners thought that so very unreasonable that they declined. Again ‘the people of Coleraine think that they are a very grasping and illiberal body of men.’ . . . I have a memorandum of the receipts and expenditure connected with Coleraine for the last seven years. It will show that in seven years, commencing the 10th February, 1846, and ending the 5th February, 1853, the whole amount in schools and charities of all descriptions, during which, I should say, the famine occurred, was £4,510. 12s 6d. In these seven years they received out of Coleraine, after allowing for their agent and poor rates, &c. £18,272, 9s 7d. Out of that, £4,510 they only gave, when applied to for aid to assist the poor during the famine, the small sum of £25. . . During that same seven years, the expenditure in law, in deputations, and to themselves at meetings in London, amounted to £10,390.’ . . . The people of Coleraine complain that they have taken the Commons, which originally belonged to the people of Coleraine. from them ; a part of which was a bowling green for the

which is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The cross guard, which projects at either side considerably, is chased in low relief; the hilt and cross-guard are gilded. It is a genuine *Andrea Ferrara*, with the maker's name engraved on the blade. It is evidently the gilt sword bestowed to the Mayor by the City of London in 1616, see p. 191. The Snuff-Box is a huge

amusement of the town, &c.' Do you think it would be for the benefit of the town of Coleraine if all the property of the Irish Society were sold, and the proceeds invested? Most undoubtedly. In saying that, I not only give my own opinion, but it is the general feeling of the inhabitants of Coleraine."

I can easily be imagined that a body of twenty-four London Shopmen, who know no more of Irish life than what they had picked up in an excursion train, are unfit to be trustees of a great Irish property; but any trustees who expend 60 per cent., as was stated by the deputation, or as Alderman Humphrey would have it, only 25 per cent. of the trust fund, in "Expenses of management," should at once be dismissed. To know how they did expend this money it is only necessary to read the following extract from the report presented to the Town Commissioners of Coleraine, by Messrs. S. W. Knox and D. M'Gonigal:—

"Their accounts also show the expenditure of £4000 in occasional deputations or visitations to their property in Ireland within the same period (20 years), a great proportion of which was spent in driving in state through the country in coaches-and-four to the various objects of interest and curiosity—such as the Giant's Causeway, Lakes of Killarney, visits to Dublin, &c. Their tavern expenses in eighteen years amounted to £7,400, but the source of extravagance seems to have got its death-blow by the exposure in the proceedings taken against the Society by the Skinner's Company, and the worthy aldermen eat no more turtle and vension, and wash it down with claret and champagne in taverns, at the expense of the Coleraine folks, or for the promotion of religion, virtue, and morality among us. Hundreds of pounds have also been spent in having portraits taken of governors, deputy-governors, cum multis aliis, of their faithful officers in London; and no doubt it would have been cruel had these worthies been permitted to "lead their faces to the grave" and leave the world no copy. The pious zeal to

cylindrical box of silver, engraved with heraldic shields and other devices of the Beresford family.

“ In the townland of Tullans there is a circular earthen fort 100 feet in diameter, it is 10 feet high, except in the east side, where it is level with the field ; the trench is 8 feet wide. All the fort, except a little at the north side was tilled, and the centre of it carried off for manure ; there is no parapet around this fort. In the townland of Ballyclaber there are the remains of a circular fort which was 180 feet in diameter ; there now remains only 60 by 150 feet of a semicircle ; it is 10 feet high from the bottom of the trench at the west side, the only part undisturbed ; the trench is 15 feet wide. The destruction of this fort commenced about 150 years ago. About 1823 a number of earthen pots, leathern shoes, of a curious shape, and Dane’s pipes were discovered in this fort. In Cross-Glebe there was a small circular fort of earth and stones, 22 feet in diameter, and tapering to a top. The stones of which the fort is partly composed appeared at the east side as if laid in layers with the earth. Until 1831 there stood on the top of the fort a stone about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 2 feet broad, and 14 inches thick, it is now lying flat near the fort. There was formerly a cave about 20 yards east of the fort, but it is totally destroyed. On cavehill in Millburn there is an artificial cave $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, from which branches another 5 feet long.

preserve their memories and ornament their halls is beyond all praise, but to our plain and humble apprehension, it does not appear how all this lavish expenditure of the trust fund in London, either in feasting or promoting the fine arts, tends to improve the civil or religious interests, or advance the moral, intellectual, or municipal improvement of the plantation in this neighbourhood ; or how such management fulfils the trust committed to these absentee landlords.”

The largest room is 12 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 4 feet high. The connecting passages are of the usual form, being about 16 inches high and 24 inches broad. On Loughan Hill, along the road from Coleraine to Bushmills, there are the remains of a fort, 28 feet by 18; it was circular and much larger, but John Rice carted much of it away in 1795, and planted sycamore trees on the remainder—after this he did not prosper—he went to America where he died very poor. There is a fort in the farm of William Gault, Ballysally; it is 100 feet in diameter, 10 feet high, the trench is 5 feet wide; the entrance is on the east side, and is two feet wide. There is a cave in Dundooan, about a mile from Coleraine, on the left of the road to Portstewart, the entrance to it is in the face of the ditch near Hugh Glenn's door. In the same townland there is a fort of earth at Samuel Keith's house, part of the west side is carted off; it is now 82 feet by 70 feet, in the highest part it is 12 feet high. A cave was discovered in it. Dane's pipes were found in the earth of this fort."—*See Ordnance Memoir MS.*

The Civil Parish of Ballyaghbran.—The church of Ballyaghbran is valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* under the name—the church of Hathranton, at £4 11s 4d. The lands of Ballyaghbran seem to be the subject of the following documents:—On the 24th of August, 1260, Prince Edward writes, "that he commits to Sir Roger de Altaribus the land which belonged to O'Haugarn (Ballyaghbran) in the County of Culrath provisionally, as the present tenant holds it of Edward's justiciary, or of the senechal of Ulster, and at the same farm until Edward shall arrive in Ireland, or further orders. So long as Roger shall pay the rent and properly treat the tenants, this land shall not be taken from him."—

Sweetman's Cal. Prince Edward's care of the tenants is worthy of the fame of the great King Edward I. The *Comptus of Twescard*, a document in which the Seneschal of Ulster accounts for rents of certain manors in the vicinity of Coleraine, in the years 1259-1262, has the following item :—

And of 60/- of the rent of a certain land in Ohatheran-town (Agherton or Ballyaghan) which Peter O'hatheran held in the same town, which was the lord's (Edward's) escheat, viz., for three terms. And be it known that for the term of St. Martin, in the 46th year (of Henry III.) he answereth nothing for the aforesaid land of Hatheran, because it was assigned to Robert de Brennes, as is contained in a certain writ of Lord Edward, which is on the Marshal's file. And of £4 of the rent of the town of La Pere (Nare in the parish of Ballyaghan?) for the aforesaid four terms.—*Pipe Roll Irish Exchequer Office, see Ulster Journal of Archæol. Vol. iii.*

Among the Patent Rolls of James I. is the recital of a deed, wherein Edward, eldest son of the King of England grants to his beloved and faithful servant, Robert de Benmays, for his homage and service, all the lands and tenements which were Hochageran (Agherton or Ballyaghan?) in the County of Ulster, except the advowson of the church. To hold by the fourth part of a Knight's fee Also he and his heirs to keep a boat with nets and all the instruments for fishing in the whole river of the Bann.—*Pat. Jac. 1. p. 354-6 see Ulster Journ. of Archæol, Vol. iii.* The church of Ballyaghan is entered in the *Terrier*—“Ecclesia Acharton hath 20 acres glebe; it pays Proxies, 10/-; Refections, 10/-; Synodals, 2/-;” and the *Visitation Book* of 1622 enters, “Ecclesia de Ahorton decayed.” About half a mile north west of the ruined church is a well in the townland of East Crossreagh, marked on the Ordnance Map, *Spa Well*, which was revered as a Holy Well, and is

named *Tubber Patrick*. The walls of the old church are in a good state of preservation, but present no architectural peculiarity. Close to the south-east corner and about two and a half feet above the level of the ground are the remains of the piscina, 1 foot 3 inches square and 1 foot deep. A vault in the graveyard bears the following inscription :—

This stone was erected pursuant to the will of Mark Kerr O'Neill, of Flowerfield, Esq., lineal representative of Arthur, second son of Phelim Duff O'Neill of Shaue's Castle, who departed this life without issue on the 15th October, 1818, aged 54, and is here interred, being the burial place of his ancestors, by his paternal grandmother, for near 200 years, among whom were his great grandfather, Robert Kerr, of Flowerfield, Esq., and Margt., his wife, with their sons, Mark, James, William, Nathaniel, Robert and David, who was killed at the Revolution of 1688, and one daughter. Here also rest the remains of his grandfather, Felix O'Neill, Esq., Hester his wife, daughter and heiress of the said Robert Kerr ; also his father, Mark Kerr O'Neill, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, with his two sons, Felix and Major Robert O'Neill, who both died unmarried.

This Felix O'Neill, of Neillsbrook, Randalstown, and of Flowerfield, near Portstewart, was first cousin of French John O'Neill, having been the eldest son of Arthur O'Neill, of Neillsbrook, the second brother of Bryan of the Largey, French John's father. Felix acquired by his marriage with Hester Kerr considerable property, which descended to the late Henry O'Hara, Esq., of Rock Castle, Portstewart, who died in 1844, and by his will entailed his estates in the families of Alexander O'Hara of Gloonan, Ahoghill, and the Rev. Robert Rowan and Robert Shuldham. Felix O'Neill was Seneschal of Edenduffcarrick, and land agent of the Shane's Castle estates. As seneschal he returned, in 1713, three members instead of two for the borough of Randalstown. The election was held after dinner in a closed room, where with about fourteen persons, of whom ten or twelve

were not voters, he returned three representatives, when the charter only permitted two ; in the meanwhile the remaining forty voters—all the inhabitants who were not Papists—were outside and were refused admission. The Committee of the House ordered that Mr. O'Neill and the High Sheriff, " for their misbehaviour in the election and return " be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms and added for what reason it would be hard to say that he do " take into custody all Papists that are or shall presume to come within the observation of the Sergeant-at-Arms, until the parliament be dissolved." French John succeeded to the estates. Felix O'Neill was continued in the agency, perhaps in gratitude for the mistake in the election return.

On a slope near the church stood a castle, said to have been one of MacQuillan's castles ; the foundation of only a corner of it can now be traced. " It has lately been pulled down," says the Rev. G. V. Samson, " merely to build a ditch. I am ashamed to mention the name or the profession of the despoiler (Rev. David Duncan, the rector). In the grout I found pieces of pit coal, which confirms the belief that mining is of great antiquity."

The following is from the *Ordnance Memoir M.S.*—
" There is an extensive cave in Island Vardin, another about twenty yards west, which was perhaps a part of it, was destroyed about 1814. There are two caves in Bellemontmore now closed, there was a third which has been destroyed. There is a rath in Kiltinnymore ; it was 90 feet in diameter, but it is now nearly destroyed ; 45 feet of the parapet remains at the north side. In Ballygallin there was a rath 140 feet in diameter ; it is now nearly destroyed, 30 feet of the parapet remains at the north side, the foss is 15 feet wide. There was a rath in Carnalbanagh, but it is now

destroyed, and its demensions cannot be ascertained. There is a very remarkable fort in Carnanee, situated in the edge of a small precipice. There was a rath in the townland of Crossreagh West, but it is all destroyed, and its original dimensions cannot be ascertained. In the same townland, 150 yards west of the old church, are the remains of a Cromleach. Some of the stones on the south-east side were removed about 1785. Many of the remaining stones, which formed part of an elliptical figure, have been disturbed from their places and laid flat. A stone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, which now lies horizontally, supported by small stones, is said to cover the mouth of a cave, but it is also said that it once stood on end, and was a 'Rocking Stone.' "

The Cromleach is situated in a part of Crossreagh West, which is called Dooy, and near the Crannagh is a small townland named Dooybeg, which names seem remnants of Tuagh, the ancient name for the angle formed here by the Bann and the sea. It was so named from Tuagh, a lady who was drowned here after she had been carried off from Tara.* From her the mouth of the River Bann bore the

* The story of Tuagh, ascribed to the Bard Maile, is told in the ancient manuscript, the Book of Leinster. She was the daughter of Conall Collomrach, who ascended the throne of Ireland in the year of the world 4876. She was brought up by Conaire Mor, who gave her a retinue of female attendants to guard her; not allowing men, black or white, to come into her sunny boudoir. Now Manannan—the Neptune of the Irish—heard of her fame, and sent Fer Fi Mac Evgabail, the famous little tympanist of the Tuath De Danan to carry her off. The messenger, under the form of a young woman, got access to the maiden, and, having cast her into a deep sleep by the magic of his songs, carried her to the mouth of the Bann. He placed her in her sleep upon the strand, while he went to seek a sea-worthy boat, but in his absence there came a great wave which drowned the sleep-

name *Tuaigh Inbhir* (pron. Tuay Inver). The *Tonn Tuaighe*—‘the wave of Tuagh’ was one of the “three magic waves of Erin”—the others being those of the bays of Dundrum and Clonakilty, the roaring of these was supposed in ancient times to portend some terrible disaster to the Kingdom, frequently, however, when it suited their own purposes, interpreters of omens pretended to find in the loud roaring of these waves a presage of good luck. In the ancient Irish tale of *The Battle of Magh Lena* the surge at the mouth of the Bann is described as “The whispering, moaning, cold, long, high, playful, rough-angled wave of Inbher. Dr. Reeve’s *Eccl. Antiq.* p. 341, gives the following translation of a passage from the Book of Lecan :—

The Bann at one time was but small,
 If any body could remember it,
 Women and children could leap over it,
 Previous to the eruption of Loch n-Eachach (Lough Neagh).
 The eruption of Eachach’s lake was
 A hundred years after the creative God’s birth,
 It gave force to the Bann to flow
 Over all the country to Tuagh Inbhear.

Bec Ua Lethlobhair, Lord of Dalaradia, who died A.D. 904, is called “the renowned chief of Tuaigh Inbhir;” another ing maiden. In memory of the sad event the name of the place, which had hitherto been *Inver Glas*, was changed into *Tuaigh Inver*. Fer Fi, the little musician, with three strings in his timpan, occurs in many of the Irish stories. In that of “the Yew Tree of Mac Aingis” he is found by some princes of Munster under the yew tree—“he played for them the crying tune, and he put them to crying and lamenting and tear-shedding; and then he played the laughing tune, till they laughed with mouths so wide open, that all but their lungs were visible. He then played for them the sleeping tune, until they were cast into a deep sleep from that hour till the same hour next day.” In the meantime the fairy musician effected his escape. In the ancient Irish tale—*Adventures of the great Bardic Company*—the origin of the harp is attributed to an event that is said to have

proof, that, in the time of St. Patrick and for ages afterwards, the district between the Bann † and the Bush was in the territory of Dalaradia. See p. 161.

occurred at the mouth of the Bann ; there once lived a man and his wife Cuil and Canoclach Wor, “and the wife conceived a hatred to him, and she was always flying from him through woods and wildernesses and he was always following her. One day that the woman came to the sea shore of Camas,” which according to O’Curry is the mouth of the Bann, she heard the wind making music through the sinews of a whale’s skeleton, and the sweet sound lulled her into a deep sleep. Her husband perceiving the effects of sweet sounds, cut a tree in the woods and made it into the form of a harp and put strings on it, in imitation of the sinews of the skeleton, Thus he formed an instrument to calm the angry temper of his wife ; and that was the first Irish harp.

There was formerly celebrated here an *Aenach Tuaigne*, or a public assembly and funereal games, in honor of Tuagh, and probably at her funereal mound, which may have been the rath which formerly was in the townland of Crossreagh West, as mentioned in the *Ordinance Memoir MS.* Congal Clairingneach, who afterwards became Monarch of Ireland B.C. 161, when a young man felt affronted that the ruling monarch gave the provincial sovereignty to Fergus MacLeite, and to avenge the wrong he ravaged his native province and took up a strong post at *Aenach Tuaigne*. Here he was pursued and challenged to battle by Fergus MacLeite. The battle of Aenach Tuaigne is thus described in an ancient Irish Manuscript—“And then both parties of them advanced upon each other with long blue darts, and with sharp bloody spears, and with round or gobular stones ; after which they had recourse to their thrusting and striking weapons ; until slaughtered hosts had fallen there.” *Triumphs of Congal Clairingneach.* Congal was victorious, but he deemed it prudent to retire for a time to foreign countries. We will hear of him again when we come to Rathlin.

† The river Bann is popularly supposed to be named from the Irish word *Ban* ‘white,’ but it really comes from *Banna*, which now is a drop, but originally was a river, hence several rivers in Ireland are named Bann.

The civil parish of Ballyrashane.—The church of Ballyrashane is valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*, under the name of *Ecclesia de Coulefade*, at £8 11s 4d. *Cuil fada*—the long corner—seems to have been the name applied to the ancient cemetery. At an early period the rectory was conferred on the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem; from which circumstance, and from the ancient rath in its vicinity, the church, or rather the townland in which it is situated, was named Ballyrashane. “In Dowdall’s Registry, the King’s Books, and almost all records of that date, the parish is called *Singintone*, or St. John’s-town. In 1524, Mauritius O’Heyle was presented Primate Cromer, “jure devoluto propter absentiam Ordinarii in Diocesi Connorensi,” to the parish church of the Blessed Mary of Singaynton, *alias* Rathsyne, now vacant by the death of Cormac O’Colcan; and the letters of Collation add, “per Pilei tui capiti tuo impositionem auctorizabiliter investimus decernentes te per Archidiaconum loci aut ejus vices, &c.”—*Reg. Crom. p.* 467. In 1605, it was found, that the rectory of the church of St. John the Baptist of Singeston, *alias* Ballyrasin, in the barony of Dunluce, extending over ten townlands, was appropriate to the Prior of St. John’s—*Inq. Antr. Reeves’s Eccl. Antiq., p.* 74. The *Terrier*, a document of about 1617, enters, “*Ecclesia de Singinstowne* hath a plowland of St. John’s whereon it standeth—The Prior had of old the presentation of the Parson. It hath half a town for the Glebe; it pays Proxies 10s, Refections 10s, Synodals 2s.” The *Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622 reports—“*Ecclesia de Singinton* decayed.” The foundation of one of the side-walls and part of the two gables of the ancient church, from one to five feet in height, and from two and a half to three feet in thickness, stand in the ancient graveyard; the

interior dimensions are sixty-four feet by twenty-one feet. Not far from the ruins of the church is the site of an earthen fort, which was thirty-five yards in diameter, and rose about twelve feet above the level of the field. During the demolition of the fort and its parapet there were discovered within the parapet fourteen places, each about six feet square, neatly paved with well dressed stones, and on each of them ashes were found. The site of the fort is in Brook hall, in the townland of Kirkistown. There is an extensive artificial cave in the same townland, it extended under a dwelling-house in which resided, in 1835, Benjamin Stirling.

There was a church in Gorticloghan in a farm, which in 1835, was in the possession of James M'Cahan, but at that period the church had been entirely demolished. Nathaniel Robinson of Knocknakeeragh had then in his possession the half of a freestone pedestal of a cross, which his grandfather had removed from the site of the old church; but a few years afterwards Robinson showed to Father Green of Coleraine, a grinding-stone, which he had manufactured from the old pedestal.

There was in the same townland an artificial cave which was destroyed in 1809, it was in a farm, which in 1835, belonged to John Walker. This man in reclaiming some land on his farm found, about two feet under the surface, four circular pits, containing bones and dark earth, and in one of them was what appeared to be a headstone, on which were some letters which could not be read.

The following is the substance of a report made to the Ordnance Survey Office, by Thomas Fagan, in 1835 :—

There is an artificial cave in the farm of William Moore in Ballindreen Scotch; it is in the remains of an earthen fort, which has been almost demolished. There are seven or eight other caves in

that townland, but they are now destroyed—informants, William Moore and James Parker. In Ballynag Lower there is, in the property of Hugh Lyle of Knockantern, an oval fort 50 by 44 yards in diameter; at present it is convex from the base to the top; the summit is 10 feet higher than the field, it was surrounded by a moat and parapet, the moat is almost filled in, and the parapet nearly destroyed; what remains of the parapet is from 20 to 35 feet in breadth, and from 1 to 5 feet in height. The fort was planted by Hugh Lyle, Esq., about 1783—Informants, Daniel Lafferty and John Anderson. A cave was discovered in the same townland in the farm of Henry Smith.

James M'Ilreavy of Ballynag Upper discovered an artificial cave under his dwelling-house. There was in the same townland, on the farm of Samuel Acheson, an extensive cave, which had several rooms branching off the passage; hearths with cinders, and spring-wells were found in it. This cave was demolished in 1833. Many of these caves in this vicinity have been destroyed in order to erect weaver's workshops, because it is said the stones of the walls and roofs of caves keep cold and damp even in the hottest seasons of the year, and the weavers assert that linen woven in workshops built with stones from these subterraneous structures is better and sells higher than linen that has been woven in houses built from land or quarry stones—Informants, Daniel Lafferty and others.

The ruins of an earthen fort stand on the remains of a bog in the farm of Samuel Acheson in Liswatty Lower; it was about 40 yards in diameter. The remains of another fort stand 200 yards to the north-east. It is now destroyed, but it was about 42 yards in diameter, and the traces of the parapet indicate that it was 18 feet broad. Sharp-pointed stakes, quern stones, and coarse earthen crocks were found in it. An artificial cave, which is now destroyed, was found in a sand hill in this townland—Informant, William Anderson and John Thompson.

The ruins of a fort remain in the farm of Hugh Bellas in Liswatty Upper. It is oval, 40 by 32 yards; the parapet is totally demolished. The site of another fort which was 42 yards in diameter, is about 82 yards south-west of the former, but it has been carted off for manure—Informant, Roger M'Carrigan.

A fort stands in the farm of James Moore in Lisnagalt; it is 24 yards in diameter on the top, and from 4 to 7 feet above the level of the moat, the breadth of the moat is from 26 to 32 feet; there was a

surrounding parapet which is nearly destroyed, what remains varies in breadth from 6 to 16 feet, and in height from 1 to 5 feet. Ancient quern-stones and butter have been found in a bog in this townland--Informants, James Moore and others. Nathaniel Robinson, of Knocknagerach has a chair made in 1687. There are two caves in Articrunaght North, one in the farm of David Curry, and the other in that of Robert M'Cahan, but both are now closed. There is a cave, which is also closed, in the farm of James Norris in Cloghfin South.

The remains of a fort which was about 25 yards in diameter stands in the farm of Alexander Adams in Island Effrick North ; it is now nearly demolished, except about 7 by 21 yards. In the same townland is an extensive cave in the farm of Robert Achison ; it was closed about 1805, because a child was drowned in water which had accumulated at its mouth. A fort 40 yards in diameter stands in the farm of William Anderson in Island Effrick South. It is level on the top which is 6 feet higher than the field ; the parapet is totally demolished. On the north-east is an ancient thorn called the Witches' Bush, which is said to be often illumined at night, and at the base of the fort on the east side is an ancient well called the Witches' Well. There was formerly on the south-west side of the fort a cave which has been destroyed.—*Ordnance Survey Memoir MS.*

PARISH PRIESTS.

The strictness with which the Penal Laws were administered prevented Catholics from residing within the town of Coleraine. On the western side they ventured not nearer to the town than "the Irish Houses" on Carthall hill, and on the eastern side they feared to approach nearer than Spittal Hill. The fewness of their numbers and the poverty of the Catholics, not only in Coleraine and the Liberties, but even through the barony of Dunluce, especially after the year 1721, when the last Catholic Earl of Antrim died, rendered them unable to support resident priests. The administration of the sacraments in those districts consequently devolved on the parish priests of Rasharkin or Loughguile, on the Dominicans of Coleraine,

or on the priests of the adjacent parish in the diocese of Derry; but what arrangements were made we have at present no documents to show.* In 1704 the Rev. Cornelius MacLaughlin, who was then 54 years of age, registered himself in Derry as "Popish Priest" of Errigal, Aghadowey, Macosquin, Killowen, *Coleraine*, and Dunboe; but under what circumstances his jurisdiction extended into Coleraine we cannot tell. At the same time the Rev. Daniel M'Grath, who was then aged 40 years and resided at Ballyaghan, registered himself as "Popish Priest," of Ballyaghan; he had been ordained in 1694, in the County of Galway by Dr. Donnellan, Bishop of Clonfert; and his bailsmen at the registration were Philip Sullivan, Inkeeper, and Daniel M'Swine, Gent.; both of the City of Londonderry, who each bailed him in £50. Conjecture as to whether he was a priest of the diocese of Derry, or of Down and Connor, would be useless; even his name, which is of frequent occurrence in both dioceses, would not assist us to unravel the difficulty.† At the same date the Rev. Christopher

* Among the Irish Martyrs and Confessors under Elizabeth and James I., given in F. Copinger's *Theatre of the Catholic and Protestant Religion*, printed in 1620, there is mentioned "Donaghue MacReddy, parish priest, (who) was hanged in Coleraine."—*Specileg. Ossorien.* (Third Series).

† The name is of frequent occurrence in the diocese of Derry, and owing to the Clannaboy invasion, it is also of frequent occurrence in Down and Connor; in the *Inquisitiones Ultoniæ* it appears in the barony of Ards, under the form of Magrae, where it is now more correctly written MacGrath. The following instance of the *Heroic Devotion of a Sister's Love* (see *Northern Whig*, Dec. 14th, 1848), is given here, in order to preserve it for a place some day in the class-books of our National Schools—"On Friday, December 1st, two children, a brother and sister of the name of M'Grath—he being fourteen and she sixteen years of age—were returning, between nine

M'Vagh was residing at Ballymagarry, and was 50 years of age ; he registered himself at Carrickfergus as " Popish Priest" of Dunluce, and declared that he was ordained in 1687 at Kilkenny, by James, Titular Bishop of Ossory ; his bailsmen were Francis Andrews, of Carneckerne, Co. Antrim, Gent. ; and Francis Hume, of Ahoghill, Gent., who each bailed him in £50. It would seem that on the death of Father M'Vagh, or M'Vea, the districts under his charge passed under the spiritual care of the parish priests of Rasharkin. There can be little doubt, that permission to administer all sacraments to the few Catholics in the parish of Coleraine and the adjacent districts was conferred on the priests of the diocese of Derry, as early perhaps as the war of 1641. Dr. M'Devitt, Bishop of Derry, requested Dr. Hugh M'Mullan in 1779, to permit the priests of Derry to administer Coleraine ; and the Bishop of Down and Connor granted the permission, with the condition *salvo suo jure*. This was obviously a renewal of previous permissions given by preceding bishops of Down and Connor, for it was stated in evidence that the Rev. Arthur Brenan would have obtained a collation to Coleraine, when he was collated to Rasharkin and his other parishes in 1745, if he had had a curate. In the meanwhile Coleraine, with the surrounding districts, became absorbed in the diocese of Derry, and was considered by the priests of that diocese as and ten o'clock, from Derg-bridge Market. Their way for two miles lay across the bleak mountains of Tierman, where there was neither way nor dwelling. In the morning they were found dead. The girl on leaving home had a shawl and a woollen handkerchief ; one of these was found wrapt round the brother's feet and legs, and the other round his head and neck, while his two hands were folded in her bosom ; she, it seems, was striving to preserve his life, while her own was fast ebbing away."—*Correspondent of the Freeman's Journal.*

an integral portion of their diocese. On the other hand it would appear, that the bishops and priests of Down and Connor always retained a memory of their rights. Father Brennan officiated in his early days within the parish of Coleraine, as did also his successor, Father Peter M'Mullan, while according to the evidence of Father M'Caffery, Dr. Patrick M'Mullan asserted the rights of his diocese to Coleraine 1807. Dr. M'Mullan was however a timid, peaceful man, and was unwilling to vindicate his claim ; but his successor, Dr. Crolly, determined to regain his rights. On the 12th of May, 1834, the day after the consecration of the church just erected in Ballymoney, he conferred the parish of Loughguile on Father Henry M'Laughlin, and severed from the parish of Ballymoney, which was thereby vacant, the district of Bushmills and Ballymagarry,—to this he appointed as parish priest Father John Green, the curate of Culfeightrin, and directed him to officiate in Coleraine. Father Green apprised Father Paul Bradley of this, who communicated it to his bishop, Dr. M'Laughlin, and he thereupon caused an interdict to be served upon Father Green. Dr. Crolly then appealed to the Propaganda, which on the 5th of August, 1834, referred the matter to the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Thomas Kelly. The investigation was held in Davock's Hotel, Coleraine, on the 9th, 13th, 14th, and 17th of October, 1834, before the Primate, assisted by Dr. Brown, Bishop of Kilmore, selected by Dr. M'Laughlin, and by Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Ardagh, selected by Dr. Crolly. A mass of documentary papers, printed and manuscript, was given in evidence, and 13 clergymen and 17 laymen were examined as witnesses. In addition to the Bishop, Dr. Crolly, the following priests of Down and Connor were present : Fathers, Cornelius Denvir,

P.P., Down ; Bernard M'Auley, P.P., Ballymena ; Daniel Curoe, P.P. Drummaul, *Advocates*; William M'Mullan, P.P., Loughinisland; Henry M'Laughlin, P.P., Loughguile, *Notaries*; Richard Curoe, P.P., Kilmore ; Peter M'Mullan, P.P., Rasharkin ; James Denvir, P.P., Ballymoney ; John Green, P.P., Coleraine (Down and Connor). In addition to the Bishop, Dr. M'Laughlin, the following priests of Derry were present : Fathers Francis Quinn, Omagh ; Neal O'Kane, Curate in the Bishop's parish ; Simon M'Aleer, C.C., Moville, *Notaries* ; Francis M'Hugh, P.P., Drumquin ; Alexander M'Carron, P.P., Glendermot, *Notaries* ; Charles M'Caffery, N.A. P.P., Donaghmore ; James Quinn, P.P., Cardonagh ; Daniel Dogherty, P.P., Coleraine (Derry) ; John M'Laughlin, P.P., Cappagh ; Paul Bradley, P.P., Magilligan ; —Maginn, P.P., Lifford ; —Roger, P.P., Kilrea ; —Donnelly, P.P., Ballevan (Garvagh) ; —O'Hagan, P.P., Newtownlimavady ; —Magill, C.C., Coleraine (Derry) ; —Otterson, C.C., Kilrea ; and —M'Donagh, C.C., Moville.

Dr. Crolly, having been called on by the Primate, brought forward a number of documents, the oldest of which was a copy of the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* * The following is a copy of the evidence given, some irrelevant matters being left out :—

The Rev. Richard Curoe, P.P., Inch, Kilmore, &c., examined—
The Right Rev. Dr. M'Devitt and the Right Rev. Dr. Hugh M'Mullan met in Ballymoney, in the parish of Kilcoo. Dr. M'Devitt, the Bishop of Derry, was then administrator of the diocese of Dromore.

* The rolls of the taxation, commonly called the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*, of the date of 1306, were discovered A.D. 1807, in the office of the Remembrancer of His Majesty's Exchequer in London. Mr. Charles Archibald, Vicar of Rathmullan, when vindicating the right of the Earl of Carrick to present him to the vicarage, had his attention directed to this Taxation ; he gave Dr. Crolly information

They conversed walking in a field. Dr. M'Devitt asked leave for priests of Derry to administer Coleraine, which was given in deponent's presence by Dr. M'Mullan—*sub conditione salvo suo jure*. Dr. M'Mullan then said, that he hoped, that before seven years, Ballymoney, Coleraine, and the surrounding districts would be able to support a priest. This occurred June 22nd, 1784. Rev. Arthur Brennan, P.P., Rasharkin, would have obtained a collation to Coleraine if he had had a curate. Deponent often conversed with Dr. Patrick M'Mullan, who often said in his presence that he would claim Coleraine, if he were in health, and if not averse to lawsuits and disputes; does not remember Dr. M'Mullan confirming in Coleraine. Dr. M'Mullan told him that he knew of Dr. Hugh M'Mullan's permission given to Dr. M'Devitt as well as he did; thinks that the conversation and permission occurred in 1779; did hear that the priests of Derry officiated there before the Concordatum; thinks that Dr. M'Cartan gave them permission; asked Dr. Patrick M'Mullan did he know of the *Concordatum*—yes, as well as yourself; conversation occurred when he was in Tyrella; came home in 1778, was a year and a half in Tyrella.

The Rev. William M'Mullan, P.P, Loughinisland, examined—Accompanied his uncle, Dr. Patrick M'Mullan to Dublin in 1814; his uncle told him that he would not like to fall out with Dr. O'Donnell, but he (Dr. O'D) knew that he claimed a right to Coleraine. Dr. M'Mullan's opinion was that Dr. O'Donnell's jurisdiction was deputed, said that he had a scruple of conscience in not claiming Coleraine; does not know that Dr. Patrick M'Mullan actually reclaimed in proper form; heard afterwards that Dr. O'Donnell and the priests of Derry were preparing to rebut the claim. To the best of his belief timidity, nervousness, and an unwillingness to offend Dr. O'Donnell prevented Dr. Patrick M'Mullan from

regarding its value in the controversy concerning Coleraine. Dr. Crolly caused an *office copy* of the document to be made, the accuracy of which was attested for the ecclesiastical court on the 1st of October, 1834, by the chaplain of the Sardinian Embassy—Angelus Maria Baldoceoni Juris Utriusque Doctor, et Regiæ Sardiniensis Legationis, Londonii, Capellanus Major. Father Green copied this copy and succeeded in identifying the most of the churches mentioned in it; his identification is at present lying before me. Dr. Reeves likewise had the use of it.

urging his claim ; remembers him state that Coleraine went to Derry *per desuetudinem*, or want of priests.

The Rev. Peter M'Mullan, P.P., Rasharkin, examined—I had several curates ; I discharged duties in Rasharkin, Ballymoney, Dunluce, Finvoy, from 1796, till the second year after Dr. Crolly's consecration, when another clergyman was placed in Dunluce (styled the parish priest of Ballymoney), frequently heard it stated by old inhabitants of my charge that the parishes of Coleraine, Ballyaghran, Ballyrashane, Ballywillin, Grange of Killdallogh, &c., belong to the diocese of Connor, and that old persons attended often at mass celebrated by clergy of Down and Connor, at a place called Spittal Hill . . . Rev. Arthur Brennan, his predecessor, died in 1795. The extreme parts of the parish is 13 miles from Coleraine ; he discharged duties in Ballywillin, Ballyaghran, so did his predecessors ; he got dispensations in Banns from Mr. Quinn, P.P., Coleraine ; the priests of Derry were doing duties in the Liberties of Coleraine before he came ; he and his predecessors did duties as far as the Liberties. Hugh Mulholland and Arthur Brennan were Down and Connor priests ; heard that they performed parochial duties ; cannot say that they heard confessions ; his impression is that they would not attend at Spittal Hill, which is within a quarter of a mile of Coleraine, unless they performed the parochial duties ; men served mass for him who had served mass at Spittal Hill, but does not know when it ceased to be a station ; Rev. Hugh Mulholland was parish priest (of Glenarm) about 1788, he did not attend when he was parish priest ; B. Mulholland was an itinerant, as well as he recollects, but not Hugh, the place was not able to support a curate ; he heard that he continued for a considerable time attending Spittal Hill ; Portrush was in his parish ; he could not say mass in Portrush ; how could he ?—there was only one Catholic in it, and she was married to a Protestant. Many a time he held a station near the Liberties in Carnglass at Kennedy's ; Mr. Fegan did duty in the Dunluce district ; Mr. Brennan did duty in Rasharkin ; considers both sides of the Bush river in Dunluce district, when he and his curates did duty. Mr. Fegan was sent by Dr. Hugh M'Mullan, Mr. Fegan was appointed to Rathlin before he came to Dunluce, from Rathlin he came to Dunluce, where he built a chapel at Bushmills before his (Father M'Mullan's) ordination ; on Mr. Fegan's removal Mr. Fanning and Mr. Lynn succeeded, both were subjects of Connor, born in Loughguile. When Deponent came from France he succeeded Mr. Fanning, who also assisted deponent, doing duties to the Liberties,

without dispute, got in his collation from Dr. P. M'Mullan Rasharkin, Finvoy, Ballymoney, and the district of Dunluce, got no collation until Mr. Green (afterwards parish priest of Saintfield) left him. Mr. Fanning and Mr. Lynn had no collations, they were curates of the Rev. Arthur Brennan, whose charge comprehended the whole of Dunluce. Mr. M'Laughlin did duty on both sides of the Bann, he was called parish priest of Coleraine, might be called so from either side of the Bann, he (M'Laughlin) was here about 60 years ago, and not long before that time; Mr. Fegan, he believes, had charge of Dunluce in 1784 and 1785; he saw him there in 1785, he (Fegan) was succeeded either by Mr. Fanning or Mr. Lynn; believes from tradition that Mr. Mulholland had Dunluce before Mr. Fegan. Friar M'Manus did duty for Deponent every second Sunday, was in charge of Dunluce long before he employed Friar M'Manus, he never did any duty in it before Deponent's time. John Gray and Neal Harkin heard of people sending to Coleraine for a priest for a death call; he lives 15 or 16 miles from the extreme end of Dunluce district; Rev. Arthur Brennan lived in the town of Rasharkin.

Richard M'Henry (sworn) is between 50 and 60 half ways, lives in Ballyrashane, townland of Carnglass; Coleraine belongs to Connor, for the Protestant Church in it which was taken from the Catholics belongs to Connor; heard from Mr. Brennan (parish priest of Rasharkin, who died in 1795) that Coleraine was in Connor; Mr. Brennan told him when young the different places from Bushmills on to the Bann at the Bridge-end of Coleraine; of all which districts he (Mr. B.) said he had charge when he was a young man; he began to recount at Tubberdornan, ended at the Bridge-end; did not say mass there, but at Spittal Hill; in this enumeration he mentioned Mount Sandal; told the name of a man a Catholic, named Dornan at the Bridge-end, who went to solicit a priest to be sent by Mr. Brennan; he said he would send a priest down. Mass was said at Dunluce before the Conditions of Limerick. Deponent visited Mr. Brennan, to know when a clergyman would be in Bushmills; they had Mass then at Bushmills, they could not have it at Dunluce, because a man named Moore would not allow them.

Rev. John Rogers, P.P., examined—Is 76 years of age;* recollects

* The following letter, written by Dr. O'Donovan, preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, testifies to the great knowledge of the Irish language possessed by this venerable clergyman. It is strange, however, that at the Investigation he is called Rogers, but when conversing with Dr. O'Donovan he calls himself M'Rory, the ancient name of the family:—

Mathew Rogers, his uncle, parish priest of Coleraine, when deponent was 9 years old, that is now 67 years ago ; believes that he exercised jurisdiction over the Bann ; recollects Rev. Henry Walls, was not acquaint with him ; believes his uncle succeeded Rev. John Bradley ; his uncle resided in the Killowen side of the Bann, the people showed him his house ; recollects Rev. John Walls, the successor of Henry ; then Rev. John M'Laughlin ; then Rev. James Ward ; then Rev. Mathias M'Cusker ; then Rev. Patrick M'Kenna ; then Rev. Bernard M'Namee ; then Rev. Charles M'Caffry, from 1802 to 1806 ; then Rev. James Quin ; then Rev. Patrick O'Kane ; then Rev. Paul Bradley, and then Rev. Daniel Dogherty ; believes that all these performed all parochial duties, and received the dues, as did also their curates, on both sides of the Bann ; never heard that they did so from delegated power. At Mr. M'Cusker's death the charge was divided, Mr. M'Kenna got one side. Deponent in his early days assisted Rev. Mr. M'Kenna, who left between 1801 and 1802 ; heard that Friar M'Manus was curate to several parish priests of Derry, and that he said Mass and heard confessions at Bushmills ; heard this from himself and others ; never heard of the affair of Dr. M'Mullan and Dr. O'Donnell ; heard that a Rev. Terence Rodgers was at "Limerick Conditions" (the treaty of Limerick), and was reputed the parish priest of Coleraine.

Rev. Charles M'Caffery, P.P., Donaghmore, examined—Was in charge of Coleraine 6 years, from November, 1802 till 1808 ; a year before he left Dr. O'Donnell intimated to him with astonishment, ou

Maghera, October 8th, 1834.

DEAR SIR,—I walked to Kilrea yesterday and saw the Rev. John M'Rory, P.P. of Kilrea, Desertoghill, and Talmaght O'Crilly. He was parish priest of Ard Magiligan for fourteen years. He has thrown great light upon the names of places around Newtown Limavady. He denies that *umbra* in Ardmagilligan was named by Lord Bristol (as is generally said and believed) from the shadow of the rock, but is positive that the Irish people called it Ionaire, a low ridge, in his own time, and before Lord Bristol was born. He says that we have spelled *Benone* wrong. The word signifies river foot (bun abhaina), and is called Boonowen in the Inquisitions. The stream so called is the outlet of all the drains in that part of the parish. He says that Doagh was well understood there in his own time to signify a *round sand bank*, and that the soft ground lying between these sandbanks is called Coagh. Eibhis we have incorrectly spelled. Aeish in one or two instances signifies *coarse mountain* pasture, or, as they term it in the country *tathing grass*. There are many townlands in the country bearing the name, and I think we should spell it Eivish.

Mr. M'Rory says that many forts were thrown up to defend cattle against wolves and other ravenous animals, and that the name Lisnagree is a great proof of it

returning from an interview with Dr. Patrick M'Mullan, that the Bishop of Down and Connor claimed the north-east of the Bann ; he requested deponent to investigate and ascertain, through the oldest and most respectable hearers, what could be the grounds for this claim ; called on Michael Kane of Killowen, the oldest and most unexceptionable character, who stated that he was then 84 years of age ; he took his voluntary oath in deponent's presence, that he never heard, nor never knew, nor believed that any priest of Down and Connor ever exercised parochial jurisdiction in Coleraine or its neighbourhood ; that deponent annexed his signature to that deposition and forwarded it to Dr. O'Donnell ; took no deposition on the east side, but enquired, and they agreed with O'Kane ; never heard of a delegated authority, until last Summer, from Dr. M'Laughlin ; if Dr. M'Devitt was aware of it he would have told Dr. O'Donnell, and he to deponent ; Dr. O'Donnell was Dean, and deponent lived with him ; there were few Catholics east of the Bann in the Liberties ; went 3 or 4 miles through them ; was never limited by Mr. M'Mullan, P.P., Rasharkin, &c. ; never ascertained the boundaries, but considers the Liberties to be the limits ; when he went unto that side a distance was glad to get his heels out of the place ; never heard of any Connor priest saying Mass at Spittal Hill.

Neal O'Dogherty examined—Is more than 60 years of age, lives in Long Commons, east of the Bann ; never knew of any priest of Connor officiating near Coleraine—the Catholics were afraid—never heard Spittal Hill mentioned till our chapel was commenced ; never heard of Neal Harkin's list ; went to live east of the Bann when very young ; had no place to hear Mass but in Killowen ;

Lios na-g-croige signifies fort of cattle. He often heard from O'Kelly his relative (the Shanachy of Ballynascreen), that many of the forts or raths were erected by farmers to protect their cattle, and that they planted them with white thorn and other shrubs for that purpose. Lisnacree in the barony of Mourne, county Down, was one of this description, although it has been, by ignorant peasants, translated Heartsfort, which has now been the current name in the country for the townland.

Ballyavelin, in Dromachose parish, signifies O'Havelin's town. The name is O'Havelin in every part of the county—not M'Avelin, as Mr. Petrie thinks.

Bolea, in Drumachose, signifies *baile Fhiadh*—townland of the deer, and Balteagh is *Baillte Fhiadh*—i.e., the townland of the deer. Mr. M'Rory always heard that the name was given from there being deer parks, deer forests in Irish times. I am inclined to concur in that opinion, as the story of the two deer and the old church is too ridiculous and too manifestly a fabrication of old romancers.

Mr. M'Rory is positive that the word *beannchair* signifies pointed hills, and he refers to *Monaghan Magh beannchair* as a proof, that townland is full of small

was confirmed in Killowen at the Burn-side ; where else but at the old chapel of Killowen ?

Thomas Dempsey examined—Is near 86 years of age ; lives 7 miles off in Aghadowey ; all his forefathers lived there since 1641 wars ; remembers as parish priest Mr. Bradley, that is nearly 80 years ago ; heard that all the parish priests officiated on both sides of the Bann ; always considered Coleraine and the Liberties to belong to Derry ; was at weddings and baptisms on the east side of the Bann performed by Mr. M'Laughlin long ago, also by Mr. Ward and by Mr. Rogers ; was at a station held by Mr. Rogers 60 years ago ; cannot tell at what house, it was east of the Bann, Mr. M'Laughlin married him.

Patrick Boyle examined—Is upwards of 75, lives in Kilmacconnell, two miles from this ; knew the Rev. Mr. Rogers ; never knew of any other officiating east of the Bann ; heard of no Mass at Spittal Hill ; heard his father say that Mr. Bradley * had the charge, and baptised his child ; the child died two years ago, aged about 90—92 years since that baptism ; knew Friar Bradley, he was not parish priest ; deponent's father died 28 years ago, aged about 84 ; knew stations beyond the Bann 40 years ago.

John M'Gonigal examined—Is aged 73 ; lives in Coleraine east of the Bann, was born there ; his father died 30 years ago, aged 72 :

pointed gravelly hills. He says that the word is so understood in the country.

The Roman Catholic Primate of Armagh will hold a conference at Coleraine on Thursday next, to determine whether Coleraine town belongs to the diocese of Derry or to Down and Connor. The Primate is a very clever man, but I am afraid that he will make a wrong decision for not having the proper authorities before him. Many of the Derry clergy think that Coleraine belongs to their diocese, because all the land west of the Bann was called the County of Coleraine. In Colgan's time *Colrainia* was in *regione Rutæ*, but I forget in what diocese he places it. Dr. M'Loughlin thinks that the Dominican monastery, situated west of the Bann, had possessions at the east side of that river. I think we ought to set them right : but I *would* not interfere without your consent..

I shall move to Derry to-morrow, thence to Omagh, and thence by a cross coach to Enniskillen.—Yours invariably,

J. O'DONOVAN.

Thomas A. Larcom, Esq.,
Royal Engineers,
Phoenix Park.

* This Father Bradley's proper name was John O'Brollaghan. The following document now for the first time published is preserved in the Irish Record Office Four Courts, Dublin :—

Coleraine, March 10th, 1743.

SIR,—I received your orders, and in obedience to his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant and Council's command, I made the enquiry desired, and find there is one John

deponent was baptised by Mr. M'Laughlin ; his father came here the year of the big frost, was married here by Mr. M'Laughlin, he thinks his name was Henry ; he baptised 13 children for his parents ; our parish priests lived on the west side of the Bann ; there was Mass in Killowen every second Sunday ; knows Spittal Hill ; priest M'Lorinan preached there with vestments on ; saw him there, he was a fair-haired clever man, he appeared to be a pious good man ; this only occurred once to his knowledge ; his name was Manus Mor M'Lorinan ; knew another M'Lorinan, out of his senses 20 years afterwards, he did not say Mass ; Manus was there 60 years ago.

David M'Gonigal, Solicitor, examined—Is aged 47 or 48 ; was born in Inishowen ; (produced a variety of official documents from rectors, Consistorial Courts, tithe views, maps, &c.) ; heard about Mass at Spittal Hill once every six weeks ; heard this 7 or 10 years ago and more ; the time six weeks was mentioned since the interdict ; heard about Mass at Spittal Hill, but not of the six weeks, from Richard M'Laughlan's father, a man of an old respectable family ; he described to deponent the priest's horse and stable ; he told him of another Mass station at the Boiling Well ; that the parish priest said Mass at one hour for Lord Antrim's servants, and at another hour at the Boiling Well ; if Richard's father were living he would be about 70 ; not sure that he heard of the alternate celebrations until lately ; heard from many that there was a regular celebration by the priests of Down and Connor ; Mr. Sinclair told him this ; his (Mr. Sinclair's) father used to give the priest his breakfast and a place for his horse ; Richard's father was a zealous, good-hearted man, who would not from displeasure against the priests of Coleraine tell the story ; never heard until lately Dr. M'Devitt's name mentioned ; but heard that there had been an understanding between the bishops of Down

Brollaghan of Ballymenagh, in the parish of Aghadooey, who is a popish priest, and have heard that he is titular Dean of the diocese of Derry. He and one Duffy, his curate, who has no fixed place of residence, officiates in the parishes of Aghadooey, Macosquin, Killowen and Dunboe in the fields, there being no Mass Houses in any of the places where they celebrate Mass.

I am Sir,

Your most humble servant,

WILLIAM JACKSON.

For a further account of William Jackson's family see p. 215. He married Frances, the only child and heiress of George Eyre, of Eyrescourt Castle, in the County of Galway, and was the father of the Right Hon. Richard Jackson, M.P., for Coleraine, who married Miss O'Neill, of Shane's Castle. According to W. Mazier Brady, *Episcopal Succession*, vol. 1. p. 321, there is preserved among the Propaganda

and Derry, empowering the Derry clergy to do duty east of the Bann ; heard this from Richard M'Laughlin's father and others many years ago.

John M'Gonigal, recalled—Is the third child of his parents, the oldest born in 1760 ; knew the priest M'Laughlin, who baptised him ; his name was Henry ; cannot be clear whether it was M'Laughlin or Walls ; does not recollect to have seen Walls ; is sure he saw M'Laughlin, he was a low-set man with black hair ; the last of his family, if living, would be 40 years old.

Rev. Bernard M'Auley, P.P., Ballymena, examined—Was present during Dr. Crolly's first general visitation at Rev. Patrick Brenan's, of Culfeightrin, when Dr. Crolly asked Mr. Brenan to what diocese Coleraine belonged ; he answered that he knew it belonged to Connor, and that his own uncle, the Rev. Arthur Brenan, P.P., Rasharkin, did attend Coleraine, even in his (Rev. Patrick's) recollection ; Rev. P. Brennan died, aged 72, he was then about 69 years of age, his uncle died in 1795, having been 40 years parish priest of Rasharkin ; Rev. Patrick Brenan said, that even he himself remembered when his uncle did attend, as parish priest, Coleraine ; four years ago Dr. Crolly asked Dan O'Kane to state conscientiously to what diocese Coleraine belonged ; Mr. O'Kane replied—"it entirely belongs to you, my lord, but I will keep it from you if I can ;" deponent also made enquiries during the last nine years from all sorts of people—one was Mr. M'Gildoney, 90 years of age ; deponent spoke to many people of Coleraine, all east of the Bann, except Dan O'Kane ; the foundation of deponent's conviction was Rev. P. Brenan, a venerable clergyman, being, as he thinks, a native of County Derry ; his conviction was confirmed by subsequent enquiries ; consulted Mr. M'Henry of Coleraine ; cannot say who was present when he and Dr. Crolly and Mr. Green were in Miss Mooney's ; said nothing to prove that Mr. Green took possession of the parish.

Rev. John Green examined—Dr. Crolly said in Ballymoney, that he records a Brief, dated May 7th, 1749, appointing " John Brullaughan Dean of Derry" to the bishoprick of Derry, in succession to Dr. Michael O'Reilly, translated to Armagh. Father James M'Loughlin *Brief Memoirs of the Bishops of Derry* p. 52, says of him, " I have not been able to discover any record of his consecration, if he were consecrated Bishop of Derry he could have occupied the see only for a very short period, as his successor, Patrick Bradley, or O'Brollaghan, (see p 172), was appointed in January, 1751," The tradition of the baptism, which occurred about 1751, seems to indicate that he declined the see of Derry. See the evidence given by Thomas Dempsey.

had an intention of sending deponent on an apostolic mission to Coleraine ; came with Dr. Crolly to Portstewart, Portrush, Coleraine, &c. ; was told to celebrate Mass in the above places—not to reside in Coleraine, but rather in Portrush, as he (Dr. Crolly), wished the question of Coleraine to be brought before the Pope ; Mr. Curoe, or Mr. M'Anley said, it would be better to reside in Coleraine ; thinks it was not Dr. Crolly's wish that he should do so ; Dr. Crolly did not make him parish priest of Coleraine, he only wished to make a trial of the case—did not consider himself appointed to Coleraine, but was certain that he was appointed to Portrush ; had instruction to celebrate Mass in Coleraine on the following Sunday ; and Dr. Crolly said he could do so, as there was a concordat between the dioceses about conterminous parishes, wished that it should be a Sunday Mass ; Rev. Mr. Bradley entered and interdicted the place ; deponent wished to avoid scandal, and did not celebrate Mass ;—the interdict was on paper ; had no directions from Dr. Crolly to celebrate Mass under such circumstances ; Dr. Crolly said that if they interdicted deponent he would interdict them ; deponent told the people that, in order to avoid scandal, he would not celebrate Mass that day ; then wrote to Dr. Crolly, received the letter, a portion of which he read to Rev. Mr. Magill, and told him to consider that announcement as official ;—said Mass in Coleraine the Sunday week after in a hay-loft, and again in his own room ; there was no chapel west of the Bann ; Mass was celebrated in the usual place, the new chapel west of the Bann was commenced ; the room during his Mass was pretty well filled ; married a couple, the girl belonged to Bushmills, the boy, a Protestant, outside the Liberties ; thinks he would have married and baptised persons residing in Coleraine east of the Bann, none applied ; stated that Dr. Crolly required them to receive him as their pastor ; he preached.

Rev. P. Bradley examined—On the 15th of May, the Thursday, after Dr. Crolly and Mr. Green came to Coleraine, deponent and Rev. Mr. Magill went to Moville to Dr. M'Laughlin ; stated to Dr. M'Laughlin that Dr. Crolly introduced Mr. Green as parish priest ; stated this from report ; the evening Dr. M'Laughlin dictated to deponent the interdict ; (it was here read) read it to Mr. Green ; he intended the interdict to extend to Portrush and Portstewart ; deponent got his appointment to Coleraine ; would, without scruple, marry those who, though outside the Liberties, were accustomed to attend himself and his predecessors ; and such places he considered liable to the interdict ; knew no priest of Derry to have officiated as

far as the Bush; the first interdict, that given at Moville, was personal; it was not executed then; Dr. M'Laughlin wrote to him to interdict the place; in the present document the word place was substituted for persons in the first; heard of Spittal Hill only of late; the people say that Derry priests officiated in those places from time immemorial.

Neal O'Hale examined—Is aged 84; lives at present at Drumbo; lived there 50 years; before that time lived in his youth in Ballyrashane, four miles east of the Bann, two and a half miles from Bushmills; his father, grandfather, and great grandfather lived there; until he was married there were only two Catholic families there; in his youth, from 12 to 20, went to Mass celebrated once a month at Ballymagarry, sometimes at Killmoyle; the priests who came from Loughguile used to say Mass in other places, and send word when they would come; got his Sacrament from Mr. M'Laughlin in Coleraine; never heard of Mass at Spittal Hill; does not know the Boiling Well; his father attended at Dunluce and Ballymagarry with the Loughguile clergymen; he himself was married before he came to Drumbo; was then more than 20 years old; made his Easter confession at Ballymagarry; was a parishoner of the Loughguile priests; was himself married by Priest M'Auley (P.P., Loughguile); his wife was from Loughguile; Mr. Mulholland was old, or he would have come to the house of his father-in-law to marry him; in his young days priests M'Auley, Fanning (Mulholland before them), came to Ballymagarry; the supply of clergy came from Loughguile; a *Robbery Cut* was sworn on the Romans, when there were few Catholics in Coleraine, the Protestants paid none of it; in Ballywillin parish there was then only one Catholic who perverted to avoid paying it; he knew in Coleraine only three Catholic families east of the Bann; Begley, M'Dade, and Cramsie; never knew any Catholics in Portrush but one, who remained two years, nor of any in Portstewart; was confirmed at Bushmills; does not know by what bishop, but the priest who accompanied him slept in his house, and had a nightmare, he was drowned the next day, he was Mr. M'Dade, he came from Moss-side, Co. Donegal, the bishop came from Lough Neagh side, was a tall handsome man, deponent was a grown-up man then; knew no Catholic outside Coleraine; the Begleys, M'Dades, and Cramsies got Sacraments in Coleraine; what would take them to Ballymagarry?—they were not like us seeking for clergy; heard of Rev. A. Brennan, never saw him; Mr. Fanning slept twenty nights

in his house, one mile from the Bush river ; Mr. Fanning was two years in Bushmills after the chapel was built by Mr. Fegan ; does not know who succeeded Mr. Fanning, as he left for Co. Derry, thinks it was Mr. Lynn ; knew Neal Harkin right well ; he was clerk for the priests many a day at Bushmills, Ballymagarry, Dunluce, &c., he was born at Dunluce, taught school there, and travelled with goods ; Mr. M'Laughlin baptised deponent's first child, which was born before he left Ballyrashane ; had four children before he came to Derry side ; Mr. Lynn and Mr. Fanning baptised the others ; there was no priest in Dunluce when his first was born.

John M'Donagh examined—Is 74 years of age ; lived east of the Bann for 50 years ; was part of that time in Dublin ; was confirmed when a child by the Bishop of Derry ; people always went to the Bishop of Derry for Confirmation ; knew Rev. Mr. M'Laughlin, who married him to a girl east of the Bann 50 years ago ; no Mass at Spittal Hill, nor at the Boiling Well in his time, nor in that of his father, or he would have heard of it ; permission was given through a Mr. Richardson, and a chapel was built at Burnside before deponent was born ; in his young days there was no talk about, bishops, they were glad to get priests ; was 21 when he was married 53 years ago ; Mr. M'Laughlin married him ; Mr. Rogers baptised him ; remembers Rev. Henry Walls and Rev. John Walls ; remembers Rev. Joseph Ward ; does not remember Friar Bradley ; his father-in-law was Richard M'Laughlin's grandfather ; there were no Catholics in Coleraine to entertain a priest ; on Saturdays a priest left Coleraine and went to Bushmills ; there were several clergymen here in those days, among them Friar M'Cambridge. Deponent's father told him of an accident that occurred at Spittal Hill—a man named Murphy said to him, do not touch that rock, or you will be blown up, for my father many a time kept watch when Mass was being said there, two priests said Mass there whom Murphy's father knew, one was Manus Mor M'Lorinan, he thinks he did not know the name of the other ; a man named Peacock told deponent that his grandfather was fond of Manus, and used to entertain him at his house ; heard from deponent's father that Mass was celebrated at the Boiling Well, that is on the other side of the Bann ; thinks that all the clergy who said mass at Spittal Hill were from Ballymagarry ; deponent was often told by his father that Coleraine belonged to Connor ; his father was in town when the old chapel was built ; his father offered a piece of ground on the east side of the Bann to the

Catholics if Mr. Lyle, the landlord would consent, they would not take it lest the Bishop of Connor would take it from them ; this rejection of the place occurred the year before Killowen chapel was built . . . Rev. Charles M'Caffrey here stated that he does not remember that the site on the east side was proposed ; it would not be central.

The Primate made his report to the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda, which issued its decree in favour of the Bishop of Down and Connor, on 26th of January, 1835, and Pope Gregory XVI. confirmed it on the 1st of February, 1835. The following is the text of the decree :—

DECRETUM.

Sacræ Congregationis Generalis de Propaganda Fide habitæ die
26 Januarii anno 1835.

Cum R.P.D. Petrus MacLaughlin, Episcopus Derriensis, et R.P.D. Guillelmus Crolly, Episcopus Dunensis and Connorensis, in Hibernia, Sacræ Congregationi judicandum attulerint controversiam inter ipsos exortam de jurisdictionis Diocesane pertinentia in paroeciam circa fines Diocesum Derriensis and Connorensis constitutam, quæ dicitur de Coleraine, Sacra Congregatio Generalis de Propaganda Fide habita die 26 Januarii anno 1835. referente Emo. et Rmo. Dno. Jacobo Philippo S.R.E. Cardinale Fransonio Sacræ Congregationis Præfecto, rationum momentis utrinque adductis, mature perpensis, et juridico examine de re tota instituto, censuit et decrevit Paroeciani de Coleraine appellatam ad R.P.D. Episcopi Connorensis jurisdictionem Diocesanam spectare. Hanc autem Sacræ Congregationis sententiam SSmo. Domino Nostro Gregorio Div. Provid. P.P. XVI. relatum per R.P.D. Angelum Maium Secretarium in audientia diei 1 Februarii anni 1835 Sanctitas Sua benigne in omnibus confirmavit.

Datum Romæ ex aed. dic. Sac Cong'nis die 14 Februarii anni 1835. Gratis sine ulla omnino solutione quocumque titulo.

J. Ph. Card. Fransonius Præs^s

A. MAIUS Secrus

The Rev. John Green was born in the townland of Glovat, in the parish of Ballykinlar, on the 22nd of October, 1806. After receiving a preliminary education in the schools of Mr. M'Kee, Castlewellan, and Dr. Nelson, Downpatrick, he

entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, on the 24th of August, 1829; was ordained by Dr. Murray, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Dublin, on the 30th of October, 1832; was appointed to the Curacy of Belfast; thence to the Curacy of Rasharkin, where, on the 24th of January, 1834, the people of every religious denomination presented to him, through the hands of the Protestant minister, Mr. Dickson, a valuable present, and address, in which they stated, that he not only attended as a clergyman those attacked by the cholera, with which that parish had been terribly afflicted, but also that he administered medicine to them, and when they died, and their nearest relatives were afraid to go near their remains, he put them into coffins, carried them to a cart, which he drove to the graveyard, warning, as he went along, those whom he met to leave the road in order to avoid the pestilence, and that frequently unassisted he interred them. From Rasharkin Father Green was appointed to the Curacy of Culfeightrin; thence he was appointed, on the 12th of May, 1834, to the parish consisting of the Bushmills and Portrush districts, which were then separated from Ballymoney. He received directions to say Mass in Coleraine, but was not appointed to that parish until after the decree of the Propaganda. He erected the church of Coleraine, and the walls of that of Bushmills. Father Green contributed several stories and other literary articles to the *Belfast Vindicator*, and to the *Downpatrick Recorder*. He died of consumption at his father's residence in Castlewellan, on the 26th of March, 1841, and his remains were interred in Ballykinlar.

While Father Green was collecting for his churches, and when he was necessitated through sickness to retire to his father's residence, which occurred in Nov., 1840, the parish

was administered by Father Loughran, a priest belonging to the diocese of Armagh, who afterwards officiated in France. After Father Green's death the parish was administered during the long interval that elapsed before the appointment of a parish priest, by Rev. Patrick Dorrian, and after his appointment to Ballycastle, by Rev. James J. Hughes, a priest belonging to the diocese of Armagh, who afterwards officiated in Randalstown. The Rev. Rowland M'Gill also officiated for a short time. At length, on the 17th of March, 1844, the Rev. Thomas Kearney was appointed parish priest.

Father Kearney was born in Feb. 1815, in the townland of Ballybrannagh, in the parish of Ballee; after studying in the Diocesan College, Belfast, he entered, on the 27th of Aug., 1835, the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth; was ordained in the college on the 3rd of February, 1839, by Dr. Healey, bishop of Kildare; was appointed curate of Belfast, from which he was appointed parish priest of Coleraine, on the 17th of March, 1844; he completed the church of Bushmills, and erected that of Portrush. When he was engaged in erecting these churches, he was assisted in the parish, in 1845, by Father M'Sorley, and in 1847, by Father M'Shane, priests belonging to the diocese of Armagh. Father Kearney was appointed in April, 1848, to Culfeightrin. The districts attached to the churches of Bushmills and Portrush were then severed from Coleraine, and constituted a separate parish, to which the Rev. John Cunningham was appointed, and the parish of Coleraine was conferred on the Rev. Richard Killen.

Father Killen was born in the townland of Tollumgrange, in the parish of Dunsford. He entered the Rhetoric Class, in the College of Maynooth, on the 26th of August, 1833; was ordained in the chapel of the college by Dr. Healy, on

the 3rd of February, 1839, was shortly afterwards appointed curate to his brother, Father James Killen, P.P., Balee ; was appointed, on the 23rd of May, 1842, Administrator of Ballykinlar during a portion of the time when Father Curoe was professor of classics in the Diocesan College : was appointed, on the 12th of April, 1847, Administrator of Lisburn, at that time vacant by the death of Father Bernard Dorrian ; was appointed parish priest of Coleraine, on the 20th of April, 1848. In addition to other improvements he erected the chancel of Coleraine church, he retained the parish until the 14th of October, 1856, when he accepted the parish of Bright.

Father Killen was succeeded by Father Alexander MacMullan. He was born on the 18th of August, 1827, in Seavaghan, in the parish of Loughinisland ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the Rhetoric Class in the College of Maynooth, on the 8th of October, 1845 ; was ordained by Dr. Whelan in Clarendon Street Chapel, Dublin, on the 3rd of May, 1851 ; was appointed curate of Cushendall, on the 7th of June, 1851 ; parish priest of Rathlin, on the 4th of March, 1853, and parish priest of Coleraine, on the 14th of October, 1856. Father MacMullan was appointed parish priest of Antrim, on the 26th of February, 1877.

The present parish priest, Rev. John Carroll, was appointed to the vacant parish. Father Carroll was born in the County of Kilkenny, in January, 1837 ; studied in the St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny ; entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, January 30th, 1858 ; was ordained in the College of All Hallows, on the Feast of Corpus Christi, 1861, along with Father Michael Fitzpatrick, afterwards of the Diocesan College, and Father Patrick Power,

afterwards of St. Mary's, Belfast, by Dr. Grimley Bishop of the Cape of Good Hope ; was appointed curate of Derraghy ; was appointed curate of Cushendall, Sep. 3rd, 1862; appointed curate of St. Peter's, Belfast, in October, 1866 ; was appointed, on the 9th of June, 1873, parish priest of Rasharkin, which he did not accept, on account of the amount of debt then due on that parish ; was appointed, in July, 1873, parish priest of Armoy, and on the 5th of April, 1877, he was appointed to the parish of Coleraine.

CHURCHES.

The Catholics of Coleraine, during times of persecution, attended at the celebration of Mass at Spittal Hill, and sometimes at the Boiling Well ; they also attended at such places in the parish of Killowen, as the Catholics of that parish attended.* Father Green, in 1834, invited them to

* As the priests of Killowen and the parishes united to it had for a long time the spiritual charge of Coleraine, it may not be out of place to give the succession of the parish priests of that parish since the Revolution—Father Terence Rogers was parish priest at the period of the Revolution (see p. 241) ; he is the Turlough M'Rory, who in 1704, was 54 years of age, residing in Dunlogan, and then parish priest of Ballynascreen. Father Cornelius M'Laughlin was P.P. in 1704 (see p. 234) ; John Bradley or O'Brollaghan was Dean of Derry and P.P. in 1743 (see p. 243) ; Mathew Rogers or M'Rory died in 1767 (see p. 241) ; Fathers Henry Walls, John Walls, John M'Laughlin, James Ward, Mathias M'Cuskar, Patrick M'Kenna, Bernard M'Namee, Charles M'Caffery, from 1802 till 1806. James Quin ; Patrick O'Kane died in 1828 (“ Our Parish Roman Catholic Priest died during our absence, and was attended to the grave by the most numerous assembly that ever was sent to follow a funeral in Coleraine, and these principally Protestants ; all our clergymen of the Establishment, and the Presbyterians ; Seceders and Methodists—all attended—scarfs and hatbands . . . I wish our newspaper friends would insert the account of this funeral to the credit side of Coleraine.”—*Letter in the Chronicle, April 22nd, 1828.* Fathers Paul

come to his own room, where they heard Mass, until he obtained the use of a store on the right-hand side of the street leading from the Diamond towards Portstewart. That store continued to be used for the celebration of Mass until the church was erected. He obtained from *The Society of the Governors and Assistants, London, of the New Plantation in Ulster* (the Irish Society) a lease, dated 29th of September, 1836, for 900 years, of a plot of ground, 85 feet by 106 feet, situated then in the most out-of-the-way part of the town. The Hon. the Irish Society fixed the annual rent of that then miserable plot at the exorbitant rent of £6 10s,

Bradley, Daniel Dogherty, Charles Flanagan, (born about 1798 ordained in 1829, was C.C. of Laway, C.C. Culdaff, C.C. Buncrana, appointed P.P. Killowen in 1843, built the church of Dunboe; appointed parish priest of Dungiven on the 20th of August, 1863,) Father Edward Doherty, the succeeding P.P., died March 25th, 1873. Father Henry Henry was appointed June 19th, 1873, and on his appointment to the parish of Ballynascree, October, 1884, the present parish priest, Father O'Brien was appointed.

Church Mass was celebrated in the fields previous to 1743 (see p. 243), and generally at the *Burn-Side*, Killowen, where a chapel was built about 1760, by the kind permission of Mr. Richardson. That old chapel was replaced by the present church, the building of which was completed about the date of the separation of Coleraine from Killowen. "Father Daniel O'Dogherty gratefully acknowledges the gift of £20 from Lord Garvagh, who has no property in the parish, and hopes that his example will induce the other proprietors and companies, who have not hitherto subscribed, to follow the example."—*Whig, April 20th, 1835.* Nearly opposite the Catholic Church of Killowen is the *Gallow's Hill*, which an experienced antiquarian at once recognises as an ancient Funereal Mound. In the vicinity of it, as was customary, the ancient parish church of Killowen was erected on the site at present occupied by the Protestant School-house. Its ancient Holy Well, now dishonoured and unclean, lies, vaulted over with an arch, along the south side of a little lane at the south end of the graveyard. That lane was once the great road leading from the Ferry towards Derry.

and on it he was bound to erect within ten years, a church, according to a plan agreed upon ; the lease was to become void if the premises were to cease for two years to be used as a church. The edifice was designed in the old English style of ecclesiastical architecture, by William Tite, Esq., of London, and the plans were presented by the Irish Society. The foundation stone was laid on the vigil of St. John the Baptist, 1836, by John Claudius Beresford, Esq. Among the many munificent donations which Father Green received towards the erection of the church was £50 from John Leslie Alexander, Esq., D.L.

The Church was solemnly dedicated on the 7th of June, 1840, under the invocation of St. Malachy by Dr. Denvir, assisted by the Most Rev. John M'Laughlin, Coadjutor Bishop of Derry. The sermon was preached by Dr. Denvir, and the collection on the occasion amounted to £57. High Mass was celebrated by Father Green. Father M'Garry, P.P., Ballymena, was deacon, and Father M'Cartan, P.P., Ballymoney, was sub-deacon. There were present Fathers Peter M'Mullan; P.P., Rasharkin ; John M'Kenna, P.P., Maghera ; Edward Kelly, P.P., Errigal ; Luke Walsh, P.P., Culfeightrin ; Henry M'Laughlin, P.P., Loughguile ; John Fitzsimons, P.P., Layde.

PARISH OF PORTRUSH.

THE parish of Portrush extends over the civil parishes of Ballywillan and Dunluce, together with the parts of the civil parishes of Ballyaghan and Ballyrashane, which are not united with Coleraine, and the part of the civil parish of Billy, which is not united with the Catholic parish of Ballymoney.

The civil parish of Ballyraghan—(for the remainder of this civil parish, see p. 223). The Ordnance Map, Sheet 3, enters *Site of Burial Ground* in the townland of Roserelickmore; this and the adjoining townland of Roserelick-beg, were formerly better named Rosrelick—*Ros-Roilge*, ‘Point of the Cemetery.’ Here quantities of human bones have been found, and there still exists a tradition that there was there a church. The *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* enters, “The church of Roserlick is worth, over and above service, 40^d.” The *Terrier* enters, “Capella de Rosroylooke is a member of Kells, but Sir Randal keeps it; it has 4 acres glebe, and pays Proxies, 5/-; Refections, 5/-; Synodals, 2/-.” The *Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622 enters, “Grange de Rossrolike Church, noe walls nor knowne to be there. The two parts thereof impropriate to the Abbey of Kells possess’d by the Earle of Antrim.” The word *servitium*—‘service,’ which occurs in the entry in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* denotes, that at the period of the taxation the church was under one of the great monasteries, perhaps as

at the dissolution that of Kells. James I. granted, on the 20th of July, in the 3rd year of his reign, the rectorial tithes of this church, along with the other dependencies of Kells, to Sir James Hamilton, who at the 10th of the following April, transferred this grant to Sir Arthur Chichester; but an Inquisition taken at Carrickfergus, April the 5th, 1621, found that this church was not in the possession of Chichester—*Ulst. Inq.* It would seem that the influence of Lord Antrim was too powerful even for Chichester. The Ordnance Map enters, in the townland of Ballygelagh West, *Priest's Rock*, as the name of a rock along the shore. A few perches east of it, in Ballygelagh East, is *Holy Well Port*, and a little south of it is the *Holy Well*. The following is from the *Ordnance Survey Memoir M.S.*, by Thomas Fagan, 1835 :—

In the townland of Craigtown-more there was a fort, 75 feet in diameter, which is now nearly destroyed; a cave extends under it, but the entrance to it is filled up. In Maddybenny there are the remains of a circular fort, which was erected on a small basaltic knoll, which, with the addition of earth and stones, made up the fort. It is now much injured, part of the rock has been quarried, and part of the earth carted away; during these operations a cave extending east and west was discovered; a part of it, 25 feet long, yet remains; and of this 16 feet on the eastern side was cut through the solid rock. It is said that a bottle and a piece of silk, which fell to powder when exposed to the air, were found in the cave when it was first discovered. There was a cave in Galvally, but it has been destroyed; and there are three caves in Ballyleese North, which are at present closed; in one of them, it is said, brass buckles and “Danish pipes” were discovered, about the year 1795.

The civil parish of Ballywillin. In the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* “The Church of Portrossce” is valued at £25 4s 8d, which comparatively high valuation shows that the church must have been then possessed of extensive property. Dr. Reeves *Eccl. Antiq.* p. 76, says, “The town of Portrush

(*Port ruis*) 'port of the promontory'), which gives to the parish the name in the *Taxation*, is so called from the harbour, which is situate on S. W. side of the long narrow basaltic promontory running into the sea, which is locally called Ramore or Rathmore. At the root of this tongue of land, about midway between the Baths and the Police Barracks stood the Church. The writer happened to be here in October, 1845, when excavations were being made for the foundations of some houses, and, from the numerous human bones turned up, had ocular proof of the correctness of the tradition." In 1882 regular undisturbed interments were found in making sewers through the principal streets. In 1305 the advowson of Portros was granted to Richard de Burgo.—*Inq. ad Q.D. 33. Ed. 1.* It is remarkable that the Church of Ballywillin is not mentioned in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*. Dr. Mant, Protestant Bishop, in the *Transactions of the Down and Connor Church Architecture Society* (Belfast, 1884), ascribes the date of the erection of that church to the eleventh or twelfth century, but from its remains it seems more recent even than the year 1305, and probably replaced the more ancient church in Portrush. It is 85 feet long and 23 feet wide in the inside. In the eastern gable there were long lancet windows, the heads of which are still to be seen above the tasteless window which replaced them; in each of the sidewalls there was towards the east end a small lancet window, another small lancet window appears above one of the comparatively modern windows in the south side, and the corresponding one still remains in the north sidewall. The western gable is lighted by a long lancet window widely splayed towards the inside. There are two doors, one in the south sidewall having a semicircular arch, and one in the north sidewall

having a pointed arch. In the eastern gable on each side of the site of the altar is a recess; that on the epistle side was the *Piscina*, it has a round head, and that on the gospel side had a triangular head, and was the *Aumbry*, in which the sacred vessels were kept. Its seven narrow lancets gave to the church a quiet and religious light far more conducive to piety than the glare of our modern churches. This interesting ruin is well deserving of preservation. Ballywillin (*baile mhuillin* pron. Willin, 'town of the mill') is entered Mylton, or Miltone in old documents. Ballywillin is not taxed in the *Terrier*, perhaps because it belonged to some of the religious orders, probably the Hospitallers, but that document gives a list of lands, "challenged as glebe landes belonging to the several churches, or as termon and erinoth lands," in which it claims 9 carucates for Milltown.* The *Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622 reports, "Ecclesia de Milltowne decayed." It seems to have been repaired for Protestant service after that period, when the windows of the fourteenth century were altered or built up to make room for broad and round-headed windows.

"A Circle of Stones is said to have stood in Crossreagh, but it has long since been destroyed. Only two raths can be traced in the County Derry portion of the parish—one in Killygreene Upper, of an oval shape, 60 ft. by 40, built of earth and stones; its parapet composed entirely of stones is 12 feet in width and 10 feet high at the west side; part of the rath has been carted away. The second rath was in Islandmore Upper, but it can only be traced by a swelling of the

* It "challenges" for Billey 11 carucates; for Ballymoney 11 do.; for Coleraine 7 do.; for Ballyaghan 7 do.; for Milltown 9 do.; for Portcammon 20 acres; for Ballyrashane 2 carucates; for Derrykeighan 2 do.; for Culfeightrin 15 acres. for Ramoan 15 acres; for Loughguile "2 villas;" for Killagan 2 carucates; for Dunaghy 20 acres.

ground, as it has been laboured over. There was a cave in Killygreene Upper, but it has been destroyed. Another cave in the same townland was opened in 1832, and shortly afterwards closed. There is also a cave in the townland of Glebe, which was opened at one extremity, but it presented nothing remarkable; there were formerly in this townland two forts, which are now destroyed. There are two standing stones in Corrstown, one in Crossreagh, and a fourth in Cloghorr; the two first and the two last are respectively in straight lines with a monument of antiquity called Crossreagh, which consists of an artificial excavation in the form of a cross. The Standing Stone in Cloghorr (*Clogh-oir* 'the stone of gold') is so named because its surface is yellow. It is 4 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 2 feet thick. On the same hill are two caves; there is another cave in the same townland in the farm of John Douglas, but it is now closed. On the summit of a small hill called Carnagh, in the townland of Craighulliar there were several square pavements, beneath which were found vaults enclosed with stones; in these were earth, ashes, and decayed bones; quern stones were found in the same hill. There is a cave in James M'Cann's farm in Corbally. There is a cave in a ruined fort in the farm of Thomas Clarke in Knockertotan; the fort is 35 yards in diameter. The remains of a circular enclosure, supposed sepulchral, 27 feet in diameter, enclosed by a circle of large stones, about half of which still remain, and stand from one to three feet above the surface, may be seen within a few yards east of Dunmull, a basaltic hill in the townland of Toberdornan. The ground is occupied partly by a garden and partly by a farmyard opposite to the house of David Campbell. On the west side of Dunmull, and within a few yards of its base, is a large stone, 3 feet long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, which has an oval hole, locally called the 'Giant's Head Track,' sunk on its upper surface. The hole is 11 inches by 10, and is 7 inches deep. On the east side of the hill there is a stone in which there is a depression resembling the print of a human foot. This is called the 'Giant's Foot Track.' On the west side of the hill are remains of ancient fences and enclosures; similar works occur on the east side and on the top. These are ruined parapets of stones and earth, rising from one to five feet, and sometimes sixteen feet broad." See *Ordnance Survey Memoir MS.*

A small portion of the ruins of the ancient castle of Dunferte, now only known by the name of the Castle of Ballyreagh, the townland in which it is situated, stands at

the Black hill, on the coast between Portstewart and Portrush. There now remains only a portion of the south wall, six feet in thickness and perforated by three loop holes. A breach in this wall may be conjectured to have been the entrance. From the extreme eastern end of the wall, where it is carefully squared, there extends in a northerly direction the foundation of a wall, but there are no indentures in the wall, by which it could have been joined to the other. The foundations of a wall can be traced on a promontory of the rock about 60 feet above the sea, which seem to indicate that the rock, on which the castle stood, has been washed away. The local traditions say that Ballyreagh in ancient times belonged to the MacHenrys, and these are borne out by the *Ulster Inquisitions*, which found that Randal, Earl of Antrim, had, by deed, dated November, 1621, granted in perpetuity lands in the parishes of Ballyaghan and Ballywillin to "James Oge M'Henry, otherwise O'Cahan, of Ballyreagh, in the County of Antrim, gentleman." * Perrot writing from Dunluce on the 17th of September, 1584, says, "I have taken Dunferte, the ward being fled; likewise another Pyle by Portrush."

* The same Inquisitions found that the Earl had, on the 15th of May, 1609, granted, in perpetuity, extensive tracts of land in the parishes of Ballyaghan, Coleraine, Ballyrashane and Kildollagh, to Gorry M'Henry O'Cahan, and that he had, January 31st, 1618-9, granted, in perpetuity, lands in Crossreagh to Donagh O'Murry, of Crossreagh, who died in 1625, and was succeeded by his son, Donnell O'Murry. These gentlemen, who obtained their lands by deeds from the Earl, were apparently the representatives of the ancient proprietors. The O'Murrys were probably anciently the *erenachs* of the church lands of Ballyaghan and Ballywillin. The lands along the shore south of Portstewart are named from them Tullaghmurry. All these ancient families forfeited in the war of 1641.

The pile, or Castle of Portrush, stood near the old church, at the root of the promontory known as Ramore. The naturally strong position of Portrush must have made it important in early times, yet nothing is known of it or its castle. James Adair Pilson in his *Annals of the County of Antrim*, says, "A.D. 1827, after a violent storm, which swept away some of the sand at Portrush, the remains of an ancient town were discovered, by which the foundations of the houses could be seen, wherein were found domestic utensils, moose deer's horns, brazen spoon heads, and other military weapons. In the immediate neighbourhood of Portrush is a rock, in which are imbedded large and perfect specimens of the *cornu ammonis*; various other species of fossils are frequently discovered. Two ancient brazen horns were found near Bushmills; they were sent to England as a present to the late Dr. Clarke." When Essex, in 1574, had planned to locate English gentlemen along the borders of the County of Antrim, Portrush was assigned to two of the sons of Cecil, the younger of whom was the ancestor of the Earl of Salisbury, but neither of them ever obtained possession of it. Portrush was one of the places which Sir Thomas Phillips specially coveted. Russell's & Prendergast's Calendar gives the summary of his letter to Sir Robert Cecil, the English Chief Secretary, dated May 19th, 1605—

"Sir Randal M'Donnell, upon the first acquaintance, being in good humour, gave him a little neck of land called Port-Rush, some mile and a half from the Castle of Denn Lewes (Dunluce), it contains some sixty acres or thereabouts. When he gave it to him, he conditioned he should keep the 'red-shanks' from landing there, which he undertook, and has at his own charge made it defensive against them or any others his majesty's enemies. It stands to very good purpose, being an outlet to all places in the north. Hard by it is a goodly road. Under the fort itself there might be made a good harbour, with the value (cost) of £100, which would save many

men's lives and goods, as there is no harbour there for shipping. It is one of the most necessary places in all the north for a ward to be kept, for with ten men it might be kept from all the Irishry and red-shanks of the Isles. It is the key of all these parts. It is offensive and defensive against the Islanders, who usually did land there, for it is but six hours sailing. Divers have told him (Phillips) they grieve much that he (Phillips) is seated there. Sir Randal is sorry to have let him have it, and would give any reasonable thing to have it back again. Has it for 40 years, paying yearly one hog-head of claret wine. Has been at great charge there, and as yet got nothing. Sir John Davys can inform his lordship of the circumstances. Prays to have some settled estate as a ward there, and a grant of Castletown (Castle Toome) during his life, as being two of the most necessary places in the North."

Notwithstanding all the wily dishonesty of Phillips; Sir Randal's influence with the king was too powerful for him; nevertheless, on the 20th of June, 1606, he had a grant of the customs and subsidies, small and great, upon all merchandise, wares and goods imported or exported at Portrush and Portballintrea, and the river Bann (except the duties on wines), and all the ferries and ferry-boats in Coleraine and Toome and between them, with the fee of one half-penny for every passenger and his burden, and for every animal, rent £1 to hold for 21 years, see *Patent Rolls*, James I. On the 22nd of September, 1607, Phillips again writes to Salisbury to the following effect:—

If he has omitted to write so often as duty binds it has not been for want of affection to his Lordship, as his only patron, relates that he had gone from Coleraine as far as Dungannon, the people begin to grow rich, so that for the most part during peace they increase very fast in cattle, and this year they have great plenty of corn. Is of opinion that his majesty should fortify Knockfergus, Port-rush, and Loughfoile, and then draw all the cows and other provisions out of the woods into the plains near those strong garrisons, where they may be fetched in upon the first news of any forces landing. This will not only be a means to starve them, but will save his majesty a great sum in provisions for his army. In this manner most of the

provisions in the north may be saved from them. Whilst the churls are attending upon their cows they may be made to work upon the fortifications ; for Knockfergus and Loghfoile there are some few men to guard them, but to no purpose to defend an army ; for Portrush there is no man as it lies entirely open. Gives a scheme for fortifying Portrush and making it almost an island, so that 6,000 men might be embattled there. Fears the Spaniards will not omit the fortifying it if they chance to see it. The Earl of Tyrone to his knowledge held it to be a place of importance. See *Calendar State Papers, Ireland*, 1606-1608. (For continuation of this letter see p. 168.)

Early in the following year the king agreed to give the customs of all goods imported or exported, tonnage, poundage, &c., of Derry and the county and town of Coleraine, for 99 years, to the Londoners, and to add thereto the same privileges within the port of Portrush. Thus Phillips was destined to be disappointed in all his hopes ; and of all the vast territories, which that unscrupulous and avaricious man accumulated, not one of his descendants to-day possess one acre. He seems to have set his heart on Portrush ; he writes to Salisbury in 1611 :—

“There was long since at Port Rusha a fishing used by the Burtens (Bretons) in France, who came every season thither for dogfish and rays, which being well handled are a very good commodity in Spain, especially in the Condado, for there they are sold by weight, and bought by them of Castellia la Vieza, Cordana, Salamanca, &c., who ordinarily every week load 3 or 400 machoes and moyles.”

The civil parish of Ballyrashane (for the remainder of this civil parish see p. 230.)—There is in the farm of Edward M'Naughten, Esq., in Revallagh an ancient monument, locally named *Gigmagaw's Grave*, and the *Giant's Grave*. It is 35 feet long and 15 feet wide, enclosed on both sides by large stones, which seem formerly to have supported canopy stones. The side walls average 5 feet in

width at the base, and are from 1 to 2 feet in height; the space between the walls is about 5 feet broad. Three only of the canopy stones remain undisturbed; the largest of them is 8 feet long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; the second largest is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the smallest $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$. On the surface of the underside of the largest of the canopy stones there are engraved letters of a rough construction, and said to be of ancient date. It is also said that the letters were cut before the stone was placed in its present situation.* There is an ancient enclosure, named the Grave-Yard, in the farm of John Rankin in Outhill. It is 25 yards long and 22 yards broad, and raised about 3 feet above the level of the field. It was surrounded by a stone fence which is now nearly destroyed; the surface is almost entirely covered with stones and overgrown with whins. There is a cave in the farm of Andrew M'Gowan, Outhill; it was formerly explored to the length of 15 yards, where there was found a spring well; an apartment or passage branched off it, which was not explored. There is a cave in the farm of John Pinkerton in Ballywat Legs. The cave, it is said, forms a square, each side of which is 30 feet; it is at present closed. There is a

* The writer has been informed by Mr. Cunningham, rector of Ballyrashane, that the stone referred to is supposed to be one, that was removed several years ago to a mill to form a rest for the axle of a wheel. The class of Pagan sepulchral monuments known to the people as *Giant's Graves* are termed by antiquarians *Kistvaens*, or chests of stone. They are usually formed by flat stones set up on edge and supporting flagstones so as to form a long box or chamber. Some *Kistvaens* are above, and some are below the ground. The enclosed chambers vary in length from a few feet to several yards, while the width depends on the length of the flags available for covers. They are frequently divided into compartments by blocks of stone.

cave in the farm of Joseph Lyons in Ballywat West ; and there are a number of caves in the same townland, in the farm of John M'Collums. Robert Chesnutt, when removing an old building in Ballywat West, found a number of silver coins, three of them were as large as five-shilling pieces. The Carn, which gives name to Carnglass, is in the farm of Daniel M'Carroll. It is composed of large and small stones, is 43 feet in circumference at the base, and 5 feet in diameter at the top, which is five feet higher than the hill on which it is seated. It is considerably injured by the removal of stones from its sides, and is now nearly covered over with soil. There are the ruins of a fort in Carnglassbeg in the farm of——Getty. It was oval-shaped 35 yards by 28 yards, but little of it now remains. A fort occupied a very commanding position on the farm of Mr. Samuel Carlisle in Lisnarick, but it is now nearly destroyed ; the parapet is demolished, except 50 yards, which averages 14 feet in breadth, and from 1 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the area of the fort, and the moat averages 14 feet in breadth, the height from the bottom of the moat to the top of the fort varies from 12 to 16 feet. The fort was originally 40 yards in diameter. In Hugh Smith's farm in Lisnisk there is an oval-shaped fort, 33 by 31 yards. What remains of the parapet varies from 2 to 9 feet above the area of the fort, and in breadth from 7 to 14 feet. The moat varies in breadth from 14 to 20 feet, and the height from the bottom of the moat to the top of the fort is from 20 to 28 feet. In removing the soil and in tilling a part of this fort great quantities of human bones were turned up.—From *Ordnance Survey Report M.S.*, by Thomas Fagan, 1835.

The townland of Kilmoyle is named from a church which stood in a graveyard, the site of which is occupied by the

farm yards of Thomas Nevin and others.—*Ord. Sur. R. MS.*

William Nevin, in 1819, got butter, wooden vessels, and a bronze dish at a great depth in the bog in Oldtown. There is a cave in the farm of John Stenson in the Revallagh South.—*Ordnance Survey Reports MS.*

The Civil Parish of Dunluce. There are the remains of a fort in the farm of Thomas Given, in Ballyboggy, but it is now under cultivation. There is a cave in each of the farms of Ben. Given, Moses Chesnutt, and Robert M'Williams, in the same townland, but they are at present closed. An eminence in Ballyboggy is called the Castle Hill, from a castle, which formerly stood on it, but no vestige of it now remains. It is said to have been the residence of a branch of the Macnaghten family. See *Ordnance Survey MS., by Thomas Fagan, 1838.*

The site of the ancient church, which gave name to the townland of Kilmoyle, is in the farm of Daniel Adams; it is locally called "The Kirkyard," but it is now entirely under tillage. Human remains, portions of coffins, and other indications of a cemetery, have been found on the site but its history is entirely unknown. See *Ord. Surv. MS.*

On an eminence in Benvardin, within the grounds of John Montgomery, Esq., stands a fort, 60 yards in diameter, enclosed by a moat and a parapet, the latter from 4 to 8 feet above the bottom of the moat, and from 12 to 20 feet in breadth. The moat varies from 12 to 20 feet in width; and the area of the fort rises from 6 to 12 feet higher than the bottom of the moat. This fort is now planted with forest trees.* See *Ord. Sur. MS.*

* The townlands of the civil parish of Dunluce hitherto mentioned, perhaps, should have been treated of as attached to the Catholic parish of Ballymoney and Derrykeighan. The Macnaghtens, the

There is in the townland of Ballyhunsley, the site of an ancient graveyard, which is locally called the Holy Knowe. The site is in the farm of Thomas Moore, but it is now completely subjected to tillage. In the same farm is a cave, 46 feet in length, from 3 to 5 feet high, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4

former proprietors of Benvardin, claimed descent from Loarn, one of the founders of the Colony of the Scottish Dalriada, being descended in common with the Stewards, or Mormaors, of Moray, the *Clain Guaire* or *Macquarries*, the *Clann Fionnguin* or Mackinnons, the *MacCoinnigh* or Mackenzies, the *Clann Grigoir* or Macgregors, and many others, from Ferchar Fada, who became King of the Albanian Dalriada. A.D. 689. Shane Dhu Macnaghten, whose grandfather, Sir Alexander fell at the battle of Flooden, was the son of a sister of Sorley Boy, and became agent to Randal, first earl of Antrim. He obtained valuable leases from his cousin of the lands of *Ballymagarry*, *Coolnagar*, and *Banverdon*. He was interred in Bunnamaige where a large red-freestone slab bears a part of an inscription which a few years ago when complete read :—

“*Heire Lyeth the Bodie of Jhn M'Naghtan, First Sectarie to
Randal, First Erle of Antrim, who Departed
This Mortalitie
In the Year of Our Lord God, 1630.*”

His son, Donnell, acted also for some years as agent. The Decree of Innocence in favour of the Marquis of Antrim, (see Hill's M'Donnells), mentions that this Donnell paid rent “for the half towne land of Benvardin, the quarter of Kilmoyle, the quarter of Ballenclorgan, the two quarters of Ballelegin, the quarter of Ballnasse, the halfe quarter of Ardtiboyle, and the mill of Ballenasse yearly twenty pounds.” He also obtained a lease on the 17th of August, 1637, of the half townlands of Ballentegart, Laggathrore, and Magerernan ; he was bound to plant yearly a certain number of trees—oak, ash, and sycamore, to pay 15/- of Crown rent, and the best beast in his possession as a heriot. This Donnell was married to a niece of Primate Dowdall ; he seems to have become a Protestant, as he is exempted from the forfeitures after the war of 1641, but one John M'Naghten, probably Donnell's younger brother is declared in the Decree of Innocence in favour of the Marquis to have been “*a nocent person.*” He is probably the person referred to in following extract from *A Collection of some of*

feet wide ; the walls are constructed of dry stone work, and it is roofed with long and flat flagstones. When it was explored for the first time cinders were discovered in it. There was formerly a similar cave in the farm of David *the massacres, &c. committed on the Irish in Ireland since the 23rd of October, 1641*, which was published in London in 1662. "Mr. M'Naughten built a small fortress in the said County (Antrim), to preserve himself and followers from outrages, until he understood what the cause of the then rebellion was ; as soon as Colonel Campbell came near with a part of his army, he sent to let know, that he would come to him with his party, which he did ; and they were next day murdered, to the number of eighty. About the same time, one hundred poor women and children were murdered in one night at a place called Balliaghurn (Ballyaghuran), by direction of the English and Scotch officers commanding that country." The Colonel Campbell, who murdered M'Naghten and his people, was Sir Duncan Campbell, of Aughinbreck, who was afterwards slain at the battle of Inverlochy, by the celebrated Alaster MacColl M'Donnell, "who, by one blow of a two-handed claymore, swept off his head and helmet altogether."—(*Grant's Memoir of Montrose.*) Donnel was succeeded by his son John, whose eldest son, named John, married a Miss M'Manus, and died when his son, also named John was only about six years of age. This boy when at school in Dublin became addicted to gambling, which finally led to his ruin ; he was compelled to sell a part of his estate and mortgage the remainder. After the death of his wife he induced Miss Knox, of Prehen, an heiress in her own right, to read over with him the marriage ceremony and then claimed her as his wife. Mr. Knox was removing his daughter to Dublin on the 10th of November, 1760, when Macnaghten accompanied by a servant and two tenants attacked the carriage near Strabane, for the purpose, as he alleged, of rescuing his wife. Several shots were fired on both sides, when Macnaghten who was wounded rushed forward, and firing at Mr. Knox, accidentally killed Mrs. Knox. Two hours after the murder Macnaghten was taken, and his unfortunate tenant, and associate in crime, Dunlap, was caught in a house in Ballyboggy, near Benvardeen, but the others escaped. The both were executed at Lifford. On the death of John Macnaghten, who left no children the Benvardeen property was sold. He had a younger brother who became the founder of the Ballyboggy branch of the family.

Dunlop, but it has been destroyed. A fort, which formerly stood in the farm of John Fauls, in the same townland, has also been destroyed. See *Ord. Sur. M.S.*

There is in the townland of South Ballyclogh the site of another ancient graveyard, which is locally called "The Kirkyard"; it is now under tillage and its history is unknown. The site is in the farm of Alexander Douglass. There is in the same farm a cave, which is of the usual construction; it has been explored to the distance of 11 yards, but it seems to extend much farther. The ruins of a fort, which was 60 yards in diameter, stand on an eminence in the farm of Samuel Quigg, in the same townland; it was enclosed by a moat and parapet, both of which are nearly destroyed. The moat averages 9 feet in width, and the parapet, which was of earth, stands from 5 to 7 feet above the bottom of the moat. It is said that there is a cave under the fort, but it is now closed. See *Ord. Sur. MS.*

On an eminence in Ballyclogh called "Flower Hill," stands a stone, 7 feet 10 inches high, 3 feet 9 inches broad, and 3 feet 3 inches thick; it is said that it was formerly much higher, and that it was brought from Craignachoke on the east side of the Bush, and set up as an ornament by an occupant of a castle which once stood on Flower Hill. Of the castle nothing now remains. It is said that it was erected in 1710, by a minister named Thomas Warton, and pulled down about 1818, by Mr. Macnaghten, of Beardville. The story of the comparatively recent erection of the Standing Stone seems not very reliable, for there is contiguous to it an extensive cave of the usual construction, but it is at present closed up; and it doubtlessly gave name to the very extensive townland of Ballyclogh, which is now divided into several sub-denominations. In 1838, Alex.

M'Kinley found a quantity of ancient Roman silver coins buried in the earth near the site of the old castle.

In this townland there formerly stood, in the farm of Samuel M'Clean, a fort, which he destroyed ; there was under it a cave of small extent. See *Ord. Sur. MS.*

In Ballyhome, on an eminence in the farm of Thomas Nevin, stood a fort, 30 yards in diameter, and from 5 to 6 feet above the surface of the hill. The parapet was faced round with stones of a large size. This fort, which is in process of destruction, has under it a cave that has been explored about 35 yards ; it had a funnel ascending through the roof, which may have been used either for ventilation or to carry off smoke. The cave was of the usual construction, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide in the interior, and from 4 to 6 feet high. It gives name to the townland—*Baile uaimh*—“ the town of the cave.” In this townland, there is a Standing Stone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, in the farm of James Gaston. Another Standing Stone is erected on a rocky hill, in the farm of Malcolm M'Clean. It is 1 foot 9 inches high, 1 foot 9 inches broad, and 1 foot thick. There is a stone pillar, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 2 feet 2 inches thick, in the farm of Archy Campbell. It is locally called the Altar Stone, and supposed to have been a pagan altar ; several other stone pillars stood on the same site, but there is now only one remaining.

There are two caves in the farm of John Laurence, in Ballycraig ; they have been explored but nothing of interest was found in them. In the farm of John Dunlop, in the same townland, there was a “ Giants grave,” about 12 feet long, and 6 feet wide, enclosed with upright stones, over which were stretched canopy stones. The monument is now utterly destroyed. The ruins of another “ Giants

Grave" stands in the farm of William Montgomery, in Ballycraig Lower, at about six furlongs from the sea-shore. It is an oblong space $28\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, enclosed at the sides and ends by large stones sunk in the ground and laid closely together. A large number of these still remain, standing from 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surface; the largest of them is 4 feet long, 2 feet thick, and 3 feet high. From the situation of some of the columns it would seem, that the interior was divided into three compartments, and that all the interior was once covered by roofing, or canopy stones, two of which still remain, one of them measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4 feet, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet thick; the other was much larger but it is now broken. The monument is situated in low ground in an extensive rabbit warren, and is supposed to have been once covered by sand. In exploring it at some former period a bronze weapon was found in its ruins. In the townland and the adjoining townland of Ballykeel ancient interments and weapons are frequently exposed by storms blowing off the sand, which originally covered them.—*Ord. Sur. MS.*

There was a fort in the farm of James Boyle, in Ballymacrea, the site of which is at present under tillage. In the farm of Widow Dunlop, in the same townland, there stood a fort nearly circular, 26 yards in diameter; its parapet was of earth and stones, but is now nearly destroyed; what remains of the parapet is 5 feet high, and 12 feet broad. About 60 yards west of that fort are the ruins of another, which was faced round with large stones. A small cave was found under this fort, in which were cinders.—*Ord. Sur. MS.*

There is a Standing Stone, 3 feet high, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot thick, in the farm of James Stewart, in Ballymagarry.

Ballymagarry House stood on a beautiful eminence about a mile south-west of Dunluce Castle. It was erected by the Marquis of Antrim, about 1668, as a family residence after Dunluce had, through wars and neglect, become unsuited for such. It is probable that a previous mansion occupied the site, for John Dhu Macnaghten, the cousin and principal agent of the first Earl of Antrim, resided at Ballymagarry.

In Andrew Brown's farm, in Ballytober, there is a Standing Stone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ foot high, 3 feet broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, close to the road from Bushmills to Coleraine. There is another Standing Stone, at about 60 yards to the south; it is nearly 3 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and nearly 2 feet thick. In the same farm there was formerly a fort, which is now destroyed and its site under tillage. There is also a cave of large size but it is at present closed. The ancient well, which gives name to the townland is enclosed by a stone building. The adjoining townlands containing about 400 acres are named Priestland East and West, perhaps from some church, with which this well was associated.

There is a Standing Stone, 2 feet 8 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches broad, and 2 feet 2 inches thick, in the farm of Daniel Kilpatrick, in Ballyleckan, which probably gives name to the townland. *Leacan* being some diminutive of *Leac*—'a stone, or flagstone.'

There is a cave in the farm of James Moore, in Dunluce, but it has never been explored, and is now closed. See *Ordnance Survey MS.*

The townland of Magheracross derives its name probably from some cross which formerly stood in it, but there is no tradition preserved of its existence, and the virtues of the well of Toberacoppa are also forgotten.

The church of Dunluce—"Ecclesia de Dunkelisp," is

valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* at 47s 4d. In the *Terrier*—"Ecclesia de S. Cuthbert. Dunliffsie, hath 5 acres in Glebe—pays Proxies, 20s; Refections, 20s." It is remarkable the usual 2s Synodals is not entered against this church nor that of Port-Cammon. The *Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622 reports "Capella Sti. Cuthberti de Dunluce ruynous." It would seem that on the site of the church, that was "ruynous" in 1622, there was erected another, the ruins of which still stand in the ancient graveyard.

One of the most interesting ruins in Ireland is Dunluce Castle. The name entered in the *Four Masters Dun-lis*, denoting a strong *dun*, or fort, shows, that the site had been occupied at a remote period by an ancient Irish dun, either of earth or stone, more probably the latter, like the Dun-Aengusa, on the great Island of Aran, in the bay Galway. The word is used by Keating in the sense of a fortified residence, where he tells, that Turgesius, the Dane, having been seized was conveyed to the *Dunlios* of Maelseachlainn. Colgan, however, writes it *Dunlifsia*, and the writer of a journal of the war of 1641 terms it *Dunlibhse* (pronounced lifshy), rendering it not improbable that the word *Sigh* (pronounced Shee—'a sprite'), enters into the composition of the last syllable. *Liban* is translated in the Calendar of Donegal, 'woman of the sea.' *Libhsi* is 'a mermaid,' and without doubt the story of Queen Mave's Room, or the Banshee's Tower, is only a remnant of a still more ancient legend now forgotten. The site of the castle is an insulated rock, about 100 feet in height above the waves, that fret and boil around its base. A chasm of 20 feet in breadth, separating the rock from the mainland, is spanned by a wall, about 1½ feet broad, built somewhat like a bridge, which forms the only means of access to the fortress. There

seems to have been formerly a parallel wall, which with the existing wall formed supports for a wooden bridge ; but there can be little doubt, that these connecting walls date only from the period of comparatively peaceable times, and, that formerly the draw-bridge alone spanned the chasm. The entire summit of the rock is crested round with the exterior walls of the castle ; and its base is penetrated by caves formed by the incessant action of the sea. At the meeting of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, held in Portrush, on the 29th of July, 1885, Mr. Robert Young, C.E., Belfast, read a paper, which contained the following description of Dunluce Castle :—

“ After passing the bridge, which was doubtless capable of being removed at the discretion of the garrison, a small enclosed courtyard is reached, at the lower end of which stands the tower known as the barbican, in which is the main entrance door. From the barbican a very strong wall extends for about seventy feet on the edge of the cliff, until it meets a circular tower at the north-west angle, known as M'Quillan's Tower. The walls are eight feet thick, and a small staircase is preserved in it, by which access is gained to the top, and to the parapet of the defence wall between it and the barbican. The only other structure of much strength is at the western end of the cliff, about sixty feet south of the M'Quillan Tower, and, like it, circular, but some feet less in diameter. This is known as Queen Mave's Tower. The wall which connected it with the other tower has long since fallen down in consequence of the decay of its rocky foundation. The remainder of the rock on the east and south is partly surrounded by walls of great thickness, and partly covered by domestic buildings. At the extreme south, and overhanging the mouth of the cave, which penetrates entirely through the rock, are the remains of a kitchen. The residence of the lord of the castle occupies the level platform behind the towers at the western side. The principal apartment was the great hall, 70 feet in length by 23 in width. It was lighted at the east by three large bay windows, giving beautiful glimpses across the sea of the blue hills in the distant Scotch isles, and of Cantyre. The house, which forms a continuation of the hall towards the south, and contains one good room, about 32 feet by 20, on the ground

floor, had its two windows also to the east. The sleeping apartments of the family were doubtless above this, and the great hall was lighted by the windows still to be seen in the gables, and by others in the roof, which has disappeared. The castle yard, which occupies the entire space between the hall and the parapet, on the edge of the cliff, is about 120 feet long by 25 feet wide, and must have been the only substitute for the terraced gardens of the modern castle. Two parallel ranges of narrow buildings, separated by an enclosed courtyard, lie next to the lord's residence. These were the servants' apartments and kitchen offices, probably anterior to the MacDonnell occupation. The great hall was built, or at least remodelled by Sorley Boy for the use of his son, Sir James. The group of buildings on the mainland, with the enclosing walls, which lie to the northward of the bridge, are much later than those on the rock, and may, with fair certainty, be assigned to a period later than 1640. The local tradition says they were erected by Randal, second Earl of Antrim, to accommodate his retainers, who, in consequence of the frightful catastrophe which took place at their quarters on the rock, refused any longer to live there. There were probably other reasons for erecting so extensive a set of buildings here. The family was gaining in importance, and keeping up very much larger establishments than their predecessors, and the large walled yards were no doubt intended for the protection of their tenants, "Croghts and Studdes," in case of an attack of war."

"The frightful catastrophe" referred to by Mr. Young is said to have occurred, on a stormy day in 1639, when a piece of the rock, which sustained the building, fell; and nine servants of the Marchioness of Buckingham, then the wife of the Earl of Antrim, went down with the ruin, and were in a moment precipitated into the ocean. The yawning chasm exposes the mouth of the cave, 150 feet below. It is likely that the old buildings on the mainland surrounded at one time by massive walls were erected immediately after the catastrophe. The entrance into the space surrounded by these walls and the roadway into the castle seem to be what are named "the new buildings in the court next the castle," and "the new causeway" in the affidavit of Gilladuffe O'Cahan. It is probable, that shortly after Bruce's invasion

the cyclopean walls of the celtic dun were swept away, and their stones used in the erection of the castle. The *Four Masters* record, under the year 1513 :—

“The Castle of Dun-lis was taken by O'Donnell from the sons of Garrett MacQuillin and given up to the sons of Walter MacQuillan.”

The M'Quillins were deprived of Dunluce by the M'Donnells. Shane O'Neill took it from the M'Donnells ; and the means he adopted to compel its surrender is told in a letter written by his Secretary to the Government.

“In the morning after (the battle with the M'Donnells, near Ballycastle), he removed thence and came to Downesterick (Dunseverick), and Downlisse in the Roote, being five myles asonder, which are Sawhirley Boy his cheefe castles, and the cheefe defence and holt of these partes, of the which he wan the same day Downesterick, wherein he left sertaine of his men to defende it against the enymie. But the other he could not wyn in the space of thre days after till at laste, partlye through fear of Sawhairly Boy his dethe, who was kepte without meat or drinke to this ende the castell might be sooner yielded, and partlye for saulfgarde of their own liffys, seeing the manifold and cruell skirmishes and assaults on every side, the ward were faine to yelde the castell into his handes, whiche alsoe he comitted to the saulfe keepynge of such of his men as were most able to defende the same, and mooste true to hym.”

O'Neill, it would seem, garrisoned those castles for some time with his own men, but afterwards handed them over to the Queen's officers ; for we find that an Englishman named Cadogan was constable of Dunluce in 1568, when he surprised a captain of Turlough Luineach's Scots, who went to attend the Red Dean (Terence Daniel) to the earl of Argyle. It was soon again in the possession of Sorley Boy, but in 1584 the Lord-Deputy Perrot marched with an overwhelming army (see p. 23) against the intrepid Scot. The Lord-Deputy writes “from the camp at Dunluce,” on the 15th of September, 1584 :—

“Myself and the rest of the company are incamped before Dunluse the strongest piece in this realm, situate upon a rocke hanging over the sea, divided from the main with a brod, deep, rocky ditch, natural and not artificial, and having no way to it but a small neck of the same rocke, which is also cutt off very deep. It hath in it a strong ward, whereof the capten is a natural Scot, who when I sent to summon them to yielde, refused talke, and proudly answered speaking very good English, that they were appointed and would keep it to the last man for the king of the Scots use, which made me draw thither. I have planted a battery of a culverin and two sacres before it.”

The author of the memoir of Sir John Perrot thus describes the siege :—

“(The refusal of the castellan to parley) made the Deputy draw near thither and plant a battery of culverins and cannon before it, which being brought by sea to Skerries (Portrush), the Lord Deputy caused to be drawn thither (being two miles from Dunluse) by force of men, wherein he spared not the labour of his own servants ; and when small shot played so thicke out of the fort, that the common soldiers began to shrink in planting the artillery, the Lord Deputy made his own men fill the gabions with earth and made good his ground, until the ordnance was planted and the trenches made. This being done the Lord Deputy himself gave fire to the first piece of ordnance and discharged it, which did no great hurt ; but shortly after, it being better shaken, the next morning (after they had cver night felt a little the force of the battery) they sent unto the Lord Deputy to be received into mercy, whereunto he condescended, the rather because he would save the charges of repairing again that place . . . therefore he granted them life and liberty to depart.” See Dubourdieu’s *Antrim*.

On the 17th of September, Perrot writes to the Privy Council from the camp :—“The ward of this castle of Dunluse, being 40 men, most part Scots have surrendered.”* The invasion of Sorley’s territory and the surrender of his chief fortress are thus related by the *Four Masters* :—

“When Sorley heard of the march of men of Ireland towards him, he left the Route, taking with him his creaghts, his women,

* On this expedition Sir John Perrot plundered from the Mac-Donnells a relic, which they had probably brought with them from

and his people to Gleann-Concadhain (Glenconkeine in the parish of Ballynascreen), and leaving neither shepherds nor guards in the country, nor warders in any castle in the Route, except only Dunlis; and although this was the strongest fortress in the province, it was, nevertheless, taken by the Lord Justice, after he had besieged it for two days and nights; and he placed the Queen's warders in it. The Lord Justice having tarried ten days in the Route, left thirteen companies of soldiers billeted in Ulster for the purpose of reducing Sorley Boy; and he himself returned to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their several homes."

The Deputy had not long retired from the Route when Sorley contrived again to make himself master of Dunluce. The event is thus told in a memoir of Sir John Perrot:—

"Withal there happening a accident of the loss of Dunluce (which the Deputy had now, and placed a ward therein), he advertised the same unto the Privie Council in this manner. When he first took that pile, he placed a pensioner called Peter Cary to be constable of it, with a ward of fourteen soldiers, thinking him to be of the English pale or race; but afterwards found that he was of the North. This constable reposing trust in those of his country and kindred, had gotten some of them unto him, and discharged the English soldiers, unknown to the Deputy; two of these having confederated with the enemy, drew up fifty of them by night, with ropes made of withies. Having surprised the castle, they assaulted a little tower, wherein the constable was, and a few with him. They at first offered their life, and put them in any place they would desire (for so had the traitors conditioned with them before); but the constable willing to pay the price of his folly, chose rather to forgo his life in manly sort, than to yield unto any such conditions and was slain." See Dubourdien's *Antrim*.

Scotland. He writes, Oct. 20th, 1584, to Sir Francis Walshyngham, the English Secretary of State:—"For a token I have sent you holie Columkill's cross, a God of great veneration, with Sarle boy and all Ulster; for so great was his grace, so happy he thought himself that could get a kisse of the said crosse, I send him unto you that when you have made some sacrifice to him according to the disposition you beare, to Idolatrie, you maie if you please bestowe him upon my good lady Walshyngham, or my lady Sydney, to wear as a jewell of weight and bigness and not of price and goodness, upon some solemn feast or triumph day at court."

The government, now determined to bestow to Sorley what it could not keep from him, induced him to go through a form of submission, and in June, 1586, "the humble suppliant, Sorley M'Connell," says — "Most Honourable Governor—I condemn my folly in leaving such men in the Castle of Dunluce, within this her Majesty's land, as I should say, they kept it in the name, and to the use of the king of Scots, a prince that honoreth her Majesty and embraces her favour." In consideration of this prayer for pardon, the Deputy confers on him the Tuogh extending from the Bush to the Bann, together with the Tuoghs of "Don-severige," Loghgill," and "Ballamonyn." See *Carew MS.*

In 1597, Sir John Chichester, then governor of Carrickfergus, in a letter to Burghley says of Sorley's sons :—

"I must not forget to acquaint yor Lp., with the doubt that is held by us of James M'Donnell and Randoll his brother; who albeit they have not yet absolutely declared themselves in disobedience, yet they have so behaved themselves of late, towards her Maties service, as it promises little better fruite at their hands; for firste they have obstinately refused to do anie service without maintenance from her Maty. ; detaineing her Hs rents, notwithstanding I have often demanded the same of them. They have likewise broken down two of their castells, the one called Glinarme, and the other Red-bawne (Red-bay), forteffieng themseves only at Dunluce, where they have planted 3 pieces of ordnaunce, canon, demi-canon, and culvering, which were had out of one of the Spanish ships comeing upon that cost after our fight with them at sea in '88. I have demanded all the said peeces of them, to have placed them in Kerogfargus for the better strengthening of the towne, but they have utterly denied the delivery of them."

The Castle of Dunluce continued in the possession of the M'Donnells; in 1641 it was held by an officer named Digby, for the Earl of Antrim. The attempt made by the Irish to seize on it is related in the following affidavit taken at Coleraine on the 10th March, 1652-3 before Thomas Cooke and Richard Brasier, Mayor :—

“Gilladuffe O’Cahan, of Dunseverick, in the County of Antrim, Gentleman, being examined, saith, that upon Sunday, the 24th of October, 1641, in the morning, he came from his house in Dunseverick into the town of Dunluce, with a little foot-boy, having no more company with him, with an intent to hear Mass there, but there being no Mass there that day, he, this examinant, went into James Stewart’s house in Dunluce to drink a cup of wine, and that about ten of the clock, the same Sunday morning, Henry MacHenry, his son-in-law, and his, this examinant’s son, Manus O’Cahan, came unto him to the said house, where they drank three or four bottles of wine. That about one or two of the clock the same Sunday, in the afternoon, Captain MacPhedris, Mr. Archibald Boyd, and ten or twelve horsemen, with swords and pistols came into Dunluce, and reported that Sir Phelimy Roe O’Neill and the Irish in Tyrone were all risen in rebellion, and that said Capt. MacPhedris and the rest with them made the Scotch in Dunluce arm themselves, and draw down into the new pavement in the inner court, next the drawbridge and the outer gate of Dunluce Castle, which this examinant hearing of and observing was very soon after told by one Doole M’Sporran, a Highland Scotchman who dwelt at Bushmills, and came into the town where he, this examinant, and his son-in-law, Henry M’Henry, and his own son were drinking wine, that five hundred of Argyle’s men were coming over the Bush Bridge, near a mile distant from Dunluce, to take Dunluce Castle and command the country. Upon which this examinant left his sons drinking wine in the said house, and went down alone, having no weapon but his rapier, about three of the clock in the same afternoon, into the said inner court, wherein the said Scotch were gathered, and asked the said Captain M’Phedris what news brought him and the rest thither. Captain MacPhedris told him that the said Phelimy O’Neill and all the Irish in Tyrone were risen in rebellion; whereupon this examinant told the same Captain that he rather believed the Scots and the said five hundred men intended to join together to take the Castle of Dunluce. Whereupon this examinant alone went into the castle and bolted the outer gate and stayed there alone about half-an-hour. And then Anthony, Captain Digby’s man, who had the key of the castle, came to the outer gate, and this examinant unbolted it and let him in, and demanded of him the key of the inner gate, which he gave to this examinant, who opened it and went into the castle. And about a quarter of an hour afterwards Captain Digby and his said sons, Henry M’Henry and Manus O’Cahan, came

down into the castle with about eight Englishmen belonging to the Earl of Antrim and Captain Digby, to whom this examinant opened the castle gate and let them in ; but both he and Captain Digby refused to suffer the Scotch to come in, lest they should surprise the arms in the castle, until an order from the Deputy of Ireland, or the Earl of Antrim. And this examinant, being demanded whether the news were true that five hundred men of Argyle's were coming over the Bush Bridge, said it was a false alarm. But about ten of the clock the same Sunday night the Earl of Antrim's brother, Mr. Alexander M'Donnell, Archibald Stewart, Esq., and this examinant's son, Thurlough O'Cahan, came into the new pavement, near the castle gate, the bridge being drawn up and the gate locked, and called unto the sentinel, whereupon this examinant went up into an upper room over the castle gate, and thrusting out his head, asked who they were, and what they wanted. The said Mr. Alexander M'Donnell answered that he was there, and Mr. Archibald Stewart, and this examinant's son, Thurlough Oge O'Cahan, who desired to come into the castle. And this examinant and Captain Digby told them that they three might come in but none else with them, and they promising that none would enter but themselves, the draw-bridge was let down and the gate opened at the said hour of the night and the three entered. That after Mr. Alexander M'Donnell, with Mr. Stewart and this examinant's son, Thurlough entered the castle, Mr. Alexander M'Donnell asked this examinant wherefore he entered the Castle of Dunluce in such a manner and kept out the Scotch ; to which this examinant answered that it was by reason of the beforementioned report of the five hundred of Argyle's men that were coming with the Scotch, he feared would surprise the castle. That this examinant and his sons, Henry M'Henry and Manus O'Cahan, staid in the castle until Thursday following with the said Captain Digby and his men, upon which day a letter coming from the Earl of Antrim, directed unto Captain Digby, directing him to take charge of the said castle ; this examinant and his sons departed the castle and went to their own homes." The examinant then states that, two days after the attack on the garrison of Portnow the Irish commanders coming over the Bush Water sent for him, who dwelt about a mile distant, to go along with them to Ballintoy ; that the Garrison of Ballintoy being summoned to yield, refused, and that then the Irish, about three hundred men, marched to Craiggallynoe and encamped there ; that the next day the Irish marched from Craiggallynoe to Dunluce. "And compelled this examinant

to go along with them to see if Captain Digby would take this examinant's counsel sooner than theirs, to yield the Castle of Dunluce unto them. That the said Captain Digby after summons sent by them, and counsel given by this examinant unto him by a boy, to yield the castle upon quarter, he refused to yield or to take quarter. After which some of the common soldiers, without any command, to this examinant's knowledge, set a house on fire, whereby the whole town of Dunluce was burnt, and he said that he did not see any killed that time at Dunluce, but he heard that one Scotchman, called John Galt, was killed by one of Colonel Manus Roe O'Cahan's soldiers, M'Jasson, by *the new buildings in the court next the castle*. That the same night Dunluce was set on fire, the said commanders marched to Ballinmagarry, a mile distant from Dunluce; and that he, the examinant, and his son-in-law, Henry M'Henry, Brian Modder M'Henry, stayed with them that night; and that the next day the said commanders and their men marched towards Oldstone, and this examinant went to his own home, but where his sons-in-law went he doth not know."

The Earl reached Dunluce on the 28th of April, 1642, and offered to Monro his services and assistance for securing the country. Monro made him a visit to Dunluce, where the Earl provided for him a great entertainment, but it was no sooner over than the Major-General made him a prisoner, plundered Dunluce of all its valuables, and appropriated to himself the rents of the estates, though repeatedly ordered by the King to restore them to the Earl. When the Act of Explanation restored the Earl, then Marquis, to his estate in 1665, he found his Castle of Dunluce so far gone to ruin, that he was necessitated to transfer his residence to Ballymagarry. The Primate, Oliver Plunket, visited him and in a letter to the Propaganda, dated 23rd of February, 1671, he thus describes Dunluce:—

"I was with him for three days at his house at Dunluce; it is a noble building: the palace is perched on a high rock which is lashed on all sides by the sea; it is twelve miles distant from the largest of the Hebrides."—*Life of Oliver Plunket by Cardinal Moran*.

When the residence of the Antrim family was removed

to Ballymagarry, and afterwards to Glenarm, Dunluce was abandoned and gradually passed into its present state of picturesque ruin.

The "Gallows Hill," to the south-east of the castle, by its very name reminds us of the bloody purposes for which it was used, but the old town of Dunluce has completely disappeared. A few traces of its Scottish inhabitants may be found in the old churchyard. "Around the edges of a tombstone," says Mr. Hill, in *The M'Donnells of Antrim*, "is the following inscription:—*Heir Lyeth the Children of Walter Kyd, Marchant of Dunluce, Burgess of Irwin. He made thes Stone Tenth of March, 1630.*" Inside the old ruinous church on the north wall, a tablet of beautiful grey limestone bears the following inscription:—"Here under *Lyeth the Body Florence M'Philip, alias Hamilton, Late wife of Archibald M'Philip, of Dunluce, Mercht. And Daughter to Captaine Robert Hamilton, of Clady, who Departed This Life The 20th of July, 1674.*"

Mr. Hill has published the will of William Boyd, a rich merchant, which was "given up be his owne mouth att Dunluce, the nynthe off December, anno. 1624." The town was burned, more by accident than design in 1642, as we have seen in the deposition of Gilladuffe O'Cahan, and the inhabitants seem to have been treated as humanely as the rules of war would permit. James M'Donnell in his letter to the occupants of Ballintoy Castle writes, that he offers them quarter "which you shall fairly have, as I have done with Dunluce, which is to set them a booty and to suffer all such that pleaseth to depart freely, and such as will stay to live in the country with some such gentillmen in the country as they will choose to be with hereafter." The tablet erected in 1674, by M'Philip, a merchant of

Dunluce, and some documents, show, that the town survived the burning of 1642, but it has long since ceased to exist. In the re-grant of his estate to Sir Randall M'Donnell, made by the Crown in 1606, he had a license to hold at Dunluce a Saturday market and a fair on the 2nd of November, which notwithstanding the change of the style continued to be held on the 2nd Old-Style. A curious incident illustrative of the determined opposition which the Marquis of Antrim received from the "Adventurers and Soldiers" even after he was put in possession of his estate in October, 1663, by the Sheriff, occurred at the fair held in Dunluce on the 2nd of November, 1663. The circumstance is told in the deposition afterwards made by Mr. Archibald Stewart's assistants :—

"As they came in sight of the place where the fair was kept they saw a pole set up with a white paper upon it and about twenty men standing about it, being about eight o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Stewart said unto them that he believed that pole was set up by the appointment of Tristram Beresford, Esq. (ancestor of the Waterford family—one of the Adventurers), and his reason was because he had letters from Coleraine, and severals in the country, acquainting him that the aforesaid Mr. Bersford was making preparations to take up the customs of said fair by force, notwithstanding my Lord Marquis of Antrim's decree, and injunction gotten in his Majesty's Court of Claims. And Mr. Stewart coming into the town, alighted from his horse at the house of one David M'Kinley, and desired the deponents to ride on to the horse market. And the aforesaid Alexander Macauley, fair-keeper, coming up to that pole, which Mr. Beresford's men had set up, desired to know of those who stood about it, by whose authority they had set it up; they said by Mr. Beresford's—upon which Alexander Macauley desired in his Majesty's name, that they should take it down, by reason that the Sheriff of the County had given my Lord Antrim a full and legal possession of his estate, and so of the customs of the fair amongst the rest. But one William Cox, a disbanded soldier that commanded that party told the said Alexander Macauley that he would not remove it, upon which the said Alexander Macauley put forth his hand to take

down the pole, and to set up another in my Lord Antrim's name, either the said Cox, or some of his company took up a club which he had in his hand and offered to beat him ; upon which the Constable of Dunluce, being present, called for assistance in his Majesty's name to see the peace kept, at which many of the deponents turning about, and seeing them with their swords drawn came up amongst them commanding them in his Majesty's name to keep the peace."

Beresford's party were disarmed and the Marquis finally regained his estate by the Act of Explanation.

A headland in the demesne of James Leslie, Esq., jutting into the sea, about a mile from the Castle of Dunluce, has been at one time strongly fortified on the land side by a moat and a parapet ; the moat extends 170 yards, and averages 18 feet in width, and the parapet which is composed chiefly of earth rises from 10 to 20 feet above the bottom of the moat, and is from 20 to 28 feet broad at the base. This mode of fortifying headlands is very common along the coast of County Antrim. An unreliable popular tradition ascribes the formation of this fortification to the to the M'Donnells, before they became possessed of Dunluce. See *Ordnance Survey MS.*

Sir Thomas Phillips, on the 20th of June, 1606, had a grant of the customs and subsidies, small and great, upon all merchandises, wares, and goods, imported and exported at Portrush and Port-Ballintrae—'the port of the town of the strand' (except the duties on wines), to hold for 21 years. On the 20th April, 1609, he obtained a licence to make *aqua vite*, (whiskey), in Coleraine county and in the Route, probably at Bushmills, he had obtained a temporary lease of Portrush, but it does not appear how he contrived to have an interest in Port Ballintrea.

There was a fort in the farm of James Millar, in Boneyclassagh, which was destroyed in 1837. There is a Standing

Stone, 3 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 1 foot thick, in the farm of John M'Fetridge, in the same townland. There is a cave in the farm of Samuel M'Farland constructed in the usual way ; it is supposed to extend nearly 300 yards, and contains several apartments. There are the ruins of a fort in the farm of Hugh Corkadale, in Gortnacapple ; and in the same farm there is a Standing Stone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 2 feet broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. There is a similar one in the farm of James Anderson. There is a cave in the farm of James Martin, in the townland of Stanalane. See *Ord. Survey MS.*

There is an interesting cave among high rocks, called the Craig, in the townland of Ballaghmore, or Bushmills ; its walls, in parts, are built of stones, and in parts, the solid rock serves for a wall ; its roof is as usual of flagstones ; the cave extends 61 feet, and is divided into 4 apartments ; the most interesting of them is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 3 feet broad, and 5 feet high, hewn out of the solid rock ; the door into this apartment, which is 14 feet from the entrance of the cave, is 27 inches high, and 16 inches wide. There was formerly a well in the cave, but it is now closed. The ancient church of Portkaman is in this townland. In the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* "Ecclesia de Portkamen" is valued at £8 10s 8d. The *Terrier* enters "Ecclesia de Port-Cammon hath a townland of St. John's, upon which the church standeth and one quarter glebe. In old time the Prior of St. John's had the presentation ; the bishops are not accustomed to take from church lands, it pays Proxies, 20/- ; Refections, 20/-." *The Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622, reports—"Ecclesia de Port Camon ruynous." The ancient church of Port Camon stood in the graveyard attached to the present Protestant church of Bushmills,

and the following extract from a document copied into the Ulster Inquisitions. No. 23 *Car.* 1. *Antrim*, explains how Port Camon obtained the name of Bushmills, "24th September, 1633. The jury found a lease, cancelled, 15th of August, in the 4th year of the reign of the late King James, whereby Sir Randall M'Donnell, of the County of Antrim, knight, did demise unto Matthew Logan, his whole mill lyeing upon the river of the Boish, under the church of Portcamon, with 5 acres of land bordering upon . . . Rosse his land, upon the north-west of the said river. Randall then Viscount Dunluce, and now Earl of Antrim, did by his deed, dated 22nd March, 1619, demise unto John Logan,* all that his 3 water-

* John Logan's mill, the Walkmill, is at present turned to other uses; in it the great turbines now put in motion the large dynamos that drive the wonderful electric tramway carriages between Bushmills and Portrush—the first electric railway that has been attempted in Great Britain or Ireland. In the will of his brother-in-law, William Boyd, of Dunluce, made in 1624, John Logan is bequeathed "ane new cloak off browne Inglish cloath, not mad with lease and buttonis to itt, and ane shooting peac." John after two and a-half centuries with his shooting piece, and his brown English cloth cloak and its buttons, would attract considerable attention on the banks of the Bush, but the ancient tale of the *Tain Bo Chualgne*, describes the dress of person who lived in the place exactly sixteen centuries earlier. "A beautiful active champion was at the head of this company; he wore a blue, fine-bordered shirt next his skin, with carved and interlaced clasps of white bronze, with real buttons of burnished red gold in its openings and breast. He wore above it a cloak mottled with the splendour of all the most beautiful colours." This was Amergin, the son of Ecetsalach, the smith, the good poet from the river *Buais* in the North. This Lena, with its gold buttons in its openings and breast, and carved and interlaced brooches, seemed like the Doric Chiton, which was fastened over both shoulders by clasps and buckles often of considerable size. See *O'Curry's Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*. The Book of Leinster, in a tale relating the intolerable churlishness of Atherne, the poet

mills, whereof 2 are under one rooffe, standing upon the river of the . . . to which 2 mills there are 5 acres of arable land belonging, viz., the 5 acres of Mullaghmore (perhaps Ballaghmore), together with other profits thereunto belonging, lying near the said church of Portcamon, laureate, tells a few incidents connected with Amergin and his father. Ecetsalach, the smith, was a master of his craft "so that there was none better than he either before or after." To him was born a son, Amergin. This child was fourteen years without speaking, but on one occasion, when the poet Atherne sent his gillie, Greth, on an errand to the smith, the messenger was saluted thrice by the child with a cry of *innith Greth gruth*—'does Greth eat curds, &c.' This greeting from the hitherto dumb child confounded the gillie, who told the story to his master and at the same time warned him as to the probable rivalry of this precocious youth. On the father's return home he was informed of the incident; whereupon the smith, divining that the irate poet would come and kill the boy, made a form in clay with a suitable dress, and laid this down as if it were the child asleep, so that the subsequent murderous attempt of Atherne was frustrated. The irritable poet afterwards repented of his wrong intention; and matters were smoothed over by Atherne taking the boy, of whom he made a famous poet, leaving to him the laureateship of Ulster. As we have seen above he is described in the *Tain Bo Chualgne*, as "the good poet from the Buais in the North." The Bush is represented, in all the bardic stories, as one of the ten rivers which were in Ireland on the arrival of the first colonists; and in Keating and the *Chronicum Scotorum*, it is described as between Dal-Araidhe and Dal-Riada. We have already remarked that the territory to the east of the Bann was in the days of St. Patrick in the possession of the Dalaradian princes. In the days of King Conaire, who lived in the time of our Saviour, "Great abundance of nuts," say the ancient writers. See *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.M. 5160, "were found upon the (banks of) the (Boyne) and the Buais (Bush.) The cattle were without keepers in his reign, on account of the greatness of the peace and concord. His reign was not thunder-producing nor stormy, for the wind did not take a hair of the cattle from the middle of Autumn to the middle of Spring." In the *Chronicle of Maelmura*, written about the year 850, the Bushfoot is called *Inbiur Buasse bruchtaít srotha*—'Inver Buasse of bursting torrents.'

within the barony of Dunluce; and the other mill within the tuogh of Dunsavericke and barony of Cary."

Civil Parish of Billy (for the remainder of the civil parish see p. 132).—In Ballynarry Lower there are the remains of a fort, which was nearly circular, 45 yards in diameter and 10 feet high; at the north-east side there is the entrance to a cave, which is now filled with water. In Ballyloughmore there are the ruins of the old Castle of Ballylough. There only remain a portion of the northern side-wall and a part of the western end; the latter was 25 feet wide on the outside and $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; the ruins are about 40 feet in height. In the western end are the remains of a window at the height of about 30 feet, a narrow room opens from this window into the thickness of the wall; at the northern end of the wall there is a small circular arched apartment, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and about the same height. There is in another apartment 5 feet 8 inches by 7 feet 2 inches, to which a flight of steps leads from a narrow door. There are the remains of a door and window in the north side-wall; that wall is 21 feet long. The *Four Masters*, under the year 1544, relate that O'Donnell came into the Route at the invitation of O'Kane, and took from M'Quillan the Island of Inishlochan in the Bann, which he delivered over to O'Kane, and they add:—

On this expedition O'Donnell also took the Castle of Baile-an-lacha (Ballylough), and obtained many spoils, consisting of weapons, armour, copper, iron, butter, and provisions, in these towns. He afterwards took the island of Loch-Burran (see 56), and the island of Loch-Leithinnsi (see p. 134), where he likewise obtained many spoils. He burned the whole country around, and then returned home safe after victory. . . . The sons of MacDonnell, James and Colla, came (into the Route) with a band of Scots, at the instance of MacQuillan; and he and they proceeded to Inis-an-lochain (Loughan Island) and took that town from O'Kane's warders. Brian,

the son of Donagh O'Kane and all that were with him on Inis-an-lochain were burned, and also all the property, arms, and armour. Great depredations and injuries were committed by MacQuillin upon O'Kane on that occasion. O'Kane hired gallow-glasses of the race of Rory M'Sweeny; and one day as MacQuillin crossed the Bann, and seized on a prey, O'Kane and his gallow-glasses pursued and overtook him, stripped him of the prey, and slew and wounded a great number of his people.

Until about 60 years ago, persons of the name of O'Kane used to come every year to the old castle of Ballylough; and having dined under its walls on some provisions which they carried with them, duly renewed their claim to their ancient family possessions. At a short distance to the south of the castle there is a piece of somewhat elevated ground rising out of a partially reclaimed bog. This was formerly stockaded, and was a cranoge, partly natural and partly artificial. A canoe, 27 feet long, which was found at the island, now lies in front of Dr. Traill's residence. The *Ordnance Memoir M.S.*, by F. Stokes, 1837, has the following entry:—"In Ballyloughbeg there stood in a bog an oblong fort or mound, 21 by 14 yards and 7 feet high, fenced round with large stones in the same manner as the fort at Carnside. It is said that human bones were found in it, and an earthen urn with some fragments of other urns." In that townland there was formerly a fort called *Castle Dirk*, it was probably a Cashiol. In demolishing it some old silver coin was found. In 1830 there was found in Ballyloughbeg a stone drinking-cup or ladle; the cup of the ladle is, it is said, 5 inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth; the handle is 3 inches long, and has a circular hole through the end of it. It is said to be at present in a museum in Glasgow.

Ecclesia de Bile is valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* at £36—the highest valuation of any church in the diocese.

It is probable that, at the date of the *Taxation*, as in the early Protestant arrangement, Ballintoy and Rathlin were annexed to Billy, for these churches are omitted in that document. In 1487 Bernard O'hele (now O'Hale) was rector of *Bili*, in the diocese of Connor.—*Reg. Octav. fol. 289. dors.* See Reeves's *Antiq.* p. 78. The *Terrier* enters—“*Ecclesia de Bille* hath 20 acres in glebe; it pays proxies 20s; Refections, 20s; Synodals, 2s.” The *Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622, describes the state of the church—“*Ecclesia de Billie*—the walls stand with an old roofe; the now Archdeacon hath bestowed £10 ster. upon the repayration of the church, and hath mancion-house £60 ster.; the church hath 20 acres of glebe land.” *Bile* signifies ‘an aged tree,’ because probably there had been near it some ancient tree that had been in Pagan times an object of religious veneration. The wall which separates the Protestant church from the graveyard is, in part, the north wall of the ancient church, which measured 77 feet by 19 feet 8 inches. Some of the side-walls and a small piece of the eastern gable are still remaining, they vary from two to three feet in breadth. It is said that the ancient church was reedified for Protestant service about 150 years ago, and that it was pulled down in 1821.* Near the north-east corner is the ancient Holy Well now called the Glebe Well.

In the townland of Carnmoon there was found a cave in the farm of James M'Pherson, and in it were a hearth and ashes, it is now closed up. Two caves are in the farm of

* On a tombstone of one of the Scottish settlers is inscribed in old English letters—*Heir. Lyeth. The. Honourable. Man. Callit. Antony Kennedy. of. Balsaragh. Who Departed. The. Threde. Day. of. December. The yeir. of. Our Lord. God. 1620.*

This Anthony Kennedy was from Balsaragh in Ayrshire; he resided at Turnarobert near Arnoy. The Earl of Antrim granted to

James Hamill in Straidbilly, but they also are closed. In Ballyoglagh there was formerly an ancient funereal monument; it was 16 feet in length, by about 5 feet in width, and was bounded at the sides by stone columns usual in a "Giant's Grave." One of these columns, 4 feet high, still remains. Resting on these rude columns were several canopy stones, each from 5 to 7 feet long. At a little distance from this monument there is a very large stone artificially propped up by smaller stones. A hearth and ashes were found in a cave in the farm of Siles Johnstone, in the townland of Craig; it is at present closed up. In the same townland there are the remains of a cairn, formerly circular with a diameter of about 40 yards; at present it is 15 yards by 10 yards. There was on the north-east side of it an enclosure, 21 yards in length and 4 feet wide, formed by short stone columns, across part of which was laid a large canopy stone; it was about 9 feet long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; a fragment of it, said to be about half its original size, still remains. At a short distance to the south-east a small tumulus rises to the height of 10 feet above the surface of the field; this is called the Loughan Hill from a ditch, now destroyed, which formerly surrounded it and was filled with water. In the cairn more than 20 Cinerary urns have from time to time been discovered. Bones and ashes, but no urns, were found at some depth beneath the clay in the west end of the enclosure or "Giant's Grave." There stood another cairn at the distance of three furlongs to the north-him in perpetuity Ballyloughbeg, Mareside, Turnarobert, and a corn-mill. His wife, who had an interest in these lands, was Ann, daughter of Quintin Moore. Their son Walter afterwards married a daughter of William Boyd of Dunluce. That Walter seems to have resigned Ballyloughbeg and Cilley to the Earl of Antrim—see *Ulster Inquisitions*.

west, and in the same townland ; in it were several paved hearths on which were ashes. Two Standing Stones, now destroyed, stood about 30 yards north-east of the cairn. On a rocky hill in this townland are the remains of a fort, which was originally 25 yards in diameter ; the parapet was faced, both on the inner and outer sides, with large stones set perpendicularly in the ground, and now, when the earth and stones have been removed from among them those that remain have the appearance of a Stone Circle, though it is well known that they are only the facing stones of the parapet. At the distance of 45 yards to the north, there is a small mound, nearly circular, having on its top a hole, 10 feet by 6 feet and 2 feet deep. This mound was formerly covered with a cairn. There is a cave in the farm of George Fullerton in Ballyness, but it is now closed. There is also a cave in Eagry, which is closed up ; some parts of it are said to be 7 feet in height ; it passes under the dwelling and office houses of Samuel M^cCurdy. In this townland were found the bronze horns, which were presented to Dr. Clarke. They were found in the subsoil of a bog, not far from the "Wine Hill," after a great flood had swept away the turfy soil, which concealed them. They were nearly of the shape and size of a bullock's horns ; they weighed each 6½ lbs., and were fitted with mouth-pieces. It is said that they are deposited in some museum in London. The *Wine Hill* in this townland is said to have received its name from a banquet given on it by the MacDonnells to the MacQuillins, at which each MacDonnell so contrived, that he had a MacQuillan on his left hand, and on a given signal, drawing his dirk slaughtered his unsuspecting guest. The site of the massacre is on the farm of Robert Doon, who in cultivating it frequently turns up human bones, which are supposed to

be those of the slaughtered MacQuillins. There formerly was a triangular entrenchment near the hill, but it has been removed by the farmer. There is a cave in the abrupt face of a rock in the farm of Hugh Anderson, Esq., in Clogher-Anderson; the entrance, to which there is access by rugged steps, is about 14 feet above the base of the rock, and 5 feet beneath its top. From the entrance it penetrates the rock by two tunnels, one of which is 23 feet long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high; the sides are neatly hewn, and the roof presents the appearance of an arch; the other tunnel appears to be about 18 feet long, but the passage into it is blocked up with stones and clay fallen from the roof; it was lower and narrower than the former. In the townland of Clogher there is a similar cave hollowed artificially out of a rock near the farm-yard of Sir F. W. Macnaghten.* Within a circular grove in Dunderave

* The Macnaghtens of Dunderave, descend from Edmond of Beardville (the uncle of the last John of Benvardin); he was born in 1679, and lived to the age of 102. The Macnaghtens of Scotland elected his eldest son, Edmond Alexander, of Beardville, and his heirs to the chieftanship of their clan, and the patent conferring this dignity was registered A.D. 1832, in the *Heralds Office*. On the death of Edmund Alexander in 1832, the estates passed to his brother, Sir Francis Workman, who, in 1809, received the honour of knighthood, on being appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Madras, and was created a baronet in 1836. He married in 1787, the daughter of Sir William Dunkin, of Clogher, near Bushmills, sometime a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta. The honours conferred on Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten have descended through his son to his grandson, the third and present baronet.

Clogher, Coulkenny, Ballybennaght, and Ballynarris, were leased in 1617, by the first earl, at £24 2s 6d, to Donnell Coggie M'Duffy. See *Ulster Inquisitions and the Decree of Innocence in favour of the Marquis of Antrim*. The name M'Duffy has now assumed the modern form of M'Afee.

demesne, but in the townland of Kilcoobin, there are the remains of an ancient Christian cemetery. In this townland there are two caves, one in the farm of Bartholemey Colgan, and another in that of Francis O'Kane, both caves are now closed. In 1836 there was found in a bog in Carnkirk an ancient spade made of oak. In the same townland there is on the summit of the hill the site of the carn, which gives name to Carnkirk, and south of it, at the distance of about 80 perches, are the remains of a *Cashiol*, which is entered on the Ordnance Map *Carnkirk Castle*. The *Cashiol*, or stone fort, which gives name to Castlenagree, is about 80 perches to the south-east of that of Carnkirk. There is the site of a similar structure one statute mile north-east of that of Castlenagree in Ballymoy. There is in that townland the site, but no remains, of a fortified house, called Burnt House, said to have been the residence of Ringan Stewart, until it was burned by the Irish in the war of 1641. It is said that a man-servant, mounted on a horse, and carrying behind him the nurse of the family and the infant heir, effected his escape to Ballintoy by causing the horse that bore them to leap over the *Horse Leap*, near Ballintoy (unfortunately for the truth of the story the place gave name to the townland, Lemnagh — 'the horse leap,' hundreds of years before the war of 1641). In Lisnagunogue there is a cave in the farm of Robert Given, but it is closed. In the farm of Neal M'Cay, in the same townland, there is an extensive cave, consisting of several tunnels, driven from the side of a small valley, through the surface of a soft rock. In the farm of James Getty in Carnside there are the remains of a fort. It was 28 yards in diameter at the top, but at present it is greatly injured. It was faced round the base on the outside with

very large stones. Tradition says that in demolishing it from time to time human bones were found beneath the surface, and that about the year 1760, the bodies of three sailors were interred in it. From that it appears, that it had been used as a burying-place (it probably was an ancient ecclesiastical Cashiol). There was a small parapet around its top; the whole was 9 feet high. In the farm of Robert M'Curdy in Lisserlus there was a fort, which gave name to the townland. When the fort was removed a burial-ground was found within and around it for the space of seventy yards. In the farm of William Kelsey in Tonduff there is a cave, which is not at present open. Two urns containing bones, were found near each other in Tonduff, one was placed mouth downwards on a flat stone, and the other had its mouth upwards and covered with a flat stone. In 1832 James Quigg * found on Feigh Mountain, under a flat stone about eight pounds weight of Roman silver coins. The place where they were found is called the Croyer Whins, and is about two furlongs from the sea. There are in Ardihannon the remains of a remarkable stone monument, with some remains of a cave at the southern end of it. It is composed of large blocks of stone set round on their ends,

* He brought them into Coleraine, where he sold 190 of them for £1 to an English gentleman; a few of them were purchased by Alexander M'Mullan for his mistress, Mrs. Alexander, of Garvagh; Dr. Aquilla Smith examined them, and found among them coins of Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and the two Faustinas. The inroads, made by the ancient Irish on Roman Britain, have made finds of the plunder which they carried off from the Romans, very frequent in this vicinity. The *Ulster Journal*, Vol. II. gives coloured drawings of ingots of silver, and ornaments of the same metal, probably torn off boxes and tables, which, with a large number of silver coins, weighing in all 203 ounces, were found in 1854, in the townland of Ballinrees, parish of Macosquin. The

the stones are from one to two feet high. It seems to have been a 'Giant's Grave.' In this townland there is a cave in the farm of Miss Henry. See *Ordnance Memoir M.S.*, by F. Stokes, 1837.

In the adjoining townland of Aird is the stupendous natural curiosity, the Giant's Causeway. "It consists," says Curry & Co's *Guide*, "of three piers or moles, projecting from the base of a stratified cliff, about 400 feet in height. The principle mole is visible for about 300 yards in extent at low water; the others for not more than half that distance. It is composed of polygonal pillars, of dark coloured basalt, so closely united that it is difficult to insert more than a knife-blade between them; and the formation of a continuous surface at each point of the pavement by polygons, whose angles vary so much in value, would have surprised even Proclus; yet no artificial formation can exceed this in accuracy The pillars are irregular prisms of an uncertain number of sides, varying from three to nine; there is one, of three sides, near the centre of the Honeycomb, and several, of nine, have been detected, but the hexagonal form prevails most generally. Each pillar is in itself a distinct piece of workmanship; it is separable from coins vary in date from A.D. 337 to A.D. 411. In 1827 Alexander M'Kinley found in Flower Hill, townland of Ballyclough, near Bushmills, 300 Roman coins of silver. *The Proceedings of the R. Irish Academy*, Vol. V., p. 27, gives an account of a strange find made about 1830, near the Giant's Causeway, in a heap of stones; it consisted of about two dozen pair of shoes made of plate bronze. One of them presented to the Academy was made of three pieces of thin plate bronze, fastened together so very imperfectly with lead, used as a solder, that the least wear of them would break the upper from the sole. It measures; length of sole $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, breadth of sole $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, height of upper behind $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, height of instep $3\frac{2}{3}$ inches, weight of shoe $9\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. The use of these shoes is difficult to conjecture.

all the adjacent columns, and then is in itself separable into distinct joints, whose articulation is as perfect as human exertion could have formed. The extremities of each are concave, or convex, and the angles of the inferior joints frequently overlap those of the superior so finely, that the force required to dislocate them frequently fractures the joints. The western division alone of this wonderful promontory is supposed to contain 35,000 distinct and perfectly polygonal columns, exquisite in their individual structure and in aggregate amassment. It is not surprising, that popular legend would have assigned the formation of the Causeway, which, when viewed from any part of the strand, has the appearance of a vast unfinished pier, to giants, who intended to construct a road across the sea to Scotland. In *O'Brien's Irish Dictionary*, under the word *Fomar*, it appears that the ancient Irish called this wonderful production of nature *Clochán-na-Fomaraigh*—"the causeway of the Fomorians." These Fomorians are represented as a piratical race of giants that settled on the northern coasts of Ireland. Nearly all the little bays and inlets along that part of the coast have Irish names, though far corrupted; that on the east side of the Causeway promontory is Port Noffer (*port-na-bhfear*, but without doubt it was originally *port-na-bhfear-mor*—"the port of the giants"); that on the west is Port Ganny—"the port of the sand," and that still more south west is Port-na-bo—"the port of the cow," referring in all probability to the wonderful grey cow—the *Glas Gaiúmen*, possessed by Balor, the renowned chief of the Fomorians, with which, also, perhaps, is connected Port-na-goona (Port-na-gamhnaigh, 'the strippers port'), near Dunseverick, while Port-na-spaniagh preserves the memory of the unfortunate Armada.*

At page 361, Vol. I., of the *Dublin Penny Journal*, is given a drawing of Dunseverick Castle, with an excellent article on its history by Dr. O'Donovan, to which is prefixed the following description of the castle by Samuel M'Skimin: "On an insulated rock, near the centre of a small bay, three miles east of the Giant's Causeway, stand the ruins of the Castle of Dunseverick, formerly the seat of a branch of the ancient family of O'Cahan (O'Kane). Traces of the out-

* The vessel wrecked here was the *Gerona*, a gigantic galley impelled by oars, its commander was Alonzo de Leyva, who, says Froude "was so celebrated personally, and so many attractions combined in him of birth bearing and distinguished services, that of the fathers of the high-born youths, who had volunteered to accompany the Armada, most of them had committed their sons to Leyva's special care." These volunteers had sailed with Leyva in a great ship the *Rata*, which was wrecked, but her men were transferred to another ship, which experienced a similar fate, and, after many sufferings and privations, the gallant commander transferred the most of his noble Castalian youths to the *Gerona*. In this, to the number of more than three hundred, they sailed away from Killybegs hoping to reach the Scottish coasts where they would be beyond the power of Fitzwilliam, the inhuman lord-deputy of Ireland, who remorselessly butchered every Spanish soldier and sailor whom shipwreck threw into his hands. A violent storm, however, drove the unwieldy *Gerona* on the Causeway headland, and two hundred and sixty bodies—the flower of the Spanish nobility—were washed into the little creek ever since known as *Port-na-Spaniagh*. "A note of such ships of the Spanish fleet as perished in September, 1588, upon the coast of Ireland," preserved in the Carew MS., says:—"One ship wrecked near Dunluse where about 300 men perished." The Carew MS.S. contain a letter of John Dallawaye, to Sir George Carew, master of the ordnance, dated July 27th, 1589:—"Since my cominge unto the North, I have learned that there are two Spaniards and a Scottish captain come over to weigh the ordnance in the Routt, and it is reported that there is a great store of gold and silver there, and that the Spaniards and Scottish captains have brought the King of Scots letters to Anguishe M'Connell and to Sorley Boy." Sir Henry Bagenal wrote to Carew on the 30th of July, 1589:—"Most worthy

works of this building are visible around the rock on which it stands, while its shattered keep appears to 'nod o'er its own decay,' and is destined at no distant period to become as prostrate as other fragments of the ruins scattered about. Immense masses of the rock have been hewn away, evidently for the purpose of rendering the castle as inaccessible as possible; an enormous basaltic rock, south of the entrance, also appears to have been cut into a pyramidal form, and

good Uncle, I long to hear of the safe arrival of your best comfort. If she be come, let her know, that there is no artillery at Dunluce to draw you from her. The King of Scots, as I hear say, sent for the same, and at first they did weigh two great peeces. I am sure they have all and are gone." Deputy Fitzwilliam on the 1st of August directed Carew to take her Majesty's "gallyon, called the *Popingay*," commanded by Captain Thornton, and to recover the ordnance, but on the 24th of August, 1589, he wrote from Ennis to Carew:—"I would that the Lord-Admiral had not written to Captain Thornton for his repair to Chester so might he have gone with you about the ordnance by Dunluce, which, I heard by Sorley Boy, and likewise from Captain Henshawe, was assayed by some out of Scotland to be weighed, but still in the water. Take with you 50 of Mr. Marshall's footmen, and the two-half bands which he already has at Knock-fargus, and Mr. Waring's 20 horsemen in the Ardes, in your way thitherward, providing cables and other things, either out of your office or by the help of the Lord-Chancellor of Dublin. At Knock-fargus you will obtain greate boates and casks. As I am sorry, for our own respect, you shall want the use of her Majesty's ship, so am I, on the young fair lady's behalf, glad that it goeth to Chester, assuring you, my good knight, I had rather bear the charge of weighing of the ordnance than that she should be so much as afraid of a pirate, much more that any pirate should carry such a jewel away." We are not told by the State Papers how much, if any, of the treasure or ordnance the government obtained, but Sorley Boy's sons planted some of the cannon on their fortress of Dunluce. See p. 25, and to this day, Mr. Hill says, two exceedingly strong iron chests, which had been obtained from the *Gerona*, are preserved in Glenarm Castle, and a third Armada safe belongs to the Presbyterian Church at Dundonald.

flattened on the top, perhaps as a station for a warder, or for the purpose of placing upon it some engine of defence." No traces of the primitive fort, or original *dun*, now remain. It was doubtlessly a cyclopiian *cashiol*, the stones of which were used by the Anglo-Norman in the construction of his castle that is now nodding to its fall. The *Four Masters*, when treating of the events of the year 3501 after the Creation, record among the chief forts erected by the Milesian princes as soon as they invaded Ireland:—"Dun-Sobhairce (pronounced Dun-Sowarkey) was erected by Sobhairce." The same is expressed in a poem composed by Cinfaela, surnamed the Learned, who died A.D. 679, which is preserved in the Book of Ballymote:—

Dun Sobhairce was afterwards erected
By brave Sobhairce of the White side.

The fort was not however erected at that period, for Sobhairce, from whom it was named, flourished a century and a half later. The *Four Masters* record:—

The age of the world, 3668. The first year of the joint reign of Sobhairce and Cearmna Finn, the two sons of Ebric, son of Emher, son of Ir, son of Milidh (Milesius), over Ireland; and they divided it into two parts; Sobhairce (resided) in the north, at Dun-Sobhairce; and Cearmna in the south, at Dun-Cearmna (The Old Head of Kinsale.) These were the first kings of the race of Ir."

A.M. 3707. After these kings had been forty years in the joint sovereignty of Ireland, Sobhairce was slain by Eochaidh Meann, of the Fomorians; and Cearmna fell by Eochaidh Faebharghlas, son of Conmael.

There is preserved in the Book of Lecain, a poem of Eochaidh O'Flinn, who died in the year 984, on the accession of these brothers to the sovereignty of Ireland about fifteen hundred years before the Incarnation, according

to the chronology of the *Four Masters*. The poem consists of seventy-two lines and begins :—

“Dun Sobhairce of the numerous hosts.”

The next time which the ancient fortrace occurs in our annals is after the lapse of more than four hundred years.

“The Age of the World 4176. After Roitheachtaigh had been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland lightning burned him at Dun-Sobhairce. It was by this Roitheachtaigh (the charioteer) that chariots of four horses were first used in Ireland.”*

According to the historic tale of the *Tain Bo Chuailgne*, after Cuchulain was disabled, Queen Medbh ravaged all

* All our ancient tales and the Lives of the Saints abound with frequent references to chariots. The following description of Cuchulainns war chariot occurs in the *Tain-bo-Cuailgne*, of which we have copies as old as the year 1106, but the tale was even then very ancient :—“Then did the valiant champion spring into his armed battle-chariot, with its thin swords ; with its hooks, and hard spikes ; with its champion-bending spears ; with its open machinery ; with its galling sharp nails, which were disposed on the axles, and straps, and shafts, and ropes of that chariot. Thus was that chariot with its thin, dry entrance to its body ; high-mounted ; straight-shouldered ; champion-like, in which would fit the arms of seven chiefs ; with the fleetness of the swallow, or of the wind, or of a fox over the course of a plain. That chariot was yoked upon two fleet, bounding, furious steeds ; with small heads, small tufts, small legs, sagacious, broad-hoofed, red-breasted, switch-tailed, streaked, easy-yoked, easy-of-motion under the splendid timbers of the carr. One of them was swift, fleet-bounding, of great action, of flowing mane, vigilant, entire ; the other steed, curly-maned, slender-legged, long-legged, narrow-hipped, sensitive, &c., &c.” *The sick-bed of Cuchulain*. The writer of this description must have been accustomed to see good horses. The body of the chariot was made of basket-work ; the pole of wood frequently ornamented with bronze, the yoke is described as “strong, back-arched, and rich.” The wheels frequently had spokes. Cuchulain’s ghost is represented in an ancient tale in the *Leabhar na-h-Uidre* as appearing, driven in a chariot that had—“two firm black wheels, two symmetrical five-spoked wheels, two pliant beautiful reins, a purple awning or roof, and green hangings.”

Ulster, burning down even the extreme northern fortress Dun Sobhairce, and possessing herself of the famous Bull of Cuailgne, the original object of all the war, she then returned in triumph towards her own dominion of Connaught.

A native poet named Flaithir, in describing the death of Eochaidh, a prince of the Irian race, who was slain A.D. 664, speaks of his fall, (See *Fragments of Irish Annals*.)

Which has brought sorrow upon every person
Who is at Dun Sobhairce.

From which it would appear that it was one of the principal fortresses of the Iriars at that period. The *Annals of Ulster* after relating some incursions of the Danes in the year 870, have the following entry:—

The storming of Dun Sobhairce, a thing which had never been effected before.

Dr. O'Connor in a note on this passage says that there are in Stowe Library some ancient Irish poems relating to this storming of Dunseverick. No other notice of the fortress occurs in our annals until the year 924, when it was again plundered by the Danes; and so important was the event considered that an Irish verse was composed to hand down the event.

A.D. 924, Dun-Sobhairce was plundered by the foreigners of Lough Cuan (Strangford Lough), and many persons were slain by them

Twenty-four years exactly
And nine hundred without curtailment
From the birth of the living God
To the plundering of Dun-Sobhairce.

The position of Dunseverick exposed it very much to the incursions of the Danes who were masters of the seas. A promontory about half a mile to the north-west yet bears the name of *Benadanir*—‘the peak of the Dane,’ which

shelters *Port-Benadanir*. According to the Book of Rights one of the five perogatives of the King of Uladh (Ulster) was :—

The confinement of his hostages—of old 'twas heard,
At Dun Sobhairce the bright.

Some of the Anglo-Normans swept from the rock every trace of the primitive dun of Sobhairce, and erected on it the castle which passed from the De-Burgos to the M'Quillians, and from them to the *Clann Magnus na Buaise* branch of the O'Kanes.

The M'Donnells made themselves masters of the fortress, and Gerot Fleming, the secretary of Shane O'Neill, describes the seizure of it for the Queen by that chieftain in May, 1565. In Essex's Scheme of Plantation Dunseverick was to have been given to a Devonshire man named Campernoune. It passed, however, with all the adjacent country, by royal grant, to the M'Donnells, and gave name to the Tuogh of Dunseverick. By the M'Donnells, Earls of Antrim, Dunseverick was reconferred on the O'Kanes. The last proprietor of that name was Gilladuff O'Cahan, who married a daughter of Cahil O'Hara, of Crebilly, and who, in 1652, was examined in Coleraine with regard to the part which he, his sons, and sons-in-law had taken in the war of 1641. Gilladuffe paid a chiefry of £2 per annum to the Earl of Antrim for Shanvalley ; he was executed at Carrickfergus in 1653, and all his property forfeited.

“ By inquisition taken at Ballymoney, Co. Antrim, 15th August, 1657, it is found that Gillduff O'Cahan, of Dunseverick, in the county aforesaid, was seized as of fee in the castle of Dunseverick and the townland of Somevally, in the barony of Carey, containing 120 acres, and so seized, the 24th March, 1641-2, at Ballintoy, was together with about 100 traitors in rebellion against King Charles. and in the

same did continue till 1653, which time he was executed for rebellion, by reason whereof the premises unto his said Highness and the Commonwealth do belong.

St. Patrick's missionary visit to Dunseverick is the most important fact connected with its history. That visit is related as follows in the *Collectanea of Tirechan* preserved in the Book of Armagh. See *Documenta ex Libr. Armagh. Edidit in Analect. Bollandian. R.P. Edmund. Hogan, S.J.*

“And he proceeded across the river Bann, and he blessed the place in which is the little cell of Cuile Raithin, in Eilniu, in which there was a bishop, and he made many other cells (kills or churches) in Eilniu, and he made a passage through the river Bush, and in *Duin Sebiurgi* he sat upon a rock which is the Rock of Patrick even to this day. And he ordained there Olcan the holy bishop whom Patrick educated; and he gave to him a part of the relics of Peter and of Paul, and of others, and the veil which guarded the relics. And he returned into the plain of Elni.”

See p. p. 161, 162, where the original Latin is given, except the part relating to Dunseverick, which is here supplied:—
 (“*pertulit*), *et in Duin Sebiurgi sedit supra petram, que Petra Patricii usque nunc. Et ordinavit ibi Olcanum sanctum episcopum, quem nutritivit Patricium, et dedit illi partem de reliquiis Petri et Pauli et aliorum et velum quod custodivit reliquias. (Et reversus, &c.)*

The *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick* (translated from the Irish, by W. Hennesy, Esq., M.R.I.A.), relates—“And Patrick blessed Dun Sobhairce; and Patrick's well is there, and he left a blessing upon it.” Among the detached papers preserved in the *Ordnance Survey Office* is a Query Sheet—

Dunseverick. Is there a Holy Well near the castle? Yes, west of the castle. Only the mouth of the well is visible; it is filled up with stones. It is said to have been esteemed holy one hundred years ago by the oldest Roman Catholic inhabitants.

Is St. Patrick's Stone there? Not at present; a large flat stone stood near the mouth of the well, and was so-called. It is supposed to have been thrown into the well. Feb. 18th, 1832.

The well is still in the same state, its site is only observable by the water which accumulates about it. In the townland of Dunseverick or Feigh there are several forts, one of them about four furlongs south of the old castle is of a peculiar form, its builders taking advantage of a knoll of rock, the summit of which is from 6 to 18 feet above the level of the surrounding field, raised on it a fort, the people call it a *castiol*—that is a *castiol*.

PARISH PRIESTS.

The little that is known of the priests who officiated in the districts constituting the present Parish of Portrush, has already been given when treating of the Parishes of Ballymoney and Coleraine. The influence of the Earls of Antrim, while they remained Catholics, afforded a great protection to their co-religionists in those districts. In 1621, the Earl was summoned by the Lord-Deputy Grandison, to answer the charge of having sheltered in his castles Romish Priests. This charge and the letter of James I, on the subject, has already been given at p. 33. The proximity to the strongly garrisoned town of Coleraine, and the great influx of colonists from the opposite coasts of Scotland, gradually forced the native Irish to seek safer habitations towards the centre of the county, or in districts where the Catholics were numerically stronger. Gilladuff O'Cahan in his examination before the Cromwellian court in Coleraine, swears—"that upon Sunday, the 24th of October, 1641, in the morning, he came from his house in Dunseverick, into the town of Dunluce, with a little foot-boy, having no more company with him, with an intent to hear Mass there, but there being no Mass there that day, he, this Examinant, went into James Stewart's house in Dunluce, to drink a cup of wine."

&c. This evidence indirectly shows the fewness of priests and chapels in that district, when a gentleman was necessitated to come from Dunseverick to Dunluce to hear Mass, and his disappointment also shows that the arrangements for Mass were at that period only casual.

The church however, for more than sixty years, contrived somehow to keep its pastors in the district. In 1704, the Rev. Christopher M'Vagh (M'Vey), registered himself as "Popish Priest" of Dunluce; he was then 50 years of age, and was residing at Ballymagarry, (see p. 225.) The last Catholic Earl died in 1721, and we may presume, that, after the death of Father M'Vagh, the support or appointment of a priest in the district became impossible. The few Catholics that were scattered through the immense district from Dunseverick to Portstewart and thence to Finvoy, were placed under the Parish Priest of Rasharkan, who from time to time kept a curate resident in the district. One or two friars, belonging to the dissolved Dominican convent of Coleraine, at times paid casual and itinerant visits among the Catholics, and the priests of Killowen extended their care to the few who ventured to reside within a limited area around Coleraine. In the meantime persecution, neglect, and mixed marriages worked their natural effects in the district; hence among its population there are many Protestants, whose ancient Irish names testify that their forefathers, at a not-distant day, had abandoned the faith of their race. The Protestant Bishop reported to the Irish House of Lords in 1766, that there were in the Parish of Billy 508 Protestant families and 32 Papist families. The Catholic population has not retained its relative proportion in Billy. In 1881, there were in Billy, 186 Catholics and 5,091 Protestants; in Ballyaghan, 109 Catholics and 1,608 Protestants; in

Ballyrashane, 34 Catholics and 1,533 Protestants ; in Ballywillin, 196 Catholics and 3,307 Protestants ; in Dunluce 133 Catholics and 2,012 Protestants. In all these civil parishes there were in 1881, Catholics 658, Protestants 12,551. Of the Catholics about 600 were in the Catholic parish of Portrush. Father Peter M'Mullan, who had charge of the district at the end of the last century and the commencement of this, testified that he did not celebrate Mass in Portrush. "How could he? There was only one Catholic in it and she was married to a Protestant." Father Charles M'Caffery, who was Parish Priest of Killowen from 1802 till 1808, sometimes visited the district, "but when he went into that side a distance he was glad to get his heels out of it." Neal O'Hale who was born in 1750, "lived four miles east of the Bann and two and a half miles from Bushmills, until he was married ; there were only two Catholic families there ; in his youth from 12 to 20 persons went to Mass, celebrated once a month at Ballymagarry, sometimes at Killmoyle ; the priests who came from Loughguile used to say Máss in other places and send word when they would come. A Robbery cut was sworn on the Romans, the Protestants paid none of it ; in Ballywillin Parish there was only one Catholic and he perverted to avoid paying it ; knew in Coleraine only three Catholic families east of the Bann ; never knew any Catholics in Portrush but one, who remained but two years, nor of any in Portstewart ; knew Neal Harkin right well, he was clerk for the priests many a day, at Bushmills, Ballymagarry, Dunluce, &c., he was born at Dunluce, taught a school there, and travelled with goods." Among the curates of Rasharkin who officiated in the district, were the Rev. Bernard Mulhollan, who it is supposed, was a Franciscan, the Rev. Hugh Mulhollan, who became Parish Priest of

Glenarm about 1770. Father James Fegan, a priest from the diocese of Dromore officiated there at two periods; he was officiating in the district in 1784, when he erected a small chapel at Bushmills. Father Walter Lynn and Father John Fanning, afterwards Parish Priest of Loughguile, officiated as curates under Father Brenan, P.P., Rasharkin. At times also the district was attended by the priests of Loughguile. In 1795, at the death of Father Brenan, his curate Father Peter M'Mullan, was officiating in the district and when he became Parish Priest of Rasharkin, he retained the district until 1825. He was assisted in it by several curates, one of them was a friar, Father M'Manus. From about the close of the last century the curates generally resided in the rural parts of the Parish of Ballymoney; among these were Father Patrick O'Neill, appointed in 1810, and Father Arthur O'Neill appointed in 1815. During the first year that Father Arthur was in the district, the amount contributed for the support of their clergy by the people of Ballymoney, Bushmills and other districts under his charge, was £68 0s 5d, while his personal expenses amounted to £71 3s 0d. In 1825 those districts were formed into the Parish of Ballymoney, from which the district of Bushmills was detached in 1834, and formed into the Parish of Portrush; which after the Papal decree of 1835, was commonly called the Parish of Coleraine. That parish was again, in 1848, subdivided and arranged as it is at present, into the Parishes of Coleraine and Portrush. On the appointment of Father Kearney to Culfeightrin, in April, 1848, the districts attached to the churches of Bushmills and Portrush, were severed from Coleraine and constituted into a parish, to which the Rev. John Cunningham was appointed.

Father Cunningham was born in the townland of Money-

scalp, in the Parish of Kilcoo. After studying in our Diocesan College he obtained a free burse in the Irish College of Paris, because he was a relative of Abbé Maginn, who, in 1677, founded the College des Lombards, which is represented by the present Irish College. He was ordained in Belfast, by the Most Rev. Dr. Denvir, on the 5th of May, 1842, and was appointed shortly afterwards to the curacy of Duneane, from which he was appointed the first Parish Priest of the newly constituted Parish of Portrush; he completed the church of Portrush which had been erected by Father Kearney. Father Cunningham was appointed Parish Priest of Carrickfergus, in March, 1852, and was succeeded in Portrush by Father M'Cann, who commenced his mission in Portrush, March 29th, 1852, (for a more extended notice of him see p. 91).

From 1848 until 1859 each parish priest in the Diocese of Connor, subscribed yearly towards the support of the parish priest of Portrush £1, and each curate 10/-, but in the year 1859, the necessity of the subscription having been questioned by some of the clergy, Father M'Cann refused to receive it and ever since the parish has been self-supported. Father M'Cann was appointed Parish Priest of Rasharkan on the 7th of June, 1864, and was succeeded by Father John M'Grehan.

The Rev. John M'Grehan, after studying in the Diocesan College, entered the Rhetoric Class, in the College of Maynooth, on the 25th of August, 1836, being then in the 18th year of his age; was ordained in Belfast, by Dr. Denvir, on the 5th of May, 1842; was appointed Curate of Cushendall in June, 1842; Curate of Aughagallon, in February, 1849; from which after a few months he was appointed Dean of the Diocesan College and Chaplin of the Belfast Workhouse;

was appointed on the 11th of March, 1854, Curate of Ballykinlar, he afterwards officiated a year and three months as Curate of Rasharkan, from which he was appointed Parish Priest of Portrush on the 18th of June, 1864. He was appointed to the Parish of Drummaul on the 5th of July, 1873, where he died on the 10th of August, 1884, and was interred in the Catholic cemetery of Randalstown.

Father Peter M'Kenna* succeeded Father M'Grehan in Portrush. He was born in the townland of Ballylough, Parish of Kilmegan, in October, 1840; entered the Diocesan College in 1855; entered the Class of Humanity, in the College of Maynooth, on the 16th of September, 1857; was ordained in St. Malachy's Church, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, on the 18th of October, 1863; was appointed Curate of Down in February, 1864; was appointed Dean of Diocesan College in November, 1866; was appointed Parish Priest of Portrush on the 5th of July, 1873.

C H U R C H E S .

We have seen that Mass was celebrated in Dunluce in 1642 and how long it continued to be celebrated there we do not know; according to Richard M'Henry's evidence, (see p. 240), it ceased to be celebrated there about the middle of the last century, because the assemblage of the Catholics there was prohibited by one Moore, while other traditions represent the Moore family as kind to the Catholics, both stories may be true but refer to different individuals of the family. It is probable, however, that after the town of Dunluce was burned in 1642, and after the Marquis of Antrim fixed his residence at Ballymagarry, the Mass station was changed to

* Father Peter M'Kenna is a younger brother of Father Francis M'Kenna, P.P., Larne.

that place, though at times it continued to be called Dunluce. There was also occasional Mass stations at Kennedy's of Carnglass, and at Tubberdornan or Dunmull, as well as at Bushmills. Father Peter M'Kenna in a letter written in October, 1883, says—" Archie M'Ilhargy now 77 years of age, says that he first went to Mass when a little boy, to Donald M'Colgan's. This Donald M'Colgan was a labourer, who with his sister lived in a little house in the townland of Ballymacray, adjoining Ballymagarry. After the death of Donald, Mass was celebrated at James Lee's, in Ballymagarry. This man was a gardener, and when his family emigrated to America, Mass was celebrated at Pat M'Ilhargy's (Archie's father's) in Ballykeel, and afterwards in a loft on the quay at Portrush. Archie says, that a priest named, he thinks, Lynn, lived in his grandfather's time, in a little house consisting of a room and kitchen, situated in the field to the north of his grandfather's house in Ballykeel." As already stated, Father Fegan erected, about 1784, a small chapel in the townland of Ballaghmore, or Bushmills, on a plot of ground which, though somewhat encroached on, still measures one rood. The little chapel was slated and stood in the south-east corner of the present graveyard, until it was replaced by the present neat little church. The walls of the present church were erected by Father Green, who laid the foundation of it on the 30th of September, 1839, but Father Kearney roofed it and had it dedicated under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Dr. Denvir, on the 5th of July, 1846. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Father George Crolly. On the following day Dr. Denvir confirmed in Coleraine 244 persons belonging to the united parish. Bushmills church was floored, seated and ornamented by Father Hugh M'Cann. The first interment in

the graveyard was that of the body of a daughter of James Kearns, which occurred during the incumbency of Father Green, who in the register calls it St. Cuthbert's Burying Ground.

The church of Portrush was erected in 1845, by Father Kearney, but it was not completed until the incumbency of his successor, Father Cunningham. A tablet over the door is inscribed, *Erected by Subscriptions, A.D., MDCCCXLV.* The church was dedicated under the invocation of St. Patrick, by Dr. Denvir, on the 17th of August, 1851. The dedication sermon was preached by Father Marshall, and the amount subscribed on the occasion was £55 7s 9d. Father M'Cann, in addition to ornamenting the church, opened the first National School in Portrush, in 1854; erected the beautiful Schoolhouse in 1855, and the Parochial House in 1859. The Teachers Residence was erected by Father M'Kenna by a loan from the Board of Works.

While this sheet was passing through the press the number of "Papist" and Protestant families in the following parishes in 1766, was obtained from the Reports sent, in that year, to the clerk of the House of Lords by the Ministers of the respective parishes. They are here contrasted with the Census Returns of 1881.

PARISH.	Papist Families 1766.	Prot. Families 1766.	Catholics 1881.	Protestants, 1881.
Kildollagh	8	147	3	498
Coleraine	31	481	1015	5290
Ballyaghan	5	166	109	1499
Ballyrashane	5	261	34	1533
Dunluce	32	235	133	2012
Billy	36	318	186	5091

The Minister of Billy writes: "The Parish Priest's name is John Mulhollan; he has charge of six parishes. I know no friar here." *State Papers, Record Office, Dublin.*

THE PARISH OF BALLINTOY.

THE Parish of Ballintoy consists of the entire civil parish of Ballintoy, (except part of the townland of Coolmaghra, which is united with the parish of Ramoan), and the entire civil parish of the Grange of Drumtullagh, together with a small part of Derrykeighan from Gracehill to Drumcrottagh.

In the farm of John M'Neill, Esq., in Craig, there is a funereal monument consisting of a triangular enclosure, bounded by large stones set in the ground; a few of them, varying from 1 to 4 feet above the surface, still remain in their original position, and the interior is raised with stones and earth. The base of the triangle measures 7 yards; the perpendicular 16 yards; the apex points to the west. The stones which enclosed the south side have been removed; that which marks the apex stands 4 feet high, 2 feet 3 inches broad, and 2 feet 3 inches thick; the other stones are not so large. Ferguson in his *Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 281, pl. 100, has given delineations of Scandinavian graves of exactly similar character, and such graves were supposed by some authorities to have been confined to Scandinavia. Lieut. Col. W. G. Wood-Martin, however, in an extremely interesting Paper on *Ancient Monuments of the Battle Ground of Northern Moytirra*, (Co. Sligo), gives a drawing of one raised to commemorate some of the warriors who fell in that battle, which was fought between the Tuatha de Danaan and the Fomorians, in the year (according to the Four Masters) 3310

of the world. It is difficult to know who these Fomorian were; they swept, however, the seas from Scandinavia to Erin, and located themselves principally in the vicinity of the Giant's Causeway, (see p. 299.) It may be perhaps to them is due the similarity, that the monuments of Northern Moytirra, Pillar's Stones, Giant's Graves, &c., &c.— bear to those scattered so numerously throughout the parishes along the coast of the North of Antrim. In the the farm of Henry Bathurst, and nearly opposite to his house, in the townland of Craig, there is an artificial cave of the usual construction; it is now closed, but it is said to extend 50 yards. On his farm are different kinds of ancient enclosures, composed chiefly of rows of large stones, among which "Dane's Pipes" have been frequently found. Local tradition relates that an encampment was formed on the rocky hill called Craighill, by the last of the O'Kane's who resided at Dunseverick, (*from Ord. Surv. MS.*) This tradition refers to the encampment in 1642, at a place then called Craighallynoe (see p. 282).

In Templastragh are the ruins of a church, and at the distance of about 80 yards north-west of the graveyard attached to it, is another graveyard containing the site of a church. The first graveyard is locally named the Irish kirkyard, because it formerly was used only by the Catholics, while the other is named the Scotch kirkyard, because it had been used for interments by the Presbyterians, after they colonized the district. The 'Scotch kirkyard' is the larger, and in the centre of it are the faint traces of a quadrangular building. It was probably the site of the original or more ancient church, but according to local tradition the site was abandoned before the church was completed, for what was erected each day was by some invisible agency demolished during the night; while "a flaming light," seen where the

adjacent church stands, warned the founder where he should select the proper site. Hence the church was named *Tenplastragh*—‘the flaming church ;’ but Dr. Reeves more reasonably supposes, that it is *Teampull Laistrach*—“ Church of Lassara,” so named from its patron saint, whose name, so common among the saints of Ireland, signifies ‘a flame.’ The church measuring 47 ft. by 18 ft. 9 in., in the clear, is built of articulated stones similar to those of the Causeway, which were obtained from a quarry about a mile to the south of the church. The sidewalls stand from 10 to 12 feet high, and the eastern gable is of the same height ; but the western gable, in which was the entrance, is nearly demolished. In the eastern gable are the remains of an oblong window, 4 ft. high and 1 ft. wide on the outside, but nearly 3 ft. in in the inside. In the south sidewall, at about 10 feet from the eastern gable, are the remains of a second window, now much dilapidated. The altar, which was erected of freestone, stood at the eastern gable until it was destroyed about 1780 ; and various misfortunes are related to have occurred to an unfortunate cooper, who appropriated a part of it as a sharping-stone for his tools. There formerly lay on the ditch of the little graveyard a slab of stone, 3 ft. 8 in. long, 1 ft. 1 in. broad, and 8 in. thick, on which is inscribed a cross, formed by three horizontal lines crossing three upright lines, and having at each of the four angles of intersection, an outlined quarter of a circle. The figure consequently presents the appearance of a cross having a circle surrounding the intersection of its arms. The slab is now imbedded in the wall of the church, near the north-west corner. At a short distance south of the church there was formerly an ancient building, locally named ‘the Priest’s House,’ and from it was a paved causeway to a well, named ‘the Priest’s Well.’

The causeway and house are now destroyed, but the well still remains ; and the place on which they were, is called ' the Priest's Bray,' *Ord. Surv. MS.* Dr. Reeves supposes that this is the place referred to in the following passage of the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*. "In consequence of his blessing, he merited that these three places, consecrated to God, Rathairthir, Sean-Domnach in Magach, (Magh-Ai), and *Sen Domnach near Dun Sobhairche*, should never be destroyed by an enemy."

In remarkable confirmation of this surmise, some rocks along the shore, on the Dunseverick side of Templastragh, are called " the Donaghmore Rocks." At Portbraddan are the remains of an oval stone enclosure, an ecclesiastical *Cashiol*, in the interior of which human bones are found ; it is called *Keelaval*—"The Church of the wall."

In the farm of Archy Black, in Ballynastraid, there is a very large stone, 9 feet high, which is regarded by the people as a ' Druid's Altar' ; near this stone artificial caves of the usual construction were discovered. In John M'Mullan's farm are the remains of a *Giant's Grave*. The monument was 23 feet long and 20 feet broad, enclosed by large stones set on end and earth ; the interior space was 10 feet long and 4 feet broad, covered by large stones, one of which yet remains sitting on its supporting stones, it is 7 feet long, $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet broad and $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet thick ; the other covering stones which were larger than this have been destroyed. In same townland there are the ruins of an other monument ; it is situated on a rocky hill called Knockavideen, south of, and contiguous to the Bushmills and Ballintoy road. It consists of an enclosure 24 ft. long and 22 ft. broad, formed by large stones, some of which stand 2 ft. above the surface. On the east side of the hill and contiguous to the enclosure, is a

large flat stone, 5 ft. long, 3 ft. broad and 3 ft. thick, resting on smaller stones. In the farm of John Campbell there were found, about 1820, three ornamented funereal urns, containing bones and ashes; they were covered by flat stones. In the same townland of Ballynastraid are the ruins of two forts close together; the western fort was 24 yards in diameter; the ruins of its parapet is 12 feet broad and from 2 to 4 ft. high. The east fort measures 23 yards across the centre; the remains of its parapet are from 5 to 10 ft. broad, and from 2 to 4 ft. high. These forts seem to have been strengthened on the east and north sides by walls composed of earth and stones. The forts are marked on the Ordnance Map *Castlelea*—‘the Gray Cashiol.’ See *Ord. Survey MS.*

On the stream dividing Lemnaghmore from Lemnaghbeg,* is the Horse-Leap, (*Leim-an-eich*—‘the leap of the horse,’)

*Lemnaghmore is a portion of the Ballintoy estate, which formerly belonged to the Stewarts of Ballintoy. This family seems to have been descended from the Stewarts of Bute, and to have arrived in Ireland, about 1560. It is said that they first settled at Dunseverick, from which they removed to Ballintraid. In 1625, Archibald Stewart, grandson of the first immigrant, received a grant from Randal, Earl of Antrim, of the two districts known as Ballylough and Ballintoy, each containing four quarters of land, at the yearly rent of £9. This grant included Sheep Island, “and the other little islands of the Camplie.” It reserved the salmon fishing of *Portnalarabane*, (now Larrybane), and the deer park, occupying the whole of the ridge of high land south of the village of Ballintoy, and then known as Altmore; it also reserved all hawks, bound Stewart to sublet his lands only to Scotch tenants and to supply a number of men at every hosting. On the death of John M’Naghten, in 1630, Archibald Stewart was appointed to succeed him as agent of the Earl’s estate. Stewart took an active part in the military affairs connected with the 1641 war. (See p. 38). He was succeeded in the agency by his son and heir, named Archibald, whose daughter and sole heiress married her relative, James Stewart of Straid or Ballintraid. She died, as appears by her monument in Ballintoy church, in 1663, and was

named from some ancient legend now forgotten ; it gives name to the two townlands. In Lemnaghmore near the Horse-Leap, is Dunboy—‘ the yellow-fort ; ’ it is oval 35 by 32 yards, the top of the fort stands from 8 to 18 feet above the bottom of the moat which is 6 feet wide ; the entrance is succeeded by her only surviving son Archibald, who married a daughter of Sir Toby Poynts of Poyntspass. Archibald had two sons. Archibald the elder became minister as well as landlord of Ballintoy, but dying without an heir the estates passed to his younger brother, Alexander, who had been appointed agent to the Antrim estates by Lord and Lady Massereene, the guardians of the fifth Earl of Antrim during his minority, and was afterwards continued in that office by Lord Antrim. This spendthrift earl accused his agent of *conniving at cheap sales of the property to serve his own selfish purposes*. The quarrel resulted in an action at law, which agitated the country during the years 1740 and 1741. The allegations of Lord Antrim serve, at least, as an illustration of the process by which the Antrim estate was broken up.

I.—Captain Rogers held the lands of Ballywinlans, Ballywattick, and Culdagh, in the parish of Ballymoney, at the yearly rent and fees of £92 5s. On the expiration of the lease, Mr. Stewart the agent, it was alleged, represented to Lord Antrim, that Hugh Boyd, of Ballycastle, who held other lands adjoining on lease also, had purchased the interest of Rogers, and was willing to give a fine of £500. provided he could get a fee-simple grant of the whole lot. On the agent's representation that this sum was sufficiently large, Lord Antrim, in 1736, perfected a deed whereby the whole lands held by Rogers and by Boyd were conveyed to Boyd for ever. So soon, however, as this arrangement was made, Boyd, as alleged, according to previous agreement, handed over the one half to Mr. Stewart, the latter paying the half of the fine and the half of the rent.

II.—The lands of Cosies, Cabragh, Cavanmore, Kilmahamoge, Clogher, Lagavar, Maghernaher, Maghercastle, Cleguagh, and Knocknagarvon, together with the towns of Broughgammon, Big Park of Ballintoy, (Altmore, reserved in the original grant of 1624), Lemnaghbeg, Lemnaghmore Creganewey, in the baronies of Dunluce and Carey, were held by Alexander Stewart and his brother the Rev. Dr. Stewart, except the last five held by Mr. Alexander Andrews, at the yearly rent of £91. On the expiration of the lease, the agent offered Lord Antrim £500 of a fine, on behalf of his sister, Jane

on the north-east side, ascending to which are the ruins of a causeway that had been paved with large flat stones ; within the fort there is an extensive cave, but the fort and cave have suffered great dilapidations. In John Black's farm, at about 60 yards south of the Bushmills and Ballintoy road,

Stewart, for a fee-simple deed of all these lands at the former rent. On his recommendation the deed was perfected in February, 1736. Lord Antrim alleged that Alexander and Jane Stewart had arranged previously that she was to bequeath this property at her death to him or his heirs, that at that time the lands which she had obtained for £91 per annum, were worth £500 per annum.

III.—When the lease of Glenariffe, Ballynaries, Ballyloughbeg, Castlecat, Magherintemple and Garryvindune expired, the agent proposed to take the lands at £98 yearly rent, and informed Lord Antrim that no more could be obtained for them. The latter on this representation gave the agent a deed of them for ever at the above rent although they were worth £230 yearly, exclusive of a wood, the timber of which was worth £600.

IV.—Lord Antrim further alleged, that the lands of Bonemargy, Brughanlea, the five Irish acres Ffaranmacartor Mountain, the five Irish acres of Achraheelie, the Freestone Quarry, the forty Irish acres of Drumnagola, Dunnamalaght and the two quarters of Carnside and Ballylinney, were handed over to Hugh Boyd in perpetuity for the yearly rent of £147, whereas the fair and proper rent of this property was at least £800 per annum. To these charges Mr. Stewart replied that Lord Antrim knew well the value of his property, that several surveys and valuations of it had been made for Lord Antrim ; that one had been made by orders of Robert Hawkins Magill, Esq., Lord Antrim's step-father, that he (Mr. Stewart) had increased the rent-roll of the estate during Lord Antrim's minority by £800 per annum, in consequence of the discovery of forged leases in Glenariffe. As to the lands of Glenariffe, &c., (see par. iii), in the baronies of Dunluce, Carey and Glenarm, he held them as tenant-at-will since 1737, and being encouraged by Samuel Waring, Lord Antrim's attorney, he proposed £400, besides the rent, which was accepted ; that Lord Antrim had ordered his servants to seize and carry off an iron chest, from Ballylough House, which contained almost all the papers relating to the management of the estate, that this chest was carried to Lord Antrim's House at Ballymagarry ; that Lord Antrim had induced William Harrison, his

formerly stood some monument locally called a "Druid's Altar;" it is now destroyed. On the summit of a lofty hill, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of the same road, there is some ancient enclosure, 14 yards in diameter, enclosed by a parapet of earth and stones, but these have now been removed except

(Stewart's) clerk for thirteen years, to leave his service; and, that he had induced John Cuppage, who received rents for him (Stewart) as his assistant, to give up the keys of the iron chest, so that he (Stewart) was deprived of access to papers of importance for his defence.

Mr. Boyd stated, that he and Mr. Stewart were not disposed to accommodate each other, but were urged to become joint purchasers of the lands near Ballymoney by Lord Antrim himself; that he was induced to take the lands near Fairhead, not for the profits arising from them on the terms granted by Lord Antrim, but because the works at the Colliery and at the Harbour of Ballycastle could not be conveniently carried on without them; that they were not worth £800 per annum; that they were let for £240 subject to the chief rent of £147; that they were held by 52 tenants, all poor, with cottiers holding under them.

Jane Stewart denied that she had any underhand agreement with her brother, the agent; that her brother the Rev. Dr. Stewart, had made arrangements with Lord Antrim to have a fee-farm grant of these lands for which he gave certain valuable considerations more than expressed in the deeds; that Dr. Stewart held some of these lands by a lease, which would not have expired until 1751, such as Cosies, Cavanmore, Cabragh in the barony of Dunluce; Cloughcor, Kilmahamoge, Lagavar, Maghernagher and 25 acres in Magherabuoy, in the barony of Carey; that the leases of Clegneagh and Knocknagarron, held by Alexander Andrews, would not expire until 1751; that the leases of Magheracastle, Broughgammen and Altmore or Big Park, held by the same person would not expire until 1747: that the lease of Craiganewey, held by Mr. Shaw, would not expire until 1747; that all these leases were included in the fee-farm grant to Dr. Stewart; that Dr. Stewart being bound by his father's will to pay to her £1,000 or £50 per annum, intended to assign this grant to her; that she was advised that she would be safer to have the lands granted to herself; that Lord Antrim, being applied to, readily consented; that the fee-simple was purchased at the full marketable value, for that she, after considerable improvements, had let them

some large stones around the base on the outside. About 10 yards south-east of this are the remains of another enclosure, composed of earth and stones, 21 feet long and 12 feet broad, at one end, and 6 feet at the other. In this farm there was formerly a cave which has been destroyed. See *Ord. Survey MS.*

In the townland of Lisbellanagrough, there is in the farm of Neal Sinclair a large stone presenting the appearance of an arm chair. In the neighbourhood of the chair are the ruins of what are called by the people "Danish Fences." On an eminence in the farm of John M'Mullan, are the ruins of a fort composed of earth and stones, it was enclosed by a moat and parapet, and was 24 yards in diameter on the top, which is about 18 feet above the bottom of the moat; the for about £80 a year; that she had not given any title of these to her brother Alexander or his children after her death.

Alexander Stewart, after defending himself successfully at law, died in the following year—1742; and, at the death of his sister, her estate passed to his son Alexander. This Alexander was named, about Ballintoy, *Graceless*, from his extravagant mode of living. In 1757 he petitioned the Irish House of Commons—that he had "discovered a large body of coals in his lands, great quantities of which had been exported to Dublin and other parts of the kingdom," that he had "expended £500 in attempting to construct a quay at Ballintoy," and asked for a grant of £2,000, which was voted. In 1759 he again petitioned, stating that he had expended £1,734 on the works and asking for £1,234 to complete the quay. This also was granted, but the project of the quay and the colliery was abandoned. Mr. Stewart shortly afterwards sold his entire property in Ballintoy, for which he received £20,000 from a Mr. Cupples of Belfast, who shortly afterwards resold it for the same sum to Dr. Fullerton. Stewart then went to reside on his estate at Acton, where he died. His wife, a sister of Sir Hugh Hill, of Derry, bore him a son named Alexander, who lived riotously and after mortgaging all the family property died unmarried at Drumbanagher, in poverty, about 1790. This terminated the main line of Stewart's of Ballintoy. See *Hill's Stewart's of Ballintoy.*

parapet is destroyed, but the moat is from 12 to 21 feet wide ; the entrance to the fort was towards the east, and near it was a well, which is now closed. At the north side the fort had a square enclosure marked out by a row of standing stones which are now removed. At Hugh M'Mullan's house there is a granite stone, 3 ft. long, 2 ft. broad, and 13 in. thick, having on its top a circular basin, 7 in. in diameter, and 5 in. deep. On the lower side of the stone a similar basin was commenced but not completed ; this stone was found in an old building. A large stone, 5 ft. high, 5 ft. broad, and 3 ft. thick, called the "Druid's Stone," stands on a hill in Daniel M'Conaghy's farm ; it was formerly surrounded with a pavement which has been removed. There was in Hugh M'Mullan's farm a fort, now destroyed, in which a cave was discovered, and in it paved hearths and querns. In John Murphy's farm there was a large stone, supported by several stones, but all have been removed and used to form a fence, which crosses the site. There was in Archy Black's farm a cave which has been destroyed. There are in Daniel M'Conaghy's farm the remains of a fort, which seems to have been about 30 yards in diameter. There was within it on the south side, a cave 26 ft. long, which is now destroyed. Leading to the fort, on the south, north and north-west sides, are the remains of stone causeways. This fort is surrounded, in the form of a square, by the ruins of small buildings called "Danes' Houses," the walls of which are composed of large stones laid close together and earth, and are from 3 to 4 ft. broad and about 2 ft. high. Ten yards south of the fort is a range of three of these houses, the centre one is 13 ft. by 9 ft., in the inside, and the other two are 9 ft. square in the interior. Five yards to the west of the fort was a range of three houses nearly circular, and each about 4 ft. in diameter. *Ord. Surv. MS.*

In Drumnagee there are, in the farm of Neal Todd, the ruins of a fort, in the east of which is a cave excavated out of the solid rock, but it is now closed. There was another fort in the farm of James Magee, but it was destroyed some years ago. *See Ord. Surv. MS.*

In Araboy there is, in the farm of James Rogers, the site of an ancient church, named *Kilmacromeey*; great quantities of human bones and broken coffins were found on this site, but is now entirely subjected to tillage. At a ditch which separates Araboy from Drumnagee, is a stone, 7 ft. long, 5 ft. broad, and 3 ft. high, called "the Giant's Chair," which is formed either by nature or art into the appearance of an arm-chair. A stone 4 ft. long, 3 ft. broad, and 2 ft. thick. sits on smaller stones, which raise it about a foot above the ground, it is in a piece of ground overgrown by natural wood, in the farm of Alexander Hill. To the south of this monument stood, at arranged distances from each other, 3 Standing Stones which were overturned by treasure-seekers. There was a cave in the same farm but it is now partly destroyed. In this and the adjoining townlands several vessels hollowed out of single pieces of wood and filled with butter have been found. There is among the Ordnance Papers a drawing of one of these which was found in 1820, by James Hill. On the outside it is four sided and beautifully carved, but nearly circular in the inside; it had two handles and would hold about 3 gallons; when found it was filled with butter. Driven into the subsoil of these bogs are frequently found timber stakes, from 1 to 4 feet long, sharpened at the point by three cuts of a sharp-edged tool. These are found enclosing sometimes circular and sometimes oblong figures. *See Ord. Surv. MS.*

The townland of Toberkeagh is so named from a well in

the farm of Mr. Forbes. A cave which is now closed is in the farm of Samuel M'Curdy. There was in the farm of Archy Steel, in Croaghmore, an ancient graveyard called *Killyharnagh*, or Killyvig, which is now under tillage; it gives name to Straidkeelan. In the same farm there is a "Druidical Altar;" it is a stone 8 ft. long, 2 ft. 10 in. broad, and 2 ft. 9 in. thick; on the rere it rests on the natural rock, and on the front it is supported by a stone, 4 ft. long, 4 ft. high, and 1 ft. 9 in. broad; the chamber or vault beneath it is 8 ft. long, 3 ft. high, and from 1 to 3 ft. wide. The fairies in its vicinity are supposed to be numerous and ill-disposed; about 1808, one Daniel Stewart slept in front of it, and when he awakened he found that they had very much disfigured his face.* In the farm of Archy M'Michael there is a cave of considerable extent, the walls of which are partly excavated out of the rock and partly built of field-stones. In 1836 there was found in the farm a circular vault containing decayed bones. In the farm of Neal M'Cormick was a fort, which is now destroyed, there was a cave around the parapet of the usual construction. In this farm were found urns containing bones and ashes. Neal M'Cormick found about 1833, in his farm two four-sided wooden vessels filled with butter. There was a fort in the farm of Alexander M'Laughlin, but it has been destroyed. In the farm of John M'Loughlin there is an eminence in which a cave, consisting of many apartments, has been excavated in the soft rock;

* The people of this locality received from their Scottish ancestors a wonderful dread of the fairies. Towards the end of the last century a cunning fellow returned to the neighbourhood, after seven years absence, he said he had been with the fairies who gave him a great education; he became a school-master and the fame of his literary attainments has not yet died out; old men used to boast that they were taught by the fairy-taught schoolmaster.

the low and narrow passages entering into the various rooms are formed with field-stones. A gravel quarry having been opened in the hill has exposed to view the construction of the apartments—one of them is 26 feet long, 2 to 3 feet high, and from 4 to 8 feet wide; roof, floor and walls are solid but soft rock. Bones of animals, the flesh of which had been used for food, cinders and pieces of wood were found in the cave. Croaghmore (Cruach-mor, 'the large stack,') rises abruptly to the height of 471 feet above sea-level, and is crowned on its summit by the ruins of a large sepulchral cairn, now nearly destroyed; it was about 15 yards in diameter. At the west side of it is a stone, 5 ft. long, 3 ft. 8 in. wide, and 1 ft. thick, which is named "the Druid's Stone." About 85 yards south-east there is the base of another cairn, 20 yards in diameter, both cairns were composed of middle size stones, which have been carried off to form fences. A large tract of the hill around these cairns seems to have been surrounded by a great cyclopiian stone wall, a portion of the foundation of which, 11 feet broad, and composed of large stones, can be traced on the south side of the cairns. In times of persecution Mass was celebrated in a hollow near the top of the hill, named *Ieg-an-aifrion*—'the hollow of the Mass.' See *Ord. Surv. MS.*

There is a Standing Stone in the farm of John Shaw, in Prolusk, 4 ft. high, 4 ft. broad, and 2 ft. thick. There is a cave in the farm of James M'Alistar, in Island-Macallan, and another in that of John M'Mullan, but both are closed. In Carnlelis there is a cave in the farm of Zeikel M'Laughlin; and in that of Pat M'Louglin there is another, which passed under a fort now destroyed. There are in the same townland several other caves, but they are all now closed. In the farm of William Hopkins there were two

“Giants’ Graves,” which are now destroyed; bones were found in each of them. A quantity of ancient silver coins were found under a paved causeway in the village of Carnlelis. There is near the village, in the farm of Robert M’Loughlin, a Standing Stone, 2 ft. high, 2 ft. broad, and 2 ft. long, known as the ‘Grey Stone.’ *See Ord. Surv. MS.*

There was an ancient graveyard in the farm of James Tweedale, in Curramoney, but its site is now under tillage. There was an extensive cave in the farm of Joseph Tweedale, but it has been destroyed. In the farm of Daniel Adair are the ruins of an ancient funereal monument, which is entered *Druid’s Altar* on the Ordnance Map. It is nearly triangular in shape, each of the sides is 26 feet in length, and formed by large stones standing from 1 to 5 feet above the surface of the ground; the interior is raised with earth and stones. In the interior of the enclosure lies a stone, 5 ft. long, 3 ft. broad and nearly 2 ft. thick; 22 of the great stones still occupy their original position. This is obviously one of the rare triangular monuments, such as we have spoken of at p. 315. There is said to be a cave under the monument. In Robert Creath’s farm, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of the triangular monument, there is the site of a cairn, which gives name to Carnanmore, a subdenomination in the townland. The cairn is nearly destroyed, beside it was a burial ground, a small portion of which still remains. In Joseph Kilpatrick’s farm there is a small green hill called “Cairnan Glass”—‘the small green cairn,’ which the farmer does not subject to tillage because it is “gentle,”—a fairy haunt.* There is a Standing Stone, 2 ft. 10 in. high, 2 ft. broad, and 1 ft. 3 in., thick, in the farm of Alexander Kilpatrick, in Carrowcroey. *See Ord. Surv. MS.*

*It is now removed.

The site of the ancient church of Kilmahamogue, which gave name to the townland, is in the farm of Charles M'Cahan; its ancient graveyard is now under tillage. In "reclaiming" the graveyard there was discovered in the centre of it an enclosure formed by flat stones, the interior of which, about one cubic foot, was filled with white sand supposed to have been brought from some holy place and deposited there; on the occasion of the consecration of the graveyard. Dr. Reeves, *Ecl. Antiq.*, p. 286, says that Kilmahamogue "may be interpreted the 'Church of Mochoemog'—a saint called in Latin Pulcherius, and whose festival was kept on the 13th of March." In the farm of William Tweedley there is a cave, which is said to be of considerable extent. In the same townland there is the site of a second church, named Killydaghtan.

In Ballinlea, in 1835, there was found in a sand quarry a funereal urn containing decayed bones, it was covered by a flat stone.

The southern portion of Maghernahar is called Lough-verrie, where Dr. Reeves supposes may have been Inis-lochaburran, (see p. 56), which the Four Masters mention, at 1544, as one of the places in the Route taken by O'Donnell from MacQuillin. "A mill-dam is the only sheet of water in the neighbourhood, but many of the neighbouring townlands present an aspect very different from what their names imply."

There is a cave in the farm of John M'Gowan, in Broughgammon, which is said to be of considerable extent. In 1828 there were found at a considerable depth beneath the surface of a bog in this townland, as many flint arrow heads of different forms as would fill a gallon. The site of the *Casiol*—'a stone fort,' which gave name to Magheracashel, is in the farm of Patrick M'Enerney. "It was enclosed by two para-

pets which were also of stones," and there were under it very extensive and well-built caves. Many houses were erected with the stones of this Casiol. It is said that in later times a castle was erected within the Casiol, which was occupied by Read, or O'Mulderg, once the proprietor of a large portion of the Ballintoy estate. Tankards, plated fire-irons and other articles of value, supposed to have belonged to this family, were found in the caves during the demolition of the Casiol.* In the farm of Samuel M'Cartney, and near his door, is a Holy Well called Toberdoney, which was formerly visited by crowds of sick persons, who came to it from great distances. Each visitor used to place a small stone on a cairn, "which still remains unmolested." About 250 yards to the north of *Toberdoney* is another Holy Well, named *Scrawnakeehan*—'well of the purblind.' *Scrath* is a local Irish word for a well in boggy land. The cairn has disappeared; in 1848 upwards of twenty cart loads of small stones were removed from it to make drains. In the farm of James M'Conaghy, and opposite to his house, in *Knocknagarvan*, there is a Standing Stone, 2 ft. 9 in. high, 3 ft. broad, and 1 ft. thick. There formerly stood a number of similar stones at the same place, but this is the only one that now remains. *See Ord. Survey MS.*

The Cromleach, called *Cloghnaboghill*—'the stone of the boy,' stands on a lofty eminence in the farm of Daniel M'Curdy, in *Lemnaghbeg*. It stands in the centre of a circular platform, 22 feet in diameter, bounded by stones,

* Tradition asserts that Ballintoy estate belonged to the O'Muldergs, but that the chieftain of that name was murdered on the hill of *Knocksoghey* by Stewart, who took possession of the estate. The O'Muldergs changed their name in the last century into Read, merely because *derg* signifies 'red,' which in the county of Antrim is pronounced *reed*.

which rise above the earth from 6 inches to 2 feet. Of these stones 8 still remain. The covering stone is of an irregular shape, but concave on the under side, 6 ft. long, 3 ft. 8 in. broad, and 2 ft. thick, resting on four supporters which average 2 feet high. The vault, or chamber under the great stone, is 4 ft. long, 2 ft. 10 in. high, and from 2 ft. to 2 ft. 10 in. wide. William Gray, Esq., M.R.I.A., who has given a drawing of this Cromlech in the "Report of the proceedings of the Belfast Naturalists Field Club," remarks that it is the smallest in the north-east of Ireland. The prospect seaward from it is very extended, including a considerable portion of the west coast and islands of Scotland. The Ordnance Map marks Carnaboghill about half a mile south of Cloghnaboghill. About a furlong south of the Bushmills and Ballintoy road, there is a Standing Stone, 6 ft. high, 3 ft. 3 in. broad, and 2 ft. thick, and about a furlong south-east of that there is another, 2 ft. 8 in. high, 2 ft. broad, and 2 ft. thick; these stones are nearly in a line with Cloghnaboghill. There is on the face of a hill, in the farm of Eneas, Glass, about a furlong south of the road, "a stone used for Druidical worship." It is 8 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 5 feet thick, and is elevated from the ground, except at the east end, about a foot. There are two caves in this townland, one in the farm of John Stewart, and one in that of James M'Clernon. In 1833, three funeral urns, separated from each other about a yard, and each covered over the mouth with a flat stone, were found in this townland. *See Ord. Surv. MS.*

In Clegnagh, at about a quarter of mile north-east of Cloghnaboghill, stands another cromlech. It is situated on a lofty eminence, in the farm of David Logan, (present owner John M'Lernon), about 60 perches south of the Bushmills

and Ballintoy road. The cromleach is surrounded by 18 stones sunk in the ground and rising from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet above the surface ; these are arranged in an oval, 32 by 23 feet. The covering stone is of a very irregular shape, tapering from the base to the top, but somewhat concave on the under side. It measures 4 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 3 feet 2 inches thick, and rests on 4 stones, varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet above the surface. The chamber, or space beneath it, is 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 2 feet high. On the north-west side of this cromleach, and about 1 foot from its base, stood another supported on 6 stones, which stand from 1 to 2 feet above the surface, except 1 which is of large size ; the top stone of this cromleach has been removed, the chamber beneath it was 4 feet long, and 3 feet wide. *See Ord. Sur. MS.* It would seem that this monument belongs to the class of Giants' Graves or *Kistvaens*, more than to that of cromleachs. Some of the stones have fallen into a quarry. Mr. Gray has given a drawing of this monument, and states he has found worked flints, flint flakes, and numerous chips of flints very near it. About a quarter mile south of this cromleach on a rocky hill, in the farm of James Black, in Lemnaghbeg, stands a very large stone ; it is surrounded by other stones placed at some distance from it. *Ord. Sur. MS.*

The ruins of an ancient enclosure, oval shaped, 16 by 14 feet, formed by flat stones on their ends, standing from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground, are to be seen in the farm of Archy Black, Clegnagh ; only a few of the stones remain in their original position, and the monument is much disfigured. In John M'Curdy's farm, in this townland, there is a cave, which was formerly explored, but is now closed. On a small hill close to this, in the farm of Francis M'Lernon, were found several square spaces paved with flat stones, and

having at each end a small Standing Stone, when any of these pavements was lifted there were found under it a quantity of decayed bones, pieces of earthen urns, pieces of wood, cinders and moist black earth, resting on a lower pavement. In the same farm there is the supposed site of a battle ; the place is called *Maghera-na-gragh*, which is locally translated : “the plain of the pillage.” Cannon balls of metal, weighing from 3 to 6 pounds have been found in it, one found in 1833, 10 inches in circumference, is in Francis M'Lernon's. In Clegnagh there is a Standing Stone, 3 feet high, 3 feet broad, and 2 feet thick. *See Ord. Sur. MS.*

On the summit of a beautiful hill, close to the sea shore, in White Park, are the ruins of an ancient cairn, 12 yards in diameter, enclosed formerly around the base by a row of stones, from half foot to 3 feet above the surface; some of them yet remain ; the interior is of earth and stones ; it is locally called *Knocknagalliagh*—“the Hag's Hill.” A drawing of this mound is given in *Journal of the Historical and Archæolog. Association of Ireland*, July, 1879. It is by Mr. William Gray, who found in the mound the remains of a skeleton laid on a rude pavement of flat stones. The circle of stones, surrounding the base of a tent-shaped *tumulus* over the dead, is supposed by some antiquarians to represent the stones, to which were tied the ropes fastening the skins or covering of the tents of the living. In the vicinity of Knocknagalliagh, there are remains of ancient stone fences or parapets, stone enclosures, and stones supported on one end by other stones, as if arranged so for some purpose. The whole of White Park exhibits traces of the earliest colonists, and it presents a complete Museum of flint weapons of the earliest form.*

*Drawings and descriptions of the White Park stone implements and pottery have been given by Mr. Gray in the *Journal of the Hist.*

In Magheraboy, about a quarter of a mile north of the Bushmills road, are the ruins of a fort, which was 20 yards in diameter; the parapet is now destroyed, except five stones which stand from 1 to 2 feet above surface; they are on the brink of a great precipice adjoining White Park. In the farm of Michael Quigg, in Magheraboy, there is an artificial cave, which was formerly used as a store for smuggled goods, but is now closed. *See Ord. Sur. MS.* Mount Druid Cromleach occupies a commanding site at an elevation of 500 feet above the level of the sea. The cap-stone is an irregular block, measuring 7 feet on the west, 6 on the east, and 5 on the south side, while it does not seem to have been more than 1 foot on the north side, but that side has been injured; in thickness it varies from 1 to 2 feet, and is supported on 3 out of 5 stones which form the chamber; the supporting stones are from 2 to 3 feet above the ground; the chamber is 4 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 3 feet 9 inches high. This monument seems to have stood within two circles of stones; rising from $\frac{1}{2}$ half foot to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground; the outer of these was 37 feet in diameter. Mr. Gray has given an accurate drawing of this monument, but, the illustrations of it given in the *Dublin Penny Journal* and *Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey* cannot be relied on. In Andrew Stewart's farm in Ballintoy, there stood what seems to have been a Giant's Grave or Kistvaen, it was 12 feet long, and from 3 to 5 feet wide, and about 4 feet high, "the walls were of dry-stone-work, and the roof of long flat stones"; in demolishing it some years before 1838, it was found to contain a quantity of rich black earth. Near it, in working *and Archæol. Soc.*, for July, 1879, and by Mr. W. J. Knowles in that for July, 1885, and a "Report on the Explorations at White Park Bay" was read by Mr. Alexander M'Henry before the Royal Irish Academy, on the 8th of February, 1886.

a quarry, was found an ornamented earthen urn filled with decayed bones.

Of Ballintoy Castle very little now remains ; it occupied a beautiful site half a mile west of the village, and a quarter of a mile south of the sea shore. In its immediate vicinity is the Protestant Church, which, according to local tradition, occupies the site of an ancient monastic establishment ; the same tradition relates that this graveyard was formerly named Drumnaskallin. Ballintoy, (*Baile-an-tuaidh*), signifies "the town of the North." The church is not mentioned in the taxation of Pope Nicholas, nor in other ancient rolls, because the parish seems to have formed a part of Billy, as it did in the Protestant arrangement until 1722. The church and castle were fortified by the Protestants in 1641. The Irish marched to Ballintoy immediately after their successful night attack on the British forces at Portna, but, the little garrison refused to open its gates, and the tumultuary force marched on to Dunluce. A portion of the Irish force, however, returned shortly afterwards and laid seige to the castle and church. An account of the siege is contained in Gilladuffe O'Cahan's Deposition.

And this Examinant saith, that Alaster M'Coll M'Donnell sent orders to this Examinant in the beginning of November, 1641, to besiege and assault and get into the church of Ballintoy, then kept by the British, upon peril of his life. That soon after, this examinant not daring to do otherwise, went into Ballintoy, and he, this Examinant, with Turlogh Oge's men and Donnell Groome and Daultagh M'Alister's men, who then lay about Ballintoy, went to the said church and assaulted it, seeking to force the door, that three of the assailants were killed by shots sent out of the said church, and this Examinant, being under or near the church wall, was hit upon his head piece with a small stone, thrown out of the church, whereupon he and the said men retreated. That soon after his said son, Turlogh Oge O'Cahan, and his men and the said M'Allister's men did again assault the said church, and endeavoured to break the wall

with pickaxes, but were beaten off with the loss of two men. And this examinant further saith, that after the Irish had beaten the British in the Layney, and killed very many of them, and taken several colours, he, this Examinant, and his sons, Henry M'Henry and Turlogh Oge O'Caghan, wrote a letter unto Mr. Fullerton and Archibald Boyd, then in Ballintoy house for surrender of it, certifying among other things that Mr. Stewart's and . . . forces were all killed, with no other forces than their own, and so wished them to surrender the house, and, as they had souls to save, promised they would conduct them with good convoy from thence to Coleraine, or Inver, which letter containing much more being showed unto this Examinant, he said that he and his two sons subscribed that letter and sent it unto the said persons, hoping that upon the news therein they would surrender the said house. That the British in the said house not surrendering it upon the said letter, this Examinant's son, Turlogh Oge O'Caghan, sent for cannon and brought against Ballintoy, and shot two shots at the said house, but it did no service. *Depositions preserved in T. C. D.*

W. Hill, (*Macdonnells* p.p. 72-73), has given a long letter, written by James M'Donnell, "for the gentlemen in Ballintoy: Mr. Will. Foulerton, Archd. Boyd, Thos. Boyd, and the rest," advising them to surrender and promising safety and protection to the people. They, however, held out until their besiegers retired before the forces of Munro. Among the terrible traditions of blood and cruelty which the war of 1641 has left to posterity, there is one noble act of humanity preserved in the fire-side tales of Ballintoy, "which affirms" says Mr. Hill, "that during the siege of Ballintoy castle, the adjoining church was crowded by a trembling multitude of Protestant women and children. In their dire extremity, a good Roman Catholic priest, named *M'Glaime*,* at great

* It is said that a brother of Father M'Glaime lived to the age of 117; he resided on a farm at Straid. About the end of the last century the vestry of Ballintoy voted parochial relief to a poor man named Christal M'Glaime, principally because he was a relative of the priest.

personal risk, interfered for their preservation. Having obtained permission to supply them with water, he secretly filled the water vessels with oatmeal, merely covering it with a few inches depth on the top. In this fashion he daily conveyed to the captives as much food as kept them from starvation until the siege was raised." We have seen at p. 197 the humanity shown by the Irish to the besieged inhabitants of Coleraine, and we may be convinced that no small amount of cruelties attributed to them may be ascribed to the stories invented by the successful party to justify the wholesale forfeitures with which they enriched themselves. There are two wells in this townland, named respectively, *Fuarawn*—'the cold spring'; that in *Alt-a-chach* used to be decorated in May with garlands of May flowers and holly, and there were some devotions practised at it. *Informant Alexander M'Camon*, 1885. This well is said to rise and fall with the tide. A beautiful gravel mound called *Knockanvergish*, is a little N.E. of the church. On a headland adjoining the sea-shore is Ballintoy Demesne there was an ancient graveyard, named *Drumnascragh* about a quarter of a mile to the north-west of Ballintoy church. All traces of the graveyard are removed and its site under tillage. In 1838, the farm, in which it had been, belonged to Hugh Dickson. In this townland there is, in the farm of John M'Neill, Esq., a Standing Stone, 4 feet 4 inches high, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot 10 inches thick, near it is a cave of the usual construction, now closed. In this farm, close to the sea shore, are the ruins of a fort, somewhat oval; the fort was 45 feet long, and on the top measured on N. W. end 8 feet in breadth, and on the S. W. end 3 feet; the broad end stands from 30 to 40 feet above the valley beneath, and the narrow end is 5 feet above the level of the field. This

earthwork is opposite a cluster of rocky isles.* In the part of this townland called the Stone Park, about 200 yards south of the Bushmills road, are two Standing Stones, which seem to have been part of some ancient monument; they stand on the face of a rising hill, and over a precipice; one of them 4 feet high, 3 feet broad, and 1 foot 8 inches thick; the other is one foot distant from it and is somewhat smaller. *See Ord. Sur. MS.*

In Knocksohney, in the farm of Henry Kelly, is a fortified headland called the *Doon*, opposite to Sheep Island. A moat and parapet on the land side fortifies about half a rood of the headland; the parapet is of earth and stones, and rises from 8 to 12 feet above the bottom of the moat, which averages 23 feet in width. This fort gives name to Larry Ban Bay—*Leath-rath-ban*—(pronounced Lah-raw-bawn)—“the white half fort,” so named because it was fortified by art only on one side, the land side. The bay extends from the fort to the celebrated insular rock, *Carrick-a-raide*, which is also in this townland. On a rocky hill near the sea shore stood a cromlech, named the *Ringing Stone*, because it emitted a ringing sound when struck. The top stone measured 7 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 1 foot 9 inches thick, and rested on 4 supporters, until about the year 1828, when it was thrown from its position by a person who had dreamt that treasure was deposited under it. One of its former supporters stands 3 feet 9 inches above the ground; the other three, though large stones, are not so high. It was surrounded by a circle of stones, most of which are now removed. On the same hill are several large stones probably

*A rocky island opposite Demesne is said to have been used as a graveyard, skulls and bones have been found in it, and several of the insulated rocks bear traces of fortifications. *See Ord. Sur. MS.*

some way connected with the Cromleach. This monument was in the farm of William O'Kane. In the same townland there is a large stone in the farm of John Donnelly. It has a basin 2 feet in diameter, and 1 foot deep, hollowed in its top; it is named the *Knocking Stone*, because it was used for preparing barley, but its original purpose can only be conjectured. In William O'Kane's farm, there is on the summit of a rocky hill a Standing Stone, 2 feet high, 2 feet broad, and 2 feet thick. In the face of rocky hills in this townland, about three furlongs east of Ballintoy and a little south of the road, is another cromleach; the top stone, raised on supporters nearly two feet above the ground, is 5 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 4 feet thick; the two other stones supporting it in front are 3 feet distant from each other. Dubourdien describes (*Statistical Survey*, p. 618) a vessel with a handle and spout shaped like a coffee pot, which had three legs and was formed of a brassy metal it is eight inches high, and at the broadest part, or belly, four and a half.* It was found in a cave near the sea shore in Knocksoghey. It was given to Mr. Trail of the Rectory. See *Ord. Sur. MS.*

In Glenstaghey, when demolishing ancient enclosures locally called "Danes' Houses," there were found under them Kistvaens containing decayed bones. In various parts of this townland kistvaens, urns, flint arrow heads, stone hatchets, and other remnants of pre-historic times have been frequently found. In this townland is the *Giant's Cut*, a long, deep and narrow opening between two headlands,

*Several of these beautiful bronze vessels have been found in various parts of Ireland; so that they seem to be of native manufacture, and are highly creditable to the taste and skill of the Irish workmen. A drawing of one of them which was found near Grey Abbey in 1742, is given in Vallancey's *Colectanea de Reb. Hib. Numb. XIII. Vol. IV.* One found in Aughnahoy, near Portglenone, is in the writer's collection.

into which the tide rushes with great fury ; it is named by those who speak the Irish language *Buille-Cuchullian*—the stroke of Cuchullan, and is ascribed by them to a blow of that hero's sword which cleft the rocks. See *Ord. Sur. MS.* About a mile and a half south east of it lies, off Kenbane Castle, a sunken rock named *Carrickmannanan*—"the rock of Mannanan—a great magician who drowned himself here, but, whose wicked spirit, even after death, still raises the storms which render this rock so dangerous."* See *Ord. Sur. MS.* A little to the east of the Giant's Cut are the remains of an ancient enclosure formed by stones set in the ground on their ends and rising from 1 to 2 feet over the surface ; it is 28 yards long and 28 yards broad. This was thought to have been a graveyard, as there were formerly on the west side of it several well formed graves, which are now level with the field. The place is named *Lignalaniv*—"the Infant's Hollow." Ancient foundations

* The legends connected with the *Giant's Cut* and *Carrickmannanan* seem to be contained in *The Sick Bed of Cuchulain and the only jealousy of (his wife) Eimir*, an ancient tale quoted from the "Yellow Book of Slane" in the *Leabhar na h-Uídhre*. The Lady Fand being repudiated by her husband *Manannan Mac Lir* the famous *Tuatha de Danann* (fairy) chief—the Neptune of the Irish, "the horseman of the crested wave," sends Liban—"sea woman"—to offer her love to Cuchulain, who accepts her hand. Some time afterwards, however, Manannan repented of his repudiation of her, and she consented to accompany him back to his court in the isle of *Manainn*, (now Man, which still bears his name). Cuchulain, upon her desertion, lost his senses—he struck all around him and strove to kill the poets and druids of Ulster who were sent to heal him ; the druids then gave him "a drink of forgetfulness" and the remembrance of Fand passed from his mind. "Manannan, in the meantime, shook his cloak between Cuchulain and Fand, to the end that they might never meet again." The tale, like every other one referring to the *Tuatha-de-Danann*, is replete with stories of witchcraft and the interference of spirits with the affairs of men.

of what are locally named 'Danes' Houses' in its vicinity testify that it was once a place of some importance. *See Ord. Surv. MS.*

The following list of landlords of the different townlands of the civil parish of Ballintoy, in the year 1813, is given in Mason's Parochial Survey—Adam Cuppage, owner of Araboy, Croagh, Straidkeelan and Toberkeagh.—R. Montgomery M'Neal, of Artimacormick.—George Alex. Fulerton,* of Ballintoy, Broughgammon, Clegnagh, Craiganee, Glenstaghy, Kilmahamogue, Lagavara, Lemnagh, Maghernahar, Magheraboy, (except Glebe), Magheracashel, White Park.—Hugh Anderson, of Cairn.—James Leslie, of Cairnanmore, Carnlelis, Carrowcroey, Curramoney, Kittal, Templastragh.

* A Mr. Fullerton in the last century having realized a large fortune as a physician, in Jamaica, purchased the Ballintoy estate for £20,000, soon after it had been sold by the Stewarts. Having no family he bequeathed his property to his niece, Catherine Fullerton, who married Dawson Downing of Rowesgift and Bellaghy, in the county of Derry, and whose son, according to her uncle's will, assumed the name and arms of Fullerton. This son named George Alexander, (after both her father and uncle), was born in the Mansion House at Ballycastle, in 1775, and died at Tockington Manor, Gloucestershire, 1847. His eldest son, named Alexander George Fullerton, was born in 1808, and in 1833 married Lady Georgiana Leveson Gower, second daughter of the late Earl of Grenville. Their only son, born in 1834, died in 1855, just as he had attained his majority, and the family estates are to be inherited by his cousin. *See Hill's Montgomery MSS.* p. 80. Mr. Fullerton and Lady Georgiana both became converts and have been very generous to the parish of Ballintoy. Lady Georgiana was a distinguished authoress, her literary career commenced with a novel, entitled "Ellen Middleton," which was published in 1844, followed by "Grantley Manor," a novel dealing with the religious controversies of the day. In 1846 she became a Catholic and since then she published numerous works of fiction, some of which touched upon the government of Ireland by England before the Union. She died at Bournemouth on the 19th of January, 1885.

—Rev. C. M'Daniel Stewart, of Cloughcorr.—W. Tennant, of Coolmaghara—John M'Neale, of Currysheskin, George Atkinson Wray, of Craigalappan, Prolusk.—John Johnston, of Craig.—Lord Caledon, of Drumnagee and part of Drumnagessan.—J. Dunlop, of part of Drumnagessan.—Hugh Lyle, of Island Macallan, Lissan.—Samuel Allan, of part of Lisbellanagroagh.—James S. Moore, of part of Lisbellanagroagh.

The civil parish of Grange of Drumtullagh contains at present 3,751 acres, but in the Down Survey the townlands of Kilmahamogue, Island Macallan, Carnlelis, Curramoney, and Carrowcroey containing 1,487, now included in the civil parish of Ballintoy, were in that part of the civil parish of Derrykeighan, which at present constitutes the grange of Drumtullagh. The *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick* speaking of the labours of the saint in Dalriada, says "He founded *Rath-Mudhain* (Ramoan) and left Presbyter Erclach in it; he left Bishop Nem in Telach Ceniul Aenghusa"—'Telach in the territory of the race Aenghus.' In Colgan's translation of this passage the bishop is named *Nehemias*, and the church *Tulach*. Dr. Reeves thinks, that Tulach may be Drumtullagh, which adjoins the parish of Ramoan on the west, and we might add, that Kilmahamogue, which was formerly within the grange, may be only a corruption of *Kil-mo-Nem-og*—'the church of St. Nem.' The Calendar of Donegal commemorates on the 3rd of May, "Nem, Bishop of Drum-Dallain." The townland of Kilmoyle is named from a church which stood on the north side of the old graveyard. That cemetery, which is 105 feet to the south of the Coleraine and Ballycastle road, is in a field, and is not protected by any fence, nor has it any gravestones; it is nearly semi-circular in form, and its greatest breadth is only 80 feet.

Traces of an artificial cave were to be seen at its eastern side, in 1838. The vicinity of this old church was locally known by the name of *Croshan*. Local tradition asserts, that it was intended that the monastery afterwards erected at Bunamargy should have been built at this place, and, that the blessed mould brought from Rome to consecrate the cemetery was first deposited here, but that, for some reason now forgotten, it was transferred to Bunamargy and the monastery was erected at that place. There was found, in 1833, in a fort at Lisnagat, two buttons of lead, each of the size of a penny, connected together by a chain of rough leaden rings; along with them was found a bronze brooch. In 1830 a bronze sword, 2 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, which had a bone handle attached with rivets, was found in a flow bog in Mosside. It is said that it passed into the possession of Dr. M'Donnell of Belfast. *MacAbruin's Cairn* is in the farm of Hugh Mackey, of Knockmore, or Mosside; it is said that MacAbruin was a great robber and that he lies buried under the cairn, which is 3 feet high and 4 feet in diameter. See *Ord. Surv. MS.* There is preserved in the Town Hall, Ballymoney, an ancient wooden water-wheel, a drawing of which is given in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 4, p. 6.* It was found,

*The following description of a mill taken from *Hibbert's Description of the Shetland Islands*, 1822, will explain how these simple constructions were wrought, "The mill-stones are commonly formed of a micaceous gneiss, being from thirty to thirty six inches in diameter. Under the framework by which they are supported, is a horizontal wheel, of the same diameter as the mill-stones, named a *Tirl*, which consists of a stout cylindrical post of wood, about four feet long, into which are morticed twelve small float boards, placed in a slanting direction, or at an oblique angle. It has a pivot at its under end, which runs on a hollowed iron plate, fixed on a beam. A strong iron spindle attached to the upper end of the *Tirl* passes through a hole in the under mill-stone and is firmly wedged in the upper one. A trough conducts the water that falls from the hill upon the feathers

about 1848, in the bog of Moycraig and on the farm of William Hamill. The water-wheel consists of a nave and upright axle, both cut out of one solid piece of oak. Round the axle are inserted 19 buckets, or rather ladles, also of oak, so curved as best to receive the impulse of the water. At

of the Tirl, at an inclination of 40 or 45 degrees, which giving motion to the upper mill-stone turns it slowly round. To the hopper that surmounts the upper mill-stone there is a log of wood fastened, which, striking upon the uneven upper surface of the stone, shakes this repository for the corn and makes it come out ; while too quick an escape is checked by a device for lessening the size of the aperture. But sometimes there is no hopper at all, and a man patiently feeds the mill with his hand." *The Montgomery MSS.* speaking of the little streams in the Ards, say :—" And on them each townland almost had a little miln for grinding oats, dried in potts or singed and leazed in ye straw, which was ye old Irish custom, the mealle whereof called *Greddane* was very course. The milns are called Danish or ladle milnes ; the axle tree stood upright and ye small stones or querns (such as are turned with hands) on ye top thereof ; the water-wheel was fixed at ye lower end of ye axletree, and did run horizontally among ye water ; a small force driving it."—" The hopper is suspended by four strings from the roof of the hut, which is scarcely sufficient to contain a man upright. *M'Culloch's Western Isles of Scotland.* Such were the old Irish monastic mills so frequently mentioned in the Lives of the Saints. The water-mill does not appear to be a Roman invention, Strabo mentions that a mill of this kind was erected in Pontus in Asia Minor by King Mithridates which is the earliest on record. An Irish bard, who died in the year 1024, gives a poetical account from tradition of the erection of the first water-wheel in Ireland. The poet relates, that the monarch Cormac, in the third century, desirous of saving a beautiful handmaid the labour of grinding corn daily in a quern, sent across the sea—to Roman Britain, for a millwright who erected a mill on the stream Nith, near Tara. See *Mr. M'Adam's Paper on the Irish Water Mill. Ulster Journal of Archæol., Vol. IV.* The Irish water-mill was simply the quern turned by water instead of by hand. The writer had recently an opportunity of examining and procuring, in Co. Donegal, the complete fixtures of an Irish quern in full working order, which makes excellent meal, The under-stone is stationary and through its centre rises a round piece of hard wood—*punt-an-bhro*, 'the point of

the upper end of the axle is a deep groove, twelve inches long, in which moves an oaken wedge for the purpose of raising or lowering the small upper mill-stone, so as to cause it to grind courser or finer. The whole mechanism was supported by a stone gudgeon secured by a wedge at the

the mill' which fits into a hole sunk in a piece of hard wood—*cross-an-bhro*, 'the cross of the mill,' This crosses on the under-side the hopper-hole of the upper-stone and is fitted into two little receptacles cut out of the under-side of the upper-stone, one on each side of the hopper-hole, so that the surface of the *cross-an-bhro* is level with the under surface of the upper-stone. The upper-stone is then placed with its *cross* resting on the *punt* and turns round on it with facility. On the outer surface and near the edge of the upper-stone is sunk a hole to receive the end of a stick about 6 inches long, the *lamh-chrann* 'the hand stick,' with which the grinder easily gives a circular motion to the upper-stone with one hand while with the other he pours into the hopper-hole grain previously dried in a pot. The meal comes out at the edges of the stones and falls on a cloth placed under the quern. The fineness of the meal is regulated by increasing or decreasing the distance between the stones, which is effected by placing or removing a piece of leather from the top of the *punt*. A still simpler contrivance for grinding, a flat stone called a *Grain-Rubber*, is frequently found and is to be seen in nearly every collection of Irish Antiquities. Pliny (Book 18. chap. 10), describes the process used in Etruria of first roasting the grain and then pounding it with a pestle and mortar. Martin in his *Western Islands of Scotland*, written in 1703, describes a way of dressing corn which was then used in several isles—"A woman, sitting down, takes a handful of corn, holding it by the stalks in her left hand, and then sets fire to the ears, which are presently in a flame. She has a stick in her right hand, which she manages very dextereously, beating off the grain at the very instant when the husk is quite burnt, for if she miss of that she must use the kiln, but experience has taught them this art to perfection. The corn may be so dressed, winnowed, ground, and baked within an hour after reaping from the ground." In *The Irish Hudibras* a satirical poem printed in London, in 1689, intended to ridicule the old Irish of Ulster, they are described in allusion to this custom as—

Yoking bobbies by the tail

And threshing corn with fiery flail.

A statute of Charles I. directs that no person shall burn corn or grain

foot of the axle. This gudgeon revolved in a hole wrought in another stone firmly embedded at the edge of the stream. The height of the wheel and the axle is 6 feet 6 inches.

The townland of Manister was named from a monastery which stood in the farm of John M'Alister. The foundations were removed in 1760 and there is not at present a trace of it. About 40 perches to the east of it there was an earthen mound—probably a funereal mound, which has also been removed. In Carnkirn there was formerly a cairn of stones which was called *the Rowan-Tree Cairn*. That cairn gave name to the townland—Carn-Caorthainn (pronounced Carn-Keerin)—‘the rowan-tree carn.’ Not a trace of it now remains. In Lismorrity, at about 20 yards north of the Paper Mill stream, there is a small cairn consisting of about three cart loads of small stones. It stands at the edge of a Holy Well, named Toberann, at which Stations were formerly performed. Near it there was the stump of an old tree to which rags and other things were attached, when the stump was removed, another tree was planted which was used for similar purposes, but it also has disappeared. It is popularly believed that a friar is interred beneath the cairn, but it is more probable that the carn has been formed by the stones cast on it by the pilgrims when performing the station. About 100 perches north of it there was formerly, on a hill, an ancient graveyard used for the interment of children and beggars, but it is now destroyed. A fort in this townland which gave name to it was destroyed in 1822; in it was found a bronze pot capable of holding three pints; it was very in the straw under pain of imprisonment for ten days. What a wonderful contrast between the rude *grain-rubber* of our earliest forefathers and the powerful steel cylindrical grain-crushers in Mr. Hughes's great flour-mills, Belfast, which are capable of grinding one hundred tons of wheat in the twenty-four hours !

narrow at the mouth, broad at the bottom, had three feet and its handle was straight and projecting from the top ; it is at present (1838) in the possession of Charles M'Cormick. Ancient shoes, methers and other antiquities have been found in a bog in this townland. The remains of a cairn called Carnaneena are to be seen in the farm of John and Archy M'Afee, in Carrowreagh. It is seated on the top of a hill 60 perches N.E. of the Armoy and Ballintoy road ; it is 18 feet in diameter, but only the lower course of it remains, for a dyke, that runs through the middle of it, was formed from its stones. See *Ordnance Mem. MS.*

C H U R C H E S .

In times of persecution Mass used to be said in a hollow near the summit of Croaghmore, the highest hill in the parish. The spot is to this day named *Lag-an-aifrinn*—‘the hollow of the Mass.’ Father Murray is mentioned in the popular traditions as one of the priests who celebrated Mass on Croaghmore. In the beginning of this century Mass was celebrated in the house of Daniel Stewart, which at present belongs to Daniel Getty in Kilmoyle. There are two fields in the farm of Neal M'Clean which are called the ‘Altar-Fields.’ Mass used also to be celebrated in the farm, in Kilmahamogue, at present occupied by John M'Kendry. It was celebrated at first on a table at the side of a turf stack, and afterwards in the dwelling house.

The little church at Ballinlea was erected in 1816, by Father Patrick O'Neill, on a plot of ground 22 perches in extent, which he obtained at the rent of 2/6 per annum.

The Church of Ballintoy was erected by Father Magorrian. It was dedicated by Dr. Dorrian, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, on the 18th of August, 1878.

The sermon on the occasion was preached by Dr. M'Cabe, Bishop of Gadara, (afterwards Cardinal Arch-bishop of Dublin.) *

PARISH PRIESTS.

The parish of Ballintoy was united to Armoy, until the resignation of that parish by Father Patrick M'Cartan, when Father Peter M'Gorrian was appointed, on the 2nd of April, 1872, Parish Priest of Ballintoy and Administrator of Armoy; the latter parish was conferred on Father Carrol, in July, 1873.

The Rev. Peter M'Gorrian was born in Ballykinlar, August 10th, 1841; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Rhetoric Class in the College of Maynooth, in 1861; was ordained by Dr. Dorrian, in St. Peter's, Belfast, November 1st, 1866—the first ordination in that church—appointed C.C., Newtownards, in December, 1866; C.C., St. Peter's, Belfast, May 1st, 1868; C.C., St. Malachy's, Belfast, in September, 1868; from which he was appointed Parish Priest of Ballintoy, on the 2nd of April, 1872; he purchased the Parochial Farm in the townland of Maghernahar and erected the School and the Church of Ballintoy. In May, 1882, he was appointed to the parish of Ballygalget.

Father John Rogers succeeded Father M'Gorrian. He was

* In 1881 there were in the civil parish of Ballintoy 315 Catholics (about 15 of whom were in the part of Coolmaghra which is attached to the Catholic parish of Ramoan) and 2,798 Protestants. The Protestant Minister in his Return, in 1766, to the House of Lords gives the names and residences of 77 Catholic heads of families and of 374 Protestants, heads of families, belonging to this parish. In 1881, there were in the Grange of Drumtullagh 75 Catholics and 892 Protestants. In the supposition that there were 60 Catholics in the part of Derrykeighan attached to the Catholic parish of Ballintoy the total Catholic population of that parish amounted then to 410.

born in the townland of Aghlisnafin, parish of Kilmegan, in February, 1842 ; entered the Diocesan College, in August, 1869 ; entered the College of Soissons, France, early in 1875 ; was ordained by Dr. Dorrian, in St. Patrick's, Belfast, November 4th, 1877, was appointed C.C., Culfeightrin ; was appointed Parish Priest of the Island of Rathlin in July 1878 ; was appointed C.C., Loughguile, in April, 1879 ; was appointed to the parish of Ballintoy, in May, 1882. He died within a few days after his appointment. *The Belfast Morning News*, of May 18th, 1882, says of him :—" Deceased was loved and respected in every parish where he ministered ; his end was like his life—heroic. Called on the evening of Tuesday last to attend a dying person in his parish, an old complaint, from which he had long suffered, came upon him while on his mission of mercy. He vomited his life's blood and fell dead on the roadside (in the townland of Clegnagh), another martyr to duty." His remains were interred in the churchyard of Aghlishnafin, and the granite cross erected over his grave bears the following inscription :—

Erected
by
A few
Clerical friends as a
Tribute to the high character
And many virtues of
The Rev. John Rogers
Late P P Ballintoy
Who died 16th May 1882
Aged 39 years
Requiescat in Pace.

The Rev. David B. Mulcahy, the present Parish Priest, succeeded Father Rogers. Father Mulcahy was born in April, 1832, in the townland of Kilkeany, parish of Seskinan, Co. Waterford ; after studying at Mount Melleray and other

places he entered St. John's College, Waterford, in September, 1862 ; was ordained by Dr. Dorrian, St. Malachy's, Belfast, October 10th, 1869 ; appointed C.C., Ballymacarrett, October 24th, 1869 ; C.C., Saintfield, December 17th, 1870 ; C.C., Ballymacarrett, March 11th, 1871 ; C.C., Loughguile, March 10th, 1872 ; C.C., Portglenone, August, 1875 ; C.C., Lisburn in February, 1876 ; C.C., Ballynafeigh, November, 24th, 1878, from which he was appointed to the parish of Ballintoy, on the 26th of May, 1882.

* Father Mulcahy has a very extensive knowledge of the Irish language and is a diligent student of the history and antiquities of his country.

The site of the Church at Gracehill, in Mullaghduff, mentioned in p. 130 as being in the Catholic parish of Ballymoney, is in the Catholic parish of Ballintoy. On a high hill in Carukirn, nearly opposite to the site of the Church, was a castle said to have belonged to a chieftain named O'Quin. This castle is named by mistake the castle of Carnrighe in the *M'Donnell Manuscripts*. It was here Gillaspic, son of Colla M'Donnell, was fostered by O'Quin, and he afterwards married the daughter of his fosterer.

THE ISLAND OF RATHLIN.

RATHLIN is mentioned by Pliny, (Nat. Hist. Lib. IV.) under the name *Ricina*, and in Ptolemy's Geography it occurs under the same name. It is obvious that the Greek as well as the Latin author was only approximating the Celtic name of the island, which in its oldest form was *Reachrain*; a name applied by the Irish to several of their islands. *The Four Masters*, at the year 1121, mention the island "*Raicrenn*," which the context clearly shows was in Lough Neagh, and seems to have been Ram's Island. (See Vol. II, p. 305). At 1542, they also mention *Reachrain muintre Birn hi Tirboghaine*, now Rathlin O'Birne, off the coast of the county of Donegal, but the island most frequently mentioned under that name by our annalists and ecclesiastical writers is what is now called Lambay—off the coast of the county of Dublin. Ussher (Brit. Ecc. Antiq. c. 17), says that the name is written by Irish antiquarians *Ro-chrinne*, and that it is so named from the trees (*Chrann*), with which it formerly abounded, but, as the Danish inhabitants of the county of Dublin translated *Reachrainn*, the name of the island off their coast into Lambay—"Lamb Island"—and the name of the island in Lough Neagh was translated Ram's Island, the translators certainly were convinced that the Irish word *Reithe*—"a ram"—(pronounced *Rehey*, a-kin to the Greek *K-rios*, Latin *a-ries* and even the English ram), was the first syllable of the name.

We might therefore venture to translate the name into *Ram's Island*, and to surmise that it was so named from the richness of its pastures. In more modern Irish the name assumes the form *Rachlainn*. The Irish Nennius says "The Firbolg seized upon Mann and certain islands in like manner, Ara, Ili (Islay), and Rachra," which, if we credit O'Flagherty's chronology, occurred about thirty years before the Argonautic expedition—an event sufficiently remote to gratify the insular pride of the most fastidious native of Rathlin. The early history of the island is, however, completely unknown, and its name unconnected with any historical event, until the times of St. Comgall of Bangor; it, however, is the scene of some events related in bardic stories as having occurred about the Christian Era. In the tale called *Deirdri*,* she advises the sons of Usnach to go to *Rachlainn itir Eirin acas Albain*—Rachlin between Eire and Alba.†

*A synopsis of this tale will be given when treating of the parish of Culfeightrin.

†The island in ancient times made a stage in the voyage between Scotland and Ireland. In the ancient Irish tale entitled *Tochmarc Eimhíre*—'the courtship of Eimir'—it is related that the great Ulster champion, Cuchulainn, having finished his military education at the school of the lady *Scathach*, in Scotland, returned home by way of Ceann Tíre—'the Land's Head'—now Cantire, and stayed for a time in *Rechrainn*, where he met with an incident which somewhat reminds us of the story of Perseus and Andromeda.

On landing in the island Cuchullainn was surprised to find a beautiful lady sitting alone on the beach. She informed him that she was the daughter of the king of Rechrainn; that her father was compelled every year to pay a large tribute to the Fomorians pirates; that this year failing to procure the stipulated amount, he was ordered to place her, his only daughter, at the harbour, and that before night she would be carried off by the Fomorians. While they were speaking three fierce warriors landed in the bay, and hastened to the spot where they knew the lady awaited them. They had, however, to encounter Cuchulainn, who slew them all, but, received

The earliest record of Rathlin, in Christian times, occurs in the *Life of St. Comgall of Bangor*, where it is mentioned that he landed on the island of *Reachrainn*, for the purpose of seeking there a solitary retreat, but he was seized by a band of thirty military men, and forcibly conveyed out of the island:—"Cum sanctus Comgallus cellam voluisset ædificare in insula nomine Reachrain venerunt triginta milites et tenentes manum ejus, eum inde expulerunt." *Fleming, Collectan. p. 311. Codex Kilken. fol. 93, 6.* The saint, however, seems to have effected his purpose; for, according to the tradition of the islanders, the church, which formerly stood on the site at present occupied by the Protestant Church, was dedicated under his invocation, and the rectorial tithes of the island belonged to his successors, the abbots of Bangor, until the suppression of that abbey. From the expulsion of St. Comgall, the island completely disappears from history, until after the English invasion, for the various entries, that occur in the ancient annals, refer

in his arm a slight wound, which the maiden tied up with a part of her costly robe. She then ran joyously to her father, and related what had occurred; but, she could give no particular account of her deliverer. He communicated the happy tidings to his people, who with the strangers and visitors at his court, thronged around him with their congratulations, and Cuchulainn among the rest. The king led the way to the customary ablutions before the feast, in which he was followed by his household and visitors, several of whom were now boasting that they were the rescuers of the princess; but, when Cuchulainn bared his arm, she at once identified her deliverer. The king in gratitude now made a formal offer of his daughter and her fortune to her deliverer. Cuchulainn was, however, pre-engaged and bidding farewell to his friends in the island of Rechrainn, he returned to Emania, where he was joyfully received by King Connor, and the Knights of the Royal Branch, and shortly afterwards wedded the lady Eimer, for whose sake he had encountered so many perils. See *O'Curry's MS. Materials of Irish History.*

to other islands which bore the same name. Rathlin after that date formed a part of the immense possessions of the Earls of Ulster, but, when King John came to Carrickfergus to punish the rebellion of De Lacy, he gave Rathlin as one of the appendant districts to Alan, Earl of Galloway. This grant was confirmed in 1215 and 1220—(Hardy's Rot. Tur. Londinen.) The Earls of Ulster, however, again obtained possession of it, and when John Bisset was outlawed for the murder, at Haddington, of Patrick, son of Thomas, of Galloway, in 1242, he fled to Ireland, where he obtained from the Earl of Ulster the Glynns and Rathlin. In 1279, it was found by Inquisition, that John Bysset, son and heir of John, held *Rachry*, in capite, of Richard de Burgo, son of Walter, and its value was rated at £4 8s. 5d. Robert Bruce during the ebb of his fortunes, after the disastrous battle of Methven, sought a hiding place with Angus Oge MacDonnell, in his castles of Sandel and Dunaverty, and, when at last even these became unsafe, the distinguished fugitive crossed the channel to Rathlin. In the spring of 1306 he had been crowned king at Scone, but, the fortune of war so turned against him, that in the autumn of that year he was forced to yield to the solicitations of his trusty friend, the Lord of the Isles, and seek a more secure asylum in the rugged and solitary island. A select band of three hundred hardy warriors, besides distinguished personal friends, was—

“ The rebellious Scottish crew,
 Who to Rath-Erin's shelter drew,
 With Carrick's outlawed chief.”

Lord of the Isles.

It is probable that at that period the island was owned by John, Lord Bissett, a rebellious Anglo-Irish Baron, who

afterwards went over to Scotland, returned with Edward Bruce's invading fleet, and led it to anchor in Glendun; or to his namesake Sir Hugh, who for aiding Prince Edward forfeited the Manor of Glenarm. Barbour's poem, *The Brus*, informs us in quaint and almost unintelligible language, that the patriotic king set sail from Dunavertie, with a numerous fleet of galleys "towart Rauchryne."

That is ane ile in the se
And may weill in myd watter be
Betwix Kyntir and Ireland
Quhar als gret stremys ar rynnand
And als peralous and mair.

Barbour also informs us that the islanders were panic-struck at the sight of so formidable a host; the women rushed about almost in a frantic state, assisting the men to collect their cattle and drive them for safety to a "rycht stalwart castell." Bruce soon, however, dispelled their fears, assuring them that these were not enemies bent on plunder, but friends in distress come to seek the shelter of their island. He took up his abode in the "rycht stalwart castell," the ruins of which still bear his name. Here the exiled king spent the winter months of 1306. "With the return of spring," says Sir Walter Scott, "hope and the spirit of enterprise again inspired the dauntless heart of Robert Bruce." It was agreed that Douglas, Sir Robert Boyd, and some others should sail for Arran, and endeavour to ascertain the state of affairs in that island. Arrived there they repulsed the English soldiers that were sent to intercept them, and ten days afterwards, while still waiting for the appointed signal from the mainland, to tell them that the time was favourable for military operations, they were joined by Bruce, and the rest of his company, who could no longer remain inactive in Rathlin. The island was

never again revisited by Bruce, but, to this day, its inhabitants are proud that Rathlin sheltered in his distress a hero who has so indelibly written his name on the pages of history.

In 1319 Edward II. granted to Sir John de Athy the Island of *Rughrie*, which had been forfeited by Hugh Bisset, for aiding Bruce. It is not known how the Bissets again re-possessioned themselves of their estates in the County of Antrim; but it is certain that they did so, and continued in possession until the end of the 14th century when John M'Ecain Bisset, the fifth in descent from the first settler, perished in an affray with some of the English barons in the neighbourhood. The marriage of John Mor MacDonnell with Margery, daughter and heiress of that Bisset, constituted, for him and his descendants, a right to the island, which they preferred to vindicate by claymore and battle-axe, rather than by charter and parchment. "In the year 1551," says Mr. Hill, "the Clan Donnell banner waved triumphantly over Route and Glynnns; it had been carried even into Clannaboy, the patrimony of the O'Neills, and spoils, it was believed by the English, of great value, variety, and extent, had been taken by the Scots from the latter territory, and stored in the Island of Rathlin." The Council in Dublin, having taken into consideration the best means for checking these outrages, a formidable expedition with the deputy, Sir James Crofts, at its head, marched into Ulster, and four large ships, filled with soldiers, were sent into the North Channel. The results of this expedition are told in a letter written by Sir Thomas Cusake to the Earl of Warwick—

"The nexte morowe certain prisoners of the Skottes were brought before my Lord, who told his Lordship that James M'Connyll and his breathern, with a number of Skottis were all togidder in the

Island of Raghlin, and had with them the mooste parte of all the praies of kyne and garrans that VI daies before were taken by them out of Claneboy, and for that the same Island was scant from the land iv myles by sea, and that there was at the same place tow barkes and tow small galleys that thai dud take from the Skottes vi daies before. The Captaynes of the footemen was mooste willing to be set a land with iii or iv hondreth men, as well to revenge themself upon the people for invading the kingis lande and destroying his Maties people, as to seik their praies, consideringe that James M'Connyll and his brethren destroid in effect all Claneboy and M'Quillin's contre, and banyshed a sept of gentlemen out of their contrie named Alexander Carraghess sonnes, men which served the kingis Matie trewlie; and besydes the same from Marketown (Ballycastle) to Glenarme put under themselfe, wherein thai dud dwell as quiet as in Skotlande, and had good occupyng of corne and cattail in the same. So as thai had under occupyinge aboute xxx myles, whereby thai gate the stringth of O'Cahan, M'Collyen, and all Claneboy, and putt all the captaynes and gentlemen in thoise partes of the Northe to ber them trybute and yerelie rent, which was paied to them yerelie, and had no men of warre in bonnaght in thoise contres when oon of them dud warre upon the other but such Skottes as James and his brethren dud send them. Soe as betwixt M'Collyns howse (Dunluce) and Bealfarst was obedient to his cesse of Skottes, which is or lx myles. Then my Lord Deputie perceaving the willinge myndes of the Captynes and souldiers, and their peticions in that behalf and alsoe consyderinge the losse of the Kingis Maties lande and people, beinge moost desirous soe to have the same avengid as no daunger might insue, sent for the maisters and captaynes of the barkes to him, to know how many men thai moght land at oon tyme in the Iland, who telt his Lordship not passe Ic. And then my Lord beinge mooste looth to adventure the losse of his men in such sorte, concluded that thai shold goo soe many by the coast to the place, whereas the same James his gallees laie at Roode; and if thai could bring the gallees with them, then thai moght land, Vc at a tyme, whereby thai should atchue their interprise at their pleasure without daunger. And if thai could not come by their gallees afloate. that thai shold not launde in no wise, to bring them, unless thai could perfectlie perceave that the Skottis wolde yelde and retorne backe from the daunger of the schippis gone schott. And soe his Lordship and we all concluded to doe, with the advise of the captaynes. After which determinacyon, Sr Raulf Bagnall and Captayne

Cuffe determyned to advaunce forward with thre hondreth souldiers gonners, and part archers, towards the island. Then my Lord eftsones declared unto them his former conclusion, prohibiting them in no wise to launde, but to keape their boates afloate in eschewinge daunger of losse of men, and if by that meanes they coulde come by their gallees then to bring them from thence, if not to retorne, onless they colde perceave that they colde come by them without daunger. Whereuppone they take shippinge, and comeinge nighe the Iland, Mr. lieftenaunte and Captayne Cuffe went boothe in oon boate with certayne souldiers with thaim to the number of xxx., and iii. or iiiii. boates more furnyshed with lyke men. And as the boate where the lieftenaunte and Cuffe was approachide nighe the place wher their gallees wer, they sawe their gallees drawen to drie land. Soe they coulde not come by them without daunger, and sawe a number of Skottes towards the same place, whiche did not yelde nor retier for anie greate gonne shott that was shott out of the shippes. And whiles the lieftenaunte were thus beholdinge the same, a suddaine sourde (surge) of the sea came at an ebb and sett their boate upon the rockes. Soe as after thai could not come thense, but abide the hazarde, and then as many as were in that boate wer drowned and slayne to the number of xxv., and the lieftenaunte, Captayne Cuffe, and two more taken prisoners. Soe as all this came through misfortune, assuring your honor that ther coulde noe governour sett forthe men more discreatlie and wise than my Lord dud, and for as goode a cause and purpose as ever men was sent. And thankes be to God, save onely for the losse of our men, there is suche good successe to followe, as the Skottes will noe more attempte to inhabite Irlande.

And then James M'Conill sent to my lord, that he never knew that anie deputie was in Irlande before nowe, meaninge that he thocht that noe deputie wolde hev travailed soe ferre in such a wyldernes and desart places wher as noe governour went with men sence the conquest, that anie man may remember, soe as the same journey is right notable, by the which ther doo natoorely insue greate quietnes to the contre but alsoe profit to the kingis Matie, besydes the wynninge of subjectes and bannesinge of enemyes, which will not be oute of remimbrans in Irlande. Alsoe, the same James, after the killinge of the men and takeinge of the prisoners, dud likewise send to my Lord Deputie lettres that he wolde inlardge the prisoners, and restore all suche armour and goodes as was taken from thaim; and that his brethren beinge suffrid to dwelle in the landes wher they dud

inhabite in Irlande, sholde berre and yelde with the kingis Matie, and doe his grace service, bot yett of ther comeinge again to the lande, my Lorde and we wolde in no wise condiscende. Then my Lord sent onto hym that onles he dud inlardgethe prisoners, and retorne ther armour aud goodes, he wolde complayne to the kingis Matie, and certifie the governour of Skotlande of his evil demeanour in this behalfe. Soe as at the writinge hereof, Mr. lieftenaunte went to Dublin, to my Lord Deputie, and the reste be inlarged, and what furder conclusion is taken upon ther enlarginge as yett, I doe not knowe, beinge assured the Lord Deputie, will certifie your good Lordship the fulle ffecte thairoff. All such corne as the same Skottes had in those partes, which was more than all Clanneboy had, my lord destroid in effect, soe as men reporte, the mooste trust that James and his brethren had for provicōn of corne was in the same; and also Coll M'Connyll, seconde brother to James, had a stronge casill buylded upon a rock, with a strong baan (bawn) of lyme and stoon, over the sea, named the castill of Keanbaan, which my Lorde causid to be defaced, and brake much parte thairof, so as nowe it is not defensible, whiche I am sure thai neid had for so muche more displeasir doon to thaim.

From Lessmoolin, the 27th September, 1551."—*Public Record Office, London, Irish Correspondence, 1551, vol. iii., No. 52.*

Chancellor Cusake here endeavours to conceal, as far as possible, the discomfiture which befell the English. The account given in the *Annals of the Four Masters* is short and obviously truthful—

A.D. 1551. "A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster in the beginning of autumn; and he sent the crews of four ships to the Island of Reachrainn* to seek for plunders. The sons of MacDonnell of Scotland, James and Colla Maelduv, were upon the island to protect the district. A battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, so that not one of them escaped to relate their story, except their chief, a lieutenant (Bagnall), whom these Scots took prisoner and kept in custody, until they obtained in exchange for him their own brother, Sorley Boy, who had been imprisoned in Dublin by the English for the space of a year before, and another great ransom along with him."

The historian, Cox, has a few further particulars regarding

* This is the only passage in which the Island of Rathlin occurs in *The Four Masters*.

that expedition ; but he misrepresents the facts and conceals the defeat :—

“ On the 15th day of September the Lord Deputy shipped his army at Dalkey, and sailed to Raghline, and though he lost one ship in the storm, yet he pursued his design, and took the island, and placed a colony of a small garrison in it ; and thence he invaded and wasted Cantire in Scotland. Nor did the islands of Arran and Comber escape the like desolation, and he intended as much against the island of Isla, but he was by ill weather forced to put in at Carrickfergus ; and so, having burnt many villages, which were possessed by the Scots in Ulster, he returned to Dublin on the 8th day of November.”

Sir Henry Sidney, in his Memoir of his Government in Ireland, relates his adventure in Rathlin in 1557, when he accompanied the Earl of Sussex, Lord Deputy, on an expedition into Ulster ;—

“ The second journey which the Earl of Sussex made into those quarters of Ulster, he sent me and others into the island of Raghlyns, where before, in the time of Sir James Croft's deputyship, Sir Ralph Bagnall, Captain Cuffe, and others sent by him landed, little to their advantage ; for there were they hurt and taken, and the most of their men that landed either killed or taken, but we landed more politiciely and safely, and encamped on the isle until we had spoiled the same— all mankind, corn, and cattle in it.”

In 1565 Alexander Oge MacDonnell arrived in Rathlin, from Scotland, with a body of 900 men, the day after the fatal conflict near Ballycastle, in which his brother received such a terrible defeat from Shane O'Neill. On hearing the sad news he immediately re-embarked his men, and returned to Cantire. In the summer of 1568 Terence Danyell wrote to the Lords Justices, informing them that “ Sorley Boy had passed two nights in the Glynnys, cutting wattles to build in the Raghlyns.” The chieftain was preparing to build *boley-houses*, and other temporary buildings, to accomodate the numerous guests who were expected to assist at the wedding of his sister-in-law, the Lady Cantire, with Turlough

Luineach O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Of the wedding presents only one has been recorded, "A taffatae hatt with a band set with bewgles," which the Earl of Argyle, the lady's brother, sent to his intended brother-in-law; but which, for some reason unexplained, the haughty chief of Tyrone declined to accept. The marriage was celebrated in August 1569, and Fitzwilliam, the Lord Deputy, writing to Cecil on the 12th of September announces, that Turlough Luineach "was 14 days in the Raghlins, and there concluded his marriage with James M'Donnell's late wife."*

The 22nd of July, 1575, witnessed in Rathlin one of the most appalling and diabolical massacres that stains the annals of England, and one which, when duly reported to her, was highly commended by "the good Queen Bess." The author of this fiendish murder was Essex: that disappointed adventurer having discovered that Sorley Boy had sent part of his own family, and the wives and children of his principal clansmen, together with their family treasures, to the island, determined to wreak a deadly revenge on his gallant foe. The proud courtier saw nothing dastardly in slaughtering women and children; Essex ordered Captain Norris, who

*About half way between Bruce's Castle and Church Bay there is a mound, having somewhat of an artificial appearance, flat on the top, and level with the adjoining ground on the east; but sloping considerably on the south and west sides where the land falls lower. On this spot, where the foundation of a building may be traced, it is commonly believed that a castle stood in former times, and tradition assigns it as the abode of "a great lady," whose garden, in an adjoining field is also pointed out, in which it is said "the best apple trees in the north of Ireland grew." There can be little doubt that Lady Cantire was the "great lady," and that the scene of her marriage festivities.—*Miss Gage's MS.* This lady, in the most obliging manner, sent to the writer a *MS.* History of Rathlin, which one of her numerous literary friends had compiled from every available printed source.

was in command of three frigates, lying at Carrickfergus, to make an immediate descent on Rathlin. In the meantime, "when I had given these directions," he writes to the Queen, July 31st, 1575, "to make the Scots less suspicious of any such matter pretended, I withdrew myself towards the Pale." On the 20th of July, Norris appeared off the island, and on the second day after his arrival he landed a large force, and commenced an attack upon the castle. The commander of the castle fell in the first encounter, and the defence devolved on the constable, who soon asked for a parley, and offered to surrender on conditions.

"He," says Essex in his despatch to the Queen, "came out and made large requests, as their lives, their goods, and to be put into Scotland, which requests Captain Noreys refused, offering them as slenderly as they did largely require, viz. : to the aforesaid constable his life only, and his wife's, and his child's ; the place and goods to be delivered to Captain Norey's disposition ; the constable to be prisoner one month ; the lives of all within to stand upon the courtesy of the soldiers. The constable, knowing his estate and safety to be very doubtful, accepted this composition, and came out with all his company. The souldiers being moved and much stirred with the loss of their fellows that were slain, and desirous of revenge, made request, or rather pressed to have the killing of them, which they did all, saving the persons to whom life was promised ; and a pledge which was prisoner in the castle was also saved, who is son to Alexander Oge Macalister Harry, who pretendeth to be a chief of the Glinnes, which prisoner Sorley Boy held pledged for his father's better obedience unto him. There were slain that came out of the castle, of all sorts, 200 ; and presently news is brought me out of Tyrène that they be occupied still in killing, and have slain that they have found hidden in caves and cliffs of the sea, to the number of 300 or 400 more. They had within the island 300 kine, 3000 sheep, and 100 stud mares, and of bear corn upon the ground there is sufficient to find 200 men for a whole year."

On the same day in which this letter was written to the Queen, another was written by Essex to the Secretary Walsingham, containing the following postscript :—

“I do now understand this day by a spy coming from Sorely Boy's camp, that upon my late journey made against him, he then put most of his plate, most of his children, and the children of most part of the gentlemen with him and their wives, into the Raghlin, with all his pledges (hostages), which be all taken and executed, as the spy sayeth, and in all to the number of 600. Sorely then also stood upon the mainland of the Glynnes, and saw the taking of the island, and was likely to run mad with sorrow, tearing and tormenting himself, as the spy sayeth, and saying that he their lost all he ever had.”*

The Queen, though informed, of all the revolting features of the dismal deed, by Essex's letter to herself, and by that written by him on the same day to her secretary, was not ashamed to write in answer with her own hand to Essex :—

“If lines could value life, or thanks could answer praise, I should esteem my pen's labour the best employed time that many years had lent me. But to supply the want that both these carrieth, a right judgment of upright dealing shall lengthen the scarcity that either of the other wanted. Deem, therefore, cousin mine, that the search of your honour, with the danger of your breath, hath not been bestowed on so ungrateful a prince that will not both consider the one, and reward the other. Your most loving cousin and sovereign, E. R.—
Lives of the Devereux, Earls of Essex Vale.

* Froude, *History of England*, says of this massacre :—“They were hunted out like seals or otters and all destroyed. The impression left on the mind by this horrible story is increased by the composure with which even the news of it was received. ‘Yellow-haired Charley’ might tear himself for ‘his pretty little ones and their dam ;’ but in Ireland itself the massacre was not specially distinguished in the general system of atrocity. Essex described it himself as one of the exploits he was most satisfied with, and Elizabeth in answer to his letters, bade him tell John Norris the executioner, of his well designed enterprise, that she would not be unmindful of his services. But though passed over and unheeded at the time, and lying buried for three hundred years, the bloody stain comes back to life again, not in myth and legend, but in the original account of the nobleman by whose command the deed was done ; and when the history of England's dealings with Ireland settles at last into its final shape, that hunt among the caves of Rathlin will not be forgotten.”

The late Rev. Clason Porter in a letter to the *Athenæum* on this passage says :—“To any one who has seen the place on a calm summer evening, it would scarcely have appeared an exaggeration if Mr. Froude had said that Sorley Boy, standing on the hill above Ballycastle, had heard the screams of his fellow-countrymen as they were being slaughtered before his eyes on the opposite island.” The writer was informed, that about fifty years ago, men named M'Cormac heard, as they stood on the shore of Rathlin, their father, who was on Fair Head, calling them to return from the island because there was a storm coming on.

Her Majesty's gratitude for the inhuman butchery was not confined to Essex, it extended to "the executioner."

"By your letter of 31st July, you advertise us of the taking of the Island of Raughlins, the common receipt and harbour of all such Scots as do infest that realme of Ireland, and that your proceedings against Sorley Boy has taken happy success. Give the young gentleman, John Norrice, the executioner of your well devised enterprize, to understand that we will not be unmindful of his good services.—*Cal-Carew MS.*

In his letter to Walsingham, Essex requested to be speedily informed of the Queen's pleasure respecting the keeping or giving over of the island. "I pray you," he says, "hasten the answer, for I mind to hold it until I shall have orders from thence to the contrary." He described the casile as being "of very great strength, and recommended that one hundred men should be stationed in it, sixty to remain on the island, and the other forty to be employed in carrying water and provisions to them from the mainland. He was, however, only able to place forty men to guard the fortress in the island. The irrepressible Scots so cooped up the little garrison in the castle, that Lord Deputy Sydney was forced to remove them two months afterwards.

"October 8th, 1575. The 8th daye of this month Sur Henry Sydneys, of the most noble order Knyght Lord Deputye Generall of Ireland, came into this towne and made peace with the Skotts, and delivered the Raughlins to their custody, and called home the ward ther resydent."—*Records of Carrickfergus: M'Skimin.*

Sydney states in his Report—

"The fort of the Raghlins I caused to be abandoned, for I saw little purpose for the present to keep it; so small commoditie at so great a charge to her majestie, being a place so difficult to be victualled; they within the piece having no fresh water to relieve them, which with great danger to themselves, they are forced to fetch abroad. The souldiers I caused to be brought hence being 40 in number, they confessed that in this small tyme of their continuance there, they

were driven to kill their horsis and eat them, and to feed on them and young coltes' flesh one moneth before they came away. Such extremitie they endured for victuals ; it is a piece verie easy to be wonne at any tyme, but very chardgious and hard to keep."

When in September 1584 the large army under the Lord Deputy, Sir John Perrot, had seized on Dunluce, he writes :—

"And now the Raghlin is all the refuge left him (Sorley Boy) ; it hath been the Scots' accustomed landing place. Having shipping at hand, I have appointed 200 or 300 footmen to go thither to-morrow for the taking thereof."—*Cal. Carew MS.*

Perrot, however, thought it more prudent not to go, and on his return to Dublin in October, writes :—

"I could not go over to the Raghlin to dispossess Sorley and the Scots of that refuge also, because the waters might have arisen and stopped my return for want of bridges, and we had great want of victuals ; but I trust ere long it will be taken."—*Cal. Carew MS.*

It was taken soon afterwards, on the 22nd of March, 1585. Bagenall, Stanley, and Barkley wrote from Carrickfergus to Perrot, informing him of Captain Thornton's "great and sufficient service in transporting them to the Raghlin. Captain Henshaw had been left to ward the Raghlin and Dconanany." The aspect presented by the island, desolated ten years before, by ruthless Norris, did not seem to have favourably impressed the visitors, if we may judge from a short description written by a Sergeant Price to Walsyngham.

"The Island of Raghlin is very barren, full of heath and rocks, and there are no woods at all in it."

When at last, in 1586, peace was concluded between the English and Sorley, he became the acknowledged lord of Rathlin ; but when, in 1603, the Antrim estates were granted in a more formal way to his son, Sir Randal, it was found that the patent had no mention whatever of Rathlin. The grantee urged the government to accept a surrender

of the defaulting patent, and to issue an improved one in its stead. A new patent was issued, which it was believed legally conveyed the island to Sir Randal. In the year 1617, however, an action at law was commenced against him by a Scottish gentleman named Crawford, on the ground that Rathlin had been granted in the year 1500 to his ancestors, by James IV. of Scotland. The question entirely depended on whether Rathlin belonged to Ireland or to Scotland. The arguments on both sides are preserved in the *Carew MS.* See *Cal.*, 1st series. Sir Arthur Chichester in a letter written at Carrickfergus, March 10th, 1617, says,

“The bearer, Sir Randal M'Donnel, is by the King's letter required to appear before him about the 6th of April, to answer a suit commenced by one George Crawford of Lochnorris for the island of Raughlins, to which he pretends as a parcel of Scotland and of his inheritance, which to me seems a strange proposition. If it be of Scotland, we have run into great error, for in the time of the rebellion we have often wasted it, and destroyed the inhabitants by the sword and by the halter as we did the rebels of Ireland. So did Sir John Perrot in his time, of whom no complaint was made by any subject of Scotland. It has been taken and reputed for half a tuogh of the Glynnns in the County Antrim, ever since it was a county and was so found by inquisition taken by commission the first year of the King (James I.), and is passed to Sir Randal M'Donnell and his heirs by letters patent. The dismembering of it from the Crown of Ireland is a matter of State, and not to be determined as a private debate. I have declared my knowledge of it to the Lord Deputy, who will open it to the Lords at large. It lies not past three miles from the mainlands of Ireland, and twenty-four miles from Scotland. In the maps of Scotland I have not seen any mention made of it, and on all those of Ireland it is set down as a member of this county.”

The following are some of Sir Randal's “Proofs that the island of Rathlyn is parcel of the dominion of Ireland”—

“It lies within a league from the firm land of Ireland, seven leagues and more from the firm land of Scotland, and not so near to any of the isles that are of the Scottish dominion.”

The nature of its soil, which neither breeds nor nourishes any living thing venemous, but is as clear of them as Ireland, where the isles of the Scottish and the English, in the same sea, breed and nourish them, which was thought to be a proof that the Isle of Man was British, as appears by Giraldus.

That the kings of England, since the Conquest of Ireland, had granted the island to their subjects and had received service for it. In the 14th of John, his Justice in Ireland assigned to Adam Gallway *Insula de Rathlin* and other lands. Henry III. by his writ recites that Allan Gallway had done his fealty for those lands. That in the 6th Edward I. it is presented by the oath of twelve men, "That John Bissett, the day of his death, held the island of Rachry, then of the value of £4 8s. 5d., and that the same was holden of the Earl of Ulster, who at that time might create a tenure of himself; and that John Bissett endowed his mother-in-law of two parts thereof, which proves that his father was seized of it. In 12th Edward II. the king granted unto John Athy those lands which were Hugh Bissett's in *Insula in Rughrie in Hibernia* which were forfeited to the king by the adherence of Hugh Bissett to the king's enemies. So for the space of 200 years and more this island was possessed as a part of Ireland. By an inquisition it was found that William O'Donnan, late Abbot of the Abbey of Bangor, was seized at the suppression of said abbey of the tithes of the Rathlin, and those tithes have since been granted by the Crown to Sir James Hamilton. The spiritual jurisdiction has always been enjoyed by the Bishop of Connor who receives 20s. proxy out of the island, whereas all the islands which lie on the north-west of Scotland are inside the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Isles who never at any time had jurisdiction in Rathlin.

Oliver St. John, Lord Depty, in a letter to Sir George Carew, says of this controversy :—

"Concerning of Rathlin, what the records here could discover Sir Randal carried with him. The bishop's records are utterly lost by the mutiny of former times. I found his registrar here, who has executed the office under the last four bishops. He affirms that the people of the Island of Rathlyn always with readiness appeared upon summons in the bishop's court of Connor, underwent their censures, paid their portion according to the statute towards the maintenance of the schoolmaster, and neither the people nor anyone else ever heard so much as of a claim being made by the bishop of the isles. The justices of assize and of the peace always call them to their assemblies

without gainsaying, and they have ever felt the hand of justice both by the civil magistrate and marshall, and it is close joined to the land of Ireland; and, therefore, our possession continual, and without interruption, unless other proof be made to the contrary, which I can hardly believe can be. Besides, there is one Donell O'Murrey, yet living, that was bishop of Connor in the time of Popery, and he affirms that in those times he ever recovered 12s. yearly for procuration due unto him out of the Island of Rathlyn."—*Carew MS.*

The case of Crawford, who was laird of Lisnoris, in Ayrshire, involved some curious questions; he argued—"All cosmographers account the Hebrides or *Aemonæ insulæ* to belong to Scotland, like as all of them consider Raughlin to be one of the same; that the island belonged to John, Lord of the Isles, by whose forfeiture it fell to the crown of Scotland; that James IV., A.D. 1500, granted it to Adam Reade and his heirs; that his grandson, Adam Read, dying A.D. 1575 seized of it, left four daughters; that Henry Stewart the husband of the eldest daughter claimed it and also obtained from the king a new grant of it. That he afterwards sold his title to George Crawford of Lisnoris. He argued—"Whereas they would have this island comprehended under the Glennes lying in the continent of Ireland, as it is against senses to make an island four or five miles from any land, to be a part of the Glennes in the main." He also denied that Rathlin exclusively possessed the peculiar quality of soil not "to nourish any living thing venomous," and maintained that in other Scottish islands "there are no venomous beasts."*

* Mr. Campbell in his *Popular Tales of Western Highlands* says that neither serpents nor toads are found in some islands off the coast of Scotland. "It is said that neither can live in any place which St. Columba blessed; or where he built chapels and monasteries, such as in Eillach-a-Naomh and Iona." It is remarkable that even the frog is not found in Rathlin.

We do not know how this remarkable case terminated, but we know that Sir Randal and his descendants retained Rathlin. Shortly after the commencement of the great war of 1641 the Scots volunteered to send an army of ten thousand men against the Irish. The Scotch offer was accepted, and the Marquis of Argyle was appointed governor of Rathlin, which was to be the depôt for the expedition. The following is from the royal commission :—

“ Know ye that we have given and granted full power and license to the said Archibald, Marquis of Argyle, to conduct and lead the said regiment into our said realm of Ireland against the rebels, enemies, and traitors. And we do nominate and appoint him and such other person or persons as he, in his judgment and discretion, shall assign to be governor or governors of our isle of Rathlin, giving and granting unto him and his said deputy full absolute authority to take possession of the said island and plant a garrison there.”—*Lib. Muner. Hib.*

Argyle appointed, as colonel of his regiment and probably as governor of Rathlin, Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck who proceeded to it in April 1642. Mr. Hill in his *Macdonnells* of Antrim says:—“ 1,600 of the Campbells made their way to the little island of Rathlin and literally swept it bare of every living thing. A vivid and harrowing tradition is still told there of this Campbell invasion, which is represented as having been more remorseless than any similar event that had ever previously happened in that island.” *

* At a place known as *Port-na-Calliugh*, many women are said to have been thrust or hurled alive from the cliffs, and a curious episode is told in connexion with this atrocious deed. One woman, comparatively young, survived the fall from the rock and was picked up by a stalwart Campbell, who tenderly cared for her until she became convalescent, and afterwards removed her to his home in the Rinns of Isla. Her husband had been slain before her face, and her little son had disappeared, no one knew where. She became the wife of Campbell, and being irresistibly attracted in her old age by some mysterious yearning of the heart, she returned to look at her once

The scene of the conflict *Lag-na-vista-vor*, "the hollow of the great defeat," is still pointed out and above it Crookascreidlin, "the hill of screaming," where the women and children were collected to watch the battle. That terrible military butchery is to this day called the Campbell Massacre; it caused the name to be held in such detestation, that formerly no one bearing that hated appellation could with safety set foot on the island. The victories of Montrose and Sir Alaster MacDonnell seem to have induced the Campbells to withdraw their men from Rathlin to defend their own homes in the Highlands, for we read in Grant's *Memoirs of Montrose* that many of the relations and clansmen of Sir Alister, to avoid the vengeance of the Campbells after his victory of Kilsyth, fled to Rathlin and Jura. Thither they were pursued by two leaders of the Campbells, the laird of Ardkinglass and the Captain of Skipness. Sir Alaster on hearing this determined on reprisals and hastened into the Campbell territory. To the arguments used by the captain-general to induce him to stay he replied, "that 'he would be no true Highlander, if he preferred even the king's cause to that of his own blood and kindred,' and with 500 Highlanders and 120 chosen Irish musketeers, on the 3rd of September, 1645, he marched for the west country on his errand of vengeance, bidding adieu to Montrose, never to meet with him more."

Though Rathlin had been leased to trustees in 1637 by the Earl of Antrim, to assist in paying debts on his estate, it was declared by the Cromwellian party forfeited for the part he happy home in Rathlin, and there discovered her son, who had grown to be a man, and retained possession of the little farm."—*Hill's Macdonnells of Antrim*. They also tell that a man, named Black, saved himself by hiding on an insulated rock near the Bull Point, where he lived on sea-weed and shell-fish.

took in the war of 1641. The act of settlement restored it, but Dr. Ralph King, on whom it and other lands in Carey had been conferred by the usurpers, continued to receive the rents through his agent, William M'Kerrell of Ballycastle. Mr. Stewart, Lord Antrim's agent, obtained from the House of Lords an order restraining M'Kerrell from collecting the rents of those lands in future, and prohibiting him from giving to Dr. King any moneys he had received. Dr. King, who was a member of the House of Commons, having petitioned that House it ordered a committee to repair to the House of Lords to complain of the breach of privilege committed by Stewart. He at once submitted and the Commons on the 3rd of June, 1662, ordered that their previous order "be no more proceeded in." The act of Explanation terminated Dr. King's claim and the Earl of Antrim again became possessed of Rathlin. Mr. Hill in *The Stewarts of Ballintoy* gives a list of *Duties* which in addition to the rent were enforced on the various parts of the Antrim estates about the year 1720.

The following is the list of the *duties* paid in Rathlin :—

" Townland of Kenramer	...	...	24	Pullets and 10 Sheep.
,, Ballygriel	...	...	24	,, ,, 10 ,,
,, Killypatrick	...	...	12	,, ,, 5 ,,
,, Ballynavargan	...	...	24	,, ,, 3 ,,
,, Ballycarey	...	...	12	,, ,, 5 ,,
,, Ballynoe	...	..	24	,, ,, 10 ,,
,, Kankiel	...	...	24	,, ,, 8 ,,

More to be paid by the inhabitants of the island yearly, 19 sheep.

During the agency of Alexander Stewart the Earl received from Rathlin a rent of £109 7s. 0d. *Stewarts of Ballintoy*. Alexander, the fifth Earl of Antrim, sold in 1740 the island to Mr. Gage, the great grandfather of the present proprietor, reserving the royalties and a rent of £100 per annum ; the

royalties were purchased by the Gage family in 1813.* A few years previous to this Mr. Alexander M'Donnell had purchased, for £2,220, the head-rent of the island, which has descended by inheritance to his nephew, Col. M'Donnell, D.L., of Kilmore in Glenariff (see p. 206).

The nearest point of Rathlin is about four miles from Ballycastle, but the intervening channel, when even the sea elsewhere is calm, is so scourged by a powerful current and by a conflux of tides, that it was at all times the terror of sailors. This conflux of tides is called now *Slough-na-morra*—"the gulp of the sea," but in ancient times it was known by the name of *Coire-brecaín*—"Brecaín's Pot." Dr. Reeves' *Eccles. Antiq.* p. 289, gives a translation of the following passage from Cormac's Glossary a work written about the year 900 :—

"*Coire Brecaín, i.e.,* the conflux of the different seas, viz., the sea which encompasses Ere at the north-west, the sea which encompasses Alba at the north-east, and the sea to the south between Ere and Alba. They rush at each other after the likeness of a *luathrinde* and each is buried into the other like the *aired tairechta*, and they are sucked down into the gulp so as to form a gaping cauldron, which would receive all Ere into its wide mouth. The waters are again thrown up, so that their belching, roaring, and thundering are heard amid the clouds; and they boil like a cauldron upon the fire. Brecaín, a certain merchant, the son of Maine, son of Niall of the

* In 1784, when Dr. Hamilton visited the island the rent paid to Mr. Gage was £600. At that period, in a fruitful year, barley had been exported to the value of £600; and in 1784 one hundred tons of kelp manufactured on the island were sold at £5 5s. per ton. Rathlin has an area of 3399 acres and its Poor-law Valuation is £975 10s. Very agreeable relations exist between his tenants and Mr. Gage; evictions are unknown and the rents have been settled by mutual agreement without the intervention of the law-courts. The priest and minister are the only professional gentlemen on the island; Mr. Gage is a magistrate but there are no policemen nor coastguards; nor are their services ever required.

Nine Hostages,* had fifty currachs trading between Ere and Alba, until they all fell together into this cauldron, and were swallowed up, so that not one survived to bear the tidings of their fate."

Adamnan in his *Life of St. Columba* translates it into *Charybdis Brecai*. Thus chap. 4, book I. is headed—"About the danger of the holy Colman Mac-u-Sailni, the bishop, in the sea near the island of Rechru;" again he tells, that, when St. Columba was conveying the remains of St. Kieran to Hy, the ship was driven by a tempest "into a certain charybdis, which is named Core Brecaín, a most dangerous whirlpool of the sea, into which if a ship enters it escapes not." O'Donnell in his *Life of St. Columba* relates the dangerous passage which the Saint had "in Core Brecaín." From the celebrity, which this *Coire Brecaín* acquired from its extreme danger, the name became extended to other places, which were dreaded by Celtic sailors.

"As you pass thro' Jura's Sound,
Bend your course by Scarba's shore;
Shun, O shun the gulph profound
Where Corrivreken's surges roar."

--*Ministrelsy Scot. Border.*

On entering the little harbour at Church Bay the Protestant church is situated on the left, close to the shore; on the north side of it rises abruptly a high hill, which approaches

* Niall's reign commenced A.D. 379. The remainder of the extract from Cormac's Glossary is given in vol. ii, p. 37. Brecaín is still remembered in popular traditions and gives name to Bracken's Cave on the eastern side of the island; he is now represented as a great warrior who fought many battles with another celebrated warrior named Birn (perhaps a Scandinavian Biörn) who gave name to Oweyberne. The traditions of Rathlin are very warped and confused, formerly the traditions regarding these warriors were embodied in Gaelic songs but now those songs are forgotten, and though the language is still spoken by almost every one, yet only one or two can read it, and everyone can speak English.

so close to the shore, that there is only room for the church and its little graveyard. The church occupies the site of the ancient Catholic church but there is nothing of antiquity remaining save a tradition that the ancient church was known by the names of *Seipeal Cooil*—"the Chapel of Cooal, (Comhghail)," and *Teampoll Cooil*—"The Church of Cooal." That, therefore, was the site where St. Cooal, or Comgall, the founder of Bangor, erected about the year 580 the "cell" or little church already mentioned (p. 353). Until the Dissolution the rectorial tithes of the island were appropriate to the abbey of Bangor; they were then granted to Rice Aphugh, subsequently to John Thomas Hibbotts, and in 1605 to Sir James Hamilton who seems to have assigned them to Randal, Earl of Antrim, Rathlin is not entered in the taxation of Pope Nicholas nor in the *Terrier*, from which it would appear, that, even at the date of the taxation, it was considered as an appendage to the union of Billy and Ballintoy. *The Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622 reports—"Graunge de Rawlines; the 2d part of all tithes impropriate to the Abby of Bangor and possesst by the Earl of Antrim. Noe vicar nor curate, it being not able to maynteyne one, neither can the people come to be served ellswere it being

* Notwithstanding the celebrity of St. Comgall there is no place in Ireland that bears his name except under a form so obscured that it is with difficulty it can be recognised. The family name *Mac Gilcowell*, which we know from the *Inquisitiones Ultoniæ*, was of frequent occurrence in the vicinity of Glenuavy, has now assumed the form of "MacConnell." MacGilcowell—in Irish, *MacGialla Comhghail*—"son of the servant of St. Comgall," was doubtlessly an *Erenach* under the abbey of Bangor which possessed so much church-land in that district MacGilcowell; gave name to Ballymacilhoyle, where there was a little church at Aldergrove, and under its modernized form it seems to have given name to Ballymacconnell, on which a part of the town of Bangor is built.

remote and an Iland in the sea." Oliver St. John's letter states that that 12s. per annum was paid by the island to the Bishop of Connor in Catholic times but a note of "Procurations upon impropriations" payable to the bishop, appended in the Ulster Visitation Book, enters "Raughlines, £1 0s. 0d." The ancient *T'eampoll cooil* remained in ruins until about 1722 when on its site was erected a Protestant Church through the instrumentality of Dr. Hutchinson, who in that year, published his "State of the Case of the Island of Raghlin," and annexed to it a translation into Irish of the Protestant Catechism which he called the Raghlin Catechism. The great tithes were purchased from the Earl of Antrim by the trustees and governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and the small tithes were surrendered by the rector of Ballintoy to endow the minister of the new church. The space around the church between the mountain and the sea was very small and was probably all occupied by monastic buildings leaving little or no room for interments, which in the times of stone-lined graves, when only one interment could be made in a grave, required an extensive cemetery. For that purpose the whole of the land, extending from the old coast-guard station across the glebe-land to the Standing Stone, seems to have been used. The site is named Ouig, a form of *Uaighe*—"graves" and is filled with stone-lined graves. Portions of this cemetery may have been occupied as a cemetery even in Pagan times. The Standing Stone, a lime-stone flag rising above the surface 3 feet 9 inches, 2 feet 2 inches broad, and 1 foot thick, seems to have been a funereal monument; near it was discovered a grave. Dr. Hamilton, in 1784, says that a number of small tumuli were lately opened in a little plain about the middle of the island. "The chief himself lay in a stone coffin, and beside him

an earthen vessel stood, which by the residuum still visible, seemed formerly to have contained an offering of blood, or some other perishable animal substance. Within the tumuli lay a considerable number of human bones, the remains of more ignoble men, who might have fallen by the like fate of war. Brazen swords, and spear heads of the same material, found in this plain, bear strong evidence of the bloody scenes, which have been transacted here in remote ages. A large fibula was found in one of the tumuli, which is deposited in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin.”—*Letters Concerning the North Coast of Antrim.* On the south-west side of the island near Rue Point is Sloaknacaliagh said to have been named from the massacre of the women by soldiers of Essex. On a line between Maddygalla rocks and Ushet Lough are the remains of a cairn in which Alexander M·Kinley, about seventy years ago, found human bones. Doon Point is remarkable for its resemblance to the Causeway; its pillars have commonly five, six, or seven sides. It seems to have been fortified by cutting across the narrow neck which connected the headland. Between Doon Point and Illancarragh is a natural harbour presenting the appearance of three sides of a parallelogram cut into the land; the bottom is deeply covered by round sea-rolled stones averaging 10 inches in diameter, while the sides of the natural mole is composed of basaltic columns presenting strange varieties. A trifling sum expended in removing the round stones and making a breakwater would enable the hardy islanders, having the harbour of Church Bay on the west and this on the east, to avail themselves of the untold wealth of fish that is every day passing their doors. Close to this natural harbour, on its west side, the site of a castle called Castle Voodish is pointed out; there are no remains

of buildings, but it is said that artificial caves are under the site. In a grazing farm of Robert M'Coog, in a subdenomination of Carravindoon, called Drum-an-t-shan-gortin, is an ancient circular enclosure about 50 feet in diameter formed by stones set on end. Its entrance was towards the north faced on each side by two large stones, which rise above the surface about $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet respectively, and stand about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The remains are simply the foundation of a dry stone wall. On the outside was a trench which is now nearly obliterated. Interments have been found in the interior of it and the people call it *Kilvoruan*—"the Church of St Ruan." We will meet a more extensive structure of the same kind in the townland of Knockans which is called by the same name. In Craigmacagan are two enormous boulders which appear once to have formed one stone, they are called *Macatire*—"the wolves," about which the natives have a number of legends. In some old local map, it appears there is a place in this townland marked "Holy Cross." At the north-eastern end of Ballynoe is Brackens' Cave, one of the many natural caves along the shore of the island. In the southern division of Ballycarey is *Crookascreidlin*—"the hill of the screaming," so called, it is said, because the women and children stood on it watching the battle between the islanders and the Campbells in 1642. The battle, it is said, was fought about half ways between it and the Standing Stone, in a little hollow called *Lag-a-vriste-vor*—"the hollow of the great defeat." Near *Crookascreidlin* is the site of the castle said to have been the residence of "a great lady." A little field close to Portcam is the site of an ancient graveyard now nameless. The remains of Bruce's Castle occupy the summit of a rocky headland detached from the mainland by a deep trench. They consist of mere foundations of a wall cresting the summit

of the cliff. They are, however, peculiarly interesting from the fact that cinders of sea coal bearing a close resemblance to the Ballycastle coal are visible in the mortar and prove that coal had been used as a fuel in Rathlin 700 years ago, for the castle is of a date long antecedent to the days of Bruce. The foundations of a quadrangular fortification surrounded on the land side by a deep foss adjoin the entrance to the once fortified headland; these outworks are probably of a later date. At a few perches to the west of the castle is a piece of boggy ground filled with human bones—the remains of victims sacrificed to the ruthless vengeance of Essex's cruel soldiers. Half ways between Bruce's Castle and the Light House is a remarkable well, which, though high above sea-level, rises and falls with the tide. Stations were formerly made at it on St. John's Eve. It was probably connected with the little graveyard at Portcam. It is said St. Columkille blessed this well, when he landed on the island during a great storm, which overtook him on his passage to Iona. None of the Lives of the Saint mention that he visited Rathlin; for there can be no doubt that Rachrainn, where he built a church, is Lambay where also was the church erected by his successor, St. Segineus. On the beach at a little distance from the castle "is a natural cavern with a wall in front, evidently intended for defence, called Bruce's Cave, which oral history states was also used as a place of retreat by the Scottish chieftain; it is here worthy of record, that in the summer of 1797, every male adult in Raghery, except the parish priest and one other gentleman, took the test of United Irishmen in the gloomy recess of Bruce's Cavern." There could be nothing more improbable than this, the entrance of Bruce's Cave is inaccessible except in calm weather, Bruce would have been

more comfortable and safer in the castle ; nor is it mentioned that his presence in the island was even known to his enemies, and Father M'Mullan suffered more from the royalists than from the rebels. There is here a small haven called Port-na-Sassanach preserving the memory of some English raid. In a glen, between Ballynaggard and Kilpatrick, stations were made during the lifetime of the grandmother of an old woman now about 75 years of age. No indications of a church or graveyard have been discovered in Kilpatrick, but it has been used for many years as a stock-farm by Mr. Gage, and consequently there was no disturbance of its soil to bring to light such indications. In this town-land there is a little field sloping to the south in which there is a hill called Altbeg, and on it a large stone on which Mass was celebrated during times of persecution. In Knockans North there is, in the farm of Mrs. M'Curdy, a place called, like that at Drum-an-tshan-gortin already mentioned, Kilvoruan—"the Church of St. Ruan." The remains consist of several nearly circular enclosures of stones contiguous to each other ; and within the larger enclosures are several smaller circles of stone, each about twelve feet in diameter. The various stone circles seem the foundations of dry stone walls. Though the people say that this Kilvoruan is a graveyard they have no means of ascertaining it ; for their reverence for the place prevents them from disturbing it. There can be little doubt that the outer circle is the foundation of an ecclesiastical cashiol which was enlarged at several times by additions, and that the smaller circles are the foundations of cells of the simplest construction, that consisted of a circular wall of dry stones into which branches of trees were inserted, the tops of which were tied together like the ribs of an umbrella and on these were laid

sods. These structures were then thatched with heather and presented an appearance precisely similar to the Boley Houses, described in the State Papers of the reign of James I., as the residences of the Irish when attending their cattle on the mountains during the summer. Ruan, whose name these places bear was probably the Luan mentioned in the life of St. Malachy written by St. Bernard. That saint writing of the former greatness of Bangor says, that one monk named Luan (Luanus) founded one hundred monasteries. All these establishments were probably of the same class as those in Rathlin. South of this there is a well close to the shore called Kileany Well. The Ordnance Map enters in Ballygill Middle "Kilbride old graveyard." Little of it now remains undisturbed; many stone-lined graves were found in it. The Doonmore* rises abruptly to the height of about 50 feet and

* In the library of the Royal Irish Academy is preserved an ancient historical romance the *Triumphs of Congal Clairingnech*—"of the broad or flat nails," about whom the Annals of Cloumacnoise say—"He did many notable acts of chivalry, as there are volumes of history written of his hardiness and manhood." (For accounts of him see vol. i, p. 2, and vol. iv, p. 229). Mr. Hill, *MacDonnells of Antrim, Appendix iv*, gave a translation, from the manuscript of the part relating to the Island of Rathlin of which the following is a summary :

A king of Huaradha (Norway ?) named Nabghodon fell into a deep decline through sorrow for the death of his wife, and when his people came to console him he said—"There is an island in the western extremity of Europe named *Innis Fuineadh* (one of the ancient names of Ireland "the uttermost island"); its men are small, symmetrical and vigorous, and its women beautiful; and if any wife befitting me can be found in the world, it is there she shall be found." Thereupon they appointed thirty champions, the bravest among them, to proceed to Ireland. They hoisted their splendid speckled sails and pushed forward on the foam-crested waves of the ocean. They saw *Inis-na-mbarc*, "the island of the barks," which is called Rachrin on the coast of Dalriada; they saw at a distance the royal, splendid, lofty, large city, with its elegantly built white houses, its *grianans*

is surrounded on all sides by low boggy ground. The mound seems to have been upheaved by nature and trimmed by art, so that its sides are almost perpendicular. Its top is a level oval, of 156 feet by 105 feet, which was surrounded by a cyclopiian wall, about 12 feet broad, the foundation of which

of glass, and its very wide royal palaces. And they steered their ships towards the city. . . . They saw before them a lady, the most handsome of the children of Adam, having clear blue eyes, curling tresses of hair, a melodious voice, and a pleasing accent. She and her band of female attendants sat in an enchanting glade, and they commenced to play on their musical instruments and display their expertness, while she employed herself in instructing her female companions." The lady was *Taise*, surnamed *Taobhgheal*—"of the white side," the daughter of Donn, king of the island and a lineal descendant of Dagdha king of the Tuatha-De-Danaan. Being brought into the presence of King Donn they demanded his daughter as wife for their king. Donn refused telling that his daughter was the affianced bride of Congal; whereupon they threatened the vengeance of their great king, but Donn assured them that were they not enjoying his own hospitality he would inflict on them the punishment which their threats merited. They passed that night and were furnished with food and attendance, and on the morrow they steered away over the same expanse of ocean. Passing by the vows of vengeance against the men of Rathlin, which the king and the nobles of *Huaradha* made, when their messengers returned, "we must relate how Congal was then engaged." Though he had defeated Niall Niamhghlonach ("of the shining deeds") who dwelt at Mount Sandel (see p. 159) and Fergus MacLeide (see page 229), his rival for the sovereignty of Ulster, he and his followers deemed it prudent to retire for a time to foreign countries but first he determined that his fleet should touch at Rathlin that he might marry Tase "of the white side." In the meantime King Donn and his people having heard of the great expedition which the King of Huaradha was preparing against them resolved that he should proceed to Erin to invite the aid of Congal. The Ultonians "observed a single corrach bounding over the waves of the ocean approaching them; it contained only one noble-looking, handsome man. Congal said—'I know that man in the corrach; he is King Donn, coming to know if I am ready to wed his daughter.'" The king related to Congal and his chiefs the dangers that threatened

only remains. The top of a broad wall crossing the interior appears through the grass ; it is probable that it conceals an artificial cave, so usual in forts of this construction. The fort was surrounded by an outer circular wall enclosing a considerable space particularly on the north side. This wall

his daughter and his kingdom, and the Ulster chiefs advised him to return before them to his own city to prepare for their reception. On their arrival they found that "Donn had so arranged that he prepared a palace outside of his fortress for the reception of Congal." At the great banquet given in the royal residence. "King Donn, together with the chiefs of Racruinn, from King Donn to Archuill, were located on the right-hand side of Congal, while 'Taise of the white side' and her female attendants were placed on the other side of Congal ; those sons of kings were placed on the balconies of the palace, and Fachtna Fionn, the bard, and Fraoch, the druid, sat before Congal." Just then the fleet of Nabghodon "was steering to Rachruinn and they saw the light of burning lamps while they were still out at sea—"Good pilots," said Nabghodon, "what place is that where the great light is which we see?" "It is our opinion," said they, "that it is at King Donn's palace it is, and that Congal, the son of the King of Ireland, is there to-night celebrating his nuptials." "I wish he may be there," said Nabghodon, "and let the crews of three ships proceed to explore the island." As to Feargus he was listening to the murmur of the sea on the northern side and he heard the plashing of the large ships coming to anchor on the island. Feargus started out and assumed his arms. When Muireadhach, son of the King of Alban, saw that he followed Feargus out and hastened to assist Feargus in guarding the harbour. When the first ship of these entered into port, Feargus grasped the prow with his two large powerful hands and shook it so powerfully that its planks started asunder, its binding bolts flew out and all its timbers separated and the crew fell through the yawning wreck on the strand, . . . and Muireadhach Meirgeach began to slaughter the warriors while Feargus boarded the next ship and began to slaughter the crew." Nabghodon now approached the harbour with his full fleet and cried to his men—"fetch rocks and stones from the harbour with you that we may shatter that palace with them. Thus they came against the palace armed with heavy loads of stones from the harbour. And when they reached it they made a furious assault upon the palace, so

was apparently also built without mortar, but it has entirely disappeared, except a few great stones which serve to indicate the form of the wall. On the west of the fort a stream, which, after cutting for itself a deep channel, empties into the sea about 400 yards from the Doon at Port-Doonagiall—"the

that the shields, javelins, and swords that were fixed up on the walls fell on the heads of the men, and the upright columns of stone that supported the roof of the palace prevented it from falling in upon them. Thereupon Feargus starting up rushed out and Muireadhach followed him; they took a speedy circuit around the palace and made a courageous, manly attack on the besiegers and one hundred warriors of them were slain. They returned into the palace after that, and raised their bloody weapons above their heads in it, and they afterwards quenched their thirst and refreshed themselves." The ancient tale relates a number of personal encounters and individual deeds of heroism which occurred around the walls of the fortress during the night. When "the day came with its lustrous lights of the next morning . . . it was then they took their shields from the pins on which they were suspended, and their javelins from their rests, so that the whole palace shook terribly and roughly by the noise made by the four battalions, for there was no other palace like that palace." Omitting much of the tale we come to the final encounter between Congal and his rival which is told in Homeric style and presents the strange scene of Congal's friends rousing his fury by upbraiding him with cowardice:—"It was then that the valour and fury of Nabghodon was aroused. . . . He hastened nobly and inimically where Congal was in the battle, and both champions fought with each other, and their combat was really that of two champions, while they displayed the courage of two lions, the ferocity of two bears, and the strength of two oxen during their conflict. They suffered no person to approach within a distance of thirty feet of them on either side. They were engaged in that combat from the dawn of early morning until the close of the day. The anger and animosity of Nabghodon against Congal increased at that time, when all the poets, musicians, women and children of the city were near them looking on the fight, and Bricne was likewise there, and seeing Congal on the point of being vanquished, Bricne roared so loud that he attracted the attention of all the Ultonians in the city upon him and he said— 'Upon thee, O Congal, be thy trepidity, and it is to be feared that

harbour of the fort of the hostages"—a little creek into which, in calm weather, a few yawls might be brought. Its name, however, serves to indicate that the neighbouring fort was used as a place for guarding hostages. On the west side of the stream is a little spot named *Greenan*, the most

Feargus MacLeide has banished you from Ulster in consequence of your weakness and cowardice ; it is also to be feared that Nabghodon will cut off your head and then carry off your wife.' It was then Congal assumed his own strength and power, and he made a furious blow at Nabghodon by which he cleft his shield completely ; he made a second blow at him by which he severed his head from his body, then taking up the head in his hand he exhibited it before the whole army of Huardha, which smote them with so much terror that they were easily vanquished. They had a very short way to pursue in their flight unless they plunged into the sea ; and though the carnage on the field of battle was great, it was much greater on the shore when the victorious warriors reached the shipping, so that all the army of Huardha was slain by Congal and his people. Their heads were piled into cairns and their clothes burned into ashes in that place. . . . They passed over into the palace after that and were placed in well glazed *grianans*, and in white, extensive, well-furnished houses ; physicians were employed to heal their wounds ; and they were a fortnight over a month in the residence of King Donn." Congal now despatched Bricene son of Cairbre and another to Emania to solicit Feargus MacLeide and the chiefs of Ulster to confer a tract of land on his wife, saying—"I will engage as a remuneration, that my enmity and the enmity of Fergus, son of Rosa, shall not trouble them." The ambassadors on their return related the success of their mission—"He has given the cantrid of land nighest her father's territory down as far as Dun-Sobhairce to your wife." Congal was glad to hear this, and King Donn settled his daughter and gave her a great deal of substance ; he also built there a fortress for her called Dun-Taise ; and Dun-Taise is the name of that whole tract of country still."

Whoever wrote this tale must have resided in Rathlin it is so faithful to the topography, though everything is described in an exaggerated style. The palace prepared by Donn for his son-in-law is Doonbeg ; the *grianan* of Taise is Greenan ; the harbour, where Feargus "was listening to the murmur of the sea on the northern

beautiful of the many beautiful spots on the island, combining the grandest features of ocean, cliff, and cavern scenery. At the distance of about 600 yards west of Doonmore is Doonbeg which seems to be a natural mound of gravel, while to the south of Doonmore is Crocknashanvan—"the hill of the old women."

CHURCHES.

Mass was celebrated under the shade of an overhanging rock in a mountain grazing in Ballynagard; the principal Mass Station, however, was at a large stone in Kilpatrick. There was another Mass Station in a hollow place named Lag-an-Sassanach—"the Englishman's hollow," because an English blacksmith had, long ago, his forge there; it was, a few perches north-east of Kilvoruan, in Knockans. In a note, written, apparently, in 1785 to one of Dr. Hamilton's Letters, which was written July 27th 1784, he says:—

"From a census since held by the priest of the island, in order to lay a tax of one shilling on each person above the age of sixteen years, for the purpose of erecting a mass-house, it appears that the numbers amount to eleven hundred; there are one hundred and forty families which, therefore, almost average at the rate of eight persons to one family. The census has produced a great deal of uneasiness in the island, from an opinion that one person will die during the year in each family so numbered."

side," is Port-Doonnagiall. After their defeat, the invaders "had a very short way to pursue in their flight unless they plunged into the sea;" the harbour is about 400 yards north of Doonmore, the palace of King Donn; Crocknashanvan is where the women witnessed the fight. The Tow river, that flows along the western side of Knocklayd into the harbour of Ballycastle is supposed by Mr. Hill to preserve the name of Taise. Certainly the Four Masters call the glen Glen-taise; the palace built for her in it was perhaps the great fort in Broommore under the shadow of Knocklayd, which seems still to preserve the name of Leide, whose son, Feargus MacLeide, gave to Taise all the territory as far as Dunseverick

That courageous attempt to erect "a mass-house" was not successful, but, about 1816, Mr. Alexander M'Donnell purchased at £48, an old mill, that Father Loughrey converted into a little church, which, when it was enlarged was 48 feet long, 18 feet broad and 14 feet high; and across one third of it was a gallery; nearly all its timbers had been portions of vessels ship-wrecked on the island. When the mill was purchased Mr. Gage, though the minister of the island, ceded his landlord rights in favour of his Catholic tenantry. A letter written by Father M'Kenny, October 16th, 1845, states that "Dr. Hugh MacMullan held a visitation in Rathlin, in 1782; visitations were made in it twice by Dr. Patrick M'Mullan, twice by Dr. Crolly and once by Dr. Denvir." Father Michael M'Cartan erected on the site of the old mill, or church, the present beautiful little church which was dedicated by Dr. Dorrian on Tuesday the 22nd of August, 1865. The following is from *Waugh's Irish Sketches*:

"Until the year 1832 (1817) the Catholics of the little isle had worshipped God in a hollow on the mountain side; and the bishops of the diocese administered confirmation under the shadow of a limestone cliff. In the year 1832 (should be 1817) an old deserted mill was procured, and there the Holy Sacrifice was offered up until the day of which I am writing. It seems that for many years previous this old mill—the dilapidated shelter of Catholic worshippers in the isle of Rathlin, had been sinking into utter ruin, and therefore, the pastor of the island, Father Michael M'Cartan, girding himself resolutely to the work, by his exertions, the sacrifice of his people and the generosity of his friends, had built one of the most beautiful little churches to be found in the diocese of Down and Connor. To consecrate the church, Dr. Dorrian, the bishop of the diocese, accompanied by the Rev. Canon Keough, of Balbriggan, a large number of other clergy and some of the most respectable of the Catholic laity of the contiguous parts of Ireland, crossed the waters on the day when it was my fortune first to visit this singular spot, in their company, and as the newspapers afterward said—"The religious functions and the appropriate ceremonies were carried out in the

most impressive and elaborate manner. High Mass was chanted by the Rev. Felix Connoly of Caledon, Co. Tyrone. The psalms, litanies, &c., were sung in a most superior manner by the Rev. Messrs. Magill, of Saintfield, M'Cartan, of Crossgar (at present P.P., Saul), and Stewart, of Belfast (now P.P., Ahoghill). Canon Keough acted as Master of Ceremonies and the Dedication Sermon was preached by the Bishop." And it was the dedication of the little church to the worship of God under the invocation of Mary Immaculate, of which I became accidentally a witness that day."

Father Laverty is at present engaged in the erection of a very beautiful little parochial House, on a site leased from Mr. Gage for 999 years at the rent of 15s. per annum; Mr. Gage has also granted an additional plot of ground at 5s. per annum.

PARISH PRIESTS.

We have seen, that in ancient times, Rathlin had not a parish priest, because its rectory was appropriate to the Abbey of Bangor; even its vicarage seems in some way to have been united with the parishes of Billy and Ballintoy. After the change in the religion of the state the church was unable to keep in the island a resident priest. In the roll of the priests who were registered in 1704 no priest is entered for Rathlin. So late as 1845, the memory of a friar, named Bradley, was enshrined in the traditions of Rathlin; to him was ascribed the preservation of the faith in the island. He did not reside in it, but made frequent visits to it; and through his instrumentality many of the people, who had lapsed into Protestantism, returned to the religion of their fathers. The principal harbourers of Friar Bradley were some families named Black, who were of County Down origin. As the traditions represent his visits to have ceased considerably before 1760, he may have been Father Dominick O'Brallaghan, or Bradley, who died in 1746 (see

p. 172). "The island was visited every five or six weeks by the parish priest of Armoy; in the Autumn of 1760 Father Neeson (it is not certain whether his name was Patrick or John), the parish priest of Armoy, baptised Michael Black; his brother, Aeneas Black, five years younger is my informant. Mr. Neeson exchanged parishes with Mr. John M'Cormick, P.P., Drummaul, shortly before the baptism of Aeneas Black in 1765."—*Letter of Father M'Kenny*. The report presented to the House of Lords in 1766 by the minister which is now in the Record Office, Dublin, says:—

"There is no Popish Priest nor Friar settled in ye Island but we are visited once a month, or so, by ye parish priest of Armoy, to which parish in ye Popish Economy this has been always annexed—Protestant Families 28, Papist Families 92." *

* The names given of the Protestant families were—Walker, 1; M'Quilkin, 4; M'Ahargey, 1; M'Arthur, 2; M'Key, 1; M'Quoig, 6; M'Causland, 1; Horaghan, 1; M'Cully, 1; Weir, 4; Hunter, 1; Dugal, 1; M'Kinley, 1; Rankin, 1.

The names of the Catholic families were—M'Gillachrist, 6; M'Curdy, 35; Morrison, 6; M'Quilkin, 6; M'Fall, 4; Roy, 1; Millar, 3; Rankin, 1; Andrewson, 6; M'Cay, 1; Brallachan, 1; M'Kermud, 1; M'Carrey 3; M'Kinley, 1; M'Currey, 1; M'Gowan, 2; Walsh, 1; M'Gregor, 1; M'Keernan, 1; Black, 14.

The names of the Catholic families at present in the island are—M'Curdy, 16; Morrison, 4; M'Quilkin, 3; M'Fall, 5; Anderson, 5; M'Kay, 2; M'Kinley, 3; Black, 4; M'Couaig, 2; Craig, 3; Hunter, 1; Horan, 1; M'Arthur, 2; M'Mullan, 1; M'Cormick, 1; Spence, 1; Thompson, 1. In addition to these there are a few other Catholic families recently settled on the island.

M'Quoig, or M'Couaig, is translated on the mainland into Fivey because the Irish word *Cuig* is *Five*. The Blacks say that their name was *Maelduv*. Father M'Kenny writing in 1845 says—There are in this island three races of people called Black, one came from the west of Ireland, it is nearly extinct and is likely to become extinct after the death of some old men; another race came from Scotland and became Protestants here; and a third race is descended from a young man named John

The report sent in to the House of Lords on the 14th of March, 1766, by Thomas Vesey, vicar of Armoy, says:—
 “Mr. John M’Cormick, the priest of the parish, a good, kind man, has the parishes of Armoy, Ramoan, Raghlin, and lives in Armoy parish.”

“Mr. John M’Cormick was a native of the parish of Cushendall, he lived in Armoy and paid visits to the island like his predecessors. He was a (Franciscan) friar and was appointed *Preses* of Bonamargy by Dr. Stewart; the letter of his appointment written by Dr. Stewart himself is in the possession of Dr. Denvir. When he was advanced in years he resigned Armoy to Mr. Mathew M’Larnon, receiving a small pension out of it and went to live in Rathlin with his nephew, Archey M’Donnell, brother of the Rev. Daniel M’Donnell of Cushendall. He left the island in 1781 in a state of dotage with one cheek shaved, the other was shaved in Ballycastle, and went to reside with his nephew, John M’Donnell, in Carey. He was then very old; John M’Donnell’s sons are still living in the parish of Culfeightrin; I will call with them to know the time of his death. He was buried in Bonamargy. The Rev. Mathew M’Larnon, who was only Administrator of Armoy during M’Cormick’s life, claimed Rathlin at M’Cormick’s resignation, but was prevented by Mr. Gage, uncle to the present Mr. Gage. He only attended one Sunday.* A Black who came here from the County of Down on some sea-faring business, his father, Bernard, afterwards resided with him. The last of John’s grandsons died in the year 1773 aged 84 years. M’Curdy, says Mr. Hill, is evidently a contraction for *MacGillabridge*, “son of the servant of Brigid.” The name of Somerled Mac Gillabride, the great thane of Argyle, is often corrupted by Norse chroniclers into *Sowrdy* MacIllurdy, which has been further altered into M’Curdy. The population of Rathlin in 1841 was 1010; in 1851, it was 753; in 1861, it was 453; in 1871, it was 413; and in 1881, it was 361, of whom 254 were Catholics and 107 were Protestants; of the latter 3 were Presbyterians.

* It is probable that Father M’Larnon attended more than one Sunday. He seems to be the “Spanish priest” referred to in *Hamilton’s Letter* on Rathlin, written in 1784:—“They (the people of Rathlin) are neither grossly superstitious, nor rank bigots, but have been known to hold the unchristian doctrines of their late Spanish priest in great contempt—nay, in cases of necessity, they do

circumstance occurred that should not be forgotten ; when Mr. M'Larnon was going to Rathlin from Ballycastle he was going on board a small boat belonging to Mr. Gage, the rector of the island, but Mr. Cabbage, whose nephews are still living in the County of Antrim, and James Gage, the landlord's brother, seeing M'Larnon coming with his vestments ordered him to go out and take his budget with him. He did so and, to express his contempt for them, he threw the dust from his shoes after them. The boat and crew were lost but M'Larnon in consequence was rejected. A young priest from Cushendun, named Charles M'Ilhern, officiated for about eighteen weeks when he went home and died of consumption. The Rev. James Fegan from near Newry, in the diocese of Dromore, resided here about two years as Administrator ; he was appointed about 1780 and left in 1782 being appointed to the district of Bushmills where he built a chapel. Dr. Hugh MacMullan held a visitation in the island in 1782 and on that occasion appointed Mr. Charles M'Aulay, who had been parish priest of Longhguile. He died on the island on the 23rd of October, 1785, he was buried in Bonamargy—a grave was opened for him in Rathlin, but his friends came and brought his body to Bonamargy, and the grave in Rathlin never was closed. He was succeeded by a Mr. John M'Neill, a native of Carey. He disputed with Mr. Gage and was turned out of the island after five or six years.* Mr. M'Mullan of Loughinisland can inform you of this point, as the Rev. Edward M'Mullan, late of Strangford, was his successor. Mr. M'Neill afterwards officiated as curate in Cary or Culfeightrin with old Mr. M'Mullan, and on his decease expected the parish but being disappointed he gave opposition to Mr. Brennan and was suspended ; he died there degraded. The Rev. Edward M'Mullan—*Black Ned*, not scruple to apply for assistance to the Protestant minister." If the last statement be true it must be remembered that the minister was also their landlord—a circumstance which, in some cases, would produce such an effect.

* *Hamilton's Letter* says:—"A common and heavy curse among them is—'May Ireland soon be your latter end.'" And the author of the *Guide to the Giant's Causeway* adds:—"The island is the property of Mr. Gage . . . this gentleman is completely lord of the isle, and banishes his subject to the continent of Ireland for misconduct, or repeated offences against his laws." The present Mr. Gage pretends to none of those high prerogatives, and is popular both as a landlord and as a magistrate.

as he was called —was parish priest until June the 7th, 1798. He was not allowed the use of a house or bed the last three weeks of his stay here. He was supposed to be a United Irishman, was taken prisoner by Captain Boyd, of Ballycastle, and brought to Ballycastle. He got his release at the request of Mr. Edmund M'Eldouney, grand uncle of the present man of that name. He bailed Father Ned that he would never set his foot again in the County of Antrim. These were the terms of his liberation; they were not painful. Mr. Neal Loughery at that period was curate in Cary; he only visited the island at first and was in the end appointed and continued to be parish priest of it for thirty-three years. He died near Ballymoney with his relatives the May prior to Michael Murray's appointment. (After resigning through old age he died in December, 1834). Mr. Murray came here from the curacy of Cary on the 5th of May. Had he lived till May he would be eleven years here.—*Letter of Father Francis M'Kenny to Mr. Hanna, dated Isle of Rathlin, August 12th, 1845.*

A Memorandum in the handwriting of Dr. Patrick Mac Mullan states that Father Loughry was ordained in 1796 in the first ordination held by him.

Father Michael Murray was born, in 1792, in the vicinity of Portglenone. After having been for some time engaged in commercial pursuits in Dublin, he entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth on the 23rd of September, 1815, and was ordained at Pentecost, 1820. After being curate in several parishes he was appointed to the curacy of Culfeightrin, from which he was appointed parish priest of Rathlin in May, 1834, where he officiated until his death, on the 18th of January, 1844. His remains were interred under the altar of the old church, and are now under the altar in the new church. The remains of no other priest, in modern times, have been interred in the Island. Father Laverty erected in the church a tablet bearing the following inscription:—

Of your charity pray for the souls of Rev. Michael Murray, parish priest of Rathlin, who died 18th January, 1844, and is interred in

this church, and of Rev. Michael M'Cartan, who rebuilt this church, A.D. 1864, and died parish priest of Portglenone, 22nd February, 1877, aged 57 years. Requiescant in Pace.

The Rev. Francis M'Kenny was the succeeding parish priest. He was born in the townland of Ballylough, parish of Kilmegan, on the 28th of August, 1792. He was ordained by Dr. Patrick M'Mullan at Pentecost, 1816, along with the Rev. Henry Gribbin, Rev. John Hegarty and Rev. Francis Reilly. He afterwards studied in France, and, on his return, was appointed to the curacy of Ballykinlar, and thence to the curacy of Culfeightrin in the summer of 1843. He was appointed to Rathlin on the 28th of January, 1844. Father M'Kenny relinquished the charge of the island on the 18th of July, 1846, and accepted of the curacy of Ballymena, from which he was appointed to the curacy of Drummaul. When there he officiated at a marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant, which in those days was a criminal offence, and to avoid the effects of the law he went to the United States of America, where, after some years of missionary duties, he died.

Father M'Kenny was succeeded in Rathlin by Father Philip Connolly, a priest belonging to the diocese of Armagh, who was ordained for that diocese in Belfast by Dr. Denvir on the 5th of May, 1842. He was appointed to the curacy of Ballymena where he remained until the 18th of July, 1846, when he was appointed to the parish of Rathlin vacated by Father M'Kenny, who replaced him in Ballymena. Father Connolly was parish priest of Rathlin until the 4th of March, 1853, when he was recalled to his native diocese and appointed to the curacy of Aghaloo.

Father Alexander M'Mullan was appointed to the vacant parish on the 4th of March, 1853, which he held until the

14th of October, 1856, when he was appointed to the parish of Coleraine (see p. 252.)

The next parish priest was Father Michael M'Cartan. He was a native of the townland of Dromena, in the parish of Kilcoo; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, August 25th 1838; was ordained in the College Chapel by Dr. Murray, on the 10th of June, 1843; was appointed curate of Glenavy, from which he was appointed parish priest of Derryaghy in 1848; he left the parish in 1855, through sickness, and after his recovery he was appointed parish priest of Rathlin on the 14th of October, 1856. He had the the misfortune somehow to displeas the landlord of the island, and, in consequence, he could not find a parishioner courageous enough to let to him a lodging; but Father M'Cartan, being determined to hold his own, called on the sergeant of the Constabulary and demanded that he should find for him a lodging at least as a traveller. The sergeant billeted him in the only Public House in the island; one day, however, shortly afterwards, on returning from a sick call the priest found his trunk outside the house and an intimation, that he must find a lodging elsewhere. There happened to be at that time a farmer named Christy, who was at law with the landlord; with this man Father M'Cartan entered into a league of mutual protection. At length, however, the storm blew past and the priest and landlord became friends. He erected the beautiful little church of the island which was dedicated under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary the Immaculate, on the 22nd of August, 1865. He was appointed to the parish of Ahoghill in October, 1866; from which he was appointed to the parish of Portglenone in January 1877, where he died on the 22nd of the next month.

The Rev. John Dunn succeeded Father M'Cartan. Father Dunn was a native of the parish of Ballygarrett in the County of Wexford ; he studied in the colleges of Wexford and Kilkenny, was ordained in Maynooth College by Dr. Murray at Pentecost, 1847. At the same time Father James Keating, at present parish priest of Lower Mourne, and Father William Kehoe who died curate of Ardkeen, who had affiliated along with him for Down and Connor from the diocese of Ferns, were ordained. Father Dunn was appointed to the curacy of Castlewellan, from which he was appointed, in 1849, Administrator of Armoy and afterwards became its parish priest ; he was appointed to the parish of Rathlin in October, 1866. Having fallen into bad health he resigned the parish in July, 1877, and after officiating some time in Newcastle, Co. Down, he returned to his native parish.

On the resignation of Father Dunn, the Bishop, Dr. Dorrian, in consequence of the many inconveniences of the mission of Rathlin, considered it more prudent to appoint for the future a junior clergyman as administrator or temporary parish priest, and to relieve him of his charge after twelve or thirteen months incumbency. Father Bernard Falloona was the first appointed under the new arrangement.

Father Bernard Falloona was born in February, 1854, in Ballybranagh, parish of Ballee ; entered the Diocesan College, February 15th, 1872 ; entered 1st year's Class of Theology in the College of Maynooth in September, 1875 ; was ordained in St. Peter's, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian on the 25th of March, 1877 ; appointed curate of Culfeightrin in April, 1877 ; appointed Administrator of Rathlin in July, 1877 ; appointed curate of Dunloy in July 1878 ; appointed to the Diocesan College, March 2nd, 1881 ; appointed curate of

Lower Mourne, September 8th, 1881 ; curate of Castlewellan, February 10th, 1883 ; curate of Ballymacarrett, May 8th, 1886.

Father Rogers (see p. 348) succeeded Father Falloona and had charge of the island from the 1st August, 1878, until May 1st, 1879, when Father Headly was appointed.

The Rev. Robert J. Headly was born in Belfast ; entered the Physic Class in the College of Maynooth in September, 1876 ; was ordained by Dr. Dorrian in St. Malachy's Church, Belfast, April 15th, 1879 ; was appointed to the charge of Rathlin, May 1st, 1879, and on the 1st of August, 1880, was appointed one of the curates of Downpatrick. He was succeeded in Rathlin by Father O'Neill.

The Rev. James K. O'Neill was born on the 25th of October, 1857, in Ballypatrick, parish of Culfeightrin ; entered the Diocesan College in February, 1872 ; entered the Class of Divinity in the College of Maynooth in September, 1875. Being under age for ordination when he had finished his theological studies, he taught classics in the Diocesan College from June, 1879, until July, 1880 ; was ordained in Randalstown by Dr. Dorrian in May, 1880 ; was appointed to the charge of Rathlin, August 1st, 1880 ; was appointed curate of Glenravel, August, 1st, 1881 ; curate of Derryaghy in November, 1881 ; curate of St. Patrick's, Belfast, in July 1885.

The Rev. Henry Beatson succeeded Father O'Neill in Rathlin. Father Beatson was born on the 17th of December, 1855, in the townland of Commoran, parish of Duneane ; entered the Diocesan College, September 8th, 1871 ; entered the Class of Theology in the College of Coutances in Normandy, October 2nd, 1877 ; was ordained by Dr. M'Cabe, of Dublin, June 29th, 1881 ; appointed to Rathlin, August

1st, 1881 ; appointed curate of Portglenone, October 4th, 1883 ; curate of Kirkcubbin, August 1st, 1884 ; curate of St. Joseph's, Belfast, October 3rd, 1885. Father Beatson was succeeded in Rathlin by Father Laverty.

The Rev. Francis Laverty was born in October, 1857, in Larne ; entered the Diocesan College, October 1st, 1878 ; entered the Class of 2nd year's Philosophy in the Irish College, Paris, in September, 1880 ; was ordained in St. Malachy's College by Dr. Dorrian on the 23rd of September, 1883, and was appointed to the charge of Rathlin, October 1st, 1883.

THE PARISH OF RAMOAN.

THE parish of Ramoan, or Ballycastle, consists of the civil parish of Ramoan* and a portion of the townland of Coolmaghera belonging to the civil parish of Ballintoy.

The castle of Kinban—"the white head"—that guarded the limestone promontory from which it is named, occupies a bold position over the chasm separating that promontory from the mainland. At present little remains of the fortress except a part of the keep, the remains of the gateway, and fragments of the courtyard and of the walls that once guarded

*A small part of the Quay of Ballycastle, consisting of three or four houses along the road leading to Ballycastle and twice as many along the quay, belongs to the parish of Culfeightrin, because the Shesk river, before it was diverted from its ancient course, flowed between it and the town of Ballycastle. The boundary is said to be under an arched gateway leading into a yard. It is said that this strange arrangement was made by the Bishop at the instance of the late Edmund MacGildowney who, having a carriage, was desirous of driving to Mass in Culfeightrin. That carriage is somewhat historical; Mr. Connolly, the minister of Ramoan, in his account of that parish, printed A. D. 1816, in *Mason's Parochial Survey*, says:—"This town (Ballycastle) is the residence of three magistrates, who are generally grand jurors; they keep carriages and have handsome fortunes; their names are Ezekiel Devis Boyd, uncle to the proprietor, Edmund MacGildowney and Alexander MacNeill, Esqs." Edmund (commonly called Munn) M'Gildowney belonged to a Highland family, *MacGiolla Domhnaigh*—"Son of the Servant of the Lord;" he was a Catholic, but his mother being a Protestant brought up her other sons Protestants.

the edges of the cliff. At the base of the headland is *Lagna-Sassanach*—"the hollow of the English"—where, it is said, an English force once encamped to besiege the castle, but the garrison, having sailed out at night, occupied the height above the camp and rolled over the precipices masses of rock with which they crushed the enemy. Tradition, which in matters of this kind is a very fallacious guide, ascribes the erection of the castle to the MacHenrys, and states that it afterwards became the stronghold of the MacAlisters, a branch of the MacDonnells. Sir Thomas Cusake in his letter written—"From Lessmoolin, the 27th September, 1551," describes the defacement of the castle by the Lord Deputy, Sir James Crofts :—

"Coll M'Connyll (M'Donnell), second brother to James, had a strong castill buylded upon a rock, with a strong baan (bawn) of lyme and stoon, over the sea, named the castill of Keanbaan, which my Lord causid to be defaced, and brake much parte thairof, so as now it is not defensible, which I am sure thai neid had for soe muche more displeasir doon to thaim."

Colla MacDonnell soon repaired his fortress of Kinbann and held it till his death in May, 1558.

Carnmoon is named from an ancient cairn, the site of which is entered on the Ordnance Map, but it has long since been destroyed. The site of the fortress of Dunagregar is a promontory, of an immense height above the sea, in the townland of Carnduff. It measures from east to west 40 yards, and from north to south 30 yards; but it was formerly much larger before some of the rocks on which it stood had fallen into the sea, that surrounded it on all sides except the south, where it was protected by a strong wall and deep trench. The walls which were of great thickness have, from time to time during the last 120 years, served for a quarry until castle, trench, and paved causeway, have all disappeared. A

gold ring of large size and some silver coins were found on the site. It is said that the castle was held by three brothers named M'Gregor. The site of the cairn, which gave name to the townland, is 585 feet above the level of the sea. James Mullan found in 1833 a bronze sword in this townland. There is in his farm an artificial cave in which there is a spring of water. There are several artificial caves in Carnmoon and in the adjoining townland of Clare. One in the farm of Mr. MacGildowney, in Clare, is very extensive and contains several rooms. A similar cave is in the farm of Mr. George M'Curdy but it is now closed. About 1838, "a gold vessel much resembling a small bell, having on its top a sort of staple or handle and weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, was found in Clare Park by Alexander Stewart, a labourer. It was sold for him in Dublin for 14 guineas by Charles MacGildowney, Esq."—*See Ord. Surv. MS.** It was probably one-half of a fibula. There formerly stood in the farm of John M'Curdy a castle of considerable extent, named Clare Castle. It is said to have been erected by the first of the MacNeill family.—*Ord. Surv. MS.* "The forty acres of Clare Castle" did not belong to Hugh MacNeill, they are mentioned in the *Decree of Innocence* as having been assigned, in 1629, by Randal, Earl of Antrim, to trustees for the jointure of his countess.

On the summit of a bold promontory, that rises to a fearful height above the sea, stand the shattered remains of the fortress of Doonaneeny (*Dun-an-aenaighe*—"the fort of the

* June 20th, 1808, a poor man found, in Ramoan parish, a rod of gold 38 inches long, weighing $20\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. avoirdupois, having a hook at each end. "The rod was divided into three distinct *virgæ* which were closely twisted together in the manner of a toasting fork."—*Letter of Rev. L. A. Connolly to the Belfast Magazine.* It was a gold torque.

assembly or fair.") The area on which the castle stood is a smooth level, measuring from east to west 60 yards, and from north to south 35 yards. It was surrounded by the sea on all sides except the south, where it was protected by a moat extending from east to west 80 yards, cut chiefly through the solid rock. This trench is from 20 to 26 feet wide at the top, and averages 10 feet in width at the bottom, and is from 13 to 26 feet deep. This was crossed by a drawbridge—the only entrance—which from some indications seems to have been about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad and 20 feet long. The gate tower was 28 feet long, and the doorway seems to have been 5 feet wide; on the east side of it within the thickness of the wall is an apartment $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. On the west side of the gateway is a small watch room. Part of the bolt-hole and a loop-hole remain. The gate-tower advances 3 feet 8 inches farther than the line of the curtain walls, which extend 11 feet on either side of the gate-tower. The highest part of the wall now remaining is only $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and every vestige of the castle which stood within the fortified area has disappeared. Large quantities of human bones and broken steel swords, with large guards, have been from time to time discovered in removing portions of the castle. The chieftains of the MacDonnells made this one of their principal strongholds, and from it they could watch their galleys gliding into Port Brittas, almost at its base. It fell into the hands of the English in Perrot's expedition, and William Stanley writes to his "verey lovinge cozen, Sir Henry Bagenall, Knight," from the fort "of Donanany, this 5th Janewary, 1584," telling him of the attack made on the English garrison located in the abbey of Bunamargy and that, "when Captayn Bowen's company came we caused them to lodge at the fort Don-

anyne," and tells that the captain had of his men "nyne in the ward of Donanany." When the old fort passed by charter with their other possessions to the MacDonnells, they appointed Hugh MacNeill, one of their retainers from Gigha, or Cantire, to be its constable. In 1612 Sir Randal granted Dunaneeny, together with the Ballycastle estate, to the constable. In 1606 Sir Randal obtained by charter the right of holding a Tuesday's market at "Dunanynie." The markets and fairs were held in the fields to the south of the old fortress but all have been transferred to Ballycastle.*

In the farm of George M'Curdy, in Gortaconny, there is a cave about 64 feet in length consisting of several apartments, cut through the solid rock and roofed with flag-stones. James M'Ilmoyle has several stone arrow-heads called *Elf stones* that were found in this townland ; he keeps them "for the cure of *elf shot* cattle."†

A gold pin was found in 1825 in a bog in Gortaconny ; it was taken to America. Many other antiquities have been found in the same bog which is in the vicinity of Carnsaggart ; the site of the cairn is 492 feet above the level of the sea. The cairn was destroyed about 1795, and in it was found a whinstone flag which now (1838) lies in a

*The six annual fairs in this parish are all held in Ballycastle ; on Easter Tuesday. on the last Tuesday in May, last Tuesday of July, last Tuesday of August, 3rd and 27th of November.—*Mason's Parochial Survey.*

†Sick cattle are supposed to have been shot by fairies with the stone arrow-heads that are so frequently found in the fields. The hole, which the arrow made, can be felt in the flesh of the cow though the skin does not seem to be pierced. The cure is, a drink of hot water and oatenmeal given to the cow out of a vessel in which is placed a number of stone arrow-heads—perhaps the hot drink would cure without the arrow-heads, but many people in the County of Antrim do not think so.

fence along the road ; it is 3 feet 2 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches broad, and 9 inches thick ; it formerly was much longer but was broken when it was removed from its original position in the cairn. It rested on a number of stone supporters. It is said that "there was on the top surface of it a Latin inscription with other devices, but the inscriptions have been altogether destroyed by people rubbing other stones across it." It is said that several priests were here killed, hence the name Carnsaggart—"the Priests' Cairn." About a furlong west of it was "the Priests' Well," now closed up with stones.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.* The cairn was obviously a sepulchral monument ; it was one of the places at which Mass was celebrated in times of persecution, hence, probably, its name. There formerly stood, on an eminence in the farm of Robert Woodside, a very large Standing Stone, which was removed to Ballycastle and built into the harbour ; at the same time there was placed beside it another huge monumental stone, which was removed from Cary ; and thus was fulfilled one of the prophecies ascribed by popular belief to the famous Black Nun of Bunamargy, who, a century before, had foretold their future union.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.* There is a cave in the farm of Duncan Black, in Novally. On the Ordnance Map a mound named Dunfinn is entered in the townland of Carnsampsom. The *MS.* says : "There is, in the farm of William Bailey, a small mound called Knocknahullar (the eagle's hill), but it is now reduced to a mere ruin. In Robert Hill's farm there was a strong fort, locally called 'the Trench,' under which was a cave. The fort is now greatly disfigured by houses and gardens." In the townland of Carnealty there is an extensive cave in William Hill's farm. In another cave in John Hill's farm were found hearths and ashes ; these caves are now closed

up. John Hill found on his farm ancient plough irons of strange construction. There was in this farm a mound or fort, on the top of which was a pavement, 5 feet long and 2 feet broad, covered by about two feet depth of soil. In 1835 Francis Todd discovered beneath the surface of a small hill, "a vault of the size and shape of a tea-chest the top of which was covered by a large flag; in the vault was an ornamented earthen urn in which were bones and ashes. There was also found in it a book about the size of a small bible; it was bound and had on the back gilt letters. He took the book from the urn and attempted to examine it but it fell into dust, and the urn and bones also mouldered down when exposed to the air."—*See Ord. Surv. MS.*

In the townland of Turraloskin was an old cemetery, called *Kilnacrae*, where were the ruins of a small chapel, and, about 7 yards from them, a stone $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, called the *Priest's Stone*, which bore the figure of a cross.—*Reeves's Eccl. Antiq. p. 386.* *Cill-na-cru*—"horse-shoe church or graveyard," was so named from the shape of its cemetery which contained about a rood of ground and was surrounded by a broad wall of dry stones. It is in the farm of Samuel Hill, and is situated in a valley, about a furlong north-west of the old road from Ballycastle to Ballymony. The stone on which the cross is incised is to the south of the site of the church. The cross is incised about half an inch deep on the south-west side of the stone and is 3 feet long and 13 inches across the shoulders. At the foot of the cross stood some stone construction beneath which were found five oval shaped stones each about the size of a large egg and quartered on the surface like the petrified sea-urchins. Between the church and the cross stood the supposed ruins of three altars, each about one yard square on the top. On the north-east side of

the cross were the remains of several small houses in which were paved hearths and ashes. About 50 yards south of the cross is the *Kille Well* to which is ascribed the virtue of stopping vomiting and of curing several other diseases. "This well flitted 50 yards from its original site, about 80 years ago, in consequence of a woman having washed her feet in it." About 30 yards west of the cross is one of the usual artificial caves but it is at present closed. The farmer who destroyed these ancient erections placed the cross over a ford but was afterwards obliged to re-erect it on its old site. "He and his family express much regret for having meddled with the old graveyard for he is the principal sufferer having sustained many losses and being tormented with bodily pains. Informants—Samuel Hill, Robert Thompson, Adam Boal and others."—*Ord. Surv. MS., written A.D. 1838.*

In Moyargat Upper there is, in the farm of Andrew Sharpe, a cave, said to be about 40 yards in length, consisting of several apartments connected with the usual pipe-like passages; the walls and roof are the natural rock but the connecting passages are built with sandstone. A well within the entrance of this cave supplies the neighbouring village with water. In Moyargat Lower is a remarkable well named Falkeel Well; in this townland there is a cave more than 120 yards in length divided into sundry rooms, each from 3 to 5 feet high and 4 feet wide; its walls are built with field stones. In it were found five hearths on which were ashes; it must therefore have been occupied during some temporary dangerous time by a large number of people. There is an artificial cave in the townland of Cape Castle containing several apartments but it is at present (1838) closed up; it is in the farm of Samuel Purdon. A beautifully carved, two handled, square meather, each side

of which was at the mouth $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and at the bottom $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and in depth 9 inches, was found in 1835 about two feet under the surface of a bog in this townland; it is at present (1838) in the house of James Montgomery, of Cloughanmurray. It is difficult to discover the origin of the name Cape Castle. It may be named from a block of stone ("Ceap," a Standing Stone) near the boundary of the townland and a castle 700 feet distant; both of which are in Cloughanmurray. The Standing Stone is a grey stone standing above the ground 6 feet 10 inches high, 4 feet broad at the base and 1 foot at the top, and varies from 1 foot to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness; it is said that the larger part of it is beneath the ground. Near this stone formerly stood a similar stone, which was carried away many years ago. The castle was named *Cloghduinmurray*; it was erected on a mound and seems to have been extensive, but its foundations were never fully explored; the ascent to it seems to have been by steps from the east side. One of the sides of the castle, which was about twenty feet high, was thrown down by a great storm in the year 1797. On the west side stood several ancient houses; the whole was formerly almost surrounded by a morass. In Daniel Todd's farm there is a cave of considerable extent but it is now closed up; in a small hill over the cave was found, in 1831, a compartment, 6 feet long, 2 feet deep and 2 feet broad, enclosed by flat stones, it was filled with rich black earth. In the farm of Peter Sharpe, in Toberbilly, was a square fort, 12 yards by 12 yards, enclosed by a parapet of earth and stones but now (1838) much disfigured. About 50 yards south-east of it, on the summit of a small hill was another fort nearly circular, 16 yards in diameter, but its parapet is completely destroyed. Close to these are many large stones sunk on their ends in

the ground, but the purpose for which they were so placed cannot be conjectured. These remnants of the past are situated south of, and close to the road from Ballycastle to Armoy. "The Standing Stone" in Ballylig is situated on a high ground; it is 6 feet 4 inches high, 3 feet broad, and 2 feet thick. On a small hill in the farm of Daniel M'Intyre, in Drumans, is a Standing Stone 5½ feet high and 6 feet thick. Within a few feet of it is a cave of the usual construction, a portion of which has been destroyed and the remainder closed up.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.*

John Boyd, in 1830, found in his farm in Broommore an earthen cinerary urn; and again, in November, 1838, he found another in the same place. Several similar urns had been previously found in that place; the mouth of each urn was covered with a flat stone. Hugh Mullan, about 1830, when labouring land that had not been previously tilled, found a horn containing silver coins; he also found large brooches and amber beads of large size and of various shapes. At about half-a-mile north of Knocklayd there is, on a lofty hill in the farm of Robert Clowey, a circular earthen fort; it is 15 yards in diameter on the top which is from 6 to 10 feet above the bottom of the moat; the latter averages 14 feet in width. A cave leading in a southern direction from the fort has been discovered about 30 yards from its base. The principal fort, however, in Broommore is on a lofty eminence in the farm of Charles Boyd, 310 feet above the level of the sea. It was of circular form, 30 yards in diameter on the top. Its summit rose from 10 to 15 feet above the surface of the hill on which it is situated; within the area was a raised platform composed of earth and stones. The fort had within its earthworks an extensive cave, but it is now completely disfigured by excavations to obtain the

stones used in the construction of the cave.* At the base of the fort on the north-west side is a stone $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.*

In the farm of John M'Ilmoyle, in Ballydurnian, there was a little graveyard locally named "the Kille;" it contained a rood of ground and was enclosed by a fence of stone and clay but it is now "reclaimed," except a small part occupied by a cairn of stones. Interments in this graveyard were discontinued about the year 1760. The site is in a valley south of, and close to, the Ballycastle and Armoy Road. In Broombeg there is, in the farm of John M'Clarty, a Standing Stone 4 feet high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 1 foot thick. In the same mountain grazing is another monumental stone, now sloping to the N.W., it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 2 feet thick. In the mountain grazing of James Waters are the remains of a "Giant's grave" enclosed by stones standing from 1 to 3 feet above the surface; it stands nearly north and south and is in the inside 9 feet long and 2 feet broad. On a hill in the same farm are the ruins of an ancient house, standing east and west, supposed to have been a church; it measures in the interior 30 by 20 feet; the walls are from 3 to 5 feet high and built of earth and large stones. In Loughlin M'Curdy's farm is a whinstone slab 4 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 1

* Broommore should be written Broomore—*Brugh-more*—"the great fort or mansion" (see pp. 385, 411). One of the uses of the cave may be learned from the following translation of a passage in the ancient Irish tale, *The Wanderings of Ulixes*, contained in the *Book of Ballymote* :—"Said Ulixes—I had a subterranean cave of escape out of the town, and there is one entrance to it in the town yonder, with a closing door to it, and another entrance to the green outside, and the weight of a flagstone upon it. And what I want to do is to go through the outer door along the cave to the other end, until I reach their bedchamber."

foot thick, on which is incised, about a quarter of an inch deep, a beautiful cross, the perpendicular line of which is 9 inches long, and the horizontal line 6 inches. The slab is at present lying but it formerly was standing.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.*

There is a cave of considerable extent and constructed in the usual manner in the farm of D. Fullerton, in Drumawillin. The former Protestant Church occupied the site of the ancient church of Ramoan. The foundation of this church by St. Patrick is recorded in the Irish Tripartite Life—"He founded Rathmudhain and left the priest Erclach in it." The festival of St. Erclach was held on the 3rd of March but unfortunately nothing more is known of his history. Colgan states that the present name is a corruption of Rath Modhain—the fort of Muadain—but the present pronunciation *moan* fairly represents Muadhan, who, Colgan thinks, was Muadhan the father of Enan the founder and patron saint of Druim-indich in the vicinity. If this church was originally built within a rath all traces of the rath have disappeared. The *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* values "the church of Rathmohan" at £10. The *Terrier* enters "Ecclesia de Rathmoan hath 20 acres of Glebe; it pays Proxes 20s., Refections 20s., Synodals 2s. The *Ulster Visitation Book* reports in 1622—"Ecclesia de Ramoan decayed." The ancient church was pulled down previous to the erection, in 1812, of the late Protestant church; the walls were, it is said, 3 feet in thickness and it was longer than the Protestant church which afterwards was erected on the site. A chalice was found in the church and a freestone font of large size. On the outside of the south sidewall of the ancient church was a freestone slab, on which was engraved a cross. Ramoan Well was about 3 furlongs north

of the church. Stations used to be made at it but they ceased about 1820 and the well was subsequently closed up.

Human remains and other indications of a cemetery were found on the south side of the main street of Ballycastle in the premises which, in 1838, were the property of Hugh Jolly, but if a church ever occupied the site nothing is known of its history. Among the earliest records we have of Ballycastle are the accounts of the great defeat which Shane O'Neill there gave to the Scots in 1565 (see p. 20.) In these accounts the place is named *Nyw Castell* and *Baile-Caislein* from a new castle erected, perhaps on the site of some ancient Celtic *dun*; or perhaps the castle was called new, in comparison with the older fortress of Dunanyie. Of this battle we have accounts both in the State Papers and in the native annals. A letter written to the Lord Justice by Shane O'Neill "from the town of Somhairle (Sorley Boy), called Baile Caislein," and another written by his secretary, "Gerot Flemynge," to Sir Thomas Cusake, tell the entire story, that O'Neill first encountered the Scots at the pass of Knockboy near Broughshane, camped that night at Clough, and on the following day marched for Red Bay, the castle of which he took and burned. It continues:—

On that night James M'Donnell accompanied by his brothers and all their forces arrived in Ireland. He entered the neighbouring harbour (Cushendun) with a large fleet of galleys, and immediately he and Somhairle united their Irish and Scottish forces. We advanced on the day following without opposition to the town of Somhairle, which is named *Baile Caishlein* and remained there all night in camp, as there was no time to attack them that evening. Early next morning we advanced upon them, drawn up in battle array and the fight was furiously maintained on both sides. But God, best and greatest, of his mere grace, and for the welfare of Her Majesty the Queen, gave us the victory. James and his brother Somhairle were taken prisoners, and a third brother Angus, surnamed

the "Contentious," and John Roe* were slain, together with two Scottish chiefs, namely the son of MacLeod and the son of the Lord of Carrig-na-Skiath. A young chief of Isla was slain, whose father was brother to James aforesaid. The sons of Alexander Carrach and the sons of Alexander Gallta, besides many of the Scottish nobility were captured, great numbers of their men killed, amounting in all to six or seven hundred. Few escaped who were not taken or slain.

Shane O'Neill's letter was written while his hand was still red with the blood of the Scots, but Fleming's, written some days afterwards tells that his master :—

"Killed of the Skotts at that present tyme to the number of vii. hondreth that they can make compte of. After which conflicte O'Nele campid that night at Nyw Castell foresaid, where the said James M'Conill (M'Donnell), being prisoner, offrid O'Nele all the goodes, cattels, creaths (herds of cattle), stooedes (horses) and landes that he had in Irelande and Scotland and to sett himself at liberty, affirming by othe that he would never seeke to revenge the same, whose answer was, that the service he went aboute was not his but the prince's, and that it lay not in himself to doe anything but according to her direction. In the morning after he removed thence and came to Downeserick (Dunseverick)."

The Annals of Lough Cé record this battle as "the victory of Glenn-Sheisg by O'Neill." The *Four Masters* under the year 1565 enter :—

"A great defeat was given by O'Neill (John, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry) to the sons of MacDonnell of Scotland, namely, James, Aengus and Sorley. Aengus was slain, and James was wounded and taken prisoner and he died of the virulence of his wounds at the end of a year. The death of this gentleman was generally bewailed; he was a paragon of hospitality and prowess, a festive man of many troops, and a bountiful and munificent man. And his peer was not at that time among the Clann-Donnell in Ireland or Scotland; and his people would not have deemed it too

* This John Roe M'Donnell, who was slain in the flight from Glenntaise, seems to have got as far as the hollow at the head of Glenshesk, called *Lag-na-g Cappul*—"hollow of the horses"—where there is a Standing Stone named *Slaught (Leacht) Eoin-Ruaidh*—"John Roe's Monument."—See *Hill's M'Donnells*.

much to give his weight in gold for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed. Many others were slain in this defeat of Glenn-taisi."

There is a difficulty about the precise site of this battle. The Annals of Lough Cé say it occurred in Glenshesk, and Mr. Hennessy, in a note to his translation of those Annals, says that the *Four Masters* incorrectly write it Glenn-taisi; but Mr. Hill, who is a native of the vicinity, remarks that it must have been in the glen on the west side of Knock-layd, through which the Tow river flows. Fleming says that O'Neill camped in Ballycastle, "having his enemies within a mile in sight camping before him," and that at 5 o'clock next morning he attacked them. Mr. Hill says—"If the Scots had encamped in Glenshesk it is not easily understood how the O'Neills could have reached Ballycastle without a collision. But if the Scots moved forward and encamped at the foot of Glentaisi, or Glen-tow, they were thus removed to a considerable distance from the line of O'Neill's march." The glen through which the Tow flows has at present no name, and Mr. Hill supposes that the name of that river is a modern form of Taise. The place, however, where "John Roe," who was slain in the pursuit, is said to have fallen, is in Glenshesk, on the east side of Knock-layd. If Mr. Hill's supposition be correct, Glentaise is named from the lady Taise "*of the Fair Side*," and the fortress there built for her, (see p. 385), was probably the great fort in Broommore.

After the M'Donnells had become masters, through the patent of James I., of the entire North of Antrim, one of their earliest grants conveyed the lands constituting the Ballycastle estate to Hugh MacNeill. That grant is dated on the 9th of November, 1612, and reserves to Sir Randal M'Donnell and his wife, Lady Alice O'Neill, the right of residence, should they wish it, at either or both of the

villages of Dunynie and Ballycashan, (Baile Cashlein). They availed themselves of this privilege some years afterwards, and erected a castle on the site of the former castle, which had given name to Ballycastle.

The *Ordnance MS.* states that in 1838, there was, over a back-door in the house of Mrs. Blair, on the south side of Main Street, a date stone, which had been taken from the ruins of the castle. On that was an inscription in raised letters, but the only portion of it that could be read was *WRKGS. 1625*, which was probably the date at which the Earl erected the new castle. He died in Dunluce in 1636, and his countess, the Lady Alice O'Neill, with their two daughters removed to the new Castle at Ballycastle. Here she resided, enjoying the rents of her extensive jointure lands, until the year 1642, when she suddenly found herself in the very centre of the bloody deeds, which were committed by both parties, at that period of the great rebellion. The Cromwellians hungered for her jointure lands, and accused her of conniving at, and encouraging dreadful murders, alleged to have been committed at her own gates in Ballycastle. Mr. Hill with his usual impartiality vindicates her character, he says—"A party of the Irish, after the battle of the Laney, went to Ballycastle and took possession of her house, but, as they did not turn her out, and as they prevented some Protestants from taking shelter therein, it was supposed that she had connived with the Irish. This charge was not sustained by any witnesses, and it was rebutted by her own statement, and by the sworn depositions of Henry O'Hagan, Esq., a gentleman who was present in the castle at the time. Any suspicions of connivance on her part vanish when we come to know the *motives* which actuated her enemies. Without a knowledge of the times, however, one might be led to judge harshly of

the Countess, as we once did, giving expression to our suspicions in a tract entitled *The Stewarts of Ballintoy*, but which expression we now freely retract." *MacDonnells*, p. 357. The following is O'Hagan's affidavit. (*MS. T. C. D.*):

"The examination of Edmund O'Hagan, of Ballycastle, in the parish of Ramoane, in the county of Antrim, Gent., taken before us at Coleraine, 12th March, 1652.

"Whoe being duely examined, saith that he was the Countess of Antrim's waiting man for many years, and lived at Ballycastell with her ladyship. That the day after the murder of the British at Portnaw, to this Examinants best remembrance, William Glover, James Stewart, and Thomas Stewart, with some ten Scotchmen, of the town of B.Castell, came unto the gate of the castel, that James M'Henry, Esq., who since was killed at Ennis, as he hath heard, mett with the said William Glover without the gate, where they were talking together, this Examinant being present, but not so neare as to heare what they said; that James Stewart and Thomas Stewart went in at the wickett of the gate, the Broad gate being shut, as it was accustomed to be, and William Glover and the rest of the Scotch staid without. That soon after the said James Stewart and Thomas Stewart were entered into the castel, the said James M'Henry went in at the gate and this Examinant followed him; that as soon as they were gone in they found the Porter of the gate and the said James Stewart and Thomas Stewart quarrelling, and the two Stewart's swords were drawne, upon which the said James M'Henry and Donnell Grome M'Donnell (since likewise killed) with the men which he had in the castel to keep the castel (for his own or what end he knows not) disarmed the said James Stewart and Thomas Stewart, and being demanded upon what ground the said two Stewarts drew their swords after they were within the castel gate, he says he believes it was to force the Porter to open the gate and make way for William Glover and the Scots without the gate to come in. That soon after the two Stewarts having their swords restored to them went out of the castell. And the Examinant being demanded if any of the British came after into the castel for safety of their lives, he saith that all who came thither were received in and their lives saved. And being demanded who those were, he saith John Murghlan, a smith; John Hunter, a carpenter; John Kidd, a mason; Alester Begg Stewart, afterwards the said Countesses Monlterer, and some other men and women whose names he doth not remember.

That he did not see or know of any murdered at Ballycastle but one Jennett Speir, who was killed on the backside of the said Countesses stable, neare the castel, but by whom he knows not. That Allester M'Coll M'Donnell and James M'Henry came to visit the Countess at Ballycastell, after the murder at Portnaw and in the Layney, see often as they pleased, and that this Examinant sometimes did see them and others there, and further he saith not.

H. Coote, Richard Brazier."

The castle was seized by Scotch troops and afterwards held by the Cromwellians. The old Countess returned to the neighbourhood after the Restoration. One of her letters written from *Bunamargie* is dated May 1661, and in another written in the same month, she prays her "Dear Cousin, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stewart, now in Dublin,"—"I hope you will strive to get my old dwelling, Ballycastle, to me again." The castle, however, had been too long occupied by soldiers to be ever re-occupied as a mansion. The eastern gable remained until about 1848, when it was removed by an order from the Court of Chancery lest its fall might occasion loss of life. After the wars of 1641 Ballycastle was almost entirely deserted. In 1699, the tenements of the town, occupied only an extent of three acres. In 1722 the village and the demesne connected with the castle were re-let to James MacCarroll for £22 12s. His proposal to Lord Antrim is as follows :—

"The standing rentt of the above town and Demens pay yearly, as will appear by the Rent Rowle and the persons names whom the Rentts are paid by—£16 12s. I propose the above-mentioned Rentt and Six Pounds advancitt yearly, which amounts to in all Twenty-two Pounds twelf shillings, with undeniable security for the Rentt and ffees ; proposed by me This the 9th August, 1722. James MacCarroll."

From a population return of the parish of Ramoan in the year 1734 it appears the householders of Ballycastle numbered

sixty-two, of whom *sixteen* were Catholics, *thirty-two* Episcopalians, and *fourteen* Presbyterians.

The Catholic families were O'Raliff, M'Alinden, Matthews, O'Mooney, M'Alister, Chism, O'Mullan, Shannon, M'Connell, M'Corrick, O'Mullan, M'Carroll, O'Hegarty, Murphy, O'Donaghy, Kelly.

At that date Portbretts, now the Quay, had only four householders—John M'Auley, a Catholic; and John Boyd, Archibald Boyd, and Robt. Bear, Episcopalians.—*From a newspaper cutting; written probably by Rev. G. Hill.*

Ballycastle owes the great progress which it made in the middle of the last century to the untiring industry and enterprise of Hugh Boyd. This gentleman was the son of Hugh Boyd, rector of Ramoan, and Rose M'Neill, the heiress of the grant made in 1612 by Sir Randal M'Donnell to Hugh MacNeill, constable and gentleman of *Dinynie* Castle. The names of the several lands recited in that grant are—"The townland of *Ballrentinny*, the quarterlands of *Brumemore* and *Liscallen*, the quarterlands of *Drumnacree*, *Ballyvarnyne*, *Drumand*, *Ballyenige*; the forty acres of *Clancashan* (Ballycastle), the five acres of *Craigmore* and the five acres of *Portbretts* (the Quay), together with the constablenesship and keeping of the market towns or villages of Dunynie and Ballycashin.* For this, Hugh MacNeill stipulated to pay

*The following gentlemen are given in *Mason's Parochial Survey* as proprietors of the different townlands of Ramoan in 1816:—*Hugh Boyd*, of Ballycastle, Ballydurnian, Broommore, Ballylig, Broombeg, Cansampson, Carneaty, Drumawillin, Drumavoley, Kilcreg, Mullart, Carnduff. *John Cuppage*, of Aghaleck, and Clare, Kilrobert and Tavnaghboy, Corvally, Ardagh, and part of Knock-layd. *Mr. Stewart*, of Ballyveely, Cape Castle, Coolkenney and Black-Knowe, Cloughanmurray, Drumeeny, Magheramore, Toberbilly and Turraloskin. *Mr. Tennant*, of Coulmaghera, Cregganboy, and Carnmoon. *Mr. Hood*, of Drummans. *J. S. Moore*, of Moyarget. *Mr. M'Gildowney*, of Novally, and White Hall, or Gortamaddy. *John Dunlop*, of Gortconny.

“nyne pounds” rent yearly and a fair proportion of the rent payable to the King out of Route and Glynn’s, and to appear at every general Hosting with men and arms in proportion to the extent of his lands. He was to do suit and service at the *Courts Leet* and *Courts Baron* on the landlord’s estates and grind his corn at the landlord’s mills. These lands passed by inheritance to the great grandson of the original grantee who was also named Hugh MacNeill. This gentleman had two children, a son and a daughter; the son did not inherit. One account states that he died before coming of age, and another that he was of unsound mind. The daughter, Rose M’Neill married Hugh Boyd, rector of Ramoan, and was succeeded by her son, Hugh Boyd. He obtained in 1734 a lease of the collieries, and in 1736 he obtained a deed of the village of Ballycastle. In a short time he changed the village into a prosperous town, having manufactories of salt and soap, iron-works, weaving and bleaching establishments, tan-yards, a glass house and brewery. The great works, however, of his life were the collieries and the erection of Ballycastle harbour. A little inlet, at which the Rathlin mail-boat yet lands, was from the earliest age a somewhat important harbour. This was named *Port Brittas*—perhaps “the British Port”—because it was the port whence the Dalriadans sailed for Britain. Mr. Hill, *Ulster Journal*, Vol. viii. p. 200, says that Gortconny and the mill at Ballycastle were granted by Sir Randal M’Donnell to Bryce Dunlop from the Scottish island of Arran, whose grandson, Archibald, married Rose, daughter of Alexander MacAulay, with whom he obtained as a marriage portion Drumnagessan, near Bushmills, which her mother had inherited from her father, the Rev. Adam Reid. The present (A.D. 1860) representative of the family is Dr. Dunlop, of Drumnagessan. Bryce Dunlop’s tomb-stone is in Ramoan. Mr. Hill states that he obtained this information from Robert Given, Esq., Coleraine.

when they colonized Scotland. In 1612 it was considered so important that Sir Randal, in granting it to Hugh MacNeill, reserved the Custom duty on “wynne, oill, and aquavitae,” brought into *Portbretts*. It was, no doubt, a miserable harbour, and in 1584 Wallop bitterly complains to the treasurer-at-war of “the iniquity of Marketon Bay,” where they had to land their victuals on a raft. The original winding course of the river Mairge was changed, and, instead of falling into the bay at where the Outer Dock was afterwards constructed, the united waters of the Mairge and the Tow rivers, were made to flow through the Inner Dock. Aided by the Irish Parliament, to the amount of £23,000, Mr. Boyd constructed piers in the creek, with the view of facilitating the export of coal for the supply of Dublin. At the time of his death in 1765 the town had twenty vessels actively employed in trade, but from that period the harbour was permitted to fall rapidly to decay. The violence of the tides overthrew the piers and the harbour was choked with drifted sands. The provisions in his will for the supply of coal to the glass-works and for dredging the docks were utterly neglected, and everything about the quay has gradually returned to its primitive state, except the Mairge river which even yet is artificially compelled to deposit its sand in the still water of the Inner Harbour, as if for the purpose, at no distant day, of obliterating the works of him who changed its course.

On an eminence about a quarter of a mile east of the town of Ballycastle is the rath of *Dunnamallachd*—“the fort of the curse”—an earthen mound which seems originally to have been circular, about 11 yards in diameter on the top, and rising from 10 to 30 feet above the surface of the ground on which it stands. The fine old mound was

much injured by Hugh Boyd, Esq., M.P., who erected on its summit a "Tea House" which has long since disappeared. Dunrainey fort, situated about 120 yards south-west of the monastery of Bunnamargy, has been in the civil parish of Culfeightrin since the course of the Shesk was changed, but as the ancient boundaries are still observed in the Catholic arrangement, the fort is in the Catholic parish of Ramoan, because the river which was the boundary formerly flowed on the east side of it, and even passed through a part of the present graveyard. Dunrainey seems to have been originally circular, about 30 yards in diameter on the top, which was from 20 to 30 feet above the level of the field; but a great part of it, particularly towards the north-east, was carted away about the year 1810 by Samuel H. Reid, who occupied the farm in which it is situated. It was from this fort, it is said, the Irish and Scotch discharged the fiery arrows into the thatch of the monastery, and burned that building, in the reign of Elizabeth, when it was occupied by an English garrison.

In the farm of Robert Stewart in Drumavoley, there was an ancient graveyard named Killalonan, which is now completely removed and its site under roads and tillage; great quantities of human bones and rude headstones have been removed from the site. Two Holy-water fonts well executed in freestone, the bowl of each of which was about 10 inches in diameter, and 7 inches in depth, were found among the graves; they were used by the finder for feeding pigs, and perished in that ignoble use. Here were also found under a flat stone two ancient keys of strange construction; there were also found some quern-stones, and silver and copper coins. The site of the church is about half a mile south-west of Bunnamargy church. Close to this site is a

cave of the usual construction, but its extent has not been investigated; several "Danes' Pipes" were found in it. A monument, consisting of a stone 6 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 3 feet thick, raised about 1 foot above the ground on several other smaller stones, is in a rocky eminence, called Cregagh, in the farm of Richard M'Gaula, about one statute mile from Ballycastle; within a few feet of it is a similar stone but without supporters. Near these are the ruins of some building, 19 feet long and 8 feet broad in the inside, divided into two apartments; the walls, of earth and large stones, are from 1 to 3 feet high, and from 3 to 5 feet broad. To the west of the stones and the ruined building is an enclosure, 28 yards long and 18 yards broad, the fence of which was composed chiefly of large stones sunk closely together on their ends in the ground, and varying in height from 1 to 5 feet. The dilapidation, the growth of bog, whins, and heather, make it difficult to say what was the original shape or design of this group of remains. *See Ord. Sur. MS.*

On a hill in the farm of Hector M'Neill, in Kilreg, stand the ruins of a fort that was 40 yards in diameter, but it is now completely disfigured. There was an artificial cave under it, in which were found "Danes' Pipes" lettered on the shanks. The ancient graveyard called "Killcraig," which gives name to the townland, stands on a rocky eminence in the farm of Daniel M'Bride; it contained about a quarter of a rood of ground, and was enclosed by a fence of stones and clay, but it is now overgrown with whins. In various parts of the mountain farms in Kilreg, Broombeg and Ballydurnian are small enclosures, structures named "Danes' Houses," and Cairns, but all so overgrown with moss and whins that their original uses can only be conjectured. *See Ord. Sur. MS.*

In the farm of Hugh Laverty, in Drummeeny, about one mile south-west of Bunnamargy, are the remains of an ancient graveyard named Kill-Enan, situated on a gentle eminence a little west of the River Shesk. It contained about half an acre and was enclosed by a broad fence of stone and clay. The principal part of the graveyard was occupied by stone-lined graves. Near its centre stood the remains of a church which measured externally 30 by 21 feet. The walls were built with well shaped stones, but apparently without lime; portions of them, from 1 to 4 feet high, yet (A.D. 1838) remain, but are overgrown with nettles and brambles. At the east end of the church is an altar, a flat freestone flag, about 5 feet long and 2 feet wide, supported about 4 feet high on a number of freestone slabs. Many of the old grave stones had crosses engraved on them, but the graveyard is now under tillage and nothing remains but the walls of the church; in them lies a font stone of mountain freestone, 2 feet 8 inches long, 1½ feet broad, and 9 inches thick; the basin, hollowed in this, is an oval of 16 by 11 inches, and 4 inches in depth.

About 60 yards south-east of the graveyard stood a circular earthen mound, but it is now (1838) nearly destroyed. On the top of a small hill, about 100 yards south west of the graveyard, was found a vault (kistvaen) above 3 feet long and 2 feet broad and 2 feet deep, containing charcoal and a small earthen urn. Near the graveyard on the north-west side are the ruins of an ancient bridge that accommodated a paved road, leading in a south-western direction from the graveyard to another paved road that formerly led along Glenshesk hills from Ballycastle to Ballymena*. The bridge was 10 feet wide, and constructed

* Portions of about half a mile of this ancient road paved with rough stones may still be seen in Ballyveely and Drumeeny.

of flat stones fastened in the ground on each side of the river and notched together over the centre of the stream. In the graveyard were found amber beads and the head of a metal statue. Aeneas Laverty has an ancient stone mallet, which he found in the stream near Kill-Enan. It is artificially constructed of whin-stone; the head is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 4 inches broad, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; the handle protrudes from the head at about two-thirds its length, and is 6 inches in circumference at the juncture with the head, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. There was also found a rasp made of the same kind of stone, and cut on the face in the same manner as the steel rasps used by smiths. Near the old church was found in 1833 a circular stone box, well constructed, 6 inches in depth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.—*From Ord. Surv. MS.*

On a beautiful eminence in John Thompson's farm, about 150 yards north-west of Kill-Enan Church, are the ruins of another church locally called *Cloughneeingoban*—"the castle of the daughter of Goban,"—said to have been erected for nuns by the daughter of Goban Saer. The church measures in the inside 28 feet 8 inches by 15 feet 2 inches; the walls are from 4 to 10 feet high and 3 feet thick, of whinstone, well faced with quoins of freestone and grouted with mortar of a superior quality. The west gable is nearly destroyed, and the other walls are reduced to skeletons by the removal, during the last 70 years, of the well-faced stones. The door was in the western gable; a narrow window was in the eastern gable, and it is supposed there was a window in each of the north and south sidewalls, near the eastern end. About 80 yards north of the church are the ruins of some ancient enclosure like a Giant's Grave, 40 feet by 40 feet, divided into compartments, some resembl-

ing graves and enclosed by large stones sunk on their ends ; but the whole structure is reduced to complete confusion by the removal of many of the stones and by the construction of a fence through nearly its centre. About 10 yards distant from the east of the church was an earthen mound, of which very little now remains. Between the church and the mound there was the commencement of a very extensive cave nearly central between the two churches. The first compartment, which extended 27 feet southward, has been destroyed about 1830. At its southern extremity there was found one of the narrow passages usual in caves, which, when discovered, was closed by a flat stone. This passage led to an apartment on a lower level, which extended eastward and was connected at its eastern extremity with another running southward. The three compartments of the cave were each, including the low and narrow connecting passage, $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length ; but the apartment itself was in each case about $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 6 feet high and 4 feet broad ; the walls were built of dry stones and roofed with flagstones, generally of freestone, about 5 feet long. In the compartment running north and south, which still remains, there is a roofing flag, at the entrance to the compartment running westward, of freestone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 1 foot thick. On the under surface (that visible from inside of the cave) is inscribed a Latin cross, formed by double incised lines ; the length of the cross is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the breadth across the arms is 17 inches. All the particulars of the churches and other remnants of antiquity in this remarkable place are taken from the *Ordnance Memoir MS.*, written in 1838 by Thomas Fagan. Dr. Reeves was informed by the tenant of the ground that there were in the cave "two stones, one with a crucifix carved on it and another with a

cross." There certainly was only one cross but it was carved in double lines ; there is used as a flagstone, in M'Caughan's house adjoining, a slab on which is rudely inscribed a cross, but it is the stone which Hugh Laverty found in the disused graveyard.

This interesting spot seems to have been an important place in Pagan times, hence its mounds, funereal urns, and rude stone monuments ; but Kill-Enan perpetuates the important success of St. Patrick, when he converted the local chieftain Muadan and directed that toparch's son, Enan, to build a church amid the most sacred monuments of local paganism. The foundation of the church is told in the following passage translated from the *Tripartite Life* as given by Colgan—"Moreover, in the region of Cathrigia (Cary) he founded the church of *Domnach Coinri* where he placed the two Connennans, his disciples. Also the church of *Druim-Indich* (Drumeeny) where he placed St. Enan ; and *Cuil-Ectrann* (Culfeightrin) over which he placed Fiachrius as bishop." In the *Trias Thaum*, p. 182, Colgan has the following note :—"St. Enan seems to be the son of Modain, who is commemorated on the 24th of March, since Rath-Modain (Ramoan), so called perhaps from his father—that is Modain's Fort—is in the same region." He is styled in the Calendar of Marianus O'Gorman—"Enanus egregius, diuturnæ quietis, et Muadani filius." Of the remaining history of St. Enan we know nothing ; Colgan conjectures that he may be a St. Enan, who flourished under St. Comgall, which is impossible. We will again meet the name when treating of Ardclinis. It is by no means certain that the townland Drumeeny—*Druim Indich* is named from St. Enan ; it is not improbable that it was named from an *Aenach*, an assembly, fair, or public games, which like the

great games of Greece were held by the Irish at some funereal mound. There can, however, be no doubt that Kil-Enan is named from St. Enan the disciple of St. Patrick; and it may be supposed, that, when it became dilapidated, the church formerly called *Cloughneeingoban* and lately *Gobbin's Heir Castle* was substituted for it. Dr. Reeves's antiquarian knowledge enabled him at once to see that the term *Castle* was a complete perversion, as every feature of the spot is indicative of an ecclesiastical character, and to point out that *Gobbin's Heir* is a corruption of Goban Saer (*Goban Saor*, 'Goban, the Artificer') the title of the celebrated architect, to whose skill the traditions of the country ascribe the erection of so many churches and round towers. The superiority of the masonry of this church was obviously the reason why popular belief ascribed it to the Goban Saer. When Mr. George Langtry visited the ruins in August, 1870 (see *Kilk. Journ.* 1870-1), he found the north wall removed to within two feet of the ground and the eastern gable gone except a fragment of three feet at each end. The cave, whether constructed before the days of St. Patrick or not, was obviously used by the ecclesiastics when danger threatened. A deer's skull, with a portion of the horns attached to it, and some bones of other animals were found in the cave when it was discovered.

There is, in the farm of Charles M'Comb, in the townland of Ballyveely, a little valley running down to the river Shesk, called Bealnafula (Beul-na-fo-la—"the mouth, or pass of blood,") so named because it was the scene, it is said, of a great battle between the M'Donnells and M'Quillins, in which the latter were defeated after great slaughter on both sides. It is likely that the battle fought in this glen, which occurred probably ages before the advent of either M'Quillins

or M'Donnells to Glenshesk, gave name to Ballyveely (*Baile fhola*—"the town of blood,") and to Coolaveely—"the corner of blood," on the opposite side of the Shesk. In the same farm was a cairn of stones locally called "The Giant's Grave," which seems to have been circular, 8 yards in diameter, and enclosed by standing stones but at present it is reduced nearly to the level of the field and overgrown with scrog-wood. On an eminence, 60 yards west of the cairn, stands a monument consisting of three very large stones rising from 3 to 6 feet above the surface of the interior which is nearly square, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4 feet; it was formerly covered, probably by one or more stones like "The Stone House," in Tycloy, parish of Skerry (see vol. iii. p. 449.) Two of the stones which form the side-walls are so arranged as to form a door facing the east, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the top and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the base. Close to this are several caves said to be extensive but they are closed at present. There are also near it the ruins of ancient stone fences, of great thickness, composed chiefly of stones of great size. About 80 yards north-west of the Cairn, or "Giant's Grave," there formerly stood on the summit of a rocky height a Standing Stone 5 feet high, which has been taken down several years ago. On a lofty eminence, in the farm of Andrew Neill, on Ballyveely Mountain, about half-a-mile north-east of Knocklaid, stand the ruins of a cairn locally called the Gallows Hill. The cairn was an oval of 25 by 21 feet and its summit was about 5 feet higher than the surrounding ground. Beneath the cairn was a chamber or cave; passing east and west, walled by dry stone work and roofed with long flat stones; it was 20 feet long, 3 feet wide, and nearly 2 feet high in the inside. This chamber or passage is now (1838) nearly destroyed by the removal of the large stones for building

purposes. There seem to have been other chambers under the cairn. It occupied nearly the centre of a circular enclosure 40 yards in diameter, but the moat and parapet are now reduced to a mere ruin. It is said that the hill had been a few hundred years ago used as the place of execution for the culprits of the four neighbouring parishes. About 2 furlongs north-east of the Gallows Hill is a small hill apparently artificially raised by earth and stones, at the east side of which is what is called a "Druid's Altar." It is a block of stone 4 feet long, 3 feet broad and 2 feet thick raised about a foot on a number of smaller stones. Several other large stones show themselves a little above the surface near the "Altar." The hill seems to contain subterranean chambers but it has never been explored.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.* This seems to be a partially ruined sepulchral cairn.

Tradition asserts that there was an ancient burying-ground in Kilrobert but no traces of it can at present be discovered. About a furlong west of the leading road that passes through this townland there is in the farm of Michael M'Mullan a Standing Stone $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 3 feet broad and $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet thick, called Cloughberragh; a number of similar Standing Stones formerly stood near it but they have been from time to time removed. About 2 furlongs south of Cloughberragh, in the farm of Edward Reilly, stands another stone $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surface, 3 feet 10 inches broad and 9 inches thick; this stone is in the fence of a lane. There is in the farm a cave which was discovered in 1826 but it is now closed. Neal M'Mullan in reclaiming some ground discovered, in 1818, a gold gorget quite thin and ornamented round the edge; he sold it in Belfast for £8. There is in the farm of James M'Caulea a cave said to be of considerable extent but it is now closed up.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.*

In Aghaleck (*Achadh-leice*)—"field of the flag-stone," about 30 yards west of the road, is a Standing Stone of sandstone, 4 feet broad and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; it is named *Capann-ir-vor*—"the giant's cap." Ten yards west of it is another large stone sunk in the ground, and 13 yards south-west of it is a Standing Stone now sloping to the south-east, it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 3 feet broad and 2 feet thick. These stones seem to have formed part of some ancient monument now disfigured. There is a cave in the farm of Bryan Keenan 21 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet wide, but at present closed. John White found in a bog in this townland a bronze flat celt, 6 inches long and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad at the edge.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.*

In a bog a little north-west of the church of Glenshesk, in the townland of Corvally, is a Standing Stone of triangular shape $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 1 foot 9 inches broad on one side and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet on each of the other two sides; twelve feet south-east of it is another that rises $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surface; and twenty-seven feet north-east of the large stone stands a third.* They are said to mark the spot where were interred the remains of James Anderson who was murdered for betraying the M'Quillans to the M'Donnells. About 120 yards south-west of these stones stands a similar stone. In this townland there are along the base of Knock-layd, the foundations of several very small ancient houses—called "Danes' Houses;" the walls are very broad and built of large stones and clay. In the farm of John Boyd there is the site of an ancient graveyard called *Killephaul*. The graves are stone-lined and

* In 1879, during some agricultural operations, urns and stone-lined graves were found near these stones. The interments seem to have been made in the original soil over which, in after times, a deep coating of turf grew, or perhaps floated.

sunk about two feet beneath the surface. In a portion of the site three earthen urns, filled with calcined bones and ashes, were found. Here are two caves of the usual construction; in one of them, situated a few perches from the graveyard, ornamented earthen urns containing bones and ashes were found some years before 1838.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.*

There is lying in a bog in Doonfin a stone column 8 feet long, from 1 to 2 feet broad, and 1 foot 8 inches thick; it is supposed to have once been a monumental stone, for near its base was found a pavement of stones such as frequently is found around the base of such stones. It is a little north-west of the public road. On a lofty hill overhanging the river Shesk is the fort of Doonfin rising from 3 to 8 feet above the surrounding ground. Its summit is an oval, measuring 15 by 10 yards, and commanding a beautiful prospect of the adjacent glens, hills and mountains.

Doonfin is associated in all the local legendary tales with Fionn MacCumhail (Finn MacCool). It was here, it is said, he slew his favourite hound, Bran. The ferocious animal, excited by a weary and unsuccessful chase, was rushing back ready to destroy his master and thousands besides, when the aged warrior hurled his unerring dart and Bran rolled in the contortions of death into the Shesk. Fionn never afterwards prosecuted the chase but he solaced his sorrows by composing on Doonfin beautiful lamentations for Bran which are yet (1838) repeated in Glenshesk.* South of Doonfin there is,

* Mr. Connolly in his account of Ramoan printed in *Mason's Parochial Survey, published in 1816*, says that there is a curious Irish manuscript in the possession of Charles M'Gildowney, Esq. It is a heroic poem and the Irish characters are admirably written. He also says that the "Irish Cry" is still kept up among the Catholics of Ramoan and is arranged with more melancholy sweetness than in

in the townland of Ardagh, a high hill, Slievenamaunfuin—"the mountain of Fionn's wives," so named from two white stones, that stood within a few feet of each other on the east side of the hill, said to be two of Fionn's wives enchanted into stone. These stones are now removed from their original positions; one of them is lying on the site and the other is placed in a fence.

On the banks of the Shesk in the farm of Thomas Casley, in Ardagh, are the ruins of an ancient building called "the Friars' House." It seems to have been 40 feet by 20 in the inside; what remains of it now are portions of the sidewalls 40 feet in length, 3 feet in breadth and from 1 to 2 feet in height built of stone and lime. A number of ancient cherry trees still bear fruit, and some fertile spots along the Shesk are said to have been the flower and fruit gardens of the friars, and are now called "the Vinyard." Adjoining to it was an ancient fishpond. It was here the Franciscan friars established their "Locus Refugi," when expelled from Carrickfergus and Bunnamargy. A list of "suspected men in Ulster" in the reign of Charles II. is preserved among the *Carte Papers*, Bodleian Library, vol. xxxiv, p. 290, and among these *suspected* are "Hugh O'Dornan, chief of the friars of Glenwalch (a mistake for Glenshesk) in ye Barony of Carry, and ye rest of ye friars there." Primate Oliver Plunket in his report on the state of religion in Down and Connor in 1671, says—"In the Convent of Carrickfergus, in the diocese of Connor, there are ten Franciscans of whom only five are priests. Amongst these Hugh O'Dornan and Daniel O'Mellan are distinguished in preaching. There is

other parts of Ireland. It consists of six notes, the first four of which are chaunted in a low and solemn tone, the concluding two more loud and rapid. This ancient custom has now disappeared.

a certain Paul O'Haran who is well versed in literature." Hugh O'Dornan was elected Guardian of the Franciscan Convent of Carrickfergus in 1645 and held the office until February 4th, 1648. He held the same office from Sept. 8th, 1661, until October 18th, 1669, and he was again elected to it, August 23rd, 1675, and held it until March 14th, 1681. We may therefore presume that the "Friars' House," in Glenshesk, was erected shortly after the Act of Explanation which reinstated the Marquis of Antrim in his estates. About a quarter of a mile, south-west of the "Friars' House," are the "Friars' Wells," or *Tobar-na-mbrahar*, three springs in a line of twelve yards along a "bridle" road at the base of a lofty hill. About a quarter of a mile west of the Friars' House is a stone 5 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 1 foot 8 inches thick, having a circular basin 10 inches in diameter and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, hollowed in it. This stone is raised about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground by several stones placed under its ends. It is seated on a rocky eminence in the farm of John M'Caulla close to the village of Ardagh. On the east side of it $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet square was enclosed by rows of stones sunk on their ends. Close to it on the north-east side are traces of ancient houses and small enclosures, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet square on the inside, bounded by flat stones fixed on their ends and rising from 1 to 4 feet above the surface.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.* A few perches south of Ardagh townland, across the Sroanboy burn, is the *Grave of M' Quillin*, where, it is said, the last chieftain of that name perished. Ardagh is named in *The Four Masters* Ard-achadh—"the high field," as the site of an important battle, fought A.D. 1095.

"A great victory was gained at Ard-achadh, by the Dal-araidhe, over the Ulidians, wherein was slain Lochlainn Ua Cairill (O'Carroll), royal heir of Ulidia; and Gillachomhghaill (servant of Comgall) Ua Cairill; and a great host along with them."

Knocklayd or some place in its vicinity was the scene of a great battle which is recorded by *The Four Masters* under the year 622.

“The battle of Lethed-Midinn (pronounced Lehed-Midinn), at Drung, was fought by Fiachna, son of Deman, Lord of Dal-Fiatach, against Fiachna, son of Baedan, King of Ulidia. The battle was gained over Fiachna, son of Baedan, and he fell therein.”

Dr. O'Donovan supposed Lethed-Midinn to be Knocklayd, *Midinn* is a name which is not met elsewhere in Irish literature, there is, however, a legendary individual *Midhe*, the son of Brath, son of Detha, who is mentioned in the *Dinnseanchas* as the first of the Milesians who lighted the sacred fire on the Hill of Uisneach in Westmeath. On the summit of Knocklayd stand the ruins of a grey cairn which seems to have been 15 yards in diameter but is now completely disfigured by modern erections. This cairn is named *Cairn-an-truaigh*, perhaps from *truagh* “woe,” but in popular pronunciation the last word is changed frequently into *truir* and the name translated—“the cairn of the three.” There is a legend about three Norwegians buried beneath it, while another version of it tells that a Scottish lady, named M'Leod, and her two children are there interred. At the eastern base of the mountain is a Standing Stone 7 feet high, 5½ feet broad and 5½ feet thick, which was enclosed by a circle of stones, 24 feet in diameter, some of which yet remain. In 1823 three two-edged, sharp-pointed bronze swords, 1 foot 6½ inches, each having two rivet-holes, were found stuck perpendicularly in the subsoil on the summit of the mountain.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.*

CHURCHES.

In times of persecution the Catholics of Ramoan attended

at the celebration of Mass at the Friary in Ardagh. Mass was celebrated in Kilcraig, and at Carnsaggart in Gortconny. Towards the end of last century the principal Mass Station was a garden in Broombeg which at present belongs to William M'Clarty;* that garden was offered in 1794 as a site for a chapel but the Catholics preferred to have their chapel in Ballycastle. Hugh Boyd, Esq., on the 16th of January, 1795, granted to the Rev. Roger Murray a lease in perpetuity of a plot of ground in the north-east of what had been called Whitty's Park and which had been in the possession of Patrick O'Scally. On this Father Murray erected a little chapel which was afterwards enlarged and re-dedicated in 1838. Father M'Alister determined on erecting a new church and converting the old chapel into schools; he obtained from the late Mrs. Keats Boyd† 5 acres of ground, one of the most beautiful sites for a church that could be found, commanding a delightful view of the beautiful scenery

*In 1766, the vicar of Ramoan reported, that there were in the parish 354 Protestant families, and 86 Papist families. According to the Census Return of 1881, there were in the civil parish 1,326 Catholics, and 2,098 belonging to all other denominations.

† "TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'NORTHERN WHIG.'

"SIR—I desire through the medium of your journal to acknowledge, with feelings of sincere gratitude, on behalf of the Catholic people of this parish, the receipt of £50 from Mrs. Amy Boyd towards the building Fund for the new Church of SS. Patrick and Brigid, Ballycastle. This liberal contribution is the more highly appreciated as it is the spontaneous offering of the generous donor. The very excellent site (a plot of five acres of ground) on which the new church is to be built, is also the gift of Mrs. Boyd. The liberal sentiments expressed in the appended letter, which accompanied the donation, do honour to Mrs. Boyd and to her worthy and benevolent son-in-law, and will, no doubt, be read with much pleasure by the tenants of the Ballycastle estate.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

"Ballycastle, May 10, 1869."

"P. M'ALISTER.

around Ballycastle and of the distant hills of Cantyre. The site is an elevated piece of table-land, immediately adjoining, but rising high above, the streets of the town. The plans for the new church were prepared by the Rev. Jer. R. M'Auley, Archt., who was at that time curate of Cushendall. The foundation stone was blessed and laid, June 7th, 1870, by Father M'Aulay by permission of Dr. Dorrian, who was then attending the General Council in Rome. In a cavity prepared in the foundation-stone was placed a bottle in which were deposited a few coins, some of which bore the date 1870; two hymns—one in honour of St. Patrick, the other of St. Brigid, and the following scroll:—

“Quo tempore Revmus. Dom. Dom. Patricius Dorrian, Dunensis et Connoriensis Episcopus Concilio Vaticano aderat; Revus. Dom. Jeremias Ryan M'Aulay, Vicarius de Cushendall, qui ichnographias confectas donaverat, ad istam functionem, Revdo. Dom. Patricio M'Alister, parochi, rogante, delegatus primarium hunc lapidem benedixit et in fundamento ecclesiæ SS. Patricii et Brigidæ apud Ballycastle, collocavit; inspectante frequentissimo populo, qui una

“14 Oxford Terrace, St. Leonard's-on-Sea,
5th May, 1869.

“REV. SIR—I thank you upon Mrs. Boyd's behalf, as well as upon my own, for your kind expression of acknowledgment for the assistance given to you in obtaining a site for a new Roman Catholic Church. I can assure you that Mrs. Boyd has been actuated by no other motive than one of common justice to her Roman Catholic tenants in acceding to your request. When I told her that I objected to the proposed site, as named by the late Mr. Boyd, she gave me authority to act as I should think proper, at the same time remarking that all her tenants, irrespective of creed, should receive from her the consideration due to them. I have now the pleasure to enclose herein, at her request, a cheque for £50 on the Northern Bank, Ballycastle, in your favour, as her donation to your building.—I am, Rev. Sir, yours faithfully, “JNO. GOWER O'NEILL.

“The Rev. P. M'Alister, P.P., Ballycastle.”

cum aliquot sacerdotibus occasione honoris causa occurrerat feria tertia post Pentecosten, die Septima Junii anno rep. sal. 1870." *

The church was solemnly dedicated under the invocation of St. Patrick and St. Brigid on Sunday, August 9th, 1874, by Dr. Dorrian. The dedication Sermon was preached by Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnois. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. John Carroll, P.P., Armoy. Father J. Lennon was Deacon, Father H. Henry, Sub-deacon, Rev. Mr. Watters, Master of Ceremonies, and Father P. Magorrian, Assistant at the Throne. The collection on the occasion amounted to £530. The style of architecture is the Gothic of the twelfth century. The western façade is very imposing; over the double door, with its enriched jambs and head, a label moulding springs, enclosing a triangular space for sculpture. Above this is a triple lancet window, the centre light of which is 21 feet in length, and each light is 2 ft. 2 in. broad. The north and south aisles are lighted by coupled lancets, with quartre-foils at the springing. The sanctuary has a large triple light window. The lady chapel is similarly lighted. At the western corner of the south aisle the commencement of a tower of sixteen feet square is carried up only so high that it is for the present roofed in by a prolongation of the roof of the aisle; it is, however, intended to be surmounted by a broach spire rising about 120 feet. The church is in the clear about 104 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth; it

* "At the time that the Most Rev. Patrick Dorrian, Bishop of Down and Connor, was present at the Vatican Council, the Rev. Jeremiah R. M'Aulay, C C., Cushendall, who had drawn and made a present of the plans being delegated to this function, at the request of the Rev. Patrick M'Alister, P.P., blessed and laid this foundation-stone of the Church of SS. Patrick and Brigid at Ballycastle, in presence of a large crowd of people, who, together with some priests, had assembled in honour of the occasion, on the Tuesday after Pentecost, the 7th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1870."

consists of a nave and aisles. The north aisle, which is intended to have at the west end a Calvary, is terminated at the east end by a chapel of Our Lady containing a beautiful altar, the reredos of which is sculptured to represent the Fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary of the B. V. Mary. The triple window over the altar displays a beautiful lily in the stained glass of each of its lights. The Rosary Altar is privileged *in perpetuum*. This chapel cost £200. The south aisle terminates at its west end with a baptistry, and at its east end with sacristies. In length, the nave is divided by columns and arches into five bays, of sixteen feet each. The sanctuary, twenty-one feet six inches wide by twenty-four feet in clear, contains a beautifully designed and costly sculptured altar. The external finish of the church is in quarry picked broken freestone ashlaring, with cut-stone polished dressings. The roof is open timbered, the timbers being all planed, stained and varnished.

The church of Glenshesk, in the townland of Corvally, was erected by Father Hugh M'Cartan. A slab inserted in the gable bears the following inscription:—

*Glenshesk Chapel,
Erected A.D. 1827.*

*The site was the generous gift of
Mrs. Cuppage.*

The grounds, which occupy a statute acre, were planted and ornamented by the Cuppage family.

Father M'Alister altered, in 1875, the old church of Ballycastle into a School-house; and in 1879 and 1880 erected the Parochial House on the grounds attached to the new church.

PARISH PRIESTS.

After the change in the religion of the state the necessities

of the Catholic Church compelled her to unite the parish of Ramoan with the union of Armoy and Ballintoy, and it was only in 1825 that it was severed from that union. In that year Dr. Crolly was waited on in Mr. Edmund MacGildowney's —at the Quay, Ballycastle, by some of the Catholic inhabitants of Ramoan, in order to solicit him to appoint a separate parish priest. The Bishop requested them to walk with him through the warren, and they there debated the question. They undertook to pay at least £40 per annum for the support of a parish priest, and he undertook to provide them with one in a few days. Father M'Cann surrendered the parish of Ramoan, and Dr. Crolly, about the 1st of August, 1825, appointed a friar named M'Carril, who had officiated for some time in Kilcoo. Father M'Carril does not appear to have suited the new parish, and left in a few months.

The Rev. Hugh M'Cartan was then appointed. Father M'Cartan was born in the year 1800, in Drumena, parish of Kilcoo, entered the class of Humanity in the College of Maynooth, January 18th, 1818; was ordained by Dr. Murray, in Maynooth, in 1823, and was appointed parish priest of Ramoan, in 1825. He erected the church of Glenshesk; and in March, 1828, he was appointed parish priest of Derryaghy.

Father M'Cartan was succeeded by Father John M'Mullan; he was born in Erynagh, parish of Bright, in the year 1798; entered the Rhetoric Class in the College of Maynooth, September 13th, 1822; was ordained by Dr. Murray in Maynooth, at Pentecost, 1826; was curate of Derryaghy, from which he was appointed in March, 1828, parish priest of Ramoan. He died January 2nd, 1830, and was interred within the church of Ballycastle. "On Saturday, the 2nd

inst., the Rev. John M'Mullan, P.P. of Ballycastle. This estimable, pious, and charitable ecclesiastic, had not attained the 32nd year of his age when he was called by his Creator to receive the reward of his virtue. The mildness of his manners, and the unaffected piety, by which he was characterised, conciliated to him the affections of all who knew him. By his death, the poor have sustained a loss not easily reparable."—*The Guardian, Belfast, January 12th, 1830.*

Father Charles Hendron succeeded Father M'Mullan; he was born in Castle Street, Belfast, in 1789; entered the Class of Humanity in the College of Maynooth, April 7th, 1810; was ordained on the 30th of November, 1816, by Dr. Troy; officiated as Curate in Belfast, from which he was appointed parish priest of Derryagh towards the end of 1824; resigned that parish in March, 1828, and was appointed parish priest of Ramoan in January, 1830. He died on the 10th of March, 1840, and was interred in the church of Ballycastle. "The body was placed in a grave at the foot of the sanctuary to mingle with the ashes of his predecessors." *Vindicator.*

When the old church was changed into a school, Father M'Alister transferred the remains of Fathers M'Mullan and Hendron to the graveyard attached to the new church, and erected over their grave a cross on the base of which is inscribed:—

Pray for

Rev. John M'Mullan,

Born near Downpatrick, A.D. 1800,

Appointed P.P. of Ramoan, March, 1828,

Died November, 1830.

And his Successor, Rev. Charles Hendron,

Born in Belfast, 1789.

Appointed P.P., of Ramoan, 1830,

Died March, 1840.

Their remains were translated from the old Chapel, where their bodies had been first interred into this cemetery on the 17th of February, 1875. R.I.P.

The Rev. George Dempsey was born in the parish of Maghera, or Bryansford, Co. Down. He studied in the college of Kilkenny. A note in the handwriting of Dr. M'Mullan referring to the dates of the ordination of priests is:—"In March, 1811, Hugh O'Neill and Patrick Bradley, of Connor, and George Dempsey of Down." They were ordained by Dr. M'Mullan in Downpatrick, on the 11th of March, 1811 (see Vol. i, p. 30). Father Dempsey officiated as curate in several parishes; one of these was Maghera or Bryansford, where he was appointed Administrator under Father Murray in 1824; he was Curate of Glenarm when he was appointed in 1840 to the curacy of Ramoan, and after the death of Father Hendron he succeeded to the parish. He retired on a pension at Easter, 1848, and went to reside with his relatives at Blaris, near Lisburn, where he died, February 11th, 1850. He was interred in the grave of his uncle, Father Edward Dempsey, in the church of Lisburn. The Rev. James M'Glenon succeeded Father Dempsey. He was born in the Tievendarragh, parish of Loughinisland; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Logic Class in the college of Maynooth, August 25th, 1839; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. Murray, June 10th, 1843; was appointed Curate of Downpatrick, September 22nd, 1843; was appointed Administrator of Ramoan, April 20th, 1848, and became parish priest on the resignation of Father Dempsey. He was appointed parish priest of Duncane, September 3rd, 1862.

The Rev. Patrick M'Alister succeeded Father M'Glenon. He was born in Bonycastle, parish of Down, was baptized

by the Rev. Cornelius Denvir (afterwards Bishop of Down and Connor) on April 12th, 1826 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, August 27th, 1848 ; was ordained in Clarendon St. Chapel, Dublin, by Dr Whelan, Bishop of Bombay, September 18th, 1852 ; appointed Curate of Ballymena, November 18th, 1852 ; sent on a temporary mission, as *locum tenens* to Glenravel, while Father Connor was engaged in building St. Patrick's Church in the Braid, where he officiated from December, 1853, till March, 1854 ; returned to Ballymena and, after a few months, was appointed Curate of the Lower Ards, April, 1854 ; was appointed Curate of Ahoghill in October, 1856, but sent to take charge of Ballymoney until Father M'Erlain, the recently appointed parish priest of that parish, could go from the Diocesan College to it, which did not occur until March 10th, 1857 ; was curate of Ahoghill until May, 1858, when he was appointed Administrator of Holywood and Ballymacarrett, while Father Killen, the parish priest, was administering the parish of Belfast for Dr. Denvir. Father M'Alister caught scarlatina in Holywood when discharging his duties and was sometime off the mission through sickness. He afterwards officiated two months in Saul, three months in Ballymena and four months in Glenravel ; after which he was re-appointed to the curacy of Holywood and Ballymacarrett ; from that mission he was appointed parish priest of Ramoan, September 2nd, 1862. At a meeting of the parish priests held in the chapel of the Diocesan College, November 6th, 1885, immediately after the funeral of the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian,* Father M'Alister was elected

* The Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian died at the Episcopal Palace, Chichester Park, Belfast, November 3rd, 1885, at 7 a.m. ; his remains were interred within the chancel of St. Patrick's, Belfast, on Friday, November 6th.

Vicar Capitular of Down and Connor. On the 26th of November, 1885, the parish priests again assembled in the same place and under the presidency of the Primate elected the Rev. Alexander M'Mullan, P.P., Duneane, by 8 votes as *Dignus*, the Rev. John M'Erlaine, P.P., Ballymoney, by 9 votes as *Dignior*, and the Rev. Patrick M'Alister by 24 votes as *Dignissimus* for selection by the Pope for the vacant bishopric.* His Holiness having appointed Dr. M'Alister, his Lordship was consecrated in St. Patrick's, Belfast, on Sunday, March 28th, 1886. The consecrating prelate was the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, who was assisted by the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher, and the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise.†

When Dr. M'Alister, on the 9th of July, 1886, made his first episcopal visitation of the parish of Ramoan, a deputation of the parishioners waited on him at the Parochial House for the purpose of reading to him an address and presenting him with a pectoral Cross and Chain. The following is a copy of the address :—

“MY LORD,—It is with sentiments of the deepest filial affection that we, your own beloved parishioners, desire to bid your Lordship a hearty welcome to-day, and to express our thanks that Almighty God, although depriving us of a loving pastor, has been pleased to place the mitre of this illustrious diocese on the head of one so learned so patriotic, and so holy.

* There were two votes for Rev. Richard Marner, D.D., P.P., Kilkeel, 2 votes for Rev. Henry Henry, D.D., President of the Diocesan College, and 1 vote for the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Bishop of Raphoe.

† the sermon on the occasion was preached by the most Rev. Dr. Logue, Bishop of Raphoe ; His Grace, the Primate, Dr. M'Gettigan, was present but on account of the state of his health did not officiate.

My Lord, your life for the past 23 years has been entirely devoted to our service, you have raised in our midst a magnificent Church, of which we are justly proud, and which, together with the Parochial House and Schools, you have given us, shall long remain a monument of your energy and zeal. But your Lordship's efforts to promote the glory of God did not rest here; you also endeavoured constantly and earnestly, both by word and example, to instil into our hearts a great love for God, and an undying devotion to our holy Faith.

My Lord, we had vainly hoped that after giving the brightest days of your life to us, those which yet remain might have been ours as well. But the hand of God has raised you to a more exalted position and we sincerely pray that He may grant you long years of health and happiness to rule your faithful people.

We beg you will be pleased to accept, as a slight token of our deep love for you, the accompanying Pectoral Cross and Chain, and that you will ever regard us as your own especial care, and Ballycastle as your home.

Signed on behalf of the parishioners of Ramoan :—

Daniel M'Kinley.	James Clarke.	Henry Butler.
Neil M'Laughlin.	E. F. M'Cambridge.	William M'Henry.
Charles Darragh.	Anthony M'Kinley.	
John Black.	Charles M'Laughlin.	

His Lordship, in the course of his reply, said—

My dear friends, it is with feelings of deep emotion that I receive the address of welcome and the present which your generosity has offered me to-day. For both I beg to tender to you, and through you, to the people of this parish, my most sincere and cordial thanks. It is true I have spent the last twenty three years of my life amongst you. It was a great happiness to me to work for a people, who always showed a ready willingness to co-operate in the promotion of every good work which I undertook. To this spirit of generous co-operation is mainly due the success of those works. I had fondly hoped, that where I had lived so long and so happily I would have been permitted to end my days. The disappointment of that hope has, I assure you, my dear friends, caused me more genuine grief than any occurrence of my life, and that grief is increased by the reflection that I did so little for the Parish of Ramoan. The gift which you have presented to me I esteem very highly on account of its intrinsic value and artistic beauty; but much more because it is the gift of the people, whose esteem I value most, and whose welfare beyond that of all others shall ever be dear to me. When I wear this chain and cross

at the Holy Altar I will not forget you—the donors. I will commend you to the prayers of Saint Patrick and Brigid, and ask those Holy Patrons of our parish and our country to obtain for you the grace to be always true to faith and fatherland. To-day I wish to bring back to your recollection, that when I undertook to build your church and its altar, the primary object I had in view was to erect a becoming sanctuary, where our Divine Saviour, in the Sacrament of His love, might deign to dwell in your midst, and to bless you. And, as in my present position, I need much the aid of your holy prayers, I ask you, my dear friends, when you pay your visits to our Lord on the altar, to commend me to the mercy of His Sacred Heart.

The chain and cross, which were manufactured to the order and special design of Messrs. Campbell & Company, Jewellers, Belfast, are exquisitely finished. On the centre of the cross, which is Celtic in form, are enamelled the arms of Down and Connor, while on the right and left arms are engravings of Saints Patrick and Brigid, the patrons of the parish of Ramoan. On the circle of the cross is the motto "*In hoc signo vinces*" and on the back the following inscription, "*This Pectoral Cross and Chain—The gift of his parishioners to the Right Rev. Patrick M'Alister, on the occasion of his Episcopal Consecration, March 28th, 1886.*"

The *Grey Stones*, near the Inver, in Moyarget, were the remains of a funereal monument—five or six supporting stones about five feet long and a cap-stone about eighteen feet long—the monument was examined, in 1840, by Rev. G. Hill and other antiquarians. A large urn, placed mouth downward on a pavement, was found about two feet below the surface.

THE PARISH OF ARMOY.



THE parish of Armoiy is almost conterminous with the civil parish.

There was formerly an ancient disused cemetery in the townland of Turreagh ; it was in the middle of a field and mid-way between the village of Crockachard and Altmore Burn. The site is now under tillage. There was formerly in the village of Crockachard a high Standing Stone which was overturned, many years ago, and lies buried where it fell. Stone-lined graves are found frequently in a dry hill rising out of a meadow in the townland of Stroan ; the site is in the farm of Daniel M'Mullan and is very near Breen School-house. Two ancient stone crosses, standing ten yards apart, occupy conspicuous positions on a high bank in Tullaghore, about 30 perches north of the county road. There was formerly a Holy Well at the foot of the hill, but it is now dried up. Stations were formerly held here. Bryan O'Byrne, about the year 1851, found in his farm in Parkmore, or Gortmillish, a gold fibula which the Rev. Mr. Mant sold for him to the British Museum for £17. The *Ord. Surv. MS.* notices three large stones in a piece of marshy ground in this townland ; the apex of the triangle formed by them is distant 40 feet from the base. A cave of the usual construction was discovered, in 1836, penetrating a sand-bank in Monanclough. In William M'Bride's farm, in that townland, a large stone, called the Rocking Stone

rested on another large stone, but this accidental or artificial curiosity was wantonly destroyed in 1883 with gun-powder. A Standing Stone which probably gives name to the townland, is 4 feet 7 inches high, 3 feet 10 inches broad, and 1 foot 4 inches thick. At a considerable distance up the side of Knocklayd, in a place called Park, is a Holy Well named *Tubberna-swil*. In Knockans on the summit of a small hill are the remains of a Cashiol, partly encompassed with a ditch and rampart. The foundation stones appear to have been carefully selected, each being a cube of two feet; the others are not so regular. A cave runs under the Cashiol but it is choked up with large stones. The fort is greatly disfigured by the removal of stones for building purposes. At a considerable distance south of the cashiol a Standing Stone, named Clough Berragh, 2 feet 4 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches broad, and 1 foot 6 inches thick, occupies the top of a little conical hill. To the south-west of Clough-Berragh is the site of an ecclesiastical Cashiol which was destroyed in 1835. It was situated in the hollow of a hill and is described by the people as having been surrounded by a ditch and rampart with a great wall of loose stones; the interior had once been used as a cemetery, and it is entered on the Ordnance Map—"Site of Graveyard." In Hugh M'Collum's field near the site there is a well, named *Tubberbride*. There is a cave of the usual construction in Bunshanacloney in which charcoal was found. Caves are very numerous in this parish, there is at least one in every townland. On a high conical hill, occupying a commanding position in the townland of Park, are the remains of a castle which seems to have been an oblong building about 30 feet by 15 feet; the walls were $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick but nothing remains of it except the foundations of one corner. It was named Castle-Ban; and it is

said that the original village of Armoiy was built, on the top of the hill, around the old castle. There was formerly in this townland a fort, under which was a cave, it was destroyed by the tenant, one Peacock, who found in and about it a large number of querns.

Between the village of Armoiy and the church is a high ridge named Drumrory, which seems to be an older form of the name of the townland, Turnarobert,* but Drumrory preserves the name of the prince of Dalriada, who heard the cries of the posthumous child, Olcan, from out his mother's tomb. The story of St. Olcan's birth, as told in the *Tripartite Life*, translated from the Irish by Mr. Hennesy, has already been given (see p. 71). In the larger copy of the *Tripartite Life*, which Colgan translated, the name of the prince is not Rori, but *Darius* (Daire). The name, however, of this hill would seem to indicate the correctness of the smaller Tripartite. The event as told in Colgan's *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick* is as follows:—

“He came then, first to a certain place of the territory of Dal-rieda towards the north, called Carn-Sedna, in which he met the prince of that territory, named Darius, who had recourse to the assisting power of the saint of God for a remedy in a rare and wondrous event. For, when the prince was journeying through Dal-rieda he heard, coming from a mound which he was passing, a sound not unlike the wailing of a little crying infant. After the tomb was opened he found the living infant lying beside its dead mother. When the prince, moved by kindness, was compassionating the poor orphan he called him *Olcan*, that is—‘wretched little creature’ (for *Olc* is in Irish *bad* or *wretched*)—hence the appellation given by chance became afterwards his name and when the infant became a man he was called *Olcan*. The holy man baptised the infant and afterwards constituted him, when well instructed in piety and literature, bishop of the church of Rath-muy (Rath Mugiae) or as others call it Arhir-muy (Arthur-

*In the last century Rory was commonly modernized into Robert; Tor-na Robert—“the round hill of Robert.”

Mugiae), the chief town of the Dal-riedans."—*Trip. Life, Part II., ch. 128.*

It is probable that this event occurred at Drumbulcan—"the ridge of Olcan"—in the parish of Rasharkin, where there is a Holy Well, to which sick children used, in memory of this incident, to be brought on May Eve (see p. 70). Colgan assigns the year 440 as the date of the baptism of Olcan. It may, however, be that the child had been brought home to Armoyn by his finder, Rori, and that he was several years old when St. Patrick baptised him. Jocelin relates from an ancient Life that Olcan studied for many years in Gaul. Ussher assigns for the return to Ireland of Olcan the year 450, which Colgan thinks is too early. The Book of Armagh relates that St. Patrick consecrated St. Olcan a bishop at Dunseverick (see p. 306).

The *Tripartite Life, Part II., Chap. 135* relates the following incidents connected with Armoyn and St. Olcan:—
 "The holy Patrick having returned into the territory of Dalaradia (recte Dal-rieda), for the purpose of propagating and stirring up the faith, brings the holy Olcan with him as a companion. When he appeared before the twelve sons of Erc, Fergus, a younger son of Erc, complains that he had been excluded by his brothers from a share of his paternal inheritance, and humbly asks the holy Patrick, that, through the intervention of his prayers, he might obtain a share in the inheritance. But after the holy man for him prayed, and prayed successfully, he devoutly made an offering to God and St. Patrick of the best part of his patrimony, viz. : the town itself, Airher-Muy (Airthir Mugia), along with the adjacent territory. The man of God accepts the gift because it was devoutly offered to God, and nevertheless, lest he might appear to have interceded through the hope of an

earthly reward, he directs him to confer the oblation on the holy Olcan, which he does with great pleasure. The holy Patrick, when blessing the forementioned Fergus, inspired with a prophetic spirit says :

“*Though to-day thou be despised and humble, in a short time thou shalt rule thy brothers, and thy posterity will always obtain among the posterity of thy brothers the chieftaincy and the power of distributing.*” This prophecy was afterwards fulfilled in Aedan, son of Gawran, descended from his seed, who, by force of arms, seized on the sovereignty of Alban, (Scotland).”

Ussher dates the foundation of the church of Armoiy at the year 474. St. Olcan is the only bishop of the see, of whom we have any record. It seems to have been at a very early date absorbed into the see of Connor, perhaps owing to the weakness of the Irish Dal-riadan kingdom. This event is the subject of a legend in the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, which represents the saint as foretelling the occurrence. Olcan had offended his master by receiving into communion Saran, a prince of Dalaradia, whom Patrick had excommunicated. The matter had been reported to St. Patrick (as the author of the *Tripartite Life* suggests), with some exaggeration ; and Olcan made every haste to appease his master's wrath, and when he came in sight of the chariot fell on his knees to request an audience. This was refused, and St. Olcan then cast himself prostrate on the road. The charioteer stopped his horses, but was commanded by St. Patrick to drive on. He hesitated to do so, and the delay thus occasioned led to an explanation which ended in a prophecy, that St. Olcan's church should be three times destroyed and polluted with blood as the punishment of his fault.

“ He told him (Olcan) that his establishment on earth should not be high, and that it should be thrice destroyed ; as was afterwards fulfilled, for it was ruined by Scandal, * king of Dal-Araidhe, and by Cucuaran, † and by fire also, by Laechdich, ‡ son of Bresal, and his land shall belong to the young boy bearing the satchel, said Patrick, one of thy own people, *i.e.*, MacNisse§ of Condere, and to one not born yet, *i.e.*, Senan of Inis Altic. || Thy merit in heaven will be illustrious. Saran’s guilt it was that was here laid upon Bishop Olcan.”—*Tripartite Life of St. Patrick : translated by Mr. Hennessy.*

The festival of St. Olcan was observed on the 20th of February. Colgan, in his *Acta SS.*, has given a life of him, compiled from various sources. The church of Armoy sunk into the position of a parochial church of which the bishop was rector, and its property merged into the see-lands of Connor. The lands are commonly called *the sixteen townlands of Balleeny*, consisting of Aghruniagh, Alcrossagh, Balleny, Breen, Carrowlaverty,* Cleggan, Cromaghs, Doonans, Essan.

*Scanlan of the Broad Shield, whose son, Congal Claen, king of Dalaradia, was slain at the battle of Magh Rath, A.D. 634.

†Cucuaran was also king of Dalaradia, and was slain A.D. 706.

‡*Lacchdich* is intended for *L’Acchaich*—“by Eochaidh,” son of Bresal, lord of Dalaraidhe-an-tuasceirt (North Dalaradia), who was slain by his own people A.D. 822. All these injuries inflicted on the church of Armoy seem to have been attempts on the part of the Ulidians to expel the Dal-riadans, whom they regarded as foreigners placed in their territory by the Heremonian princes.

§St. MacNissus of Connor was one of the pupils of St. Olcan, who was celebrated for his great learning which he acquired in Gaul.

||Senan of Inis Altic—“Island of Birds,”—was obviously a bishop in some part of the diocese of Connor. Colgan, in the index to his *Tr. Th.*, merely says that the place was in Ulster. The island church ruled by Bishop Senan with the lands attached to it must have passed into the possession of the bishops of Connor Middle Island one of the three islands in Lough Neagh (see Vol. iii. pp. 337-341), was probably Inis Altic, or it may have been Inis Pollan, the lands of which were held under the see of Connor, and the graveyard of which is named Killyvallagh, perhaps retaining under an obscure form the name *Altich*.

*Carrowlaverty—*Ceathramhadh-Ui-Flaithbheartaigh*—O’Laverty’s quarterland, so named from some former occupant. From the return of the Protestant and Papist inhabitants of Armoy, made in 1766 to the House of Lords by the Vicar, it appears that there was not then

Gortmillish, Kilcroagh, Knockans, Monanclogh, Stroan, Tullaghore, Turnarobert, (of which *Mill Five Acres* was a part). The glebe, containing the church and round tower, seems to have been part of Doonans.—*Reeves's Eccl. Antiq.* The Terrier enters these lands as leased to Sir Randal ; from the Earls of Antrim they passed (see p. 72) to the Smith family. According to the parliamentary return made in 1833 these lands described as “ the four townlands of Armoiy, in the territory of the Roote,” containing 7,282 acres, 1 rood, 16¼ perches, (the actual measurement is 7,822 acres, 0 roods, 17 perches), were held of the see by the heirs of R. Smith by a 21 years' lease, at the annual rent of £87 4s. 7½d., with the usual implied covenant for a renewal each year, and the renewal fine was £391 19s. 8d.

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas *Ecclesia de Ethirmoy* is only valued at £4 11s. 8d. The Terrier taxes it : proxies, 10/-, Refections, 10/-, Synodals, 2/- The Ulster Visitation Book of 1622 describes it as “ Ecclesia de Armoiy unrepayred.” The site is occupied by the present Protestant church built in 1829, except that the ancient church was 23½ feet longer at the east end. The ancient church was 73½ feet in length and 23 feet in breadth. At the distance of 28 feet from the north-west angle are the remains of a round tower, 53 feet high and 47½ feet in circumference. The door, the only opening, is on the south side, and is 1 foot 7 inches wide and 5 feet 9 inches high ; from it to the floor was 8 feet 6 inches, but on the outside its original height is greatly diminished by the accumulation of soil, caused by interments during so many ages. The walls are of mica slate carefully

in the parish any family of that name, but in the adjoining parishes there were 19 families in Loughguile, 3 in Ballintoy, 2 in Ramoan, and 2 in Culfeightrin.

prepared, and every stone chiselled to suit the curve. The door is semicircular headed, having the arch cut out of one block and ornamented with an architrave also cut on the same lintel-stone, it follows the curve of the arch, and the same projection seems once to have been continued down the sides of the door-way. There is no appearance of a cross or other decoration. The view in the *Irish Penny Journal* shows an ornament over the door which does not exist. The wall of the tower is 3 feet 5 inches thick; the interior diameter is 8 feet 2 inches, and it does not seem to vary from this dimension. At the door there is a projection of the wall for the support of a floor, and another about ten feet higher up. In 1843 the interior of this round tower was excavated to a depth of eleven feet from the sill of the door; a part of the original roof was discovered, it was formed on the same plan as that of the tower of Antrim. An attempt was made about the year 1805 to pull down the tower and use the stone for building the rectory; but it was resisted by the people. The Holy Well is in the Welltown meadows in Alcrossagh. According to local stories it has changed its place several times, closing up in one place and afterwards bursting out in another. Richard Dobbs, writing in 1683, says :

“There is a well called Armoey Well not far from the highway that leads from Clogh to Ballycastle, much frequented by Scotch and Irish on midsummer-eve. The water flows out in such abundance that, till you come to the well, you would take it for an ordinary river.”

Armoey only occurs twice in the *Four Masters* where it is written *Airthear Mhaighe*—“the eastern plain”—so named because it is on the eastern side of the Bush—once at A.D. 1177 where it is related that Cumee O’Flynn burned it on

the approach of John de Courcy, and again, at A.D. 1247, where it is mentioned, casually, in connection with a predatory excursion, made by Eachmarzach O'Kane, into the territory of Manus O'Kane. Colgan describes the condition to which Armoiy was reduced in his time, saying—"It is to-day only a little village in the Route, about eight miles from Dunluce."

On the fort of Alcrossagh is a Standing Stone, 4 feet high, 1 foot 3 inches broad, and 3 inches thick, called *Clough Berragh*.* The fort, now nearly destroyed, is an irregular circle, 40 feet in diameter; there was a cave at the distance of a few fields, but it is now choked up and destroyed. The Ordnance Map enters, in this townland, the site of an ancient and disused graveyard; it is in the farm of Daniel M'Cambridge and in the same farm is a well once considered a Holy Well. Urns and indications of a pagan cemetery were found in the outer part of the graveyard. Near its centre were the foundations of a quadrangular building, probably the church. A portion of a cross still remains; the cross, then complete, was removed many years ago by a person who was building a house in Carrowlaverty. He inserted the cross in the new house that it might bring "good luck;" it seems, however, to have brought the contrary—the house fell, and the terrified builder brought back the cross broken in the fall. Some perches south of the graveyard is the site of a fort, perhaps a funereal mound, such as is generally found near our early churches.

CHURCHES.

In days of persecution Mass was celebrated near the town of Armoiy, under the shade of a yew tree, and so highly was

* Berragh, a renowned witch, gives name to many objects of popular dread in Ulster and Scotland.

the place afterwards venerated, that the farmer, when selling the farm, bargained with the purchaser, one M'Cahan, not to remove the tree. M'Cahan, however, opened a gravel pit on the site, and rooted out the old yew tree. When misfortunes befell him, his neighbours attributed them to his impiety in destroying the tree that was hallowed by so many traditions of the past. He sold the farm to another farmer, named M'Afee, and it at present belongs to Daniel Clarke. Mass was, at a later period, celebrated in a sheltered place along the river of Altnamuck, in Tureagh; the site is in the farm of Archibald O'Harrigan. About the year 1775 the tenant of the mill, in the townland of Doonans, permitted the Catholics to assemble for mass in his mill; and old men, not long dead, used to tell how, when they were children, they sported among the meal-bags on Sunday mornings, before the priest would come to celebrate mass. The church was erected about 1807 by Father Murray. It must, at first, have been very small, for it is said that it was enlarged at three different times.

The Parochial House was erected in 1881 by Father M'Cann.

PARISH PRIESTS.

In the list of priests registered in 1704 Patrick M'Garry is entered as parish priest of Armoy, Ramoan, and Ballintoy; he was 36 years of age; resided at Armoy; he had received orders in 1694 at Kilkenny from James Phelan, Bishop of Ossory; his sureties were Robert Nicholl of Ahoghill, Gentleman, and Alexander M'Manus of Ballybeg, Gentleman, who each bailed him in £50. At that period the parish consisted of the civil parishes of Armoy, Rathlin, (separated from it about 1778) Ramoan, (separated from it in 1825) and Ballintoy, (separated from it in 1873). We have no

record to show how long Father M'Garry ruled the parish, or who was his immediate successor.

The succeeding parish priest seems to have been Father Patrick Neeson, (in some accounts he is called John). About the year 1764 he exchanged, with the Rev. John M'Cormick, the parish for Drummaul where he died in the townland of Ballygrooby about the year 1780, and was interred in Cranfield. He seems to have been a native of the parish of Drummaul, and as he was an old man at the time of his death, it is probable that he was the immediate successor of Father M'Garry.

The Rev. John M'Cormick succeeded, some time between the years 1760 and 1765, by exchange with Father Neeson. The report sent to the House of Lords, in 1766, by the vicar, (which is now preserved in the Record Office, Dublin) certifies that there were then in the parish 309 families, of whom 87 were of the Established Church, 98 were Dissenters, and the "Popish" families were 124. The report returns "Charles Nocher, (now Connor) sen., of Belamy, Archibald M'Auley of Armoyn, and Angus M'Afee of Park, as Papists, but their wives and children go to church;" and adds:—*

"Mr. John M'Cormick the priest of the parish, a good kind of man, has the parish of Armoyn, Ramoan, and Raghlin, and lives in Armoyn parish."

Certified by me, 14th March, 1766.

THOS VESEY, Vic.

For an account of Father M'Cormick see p. 389. During his incumbency Father M'Cormick resided in Gortmillish,

*The vicar reports, that there were then in the parish 185 Protestant families, and 124 Papist families. The census report of 1881 states, that there were then in the parish 917 Catholics, and 767 persons belonging to the various Protestant denominations.

He resigned the parish about 1780 and was succeeded by the Rev. Matthew M'Larnon.

Father M'Larnon was a native of the parish of Duneane; he seems to have studied in Spain; he continued parish priest only a few years, and afterwards was from time to time employed in various parishes on temporary duty. While parish priest of Armoy he resided near the site of the present parochial house. He died in 1815 in Duneane, and was interred in Cranfield.

After Father M'Larnon resigned Armoy it was administered by several clergymen; the Rev. John Scullion officiated in it about 1787, and the Rev. Peter M'Mullan in 1789. These administrators were under the superintendence of the Very Rev. Arthur Brenan, Vicar General, and Parish Priest of Rasharkin, and of the Rev. Toal, or Tully M'Nally, P.P. Loughguile.

The Rev. Roger Murray was appointed in 1791; he was a native of Carlane in the parish of Duneane. He erected the church of Ballycastle in 1795. While he was parish priest he resided in Tureagh. He was appointed to Duneane in March 1812, and was succeeded in Armoy by Father O'Neill.

The Rev. Patrick O'Neill was a native of Gortmacrane, in the parish of Tamlaghtocrilly, Co. Derry, but was ordained for Down and Connor by Dr. Patrick MacMullan, in Downpatrick, on the 6th of July, 1803. He officiated as curate in several parishes; from the curacy of Drummaul he was appointed on the 10th of October, 1810 to the curacy of Ballymoney, then a part of the parish of Rasharkin, which he held until he was appointed parish priest of Armoy, in March, 1812; and in 1816 he erected the church of Ballinlea. He accepted of the curacy of Drummaul in 1819, and was

succeeded in ArmoY by the curate of Drummaul, Father Bernard M'Cann.

Father M'Cann was a native of Ballynaloney in the civil parish of Drummaul; entered the Class of Humanity in the College of Maynooth on the 31st of August, 1809; was ordained on the 8th of June, 1816; succeeded in the curacy of Drummaul Father Constantine O'Boyle, who died early in 1817. He was a great favourite with the people, who wished to retain him as their parish priest when Father Peter O'Boyle died. They sent a deputation to the bishop to solicit his appointment, but Dr. M'Mullen refused, and appointed the Rev. Bernard M'Auley, C.C., Belfast; the people thereon closed the doors of the church against Father M'Auley, but after some time they submitted to their new pastor. In the meantime Father O'Neill became assistant to Father M'Auley in Drummaul, and Father M'Cann was appointed parish priest of ArmoY. He surrendered to Dr. Crolly, in 1825, the civil parish of Ramoan, which was constituted into a separate parish. Father M'Cann was appointed parish priest of Cushendall in 1828, and was succeeded in ArmoY by Father Killen.

The Rev. William Killen was born in 1792 in Clontagh-naglar, parish of Kilmore; was ordained by Dr. M'Mullan, Pentecost, 1815, in Downpatrick, and in 1817 he entered the College of Prepuce, whence, after completing philosophical and theological studies, he returned in 1822 and was appointed curate under Father Daniel M'Donnell, P.P., Cushendall; after his death which occurred June 7th, 1828, he was appointed Parish Priest of ArmoY. While he was Parish Priest he resided in Monanclogh. Father Killen was appointed Parish Priest of the Lower Ards on the 9th of February, 1843, and was succeeded in ArmoY by Father O'Heggarty.

The Rev. John O'Heggarty was appointed on the 25th of March, 1843 (for some account of him see p. 140). He was appointed Parish Priest of Ballymoney in September, 1847, and succeeded in Armoy by Father M'Greevy.

The Rev. Edward M'Greevy was born A.D. 1816, in Slievegran, parish of Saul; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Rhetoric Class in the College of Maynooth, January 1st, 1835; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. Healy, Bishop of Kildare, February 3rd, 1839; was Curate in Drummaul and in Rasharkin (see p. 85); was appointed Parish Priest of Armoy in September, 1847. He left Armoy in 1849, and went on the English Mission where he obtained the pastoral charge of Buxton and erected the church of that Mission. He died there, May 23rd, 1864. The tablet erected to his memory in the church of Buxton bears, however, the following inscription:—

*Of your charity
pray for the soul
of the
Rev. Edward M'Greevy,
who died June 22nd, 1863.
R.I.P.**

The Rev. John Dunn was appointed, in 1849, Administrator of Armoy and afterwards became its Parish Priest (for an account of him see p. 394). He was appointed to the parish of Rathlin in October, 1866, and was succeeded in Armoy by the Rev. Michael M'Cartan, P.P., Rathlin.

*Father Hocben of Buxton, in a letter dated August 22nd, 1836, says: "When I have finished building the schools, I purpose to build a chancel to the present church, and to erect an altar in memory of the founder of this church." The date of Father M'Greevy's death on the tablet differs from that in my notes.

The Rev. Michael M'Cartan was appointed in October, 1866 (for an account of him see p. 393), and on the 4th of December, 1866, exchanged with his brother, Father Patrick M'Cartan, who had been at the same time appointed to Ahoghill. Father Patrick M'Cartan (at present P.P. Saul) retained the parish until April, 1872, when, on his resignation, the districts attached to the church of Ballinlea were severed from the parish and erected into the parish of Ballintoy of which Father M'Gorrian was appointed Parish Priest. Father Magorrian was at the same time appointed Administrator of Armoys.

Father Carrol was appointed Parish Priest of Armoys in July, 1873 (for an account of him see p. 252). On the 5th of April, 1877, he was appointed to the parish of Coleraine and was succeeded in Armoys by Father John M'Cann.

The Rev. John M'Cann was born in Ballynaloney, parish of Duneane, on the 12th of May, 1842; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the College of the Noble Irish, Salamanca, September 11th, 1862; was ordained by the Bishop of Salamanca, September 21st, 1866; officiated as Curate in the parishes of Cushendall, Aghagallon, Kilmore or Crossgar, and Culfeightrin; was appointed Parish Priest of Armoys, April 5th, 1877.

THE PARISH OF CULFEIGHTRIN.

THE parish of Culfeightrin, except in the places (see pp. 397 and 448) altered by the diversion of the course of the Margy, corresponds with the part of the civil parish, that is west of a line following the eastern boundary of Ballyvennaght to the summit of Carnan-more, thence due north through small portions of East Torr and West Torr to the sea.

In the townland of Greenan, on an eminence near the Shesk river, and nearly opposite to Glenbank House, is an ancient graveyard named Kil-Moyangee. A large portion of the graveyard is covered with a solid bank of turf, six feet high. The graves are stone-lined and the graveyard extended over about four acres of ground. Rude headstones, varying from 1 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and the remains of a stone fence were found in the subsoil beneath the turf bank. A little to the west of the bog is a small sand hill, which seems to have been artificially raised. In this were found several little vaults made of smooth flat stones apparently carried from the Shesk. In some of these vaults were found decayed human bones and in others ornamented urns containing small pieces of bones. "One of these vaults, as yet undisturbed (1838), measures 3 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet deep, and 1 foot 10 inches wide. The flat stone by which it was covered was $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad and 6 inches thick. This vault contained both urns and bones. Over it was a pavement of stones. In each of the vaults was a reddish, light sort of

sand, supposed to have been placed in them for the purpose of preserving the remains.* One of these urns is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height between the bottom and a raised hoop on its outside, and 5 inches in diameter at the hoop; it is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and quite hard; it is of a yellow colour. When found it contained calcined bones and ashes. One of these urns is in the possession of Mrs. Cuppage, of Glenbank, and another in that of Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Ballycastle. Kilmoyangee is in the farm of Edward O'Connor, in a portion of the townland of Greenan called Loughangorm—"the blue lakelet."—See *Ord. Surv. MS.*

The ancient graveyard, *Killyluke*, is in the farm of Patrick M'Bride in the townland of Duncarbit; it is 12 yards by 10 yards, but was formerly much larger. No traces of a church remain and the ground is overgrown with black-thorn bushes. Immediately adjoining the remains of the graveyard on the north side are several ramifications of an

* Mr. Hill, in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. viii., writing of these discoveries in Greenan says—"A stone pillar also remains. Previously to the cutting away of the bog the point of this stone just appeared, but it now stands more than eight feet clear of the surface and is known in the locality as *Clough-Virra*. Further up the stream, but only distant a few perches from the sepulchral mound, are extensive remains of an erection which consisted of a vast circle of stones, having a cromlech in the centre." In the adjoining townland of Duncarbit, a farmer, in 1859, after removing about twenty loads of rich black earth came to a neatly constructed pavement, in the centre of which was a large slab of sandstone, and on it was an urn about one foot deep and eighteen inches in circumference. The urn contained portions of charred bones and was inverted on the slab. The spot was named *Tam*, perhaps originally *Tam-leacht*. Mr. Hill also mentions that a clasp of gold was, in 1858, found by Alexander Simpson in Drumeeny, for which he got £7 from a Jeweller, and that a labourer, about the same time, found at Glenbank an ornament of gold which Richard Davidson, Esq., M.P. sold for him in London.

artificial cave of the usual construction, in one of which were found four oval stones, each weighing from 7 to 10 pounds, which had probably been used for seats. On the summit of a rocky eminence, in the farm of Conn M'Dougle, stands a small oval fort, measuring on the top 7 by 5 yards, which does not seem to have been surrounded by a foss or a parapet. Duncarbit is named from a large and well-fortified fort, which rose over the Shesk, in Archibald M'Alister's farm. Under it was an extensive artificial cave which is now disfigured and the fort itself subjected to tillage. To the south of the fort stood Duncarbit Castle, in the farm of John M'Cahan, said by tradition to have been built by MacEoin (Bisset) and to have been afterwards occupied by M'Alister, whose four brothers possessed the castles of Breen, Brackney, Kinban, and Dunnaneeny. Local stories also relate that M'Alister had, in the Shesk, an apparatus for catching salmon and connected with it a bell which announced the event in the kitchen of the castle. Archibald M'Alister found, in 1834, in his farm in Drumacullin, at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet under the surface, a grave, 8 feet long, 3 feet wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, filled with rich black earth; it was enclosed with flat stones and covered with a large stone of the same description. The site of this grave was always called *Oya-vic-na-mna-moré*—"the grave of the son of the big woman." In another part of the same farm he found, within the area of a fort, a circular vault about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth and the same in diameter filled with cinders, portions of wood, and ashes; it was covered with thin stones. There was formerly at that place a cave which has been destroyed; in it were found the skull of a deer and part of a steel sword.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.*

In the farm of John Delargy, in Craigban, is the site of an ancient graveyard which has now been completely

obliterated ; it contained some stone-lined graves. In the farm of George Brown, in Broughmore, was another ancient graveyard called *Killyasturrick*, which contained about a rood of ground. It was destroyed about the year 1798. There is an extensive cave in the farm of Patrick Brown in which several hearths with cinders were found, and its roof was black with smoke. In the farm of Alexander Thompson, in the townland of Eglisli, were found, in 1806, many stone-lined graves containing decayed bones, and on the same site were several Standing Stones, perhaps headstones, the name of the townland, indicates that there was a church in it, but it is stated that urns were found in some of the stone-lined graves. It must, however, be remembered that in many instances Christian cemeteries replaced those used by pagans. There was a cairn on Eglisli mountain in the farm of Thomas M'Bride, which was called *Cairnanban*. It appears to have been about 30 yards in diameter, its stones have been removed for various erections, and under its site was an enclosure, 36 by 22 feet, bounded by large stones sunk on their ends and rising from $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surface. The interior was filled with little enclosures like chests formed of large stones ; all of these have been removed except one in the centre, which is 2 feet 10 inches long and of the same breadth, enclosed by four flat stones sunk on their ends and rising from $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 2 feet 8 inches high. At the distance of 15 yards north-west of it was another similar enclosure, 12 feet long and 5 feet broad. On the same mountain is a Standing Stone 3 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad and 2 feet thick. "Informants, Thomas M'Bride, Robert M'Cormick and others."—*See Ord. Surv. MS.*

Patrick M'Cambridge in the year 1820 found in his farm, in Losset, two stone-lined graves containing skeletons

and a smaller stone-lined vault containing a beautifully ornamented urn filled with ashes and calcined bones. There is a cave in Neal M'Curdy's farm. In this townland was formerly a castle, the ruins of which were removed some years before 1838. Daniel Lamon found a gold torque, in 1808, which was exposed after great rains in the banks of a stream near the Shesk. The late Edmund M'Gildowney sold it for him to a museum in Dublin for £80. A small graveyard was found in a little hill in the farm of Pat Millar, in the townland of Brackney. Some of the graves were stone-lined and there was in it the foundations of a stone and lime building ; among them was found a slab of freestone on which was raised a beautiful cross. The slab of freestone, ornamented with the cross, is now (1838) raised on the gable of Pat Millar's barn. The cross is 12 inches long and 8 inches across the shoulders. In this townland, about 60 yards east of the Shesk, and in the farm of Daniel M'Cahan, is the site of a castle locally called Castle Culbert, said to have been erected by Culbert or Cuthbert MacEoin.* The foundations of it were removed in 1832. From this castle an ancient paved road extended to Culfeightrin Church, distant about half-a-mile to the east ; portions of this road are frequently raised by the farmers when labouring their fields. About 60 yards south east of the site of the castle is an earthen fort 40 yards in diameter and from 10 to 20 feet high, which is now occupied as a stack yard and much disfigured.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.*

*The Bissets, or MacEoins, came from the south of Scotland where St. Cuthbert was so much venerated, hence they named their children after him ; and it was probably through their influence that the church of Dunluce (p. 274) was dedicated under the invocation of that saint.

The ruins of Culfeightrin Church stand on a gently rising ground in the townland of Churchfield, which is only a translation of *Magheratemple*, its older Irish name. The remains consist of the east gable, the east end of the north sidewall, and a small piece of the south sidewall. The east gable, which is erected on a flat discharging arch, $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, rises about 28 feet above the surface and contains a very beautiful window about 15 feet high and 5 feet 2 inches wide in the inside. In the north side-wall at the distance of 7 feet 3 inches from the gable is a window 4 feet 10 inches wide in the inside and about 10 feet high. There are the remains of a corresponding window in the south side-wall. In the gable on each side of the altar was a recess; that on the Epistle side was the *Piscina* and that on the Gospel side was the *Aumbry*. The east window, the carved fillets extending along the gable in both sides from the spring of the window arch, and the flat pilasters, present such a striking similarity to similar details in the monastic church of Bunamargy as to suggest that both churches belong to the same period—between the years 1450 and 1500—and perhaps are works of the same architect. The church measured in the interior 100 feet in length and $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth; the walls were $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The graveyard is now defaced and under tillage. *The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, in relating his visit to Dalrieda, mentions that he erected in *Cathrigia* (Cary) “The church of *Druim Indich* (Dumeeny), over which he placed St. Enan; and *Cuil Echtrann* (Cuféightrin) over which he placed Bishop Fiachrius.” Colgans states that the festival of St. Fiachrius, Bishop of this place, was held on the 28th of September.—*Trias. Th.* p. 182. The festival of St. Fiachrach, Bishop, is noted for that day in the martyrologies of Tallagh and Donegal. We have no record of any successor

of St. Fiachrach in the see of Cuil-Echtrann, nor did the lands belonging to it pass into the possession of the Bishops of Connor, unless we suppose that the Grange of Inispollan belonged to the see of Cuil-Echtrann. The church *Kilfeutre* (Culfeightrin) was valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at £9 4s 8d. In 1524 Bernard O'Neyle, a clerk of Connor diocese, was presented by the Primate to the rectory of the parish church of St Fectany in the Diocese of Connor, vacant by the promotion of Magonius Ocoyne—*Reg. Cromer* p. 453, cited in *Reeves's Eccl. Antiq.* The *Terrier* enters—“Ecclesia de Culfethrin hath 20 acres glebe; pays—Proxes, 20s; Refections, 20s; Synodals, 2s. The *Ulster Visitation Book* reports—“Ecclesia de Coolfeightrim decayed.” It is said that a stone cross was found at the ruins about 1790, and that Daniel M'Cormick found in them, about the year 1760, a metallic pot containing altar vessels of gold and silver.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.*

In the farm of William Simpson, in Drumahitt, was discovered, in 1817, a pavement closely laid with well shaped stones; it was 6 yards long and 3 yards broad, near it was discovered a cave which is now closed; the pavement was on a gentle declivity near the Shesk. A little north of it, in the farm of James Sharp, is a hill, also rising from the Shesk, having “the remains of some ancient platforms,” in which, about the year 1800, three articles of gold were found. “One of them was shaped like the knocker of a hall-door”—a golden fibula; the finder sold some of them in Belfast and some in Liverpool. These were supposed by the people to have been some of the ornaments of the kings or nobles who attended “the long parliament of Drumahitt which lasted during thirteen months, and to which St. Columbkille came from Scotland.” Thomas Fegan, when preparing the *Ord.*

Survey Report in 1838, found among the people legendary stories regarding "the Parliament of Drumahitt" precisely similar to those told by Keating and others regarding the Convention held at Drum-Ceat. It may be that the similarity which *Drumahitt* bears to *Drum-ceat* has localised on the banks of the Shesk legends relating to the convention that is generally supposed to have been assembled on the banks of the Roe. Formerly that similarity amounted to identity; Mr. Fegan found the old people, in 1838, pronouncing the name of the townland *Drumacuith* and the *Down Survey* enters it *Drumchet*. Were it not for the authority of the venerable names of the writers referred to in the note, who fix the site of the Convention in the vicinity of Limavady, the claims of Drumahitt to the honour would be very strong.*

* The great Convention was assembled by Aedh, monarch of Ireland, in the year 590. There were present at it the monarch, the nobles and principal clergy of Ireland, and Aidan, son of Gawran, king of the Scottish Dalriada, accompanied by St. Columbkille and the most distinguished of the Scottish clergy. The three questions to be debated were :—

1st.—Regarding the constitutional rights of the Scottish Dalriada. O'Donnell states that Aidan laid claim to the sovereignty of the Irish Dalriada and required that it should be exempt from the rule of the Irish monarch, but Keating and O'Flaherty on the contrary say that the Irish monarch pretended a right to tribute from the Scottish Dalriada.—It was agreed that the Scottish Dalriada should be independent but that the Irish Dalriada should continue under the dominion of the monarch of Ireland.

2nd.—The suppression or reform of the bards.—It was agreed that their numbers and privileges should be reduced, that the monarch and every chief of a territory should retain an *ollamh* to whom should be granted inviolability of person and a tract of land free of all rents.

3rd.—The captivity of Scanlan Mor, a prince of Ossory.—He was restored to his territory.

Manus O'Donnell, in or about 1532, compiled a life of St. Columbkille in Irish which Colgan to a great extent translated into Latin. This Life, which is replete with bardic legends, is the earliest authority

The Convention assembled principally for the purpose of determining the rights of the Dalriadan colony in Scotland, and Drumahitt was in the parent Dalriada and within a mile of the ordinary port of communication between the colony and the parent country. It is well known that legends, such as those told by O'Donnell and Keating regarding the Convention, are frequently myths invented by bardic story-tellers to account for ancient names of places when their true origin cannot be explained. Between Port Brittas—the harbour of Ballycastle—and Drumahitt there are places the names of which correspond in a very remarkable manner for fixing Drum-ceat in the vicinity of Limavady. The following is from Colgan's Latin version :—

“Columba, after sailing across the aforementioned inlet of the sea (Lough Foyle) at the part where it is broadest, turned the prow of his vessel to the river Roe, which flows into the before-mentioned inlet of the sea, and the vessel of the holy man glided with the Divine assistance up this river, though from the scantiness of its waters it is otherwise unnavigable. The place, where the boat then stopped, was in after times named from the circumstance, *Cabha-an-Churaidh*, that is the—‘Hill of the Boat;’ it is very near Druimchett. After making a moderate delay at that place the holy man with his venerable retinue set out to that very charming gently sloping hill, commonly called Druimchett.”

Dr. O'Donovan, and after him Dr. Reeves and others, have fixed upon the “Mullagh,” or “Daisy Hill,” in Roe Park beside Limavady, as the scene of the Convention. All local traditions that might have assisted to identify the precise spot on the banks of the Roe, have disappeared but it was well known in Colgan's time who writes :—

“Drumhead in the Diocese and County of Derry, at the river Roe, is a place, to-day and forever, venerable, especially on account of the many pilgrimages and the public procession of the Blessed Sacrament (Theophoriam), which on the festival of all Saints, is there annually made, with an immense concourse from all the neighbouring districts, in memory of the aforesaid Synod that was there celebrated.” An ably written article which appeared in the Londonderry Journal from the pen of one of the priests of the diocese of Derry advocates, that not the Daisy Hill but Enagh, on the opposite side of the river, is

with the legends. Unfortunately the ancient name of the curious natural pillar—the Granny Rock—which is an object so conspicuous at the entrance to Port Brittas, is now not known ; but at a short distance from the harbour is *Dun-a-Mallaght*, popularly translated—“fort of the curse”—and a little farther on is *Dunrainey* which is popularly translated—“fort of the queen.” The Shesk, until the middle of the last century, flowed on the east side of Dunrainey, but the name of the ford crossing into Drumahaman, the townland intervening between Dunrainey and Drumahitt, has, since the change in the river was effected, dropped out of popular recollection.

the scene of the Convention. It argues—Enagh signifies a place of assembly, that hill answers the description of Drum-ceat ; it is near the townland of Keady ; near to it is a remarkable rock standing out of the bank ; and Enagh affords on its top space for pavillions and tents which the Daisy Hill could not do. The legends represent the queen, the wife of the monarch Aedh, as violently opposed to St. Columbkille and the advocates of home rule for Scotland ; at her instigation her son, Conall, met Columbkille as he was approaching the place of the Convention and publicly insulted him by causing persons to cast clay at him and his Scottish retinue, on which account the saint pronounced against him a terrible malediction. The queen and her waiting maid next insult the saint by calling him a *Coir-Chleirech*—“a degraded cleric”—and in punishment they are transformed into two *Coirr-iasg*—“herons” (commonly called in the north of Ireland, cranes). “Many people tell us,” says Keating, “that this is the reason why there are two herons ever since constantly seen on the ford, near Druiim-ceat.” What special reason induced King Aedh, a monarch of the Kinel-Connell race, to summon a national Convention at Limavaddy, within the territory of the Kinel-Owen, has not yet been satisfactorily explained, while Drumahitt is within the Dalriadan territory and near to Scotland. It still preserves a traditional memory of its long parliament that lasted thirteen months and was attended by St. Columbkille and the king of Ireland, and can show the ‘fort of the malediction,’ and the ‘fort of the queen,’ between Port Brittas and its own ‘charming, gently sloping hill.’”

The monastery of Bunamargy was so named from its situation, near where the Margy falls into the sea. *Bun-na-Mairge*—"the foot of Margy"—the name by which the river formed by the junction of the Shesk and Cary streams is known. The Bay of Ballycastle was formerly known as *Marketon Bay*, a corruption of *Mairge-town*, an older name of Ballycastle. Popular tradition ascribes the erection of the Franciscan friary to Phelim M'Cormick, a local chieftain, who erected it in atonement of a homicide which he had committed. A *MS.* list of the Franciscan convents, which is preserved in the British Museum (No. 4,814, Plut. cxx., G. p. 2), states that the convent of Bunamargy in the *Reute* was founded in the year 1500 by Rory M'Quillin, Lord of the Reute. Archdall, on the authority of Ware, says: "A small monastery was built here in the 15th century, for Franciscan friars of the third order." A M'Quillin manuscript states that the first battle between the M'Quillins and the MacDonnells was fought on the level grounds immediately adjoining the monastery. The officers under Lord Deputy Perrot, during the campaign of 1584 (see p. 23), fortified the monastery and stabled their horses in the church. The following letter, addressed—"To the right Worshipfull my verey loveinge cozen, Sir Henry Bagenall Knight," tells of a gallant attempt of the Scots, commanded by Donnall Gorm MacDonnell, Sorley Boy's nephew, to dislodge the English:—

MY VERY GOOD COZEN,—The day I wrote to you last, being the first of this moneth, by Shane M'Brian, I marched from the Lough to the Abbey of Banymargey where I found captayne Carleill and about 47 men of his and captayne Warrens horsemen. The horsemen were lodged in the church, and with our two companies we incamped near the same; and when captayne Bowens company came we caused them to lodge at the Fort of Donanyne. It was captayne Carleill's wach nyght; about 11 of the clok the same nyght, came certayne troupes

of Skottes on foot, and about vi. horsemen with them, who had upon their staves wadds lyghted, wherewith they sodaynly sett the roufe of the churche, being thatched, on fyer. They gave us a brave canvasado, and entred our campe. The alarme beinge geven, I came forth in my shert : and at our first incounter, my men answeringe with me verie gallantlie, we put them off the grounde, where they left one of their men that was emongst them of greate accompte ; he was Sorlles gydon. They wold fayne have had him away, but they were so plyed with Shotte, that they left him, and the feld also, and fell to ronnyng away ; where our horsemen might have done good servis, but they were so pestered in the church, that they coulde not get forth their horses in tyme to doo anythinge, and yet the skermish contynued three quarters of an owre. Ther were bornt in the church seven horse and hackneys. I had slayne my sergeant, and one armed man, William Jones ; captn. Carleille had one killed and eight hurte ; and I had twelve choys men hurte, and myselfe with arrowes, in the raynes of my bak, as I called forwarde my men ; in the arme, and in the flanke, and through the thigh ; of which wounds I am verie sore, although I trust in God I shall recover it.

Ther passed within the vewe of this place this daye 24 galleys out of Cantyer, as is supposed to land some Skottes aboute the Red Bay ; our shipping here had the sight of them, but it was so calme they could not bouge. Our victuals be not yet all landed ; we have great trouble with the caryage of it up, and smale help of the contrie, There are certaynlie looked for here 2,500 Skottes, and it is thought those galleys will lande them this nyght, therfore our appointed meetinge can not hold ; but I pray you intrench yourselfe stronglie, and so will we, to keepe this place till we hear other newes, or till my Lord Deputy com, to whom I have written to that ende. We have sent for captayne Bangor and captayne Meryman to com hyther, and for Captayne Parker's companie to com to Coolrane to kepe that place. I fynde the companyes heare verie weake, partlye by manes of leavinge many wardes ; ther is one warde at Coolrane, another in the castell on the other syde of the Bande ; and captayne Bowen hath XV. men where he lyeth ; and nyne in the ward at Donanany ; so that he hath not heare above thre skore in the campe ; and this skermish hath weakened me and captayne Carleille of 24 men that are slayne and hurte ; and for our horsemen, we can make no accompt of them, for their horses and forneture being bornt, they are able to do little servis.

I have taken of the purser of the Hare VI. horsemen's staves for

Lieutenant Smyth because thers are bornt ; I praye you be not displeased with him for levinge them. I pray you hasten away our proporcōn of victuals, for I loke for no helpe from the contrie. And so, with my hartiest commendacōns to yourself, and all the good company with you, I take leve. At the Fort of Donanany, this 5th Janewary, 1584. Your verie loveinge cozen,

WILLIAM STANLEY.

The monastery and its possessions were granted to th^e MacDonnells and it was the burial place of the family, but as long as the Earls continued Catholics, they felt in conscience that they held it but in trust for the Franciscans. Whenever the persecution was relaxed the friars returned ; and in time of danger, moved up along the banks of the Shesk to their "Locus Refugiū" in Ardagh.

Cardinal Moran in his *Specilegium Ossoriense* has given us an interesting letter written in Latin to some dignitary in Rome by Father Patrick Hegerty, Superior of the Mission in the Scottish Islands. It is dated "Bunmargy, in Ireland, this last day of October, 1639." After giving a general account of the state of the mission he says :—

"This year the God of all consolation has deigned, by means of my so vile labour, to convert to the Catholic faith about 700 Scots, very many of whom belong to the principal families of the Islands and Highlands of Scotland. All these, after confession of their sins and after reception of holy Communion, the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor fortified, in our monastery of Bunmargy, with the holy Sacrament of Confirmation."

The Bishop was Dr. Bonaventure Magennis, a Franciscan, who was nephew of Lord Magennis, of Rathfriland, and a near relative of the Earl of Antrim. Bunamargy presented great facilities to the Highland Catholics for the reception of the Sacrament of Confirmation. The Bishop apparently was on a visit with his relative, the Earl, and the Highlanders appeared to be coming to the fair of Ballycastle. That was

perhaps the last great ceremony of the Church in Bunamargy. The community, which was of the Third Order of Franciscans, had practically died out. It is true there was a friary in Ardagh, at the head of Glenshesk, but it belonged to the Franciscans called Observantines, or *Strictioris Observantiæ* and was the Franciscan Convent of Carrickfergus in its "loco refugii." To it were gathered the remains of the Bunamargy community, but a General Chapter of the Franciscans, held on the 15th of August, 1687, resolved to create new communities in Dungannon, *Bonamargy*, Dromore, and Derry, and to supplicate the Minister General that convents should be erected in those places. We are not to understand by this resolution that the Franciscans determined to erect buildings at Bunamargy, or even to reside in it, but to appoint a staff of conventual officers, who would hold in the order a titular rank. The following is from the Chapter Acts :—

"In Capitulo Provinciali, die xv. Augusti, Anno 1687, habito. Venerabile Definitorium considerans magnos limites Conventuum de Armagh, Carrighfergus, Dune et Donegall, ob rationabiles causas, oncessit et statuit, ut instituantur hospitia in Dungannon, Bonamargy, Drummore, et Derry, vel circa, et supplicavit Rev. *dissimo* Patri Ministro Generali, ut iisdem locis novi erigantur conventus."

In consequence of the decree of the Minister General Bunamargy became a convent of the Franciscans *Strictioris Observantiæ*, and the Very Rev. Father Francis M'Cawley was appointed its first *Guardianus* at the Provincial Chapter held, August 24th, 1690. The following list of the Guardians of Bunamargy, and of the dates of the Chapters at which they were elected, is from the archives of the Order :—

Guardiani Conventus Bonamargy.	Appointed.
V.A.P. Franciscus M'Cawley,	24th August, 1690.

V. A. P. Franciscus M'Donnell,	...	...	18th February, 1693.
„ Joannes Doran,	...	...	25th July, 1697.
„ Joannes O'Neill,	...	...	26th July, 1699.
„ Philippus Shenan,	...	...	17th October, 1700.
„ Philippus Brady,	...	...	9th June, 1702.
„ Michael Gormlie,	...	...	13th November, 1703.
„ Bonaventure M'Mahon,	...	...	9th June, 1705.
„ Idem.	...	...	13th November, 1706.
„ Philippus Brady,	...	...	12th May, 1708.
„ Antonius Cambell,	...	..	12th October, 1709.
„ Bonaventure M'Mahon,	...	...	7th January, 1713.
„ Jacobus Petanus,	...	...	1714.
„ Franciscus M'Donnell,	...	...	10th May, 1716.
„ Franciscus Fagan, S.T.L.,	...	...	11th October, 1717.
„ Bernard Cassidy,*	..	...	1717.
„ Francis Gallagher, S.T.L.,*	...	...	November 17th, 1729.
„ Thomas Kernan,	...	...	24th July, 1739.
„ James Mackey,	...	...	25th May, 1741.
„ Bernard Brian,	..	...	16th August, 1742.
„ Francis Clinton,	...	...	16th April, 1744.
„ Michael M'Mullan,	...	...	12th August, 1745.
„ James Taafe,	...	...	12th February, 1747.
„ Do.	...	...	22nd August, 1748.
„ Do.	...	...	16th February, 1751.
„ Michael M'Mullan,	...	...	1751.
„ Bernard O'Lappin,	...	...	26th August, 1751.
„ Do.	...	...	26th February, 1753.
„ Michael Gallagher,	...	...	26th August, 1754.
„ Antonius Dunlevey, Ex Def.	...	...	24th September, 1755.
„ Francis Gormley,	...	...	29th August, 1757.
„ Francis Kiernan,	...	...	19th February, 1759.
„ Ant. Donlevy, Ex Def.	...	...	18th August, 1760.
„ Do.	...	...	19th October, 1761.
„ Dominick Davitt,	...	...	22nd August, 1763.
„ Do.	...	...	17th April, 1765.
„ James Kane,	...	...	18th August, 1766.
„ Peter Woods,	...	...	12th November, 1767.
„ Do.	...	...	28th August, 1769.
„ Ant. Garvey,	...	..	8th June, 1770.
„ John Harlen,	...	...	31st August, 1772.
„ Bernard Devlin,	..	...	11th November, 1773.

V.A.P. Antonius M'Davitt,	...	...	1st July, 1776.
Do.	...	...	30th April, 1778.
Francis Coyle,	...	...	19th July, 1779.
Anth. M'Davitt,	...	...	29th May, 1781.
Anth. Clinton,	...	...	22nd July, 1782.
Bernard M'Cabe,	...	...	12th May, 1784.
Peter Cormyn, S.T.L. Jub.,	...	...	25th July, 1785.
John Lynch,	...	...	9th May, 1787.
Peter Hanlon,	...	...	11th July, 1788.
Do.	...	...	18th May, 1790.
Patrick Maguire,	...	...	11th July, 1791.
Antonius Cosgrove,	...	...	23rd July, 1793.
James M'Cartan, S.T.L.,	...	...	14th July, 1794.
Do.	...	...	1796.
Ambrose Cassidy,	...	...	1800.
Do.	...	...	1801.
Do.	...	...	1802.
Patrick Brady, Ex Def.,	...	...	1804.
Do.	...	...	1806.
Peter Martin,	...	...	1815.
James Reynolds,	...	...	1819.
Do.	...	...	1822.
Thomas Richmond,	...	...	14th January, 1824.
N. Lynch,	...	...	13th July, 1825.

The office of Guardian of Bunamargy, after the appointment of Father Lynch, remained vacant until January 19th, 1837, when the Very Rev. Father Bernard Farrell was appointed ; he was the last Guardian.

The remains of the monastery of Bunamargy consist of a chapel, measuring $99\frac{1}{2}$ by $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet inside, the side walls of which are about 18 feet high and nearly 4 feet thick. The gables were 5 feet thick ; the western gable, in which there is said to have been a very beautiful Gothic door, was thrown down by a storm in 1770. The eastern gable is pierced by

*The appointments marked * are from the Chapter Acts that were seized by the sheriff of Galway, and are now preserved in the Record Office, Dublin.

a beautiful Gothic window, measuring on the outside 5 feet 4 inches in width at the base, and rising to the height of about 17 feet. This window is splayed in the inside 7 feet 4 inches, and is entirely cased with freestone. Under the window, standing 2 feet above the surface, are the stone slabs which supported the altar. The slab on the north side of the altar is 8 inches thick, through it is cut a small doorway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 1 foot wide; the corresponding slab on the Epistle side of the altar was 16 inches thick. The north side wall had no window; in it, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the east gable, is a Gothic doorway, 4 feet wide and at present only 5 feet high, communicating with a hall $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet broad, and at present 7 feet high, which led to the domestic parts of the monastery and to a small cloister on the north side of the chapel; the corbel stones for supporting the roof of the cloister project from the side wall of the chapel. The lower story of the domestic part of the monastery is roofed with a flat stone arch and divided into two apartments, one of which, partly formed into a vault by the Cuppage family, seems to have been the sacristy. The second story is reached by a winding stone stair leading from the hall already mentioned. This story is, in the inside, 54 feet long and 21 feet broad, and seems to have been lighted by 9 windows, 4 in each of the east and west side walls, and 1 in the north gable. The windows in the side walls were each $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 10 inches wide, cased with cut stone; the window in the gable was an oblong, 4 feet 2 inches high and 2 feet 2 inches wide. At the north-west corner of this apartment was a small apartment to which there was access by a doorway 5 feet 4 inches high and 2 feet 2 inches wide; the lower story of this little apartment is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 1 foot 10 inches wide, lighted by a small window in the east

end. (See *Ord. Surv. MS.*, written A.D. 1832). The south side wall of the chapel has undergone so many alterations, that it is difficult to discover the original uses of most of its architectural features. On the south side, at the distance of 5 feet from the eastern gable, is an arched doorway leading to a chapel $31\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 23 feet broad, the floor of which is an arch over the vault of the Antrim family. It is said that there was once an altar in the south side of this chapel. On the outside of the southern gable of this chapel is a square stone, on which is inscribed :

*In Dei, Dei-Matrisque honorem
Nobilissimus atque illustrissimus
Randolphus M'Donnell
Comes de Antrim
Hoc Sacellum fieri curavit
Anno Dom. 1621.*

In addition to the vault erected by Earl Randal there is an older one, in which were interred many of his ancestors and kindred, while, as Mr. Hill remarks, "their humbler kinsmen sleep around in the sunshine of the open cemetery." Within the monastic chapel, on the south side, and near the entrance to the Antrim vault, is a red sandstone bearing the following inscription in Roman capitals :—

HEIRE LYETH THE BODIE OF
JHN. MNAGHTEN SECTARIE TO RANDAL,
FIRST ERLE OF ANTRIM, WHO DEPARTED
THIS MORTALITIE IN THE YEAR OF OUR
LORD GOD, 1630.

A portion of this inscription has been purposely destroyed. In the north-east corner, on the Gospel side of the altar, is

a large slab of sandstone laid on the ground, which bears the following inscription :—

HERE LIETH THE
BODIES OF CAPTAIN
STEWART OF DUN
DERMOD AND FAMILY,
AND FRANCIS STEWART
BISHOP OF DOWN
AND CONNOR.

Dr. Stewart was a Franciscan; he was appointed to the see of Down and Connor in 1740, and died in 1750.

The walls of a small building, said to have been the porter's lodge, stood 62 feet east of the north-east corner of the monastery. It is said that this little house, after the departure of the friars, became the habitation of the locally-celebrated Julia M'Quillin—the *Black Nun of Bunamargy*—whose prophecies are yet traditionally preserved among the people. One of them foretells that Knocklayde will one day belch forth a torrent of water that will inundate the country to the extent of seven miles. At her death it is said she requested to be interred at the door of the chapel, that she might be trodden under the feet of those who entered, and a rude stone cross standing there marks her grave.

In the year 1820, or 1821, an oaken chest was discovered in the Antrim vault, and in it four manuscripts in a state of good preservation. One of them passed into the possession of Mrs. Fletcher of Belmont, near Carrickfergus. It contains a large portion of one of the principal theological works of St. Thomas Aquinas, written on vellum, in very contracted Latin, and extending to about 600 quarto pages. The earliest date appearing on it is 1338, and the latest 1380.

It originally belonged to the monastery of St. Anthony of Amiens, in France. Another of the manuscripts was obtained by the late Ezekiel Davis Boyd, Esq., and is still possessed by his family. This manuscript, though not so beautifully written as the one already referred to, is closely written, in a very beautiful hand of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, on eighteen leaves of vellum, or thirty-five pages in two columns on each page. The capital letters are in gold, surrounded with flowers whose colours are nearly as bright as at first. It consists of an English translation of portions of *Saint Bonaventura's Life of Christ*. The following is a specimen of the grammatical construction and spelling used in the translation :—

“Our Lord wolde not telle ho that shulde betray him, for, as Seynt Augustinn saith, gif Peter hadde guyst whiche he hadde ybeen, he wolde have dasshid hym yn the teeth.

Of the apperynge to $\frac{c}{v}$ bretheren the apostle writeth thereof. And all the apperynges, both y wrete yn the Gospel. And furthermore thou mast well bethynke, and sooth it is that oure blyssid lord oftetyme visited his moder, and hise disciples, and Mawdeleyne, comfortynge hem, which were feruentliche sory of his passioun.”

What befell the other two manuscripts we do not know, and under what circumstances they were originally secreted in the Antrim vault can only be conjectured. See *Paper by Rev. G. Hill, Ulster Journal of Archaeology, Vol. VIII.*; and *Paper by Mr. T. Huband Smith, Proceedings R.I.A., Vol. IV.*

In 1851, a key of beautiful workmanship, which had been gilded, was found near the ruins; it is at present deposited in the Royal Irish Academy. In the winter of 1859 heavy rains washed away portions of a sand-heap close to the monastery, and laid bare some fragments of old crosses, the remains of ancient book covers, and a small round silver

box, either a reliquary or a pyxis; The late Father M'Glennon, PP., Ramoan, to whom it was given, had it refitted, and used it for the latter purpose. Local tradition tells that a chest, containing the most precious articles belonging to the friars, was buried by them at some distance to the north-east in the warren, at the spot to which a light placed in the great eastern window just reached. There was formerly a village at Bunamargy in which the Countess of Antrim resided in 1666. (See p. 414). At some depth beneath the surface urns and decayed bones have frequently been found in the warren. There is also in it a cave dug out of a little rock but it is now (1838) closed up. At a short distance north east of Bunamargy the remains of a small oblong building of stone and lime, said to have been a castle, stand on the summit of one of the little hills adjoining the shore. In a moat near the shore is a Standing Stone 4 feet high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 3 feet thick.—*See Ord. Surv. MS.*

An ancient stone cross stands in Broughanlea, on the south side of the road and opposite to Colliers Hall. It is of whin-stone, 2 feet 10 inches high, 3 feet across the arms and from 2 to 4 inches thick, the body of the cross is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, each arm extends 1 foot from the body, and the top rises 9 inches above the line of the arms. Some of the instruments of the Passion, the pincers and hammer, are carved on the front of the cross. It was found many years ago buried in the ground at a little distance to the south of the place where it now stands. Adjoining the place where it was found an old and disused graveyard occupies a bank over the Cary river. Farther east, along the same river, are ruins of a great fort composed of earth and stones, marked on the map—*The Doon*. It is supposed to be the special haunt of fairies but the dread of them has not saved the fort

from destruction. Running into the sea from this townland is a ledge of rock, named *Carrick-Uisnach*; about a quarter of a mile east of it, in Tornabodagh, is a fortified hill named *The Doon*, towering over the sea; and another quarter of a mile farther east, in Tornaroan, is Cashinbarrow, places recalling incidents in the—"Tragedy of the Children of Uisnach,"* on which MacPherson founds *Darthula* in his pretended translation of the Poems of Ossian.

*"The Exile of the Children of Uisneach" forms one of the *Tri Thruaighe na Scealaigheachta*—"Three Sorrows of Story-Telling," or the "Most Sorrowful Tales" of Erin. The outline of the tale is:—About the commencement of the first century of the Christian Era Connor, or Concovar, was King of Ulster and dwelt in Emania. At the birth of Deirdre it was predicted that she should be the ruin of the Kingdom of Ulster, but when others counselled that she should be killed, the king, unterrified by the prediction, took her from the care of her father and had her reared under persons of his own appointment, intending, when she had grown to woman's years to make her his consort. Unfortunately for his plans Deirdre, as soon as she was grown up, persuaded Naisi, one of the sons of Uisneach, to elope with her to Scotland. His two brothers accompanied them in their flight to Alba, where they dwelt in a sea-girt isle with Deirdre. In the meantime a great banquet was given in Emania to all the nobles of Ulster, and King Connor, rising from his regal seat, addressed them:—"Know you of any want whatever under which you lie." The nobles answered—"It is a pity, O Concovar, that the sons of Uisneach should fall in the lands of enemies; for lions in valour and prowess are they." The king could not refuse a request so pressing, but he reminded them that the sons of Uisneach were under *Geis* (solemn vow) not to return except with, and under the protection of, Fergus MacRoigh, Connall Carnach, or Cuchulain. The king selected Fergus and bound him under *Geis*—"a hero's solemn vow," that he would impose a similar *Geis* on the sons of Uisneach, that, on their arrival in Erin, they would, without stop or stay, hasten on to Emania, and that they would not eat food in Erin until they should eat the food of Concovar. The king intended treachery to the young princes but he feared Fergus, their protector; calling therefore to him one of his courtiers, Barach, son of Cainte, whose residence was

Immediately adjoining Cassanbarrow is the North Star Colliery, one of the many mines that tunnel the north-west side of Benmore. Here, about 1770, the miners, in pushing forward an adit toward the bed of coal, unexpectedly broke at Dun-Barach, immediately opposite to Alba, "he asked him whether he had a banquet prepared for him. 'I have,' said Barach. 'If so,' said Concovar, 'give it to Fergus soon as he shall arrive in Erin, for it is a *Geis* of his not to refuse a banquet.'" As soon as Fergus and his charge touched on the coast of Erin they hastened to Dun-Barach and as they went "Deirdre looked after her at the regions of Alba, and this is what she said—'My affection to you, O land, yonder in the east.' . . . After these lays they reached the mansion of Barach." That treacherous minion of a treacherous king "after impressing kisses thrice repeated" on each of his visitors invited Fergus to "an ale-banquet." When Fergus heard this "he became a reddened, crimson bulk from head to foot," and addressed his host in no complimentary language. In the mean time Deirdre advised the sons of Uisneach "to go to Rachlainn between Erin and Alba and to abide there until Fergus partake of the banquet, this will be a fulfilling of his word to Fergus and it will be a prolonging of life for you." The sons of Uisneach, however, confiding in their own courage, determined to go to the royal residence of Emania. The remainder of the story has not for us any local interest; suffice it to say, the king violated all his promises and the sons of Uisneach, after performing prodigies of valour were overpowered by the number of Concovar's foreign troops, for the native warriors would not imbrue their hands in the blood of such heroes. The nobles of Ulster, indignant at the base treachery of their monarch, revolt against him and a series of internal wars commence which eventually terminate in the final ruin of the Kingdom of Ulster. There can be little doubt that many of the scenes in this finely wrought tale are placed in the immediate locality of which we are now treating. *Carrick Uisneach* originally, no doubt, *Cairge vic Uisnich*—"the rock of the sons of Uisneach." Cassinbarrow, *Cassan-Bharaigh*—"the path of Barach." Deirdre looks back on the hills of Scotland which she sees as she moves to *Dun-Bharaigh*—"the fortress of Barach" (pronounced Dun-varry)—a name still given by Irish-speaking people to a Celtic fort, the site of which is occupied by the coast-guard Station at Torr Head; and near it is Slaght-Baragh (Barach's monument), where Barach sleeps independent of the smiles or frowns of King Connor.

through the rock into a narrow passage. Two lads, James M'Kiernan and William M'Neal, ventured to creep into it with candles, and, after much labour and difficulty, entered into an extensive labyrinth, branching off into numerous apartments, in the mazes of which they were completely bewildered and lost, and it was only after about thirty hours of incessant labour, that the miners were enabled to rescue them from their perilous position. "On examining this subterranean wonder," says Dr. Hamilton, *Letters from the Coast of Antrim*, written in 1784, "it was found to be a complete gallery, which had been driven forward many hundred yards to the bed of coal ;* that it branched off into numerous chambers,† where miners had carried on their different works ; that these chambers were dressed in a workmanlike manner ; that pillars were left at proper intervals to support the roof. In short it was found to be an extensive mine, wrought by a set of people at least as expert at the business as the present generation. Some remains of the tools, even of the baskets used in the works, were discovered, but in such a decayed state that on being touched they immediately crumbled to pieces." There was not the most remote tradition regarding this mine, and the sides and pillars were covered with sparry incrustations which are not deposited only after ages. "The discovery of this colliery is one of those proofs, which, without deciding either time or persons, tend strongly to show that there was

* The adit had been carried forward 450 yards, a little more than a quarter of an English mile and the level industriously preserved.

† There were 36 of these chambers discovered and they were again used by the workmen who discovered them. Some pieces of iron were discovered, and it appeared that some of the ancient instruments used in the mine had been thinly shod with that metal.

an age when Ireland enjoyed a considerable share of civilization."—*Hamilton's Letters*.*

In the townland of Ballynaglough is a field named Castle Park, which in 1838 was in the farm of Father Luke Welsh ; in it, at the distance of about one hundred yards south of the Protestant church, were the ruins of an earthen fort, apparently circular, 15 yards in diameter and 5 feet in height, occupying the summit of a small but beautiful eminence. There was formerly here some kind of a building composed of a great quantity of large and small stones, which were removed during the last century. The people called it a castle, but whether it was an ancient Celtic Cashiol, or a more modern castle, cannot now be determined ; however, in 1838 the Ordnance officials learned from the oldest inhabitants, that it was named "Cahir—Rio Ouilá—the court, or seat of the King of Ulster," (*Cathair-righ-Ulaidh*) ; that there was among them a tradition that it was the royal residence of Connor, King of Ulster ; and that it gave name to the barony of Cary. Not a trace of any ancient remains is now to be seen in the field. About 300 yards east of the site are the remains of a small bog, formerly named *Moneen-na-sleigh*—"the bog of the spears"—from the number of bronze spears found in it, which were supposed to have been lost in the many battles fought around the royal residence. In the cemetery of the Protestant church are two Standing Stones, the western one is 8½ feet

*Sir William Petty's survey, which was completed before 1670, has not a word about coal at Ballycastle, though he notes the salt-works between the town and Fairhead. In 1721 the first application was made to Parliament by the Hon. R. Stewart, Thomas Burgh, Esq., and others, for aid to work the Ballycastle collieries. That coal was found in the lime, and used in the erection of old castles, is noted at pp. 226 and 378.

high, four-sided,—each side being nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad ; at the distance of nearly 22 yards to the east of it stands the other, nearly 7 feet high, of an irregular shape, 3 feet 9 inches broad, and from 1 foot 10 inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick at the base. At a short distance to the east of the church is a portion of a Standing Stone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, but it was formerly much higher. Near it were discovered, at some depth under the earth, two cists formed of flagstones ; each contained a cinerary urn. In Barnish there is, on an eminence adjoining the road, in the farm of Alexander Hunter, a fort 15 yards in diameter, and enclosed by a parapet of earth and stones from 2 to 4 feet high, and from 4 to 10 feet thick. In the area of the fort are the remains of a circular mound of earth and stones, 6 yards in diameter and 5 feet high. On the west side of the mound a cist, 4 feet long, 1 foot broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, formed by long flat stones, has been exposed ; but of its original contents nothing is known. On this mound formerly stood a very large stone, which was removed to Ballycastle pier by Mr. Boyd ; it was so large that it required eight horses to draw it : this stone was the subject of the prophecy referred to in p. 402. At a little distance south of the mound there was discovered in 1838, at the depth of 20 feet, a cist 8 feet long, 2 feet wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep ; enclosed and covered by flat stones, and paved in the bottom with small stones. The cist was filled with decayed bones and ashes. About seven yards distant from this cist, in another, which was not so long, was discovered an urn of a pale red colour, very hard, and ornamented on the outside. It is in the interior $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick ; it was filled with bones and ashes. On the summit of a high hill, in the farm of Alexander Rankin, stand the ruins of a mound, about 8 yards in diameter and

5 feet in height, but at present much disfigured. In the area are four large stones which are supposed to have enclosed a cist. The hill is appropriately named Knockanavirk' (*Cnoc-an-amhairce*—"Hill of the View). In the same farm was a cave which has been completely destroyed. See *Ord. Surv. MS.*

In Ballyvoy, at a small distance from the shore, on an eminence rising 455 feet above the level of the sea, formerly stood a small cromleach. "Within memory," says Mr. Gray, (*The Cromlechs of Antrim and Down*), "the monument was complete, and the chamber was the favourite retreat of badgers. Here the country sportsmen came with their dogs to hunt; and the 'sport' resulted in the overturning of the cap-stone and the comparative destruction of the monument." It stood about the centre of an enclosure formed by a number of large stones sunk in the ground, and standing from 1 to 2½ feet above the surface; from it the place is locally called *Knockanteemore*—"the Hill of the Great House." It seems, therefore, to have belonged to the same class of monuments as the *Stone House* in Tycloy. In its interior, some depth beneath the surface, decayed human bones were found a few years before 1838. At the distance of about 35 yards south west of the cromleach, and on a somewhat lower level, stood a "Giant's Grave," 28 by 11 feet in extreme length and breadth, and from 5 to 6 feet wide in the interior, formed by large stones, some of which yet remain, and stand from 1 to 3 feet above the surface. One of the cap-stones rested on its supporters at the west end of the "Grave" until some years previous to 1838, but it was blown up with gunpowder and removed; many of the other stones shared a similar fate. About 300 yards south of the "Giant's Grave" are the ruins of some structure, called by the people, "a Druid's House;"

it is $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the interior ; the walls average 6 feet in thickness, and are composed chiefly of large stones set on their ends and sides in the ground, and standing from 1 to 3 feet above the surface : the structure is at present much disfigured. About 80 yards south of the " Druid's House " there is, in John Kerr's farm, a circular enclosure 18 yards in diameter, made of large stones ; the enclosing wall is from 4 to 6 feet in thickness. In the interior were some small erections, but so ruined that their original use could not be conjectured. From *Ord. Surv. MS.*

In the mountain grazing of John M'Kinley, in Ballyreagh Upper, is a " Giant's Grave " enclosed by 2 stones, which stand $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and are $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length ; there was formerly a stone at each end of the " Grave," which measured 8 feet long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. At a short distance, and in the same farm, is an enclosure 11 feet by 11 feet in the inside, bounded by large stones, many of which are now removed. In Duncan M'Grath's farm, in Craigfad, the ruins of an oval fort, 14 by 11 yards, occupy the summit of a rocky hill, near the base of which, at the south-west side, stand close to each other three large stones. At the distance of 200 yards south-east of this fort are the ruins of another, 20 yards in diameter, enclosed by a moat, averaging 15 feet in width ; and a parapet from 8 to 15 feet broad at the base, and from 5 to 10 feet high, composed of earth and stones. Within the area stood some building 24 feet by 12, enclosed by a wall and parapet of earth and stones, but at present nearly destroyed.—*Ord. Surv. MS.*

The townland of Cross, which contains 784 acres, and occupies the northern extremity of the rocky plateau of Benmore, or Fairhead, is replete with remains of the past.*

*In passing along the summit of Fairhead several fissures in the

An ancient graveyard named Killyleenan, enclosed by an old stone and clay fence, occupied about two roods of ground in a secluded dell surrounded by rocky hills. In the east corner are the ruins of the church, measuring in the inside $16\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 feet, filled with graves of unbaptized children. The walls are of stone and clay, about 3 feet broad and from 1 to 4 feet high, but now mostly overgrown with heath. The door which was in the western gable was 3 feet wide. One of the jamb-stones still standing is $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet high 1 broad, and 6 inches thick; the other, which has fallen, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 5 inches thick. A few perches to the north-east of it was a cashiol, in which was a cave usual to such military structures, but both have been reduced to a heap of ruins in order to obtain the stones used in their construction. At the distance of 100 perches to the north-east of Killyleenan church are the foundations of a church called Killowen, measuring in the inside 34 feet by 16. The site of the graveyard is a kitchen garden; near it is the site of a cross, face of the precipice present themselves. One of them is named *Fir-leith* (perhaps *Cassan-Fhir-leith*)—"Grey Man's Path"—said to have been so named from some holy man who came here each day from some of the neighbouring churches to pass his time in prayer and meditation—and where on the whole earth could the *Grey Man* find a place fitter for meditation? The entrance to the pass at the top is narrow, and a massive pillar fallen across it, and supported at a considerable height by the rocks on either side, gives to it the appearance of a natural gateway. Through this the path conducts by a gradually expanding passage, and "the scene," says one of the Guide Books, "becomes much more interesting. A beautiful arrangement of pillars in various degrees of elevation is now apparent; the solid walls of wide and threatening columns increasing in height, regularity, and magnificence, until, at the foot of the precipice, they attain to a perpendicular elevation of 220 feet. The mighty mass upon which the promontory itself is based, and which is peculiarly characterized by savage wildness, being rendered the more imposing from the violence with which the ocean rages around it."

from which, probably, the townland was named. About 28 feet south of the foundations is an extensive cave, constructed in the usual manner. There are several similar caves in the same farm, but they are all closed. On a rocky eminence, about 150 yards east of the church, was a cist $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ deep, enclosed by flat stones; but what its contents were is not known. See *Ord. MS.* Lough-na-Cranagh, in the vicinity of Killowen, is named from a circular crumoge or artificial island in the centre of it. This lough is entered on Speed's Map of Ulster (engraved in 1610), under the name of Lough Dunmore, so called from the Cashiol fort mentioned above. Another small island in the lough is named *Illannagarde* because it had been used for military purposes.

The foundations of the church of Kilmologe, in the townland of Bighouse, stand on the south-west side of a range of rocks named Drumnakill, which rise to a great height along Murlogh Bay. The church measured in the inside 28 feet by 11; the walls are from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet broad, and from 1 to 3 feet high, built of stones cemented with grouted mortar. 7 yards to the north, from the east end, is an ancient cross of mountain sandstone. 45 yards to the north-west is an oval font or basin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 1 foot in breadth and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, hollowed out of a large stone situated among the rocks. At the west end is the grave of St. Mologe, out of which clay is taken as a preservative against various evils; "but the clay should only be lifted by the person entitled to lift it, who must belong to an old family named M'Cormick, residing in the neighbourhood of the church; the practice of lifting the clay is partially relinquished of late years."—*Ord. Surv. MS.* Among the rocks close to the ruin is lying a cone-shaped lump of flint, about 9 inches in

length and about 5 inches in diameter, the base of which is somewhat convex, and about 5 inches in diameter (the measurements are from memory). Into the apex of the cone is drilled a small hole. There is now no respect for the stone, nor did the people seem to have at all observed it; yet it obviously belonged to the same class of stones that are preserved with such respect on the *Clocha-breaca* altar, in Inismurray, off the coast of Sligo. Mr. Wakeman, in his valuable report on the antiquities of that island, has given drawings of those stones. Into some of them holes are drilled, and they are even provided with stone stoppers that fit into the holes, like the stoppers of modern glass ware *

The *Terrier* notices this church, “*Capella de Killoan*—the chappell of St. James in Morollocke, near the Fair Foreland (the name on Speed’s Map for Fairhead); it is usurped and concealed by the parson of Kulfechtrene a long time, and ’tis exempted (from payment of Proxies, Refections, and Synodals).” It may, however, be that this entry refers to the

*Stones, said in some way to have been associated with the ancient saints, were preserved in many places in Ireland and Scotland. A round green stone, about the size of a goose egg, called *Bal Muluy*—i.e., Moling’s Stone Globe, was preserved in the parish of Kilbride, in the island of Arran.—*Martin’s Western Islands*. The “Eye Stone” is preserved in the ruined chapel at the *Bed* in Glencolumkill. It may be the celebrated *Cloch Ruadh* with which Columbkil banished the demons from *Seungleann* (Glencolumkill). O’Donnell calls it a *blue* stone, and speaks of it as preserved in Glencolumkill. See *Dr. Reeves’s Notes to Adamnan*. Mr. Wakeman says of some of the Inismurray stones: “But that their bases exhibit no sign of abrasion, one might regard them as pestles or pounders; and yet it may be asked why should such implements appear amongst the sacred altar stones.” There was formerly preserved at Magheragaw, in the parish of Aghagallon, a stone with which *St. Mogawoge* (Gobbanus,—see *Vol. II.*, pp. 282 and 73) beat his breast when performing his penances.

church of Killowen in Cross, or to the church of the same name in Torr East. The most of the ancient graveyard is now under tillage, but the part immediately adjoining the walls, and the interior of the church, are thickly studded with graves, and among the rocks, where any fertile spot happens to be tilled, it is found to have been used for interments. Outside the graveyard are artificial caves—the usual indication of an ancient village. Stations were formerly performed here, but as they have been long discontinued it is difficult to find out any particulars. It is said, however, that the penitents prayed at the cross at Killowen church, more than a mile to the west; and at another cross on “the Golden Hill,” two miles south-west of Murlough. A few perches to the south-east is Portatrostan—“the Port of the Pilgrim’s Staff”—the pilgrimage testifying how much the holy places in Bengore were of old venerated. It may, however, be so named from a rock formed by the action of the water into the shape of a crutch.* At some distance west of the old church, there formerly stood in the valley, a large stone used as an altar during times of persecution; and tradition points out the remains of a priest’s house, but his name is forgotten. About a half-a-mile north-west of the church a cist, 8 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 4 feet deep, was discovered about 1798 in the farm of Daniel M’Cormick; it contained 5 urns filled with ashes, which fell to pieces in their removal.

*When the officers of the Ordnance Survey visited Murlough, in 1838, the name and grave of St. Mologe were well known. Unfortunately, among the several saints of that name we cannot distinguish the one associated with Murlough. A “patron,” called the *Fair of Murlough*, was formerly held at it, and if the day could be ascertained, it would fix his festival-day, and enable us to distinguish St. Mologe among the others of the same name. It appears, however, that

Murlough (in Irish, *Mur-bholg*—"the sea inlet,") is mentioned as the scene of a great battle between the forces of Neimhidh (pronounced Nevvy) and the Fomorians, in which the latter were defeated, but their celebrated leader, Coning, slew Starn, son of Nevvy. The *Four Masters* record it, under A.M. 2859, "the battle of Murbulg in Dal-Riada;" and Keating adds: "The battle of Murvolg in Dalriada, or Ruta, where Starn, son of Nevvy, fell by Coning, son of Foevar, in *Leithiod-Lachtmoighe*," (pronounced Lehid-Lactmoy)* which Dr. Reeves translates: "the expanse of the

during the last century the people named every Sunday "Murlough Fair," on which Mass was celebrated in the Glen. Luan, by prefixing *Mo*, and adding *Oge*, as the Irish usually did with the names of the saints, becomes *Mologe*. It is not unlikely this is the Luan of Bangor, who founded a hundred monasteries as mentioned by St. Bernard, and that he is the founder of the churches named Kilmovruan, in Rathlin (see p. 380). The discrimination displayed by St. Mologe in selecting such a delicious spot for meditation and calm retirement can only be fully appreciated when one looks down from some of the abrupt cliffs that overhang the shore in Torgláss. There the pleasing and softly beautiful scenery of Murlough unfolds itself like a momentary glimpse of Eden. The site of the church, sheltered by the rocks of Drumnakill; the cottage of Mr. MacCary, nestling in the shade of the cliffs of Knockbrack, the green lawn sloping down to the sea; the groves of trees adding artificial embellishment to natural beauty—all shut off from the outer world by blue ocean and frowning precipice—present it to the imagination as some fragment of the earlier earth, guarded by cherubim's sword; and tells, though we know little of the history of Mologe, that Titian or Rembrandt surpassed him not in appreciation of landscape beauty.

*This Leithiod, Lethed-Midinn, the site of a battle fought A.D. 622 (see p. 431), "Dun Bao-dain in Lethed," and "Baetan of Leath-ead of the seas," (mentioned in the *Book of Lecan*), the mountain of Dunlayd, and the parish of Layd, all seem to indicate that there was once an extensive territory in the present county of Antrim named Lehid; perhaps it was an older name for Dal-Riada, before the race of Cairbre Riada seized on that territory.

milky plain ;” and adds, “probably the parish of Layd.” Some of the great stone monuments so profusely scattered over the entire country, from Benmore to the sources of the Shesk, no doubt, mark the resting-place of Starn and the other Nevedian warriors who fell in Lehid, near Murlough.

On the side of *Crockanore*, or “the Golden Hill,” lies a rude block of whinstone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 2 feet broad, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet thick, on which is inscribed a cross, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 1 foot across the shoulders ; this cross was visited in performing the Murlough stations ; it is in the farm of Daniel M’Cormick, but is removed a little from its original position. In Michael Hunter’s farm are the remains of a cairn named *Carnan-na-Calliagh*—“the witches’ little carn”—which the fear of the fairies has kept hitherto comparatively intact. A furlong to the west of it is *Oya yilla glais*h—“the Grave of the Green Champion ;” the grave is 35 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 2 feet raised above the surface of the field ; it is now overgrown with soil, but it is said to be closely paved on the top with stones of different sizes. The terror inspired by the Green Champion, and the misfortunes that befell one Worthington who ploughed too near the grave, have hitherto saved the “grave” more effectually than the clauses of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. In Michael Scally’s farm is a cave in which was discovered a box containing about 50 “Danes’ Pipes,” and a complete set of coiners’ tools. From *Ord. Surv. MS.*

In Torr West a beautiful hill, named Greenanmore, rises to a great height close to the sea ; to the south of it a natural rock, situated at the base of some limestone rocks, is named *Leaba-Dhiarmada-is-Grainne* —“the bed of Diarmad Grainne.” See *Ord. Surv. MS.*

In John M'Donnell's farm in Ballyukin* is a Standing Stone, 3 feet high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick ; and within 9 feet of it is another Standing Stone in the road fence. In the sub-division, locally called "the Gate," is an ancient well over which there was formerly an arched cover ; it was considered a Holy Well, and at it stations were once held. Informants : Hugh Sheil, Peter Doran, and others.—*Ord. Surv. MS.* In Twenty-Acres is a "Giant's Grave" enclosed by large stones, some of which remain ; it is in the farm of John O'Neill. In this farm there is also a Standing Stone, 5 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 2 feet thick ; it is now in a sloping position.—*Ord. Surv. MS.*

In Drumaduin, east of, and adjoining the old road from Ballycastle to Cushendall, are the remains of an ancient cemetery, *Killyphadrick*, where unbaptized children have been buried ; it occupies 11 yards by 11 yards of ground. About 17 yards west of it, and 12 yards west of the road, is a cave, one of the apartments of which is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 8 in the clear ; it is roofed by one stone, that is 11 feet by 11 feet,

*The first Earl of Antrim, on the 3rd of July, 1620, granted in fee to Alexander Magee, the lands of Ballygicon (Ballyukin), half of Turuarooan, Ballyregagh, and the quarter of Dowcorry. In 1663 Alexander Magee, grandson of the grantee, was paying £31 15s. 6d. for these lands to the Marquis of Antrim. Dr. Reeves, on the 12th of January, 1852, exhibited to the Royal Irish Academy a deed written on goat's skin, being a grant of lands in the island of Islay, made by Donald MacDonnell, Lord of the Isles, to Brian Vicar Magee. The document is written in pure Irish, without any of the peculiarities that now characterize the Scotch dialect, and is dated 1498. The owner of this deed was John Magee, who stated that his ancestor, a cousin of Sorley Boy MacDonnell, had received, as a reward for his services at the battle of Aura, the four quarter-lands of Ballyukin and two adjacent to Aura, which had continued in his family until his grandfather's time. The following is a translation of a part of the document :—" In the name of God ; Amen. I, MacDonnell, am granting

and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. On a hill in the same farm, east of the road, is a "Giant's Grave," 12 feet long and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, enclosed on each side by 3 large stones: the monument is called *Labby-na-fir* (*Leabhadh-an-fhir-mor*—"Giant's Bed.") Nine feet east of it is a large stone. In the adjoining field stood other ancient enclosures, fences, a fort, &c., but all now disfigured. On the summit of a lofty hill stood a fort which gave name to the townland; it was composed of earth and stones, about 25 yards in diameter and from 5 to 10 feet high; nearly the half of it has fallen down a precipice on the north side. Contiguous to the fort is a cave which is now closed.—*Ord. Surv. MS.*

In the farm of James Kenny, in Drumnakeel, is an ancient graveyard 14 by 9 yards, but human remains are found at a considerable distance from the present unenclosed cemetery. 15 yards north of it is a Standing Stone, 4 feet high, 2 feet 9 inches broad, and 1 foot 9 inches thick. On the summit of a hill to the east of the Ballycastle and Cushendali road, in the farm of Charles Sharp, is an earthen fort, 15 yards in diameter and 5 feet high. Near it is a Standing Stone, 2 feet 10 inches x 3 feet x 6 inches. On the opposite side of and giving eleven marks and a half of land, from myself and from my heirs, to Brian Bicaire Mag Aodh, and to his heirs after him for ever and ever, for his good service to myself and to my father before me; and this on condition and covenant that he and they shall give yearly to me and my heirs after me, four cows, fit to be slaughtered, for my house; and, in case that these cows are not to be had, the above Brian shall give to me and to my heirs after me, two marks and two score marks. And for the same cause I am binding myself and binding my heirs after me, to the end of existence, to maintain and defend these lands, together with their fronts of sea and land, for the above Brian Bicaire Mag Aodh, for himself and for his heirs after him, in perpetuity and to the end of existence, &c., &c." The lands recited in the grant are situated in the parish of Kildalton, on the south-east of the island of Islay.

the road is another fort of earth and stones, 27 feet in diameter and from 4 to 10 feet high. In the same farm is a cave at present closed. In 1830 Charles Sharp removed a mound in which he found a cinerary urn, enclosed in a stone cist. In the same townland there was an ancient church in the farm of Archibald Jolly, the walls were of grouted stone and lime, and of great thickness; it was supposed to have been the first Protestant church in the parish, but it is probably of a much more ancient date. See *Ord. Surv. MS.*

The Cairn of Carneighaneigh occupies the summit of the mountain in Ballypatrick, which it gives name to, and is 1,036 feet above the level of the sea. The cairn was about 13 yards in diameter, and was composed of about one hundred loads of stones of various sizes, which must have been carried from a great distance, as there was no quarry nor land-stones near the place: the cairn is now greatly injured. Some letters and marks are cut on a small rock on the north-east of the hill; they are of no antiquity though they are visited by many. In Glenmakeeran, about a quarter of a mile north of John Stuart's house, are the ruins of a "Giant's Grave," called *Cuishla*; it is 30 feet long and 9 feet broad, divided into 4 divisions, 3 of which are each 7 feet long and the fourth is 5 feet; it is bounded and divided by stones of large size sunk on their ends in the earth. In this townland are many foundations of ancient structures called "Danes' Houses." A large glass bead, "beautifully striped," was found in the farm of Daniel M'Kinley; it was given to Dr. M'Donnell of Belfast. At the south-east end of this mountain, close to Glenmakeeran river, are the ruins of a great stone monument; it stood 24 by 4 yards from out to out. The principal erections, at least in late days, were

at the ends ; that at the south east end was 18 feet long and 5 feet wide in the interior, enclosed by large stones, standing from 2 to 5 feet high ; that at the north-east end is 12 feet long, and from 3 to 5 feet wide in the interior, and was divided into two compartments. One of the covering stones of the north-east end is lying on the ground, and measures 5 feet long, 3 feet broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. It would appear that the monument was once surrounded by a circle of small standing stones. See *Ord. Surv. MS.*

On Ballyveenaght mountain, and near a small lake, is a "Giant's Grave," consisting of a stone about 6 feet long, 4 feet 8 inches broad, and 2 feet thick, supported on a few small supporting stones ; one end of the stone is raised about 3 feet above the surface ; the space between the supporters is about 8 by 2 feet. Here stood some other stone monument, now destroyed ; it is about a quarter of a mile west of the old Ballycastle and Cushendun road, and in the farm of Henry Butler. In this farm, on the east side of the Cushendall road, and near to it, are the ruins of a similar monument, called *Cloughananca*, which is locally translated—"the recluse's stone." The covering stone is now split and removed from its original position ; it was $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 6 feet broad, and 2 feet thick ; it was formerly supported on a number of stones, three of which yet remain ; one of them is 5 feet high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick ; the two others are not so large. This monument was surrounded by a cairn of stones most of which have been carted away. In the part of the mountain farmed by William Butler, and about a quarter of a mile to the east of the new road from Ballycastle to Cushendall, is a Standing Stone, 6 feet high, 4 feet broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, which is called *Cloughacooa*—"stone of lamentation." About a quarter of a mile south of that stone

are two cromleachs, drawings of which are given by Mr. Gray in the *Proceedings of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club*. These monuments are also locally named *Cloughananca*. The southern cromleach consists of a cap-stone of a rather irregular shape, 9 feet long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, supported on 4 stones, that under the west end is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 2 feet thick, the others are not so large; the chamber under the cap-stone is about 5 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The second cromleach stands about 80 yards to the north of the first; the cap-stone, a quadrangular block measuring 13 feet 4 inches by 11 feet, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, is supported by a number of stones which raise it about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surface. These monuments are nearly overgrown with peat. Near the old road from Ballycastle to Cushendall, on the summit of a lofty round hill in Pat Butler's farm, are the ruins of an oval fort, 23 by 16 yards on the top, and faced on the sides with stones of a large size; there was a cave in the interior of the fort but it is now destroyed. There were some earth-works round the top of the hill, outside the oval fort. Near this, on the north side, is the valley in which the Catholics assembled for Mass during times of persecution. See *Ord. Surv. MS.*

CHURCHES.

Mass was celebrated during times of persecution in various places through the parish, some of which are still remembered by popular tradition. There is a secluded valley in Ballyvennaght, east of the old road from Ballycastle to Cushendall, where a natural table-rock sheltered by projecting rocks, served for an altar. *Liganiffrin*, a small hollow at present in the farm of Patrick M'Cambridge, in Drumadoon, continued to be used for the celebration of Mass even by

Father Brennan. A Mass-station for the south-west of the parish was in a field which at present belongs to a farmer named M' Cahan, in the townland of Duncarbit, and another for the north-east was in Murlough, where a natural rock, a little to the west of the ancient church, served for an altar. In Father Brennan's time Mass was celebrated in the shelter of a bush, a little down the lane which branches off the road nearly opposite the present church, in the townland of Barnish. The church was erected in the commencement of the present century by Father Brennan, but it was altered and enlarged, in 1833, by Father Walsh, who added a nave and formed the old building into transepts. The altar was erected by Father Kearney. The graveyard was opened for interments in 1808.

PARISH PRIESTS.

The earliest Parish Priest since the change in the religion of the state, of whom we have any record, is Father Bryan O'Mulderg, who under the name *O'Mulderagh*, is registered in 1704 "Popish Priest" of Culfeightrin and the Grange of Inispollan. He was ordained in the county of Longford in 1666, by Dr. Patrick Plunkett, Bishop of Ardagh. He was 62 years of age in 1704, and was then residing in "Grange" (of Inispollan). His bailsmen at the registration were James Allison, of Sharvogh, Yeoman, and John Raford, of Antrim, Merchant, who each bailed him in £50. He is returned, under the name Bernard O'Mulderg, as a priest of the Diocese of Connor, in the unpublished list annexed to the report on Down and Connor made to Rome, in 1670, by the Primate Dr. Plunket. It is said that he was a brother of Patrick O'Mulderg, who was Vicar-General

of Down and Connor.* The date of Father O'Mulderg's death is not known.

Tradition asserts that the succeeding Parish Priest was Patrick M'Auley; and that his successor was a Father M'Garry, a native of some part of the county of Down, who died very old and was interred in Bunamargy on the 29th of September, 1747.

Father Michael M'Mullan succeeded Father M'Garry. He was a native of the parish and, according to tradition, a nephew of the O'Muldergs, and a relative of Dr. Stewart, Bishop of Down and Connor. He entered the Order of St. Francis, *Stricteris Observantiæ*, and at a Chapter of the Order, held on the 12th of August, 1745, he was appointed Guardian of Bunamargy. It is likely that this was more than a mere titular appointment, and that he was actually officiating in the vicinity of the ruined monastery. There is at present lying before me a piece of paper, soiled and crumpled, after being for a century among his relatives in Cary. It is a dispensation, granted February 21st, 1749, by Father Francis French, the Provincial of the Order in Ireland, permitting Father M'Mullan to enter the mission of Down and Connor. It was a preliminary to his formal appointment to the parish of Culfeightrin :—

* There is a tradition preserved among persons said to be his relatives, that a priest named Patrick Carr was murdered some time about the period of the Revolution, while he was saying Mass at Altavally, and that his remains were interred in Bunnamargy. The tradition furthermore asserts that his family—the Carrs—were possessed of extensive lands in the Braid. There is no record that the Carrs had lands in the Braid, but there were O'Muldergs in the vicinity of the Braid. (See Vol. III. p. 243.) It is remarkable that Father O'Mulderg was bailed by people belonging to the town or neighbourhood of Antrim. The O'Muldergs now translate their name into Read.

Frater Franciscus French Ordinis Strictioris Observantiæ. S. Theol. Lector Emeritus, necnon almæ Provinciæ Hiberniæ Minister Prov.^{lis} et Servus Dilectio nobis in Christo P. Fr. Michael M'Mullan dicti Ordinis ac Provinciæ Alumno Salutem.

Cum ob zelum domus Dei et desiderium indefatigabilis assiduitatis ac laboris in vinea Domini curam animarum assumere cogaris—et hoc in diocesi Connorensi—et ad id nostram licentiam ac benedictionem cum omni qua par est humilitate supplicaveris. Hinc tenore præsentium cum annexo salutaris obedientiæ merito facultatem tibi facimus et impertimus quatenus dictum onus aggrediaris; plurimum in Domino confidentes quod tanquam verus Christi minister regimen illud animarum adimpleveris. Volo in Christo Jesu ut nostri in tuis precibus ac sacrificiis memor sis.

Datum in loco nostri refugii hac die 21st Febü. anno Domini 1748-9 sub manu nostra officique nostri sigillo minori

Loco Sigilli

FR. FRAS. FRENCH

MINISTER PROVINCIALIS.

There was, it appears from the Chapter-Acts, another Franciscan named Michael M'Mullan, who was appointed Guardian of Carrickfergus, at the Chapter held on the 18th of August, 1760, and was continued in that held on the 19th of August, 1761. He died between August, 1766, and November, 1767. Dr. Stewart, on the 2nd of May, 1749, petitioned the Holy See to appoint Father John M'Mullan, a Franciscan, as his coadjutor—*cum jure successionis*. Before, however, that postulation was acceded to, Dr. Stewart died and the clergy postulated for Dr. O'Doran, who was appointed to the see. Father John M'Mullan was probably a relative of Father Michael M'Mullan. The body of Dr. Stewart remained one night, in the house of Father M'Mullan, on its way for interment in Bunamargy.—(See p. 476.)

Father M'Mullan, after an incumbency of more than forty years, died in 1788 or 1789, and was interred in the ruined convent of his order in Bunamargy. Towards the

end of his life he was assisted by a curate named MacNeill, who is said to have been a friar. This unfortunate clergyman, having been disappointed in his expectation to succeed Father M'Mullan, resisted his successor and was consequently suspended; he died in that state many years afterwards and was interred in Bunamargy.

The Rev. Patrick Brennan was appointed in 1789. He was a native of Gortrichy, in the parish of Rasharkin, and a nephew of the Rev. Arthur Brennan, Parish Priest of that parish. He officiated as curate in Culfeightrin and in Rasharkin, and afterwards studied in the Irish College in Paris. On the trial (Mrs. Madeline) O'Hara, *v* (Henry Hutchison Hamilton) O'Hara, tried in Carrickfergus in July, 1825 (see Vol. III. p. 428), he swore that he was educated partly in Ireland and partly in France; that he studied in France for five years, from 1784 till 1789 (states that he dined with Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara in Paris, 1789.) Father Brennan erected the parish church of Culfeightrin. He died on the last Tuesday of November, 1828, and was interred along the southern sidewall of his church, but his grave is now covered by the nave which was erected by his successor.

Father Luke Walsh succeeded on the death of Father Brennan. He was a native of Kilwarlin, in the Catholic parish of Lisburn; was ordained in Downpatrick, in Advent, 1813, by Dr. MacMullan; studied in the College of Kilkenny; was curate in Ballee, when he was directed by Dr. Crolly to take charge of Maghera, to which he removed on the 20th of May, 1827. Father Walsh was peculiarly suited for such a mission. Lord Roden had just then introduced to the parish what was called the "Bread and Butter Reformation." The Rev. A. W. M'Creight, his mother Mrs.

M'Creight, of Newcastle, his sister Mrs. M'Keown, of Tullymore, and a number of "Converted Papists" employed from distant portions of the kingdom at a salary of £20 per annum, were actively engaged in destroying the faith of the most ignorant and the most poverty-stricken of the parishioners—(see Vol. I. p. 60.) A few affidavits made by the people, who had been deceived, exposing the modes by which they had been duped, completely exploded the New Reformation, and its very authors became ashamed of the undertaking. Father Walsh was appointed in 1829 to Culfeightrin where similar work awaited him. The Rev. Mr. Bellis, Secretary of the Home Mission, a committee of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterians, employed a number of persons to teach Irish in the districts of the County of Antrim, in which that language was spoken, extending from Glenarm to Kinban. At first the purport of the Irish schools was not understood, and many flocked to them with the desire of being able to read and speak grammatically the ancient language of their fathers. Soon, however, it was discovered that the schools were intended to pervert them from their faith, and at once both teachers and pupils with few exceptions abandoned the schools. The few were unprincipled persons, who, for the small payments made by the Home Mission, were prepared to barter their faith and to co-operate with the secretaries in deceiving the Presbyterian people that willingly contributed such large sums for "the conversion of the Irish." Looking back after the lapse of more than forty years when the gigantic swindle has been long since laid in the tomb, it is difficult to suppose that the chief agents, the Rev. Messrs. Allen, Bellis, and Dr. Edgar, men of such abilities, were merely deceived by the frauds of the teachers. Father Luke Walsh and Father

Fitzsimons, P.P., Cushendall, most exerted themselves to unmask the Home Mission. The following documents testify to what a state of hypocrisy and dishonesty the pay of that society reduced the wretched teachers who were its victims:—

(1) “We, the undersigned, who were receiving money from the Synod of Ulster, under the plea of teaching the Irish language, do hereby declare that we have not taught any for the last four years; neither has there been any school in this parish (which comprises that portion of the county Antrim denominated the Glens) during that period; nor, as a matter of course, has any school under us been inspected, during that time, by any officer belonging to the Synod; and we considered it no harm to take the money which the Synod gave us for doing nothing.

“PATRICK MACAULAY.

“PATRICK LOUGHRAN.

“PATRICK QUIN.

“JOHN M'KEESICK.

“June 20, 1842.”

(2) “Whereas, a document appeared in the Belfast *Vindicator*, signed by Patrick Macaulay, Patrick Loughran, Patrick Quin, and John M'Keesick, that they had received money from the Synod of Ulster, under the plea of teaching the Irish language, but had not taught any for these last four years; and that no school of theirs had been inspected, during that time, by any officer belonging to the Synod— I, Francis Brennan, inspector of Irish schools under the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, do affirm and testify that I *did* inspect an Irish school for Patrick Macaulay, of Gruige, in his own barn, on the 28th day of January last, where twenty-one scholars were assembled, and who read in Irish in the second and third chapters of Matthew's Gospel; that I also did inspect an Irish school for Patrick Loughran, Tievanoon, on the 2nd of February last, and who, not having known of my coming, brought in from the fields five of his scholars to read for me, which they did in John's Gospel; and that, on the 3rd of February last, I did inspect for Patrick Quin, of Carnamurphy, a school of Irish scholars, and saw twenty-six, of whom twelve read, and were examined in the fifth chapter of Romans; and that, on the 5th of February, I did examine an Irish school for John M'Keesick, of Redbray, and saw twenty-four Irish scholars, ten of whom read in the tenth chapter of John's Gospel; and two of

them were such good readers, that they applied to me to have them appointed as teachers. In testimony of the above, I do hereby affix my name, in the presence of the Rev. Samuel Lyle, of Ballycastle.

“ *Ballycastle, July 16, 1842.*”

“ FRANCIS BRENNAN.

(3) “ We, the undersigned, teachers of the Irish language in the neighbourhood of Cushendall, in the Glens of Antrim, do hereby certify, in presence of witness, that we have been, and are at present employed, when opportunity serves, in teaching our neighbours and their children to read the Scriptures in our native language ; and we also do declare, that our schools have been regularly visited by the local inspector each quarter, who has inspected and examined a certain number of scholars in our schools under our instruction, for which we receive a gratuity from the Assembly’s Home Mission, after they learn from their inspector that we are teaching.—Given under our hands, this 18th day of July, 1842.

“ PATRICK LOUGHRAN.

“ PATRICK QUIN.

“ PATRICK MACAULAY.

“ JOHN M’KEESICK.

“ Witness present—THOMAS MURPHY.”

(4) “ We, the undersigned, having been lately called upon by Francis Brennan, inspector of Irish schools, who stated to us that, unless we signed a document which he presented to us, he would be deprived of his salary ; and having implored us to do so, for pity’s sake, and having pledged himself not to make any public use of it, we attached our names to it, for the sole purpose of serving him. We now solemnly declare that it is a falsehood ; and we humbly beg God’s pardon for having lent our names to an imposture, and for having so long continued in connexion with a system which was a deception from the beginning, and carried on knowingly for the purpose of getting money from the public ; and we further declare that *Francis Brennan never inspected any Irish Schools under us.*

“ PATRICK MACAULAY.

“ PATRICK LOUGHRAN.

“ JOHN M’KEESICK.

“ PATRICK QUIN.

“ Witnesses present, { EDMUND O’NEILL.
JAS. M’COURT, Surgeon.
DANIEL M’CALISTER.

“ *July 24, 1842.*”

“*Cushendall, Aug. 2, 1841.*”

(5) “REV. SIR,—Meeting with you at Dr. Birt’s, in Ballycastle, and John Dunkan being with me, you requested me to show you the return of Irish teachers, which I refused at that time, but comply with your desires now, and also to state the candid truth. In the first place, there was George M’Cormick and William Brown, of Glenshesk, and Daniel M’Glarry and Hugh Sheal, of Ballyakan, gave up at the time the Bishop said against it; but I will give you their names who continue to the present time, and have their returns for the next meeting, which will be in the next month. I will begin with these Glens first—Patrick M’Caulay, Pat. Quin, Ann Harvey and sister, old Lughry and son.” [After giving me the names of the teachers in this district, and also in Culfeightrin, he goes on to say]—“There is the whole group to you. There is another thing that I thought it but justice to show you—the injustice of the case of Hugh Sheals, whom you put out of his school, and put young Lughry in his place. At the time the above four gave up (namely, Sheals, M’Cormick, M’Glarry, and Brown), I was obliged to make *false reports of their schools to the directors, as it was altogether falsehood from beginning to end, as I thought the more we could take off them the better, as St. Paul said he robbed other sects to establish his own.* I went to Mr. Lisle, and spoke of the case of Hugh Sheals to him, when he acknowledged that it was not Hugh Sheals, but Pat Sheals that received the money. I could certify that the assertion is unfounded, which any of the teachers could clear up, if they had the least truth in them. You may either make this public or private, as you may think proper, as there is nothing in it but the truth. The reason why Lisle was so much against me was, because my daughter had the priest of Ballycastle, which could be showed plain. I conclude this until future time, and then I will let you know more, if any of these pretends this not to be the candid truth.—Yours truly,

“HUGH M’DONNELL, Irish Inspector.

“To the Rev. Luke Walsh, near Ballycastle.”

(6) “We, the undersigned, Irish teachers of the parish of Culfeightrin, near Ballycastle, in the county of Antrim, being fully convinced and impressed with a just sense of the criminality of our conduct before God, and heartily sorry for the scandal we have given to the church, do feel it our duty to come forward and voluntarily declare, that we have received money from the agents of the Synod of Ulster for teaching the Irish tongue, although, for the last twelve months, we had no schools in existence, nor do we know of any in the parish;

and we further declare, that it was our poverty, and the manner in which it was pressed upon us, caused us to receive it, as we were told that all the *agents wanted was our names*. We, moreover, express our willingness to give any satisfaction, and make any reparation which the bishop of our church may think proper to prescribe.

“ *Carey Chapel, Aug. 9, 1842.*

“ PATRICK SHEALS, Glenshesk.

“ HUGH SHEALS, Ballyucan.

“ FRANCIS M'KENDRY, Ballypatrick.

“ ROBERT M'MICHAEL, Ballyveradagh.

“ ROSE DUNKAN, Escart.

“ MARY M'DONNELL, Ballyucan.

“ Signed in presence of

LUKE WALSH, P.P. PATRICK STARKEY, C.C.”

(7) “ On the day the above party signed this document, they came forward in the presence of the congregation, in the chapel, asked God's forgiveness for the evil they had done, and promised, if ever they would be able, to make restitution to the poor for the money they had received; and not only so, but they, and the others who were not present on that occasion, on the next Sunday, gave in the sums they had received, of which the following are the items:—

Archibald M'Neill (not present).....	£1	0	6
Rose Duncan.....	1	10	0
Mary M'Donnell.....	1	2	9
James Clark (not present)	3	0	0
Francis M'Kendry.....	3	0	0
Robert M'Michael.....	1	5	0
John M'Intosh (not present)	2	15	0
Patrick Sheals... ..	2	3	6

Those marked here (not present) were not in the chapel on the first Sunday; but they subsequently came in, and gave up the sums they had received, giving public satisfaction for the scandal they had given, and promising to restore the money, as the others, to the poor.”—*The Home Mission Unmasked.*

(8) “ REV. SIR, - In answer to your query, whether I know of any Irish schools in this parish, in connexion with the Synod of Ulster, I answer distinctly, that I do not know of any, nor have there been any for the last two years, as all the teachers gave them up.

“ Yours, Rev. Sir, most truly,

“ *Killinvale, Aug. 5, 1842.*

WILLIAM KILLIN, P.P., Armoy.

“ To the Rev. L. Walsh.”

(9) "REV. SIR,—I have just now received your note respecting the Irish schools, and assure you there are not, at present, in existence, any such establishments in this parish, to my knowledge, nor have there been since the time the bishop was here in August, 1840. If there had, I must have heard of them.

"I am, Rev. Sir, yours faithfully,

" *Ballycastle, Aug. 5, 1842.*

GEORGE DEMPSEY, P.P.

"To the Rev. Luke Walsh, P.P."

" *Glenarm, 9th August, 1842.*

(10) "We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the town and parish of Glenarm, do hereby publicly declare, that no Irish school established by the Synod of Ulster ever was in existence in any part of this parish; and we moreover assert, that no such school could be in operation without our knowledge. We also beg leave to say, that any allusion to our parish or neighbourhood, implying the possibility of such schools, was, in our opinion, an unwarranted liberty with our locality, insulting to our feelings, and disgraceful to the person who made it, as it is destitute of any foundation in truth.

"CHARLES M'AULEY, Surgeon.

"FINTAN DOOLAN, Teacher of Feystone N.S.

"WILLIAM GIBSON, Deerpark.

"CHARLES GIBSON, Gowkstown.

"JAMES CAMPBELL, Teacher of Mulloughsandal N.S.

"PATRICK DARRAGH, Teacher of Harp-hall N.S."

(11) "REV. SIR.—Having heard of different letters, said to have been written by me to you, on the subject of Irish schools, to these reports I gave no credit, until I saw, in the *Vindicator* newspaper of the 3rd August, one in which you have made me say words that answered your own purpose, to injure a good cause, and stigmatise my own character. I now, Sir, unhesitatingly disavow having ever written to you one line on this subject, or any other whatsoever.

"Your humble servant.

" *Belfast, 11th Aug., 1842.*

HUGH M'DONNELL.

"To the Rev. L. Walsh, P.P., Culfeightriu."

(12) "We, the undersigned Irish teachers, now in connexion with the General Assembly's Home Mission, having read, in the *Vindicator* of the 10th instant, a letter signed 'Luke Walsh, P.P.,' in which he has falsely and unjustly taken the liberty of stating to the public that we have promised to return the poor the several sums he sets forth to public view, we do hereby certify upon oath before two of

Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, that we have never promised to do so, nor never have returned any of the sums of which he states in his letter of the 10th.

“Sworn before us this 15th day of August, 1842.

“J. M'NEILE.

“ADAM CUPPAGE.

“John M'Intosh, Ballyvardagh. }
 “Robert M'Michael, Ballyvardagh. }
 “Rose Duncan, Escart.” }

(13) “*County of Antrim,* } Whereas, an affidavit has appeared in
TO WIT. } the *Banner* newspaper, of Belfast, of the
 30th of August, sworn by John M'Intosh, Robert M'Michael, and Rose
 Duncan, before John M'Neale and Adam Cuppage, Esqrs., in which
 they deny, upon oath, that they either gave back, or *promised* to give
 back, for the benefit of the poor, the money which they do not deny
 they took for *doing nothing*, from the agents of the Synod of Ulster:
 now we, the undersigned, formerly Irish teachers under the Synod,
 do affirm, on oath, that we were present in the sacristy or session-
 house attached to the chapel of Carey, when the said Robert
 M'Michael, John M'Intosh, and Rose Duncan gave in the account of
 the respective sums attached to their names, as published in the
Vindicator newspaper of the 10th August, to the Rev. Luke Walsh,
 and which newspaper we have read; and that they *did promise*,
 should ever they be able, to give the money to the poor, which was
 one of the conditions on which Mr. Walsh consented to receive us
 and them to the sacraments.

“PATRICK SHEALS,

“FRANCIS M'KENDRY.

“MARY M'DONNEL.

“Sworn before me, at Ballycastle, the 6th of September, 1842.

“JOHN M'NEALE.”

(14) “*County of Antrim,* } Whereas, an affidavit has appeared in the
TO WIT. } *Banner* newspaper, of Belfast, sworn by John
 M'Intosh, Robert M'Michael, and Rose Duncan, in which it is denied
 that they either gave in the sum to the Rev. Luke Walsh or *promised*
 to give, if they should be able, the amount of the several sums
 attached to their names, as published by the Rev. Luke Walsh, in
 the *Vindicator* newspaper of the 10th of August: now I, Rose
 Duncan, one of those mentioned as signing this affidavit, do declare,
 on my oath, ‘that I never did deny that I promised to give, if ever

I should be able, to the poor, the money, the sum of which is attached to my name, and which I then admitted, and now admit, I took for doing nothing, in the line of teaching Irish, from the Inspector of Schools for the Synod of Ulster; and that *some person must have falsified the affidavit after it was sworn*, as all I meant to say was, that I had not, as yet, actually given the money. I also think it necessary to add, that I taught no school under the Synod of Ulster for the last three years; and at the last meeting in Ballymoney, I was paid sixteen shillings, *although Brennan, the Inspector, knew I had no school.*'

“ ROSE DUNCAN,

“ Sworn before me, this 12th Sept., 1842.

“ JOHN M'NEALE.”

Rev. John Fitzsimons, P.P., Cushendall, in a letter to Rev. Mr. Bellis, which was published in the *Vindicator*, gives the names and residences of some individuals in his parish who were receiving the money of the Home Mission as teachers, yet did not teach, nor had they schools; and Father Walsh, in the *Home Mission Unmasked*, gives the following list:—

(15) Patrick Brown, Thom,	small farmer, no school.
John M'Mullan, Grenans, Glenshesk,	labourer, do.
James M'Cauley, do. do.	labourer, do.
Wm. Hentin, Duncarbut, do.	labourer, do.
John Stewart, Burghmore, do.	labourer, do.
John Brown, do., a boy 12 years of age,	servant, do.
Alex. M'Mullen, Duncarbut,	labourer, do.
John M'Intosh, Tearn,	labourer, do.
John M'Coy, Turnycrannan,	weaver, do.

In addition to the above catalogue I now give the names of some others who resigned within the last month, together with their declarations made in the face of the congregation:—

“ We, the undersigned, do hereby voluntarily admit, that we did, at different times, receive gratuities from the agents of the Synod of Ulster, under pretext of being teachers or scholars at Irish schools; but being now satisfied of the immorality of having done so, and

sincerely sorry for our past conduct, feel it our duty to come forward publicly, and express our contrition for the scandal we have given.

“ DANIEL M’CORMACK, of Coolnagapog.

“ JOHN M’KENDRY, Ballypatrick.

“ PADDY M’KENDRY, do.

“ MICHAEL BUTLER, do.

“ JOHN JAMISON, do.

“ Witness—Rev. L. Walsh, P.P., FRANCIS M’KINNEY, C.C., and the Congregation of Carey.”

(16) “ I, Francis Brennan, for eighteen years inspector of schools under the Irish society, and, for the last seven years, in the employment of the Synod of Ulster, in the same capacity, being struck with remorse, and the accusations of conscience, for having, for such a length of time, in violation of its dictates, lent myself, and been instrumental in prop’gating a system hostile to the faith of the church in which I was bred, and one which is founded on fraud and deception, now feel it a duty which I owe to God, to society, and myself, and in order to make what reparation and satisfaction in my power, and to remove, as far as I can, the scandal I have given, to come forward and expose the system of delusion and deception employed by the agents of the Home Mission to pervert the Catholics, and deceive the people of their own communion. I, therefore, declare that the following class-rolls and fictitious schools were fabricated and manufactured by the nominal masters whose names they bear, with my approbation and connivance, for the purpose of obtaining money ; and *that the superintendent himself knew (as in the case of Hugh Sheals) that there were no such schools, but said it was necessary to admit them, till the persecution, as he called it, would blow by, in order to keep up the credit of the mission.* The above declaration I make voluntarily, without either reward or the expectation of it, in order to repair, as far as I can, the injury I have done to society, and hoping God may forgive me. —Given under my hand this 9th day of November, 1843.

FRANCIS BRENNAN,

Late Inspector of Schools to the Synod of Ulster.

Witnesses—LUKE WALSH, P.P. of Culfeightrin, &c.

FRANCIS M’KENNY, C.C.

DANIEL M’NEILL.

Brennan delivered over the rolls of the pretended schools in which were entered the names, residences, age, and progress of the scholars.

(17) "Inspection List of the Drumadoon Irish school."

Then follow the names of 15 scholars.

Subjoined are the declarations of the master and inspector :—

"With sorrow and regret for the evil I have done, I admit that the above names of scholars are fictitious—that the above never entered my school, and that I never showed scholars, because I never had a school; and, at the last payment, in August, I got the money without being asked by M'Minnamy or M'Ilhatton, the inspectors, for scholars, and the money I received was ten shillings.

his
JOHN X M'KENDRY,
mark.

Witnesses—LUKE WALSH, P.P.

FRANCIS M'KENNA, C.C.

DANIEL M'NEILL.

None of the above scholars ever appeared at any time at any inspection. FRANCIS BRENNAN, late Inspector."

(18) "Inspection List of the Murlough Irish School, for period ending Nov. 17th, 1842.—Patrick M'Kendry, Master."

Then follow the names of 13 scholars.

"With sorrow and regret I admit that the above names are fictitious, that they never attended my school, and that I never showed a scholar; and, at the last payment, in August, I got my money without any list being asked by M'Minnamy or M'Ilhatton, the inspectors. The money I received was ten shillings.

his
PATRICK X M'KENDRY."
mark.

Witnesses—LUKE WALSH, P.P.

FRANCIS M'KENNA, C.C.

DANIEL M'NEILL.

Not one of the above scholars ever appeared at inspection.

(Signed) FRANCIS BRENNAN, late Inspector."

(19) "Inspection List of Ballyverida Irish School, for the period ending Nov. 27, 1842.—Robert M'Michael, master."

Then follow the names of 22 scholars.

I, with sorrow and regret, admit that the entire of the above

names are fictitious as scholars, as I never taught one of them a lesson.

ROBERT M'MICHAEL.

Witnesses—LUKE WALSH.

DANIEL M'NEILL.

No such scholars ever appeared to me.

FRANCIS BRENNAN, late Inspector."

Brennan returned the Inspection Lists of Ballypatrick Irish school, 32 scholars; of the Irish schools of Slieve Pirru, 17 scholars; Torryvrennan, 23 scholars; Glenmakerin, 22 scholars; Gortin, 17 scholars; Malindevin, 25 scholars; Tarnareagh, 14 scholars. At the end of the lists he wrote:

"The above names are fictitious and have never appeared before me at any time as scholars."

(20) "Inspection List of the Ballyuckan Irish School, for period ending 17th of January, 1843—Hugh Sheals, teacher."

Then follow the names of 16 scholars.

"The above names never appeared before me at inspection as scholars; they were affixed by the teacher and Mr. M'Ilhatton. I made known the fraud to Mr. Allen at the time, but he only laughed at it.

(Signed,)

FRANCIS BRENNAN."

(21) "Inspection List of the Ballytrim Irish School, for period ending 17th of November, 1842—Daniel M'Cormick, teacher."

Then follow the names of 16 scholars.

"With sorrow and regret for the evil I have done, I admit that the above names of scholars are fictitious; that the above never attended my school; that I never had a school in the above town, nor taught a school, either English or Irish, nor ever produced any person to the Irish inspectors under the name of a scholar, although I received from them money to the amount of one guinea, at two different payments.—Given under my hand this 22nd day of November, 1843.

his

DANIEL X M'CORMICK.

Witnesses—FRANCIS M'KENNY, C.C.,

mark

DANIEL M'NEILL.

The above fictitious names of scholars never appeared before me.

(Signed,)

FRANCIS BRENNAN."

(22) "GENTLEMEN,—Having asserted in your reports of the Home Mission, for the last three years, the existence of a number of Irish schools in the Glens of Antrim, and having frequently called upon you, but all in vain, to produce satisfactory evidence to that effect, we, the undersigned, perfectly convinced that no such schools are to be found, and being now in possession of your class-rolls, give you this public challenge—that, at a public discussion, to be held in the town of Ballycastle, in the vicinity of those reputed schools, on such a day and such terms as may be mutually convenient, we are ready to meet you, when you shall be called upon to sustain, and we shall impugn, the accuracy of these reports and class-rolls, which we now emphatically pronounce to be gross fabrications; and, should you decline this challenge, you must be content to wear the brand which public opinion has stamped on the hypocrite, the forger, and fabricator.

LUKE WALSH, P.P. of Culfeightrin, &c.

JOHN FITZSIMONS, P.P. of Cushendall.

Drumaraon, Dec. 4, 1843.

To the Rev. Robert Allen, Stewartstown, Director, and the Rev. Mr. Bellis, Belfast, Superintendent of Irish Schools."

"TO THE PRESBYTERIANS OF ULSTER.

(23) "DEAR COUNTRYMEN,—Being employed by the Directors of the General Home Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, as Inspector of Irish Schools in the Glens of Antrim, I now come forward, without fee or reward, or promise thereof, but in justice to society, to declare, that during the three years I continued in the office of Inspector in these Glens, in order to satisfy my employers, and hold my situation, and gain money for the teachers, I always gave false returns, as I knew it to be a habitual practice, and the only means by which that system could be supported. Those false reports I gave to my superintendent, the Rev. Mr. Allen, to be forwarded to the Directors. Now, with sorrow for the long fraud practised by me and said teachers in cheating the public, I now assure them, that the system of Irish teaching was, and is, carried on cunningly and fraudulently by the inspectors and teachers throughout Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, as every teacher holds a copy-sheet of names of scholars fictitiously enrolled, as being under instruction with them, out of which copy the inspector copies said names, and returns them to his superintendent, who forwards them to the directors of management, as scholars seen and examined by the inspector in reading and translating. This is the

method, gentlemen, which is carried on by the inspectors and teachers to deceive you, and draw the money out of your pockets. Perhaps you will say, then, the practice of defraud is totally unknown to the superintendent; but I tell you in sincerity, that, on account of their own private interest, they are freemasons together in this.—I am, gentlemen, your very humble and obedient servant,

“HUGH M'DONNELL.

Formerly Inspector of Irish Schools in the Glens of Antrim.

“*Witnesses*—Rev. PATRICK CUROE, President of the
Catholic Seminary, Belfast.

“Rev. GEORGE O'PYE, C.C.

“*Belfast, 13th Dec., 1843.*”

(24) “Having seen a letter, addressed to the Editor of the *Banner of Ulster*, by the Rev. Robert Allen, in which he quotes a passage from a journal said to be kept by a person who he states was in company with Brennan, at the time of his last examination of a school said to be kept by me in Drumadoan, in which he says there appeared 16 scholars—ten readers and six spellers—that they read in the first chapter of John's Gospel, and in the first chapter of Luke's Gospel, &c. Now I, John M'Kendry, most solemnly declare, and am willing to do so, if called, upon oath, that the statement in the above passage is a downright fabrication and falsehood, as no such examination or inspection as is here mentioned, of any school kept by me, took place, as I never had a school in Drumadoan, or any place else, although I was returned for having one, and got the money.—I think it right, however, to tell what did take place on the occasion. Francis Brennan, and John M'Ilhatton, whom I suppose to be the person alluded to as being with Brennan, both came to my mother's house, in company of a person of the name of Murray, *well-known* in this country, but in no way related to any priest of that name that I know of. They sent for whiskey, and drank till they were all three so drunk that they did not know what they were about, and were, in consequence, obliged to stop all night. I am, therefore, willing to depose, if necessary, on oath, that they neither saw or examined any scholars on that occasion, or any other, unless they call the bottles of whisky scholars, which was not unusual, as they would not sign the class-lists unless they got plenty.

his

“JOHN X M'KENDRY.

mark

2 II

Tartague, Jan. 2, 1844,

“*Witness*—DANIEL M'NEILL.”

Father Walsh in a letter addressed to the Presbyterians of Ireland, writes :—

(25) The last document with which I shall trouble you at present is the letter addressed to myself, by one of the most intelligent and respectable Presbyterians in or about Ballycastle—a gentleman of probity and honour, who was one of our poor-law valuator for the union of Ballycastle, and knows every part of the district where those schools were said to exist as well as I do—I allude to Mr. John Campbell, of Ballyveradagh. I give his evidence, as valuable from his local knowledge and integrity. When Brennan gave me up the rolls, I sent them over to him to inspect, that he might see the rascality that was being practised; and he writes me back, on returning the rolls, the following note, which he has since given me full liberty to publish, if I thought proper :—

“Ballyveradagh, Dec. 10th, 1843.

“MY DEAR SIR,—You have made a wonderful discovery of the deception and frauds practised on the Home Mission by the Irish teachers, and no less wonderful than *true*. I long since knew that they were deceiving the Assembly, and were taking their money for nothing, and often told some of the members so; but I was not aware that the imposition was carried altogether to such an extent as you have discovered it to be. ‘It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.’ I see they have found out a number of new townlands in the union, which were never heard of before for Mr. Boyd and me to value. You need not expect to make anything by them, as, of course, they are inhabited by a Presbyterian race and a new tribe. I suppose we might call them the Brownists.

“I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

“JOHN CAMPBELL.

“To the Rev. Luke Walsh.”

These exposures contributed very much to undeceive the intelligent portion of the Irish Presbyterians, and the missionary fund sensibly felt the effects. Dr. Edgar, who had succeeded Mr. Allen in the management of the Home Mission, had a resolution passed in the General Assembly that he and some others would go on a deputation to Scotland, which still continued to contribute largely. To

counteract the effects of this deputation, Father Walsh and Father Fitzsimons, in October, 1844, went to Scotland, and in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other towns, produced before large audiences of Presbyterians the same proofs and documents, that had dried up the sources of the Home Mission revenue in Ireland. They showed, that there were in their parishes some unprincipled persons who were taking the money as teachers though they had no schools; that these persons, if paid, would be as equally willing to teach the Koran as the Irish Bible, and that such persons having touched the butter-horn could no more be persuaded from their dishonest practices than the hungry wolf that had once tasted its blood could be restrained from the prey. The people of Scotland, notwithstanding their prejudices, felt the truth of the statements made by the priests, and soon that country ceased to be the fertile field on which the Home Mission could gather its rich harvest. Just at that time a circumstance occurred, which caused again a free flow of money to the society. The Presbyterians of Ireland and Scotland were roused into a state of great excitement against what was termed the bigotry and intolerance of Father Walsh, who, on Sunday, the 18th of August, 1844, in Culfeightrin Church, publicly warned his parishioners against associating with Charles M'Loughlin. This man was the miller of the corn-mill of Clontariff, at which the farmers of several townlands, on the old system of multure, were bound to have their corn ground. He was one of the Irish teachers and, though he was called a Catholic, he, in order to obtain the Home Mission pay, was in the habit of reading the Protestant Bible in the Irish language to the farmers who came to have their grain ground at his mill. Those, in whose pay M'Loughlin was, urged him to bring an action at law against Father Walsh.

The case was tried in Carrickfergus, on the 25th of March, 1846. It was sworn that Father Walsh excommunicated M'Loughlin, whereby his trade was much injured, and a verdict was obtained by the plaintiff for £70 damages with costs. The public, however, in consequence of the trial, became educated as to the real nature of the great imposture, and the Glens Mission disappeared for ever. It, however, produced one lamentable and lasting effect, it destroyed, along the Antrim coast, the Irish language.

When the great struggle was over, Father Walsh might, like St. Paul, have said: *The time of my dissolution is at hand. I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.* He died on the 17th of July, 1847, and his remains were interred within the sanctuary of his church.

After his death the parish was administered by his curate, Father Patrick Starkey, the present parish priest of Cushendall. From a very early period, at least from 1704, the parish consisted of the civil parish of Culfeightrin and the Grange of Inispollan. The eastern part of the civil parish and the Grange of Inispollan were, in April, 1848, constituted into a separate parish, of which Father Starkey was appointed Parish Priest, and the remainder, which constitutes the present parish of Culfeightrin, was conferred on Father Kearney.

The Rev. Thomas Kearney, the present Parish Priest was appointed in April, 1848. (For an account of him see p. 251.)

In a return made to the House of Lords, in 1766, for the parishes of Ramoan and Culfeightrin, by Robert Hill, vicar of Ramoan, he gives the names of 354 Protestant families, and 86 Popish families in the parish of Ramoan; and reports—"No Popish priest resident in

this parish." In the return for Culfeightrin he gives the names of 84 Protestant families, and 354 Popish families; and reports—"Michael M'Mullan, a Popish priest, resident in this parish." In 1881 there was, in the civil parish of Ramoan, 1,326 Catholics, and 2,098 Protestants; and in the civil parish of Culfeightrin, 2,444 Catholics and 360 Protestants. As the Catholic parish of Ramoan has a few Catholics belonging to the civil parish of Ballintoy, and the Catholic parish of Culfeightrin has about the same number belonging to the civil parish of Ramoan—the Catholic population of the Catholic parish of Ramoan, in 1881, was about 1,326.

As about one-third of the Catholics enumerated in the civil parish of Culfeightrin belong to the Catholic parish of Cushendun, it follows, that after adding those enumerated in the civil parish of Ramoan, there were in the Catholic parish of Culfeightrin, in 1881, about 1,660 Catholics.

Immediately before the entry referring to the church of Murlough my copy of the *Terrier* enters:—"Capella de Dunmoth. It is of St. John's—exempt—Sir Randal hath it." *Dunmoth* is a mistake, made by some transcriber, for *Dunmore*. The site of the church is now called Killowen; it is in the townland of Cross, and is close to Lough-na-cranagh, that was formerly (see p. 487) named *Lough Dunmore*.

THE PARISH OF CUSHENDUN.

THE Parish of Cushendun contains the part of the civil parish of Culfeightrin, south and east of the boundary line mentioned in page 458, together with the granges of Layd and Inispollan, and some townlands in the north of the civil parish of Layd,* the names of which are mentioned further on in a note.

In Torr West on the summit of a lofty hill, a short distance north-west of the road from Ballycastle to Torr Head, are some monumental remains in the mountain grazing of John M'Cormick (1838). An oval space 23 by 25 yards, is marked out by large stones set on their ends in the ground. About the centre of the enclosure are the remains of a cromleach; 5 stones of large size, standing from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground, enclose a space 7 by 5 feet, but the cap-stone has been displaced. Adjoining the ruined cromleach on the west side seem to have been similar structures consisting of large flat stones set on their ends and enclosing small spaces; all the remains are greatly ruined. They are locally named the *Meurogs*—"the finger stones," from a silly story, that they were thrown by a giant to this place from Torr Head. The view from the monument is extensive and varied, embracing a vast extent of sea, headlands, and mountain-moor land. A short distance west

*These townlands were severed from the parish of Layd after the death of Father Fitzsimmons in 1869.

of the *Meurogs* lies, along a fence, St. Columbkille's Stone—a rude stone 3 feet long and 1 foot thick, having on its flat side some indentations said to be the impressions of the hand and foot of the Saint, who, it is said, often prayed on this stone. On this account it was formerly held in great veneration. See *Ord. Surv. MS.*

In the townland of East Torr, near the village of Torr, are the remains of an ancient graveyard named *Killowen*; it is at present (1838) 30 by 20 yards, but it was formerly much larger, for 15 yards north of it are the ruins of a stone fence which bounded it on that side. It was regularly used for interment until the year 1810, when the graveyard at the church in Barnish was opened, and since that period it has occasionally been used for the interment even of adults. In the west end of the graveyard an oblong stone $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and 4 feet long, lies on its edge at the head of a grave. Into this stone is cut a niche, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 6 inches deep, extending across the breadth of the stone. There is (1838), at the dwelling house of Robert M'Cambridge, a whin-stone that was found in *Killowen*; it is 3 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 1 foot thick; in it is sunk a font 10 inches deep and 10 inches in diameter. In the farm of Daniel M'Cambridge is an artificial cave 10 yards long and of the usual construction; in it were found fish shells, bones and cinders—it is now closed. On the summit of a small hill, in the farm of Widow M'Laster—in whose farm is (A.D. 1838)* the graveyard—is a mound of earth and stones, 13 by 10 feet, and raised 4 feet high. In

*To prevent mistakes it should be mentioned that when objects of antiquity are said, on the authority of the *Ord. Surv. MS.*, to be in certain farms, that the farmers mentioned are those who occupied the farms at the time when the *Ord. Surv. MS.* was written.

the centre of it is a Standing Stone, 2 feet high, 1 foot broad and 9 inches thick, the top of which somewhat resembles the head and neck of some animal. The mound is named *Crockan-an-bhoghail*—"the hillock of the boy." Crowning the headland of Torr, where now stands the Coastguard Watch-house, was formerly a stone fort, or cashiol, called by the Irish speaking people *Dun-Bharaigh*—(pronounced Dun-Worry)—the fort of Barach. (See p. 480). It is said to have been a circular wall, 10 feet high and 10 feet broad, composed of large stones, and enclosing a space of 70 feet in diameter. The entrance was by a large and well-formed gateway; the top-stone, or lintel of which, now lying at the place, is 7 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet broad, and 9 inches thick. This ancient cyclopean fortress seems to have remained in a comparatively complete state until about the year 1818, when it and some outworks belonging to it were destroyed to make room for the watch-house.* To the south of the site of this fort is the site of another Cyclopean fort named *Tigh-na-saigdear* (pronounced Tee-na-saydar)—'the house of the soldiers.' The fort consisted of a circular wall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and said to have been 8 feet high, which enclosed a space of about 30 feet in diameter. The walls were composed of very large stones, but it is now reduced to the foundation and the stones have been removed for other constructions.

*The *Ordnance MS.*, written in 1838 by Mr Fagan, says—"In the interior stood a fire-place and grating of very large size, and constructed of well shaped stones of large dimensions." In Norden's Map, drawn up about 1610, is entered, at a place indicating somewhere about Torr. "At this marke the Scots used to make their warning fires." The fire-place within the ancient fortress of Dunvarry seems to have been erected by the Scotts for that purpose. It is the nearest point in Ireland to the coast of Scotland, being only about eleven and a half miles distant from the Mull of Cantire.

On the east side of the road from Ballycastle to Torr there is, on the property of Dr. M'Donnell of Cushendall, and near a sand-pit, a little eminence on which was a Giant's Grave, 18 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 6 feet high, composed chiefly of earth. It was named *Sleacht (Leacht) Bharaigh Mhoir* (pronounced Slacht Warry-woir)—the grave of the great Barach,* who, according to local stories, erected and resided in the Cyclopean fort of Dunvarry. The grave was destroyed by Randal M'Donnell, of Torr, about the year 1803, who found nothing in it but fine rich earth. See *Ord. Surv. MS.* Torr is named *Torbhurg*—‘the fort (or town) of Torr, in the decree of the Synod of Rathbreasil, held about the year 1181, which mentions it as one of the boundaries of the Diocese of Connor. Keating, in his *History of Ireland*, gives, from the ancient Book of Clonenagh, the following portion of that decree.

“The diocese of the Bishop of Coindire—from Bimm-Fhoibhne (1) to Thorbhuirg and from Purt Murbhulg (2) to Ollorbha (3) to Cuan Snamha-h-Aighne (4) and from Glionn Righe (5) to Colbha Gearmann (6).”

Along the sea at a short distance south of Torr Head is Leckpatrick—‘Patrick's Flag-stone.’ There is a passage in

*For some account of Barach see p. 480. Barach, in popular story, is no longer the polished courtier of Emania, entertaining the Red Branch Knights of Ulster with “ale banquets” in his fortress over the sea, or winning the smiles of his sovereign by acts as unscrupulous as those of more modern courtiers. He is reduced to the level of a vulgar giant, the terror of five other “big giants” residing about Ballyucan, against whom he hurls from Torr Head the *Meurogs*—‘finger-stones’ which, notwithstanding his gigantic powers, drop at half the distance to Ballyucan.

(1) Now Benyevenagh in the county of Derry, near Magilligan (2) now Portatrostan at Murlough (3) Larne (4) Carlingford Lough (5) now the glen of the Newry river, formerly called Glenn Ree. (6) Dr. Reeves *Eccles. Antiq.* p. 253 writes—“The pillar of Germonn—un-

the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick* which relates the Saint's proceedings in a part of Connaught, but which seems, as Dr. Reeves remarks, to refer to the Glynnns of Antrim, and may, in some transcription, have been placed out of its natural order. After relating what the Saint did in a part of the present county of Leitrim, it says:—

“He journeyed into the glens eastward, where Cenel-muinremur is to-day. His two nostrils bled on the way; Patrick's flag (Lec Patrick) is there and Patrick's hazel. He put up there. Strath Patrick, it is named this day; Domnach Patrick was its former name. Patrick remained there on Sunday, and this is his only church in that region.”

How much, if any, of this passage refers to the coast of Antrim, it is difficult to say. The *Cenel Muinremur* or “race of (Eochaidh) Muinreamhar,” the eighth in descent from Cairbre Riada, occupied the districts about Murlough, Mac Firbis says:—

“Olchu, son of Eochaidh Muinreamhar, now, had eleven sons. It was they who occupied Murbulg (Murlough) in Dalriada, Muireadhach Bolg, Aodh, Daire, Aongus, Tuathal, Anblomait, Eochaidh, Seudna, Brian, Oiniu, and Cormac.”

In the farm of James M'Bride, in Farrenmacallan, is a cave 10 yards long, constructed in the usual manner, and near it is a similar one which runs under the county road; both are closed up. See *Ord. Surv. MS.*

At the summit of the mountain, which rises to an altitude of 1254 feet, at the junction of Ballyvennaght, East Torr and Cushleake townlands, is the great chambered cairn called *Cairnanmore*, a sketch of which is given in Mr. Gray's known to the Editor. Mr. O'Donovan suggests that “it must be a natural rock like the Torrs of Donegal.” It may have been Cloughan-Strichan (parish of Ardelinis), from which the length of Ireland was formerly computed. The Diocese of Connor then included those of Down and Dromore, and extended to the river Roe.

Cromlechs of Antrim and Down. It measured across the top from one side of the base to the other, 30 yards, and the summit of the cairn stood from 15 to 20 feet above the surface of the mountain, but it is now much diminished and disfigured. On the west side are the remains of a chamber, or cave, the opening to which was, in the north-west side, at the base of the cairn; it was about 28 or 30 feet long, but at present only 10 feet at the eastern end remain; there is a small recess on the south side at the east end. It is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and from 4 to 7 feet high. The floor is laid with well-shaped flat stones; the walls are built of large stones, course after course of which project over each other from the ground to the roof, which is made of large flag stones—one of these is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 3 feet broad, and 10 inches thick, others are 6 feet long and of greater breadth and thickness than the one described. On the under side of one of the roofing slabs are several small cup-like depressions, evidently of human workmanship; and as these markings are continued round the stone it obviously follows that they were carved before the erection of the monument. The stones of many ancient pagan structures in Ireland were marked with some class of emblematic carvings, perhaps as it were to consecrate them for the uses to which they were afterwards appointed. Over this chamber was heaped the cairn composed of small stones. Its summit commands a very extensive panoramic view of the lovely circumjacent scenery of the coast of Antrim, and the not far distant headlands of Scotland. In the townland of Aughnasillagh was an ancient graveyard named *Killnacrumbagh*, which is now almost entirely under cultivation. In Ligadaughtan is *Doonmore*, a natural hill which was once fortified. In Altagore are the remains of a Cashiol, in the

farm of Mrs. M'Neill. It is a circular erection, with an internal diameter of between fifty and sixty feet, and is strongly and regularly built of large stones without mortar. The walls are about nine feet thick and above nine feet high. There is an entrance to this circle on the north-eastern side, and there are also the remains of rude steps from the interior of the circle to the top of the wall. At the north-western side of the circle, and within the enclosure, is an opening about 3 feet by $2\frac{1}{4}$, which admits to a chamber built within the thickness of the wall. An examination of this shows that it is closed by fallen stones. A short distance off, on the slope of another hill, in the farm of Alexander Hamilton, townland of Tornamoney, are the remains of, apparently, a similar erection, but much broke down. The wall seems to have been removed, and the internal chamber is now reached by an opening on the top, where one of the covering stones has given away. Two others, more injured than even this last, occur within a short distance, one in the farm of Robert M'Kay, Corramellagh, the other in John O'Drain's farm, Ballyteerim, about 600 yards west of Cross Shreen.

In Cashleake Mountain South are some large stones called Craignacat—"the cat's rock," at which there are said to be some artificial caves. In the townland of Ballyteerim is an ancient graveyard in which are the foundations of a church, measuring 35 by 22 feet, and near it the site of a fort, or more probably a funereal mound. An old holy water font lies in the graveyard. The graveyard is yet used for the interment of infants; it is named *Cross Shreen* (*Croise Scrine*—"the shrine of the cross") so named probably from a piece of the true Cross having once been enshrined here. In this almost obliterated graveyard, the

body of the celebrated Shane O'Neill was consigned, in 1567, to an unhonoured, and afterwards desecrated, grave. Shane the Proud was one of the greatest princes of his name that ever ruled Tyrone. Dr. Stewart in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh* shews, from the public records, that the war against Shane cost the Queen of England the sum of £147,407 3s. 9d., independent of the cesses laid on the country for its support and the losses sustained by her subjects, while of her soldiers, 3,500 were slain by the O'Neill and his troops. Shane looked not on the English as his only enemies; the Anglo-Norman Palesmen, the Maguires of Fermanagh, the O'Donnells of Tyrconnell, the M'Donnells of Antrim—in one word, any race who were likely to endanger the supremacy in Ulster of the Kinel-Owen were crushed with an unsparing hand, by the resolute and undaunted O'Neill. But that unsparing hand wrote on the memories of his enemies a record of vengeance that was sure one day to tell against him. We have seen how he slaughtered the M'Donnells in the carnage of Glentaosisi (see p. 410) bringing woe to every household. When, however, the tide of war turned against him he resolved to betake himself to his former enemies and, as a propitiary offering, he sent home in freedom Sorley Boy whom he had taken prisoner on the bloody field of Ballycastle.

After O'Neill had arrived in Tyrone he did not take ease, nor did he enjoy sleep, until he had sent messengers to Scotland, to invite James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh MacDonnell (to come from Scotland to his assistance). It was an omen of destruction of life, and the cause of his death, that he should invite to his assistance the sons of the man who had fallen by himself some time before. They came hastily with a great maritime fleet, and landed at *Bunabhann-Duine* (now Cushendun) in Ulster, where they pitched their rich, many tented camp. As soon as O'Neill heard of the arrival of that great host, he did not consider his enmity towards them; he

went under the protection of that fierce and vindictive host without surety or security, in order to that he might be able to wreak his vengeance on the Kinel-Connell (the O'Donnells). And the reception he got from them, after having been for some time in their company, was to mangle him nimbly and put him unsparingly to the sword and bereave him of life. Greivous to the race of Owen, son of Niall, was the death of him who was then slain, for he had been their Conchobhar in provincial dignity, their Lugh, the Longhanded, in heroism and their champion in danger and prowess.—*Four Masters, A.D., 1567.*

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who was in Ireland at the time, describes, but with the feelings of an Englishman, the particulars of the murder :

“MacConill (MacDonnell), whom Shane overthrew, left two brethern and a sister, where of one Suarly Torwy (perhaps Tawny for *Boy*—yellow) remained with O'Neale. . . . The other was Alexander Oge, who with 600 Scots incamped now in Claneboy. The woman was Agnes Ilye, whose husband Shane slew in the same discomfiture. Agnes had a sonne, MacGilly Aspucke, who betrayed O'Neale to his father's and uncle's quarrell. At the first meeting, for thither he came accompanied with Torwy (Sorley Boy) and his Secretary and 50 horsemen, the Captaines made great cheere, and fell to quaffing, but Aspucke, minding to enter into his purpose, then openly challenged his Secretary as the author of a dishonorable report, that MacConill's wife (widow) did offer to forsake her country and friends and to marry with Shane O'Neale her husband's destruction ; Mary (quoth the Secretary), if thine Aunt was Queen of Scotland it might become her full well to seek such a marriage. To this brawle O'Neale gave eare, upheld his man, advanced his own degree. The comparriſon bred a fray between their souldiours ; Out Aspucke and beat O'Neale's man, and then suddainly brought his band upon them in the tent, where the souldiours, with their slaughter knives, killed the Secretary and Shane O'Neale, mangled him cruelly, lapped him in an old Irish shirte and tumbled him into a pit within an old Chappel hard by ; whose head, four days after, Captaine Pierce cut off, and met therewith the Deputy, who sent it before him staked on a pole to the Castle of Divelin (Dublin), where it now standeth. It is thought that Tirlagh, who now usurpeth the name of O'Neale, practised this devise with Agnes, Alexander and Torwy.”—Campion's *Historie of Ireland.*

It is stated that Pierce "pickled the head in a pikin." He, however, obtained 1,000 marks as his reward.* Dr. Reeves found that there was a local tradition that O'Neill and MacDonnell fought in single combat at a small mound which is near the Protestant Church of Cushendun, and is named *Cruik na Dhuine*, it is half a mile south of Ballyteerim. It is, however, almost certain that "the ruinous church near unto the camp," where Shane, "the Proud," slumbers in oblivion, is Cross Skreen. If ever his native land repents of her ingratitude to the champions of her freedom, some monument towering over the bay of Cushendun will mark the obscure resting place to which his enemies consigned the remains of the Irish Arminius.

*Sydney had offered by proclamation £1,000 for O'Neill's "bodie, 1,000 markes for his heade," and £500 "to him that shall kill him though he bring neither heade nor bodie." The Act for the Attainder of Shane O'Neale recites that "Alexander Oge, after the bouchery handling of this cruiele tyrant, caused his mangled carcase to be carried to an old ruinous church near unto the camp, where, for lack of a better shroud, he was wrapt in a Kern's old shirt, and miserably interred. . . . After being four dayes in earth was taken up by William Piers, and his heade sundered from his bodie was brought into the said Lord Deputy at Drogheda, the 21st of June, 1567, and from thence carried into the city of Dublin, where it was bodied with a stake, and standeth on your Majesties Castle of Dublin."

Mr. Froude, though he errs in locality, fixing the closing scene "beside the falls of Isnaleara, where the black valley of Glenariffe opens into the sea," and the interment in Glenarm, thus graphically describes the tragedy:—"The third evening, Monday, the 2nd of June, after supper, when the wine and the whiskey had gone freely round, and the blood in Shan's veins had warmed again, Gillespie M'Connell, who had watched him from the first with an ill-boding eye, turned round upon M'Kevin and asked scornfully 'whether it was he who had bruted abroad that the lady his aunt did offer to come from Scotland to Ireland to marry with his master?' M'Kevin,

Near the ruins of Castle Carra,* the history of which is unknown, are Standing Stones on the north side of Milltown burn which, with one on the south side of the rivulet, seem only to have been intended to mark the course of an ancient road and indicate a ford convenient for crossing the stream. Cushendun (Cos-abhann-Duine—pronounced Cush-awan-Duine), “the foot of the river Dun, has displaced the older name *Bun-abhann-Duine* (pronounced Bun-awan-Duine), “the bottom of the river Dun,” which was invariably used in the reign of Elizabeth to designate the landing place of the Scots. It is the nearest harbour in Ireland to any port of Great Britain, lying opposite to the point of the Peninsula of Kintyre.

Grange of Innispollan. This grange contains only 934 statute acres, and, in 1881, had a population of 61, of whom 58 were Catholics. The site of the ancient church of this grange, named *Killvallah*—perhaps because it adjoined the road leading through the glen to Cushenden—is a little north of Glendun river, in Ardicoan. There is, near it, a

meeting scorn with scorn, said ‘that if his aunt was Queen of Scotland she might be proud to match the O’Neil.’ ‘It is false!’ the fierce Scot shouted; ‘my aunt is too honest a woman to match with her husband’s murderer.’ Shan, who was perhaps drunk, heard the words, and, forgetting where he was, flung back the lie in Gillespie’s throat. Gillespie sprang to his feet, ran out of the tent, and raised the slogan of the Isles. A hundred dirks flashed into the moonlight, and the Irish, wherever they could be found, were struck down and stabbed. Some two or three found their horses and escaped; all the rest were murdered; and Shan himself, gashed with fifty wounds, was ‘wrapped in a kern’s old shirt’ and flung into a pit, dug hastily among the ruined arches of Glenarm.”

*The castle seems to occupy the site of a Celtic cashiul, for caves pass under it; one in the direction of the Standing Stones, and another towards the north-west.

small island in the river, which may account for *Inis* in the name of the church, though no indications of ancient occupation have been discovered in the island. The site of the church is occupied by the modern Catholic church; and it is the only site of an ancient church in the diocese which is occupied by a modern Catholic church. In a field on the opposite side of the road is a stone held in great veneration by the people. Into it are sunk two hollows, popularly said to be the marks of St. Patrick's knees, hence, it is named the *Gloonan Stone*, from the Irish word *Glúine* ('knees'). The church was a mensal of the bishop of Connor. The *Terrier* enumerates among the see-lands—"In Inchpollen the temporalities of one half plow-land," which was let to Sir Randal M'Donnell. The same document adds: "Innispollen hath a little mensal, pays to the Bishop one beef and 13/-; he hath agreed 50/- per ann." In the *Ulster Visitation Book*, of 1622, this possession of the see is entered—"Item the mensalls of Innispollan, and Solour is set to the Earle of Antrim for 60 years, for the yearly rent of £2 6s. 8d. Ster. per Ann." These, and the other see-lands rented by the earls of Antrim, passed to the Smith family. According to the Parliamentary return made in 1833, the lands of Innispollan (see p. 72) were held by the heirs of R. Smith. We cannot ascertain how this little grange became a mensal. This church must have been founded by St. Patrick, or some other bishop. Could it have belonged to the Church of Culfeightrin, founded by St. Patrick (see p. 463), the parish of which it adjoins on the south-western extremity? Or, is it *Inis Altic*, of Bishop Senan, whose see absorbed that of St. Bolcan? (see p. 448) or, was it *Strath-patrick*, founded by St. Patrick, when he visited "the glens eastward?" (see p. 522) On the opposite side of the river is the townland

of Straid (*Strath*), and there is the popular story that the Saint prayed at the *Gloonan* stone, but the early history of Innispollan cannot be ascertained. A little west of the church, at the commencement of Craigagh Wood, is an altar, built of stones, which had been used for the celebration of Mass, during times of persecution. On it is a stone on which are sculptured a crucifix and some inscription now illegible. It is said that this stone was brought, about a century ago, from a ruined church in Scotland by the owner of a vessel, named O'Neill.

The Grange of Layd lying along the north side of the Glendun river contains 7,733 acres, mostly of mountainous land. It had, in 1881, a population of 221 of whom 210 were Catholics. In Broughindrummin, between the road and the river, is a small place, measuring about 25 by 20 feet, called Killgarve, where the bodies of unbaptized children are buried*

* In 1816 the townlands of Knocknacrow, Irragh, Broughandrummin (Upper and Lower), were the property of Hugh S. Boyd, Esq. ; Carnamaddy and Clyttaghrau, of Rev. R. Dobbs ; Kinune, of James Craig, Esq. ; Drumfresky and Brockaghs, of Francis Turnly, Esq., and Beaghs, of N. D. Crommelin, Esq. These constitute the Grange of Layd. At the same time, Shaninish and Cloughy were the property of R. Dobbs, Esq. ; Unshenagh, of H. S. Boyd, Esq. ; Clegnagh, Callishnagh, Drumoughran, Gortaghraghan, Drumnasmear, Straid, Cloney, Rananagh, and Knocknacarry, of James Craig, Esq. ; and Agolagh, of Rev. R. Dobbs. See *Mason's Parochial Survey*. These, with Slean, Dromore, and Mullarts, are townlands belonging to the civil parish of Layd, which, at present, are included in the Catholic parish of Cushendun. All these townlands constituted a portion of the estate of Daniel M'Donnell, an illegitimate son of the third Earl of Antrim, which were forfeited to the Crown in 1688, and purchased, in 1703, by the Hollow Sword Blade Company, who afterwards sold it to different purchasers.

CHURCHES.

Mass was celebrated during times of persecution on a large stone in the ancient graveyard of Killowen, in East Torr, and on an altar built of dry stonework at the margin of Craigagh wood, in Inispollan. This altar, which is standing to this day, and is an object of great veneration among the people, has on it a slab on which is beautifully carved a Crucifix together with some inscription now illegible. The slab was brought from some ruined church in Scotland, about a century ago, by a person named O'Neill, the owner of a vessel which traded with that country. Mass was not celebrated every Sunday at these places, but from time to time as might be convenient for the parish priest of Culfeightrin and his curate. Father Brennan celebrated Mass once a month at Craigagh which was within a few perches of the termination of his parish. About the year 1804 he commenced a small building on the ancient foundations of the church of Inispollan, in the townland of Ardicoan, which was completed in about ten years. This little church was dedicated under the invocation of Saint Columba by Dr. Denvir, on the 2nd of August, 1840; the Very Rev. D. Curoe, P.P., V.G. Drummaul, preached the dedication sermon. It was rebuilt by Father Phelan and dedicated by Dr. Dorrian, in 1865, the dedication sermon was preached by Father Charles M'Auley, Professor, Maynooth. This church is commonly called the church of Cushendun.

The church in the townland of Coolranny, commonly called that of Cusheake, was erected by Father Garland. Father Starkey, after his appointment to the parish of Cushendun, or Inispollan, commenced a Mass-station in a house, used as a chapel and school, on the Torr side of Green Hill, and having procured the site laid down a portion of the building

material for the new church, but its erection was carried out by his successor. It was dedicated by Dr. Denvir under the invocation of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, on the 16th of September, 1855.

PARISH PRIESTS.

In April, 1848, the southern portion of the parish of Culfeightrin, together with the Grange of Innispollan and the Grange of Layd, was separated from the parish of Culfeightrin, then vacant by the death of Father Walsh, and constituted into a separate parish called the Parish of Inispollan, or Cushendun, and conferred on Father Starkey, C.C., Culfeightrin.

The Rev. Patrick Starkey was born on the 28th of December, 1818, in the townland of Lisban, parish of Saul; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, August 25th, 1837; was ordained in the college chapel by Dr. Crolly, at Pentecost, 1842; was curate of Saul for a year; was appointed to the curacy of Glenravel, on the 3rd September, 1845, where he remained one year and seven months; was, for a short time, officiating in Belfast; was, in February, 1847, curate of Culfeightrin, which parish he administered until April, 1848, when he was appointed Parish Priest of Inispollan or Cushendun. In March, 1852, he was appointed to the parish of Glenarm.

The Rev. John Garland succeeded; he was born in Whitehouse; entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, August 25th, 1836; was ordained in the college at Pentecost, 1841; was appointed to the curacy of Larne and Carrickfergus; was appointed to the parish of Inispollan, or Cushendun, in March, 1852. He resigned the

parish in 1863. On his tombstone, in the Graveyard of Inispollan, is inscribed—

Erected

By the Rev. John Garland, P.P.,
Cushendun, to the memory of his
Mother, Hannah, who departed this
life the 25th of January, 1858, aged 65 years.

—o—

Underneath are deposited the remains of
the abovenamed Rev. John Garland,
who died the 31st of August, 1867,
aged 51 years.

R.I.P.

For some time before the resignation of the Rev. John Garland the parish was administered by the Rev. Patrick Phelan.

Father Phelan was a native of the diocese of Ossory; having completed in the College of Kilkenny his studies in Classics and philosophy, he affiliated to the diocese of Down and Connor, and entered the class of First Year's Theology in the College of Maynooth on the 16th of January, 1852; was ordained in Clarendon Street Chapel, Dublin, by Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Bombay, in November, 1854; was appointed to the curacy of Glenavy; was appointed curate of Lisburn in April, 1855; was appointed curate of Ahoghill, in June, 1860; was appointed on the 2nd of September, 1862, to Inispollan, or Cushendun, at first as Administrator, and eventually as Parish Priest. He was appointed Parish Priest of Saintfield, February 20th, 1871.

The Rev. Eugene M'Cartan succeeded Father Phelan. Father M'Cartan was born in Burrenreagh, in the parish of

Bryansford, on the 20th of March, 1829; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, on the 26th of August, 1848, was ordained in Clarendon Street Chapel, Dublin, by Dr. Whelan, in October, 1852; officiated as Curate in the parishes of Kilcoo, Newtownards, Cushendall, Loughguile, Kilmore, Lisburn, and Bright; was appointed Parish Priest of Inispollan, or Cushendun, on the 20th of February, 1871. Father M'Cartan was appointed Parish Priest of Antrim on the 28th of July, 1883, and was succeeded in Inispollan by Father O'Malley.

The Rev. Michael O'Malley was born in the townland of Towerhill, parish of Cappamore, Co. Limerick, in 1845. After studying in the College of Thurles he entered the Rhetoric Class in the College of Waterford, in 1864; was ordained by Dr. Dorrian in St. Malachy's Church, Belfast, on the Sunday within the Octave of All Saints, 1870; was appointed Curate of Lisburn in 1870; Curate of St. Peter's, Belfast in 1874; Curate of Whitehouse in 1882; and Parish Priest of Inispollan, or Cushendun, on the 28th of July, 1883.

THE PARISH OF CUSHENDALL.

THE parish of Cushendall, with the exception of the part included in the parish of Cushendun (see p. 530), has the civil parish of Layd, together with the civil parish of Ardclinis, as far as a line drawn from the south side of Nappan, along the south-east side of Upper Glenariff Mountain to the river Inver.

Ecclesia-de-Lede.—“The church of Layd”—is valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* at 20/-. The *Terrier* enters—“Ecclesia-de-Lade hath no land but 20 acres of glebe (it pays) Proxies, 20/-; Refections, 20/-; Synodals, 2/-;” and the *Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622, reports—“Ecclesia-de-Laide—Ruynous.” The ruined walls were repaired for a Protestant church in 1696. “A stone which had been in the east wall bears the date 1696”; but this must refer to the repair or restoration of the church in that year, as the general character of the building, and the fact that the graves outside are nearly five feet higher than the floor inside, indicate a much greater age. The length is 61 feet and the breadth 24 feet. Attached to the ruin, at the west end, is a square building $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and of the same breadth as the church. Its under story is arched above, and has of late been converted to a burial vault. The chamber over this is of the same dimensions, and appears to have been formerly a dormitory. The popular belief in the neighbourhood is that the little edifice was a nunnery; and

an adjacent well is styled "The Nun's Well." In an interleaved copy of Archdall's *Monasticon*, belonging to the late S. M'Skimmin, of Carrickfergus, there is the following MS. note, under the title *Layd*:—"In a dell near the shore, about one mile from Cushendall, are the ruins of a small religious house, said to have been founded by the sept of M'Fall, or MacFaul." Tradition assigns the name of St. Kieran,* as a patron saint of the church."—*Dr. Reeves' Eccl. Antiq.* p. 298. The graveyard has been for many generations the burial ground of the descendants of Coll, eldest son of the celebrated Sir Alaster M'Donnell. One monument bears the following inscription:—

To the memory of Coll M'Donnell, late of Kilmore, and family, who is here buried, aged 74 years, died the 25th day of March, 1719.

Here lieth the remains of John M'Donnell, late of Kilmore, who departed the 25th of December, 1808, aged 75 years

Also, Rose Savage, his wife, who departed this life, the 24th of July, 1814, aged 78 years.

* A local legend relates that St. Kieran, at a time when his community in Layd was hard pressed by famine, went to ask the prayers of the abbot and founder of Ardelinis. He related to him their sad distress, and told him that another month must pass before their corn would be ripe. See, said the holy abbot the grain in your fields is already ripe. St. Kieran looked across the bay and his heart was gladdened at the sight of the yellow corn. He hastened back, and he and his monks, with thanksgiving, reaped the miraculously ripened corn on the land, that, to this day, is named Moneyvart—*Muine-bhearraid*—"the moor-land of the reaping." St Kieran, of Layd, was probably the St. Kieran so much venerated in the west of Scotland, whom Dempster strives to represent as a native of Scotland; but the day of his festival—9th of September—proves that he was St. Kieran, of Clonmacnoise. The difficulty, however, is to show at what period of his short life the founder of Clonmacnoise could have done such missionary work in Scotland and along the Antrim coast. A well close to the county road above Layd Churchyard is called St Kieran's Well.

Also his son, Alexander M'Donnell, of Rathlin, aged 60 years, who departed this life the 13th of February, 1820.

Also to the memory of said John's eldest son, Coll, lost at sea, 24th of June, 1820, aged 63 years.

Also said John's fourth son, Archibald, late an officer in the Royal Navy, died 21st February, aged 77 years.

Also said John's sixth son, John, died February, 1841, aged 69 years.

Also said John's fifth son, Randal, of Kilmore, Glenariffe, died 14th of August, 1854, aged 82 years.

Also Margaret Ann, daughter of Alexander M'Mullin, Esq., of Cabra House, County of Down, and wife of Alexander M'Donnell, Esq., of Dublin and Kilmore.

Another monument erected to the memory of the distinguished physician and antiquarian, Dr. James M'Donnell, of Belfast, has inscribed on it—

Also in memory of Michael,* father of said James; and of Alexander, father of Michael; and of Coll, father of Alexander, and son of Major General Sir Alexander M'Coll MacDonnell, knight of the field, whose other son, Captain Archibald, likewise rests in this churchyard.

On a line with these graves is that of Father Daniel M'Donnell, the inscription on which will be given when we are treating of the parish priests of Layd. An old castle in Layd belonged to the M'Neill family.

Cushendall was formerly named Bunandall—*Bun-abhann-Dhalla*—‘the bottom of the river Dall,’ which has changed into the present name, *Cos-abhann-Dalla*—‘the foot of the river Dall.’ The Dall, formed by the junction of the rivers

* After the death of Michael, his wife, who was a Protestant, reared her son, Dr. M'Donnell, a Protestant, and his descendants do not belong to the faith, for which their ancestor, Sir Alaster, or Alexander, battled so heroically. Dr. M'Donnell's son, Dr. John, in his *Ulster Civil War of 1641*, Dublin 1879, as bound by clanship and kinship, has ably vindicated the character of his ancestor, that was so foully caluminated by ignorance and prejudice.

flowing down the glens of Ballyeman and Glenaan empties itself into the sea a quarter of a mile east of the town. The government of Queen Elizabeth, in one of its schemes for the settlement of English planters in the county of Antrim, intended to have given *Burney Dall* to Henry Knowles, or Knollys, vice-chamberlain and treasurer of the household of the Queen. Surgeon Richardson named the town Newtown-glens, but when the late Mr. Turnley became possessor of it he restored its former name. In the commencement of last century the town consisted of only six or eight cabins. The improvement was principally owing to Mr. Francis Turnley, a gentleman who went out in early life to China, to fill a situation which his father procured for him, in 1796. He remained in China and the East till 1801, but during his stay in the East he realized £70,000, or £80,000, and on his return he purchased two estates, one at Cushendall, for which he paid £24,000, and another at Drumnasole, in the adjoining parish of Ardclinis, for which he paid £9,500. Though eccentric, and perhaps demented, he effected extraordinary improvements in buildings and roads on his property. "A curious square building called the *Tower* stands at the angle of two streets, and in the centre of the town. It was built in 1809 by Mr. Turnley and is used as a prison. It is 20 feet square at the base inclining as it rises to 40 feet. It contains four stories and has projecting windows, as if for defence.* *Ord. Surv. MS.* Court Mac Martin was the site

* The Tower was the great object of Mr. Turnley's thoughts ; among his papers were instructions given to Dan M'Bride, an army pensioner, whom he appointed its guard. It was always to be provisioned for a year ; it was to have a permanent "garrison of one man," who was not to leave it night or day ; it was to be armed with one musket, a bayonet, a case of pistols, and a pike, thirteen feet long, having a cross of wood or iron on its handle, so that it could not be

of a castle said to have been erected by a son of Martin Mac Eoin, or Bisset: it occupied the site of an older Celtic fort. "Near the town is a small well called Toberdoney, which was visited for cure of complaints chiefly of children. A little pebble is thrown into it and a bit of cloth with a pin stuck in it is left beside it, but the practice is partly given over. The water running from it assists in turning a corn-mill." *Ord, Sur. MS.*

Lands in Layd and the Grange of Layd were leased in 1687 by the third Earl of Antrim to his illegitimate son, Daniel M'Donnell, for a period, it was alleged, of 500 years, at the rent of £5 per annum. These lands are described in the "Book of Postings" in the British Museum, copied by Mr. Pinkerton for Mr. Benn (see *MacDonnells* p. 361) as:—"Glendunn, 613 acres, Mountain, 5,085 acres; Agholagh, 34 acres; Ramaigh, 36 Acres, Mountain, 20 acres; Dromore, 48 acres; Mountain common to Dromore, Dromunasmear and Glencorp, 185 acres; Gortacreggan, 48 acres; $\frac{2}{3}$ Glencorp, 172 acres; Unshinagh and Clogagh, 272 acres; Taunaghdressagh, 25 acres; Noon, a mountain being common to other lands, 836 acres; Dunurgan, 46 acres; Strade, 34 acres, Mountain, 16 acres; Colingsah, 70 acres; Unshinagh; 47 acres; Clogagh, 50 acres; Moneyvert, 51 acres; Cloughglass, 17 acres; Carnanee, 18 acres; Ballynatogether, 18 acres; Gortaclee, 26 acres; Ballynehavill, 38 acres; Ballyfadds, 46 acres; Clousendall (Cushendall) 88

pulled through the hole guarding the doorways. The guard was to ring the bell at nine o'clock every night, and it was not to be rung at any other time except as an alarm-bell. Mr. Turnley died, in 1845, at his residence, Richmond Lodge, Holywood. His will made in 1837 filled with most eccentric provisions, was contested by the representatives of his son, a lunatic, and was set aside at the Summer Assizes of 1848 for the County of Antrim.

acres ; Glasmullin, half-quarter, 50 acres, Mountain, 47 acres ; More Mountain, 353 acres ; Tully, 57 acres." Daniel M'Donnell was a captain in the third Earl's regiment. On the defeat of James II, Captain M'Donnell accompanied the King to the continent and never returned. His estate was forfeited, and the "Book of Postings" states that there were then (1701) a good corn-mill, four farm houses, and nine cabins in Cushendall ; and on the whole estate there were 27 farm houses, some few of which had a barn and a stable, and 66 cabins. The estate produced in 1702 a yearly rent of £126 6s. 6d. It was purchased by the Hollow Sword Blade Company,* for £2,596. The money was paid in debentures and the rent and reversion secured to the Earl. Lord Antrim asserted that the lease, made to Daniel M'Donnell, was for only twelve years. The tenants having attorned to him in 1700, he continued in possession until 1720, when it was recovered from him by law. A paper on the subject addressed to Lord Antrim, in 1735, by John MacKay, which is preserved in Glenarm Castle, concludes thus :—

I went off (to Dublin) in company with Captain Archibald M'Donnell, the two Colls, Mr. John Stewart and Mr. O'Hagan, in order to prove the buying of evidence, but were not examined, and the bribing the jury can be proved by Neil Mackay and Pat Calderwood, and also by examination of Daniel Mackay, took by Mr. Horan and his clerk in Ballintoy."—See *Hills M'Donnells*.

* This company was "for making hollow sword blades. These swords had hollow backs, in which quicksilver was put in order that, by rushing to the point, it might add an impetus to the blow. At page 205 it is stated, that Sir Alaster M'Donnell's sword is said to have a steel apple, running on a groove along the back, for the same purpose.

The estate purchased by Hollow Sword Blade Company was sold in townlands to various purchasers.*

* The proprietors of the townlands in the parish of Layd in 1816 as given in *Mason's Parochial Survey* were (see also p. 530) *Alexander M'Auley** (Gornig, Tarney, Fallinerlea, Falnaglass, Ballybrack, Tavnyhorne, Tavanaughbrack, Cloughy, Glenville, Ballyvooly, Killoughag, Barard, Hony's farm, Corlea, Mullinaskeag, Tavnahary, Gartnagross, Low Clough, Fallmacrilly, Turcilly), *Rev. R. Dobbs* (Leany, Warren, Ballyfad), *James Craig* (Tromra Carnasherin, Cashlin, Una, Drimnacur, Parkmore, Tavnahoney, Tavnaghdressagh, Tobervine, Barachilly, Duroy), *Hugh S. Boyd* (Aughechu, Redbay Carnanane, Allenebough, Waterford, Ballymado, Nockmoy, Carnahagh, Gurtlean, Gortafeean, Lower Altmore, Upper Altmore), *Mr. Thomson* (Sevaugh, Timpan), *Francis Turnly* (Brockaugh's, Drimferskey, Cloughglass, Cosiskob, Faughill, Legg, Cushendall, Tully, Cloughglass), *Edward M'Neill* (Layd Conforfey), *Michael Black* (Moueyvart), *Lord M. Kerr* (Legdrenagh, Gortin, Fallinlea, Glassmullin, Ballinlig, Killmore, Ballynamella, Ballyhuriman, Ballynahavill, Lower Tavnahorna, Upper Tavnahorna, Parkgarve, Killymean, Clough, Gartacloughan, Low Clough, Glenane, Eshery), *Mrs. Gibbons* (Dunegall, Gortmacmellan, Foriff, Boyanagh), *Samuel Boyd* (Gortaclee, Mount Edwards).

*These lands were granted by Sir Randal M'Donnell to Bryan Boy M'Cawly. On a tomb belonging to this family in the graveyard of Layd, it is stated that the first of the family was Alexander M'Auley of Ferdincaple (intended for Ardincaple, Dumbartonshire), who came over in the Scotch Army of Charles I. This is obviously untrue, and was probably intended to conceal that the family had been Catholic. In Petty's Survey, however, the owner of this estate at the commencement of the war of 1641 is entered as "Donagh Groome M'Cawle, I.P. (Irish Papist)." The *Inquisitiones Ultoniæ* enter his name as "Donell Groome M'Cawly." He was the son of Bryan boy. Groome is intended for *Gruamach*—"Sullen." Alexander, his son, married Alice, daughter of Archibald Stewart of Ballintoy, and the family became Protestant. Alexander's great grandson was owner of the estate in 1816, he was the eldest brother of Hugh M'Auley (died in 1794), who assumed the name of Boyd and was believed by many people, both before and after his death, to have been the author of the celebrated letters signed *Junius*. The M'Auley's are very numerous throughout the Glens, and with very few exceptions, they are all Catholics.

On the north side of the river Dall, where it falls into the sea, is the site of a small castle named *Cashlancarragh*. In the townland of Kilnadore, near the junction of the Ballymena road with the old road to Red-bay, is an ancient graveyard still used, but all traces of the church have disappeared. A hill in Knockenny, named on the Ord. Sur. Map Crooknacrighe (*Croc-no-croiche*—"gallows hill"), is said to be so named because criminals condemned at Court-Mac-Martin, on the opposite side of the river, were executed at this place. About a statute mile west of it, in the townland of Murroo, or Lower Gortnagross,—“the field of the cross” is *Killvaroo*. “It is a little spot beside the stream which bounds the townland, but without any marks of graves.—*Kilnaval* is a square patch in a field in the townland of Cloghs. It has been occasionally used for the interment of still-born children, and remains uncultivated.” *Reeves's Eccl. Antiq. p.p.* 298-9. At the distance of half a mile west of Kilnaval is a ruined cromleach, also in the townland of Cloghs. The chamber is four feet long and four feet three inches wide, formed of six blocks of stone, but the cap-stone has been thrown off the supporters. Mr. Gray has given a drawing of this monument in his *Cromleachs of Antrim and Down*. Near it formerly stood another cromleach, but it was blown up with gunpowder to supply materials for building a house. These stone monuments have given name to the townland. In Lubitavish, the adjoining townland, there is a rude stone circle, in which there are about 34 great stones; they are grouped into two chambers, each about five feet long, bounded by large stones, and about half of the surrounding circle composed of similar stones. A drawing of this monument, which is locally named “Ossian's Grave,” is given in the *Guide to Belfast, &c.*, by the

Naturalists' Field Club. West from Cloghs, and at the extreme boundary of the parish, is the mountain of Orra, the site of the great battle between the M'Quillins and the M'Donnells, so celebrated in local legends. Two cairns on this mountain, erected at an elevation of 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and named respectively the *Grave of Hugh M'Felim* and the *Grave of Hugh M'Felim's servant*, (see p.p. 16 and 98), are associated in popular stories with events connected with the battle. On the south eastern slope of Trostan are the remains of some pile of stones, known in the locality as *Cashlin Surley Boy*; it is said to have been erected by the M'Donnells and the M'Auleys, but to such a state of ruin is it reduced that it is doubtful whether it was a castle or a cairn. M'Skimmin considered it a cairn, the name, however, would seem to indicate that it was an ancient *Cashiol* reduced to ruin. Retreat Castle, the history of which is unknown, is a ruin, near where the the Ballymena and Cushendall Railway at present terminates, in the townland of Cloghglass, "green castle," which is named from it. The beautiful and conspicuous mountain of Lurigidan, a mass of basalt about 300 feet in thickness, resting on a stratum of indurated chalk, rises to the height of 1,154 feet above the sea-level, and presents a flat and verdant summit, such as would have been selected for an acropolis by the Pelasgic city-builders of early Greece. The facilities for defence, which the great height and abrupt face of Lurigidan presented, did not escape the notice of the rath builders of ancient Erin; its summit near the north-eastern edge is crowned by a rath; and the remains of a great dike, enclosing about 40 acres of the hill, are still to be seen. Bronze and stone weapons are frequently found on it. Local popular stories associate the military remains with the Fenian

warriors ; the fort is named Dun-Clannamorna, and the trench is Lignafenia. The legends of Layd relate that both Fin MacCoul and Ossian were born on Lurigedan, and with equal credibility they have imposed on the Stone Circle in Lubatavish the name of Ossian's Grave. A little north of Lurigedan fort is one in Knockans, and west of that is the site of another in Ballyfad.

The valley of Glenariff lies between the east side of Lurigedan and the mountains in the parish of Ardclinis. The ancient graveyard of Kilmore, exclusively used by Catholics, is close to the road that traverses the side of the valley. There are now no traces of the church ; but the holy water font, the basin of which is six inches in diameter and nine inches in depth, still remains. There is also a flat stone, on which St. Patrick is said to have celebrated mass. The graveyard is now reduced to one fourth of its original size. Outside of it is a large flat stone, under which, it is said, friars are interred. At one time it was intended to remove the stone, but large rosary beads being found immediately under it caused the undertaking to be abandoned. Colonel M'Donnell* has now permanently prevented the desecration of the grave.

Colonel John M'Donnell, J.P., D.L., of Ballinlig, in the townland of Kilmore, is the senior Catholic representative of Sir Alexander (or Alister) M'Donnell, Knight of the Field, the chivalrous Catholic hero of the Montrose wars. In the same townland also resides Mr. Alexander M'Donnell, father of a numerous family ; so that the senior branch of the Antrim M'Donnells is likely to be long represented by Catholics in the lovely vale of Glenariff. The Colonel's father, Randal, and Alexander's father, Charles, were brothers—sons of John, son of Alexander, son of Coll (surnamed *A Voulin*) who was the eldest son of Sir Alexander. (For accounts of Sir Alister and his ancestors see pp. 16, 18, 80, 135, 199, 206).

*An obituary notice of Randal is given in the *Illustrated London News*, Sept. 2nd, 1854. "This gentleman . . . was the fifth son of John M'Donnell, of

The ruins of Red Bay castle stand on the north side of the bay, about 240 feet from the water and on an eminence of about 122 feet high, which was formerly named, from its difficult ascent, Crooksnaveck (*Croc-snamhaigh*—"creeping hill.") It commands a view of the coast north to Cushendun Bay, south to Garron Point, and west up the entire valley of Glenariff. This castle was also known by the name *Uamh-dearg* (pronounced Ooav)—"red cave"—from the cave over which it is built. It was probably erected by the early English invaders, but it became the principal residence of James M'Donnell, an elder brother of Sorley, where right proudly he lorded it, receiving letters from France on matters of state, and refusing to treat with the highest officials unless on his own terms. Captain William Piers, Constable of Carrickfergus, writes, May 4th, 1561, to the Lord Justice, telling that he sent to James M'Donnell, at Red Bay, to complain that Sorley would not give him military assistance: "James M'Donnell used very evil talk against the Queen, and said that the Queen of Scotland was rightful heir. . . . James M'Donnell has many carpenters come out of Scotland to build him a house in Red Bay." On the 4th of April, 1563, James writes from Red Bay to Lord-Lieutenant Sussex, that he had supplied Piers with what he desired, but that he had given an order to Sorley not to go into the presence of the Lord-Lieutenant until the Queen's grant be

Glenariff, whose grandfather, Coll, retired there after the death of his father, the celebrated Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander—better known as Coll Kitto—who commanded Lord Antrim's Irish, under the Duke of Montrose in Scotland, and was afterwards killed in the battle of Knock-an-Noss, County Cork. . . . The M'Donnells of Glenariff are descended from the Lords of the Isles, who were allied by ties of blood and marriage with the Stuarts, Kings of Scotland. Randal M'Donnell, Esq. . . . leaves three daughters and two sons; the latter are Alexander of Great Denmark Street, Dublin, and John, a Captain in the Cape Mounted Riflemen, and a distinguished officer in the late Kaffir war." Alexander, of Great Denmark Street, is now represented by his daughter, Mrs. Silvertop.

delivered: he “is loth to permit his brother to come there until the ugly murder of the sons of M^cRandal Boy be revenged;” or, in other words, until the Viceroy would hang Andrew Brereton, who had assassinated two M^cDonnells while he entertained them at supper in Ardglass, whither they had come to levy rent due by MacArtan to their brother-in-law, Con O’Neill, first Earl of Tyrone. However, “certain articles agreed upon between James M^cDonnell and W. Peers, Red Bay, April 7th, 1563,” were sent to Sussex, who writes to James that he had forwarded this to the Queen, and “doubts not but her Highness will return her letters patent; and prays him to cause Sorley Boy to send to Armagh the rising out specified in the articles.” Gerot Flemmyinge, secretary of Shane O’Neill, in a letter to Sir Thomas Cusake describes the destruction of Red Bay castle by O’Neill, which occurred on the 30th of April, 1565:

“That night he camped at Cloghdonaghy (Clough) aforesaid. In the morning after, being Monday, he departed thens, towards Owderick (*Uaimh-dearg*, pronounced nearly Ow-detick) in the Guilines (M^cQuillin’s) country, to James M^cConill, his own towne, which towne he wone that same day. This day landid James himself with all his company in Ireland; and after that O’Neill wone the towne, and saw that it stood in such a place that it was out of his reche to hepe them of his men, to whom he thought to comitt the kyping thereof of his own men; he bracke it to the grounde rather than the Skotts should againe enjoye the same. He campid that night in the said towne, and on the morrow, being May day, he removid thence to a place callid Nyw Castell (Ballycastle).”

O’Neill himself, describing this exploit in a Latin letter to the Lord Justice Arnold, says:

“Thence we advanced the following day through their valleys and protected routes (down Glenariff) until we came to the castle of James M^cDonnell, called Uaim Aderig, which, with the town, we burned, and afterwards plundered all the adjoining district.”

The castle seems to have been repaired shortly afterwards. Captain Cheston writes, March 5th, 1568, from Glenarm to Piers, requesting "a company to be sent to the Red Bay; forty men may keep it from five hundred."—*Carew Papers*.

The vicinity of the old castle was the scene of many a bloody battle during the long war against Sorley. Mr. Hill gives, from the State Paper Office, London, Martin Couche's *Relation of the Journey to the Woods, called the Glynes, against the usurping Scots, in 1584* :

"The XIII of November laste the garrisons of Knockfergus and Collrane, the number of fyve hundrethe foote and one hundrethe horsemen, English, together with so many Irishe on foot and horsebacke, joyning our forces, and drawing ourselves towards the Glyne. . . . As soon as wee entered the sayde Glyne the enimys beinge XXX^{xx} (30 score) bow-men, or neare there abouts, charged the rerewarde of our battayle very hoatlie, wherexponn the skyrmyshe was very sharpe. This same skyrmyshe contynewed for the space of one haulfe hower, or there abouts, wherin was slayne of our companie of English V or VI, and wounded besydes one hundredthe and upwards, insomych wee were enforced, whether hitt were for want of government or otherwise for lake of breathe, to retire shamefullie; and the said Skottes pursewinge us verie desparatlie at the verie skyrte of the woode, where they gave over, and so made our retreat to ye campe, being within one Englishe myle of ye Redd Baye."

Couche adds that on the next day they learned that the Scots had 41 killed and 26 deadly wounded; but he is suspiciously silent regarding the English loss. Eventually the old castle, with their other possessions, were conferred on the M'Donnells by patent. Sir John Chichester, then Governor of Carrickfergus, writes to Burghley, in 1597, that Sir James M'Donnell and his brother Randal had broken down their castles of Glenarm and "Red Bawne," (Red Bay) and were fortifying Dunluce. It would seem, however, that the Earls of Antrim continued to appoint constables for their castle of Red Bay when the duties of such

officials were merely nominal. In 1637 Alexander Stewart, of Red Bay, and his son John obtained a lease from Randal, Earl of Antrim, of the constableness and keeping of the castle and house of Red Bay, with the town custom, market custom, and lands thereof; also, 20 acres in Garvah, 35 acres of Maynthe, 5 of Cloney, 15 of Ballyvistoe, 10 of Gurterlie, 90 of Aghoshie, 20 of Knockmayne, and 20 of Cloughlass, at the rent of £24 per ann., with £2 12s. of Crown rent, for the life of Alexander Stewart, and after his death the lands to be held by his wife and son, in fee-farm, in as ample a manner as they had been held by his father, John M'Robert Stewart, reserving, however, the usual royalties, &c.—*Hills M'Donnells*. Richard Dobbs, in his *Description of the County of Antrim*, written in 1683, says of the castle, that it “has been a handsome pile, built of red freestone. . . . Into the bay falls a river, at the foot of it boats have a small harbour; and hard by the boats are three large caves in the rocks of freestone, and open to the sea, wherein poor people commonly live and hath paid hearth-money.”*

*One of these caves is fitted as a store for fishing nets, &c., and another as a smith's forge; and one is named *Nanny's Cave*, from one Ann Murray, who passed a solitary existence for fifty years in that damp and dreary cavern—where to have spent twenty-four hours would have taken the life of an ordinary being—yet she lived to the age of 100 years, and on the 23rd of March, 1847, was laid in the old graveyard of Kilmore. She could boast that the greater part of the nobility of the three kingdoms had visited her in her cave. She was the original from whom Banim, in his novel of “*Boyne Water*,” drew his “*Onagh of the Cave* ;” and Mrs. Hall, and all the “*Guides to the Causeway*” invariably worked her into a chapter. In 1849, while quarrying for stones for the quay at Red Bay, the workmen came on what seemed to have been a cave, the top and sides of which had fallen in through time. In it were found the remains of about six skeletons, two bronze axes, one small stone axe, and two silver coins, one of Berhtulf, King of Mercia, A.D. 839. The legend on the

Civil Parish of Ardclinis. After crossing what Richard Dobbs, in 1868, called "a very rich connywarren of the Earl of Antrim's," the first place of interment that presents itself is *Killyhurragh*, in the townland of Drumnacur. "It is a circular space, about 21 yards in diameter, and enclosed by a low cashel. One headstone formed of a large boulder bears the inscription of a rude cross." *Reeves's Eccl. Antiq.* p. 299. It is entered on the Ordnance Map "*Killacur*, graveyard for children." The name translates—"church of the round hill." The adjoining townland which comes within a few perches of Killacur is named Tamlaght, a name always associated with a place of burial. On the mountain, at the junction of the two townlands, are the remains of a cairn named Carn-Neill.

The ruin of the little church of Ardclinis, 58 feet in length and 21 feet in width, surmounting a beautiful eminence between the base of a lofty mountain and the sea, is the only memorial of its ancient importance. Near this ruin a stream leaps down the face of the mountain, and then diving into the earth, rushes along through a natural tunnel beneath the hill and the highway into the sea. *Ecclesia de Ardglanys* is valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* at 20/-. The *Terrier* enters—"Ecclesia de Ardclanise—it hath no land but a quarter of Glebe; it owes Proxies, 20/-; Refections, 20/-; Synodals, 2/-." *The Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622 reports—"Ecclesia de Ardclynes decayed."

The Belfast Northern Whig of December 22nd, 1840, obverse was BERHTVLF. REX., on the reverse BRID MONETA. The second is a coin of Ceolnoth, Archbishop of Canterbury in the same year. On the obverse is CIALNO. ARC., on the reverse VVNERE. MONETA. We have no reason to suppose that these remains were deposited at the same time. See *Proceedings R.I. Academy*, vol. iv., pp. 394-395.

published a paragraph signed *M*, probably written by M'Skimin of Carrickfergus, of which the following is an extract :—

“Ardelinis, according to the oral history of the neighbourhood, was founded by a venerable bishop, commonly called Saint M'Kenna. Ruin greenly dwells on its mouldering walls, and on a ditch opposite, by the road side, are several large stones, now whitened by the hoary lichen, and formerly hallowed by the above Saint, on which, if the wearied traveller sits for ever so short a time, he rises completely refreshed to continue his way. These stones are commonly called *Cahir MacKenna*, or ‘M'Kenna's Chair.’ Until about eighty years ago, the *Bachil*, or crozier of this Saint remained in the chancel window of this chapel. It was occasionally used on extraordinary occasions to swear upon, to extort the truth when all other means had failed; and in cases of theft, it is said, that the article stolen came each night and lay on the pillow of the person who had sworn falsely. The last person who swore falsely was a woman who had stolen linen, and the next moment the linen was seen by those present to drop from her apron at her feet. This precious relic was about four feet and a half in length, and of Irish oak. Its head was neatly ornamented with a cathedral church. It was always called *Bachil MacKenna*, and was carried off by a person named Galvin, in whose family it is reported to remain.

In 1860 the writer obtained permission from the possessor of this crozier, David Galvin, a farmer, then residing in the vicinity of Glenarm, to have a drawing made of it, which was published in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. IX p. 51.* The crozier seems originally to have been about three feet two inches long, consisting of the crook, the staff and foot spike. At the junction of the crook, or head, with the

*I discovered the existence of this crozier by the following curious circumstance :—In 1860 a lady in Belfast informed me that her servant had told her, that a man, named Daniel Galvin, who resided in the mountain above Glenarm, had a crooked stick covered with brass, which he used for dipping into water that was to be given to sick cows. I understood at once that this was an Irish crozier, and in company with Father Starkey, P.P., Glenarm, I went to Daniel

staff is a broad barrel-shaped ornamented band, a second similar band occurs twelve inches down the staff, and at the termination of this band the staff is broken and the remainder lost. An ancient Irish crozier, measuring three feet two inches, was exhibited at the Dublin Exhibition, in 1852, the staff of which was divided into two portions by three bands ; and it is worthy of remark that the exhibited crozier exactly corresponds with the Ardclinis crozier in the length of the crook and in the first division of the staff. In both croziers the length of the crook from its highest point to the middle of the first band is six inches, and the length of the staff, from the middle of the first band to the middle of the second is one foot ; from which we may probably conclude, that the original length of the Ardclinis crozier was also about three feet two inches, and that one division of the staff, one band, and the foot spike are wanting. The foot spike, judging from existing specimens, would have been about six inches long, and tapering to a point. Like all ancient Irish croziers it consists of a wooden staff—probably the simple crozier of its original possessor—which is protected by a covering of bronze, terminated in a crook, and ornamented with two bands. The original wooden staff does not extend into the crook or head which is hollow. The bronze head is overlaid with thin plates of silver, and was surmounted around the convex side of the curve by a cresting, as if in

Galvin's house, but I could not persuade him to part with the crozier, which he seemed to consider the palladium of his house, though, at the same time, he had it driven into a hole in the wall as a peg to hold up yarn. He knew nothing of its history more than that it had been in his family for several generations. It was twenty-three years afterwards, when looking through the files of the *Whig*, that I discovered the paragraph which enabled me to identify it as the crozier of Ardclinis.

imitation of the mane of a horse. The cresting seems to have been ornamented with the interlaced decoration known to antiquarians as the *Opus Hibernicum*. Only a part of the cresting remains, but the rivet holes still mark the place it once occupied. On each side of the cresting are three stones, or, perhaps, pieces of enamel; four similar ornaments are set around the lower part of the crook; other stones are set in the centres of three crosses which ornament the sides of the curve; and the setting of a large stone still remains over the head of an ecclesiastical figure in the front of the crook. An oblong piece of silver, occupying the concave portion of the crook, is ornamented with a series of figures similar to that of the front, except that over the head of each, instead of a precious stone there is an nimbus. The ornamentation is stuck up with a stamp on thin plates of silver, and the same ornament is several times repeated and adjusted to different portions of the crook. One of the most frequently repeated figures is the head of a sheep, which is represented as browsing on a trefoil plant. Another ornament occurring several times is a dog's head, one of which is sculptured at each extremity of the cresting.

St. MacKenna is obviously an attempt on the part of M'Skimin, or whoever wrote the paragraph in the *Northern Whig*, to approximate the name of the Irish saint such as he had heard it pronounced by Irish-speaking people. It is probable that *Mac* is a mal-pronunciation of *Mo*—"my," so commonly prefixed to the names of Irish saints. *Mo-Enna* would seem *M'Kenna*. The Rev. John Green, P.P., Coleraine, in some notes which he compiled on the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*, enters under Ardclinis: "It is said that St. MacNisius of Connor was buried here." Could all these popular stories refer to St. Enan MacNissi whose festival is

entered on the calendars on the 1st of March, but whose history is unknown? Or was St. MacNisius of Connor the founder of Ardclinis; and is this his crozier? The crozier preserved in the church affords no means of determining whether the founder of Ardclinis was a bishop or an abbot. At the distance of a mile and a half east of the ruined church stands along the shore a singular mass of natural rock, resembling a colossal terminal figure. This curious object, called the Cloghastookan, is mentioned by the historian Keating, under the name *Cloch-an-stacain*—"stone of the stump," as the northern point, from which Ireland is measured to *Cairn-Ui-Neid*, now Mizen Head, in the county of Cork. At the base of the cliffs at Garron Point (*Gearr-rin*—"short point") are two caves formed by fissures in the limestone rock; one of these, nearly level with the sea, is about 5 feet wide, extending northwards about 150 feet, and at its extreme end is a spring well. The entrance to the other, which extends about 60 feet, is through a fissure in the rock, about 50 feet high. The latter was used as a place of refuge during the rebellion in 1798. The natural fortalice, Dunmall (*Dun-maol*—"bald fort") rises to an altitude of above 300 feet above the sea level, and exhibits some remnants of its artificial entrenchments. The beautiful residence, Garron Tower, erected in 1848 by Frances Anne Vane, Marchioness of Londonderry, the daughter of Anne Katherine, Countess of Antrim, in her own right; contains a fine collection of paintings, including one by Rembrandt, said to be worth £10,000, and a full-sized painting of Catherine Manners, Duchess of Buckingham, and her three children. The ancient graveyard of Killycrapin, half-a-mile south of Garron Tower, is exclusively used by Catholics, who consider it extremely ancient, but nothing is known of its history.

CHURCHES.

A letter written by the Rev. John Fitzsimons, and dated September 27th, 1845, says :

“ In the townland of Galboly, near the Point of Garron, tradition points out the spot where Mass was said in the times of persecution. It was a very sequestered place, overhanging the old line of road and commanding a view of the different approaches. It now immediately adjoins the public road made by Mr. Turnley, late proprietor of Cushendall, which runs through the old ‘Forth.’ None of the present inhabitants recollect when Mass was there celebrated. Until within the last 60 years the Catholics of the Glens worshipped in the open air. Before that period there were three Mass-stations in the parish :—one in the townland of Fallowvee, in the civil parish of Ardclynis ; and one in the townland of Laney, in the civil parish of Laid : these were attended only on alternate Sundays. The third, which was attended every Sunday, was at the Waterfoot of Glenariff. Almost 70 years ago a chapel was commenced by the Rev. B. Mulholland, in the townland of Bellisk, near Cushendall ; it remained unroofed for ten years, until the Rev. Mr. Magee, curate of Mr. Mulhollan, exerted himself to have it completed. Thus the first house of worship, which the people of this district had, was erected within the last 60 years. When the chapel of Bellisk was finished the station at the Waterfoot of Glenariff was removed to it. At the same time the station at Fallowvee was removed a mile northward to Red Bay, at which Mass was celebrated in the open air, or under the cover of a fishing boat, turned mouth downwards to prevent the rain falling on the Holy Sacrifice. The station at Laney was continued. Such was the state of things when the new chapel of Cushendall was commenced, in the year 1834, on a site granted by Francis Turnley, Esq. At the same time a chapel was commenced at Red Bay by the spirited exertions of the Catholics of Ardclynis. The Rev. John M’Kenna exerted himself very much in raising funds for the erection of Cushendall chapel ; he expended on it about £600, and brought it so far towards completion, that it was dedicated by the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir in the year 1836. Since that period I have expended on it about £400, so that it is now one of the best-finished chapels in the diocese. The Red Bay chapel was retarded by different untoward circumstances : when it was being built the walls were blown down ; and when it was completed, and ready for dedication, the roof was

blown off by the great storm of the 6th of January, 1839.* I got it again repaired, and it was dedicated by Dr. Denvir in the year 1840. After the erection of these chapels the Mass-stations have been abolished.”

The Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Cushendall, was dedicated by Dr. Denvir on the 18th of September, 1836. High Mass was celebrated by Dr. Denvir; Father M'Garry was deacon, Father Green, sub-deacon, and Father Lynch, master of ceremonies. His Lordship delivered an impressive sermon, taking for his text *Isaiah*, chap. 56, v. 6 & 7. The collection amounted to £70. The *Ordnance Survey Report* says of this church, and the old one of Bellisk, or more properly of Ellanabough: “The Roman Catholic chapel just being built on the side of the road from Cushendall to Ballycastle is 84 feet long and 32 feet wide. The Roman Catholic chapel in Ellanabough is 90 feet long and 32 feet wide; is now in a ruinous state; it accomodates 400.” Nothing now remains of the old chapel of Bellisk or Ellanabough; its stones were used in the completion of St. Mary's, of Cushendall.

Church of St. Kilian, Red Bay, erected on a site presented by Lord Mark Kerr, was dedicated by Dr. Denvir on Sunday, September 15th, 1839 (Father Fitzsimons, by mistake, writes 1840). Great crowds, notwithstanding the severity of the day, attended; and his Lordship preached, taking his text from *1st Esdras*, chap. vi, v. 16.

*So great were the difficulties experienced in erecting this church that the people attributed them to a supernatural agency. The *Ord. Surv. MS.* contains the following local legends:—“There is a legend that a chapel will not stand in Ardclinis. Strange to say, of one in Red Bay, just finished, the walls fell twice; and the vessel which brought the slates was totally wrecked, and all lost. There is a tradition that a hermit once cursed the rivers of Ardclinis parish; and the belief is strengthened by no trout ever being seen there. It is also said that a cock will not crow in this parish.”

PARISH PRIESTS.

We cannot discover the names of parish priests who had charge of the parish until the year 1704, when the Rev. Patrick O'Hamill registered himself as Parish Priest of Layd and Ardclinis; he was then aged 40 years, and was residing in Layd. He had been ordained at Craignashure (perhaps Carrick-on-Suir), in 1692, by the Bishop of Ossory. His sureties at his registration were William Shaw, Esq., of Garway, and Alexander M'Manus, of Ballybeg, Gentlemen, who each bailed him in £50. We have no record of the date of the death of Father O'Hamill. Tradition has preserved merely the names of a Father M'Lernon and a Father M'Cormick who officiated in the parish. Father M'Lernon may have been the Rev. Dominick M'Clernon who was 32 years of age in 1704, and was then residing in Cranfield, but was not in charge of any parish. On the 2nd of April, 1766, the Protestant Minister reported to the House of Lords that there were in the parish of Layd 140 Protestant families, and 278 Popish families, and that there were in the parish of Ardclinis 48 Protestant families, and 96 Popish families. He adds to the report:—"One Fryar of the Dominican Order resides in both parishes." The report is signed by "Denis M'Arthur, Curate of Layd and Ardclinis." The friar was Father Archibald M'Ambrose (or M'Cambridge) who, in 1760, was in the 44th year of his age, and 24th of his profession (see p. 173). He seems to have been, in 1766, the only priest in the parish. The Rector, who was non-resident, and had not an opportunity of obtaining so accurate information, reports on the parishes of Agherton and Ardclinis: "*Agherton*, Protestant families, 166; Popish families, 5; no priest or fryar. *Ardclinis*, Protestant families, 39;

Popish families, 107 ; one Popish priest, no fryar.—W. Smith, Rector.*

In 1771, a young priest named Bernard O'Doran was appointed. He was a native of Lower Mourne, and, it is said, a relative of Dr. O'Doran, Bishop of Down and Connor. In 1773, Dr. M'Cartan commissioned Father Patrick M'Henry to suspend, on account of their immorality, O'Doran and another priest named Neeson ; they implored Father M'Henry not to issue the sentence of suspension, but permit them to go somewhere to do penance ; he consented, and they instead of doing penance apostatized. The records of the County of Antrim, preserved in the Office of the Secretary of the Grand Jury, show that O'Doran, as a " Conformist Priest," received from the ratepayers a salary of £40 per annum, from 1778 till 1800, under an Act of Parliament, that rewarded in this manner any priest who became a Protestant. In 1801 he was appointed Vicar of Killead by John, Earl of Massereene.

The Rev. Bernard Mulhollan was appointed, in 1773, to the parish vacant by the apostasy of O'Doran. Father Mulhollan had previously officiated in Loughguile, where, it is

*If these returns of 1766 be at all reliable the relative proportion of the Catholics seems to have increased in an extraordinary manner. In 1881 there were in the parish and grange of Layd—Catholics, 3,073, and non-Catholics, 469. In the parish of Ardclinis—Catholics, 1,057 ; non-Catholics, 518.

As the Grange of Layd, and some townlands in the parish of Layd, belong to the Catholic parish of Cushendun, deducting the Catholics of the Grange, 210, and the Catholics of those townlands—say 200—there were, in 1881, in the Catholic parish of Cushendall, 2,652 Catholics belonging to the parish of Layd ; and, following a proportion arranged in 1869, 450 of the 1,057 Catholics in the parish of Ardclinis would belong to the Catholic parish of Cushendall, the entire Catholic population of which in 1881 was therefore 3,102.

said, he was Parish Priest, and that he was requested to accept the parish of Layde in order to remove the scandals given by O'Doran. It is probable that he was the immediate predecessor in Loughguile of Father M'Auley (see p. 113). Shortly after his appointment he gave the care of the southern side of Ardclinis to his brother, Father John Mulhollan who was Parish Priest of Glenarm; and ever afterwards that part has been separated from the remainder of the parish. Father Bernard Mulhollan died in 1787 and was interred in Layde.

The next Parish Priest was the Rev. Daniel M'Donnell, who was a native of the Glens and studied on the Continent. After having been a few years a curate in some part of the diocese, he was appointed in June, 1780, Parish Priest of Saintfield, where local traditions represent him as having been greatly beloved by all the inhabitants. He was appointed Parish Priest of Layd in 1787. The Protestant Curate of Layd and Ardclinis, writing on those parishes in Mason's *Parochial Survey*, Vol. III., says—"It must excite very pleasing reflections that the Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Daniel M'Donnell, does everything in his power to promote a good understanding among the inhabitants of the parish." He was, however, tried, but acquitted, for having fired out of his house on an Orange mob that attacked it. He died on the 5th of June, 1828. The *Northern Whig* of June 19th, 1828, says—

"The remains of this venerable and respected clergyman were consigned to the tomb in the ancient burying place of his ancestors, at Layd church, on the 8th inst. He died in the 86th year of his age and the 56th of his ministry. Mr. M'Donnell was one of the best antiquarians of his day, and possessed an intimate and extensive knowledge of the history of his country. The Rev. Bernard M'Auley pronounced his funeral oration. . . . The funeral was

one of the largest ever seen in that part of the country, and consisted of all sects of the inhabitants of the united parishes of Layd and Ardclinis, over which the lamented divine had presided, as pastor, for upwards of 40 years."

On his tomb in Layd is inscribed the following very inaccurate inscription:—

*Underneath
are deposited the mortal remains of
Rev. Daniel M'Donnell, P.P.
of Layd and Ardclinis,
who departed this life the 8th day of June, 1828,
in the 84th year of his age, 63rd of
his Sacred Ministry, and 53rd of his
parochial appointment.
This monument has been erected
by Daniel M'Cambridge, to the memory
of his venerable uncle.
Requiescat in Pace.*

The Rev. Bernard M'Cann, P.P., Armoyn, succeeded Father M'Donnell. To the account given of him at p. 455, may be added the following from the *Northern Whig* of August 19th, 1824:—

Co. Antrim Assizes. The Rev. Bernard M'Cann, indicted for that he, being a reputed Popish Priest, did unlawfully celebrate two marriages, each between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant: he was also indicted for that he, being a Roman Catholic Priest, did unlawfully celebrate these marriages, they not having been previously celebrated by a clergyman of the Established Church. The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

He was appointed in August, 1828, to Layd, where he died of fever on the 21st of June, 1832, and was interred

in Cranfield, where his grave-stone bears the following inscription:—

*This stone was erected by
Elinor M'Cann, in memory of
her loving son, the Rev.
Bernard M'Cann, Parish Priest
of Cushendall, who departed this
life, June 21st, 1832, aged 42 years.
Requiescat in Pace. Amen.*

The Rev. John Lynch succeeded Father M'Cann. Father Lynch was born in Portglenone on the 22nd of January, 1805; studied classics under Mr. Murphy, a celebrated teacher at Eglisli, Co. Tyrone; entered the Rhetoric Class in the College of Maynooth September 1st, 1822; was ordained in Belfast, by Dr. Crolly, April 21st, 1828, was curate in Belfast during four years; was appointed Parish Priest of Layd, August 11th, 1832. At that period party feeling was very excited in the parish of Ahoghill, and the Rev. Patrick O'Neill, the Parish Priest, was extremely unpopular among the Orangemen of that parish. It was consequently thought that the interests of religion would be promoted by an exchange of parishes between Fathers Lynch and O'Neill, which occurred on the 14th of October, 1832.

The Rev. Patrick O'Neill was a native of Gortmacrane, in the parish of Tamlaghtocrilly, Co. Derry, but was ordained for Down and Connor by Dr. Patrick M'Mullan, in Downpatrick, July 6th, 1803. After officiating in various parishes of the diocese he was appointed Curate and Administrator of Ahoghill, under Father Peter M'Nally, who was then in sickness, and on the death of that parish priest, which occurred on the 29th of August, 1825, he succeeded to the vacant parish. Father O'Neill, as we have seen, on

the 14th of October, 1832, exchanged the parish of Ahoghill for that of Layd, which he held until the 16th of April, 1834, when he removed to the curacy of Belfast.

The Rev. John M'Kenna succeeded Father M'Kenna, or M Kinney, as his name originally written, was born in Coeystown, in the parish of Ballykinlar, in the year 1807 ; entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, August, 1825 ; was ordained by Dr. Crolly in Belfast, in September, 1830 ; was curate of Rasharkin for a few months ; was appointed in May, 1831, to the curacy of Belfast, from which he was promoted to Layd and Ardclinis on the 16th of April, 1834. He erected the church of Cushendall and commenced that of Red Bay. He was appointed to the parish of Bright on the 21st of September, 1837. Father Fitzsimmons succeeded him in Layd.

The Rev. John Fitzsimons was born in 1806, in the town of Lisburn,* where he commenced Classics, which he afterwards completed in the Belfast Academical Institution ; for at that period, and previous to the opening of the Diocesan College, Catholics were obliged to resort to Protestant educational institutions ; he entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, August 25th, 1826 ; was ordained in Belfast by Dr. Crolly in September, 1830 ; was appointed Curate of Belfast ; was appointed Parish Priest of Saintfield in January, 1835 ; was appointed to Layd and Ardclinis on the 20th of September, 1837. Father Fitzsimons ornamented the church of Cushendall, and completed that of Red Bay.

*His father, before he removed to Lisburn, resided in Downpatrick, where he voted in 1793 at the first election for a Member of Parliament at which a Catholic could exercise the franchise. He lived to be the last surviving member of the Downpatrick Volunteers ; and died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Fetherstone, corner of Ann Street and Church Laue, Belfast.

At the election for a Co-adjutor Bishop, held in St. Patrick's, Belfast, in November, 1859, he was returned as *Dignus* for nomination to his Holiness. He died at his residence, Ashbrook, Cushendall, on the 8th of July, 1869, and was interred in the graveyard of the church which he erected in Red Bay. A beautiful Celtic cross was erected over his grave, but it has been blown down by the wind, and is broken. On its base is inscribed—

*Erected by devoted parishioners and friends
to the memory of a dearly beloved pastor,
the Very Rev. John Fitzsimons, P.P. and V.F.,
who for nearly 32 years, was the venerated Pastor of the Parish.
He died on the 8th of July, 1869, in the 63rd year of
his age, and 39th of his sacred ministry.
Pray for the eternal repose of his soul.*

Father Fitzsimmons bequeathed his house to his successors and all that he possessed to various charities; his brother-in-law, John Fetherstone, a Catholic—only in name—appropriated the house, because the will not having been made six months previous to his death was incapable of conveying lease-hold property; and he even disputed the general validity of the will, which, however, was established in the Court of Probate, on the 15th of June, 1870.

The Rev. Patrick Starkey succeeded Father Fitzsimmons. We have already given an account of Father Starkey at p. 532, where we have mentioned that he was appointed in March, 1852, to the parish of Glenarm.* He was promoted

*At p. 532 it is stated that Father Starkey was born at Lisban—it should be Lisbuoy. He was ordained, not by Dr. Crolly but by Dr. Murray.

from Glenarm to Layd and Ardclinis, or Cushendall, on the 23rd of July, 1869, and is the present Parish Priest.

Addendum to the Account of the Parish of Cushendun. The curious passage quoted at p. 448, from the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, represents the Saint as foretelling that the See would pass from the Church of St. Olcan to that which would be founded by St. Olcan's pupil, MacNissi, then "a young boy bearing a satchel;" and "to one yet unborn, that is, Senan of Inis Altic." In a note to that passage, and again at p. 528, I surmised that Senan's see, Inis Altic, might be Inispollan. I find that surmise confirmed by a passage in *Erc's Ecclesiastical Register*, 1830, p. 35, which describes the parish of Layd as extending to a place called *Inessentoan*. Here Inispollan, to which the parish of Layd extends, is named *Inessentoan*—"the Island of Senan." The foundation of Inispollan cannot therefore be ascribed to a date earlier than the year 550.

THE PARISH OF CARNLOUGH.

THE Parish of Carnlough contains the part of the Civil Parish of Ardclinis not included in the Catholic Parish of Cushendall, together with the part of the Civil Parish of Tickmacreevan, west of a line drawn along the western boundaries of the townlands of Parishagh, Bellair Tully, Oldchurch, Longfield, Muinie North, and Muinie South, leaving these townlands in the Catholic Parish of Glenarm.

On entering the Parish of Carnlough, the first place of antiquarian interest presenting itself is the great earthen fort of Dungallon, which, according to local story, was the last fort in Ireland held by the Danes. The story probably arises from an attempt to derive its name from *Gall*—"a Dane, or any foreigner."*

Drunnasole School House is said to have been erected on the site of a military building of some note, which gave to the place the name of the Castle Hill. At it was a burial place, in which were interred the bodies of insane persons and of unbaptized children, and at the south end of the building was a well named *Tobber-Doney*, around which Catholics used to practise some works of penance. The eccentric Mr. Francis Turnley erected the school house after he purchased the townland, for which he paid £9,500.

*At a Meeting in the Belfast Museum, Nov. 13th, 1883, Mr. Gray exhibited a curious chain, a large pin, and some armlets of fine silver, found in a fissure of a rock near Garron Point.

He directed that Drumnasole House should be formed into an establishment for insane persons, which was to be presided over by a Protestant clergyman, who had himself once been similarly afflicted, and he directed that the trustees of the Cushendall trust should at a rock on the mountain top of Craig-a-Tinnel, and near a covered seat there erected, cause to be engraven the following inscription, in the English and Greek languages:—

“*When Jesus had sent the multitude away, he went up into the mountain apart to pray: and when the evening was come he was there alone.*”—Matt. xiv. 23.

The will was, however, set aside, and Craig a-Tinnel—“The Rock of the Muster”—* never taught its lesson of wisdom to the assembling clans. The cross which gave name to Drumnacross no longer exists. In the adjoining townland of Highlandtown can be traced the remains of a square building, said to have been a fortress, which has given name

*It is possible that it is Craigateinne—‘The Rock of Fire’ for it is said that the townland is named Drumasole *Druim-Solais*—‘The Ridge of Light’—from the beacon fires with which the Antrim Scots communicated with their countrymen across the channel. Mr. Turnley suggested to the Minister of Arclinis to establish a society of Protestant servant girls; each of whom was to undertake to convert her Catholic master. The suggestion was one of the proofs brought forward of his insanity.

In 1816, the townlands in Arclinis of Cloughcor, Discart, and Alistena, were the property of *Rev. John Dobbs*; Caignegat, Clonreagh, and Greenaghan, of *C. E. Dobbs*; Tamlagh, Drumnacur, and Bay, of *Rev. R. Dobbs*; Gallona, Gal. M’Bride, Tamlaghmore, Drumadraid, Cusheneilt, Arclinis, and Fallowvee, of *Lord M. Kerr*; Galboly, and Dunmall, of *Lady Antrim*; Nappan, and Loughan, of *John Higginson*; Drumnasole, of *Francis Turnley*; Carrafee, and Drumnacross, of *Rev. D. Kelly*; Limnalarry, Aghalure, Cragan, Gortin, and Gortnagorrie, of *J. White and W. J. Lecky*; and Carnalough, of *Lady Antrim and Mrs. Gibbons*.

to Castle Hill. There is a natural cave in the beautiful glen, through which the Cranny-burn runs, before it falls into the sea at Carnlough.

On the east side of the Doonan stream, one of the principal tributaries of the Glencloy river,* which falls into the lough of Carnlough, is Doonan Fort, a funereal tumulus, at the base of which are arranged many great stones forming a number of rudely circular chambers, and north-east of it is a "Giant's Grave." The tumulus is one of those near which is generally found an ancient church. In this case, however, there is none nearer than Tickmacrean, or St. Patrick's in Glore.

CHURCH.

In times of persecution Mass seems to have been celebrated on a hill in the townland of Dromourne, called, from the circumstance, *Knockanaffrin*—"The Mass-hill," which gives name to a sub-denomination of that townland, but the period at which Mass was there celebrated must be very remote.

*"About a mile from Glenarm" says Richard Dobb's *Description of the County of Antrim*, 1683, "is a pretty sandy bay about half a mile long, and above a glen (in the North of England glens are called dales) called Glen Clew—I suppose from a sword, in Irish, being broad towards (the hilt) the sea, and running up towards the mountains with a sharp point—a river of the same name falling into the sea. Here stands a pretty slate house to the middle of the bay, and the good thatched house at the north-west end, and beyond that, under the mountain, another slate house built by the Earl of Antrim's Receiver, which may be seen near 20 miles at sea; here a çock boat, or small fishing boat, may come ashore; beyond this appear Redbay; on one side the wall of a small church called 'Ard Clinis,' near which a little brook falling from the mountains runs near a quarter of a mile underground, and appears again falling into the sea." The guess made by Dobbs that Glencloy signifies the glen of the sword is incorrect. *Glean-cloidhe* is the "glen of the bank or brow."—Latin *Clivus*.

Mass was celebrated on a rock in Ballyvaddy, which was considered rather a central position, because the Parish Priest generally resided about Doonans, when the wild state of Glencloy made his residence almost inaccessible to his enemies. Mass was celebrated on a sheltered stone at the "Priest's Knowe," near Straidkilly. The spot is between the old and new roads from Glenarm to Cushendall, bounded by the old road, and a few perches off the new cutting. Another Mass station was in Harphall, where the Church of Carnlough now stands. About the year 1808 Father James M'Mullan erected, on a site granted by Roger Stewart, Esq., a little chapel, which was replaced by the present church erected by Father M'Court. It was dedicated under the invocation of St. John, by Dr. Denvir, on the 6th of September, 1846. The church was re-arranged and improved by Father Dempsey. The parochial house was erected by Father Landy.

PARISH PRIESTS.

The part of the Parish of Carnlough, which is within the Civil Parish of Ardclynis, was attached to the Parish of Cushendall until about the year 1780, when Father Bernard Mulhollan, P.P., Cushendall, ceded it to his brother, Father John Mulhollan, who was then Parish Priest of Glenarm. It continued afterwards to form an integral part of the Parish of Glenarm until that parish became vacant in 1869. by the promotion of Father Starkey to Cushendall. Dr. Dorrian then severed the district attached to the Church of Carnlough from the Parish of Glenarm, and constituted it into a separate parish, to which he appointed Father Landy. (For the Parish Priest in charge of Carnlough previous to that date see Parish of Glenarm).

The Rev. John Landy was a native of Callan, in the Diocese of Ossory. After studying in the College of Kilkenny he entered the First Year's Divinity Class in the College of Maynooth, January 16th, 1852; was ordained in Dublin by Dr. Whelan, November 18th, 1854, along with Rev. Joseph Delahunty, afterwards P.P. Glenarm, Rev. W. Martin, afterwards P.P. Duneane, Rev. P. Phelan, afterwards P.P. Saintfield; was appointed Curate of Kilmegan December 23rd, 1854; Curate of Lisburn, October, 1864; Curate of Drummaul, April, 1867; and Parish Priest of Carnlough, August 1st, 1869. In September, 1878, he exchanged parishes with the Rev. James O'Hara, P.P., Aghagallon. The new Parish Priest, shortly after his appointment, resigned the Parish, and after some temporary arrangements the Parish was conferred on the present Parish Priest, Father Dempsey.

The Rev. William Dempsey was born February 2nd, 1846, in the townland of Coldagh, parish of Ballymoney. After studying in the Diocesan College he entered the Rhetoric Class in the College of Maynooth, April 15th, 1862; was ordained in St. Peter's, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, November 15th, 1868; was appointed Curate of Lisburn, November 15th, 1868; was appointed Curate of St. Peter's, Belfast, October 1st, 1870; was appointed Parish Priest of Braid, or South Skerry, August 1st, 1878, from which he was appointed Parish Priest of Carnlough on the 1st of November, 1879.

In 1881 the Catholic Parish of Carnlough had about 607 Catholics in the Civil Parish of Ardclynis; but we have no public document to show how many Catholics it had in the Civil Parish of Tickmacreavan.

THE PARISH OF GLENARM.



THE Parish of Glenarm contains the Civil Parish of Tickmacrean, except the part contained in the Catholic Parish of Carnlough, together with the Civil Parish of Carncastle; the Grange of Killyglen, except the townland of Ballymullock, which belongs to the Catholic Parish of Larne; and the townlands of Skeagh, Capanagh, and Mullaghsandal, belonging to the Civil Parish of Kilwaughter. On the Ordinance Map, Old Church 99a. 1r. 27p., Glebe 43a. 3r. 20p., and Glore 83a. 1r. 20p., are set down as three adjoining townlands, lying between the summit of Drummore hill and the western side of the Glenarm river, though they obviously formed the one denomination of Glore. This seems to be the church, the foundation of which by St. Patrick is mentioned in *The Tripartite Life*, when it enumerates the churches erected by him in Dalaradia "and *Gluaire*, in the region of Latharna, where rests Mac Lasius." In the *Irish Tripartite*, the entry is "and *Gluair* in Latharna (and Mac Laisre is in it.)" The Irish word, *Gluair* or *Glor* signifies "pure, clear, clean," descriptive of the adjoining river. The ancient cemetery with the foundation of the church, measuring 45 by 15 feet is in Glebe. It is valued in *The Taxation of Pope Nicholas* under the name *Ecclesia Sancti Patricii de Glenarum* at 10/-; and in the *Terrier* it is entered "Ecclesia de Tath-mach-creevan hath 5 acres in Glebe, and it pays

Proxies, 20/-, Refections, 20/-, Synodals, 2/-." *The Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622, enters "Ecclesia de Tecmacrevin, decayed." Mac Laisre placed over the church by St. Patrick seems to be the same person as Mac Crevin, or, perhaps, more correctly *Mo Crevin*, from whom in modern times the church has been named Tickmacrevin—"the house of Mac Crevin, or Mo Crevin."

At the distance of a mile further down the river, and on the same side of it, is the site of Templeoughter (*Teampull Uachtair*—"the upper church." A slight irregularity of the ground within the demesne, a little south of the castle, marks the traces of the foundations, and a small portion of the cemetery which is surrounded by a wall is claimed as the burying-place of one or two families. Out of the ruins a line of cabins called "Beggars' Row" was built, in the last century, between the castle and the site of the church. About the year 1804 the interest of the occupants in these tenements was purchased and their dwellings levelled. The *Ord. Surv.* distinguishes the spot by the words *Church Ruins*. See *Reeves's Eccl. Antiq.* This was the church valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* as *Ecclesia Sancte Marie de Glenarum* at 3 Marks. The *Terrier* enters "Capella Otrahé de Glenarme hath 5 acres glebe, pays Proxies 2/-, Refections 2/-, Synodals 2/-." The church at the Dissolution was appropriate to the Abbey of the Blessed Mary of Kells, and was described by the Inquisitions as being *in vel juxta Glenarm*. In 1622 the *Ulster Visitation Book* reports "Grange de Temple Oughtragh de Glenarm—utterly decayed. The 2nd part of all tithes impropriate to the abbey of Kells, and possessed by the Earl of Antrim. The third part possest by said Mr. Dunbar as parcell of his prebend, rated *Cum Ceteris Membris*, &c., by estimation worth XV^s." The

lands adjoining this church and extending even beyond the river were formerly see lands. They, together with the castle of Glenarm and two-thirds of the lands of Solar, were let, about the year 1270, by Robert de Fleming, Bishop of Connor, to John Bissett. The townlands attached to Templeoughter, or St. Mary's of Glenarm, have become so intermingled with those belonging to Tickmacrevan, or St. Patrick's, in consequence of both parishes having so long been under the same Protestant incumbent, that their respective boundaries can no longer be ascertained.

A monastery at Glenarm was built in the year 1465, according to Allemande, for the Franciscans of the Third Order, by Robert Bissett, a Scotch gentleman, with the consent of the Pope and the Bishop of Connor. Another Robert Bissett, a cousin to the founder, was Provincial of the Third Order in Ireland. Archdall adds that this monastery and its lands were granted to Alexander M'Donnell, ancestor to the Earl of Antrim. A local tradition relates that the body of Shane O'Neill was interred in this monastery, and that soon after his interment a friar from Armagh appeared at the gate of the monastery and was admitted. "Father," said he, addressing the abbot, "I come from our brothers of Armagh to beg of you that you will permit us to remove the body of the great O'Neill for the purpose of interment in the tomb of his ancestors in Armagh." The abbot of Glenarm paused for a moment before replying, "Have you," said he, "brought with you the remains of James M'Donnell, Lord of Antrim and Cantire, who was buried among the strangers of Armagh?" The friar answered that he had not brought the wished-for remains. "Then," replied the abbot, "whilst you continue to tread on James, Lord of Antrim and Cantire, know ye, that we, here in Glenarm,

will continue to trampie on the dust of your great O'Neill." *Hills M'Donnells*. Unfortunately for the truth of the story it is most unlikely that his enemies would have carried the remains of Shane from beyond Cushendun for interment in Glenarm, and the Franciscan friars never had an abbot. The ruins of the friary were pulled down to supply material for erecting the present Protestant church, and nothing now remains except some foundations in the churchyard which seem to have belonged to a cruciform building. The remains of Father O'Donnell P.P., Belfast, were interred in this graveyard. "A modest monument," says Mr. Cramsie—*Life and Times of the Rev. Hugh O'Donnell*—"points out the place, on it is carved the O'Donnell arms, with the motto of that family—*In hoc signo vinces*—and the inscription.

*Also on the 1st of January, 1814, the body of
the Rev. Hugh O'Donnell, aged 75 years,
who was Parish Priest
of Belfast during 44 years.*

*Closed is the hand that often gave relief,
And cold the heart that beat to each man's grief.*

"In Bridge Street was formerly," writes Dr. Reeves, "an ancient chapel, the ruins of which were removed to make way for the ornamental school house which now stands there. A burial ground was attached to it which is now converted to other purposes, with the exception of a small space which is still claimed by one family, and over which is one tombstone enclosed by walls. The name of this chapel is now forgotten."

Richard Dobbs in his *Description of the County of Antrim* in 1683, says :—

North-west of this park is the town of Glenarm and the Bay. The harbour is safe made by a river running through the town, but coming over the Bar being filled commonly with round stones shuffled to and fro, between the sea and the river, which runs out very violently after great rains. Here lie boats of 18 or 20 tons. All about this town the rocks are white limestone, whereof they build their houses; at the foot of the river is an old abbey. Several good springs are about this, especially Tobber Owen (River Well), which runs like a small brook into the big river near the sea. This town is all thatched houses, except the Earl of Antrim's, the church, and one more; over the river and between the town and the Earl's house (the main house was burnt by the Irish in the last rebellion) is a handsome stone bridge, of two or three arches erected last summer. Here is likewise a meeting house at some distance from the town, the inhabitants for the most part Scotch and Presbyterians; above in the Glens most Irish and Papists; here are two fairs and a market town, but no market kept, every one buying or selling as they find their opportunity. This place affords small cattle, flax, yarn, beef, tallow, butter, ill lodging, and bad cooks for the most part. Salmon are caught here at the foot of the river, in May and June, and take this for a general rule, where the Scotch or Irish make the market, no grain is brought to the market—only oatmeal, except some little quantities at Belfast. This town is so encompassed with hills, except the one way, which is from Broughshane, it does not appear until you may throw a bullet into it with a carabine, and so you may imagine the ways—extraordinary for foot or horse; yet above the town is the glen through which the river runs, and is clad with underwoods, is the pleasantest hunting for buck that ever I saw, and you may ride in either side, and have the dogs or bucks, or both continually in view, and stand in a manner still for two hours together. The sea here affords plenty of fish, but the people are in no way industrious to take them. The Mull of Kintire in Scotland appears to the foot of this town.

We have already related (pp. 9-10.) how the lands in the vicinity of Larne and Glenarm were conferred by King John on Duncan Fitzgilbert, from whom probably Ballygilbert is named. He was a Welshman, the uncle of Alan and Thomas de Galloway, on whom the King conferred all Dalaradia, except what he had conferred on this Duncan.

When, however, De Bourgo again recovered Dalaradia he granted the Glynnns and Rathlin to John Bisset, who had fled from Scotland on account of the murder, in 1242, of Thomas of Galloway. The Bissets erected a castle in Glenarm on the southern side of the river, just opposite the present castle, and at the top of the little street leading from the Barbican. The possessions of the Bissets passed (see pp. 16-17) to the M'Donnell's, but frequently their castles were held by their enemies. Thus, in Sir Henry Sidney's Memoir of his government of Ireland, he says that he placed "The lustie yonge Captain William Horsey in Glenarm in the Glynnnes," and during the wars of Elizabeth it was generally garrisoned by English. We have mentioned (p. 17.) that the Queen's government conferred the lands of the Bissets on various chieftains of the M'Donnells with the view of detaching them from Sorley Boy. And when, eventually, Sorley and his sons had obtained possession of all, we find them reported (see p. 25) to the government for breaking down the castle of Glenarm. The old castle never was rebuilt. Sir Randall, immediately after obtaining a grant of the estates, erected on the northern side of the river the oldest portion of the present castle, which he enlarged in 1636, and placed the following inscription over its principal entrance :—

WITH THE LEAVE OF
GOD, THIS CASTLE
WAS BUILT BY SIR
RANDLE McDONNEL,
KNIGHT, ERLE OF ANTRIM,
HAVEINGE TO HIS
WIFE, DAME AELLIS
O'NEILL, IN THE YEARE
OF OUR LORD GOD, 1636.

Munroe, the Scottish general, about the middle of April, 1642, "Made a prey of about five thousand cows, burnt Glenarm, a town belonging to the Earl of Antrim, and wasted that nobleman's lands." *Carte*—though this burning is ascribed, as usual by Dobbs, to the Irish. After the Earls of Antrim abandoned Ballymagarry House the castle of Glenarm became their principal residence. It was arranged in its present form by Mr. Edmund (Phelps) M'Donnell, the husband of the Countess of Antrim, who placed over the arch on the northern front of the Barbican, through which is the approach to the castle, the following inscription:—

THIS GATEWAY
 WAS BUILT AND THE CASTLE RESTORED
 BY EDMUND M'DONNELL, ESQUIRE,
 AND HIS WIFE, ANNE KATHERINE,
 IN HER OWN WRIGHT,
 COUNTESS OF ANTRIM AND VISCOUNTESS
 DUNLUCE.
 A.D., 1825.

Civil Parish of Carncastle.—The ancient mensal parish of Solar now absorbed in the civil parish of Carncastle, extended over Minnis North and South, Slievebane, Drumnagreagh, Solar, Lisnahay North and South. The foundations of the ancient church, measuring 48 by 20 feet, are in the townland of Solar. *The Taxation of Pope Nicholas* values 'Rectory of the Church of Salower' at 45/-, and "The Vicarage of the same" at 5 marks. A.D. 1278, it was found that John Byset held in capite of the Bishop of Connor two-parts of the lands of Psalor, with the castle of Glenharm, at ten marks and one hawk paid to Robert, Bishop of Connor,

in right of his church, *Inq. P.M.*, 6 Ed. 1 Tur. Lond. See *Reeves's Eccl. Antiq.* p. 32. It would seem that at that period the townland of Solar was held by the vicar, and that it constituted the one-third which was not leased to Bysset. The lands as well as the castle leased to Bysset eventually ceased to be episcopal lands, while the townland of Solar continued among the possessions of the see. The *Terrier* says. "Solour is a bishop's mensal in spiritualities. It hath 5 acres glebe—it hath 5 acres, it pays Proxies, 1/-, Refections, 1/-, Synodals, 2/-." In 1622 the church is described as "decayed," and the episcopal lands were let along with those of Inispollan to the Earl of Antrim, for the yearly rent of £2 6s 8d. The Parliamentary Report on the See Lands, in 1833, reports the lands of Solar, as held with other see property, by the heirs of R. Smith. An ancient quadrangular bell made of sheet iron, is labelled in the Belfast Museum: "Bell of Solar, presented by James Boyle, C.E." The thin plate of sheet iron, of which the bell is composed, is made to overlap, and is then welded and rivetted, after which it was dipped into molten bronze, some of which still adheres to it. The height of the bell is 9 inches, its circumference at the mouth 22 inches, at the top $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth across the top $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at the mouth it is $7\frac{1}{4}$ by 6 inches. The staples or feet of the handle rising out of the top are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, but the handle is broken off, and there is no appearance of a clapper.*

*Another square iron bell in the Benn Collection, Belfast Museum, labelled—"Found in a bog near Ballymena"—is of nearly the same measurements. Height $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, circumference at the mouth 23 inches, at the top 17 inches, breadth across the top 6 inches, the mouth measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth between the staples of the handle 4 inches.

A similar iron bell found in a stream between the townlands of

On the eastern slope of Ballygilbert hill is a Cromleach, locally known as Cloughogan, it forms part of a hedge near a cottage, and has long been used as a pigstye and poultry house. For this purpose the open spaces between the upright stones have been carefully filled with small stones. There are many other stone monuments in the immediate locality. Mr. Gray has given a drawing of his monument in his *Cromlechs of Antrim and Down*.

In the townland of Saint Cuning is an ancient graveyard, containing the foundations of a church measuring 48 by 20 feet. It would seem that this is the church, the foundation of which by St. Patrick is mentioned in the *Tripartite Life*, among his transactions in the territory of Dalaradia. The passage in Colgan's Latin version is, "Many other churches and cells (cellas) the man of God founded in the same territory of Dalaradia . . . likewise the church of Tullagh, which is also Kill-Chonadhain (pronounced Kill-Chonayan), and Gluaire, &c., in the district of Larne," &c. The passage in the *Irish Tripartite Life* is—"And he founded many churches in Dal Araidhe, viz. . . and Telach-Conadain and Gluaire in Latharna," &c. The festival of a saint "Conaing, son of Lucunan" is entered on the 23rd of September in the Calendar of Donegal. The church is not entered in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*, but the *Terrier* has "Capella de St. Conning hath 5 acres glebe—pays Proxies 3/-, Refections, 3/-, Synodals 2/." The *Visitation Book* of 1622 enters it by mistake *Camlin*, but the mistake Craigatempin and Glenlough, in a pool known by the name *Bannat-a-linn*, parish of Ballymoney, was in the possession of James Bell, of Prospect, Ballymoney. Mr. Knowles, Ballymena, has a quadrangular bronzed sheet-iron bell that was found in Kilmakevet, at Cullybackey. It has a handle and a clapper. For an account of other ecclesiastical bells, see vols. I, II, & III.

is obvious for it is mentioned among the churches united by the charter of James I. to the Prebend of Rasharkin. The entry is, "Grange de Camlin (*recte* Cuning) decayed. The 2nd part of all tithes impropriate to St. John de Jerusalem, and possess by the Earl of Antrim, the 3rd part ut supra (possessed by Mr. Dunbar as part of his prebend) esteemed to be worth 10/- per annum." In the Report of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry, into the State of the Parishes of County Antrim, which was held in the town of Antrim, on the 23rd of October, 1657, it is stated :—

"St. Cuning, a small impropriate grange, anciently belonging to the Abbey of Muchamore, and in the year 1640 to the Earl of Antrim, and now in the possession of the Commonwealth. The vicarage belonged to the Prebend of Magherasharkin, who in right of said Vicarage, received the third part of all the tithes, which were worth in the year 1640, three pounds, and are now worth three pounds. It consisteth of two towns and a sixth part. It hath no Church, Glebe, nor Incumbent."

The Commissioners of the Commonwealth were mistaken in their finding that the rectory belonged to the abbey of Muckamore. It belonged to St. John of Jerusalem as stated in the *Terrier*, hence it is not taxed in the *Pope Nicholas's Taxation*, which exempted the possessions of the Knights of St. John.

Richard Dobbs, writing in 1683, in describing the district from Larne, says :—

But to proceed northward—near the entrance into this harbour are high black rocks, being the face of the hill called the Black Cave, here is some freestone, limestone, and some grey coarse marble upon the shore ; beyond this about a mile a small fresh river runs into the sea, and above a mile beyond that is Ballygelly Hill, which appears a good way to the sea. Under this hill is a small building about 16 feet square, upon a rock in the sea, where one Agnew, an Irish poet, dwelt in old times, and near half a mile further, hard upon the

shore, stands the house of Ballygelly belonging to Captain Shaw. A strong house yet robbed lately by the Torys of Londonderry. There is in the parish of Carncastle a Church and Meeting-House, Limuell Matthews Prebendary of Carncastle—all Presbyterians.

The castle, or fortified house, of Ballygelly was erected by a Mr. Shaw, in 1625, who placed that date, his wife's name, and his arms on a stone over one of the doors. It consists of three stories and a garret, to which light was admitted by little lattices, and the approach to the upper stories was by a winding stone stair inside, placed in the back part of the building. The approach to the stair was guarded by a strong iron door, set in a stone door-case. The steep roof and antiquated turrets of this interesting building give to it a venerable appearance. The Shaws came from Glasgow to participate in the good fortune that awaited their countrymen in the beginning of the reign of James I., when what is now called the *sacred rights of property* was not well understood. They were connected with the Montgomeries of the Ards. During the war in 1641 James Shaw fortified his house, and when he retired with his family to Scotland it was garrisoned with his tenantry under the command of James Cromie. In 1653, Shaw was one of those whom Oliver Cromwell intended to transport into the County of Tipperary. In the war against James II. the Shaws took a distinguished part. The trenches of Portglenone were defended, on the 7th of April, 1689, against the Irish by Colonel Edmonstone, of Red Hall, and his Lieutenant Col. William Shaw. The last of the family was William Shaw, who staked his paternal property on the chances of a mercantile speculation in the town of Belfast, and being unfortunate he sold his estate and left the country. He died in London, February 2nd, 1850, aged 56, and unmarried.

Beneath the promontory of Ballygelly, and on a rock which is completely insulated at high water, stand the ruins of a castle which gives name to the parish, and which derives the prefix *Carn* from the rock on which it stands. The castle is entered on some old maps under the name *Grog Castle*, evidently a mistake for *Crag Castle*. "This pile," says the Parliamentary Gazetteer, "like a number of others, is traditionally alleged to have been erected by an ancient prince, to protect from the addresses of an unwelcome suitor the person of his high-born daughter, who, of course, held family dignity and military fortification in derision, and was duly carried off by her enterprising admirer." This legend was published in Gaelic, in February, 1830, in the *Gaelic Messenger*. The castle seems to have been built by some of the early English adventurers, perhaps by Duncan Fitz Gilbert, whose name seems to survive in the neighbouring Ballygilbert, as King John had conferred on him all the lands in the vicinity. It was this Duncan, no doubt, who conferred the chapel of St. Cuning and the church of Carncastle on the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem. The O'Gneeves or Agnews who afterwards possessed the old pile were clan-bards to the O'Neills of Clannaboy. The chief bards had frequently extensive lands granted to them by the clans whom they served. Many of them were therefore enabled to live in splendid mansions. For an account of Agnew, of Kilwaughter, see Vol. III., p. 207.

The church of Carncastle was beautifully situated, nestling under the Sallagh Braes, with Khockdhu and the Skaagh Hill in the background, and in front the bold headland over the old castle. In the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* "Vicaria de Karkastell" is valued at 5 Marks. The vicarage is only taxed because the rectory belonged, like the Chapel of St.

Cunning, to the Hospitallers. An Inquisition taken in Antrim in 1605 found that the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem was at the Dissolution seized of the rectory of *Carnecaslane*, in the barony of Larne, in the Route, consisting of seven townlands, with the advowson of the vicarage. The *Terrier* enters "Ecclesia de Carncastle; 5 acres glebe, Proxies 10/-, Refections 10/-, Synodals 2/-." The *Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622 reports—"Ecclesia de Carncastle, noe church, but the wals faln to the ground; a house builded in the churchyard, at the charges of the parish, where they assemble together." The Report on the parish made by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1657, states—

"It consists of five townlands and a half, and is bounded on the east by the parish of Inver, on the south by the parish of Killyglen, on the west by the Grange of St. Cunning, and on the north by the sea . . . The tithes of the parish are paid to the said Prebendary and the duties, thereof, answered and paid as is set down in the former parishes, viz. :—fourpence for every married couple yearly, and twopence for every single communicant at Easter; for every christening twelvecence, and for every marriage two shillings. The Parish Clerk received for every one of the said duties, respectively, half the sum before set down, and fourpence yearly, at Easter, for every householder or married couple."

The five acres glebe mentioned in the *Terrier*, are declared by the Inquisition of 1605 to be "usurped and possessed by a layman as his temporal land." Some remains of the ancient church are still be seen in the churchyard.

Along Knockdhu is a pass leading from Carncastle to the valley of the Glenarm river, evidently once important, as it is defended by sundry earthworks, two of these, one circular and one square, but not much raised above the level of the ground, defended the end of the pass in the townland of Linford. At a little distance is a cairn known as the

“Headless Cross.” There is now no cross there, but when this name was attached to it there were obviously the remains of a cross erected, probably, where warriors had fallen defending that pass. About half a mile from the cairn is a block of stone about 3 feet square, upon which are inscribed two crosses—one rudely carved. On the top of the slab is a plain cross, but one of the ends of the slab has incised into it an ornamental cross, 18 inches long and 12 inches wide, the four limbs of which terminate in triangles. This sculptured slab is called “The Priest’s Grave,” and is in the townland of Duntaeige, parish of Tickmacrevan—near it is a “Giant’s Grave,” or Kistvaen, but the entire district for miles is extremely rich in Standing Stones, and other megalithic memorials of the past.

Grange of Killyglen.—The Rectory of Kilglan (Killyglen) was valued in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* at 5 Marks and “the Vicarage of the same” at 4½ Marks. On the margin is a note that the rectory was appropriate to the Prior of Muckamore. The ancient register of that monastery contained an entry that the church of St. John of Kilglan was confirmed to Muckamore by Isaac, Bishop of Connor, which must have occurred about the year, 1251. The *Terrier* enters, “Ecclesia de Killyglyne was of Muckamore, and hath 5 acres of glebe, but Sir Randal (MacDonnell) keeps it so that the prebend hath but the third part—Proxies 5/-, Refections, 5/-, Synodals, 2/-.” The *Visitation Book* of 1622 reports “Grange de Killyglynne decayed the 2nd part of all the tithe impropriate to the abbey of Muckamore, possessed by the Earl of Antrim.” The other third was paid to the Protestant Prebend, but that third was disputed, and eventually the parishioners were successful at law against the claimant of that portion of the tithes. The

Grange contains the townlands of Ballymullock, Drains, Dromain, and Killyglen. In the last named townland the foundations of the church—measuring about 66 feet by 24—may still be seen in a field near the middle of the parish, where also may be traced the remains of an ancient burying-ground, now lying unenclosed and almost entirely fallen into disuse. The names of the neighbouring fields, “Chapel-field,” and “Monk’s Cell,” recall the memory of the former sacred character of the spot.

Civil Parish of Kilwaughter.—In Mullaghsandall townland, which is said to derive its name from De Sendall, one of the Anglo-Norman invaders, there is a rath in a good state of preservation. It is situated about a quarter of a mile north-east of the schoolhouse, about 20 perches east of the road from Larne to Ballymena, and very near the boundary of the civil parish. Its shape is nearly oval, 120 by 72 feet in diameter, and about 18 or 20 feet high, and has neither parapet nor trench round it. The entire district which constitutes the present Catholic parish of Glenarm, is extremely rich in raths and earthworks, many of them very interesting, but they are too numerous to give an account of each of them.

CHURCHES.

The Mass Stations at which the Catholics, who resided within the districts constituting the present Catholic parish of Glenarm, generally attended during times of persecution, were situated within the present Catholic parish of Carnlough.*

* The Mass Bock, in Ballyvaddy (see p. 567), is in the farm of Eliza Wilson. The rock is sometimes named *Chelly's Rock*, from Chelly M'Larnon, one of two sisters to whom the farm belonged, when Mass was celebrated at the rock. It is nearly opposite the

The principal Mass Station, within the bounds of the parish of Glenarm, was at Chapel Hall, in the farm at present belonging to P. Magill, in the townland of Aghaboy. In the farm of William M'Mullan, on Cruckan Hill, near the confines of the parish of Camlough, is a place named Mass Hill, on which the large stone, that had been formerly used as an altar, still remains. In the year 1810 Father James M'Mullan erected a little chapel in Feystown, in the townland of Clady. Father James O'Neill, in 1827, obtained, at the nominal rent of 6d per annum, from Edmond M'Donnell, Esq., and his wife, the Countess of Antrim, a lease of a plot of ground, containing 1a. 2r. 29p. in Glenarm, Old Park, for the purpose of erecting on it a church, school-house, and forming in it a graveyard, and for other purposes. The church was dedicated, in 1828, by Dr. Crolly, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The new church, commonly called that of Feystown, is about a quarter of a mile west of the old chapel, which, after the erection of the church, was allowed to moulder to ruin. The church was improved by Father Starkey, but it was completely rearranged by Father Delahunty.

The church of the *Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, Glenarm. In April, 1860, Robert Gibson and Anne, his wife, who were possessed of a premises in new schoolhouse lately erected by Father Dempsey. On the farm of James Black, near this, are two trees, a few perches apart, around the bases of which stones were built up. These structures served for altars, and the one selected for use on any day was the one which happened to be the more sheltered from the wind that was blowing. A few years ago the farmer thoughtlessly removed these structures—the hallowed memorials of a people's sufferings for their faith, that reflected on it greater glory than would the costliest church in Christendom.

Glenarm, granted, in 1743, by Alexander, Earl of Antrim, to James M'Master, for lives renewable for ever, agreed to sell those premises to Archibald M'Neill, Patrick Magill, jun., and Charles Connolly, trustees, representing the Bishop, Dr. Denvir, and the Parish Priest, Father Starkey. The site is at the entrance to the town by the great coast-road from Larne. On this site Father Delahunty erected the beautiful church from designs of Messrs. O'Neill & Byrne, Architects. The builder was Mr. A. M'Neill, of Glenarm. It is erected in the early pointed style of architecture, and its walls are of the black stone of the country, with white cut-stone dressings. The church was solemnly dedicated by Dr. Dorrian, on the 30th May, 1875. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Very Rev. Alphonsus O'Neill, Rector of Holy Cross, Ardoyne, who took for his text a portion of the Magnificat. The collection amounted to £440.

PARISH PRIESTS.

In 1704, the Rev. Edmond Moore, aged 58 years, and resident in Glenarm, registered himself in Carrickfergus as Popish Priest of Tickmacrean, Raloo, Kilwaughter, and Carrickfergus. He entered that he had been ordained in 1669, by Dr. Patrick Plunket, Bishop of Meath, at Ardpatrick; his sureties were Samuel Shennen, Gentleman, of Antrim, and Henry Dun, Gentleman, of Carrickfergus, who, each, bailed him in £50. Father Moore is returned by the Primate Oliver Plunket, in his *Relatio* to Rome, in 1670, under the name "Edmundus O'More," as one of the priests of Connor. He was one of the three priests of the diocese of Down and Connor, who were attainted at Banbridge, on the 10th of October, 1691, for being active supporters of King James II. The other two were "William

O'Lavery (O'Laverty) Clerk, Saul", and "Edward O'Doran, Clerk, Kilcoo." Father Moore's parish now forms the larger part of the parishes of Carnlough and Ballyclare, together with the parishes of Glenarm, Larne, and Carrickfergus, in which seven priests are at present officiating. It would seem from M'Skimin that his name appears as officiating in the county of the town of Carrickfergus, in 1732, when he was consequently 86 years of age. At what period this persecuted priest, who, at that period, might have been wearied of the world, went to his reward we know not; nor do we know how he was assisted in his arduous mission.

On the death of Father Moore the districts of Carrickfergus, Larne, and Raloo were severed from the more northern districts, and constituted unto what was termed the parish of Larne and Carrickfergus, while the more northern districts were formed unto what was commonly called the parish of Glenarm. This arrangement of those parishes, made about 1730, remained unchanged until the Easter conference of 1852.

Father Neal Boy M'Auley succeeded Father Moore in the parish of Glenarm; he was a brother of Father Patrick M'Auley, of Glenravel, but nothing is known of him, and local tradition has preserved an equally confused recollection of two priests — Doran and — Walsh, who officiated in the parish, either as his successors or assistants. With regard to Walsh, I suspect that he was not a priest but the Protestant Minister of the parish. The following paper is preserved in the State Paper Office, Dublin:—

Glenarm, 18th April, 1766.

Pursuant to ye direction of Bishop, ye following is ye Return of ye number of Families in ye united parishes of Oughter and Tickmacrevan in ye diocese.

Protestant Families of ye Church of England and Dissenters	294
Papist Families	181
One Popish Priest, resident—Sometimes visited by travelling Fryars.	

I am your obedient servant,

WM. WALSH.

About the year 1770, the Rev. John Mulhollan was appointed to Glenarm; he was a brother of the Rev. Bernard Mulhollan, P.P., of Cushendall, and of Father Hugh Mulhollan, who is supposed to have been a Franciscan. At the investigation regarding the parish of Coleraine, the names of these brothers are completely confused. The supposed Franciscan, who officiated from time to time in the Ballymagarry district, and who seems to have been the eldest of the brothers is named Bernard, though that was the name of the second brother, who afterwards became Parish Priest of Cushendall, while the youngest of the brothers, who preceded Father James Fegan in the curacy of Ballymagarry, is named Hugh, in the evidence given at Coleraine. The Protestant minister of Billy in his report on that parish, in 1766, says:—

Protestant Families of the Established Church	190
" " Dissenters	318
Papist Families	36
The Popish Priest's name is John Mulhollan, he has charge of six parishes. I know no Friar here.	

It was this Father John Mulhollan who obtained from his brother, Father Bernard, the spiritual charge of the southern part of the civil parish of Ardclinis, which has ever since been separated from the parish of Cushendall. Father Mulhollan died in 1784, and was succeeded by Father Teggart.

The Rev. William Teggart was born in the year 1756, in Gore's Island, parish of Saul; was ordained at the first

ordination held by Dr. Hugh MacMullan ; was appointed to the curacy of Lisburn, from which he was appointed Parish Priest of Glenarm in 1784. Father Teggart was appointed to the Parish of Saintfield in 1790. The parish of Glenarm was administered for some months by the Rev. Cormac O'Hagan, who was appointed to Lower Mourne, and Glenarm was conferred on Rev. Hugh M'Greevey.

Father M'Greevey, or Megreevey, was born in Teconnaught, parish of Kilmore, in the year 1756 ; he studied in the Irish College of Paris. Father M'Greevey died of apoplexy, and his remains were interred in the ancient cemetery of Loughinisland. On his gravestone is inscribed :—

Erected to the memory of
 The Rev. Hugh Megreevey,
 Parish Priest of Glenarm,
 Who departed this life,
 November 24th, 1798,
 Aged 42 years.

*Justi autem in perpetuum,
 Vivent et apud Dominum,*

Est merces eorum. Sap. Cag. cap. 5, v. 16.

Father George Morris succeeded Father M'Greevey. He was a native of the parish of Duneane ; was ordained in Ernagh by Dr. Hugh MacMullan, when seven other priests were ordained ; among other parishes he officiated in Glenravel, from which he was promoted to Glenarm in 1774 ; he died in January, 1805.

Father James M'Mullan was appointed to the vacant parish on the 28th of January, 1805. He was born about 1774, in Ballylough, parish of Kilmegan ; studied under the Rev. Patrick MacMullan, then Parish Priest of Kilmegan, and

afterwards Bishop of Down and Connor ; was ordained by that prelate, and sent to study in Salamanca under Dr. Curtis. Dr. M'Mullan's letter with him is dated Kilmegan, 5th of May, 1797. It is not stated in what parishes he officiated after his return from Salamanca, previous to his appointment to Glenarm. He erected a small chapel at Carnlough, and another at Feystown. He was appointed Parish Priest of Glenavy in 1819, and was succeeded in Glenarm by Father O'Hagan.

The Rev. Michael O'Hagan was born in Fofanny-ban, parish of Kilcoo, in October, 1791 ; entered the class of Humanity in the College of Maynooth, April, 7th, 1810 ; was ordained by Dr. Patrick MacMullan. The Bishop's Memorandum of the Ordination is :—" At Pentecost, 1815, Messrs. Michael O'Hagan, and William Killin of Down, and Michael Scullion of Derry, ordained for the diocese of Connor." Father O'Hagan was appointed to the curacy of Downpatrick, from which he was promoted to the parish of Glenarm. He resigned the parish in 1821, in order to become assistant to his uncle, Father Cormac O'Hagan, P.P. Kilcoo, whom he afterwards succeeded in that parish.

The parish was then conferred on Father Patrick O'Neill, who was then curate of Drummaul (for an account of him see p. 560.) He removed to Aghoghill, in 1825, as Curate and Administrator, during the sickness of Father M'Nally.

The Rev. John O'Neill was appointed in the early part of 1825. He was a native of the parish of Upper Mourne ; was ordained by Dr. MacMullan. The Bishop's Memorandum of the Ordination is :—" In 1812, Messrs. Arthur M'Glue, James M'Aleenan, John O'Neill, and James Hanna of Down, and Bernard Madden of Connor." We have no record of his appointments until he was appointed to

Glenarm ; he erected the Church of the Blessed Virgin, Feystown. In 1831. he was appointed Parish Priest of Kilmegan. The parish of Glenarm was attended by the Rev. George Dempsey, afterwards Parish Priest of Ramoan, and by the Rev. John Mallon. It is not certain whether the latter was appointed Parish Priest. He entered, on the 19th of October, 1825, the Class of Logic in the College of Maynooth, being then 21 years of age ; was ordained by Dr. Crolly, and appointed to the curacy of Kilmegan, from which he was appointed to Glenarm. He left the parish in 1834.

The Rev. Samuel Young was appointed in July, 1834. Father Young was born, in the year 1802, in Killead ; entered the Rhetoric Class in the College of Maynooth, August 25th, 1826 ; was ordained by Dr. Crolly, in Belfast, in 1830 ; was appointed curate of Larne, from which he was appointed Parish Priest of Glenarm, in July, 1834. Father Young accepted the parish of Aghagallon, November 3rd, 1840, and was succeeded in Glenarm by Father M'Court.

The Rev. John M'Court was born in Killyfast, parish of Duneane ; studied classics at Mr. Nelson's Academy, Downpatrick ; entered the Class of Humanity in the College of Maynooth, September 30th, 1830 ; was ordained in Belfast, by Dr. Crolly, July 30th, 1833 ; was shortly afterwards appointed to the curacy of Drummaul, from which he was sent to the curacy of Rasharkin, in December, 1835 ; thence to the curacy of Lisburn, November 28th, 1839 ; was appointed Parish Priest of Glenarm, November 3rd, 1840. He erected the present church of Carnlough on the site of the old chapel. Father M'Court was appointed Parish Priest of Ahoghill in July, 1847, and was succeeded in Glenarm by Father Cosslett.

The Rev. Anthony Cosslett was born in Nutgrove, parish of Loughinisland; studied in the College of Carlow; was ordained by Dr. Crolly, in Belfast, in 1832; was appointed one of the curates of Belfast; was appointed Parish Priest of Holywood and Ballymacarrett in January, 1835. He resigned the parish in 1842, and became afterwards curate, under Father John Lynch, in Ahoghill. Father Cosslett was appointed Parish Priest of Glenarm, in July, 1847. He resigned the parish in March, 1852, and accepted a curacy in Ballymena, under Father Lynch.

The Rev. Patrick Starkey, P.P. Cushendun, was appointed Parish Priest of Glenarm (for an account of him see p. 562) Father Starkey was appointed to Cushendall on the 23rd of July, 1869.

When the parish became vacant, the district attached to the church of Carnlough was severed from the parish, and the remainder, forming the present parish of Glenarm, was conferred on Father Delahunty.

The Rev. Joseph Delahunty was born in the Queen's County and diocese of Ossory; studied in St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny; affiliated to the diocese of Down and Connor; entered 1st year's Theology in the College of Maynooth, January 16th, 1852; was ordained, November 18th, 1854, by Dr. Phelan, Bishop of Bombay; was appointed curate of Upper Mourne, December 19th, 1854; appointed curate of Rasharkin in October, 1856; curate of Ballymena, June, 1859; curate of Glenarm, April, 1869, and on the transfer of Father Starkey he was appointed Parish Priest of Glenarm. Father Delahunty rearranged the church of Feystown, and erected the beautiful church of Glenarm. He died, May 25th, 1883, and his remains were interred in the new Church of Glenarm, outside the chancel rail, on the

Gospel side. A monumental tablet bears the following inscription :—

Of
your charity
Pray for
the repose of the soul of
Rev. Joseph Delahunty,
P.P. Glenarm ;
who died on the 25th May, 1883,
Aged 55 years.
Requiescat in Pace.

Father Hassett succeeded Father Delahunty.

The Rev. Edmund Hassett was born on the 15th of February, 1845, in the parish of Kilclooney, parish of Clonea, Co. Waterford ; studied in the Seminary of Mount Mellery ; entered the class of Humanity in St. John's College, Waterford, on the 3rd of September, 1864 ; affiliated to the diocese of Down and Connor ; was ordained by Dr. Dorrian in St. Malachy's Church, Belfast, December 21st, 1870 ; appointed curate of Glenarm, March 23rd, 1871 ; curate of Ballymena, July 1st, 1873 ; curate of St. Malachy's Church, Belfast, August 1st, 1876, from which he was appointed Parish Priest of Glenarm, August 1st, 1883.

A P P E N D I X .

The following antiquarian memoirs, written by the officers of the *Ordnance Survey*, were obtained from the office of the *Ordnance Survey*, after the notices of the parishes to which they refer were printed. They are given here, because they contain valuable information that could not now be obtained by local inquiry. They are re-arranged, and, in some cases shortened, but nothing of the slightest importance is omitted :—

Parish of Blaris, by Thomas Fagan, 1837.—At the south ree of Chapel Hill, Lisburn, and in the holding of John Singleton, stood the ruins of a fort, locally named *Fairy Mount*. The moat and parapet are levelled ; the area of the fort, 16 yards in diameter, and 8 feet above the level of the field, is laid out in an ornamental manner. In 1833, human bones were found in the south side of the fort. This is said by the people to be *Lisnagarvey*, which formerly gave name to the town.

In the farm of John Robinson, in Lissue, are the ruins of a circular fort of clay ; the fort is under grazing, the moat filled. The parapet at present is at most only 5 feet high, but does not rise above the area of the fort.

In the farm of Henry O'Feary, in Knockmore, was a clay fort, which was demolished in 1820, when several oblong oak planks, well dressed by an edged tool, were found five feet under the surface of the fort. In Miss Fletcher's farm, in Lurganure, was a clay fort, which has been destroyed. In Joshua Lamb's farm, in the same townland, was a similar fort, which has also been destroyed. In Broughmore, there was an earthen fort in each of the farms of John Richy and Arthur Tinsley, but both these forts have been destroyed.

Parish of Magheragall.—In the farm of John Anderson, in Drumsill, are the remains of a fort, 40 yards in diameter, parapet of clay,

moat levelled. In Samuel Johnston's farm, in Drumsill, are the remains of a fort, 30 yards in diameter, parapet of clay and stones, 17 feet thick, 6 feet high, moat 11 feet wide—now destroyed. In the farm of John Wardle, in Moyrusk, was a fort, now destroyed. In the farm of John Pattison, was a fort, which is now destroyed.

In the farm of John Larmor, in Mullaghearton, was an earthen fort, 40 yards in diameter; it is destroyed, and the site occupied by a mill. There was another earthen fort near it, which is also destroyed. In Richard Fullerton's farm, in this townland, there was a similar fort, which is now destroyed.

In the farm of Captain Houghton, in Maghergall, are the ruins of an earthen fort; the part of the parapet remaining is 4 feet high, and from 4 to 8 feet wide, made of clay and stones. What remains of the moat is 10 feet wide. In the same townland there was an earthen fort, in the farm of James Higgins, but it has been destroyed.

In Moneybroom are the ruins of a clay fort, 50 yards in diameter, it averages 7 feet high above the bottom of the moat, which is from 10 to 15 feet wide, the entrance is at the south side, and in the edge of the parapet, 10 yards east of the entrance, was found, in 1835, an ornamental funeral urn, which was neatly protected by stones, and sunk about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet beneath the surface. About 7 yards west of this fort there were two forts, apparently intended as outposts for it. Each of them was 7 yards in diameter; they are now destroyed. The site of these forts is in the farm of James Maherg. There was a fort, now destroyed, in the farm of John Teggart, in Moneybroom. In this townland, in the farm of Edward Davies, are the remains of a fort, 40 yards in diameter; the parapet, at present, is 5 feet high, and 6 feet broad; the moat is levelled.

In the farm of Bernard M'Garry, in Knocknadona, was a fort, in the destruction of which, in 1835, was found a circular pit covered by three flat stones, but nothing of interest was found in it. In the farm of John Connor, in Knocknadona, are the ruins of a fort 50 yards in diameter, parapet much destroyed. What remains of it is from 4 to 6 feet high, and in some parts 10 feet thick, the moat is from 10 to 19 feet wide. In the farm of Robert Ferguson, in Knocknadona, is a standing stone, 3 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. It stands in a sloping position. Another similar standing stone, which stood 6 feet from this one, was taken away 15 years ago.

In Miss Watson's farm, in Ballyellough, are the ruins of a church. Of the north sidewall there remains 17 feet long and 8 feet high, thickness 3 feet; it was built of rough stones, grouted; the remainder

of the walls have been remodelled and turned into a barn or stable. From the remains it appears that the church was 50 feet long and $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide in the interior. It was roofed with oak and floored with clay ; it had two entrance doors also of oak. Attached to the east end was a round tower, about 40 feet high and 7 feet in diameter, hollow to the top. The walls were built of dressed stones, grouted, and 4 feet thick. About 1775, it was taken down to about 7 feet above the ground, and the stones used in erecting Springfield House. It was entirely removed in 1816. There was a graveyard around the church, which stood on an eminence, and was about the centre of the parish. In the farm of Moses Watson, and about 100 yards west of the ancient church, three Standing Stones, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and of great thickness, stood in a fort, which is now destroyed. They were sunk, in 1806, beneath the soil, and nothing was found near them. In the farm of James Watson, in Ballyellough, is a "Giant's Grave," composed of 4 large stones, lying prostrate, and occupying a space of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and rising above the surface about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In labouring near this there were discovered, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet beneath the surface, in circular stone buildings, 5 earthen urns, containing calcined bones and ashes ; the urns rested on flagstones and were covered by flagstones, they were broken in raising them, but what remained of them was sent to Belfast Museum. In Brookhill demesne is an oval-shaped fort, 60 by 45 feet on the top, summit 30 feet above the moat that encircles it. The original width of the moat seems to have been 20 feet ; it is at present greatly disfigured, as is also a clay parapet, standing outside it. The fort is chiefly of clay ; it measures 150 yards round the base. Twenty feet east of the fort are the ruins of a triangular fort, measuring 50 feet long on each of its sides. It is made of clay, is 14 feet, and is surrounded by a moat and parapet, now nearly levelled. In this demesne is a fort somewhat oval, 40 by 35 yards in diameter ; parapet, made of clay and stones, is from 4 to 14 feet high, and 18 feet thick ; a modern fence has been made round the fort, and the old moat destroyed. At a short distance from the last-mentioned fort is a circular fort, 30 yards in diameter, enclosed by a parapet composed of clay and stones, from 4 to 7 feet high, but the moat has been levelled. In the same demesne are the ruins of a circular fort, 36 yards in diameter, its parapet, composed of clay and stones, is now nearly destroyed, what remains of it is from 6 to 10 feet high and 15 feet thick ; the moat has been destroyed. There was in the demesne another clay fort, but it has been destroyed. On the whole there have

been in Brookhill demesne 6 forts. In Brookhill, it is said, there was a castle occupied by Sir John Rawdon ; the site was opposite Mr. Watson's house, there are several yards of the garden wall which had been a portion of the wall surrounding the castle, it is built of stone and lime, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick ; there have been human bones, urns filled with bones, and subterraneous vaults discovered near the site of the old castle. A battle was fought, in 1641, at Brookhill, and the present proprietor when removing old walls discovered a large quantity of human bones.

In the farm of Joseph Kelso, in Kilcorrig, are the ruins of a fort, 30 yards in diameter, enclosed by two moats and a parapet ; area of the fort stands 4 feet above the bottom of the moat. The inside moat varies from 10 to 15 feet wide, the outside moat from 6 to 10 feet. The parapet, now nearly destroyed, was of clay and stones; the existing part of it is from 4 to 10 feet high, and 20 feet thick at the base. There was another fort in the farm of Widow Collins, in Kilcorrig, but it has been destroyed.

In the farm of William Burrows, in Ballycarrickmaddy, are the ruins of a circular fort, 30 yards in diameter ; the part of the parapet remaining is 5 feet high and 20 feet wide ; the remaining part of the moat is 6 feet wide ; the area is under cultivation. In George Dawson's farm, in Ballycarrickmaddy, was a fort, now destroyed. In Richard Dawson's farm, in Ballycarrickmaddy, were two earthen forts ; they also were destroyed. During their destruction 5 hearths and a quantity of forge dross were discovered. In the farm of Thomas Belshaw, in this townland, are the ruins of a fort, 60 yards in diameter ; parapet of clay and stones, 15 feet thick at the base, and from 5 to 10 feet high. There was also a second parapet round the fort, it was 15 feet thick, but it is now destroyed. In John Larmer's farm, in Carrickmaddy, are the ruins of a fort, 35 yards in diameter, parapet from 4 to 9 feet high, and from 5 to 10 feet thick ; the moat is nearly destroyed. In demolishing this fort, in 1800, a stone hammer was found, the hammer was 6 inches long and the handle, which was attached to the middle of the hammer, was 5 inches long, and all was formed from one stone. In George Wright's farm, in Carrickmaddy, are the ruins of a fort, nearly square, 42 by 40 yards, which has been disfigured by the public road, which runs through it ; the parapet, of clay and stones, is 18 feet wide and from 3 to 8 feet high, and the moat is 13 feet wide. In Hugh Weir's farm, in Carrickmaddy, was a fort, and a second one seems to have been commenced but not finished ; both are now destroyed.

In the farm of Joseph Hide, in Ballymave, are the ruins of a fort, 40 yards in diameter, and enclosed by two moats, each 13 feet wide ; the terrace between the moats is 40 feet wide.

In the farm of Valentine Fullerton, in Magheraliskmisk, are the ruins of a fort, 35 yards in diameter, enclosed by a moat and two parapets ; inside parapet is 17 feet thick at the base, and 6 feet high ; outside parapet is 15 thick at the base, and 3 feet high ; the moat is 15 feet wide. At the distance of 7 yards south of this fort are the remains of an oblong fort, 35 by 25 feet, and enclosed by a moat and parapet. The moat is 11 feet wide, and the parapet, now nearly destroyed, is 2 feet high and 9 feet thick. On the east side of the large fort, and at the distance of 15 yards, formerly stood a small fort, now destroyed. These smaller forts seem to have been outworks for the central fort. In this farm there was formerly another fort, now destroyed. There was a fort in the farm of William Clarke, in this townland, but it is completely disfigured. A fort, now destroyed, was in each of the farms of Richard M'Quillin and Alexander Hall, in Magheraliskmisk. In 1834, Joseph Maharry found in a limestone quarry, in that townland, two earthen urns, human bones and ashes, the large urn was mouth downwards on the limestone. The small urn was highly ornamented. In Nathaniel Hall's farm, in Ballynalargy, are ruins of a fort, 35 yards in diameter ; parapet of clay, 5 feet high and 6 feet thick ; the moat is filled up. Two other forts were in this townland, in Richard M'Quillen's farm, but they have been destroyed.

Parish of Magheramesk, by Thos. Fagan, 1837.—In the farm of John Spence, in Maghaberry, is an oval fort, 40 by 35 yards ; the parapet varies in height, above the bottom of the moat, from 9 to 14 feet, and from 4 to 6 feet above the area of the fort, and is from 20 to 30 feet broad at the base. In this farm is an ancient burial ground, now occupied by a limestone quarry. In demolishing the burial ground all sorts of human bones were found. It was remarked that the skulls were longer than those found in modern graveyards. There was also found an ornamented urn filled with bones and ashes. In the farm of Thomas Hammond, in Maghaberry, was a fort, which is now destroyed, and the site under tillage. In the farm of John and William Crossby, in Magheramesk, and in the immediate vicinity of the ancient graveyard (Maghaberry), is an ancient well, which used to be visited for cures by persons from great distances. At the well was a large stone, on the surface of which was impressed the form of a human foot, said to be the mark of St. Patrick's foot. It may,

however, have been a stone at which the local chieftains were inaugurated. The stone was removed by Henry M'Conkey, and used in some building. On an eminence, in the farm of Anthony Hall, in Magheramesk, was an ancient cemetery, the site of which is now occupied by a farmhouse and yards; human remains and unlettered headstones are turned up on the site, and a portion of a strong wall of bricks and stones was discovered at some depth beneath the surface. In the "Grey Stone Farm," in Magheramesk, and close to the canal, stood the "Grey Stone," about 7 feet high and above 20 feet in circumference. Though it was supposed to be specially sacred to the fairies, it was blasted with powder, and used in the construction of the Lady's Bridge, about the year 1791. A fort stood in a bleach-green, and another in the farm of Thomas Reyford, both were in Magheramesk, and both are now destroyed. In Edward Hall's farm, in Magheramesk, is an oval fort, 45 by 40 yards, and 5 feet above the surface of the field; its moat and parapet are now levelled. There is said to be a cave under it. An ornamented funereal urn, stone arrow heads, and small pipes, have been found at the rath.

In the farm of William Clarke, in Ballynalargy, formerly was a fort, which was destroyed. In the year 1827, Alexander Tolerton found in his farm, in Ballynalargy, an ornamented urn; it was protected by stones placed around it, and a flat stone resting on them. In John Watson's farm, in Ballynalargy, was a fort, the site of which is now under tillage.

Jacob Green in demolishing a fort on his farm, in Crenagh, found a quern, he found, in other parts of his farm, querns and stone axes. In Robert Watson's farm, in Crenagh, was a piece of ground, supposed to have been a burial place; while digging it, in 1834, he found an ornamented urn and several parts of others; he found a similar urn in another part of his farm. In the farm of John Smyth (?), was an ancient cemetery, locally named, "Carnlougherin Burial Ground," the site is under tillage, and is only marked by an old thorn; in "reclaiming" it, black earth and small bones were found in it. James Campbell, and Henry Crangle in sinking a large stone in the farm of John Bennett, in Carnlougherin, found at some depth beneath its surface, three gold gorgets, they were rolled together, and each was about as thick as a common piece of tin. They were beautifully ornamented, near the edge, with various devices. They seem to have been of the same size and shape as the one found in Co. Derry, a draft of which was given by Mr. Ligar in the *Memoir of Desertmartin*. Bennett claimed the prize, but agreed

to give to the labourers a share in the price. He sold the gorgets in Belfast, and gave to Campbell, 20 guineas, but he gave nothing to Crangle. In Richard Bell's farm, in Lisnabella, are the ruins of two forts, each 40 yards in diameter, and each was enclosed by a moat and parapet, all of which are now nearly destroyed, the moat was 15 feet wide; they were separated from each other only by their moats and their ramparts, though the ramparts are destroyed, the areas of the forts are much higher than the field in which they are situated.

(Thomas Fagan's description of the Church and Round Tower of Trummery is omitted; the following is his description of the mound, which has since been removed)—About 75 yards north of the graveyard is a fort approaching to circular shape, 24 yards in diameter on the top, which is concave shaped. It is composed chiefly of earth, and varies from 15 to 24 feet of a sloping height, above the level of the field. It was enclosed by a moat and parapet, which were levelled about the year 1823. The fort was injured by Brent Spencer, Esq., Trummery House, and it is said several misfortunes occurred to him in consequence. A bronze spear, found in this townland, in 1829, was given to Mr. Walsh, of Dromore; and a bronze axe, found in 1836, in the farm of John Hall, also in Trummery, was given to John Rogan.

There is a standing stone, called the Grey Stone, in the farm of Thomas Green, in Derryrisk. Its sides form four irregular quadrilaterals, 3 feet 3 inches high, and of the same breadth, and thickness. It stands north of the road from Lisburn to Moira, and near the ruins of a fort.

In the farm of John Bennett, in Gortnacor, stood a very beautiful fort, which is now nearly destroyed, and the site under tillage.

In the farm of Robert M'Cord, in Inisloughlin, was a fort, which is now destroyed and under tillage. In the farm of Thomas Dobbin, in Inisloughlin, was a fort which he demolished, and he found in it flint arrow heads, he also found smoking pipes. In the farm of James Cabson, is a well named, *Tobar Downey*, which was formerly visited by great crowds, but the practice is now relinquished.

The site of the fortress of Inisloughlin, is in the farm of James M'Areavy. It occupied an eminence, contiguous to the river Lagan. It was a square of 40 yards on each side; at each corner was a bastion of earth and stones, the best preserved of which is the south-east bastion, the ruins of which measure 21 by 28 feet on the top, and in some parts they are 7 feet high. On each bastion,

flourishes a large thorn tree. The fort was protected by a moat, now filled up, and a parapet, which is now nearly destroyed, except parts on the north-east and south-east squares, which average 40 yards long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and 6 feet thick. The fort was nearly surrounded by bog on all sides, except the south, on which it was distant a little from the Lagan. About 200 yards north-east of the fort, was a circular fort, said to have been very strong, it was almost inaccessible, being situated in the bog, but it is now destroyed. On the south and west sides stood small circular forts, that are now also destroyed. Nearly about the centre of the area of the fort, stands a large stone, about 6 feet in length, and 6 yards in circumference, it was formerly nearly all buried under the surface. Stone arrow heads found in the fort testify that it was used in very early times. Great quantities of human bones, round metal balls, from 8 to 28 ounces, and some of them indicating that they were fastened together, were found in the fort. George Crookes, of Inisloughlin, has a large number of such things.

The Civil Parish of Aghalee.—In the farm of Thomas Falloon, in Ballynaghten, was a fort of large size, which was destroyed about 1820. About 140 yards south of the entrance of the fort was a paved causeway, now destroyed, and about 25 yards east of the fort was a circular enclosure, about 21 feet in diameter, the parapet of which was of stones, it was also destroyed, and in it was found a quantity of wood cinders. In the farm of John Hall, in Ballynaghten, was another fort, now destroyed. It is said that Henry Mallon, in removing an old ditch, in this townland, found a pot containing a large quantity of gold and silver coins. Broomount House is said to have been built, about 1695, by Dr. Walkington, (Protestant) Bishop of Down and Connor, and subsequently improved by Dean Welsh, whose widow, about 80 years of age, is said to have sold it to the Gorman family. The ruins of the ancient church of Aghalee stand on a beautiful eminence on the east side of the village. Parts of the western gable and sidewalls are all that remain, the interior is $19\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide, but its length cannot be ascertained; the original thickness of the walls was 3 feet. There was a door in the western gable, and over it a window which is now concealed by ivy. Windows and doors have been destroyed by the removal of every dressed stone. At the head of a grave, a few yards south of the church, is an irregular-shaped stone, which has on each side of it a font, one of these is oval, 12 by 10 inches and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, the other is 9 inches in diameter. The stone itself is 22 by 20 inches, and 12 inches

thick. About 40 yards west of the church, and on the west side of the public road, is a remarkable wall which the Usher family enclosed with a stone and lime wall many years ago. It is said that about 70 years ago a small coffer, containing a quantity of ancient gold coin, was found, by one of the Usher family, deposited in a recess made for it in one of the walls of the church, there were also found several skulls deposited in recesses prepared for them in the wall. Three ancient urns, filled with black soil, were found in the graveyard. In the farm of John Long, in Aghalee, stood at the base of a rocky eminence an ancient pagan monument, which was destroyed about 1822. It consisted of a number of large stones and a pavement of stones. In each of the following farms was a fort, in Thomas Conkey's, in Killough; in John M'Kinstry's, Killough; in John Capman's, in Aghadrunglasny; in William Smith's, in Lurgansemanus, in Broomount demesne; in Richard Galley's, in Aghalee; in Stewart Fallow's, in Aghalee; and two in William Canning's, in Poobles; all of which are at present under tillage. William Ferris, Grocer, Aghalee, has a censer which, with several small pewter cups and a pewter vessel, resembling a weather-glass,* was discovered at a considerable depth in the parish of Seago, Co. Armagh. A large leather strap, with brass buckles affixed to it in appropriate places, was attached to the censer. The latter articles have been lost, Richard Thompson was the finder.

The Civil Parish of Aghagallon, by Thomas Fagan, 1838.—In the farm of William O'Hara, in Aghadrunglasny, was a fort, which is now destroyed, and the site under tillage. In the farm of John Mooney, in Tamnyvane, was a fort, which is now destroyed. In Derynaseer, are the remains of a very large fort, which is said to have contained 5 acres, and to have been a mile in circumference; it was nearly a circle. Though a large portion of the parapet, which was composed of earth and stones, still remains, and averages four feet in height, and from four to eight feet in breadth, yet since 1798 it has sustained much dilapidation and alteration of shape. It is at present under grazing, except what is occupied by a pathway, and grounds of the Catholic Chapel.

* It was obviously one of the pewter chalices so common in Ireland during the persecution; the censer, with its leather strap instead of chains, would appear a present very strange. The parish of Aghalee is at present in the diocese of Dromore, but it is taxed in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* as in the diocese of Down. Aghalee, *Achadh lic*—"Field of the Monument"—takes its name from the pagan monument already mentioned.

The ancient church of Aghagallon, situated on an eminence, measures in the interior 61 by 23½ feet. The walls are built of common stones of the country grouted with a coarse mortar, and seem to have been 3 feet in thickness. The principal part of the east gable, a small portion of the west gable, and of the south side wall, much disfigured by the removal of the dressed stones, are all that now remain. In the east gable are the ruins of a long but very narrow window, now nearly closed up by ivy. At the head of a grave, on the south side of the church, is a stone, of a rather rude shape, having a hole cut in its top, as if for a cross. On it is cut the form of a coffin, and

1680.

R. B. M. K. S.

This is the oldest inscription in the graveyard. At the grave of the Rev. Mr. Dawson lies one half of a small font stone. It is at present much disfigured, but would seem to have been circular, 12 inches in diameter, and 6 inches thick; the font also was circular, 4½ inches in diameter, and 4 inches in depth; the other half of the font is somewhere in the graveyard. The Irish Cry was used at some Catholic funerals up till 1830. On the west side of the old church is an ancient well, and an old thorn tree. There was formerly here at the well a large cairn of stones, but it was removed some years ago. John Bullock, in demolishing a fort in Drumaleet, found a complete pot-quern—10 inches in diameter, 5 inches in height, including its three feet, the top-stone is 7½ inches in diameter. He also found a grinding stone of freestone, 8 inches in diameter, and 3½ inches thick; the irons for securing the handles were found, but they were in a very decayed state. In Tiscallen, there was a fort, in the farm of James Corry, and another in the farm of John Lavery, but both are now destroyed, and their sites under tillage. In Derryclone, were three forts, all of which are now destroyed, and their sites under tillage. Hugh Lavery, in 1812, found in Derryclone, about 12 feet beneath the surface of the bog, three circular wooden dishes, each of which had three feet, and the largest of them was 13 inches in diameter. In cutting turf, during the last 50 years in a tract of bog between Derryclone and Derrymore, there was discovered, beneath the surface, a line of road composed of oak planks, about 6 feet long, 2 feet broad, and 7 inches thick, “duffed on the end of each other in succession, and fastened by alder spikes or pins.” The pins were much decayed, but the planks were sound, and were used afterwards

for various purposes. The road was found to extend about a mile, and some of it was lifted in 1836. In Montiaghs there was a fort, which is now destroyed, and its site occupied by a dwelling-house, on the farm of James Lavery; the ruins of another fort are under fruit trees, in the farm of John Lavery. Various articles of wood, bronze, and flint have been frequently found in Montiaghs; Anthony Kearney found at a considerable depth in the bog, a paved road, 6 feet wide, made of moderate-sized stones; it leads from north to south, but its length has not been explored. On the surface of a tract of bog, that intervened between Courtney's Island, Drumaleet, and Maghernagaw graveyard, in Derrymore, was an old line of road, called the *Danes' Causeway*. It was about half a mile long, and from 7 to 9 feet broad. The bog was deeply bedded with brambles and heath, and over this was spread sand, clay, and stones. It is locally said that the sand was carried in bags from the shore of Lough Neagh. The townlands of Montiaghs, Derrymore, Derryclone, and Derrykirk, are locally named the Montiaghs, and are said to have been occupied by Catholics driven into it in the 1641 war; even up till a recent period they were exclusively occupied by Catholics, and at the present time there are not more than 12 Protestant families resident in the four townlands, and these have settled in them subsequent to the year 1798. In Ballymacilrany are the remains of a fort, in the farm of John Latton; and another in that of Thomas Thompson, and of two in that of Henry Shillington—all these forts are now under tillage. John Lavery in cutting turf in this townland, in 1837, found at the depth of 6 feet, under the surface, a paved hearth, and on it wood cinders, and about a peck of nut shells. In Ballycairn, there was an ancient cairn, locally named, "Carn-nall," by which name a portion of the townland was known; it was destroyed many years ago, and it is not known that any antiquities were found in it. In its vicinity was an ancient fence, locally named the "Danes' Cast." This has also been destroyed. In this townland were two raths which were demolished several years ago. Under their surfaces were found wrought flints, stone hatchets, and "Danes' Pipes." Some of them were given to John Rogan, a local antiquary.

The ancient church of Maghernagaw is situated along the leading road from Antrim to Lurgan, and is almost entirely surrounded by bog. It measures 50 feet 3 inches by 20 feet 3 inches in the clear; the sidewalls are 2½ feet thick, and the gables 3 feet; a large portion of both gables and of the north sidewall are still standing, but the windows have disappeared. The graveyard, which is almost exclusively

used by Catholics, was enlarged on the east side about 1815. It was, however, once much larger than at the present ; for, about 52 years ago, coffins and human bones were found considerably outside it. It is said that it was roofed with oak and covered with shingles. Within a few yards of the east end of the church lies a long flat stone resembling a tombstone. On its surface are a few irregular and detached holes, said to be the prints left by the knees and elbows of St. Patrick when he was praying, stretched on that stone—called the “Saint’s Bed.” These prints are, however, said to have been left by St. Colman, or Congall, but locally named *St. Ceelin*. At the “Saint’s Bed” lay for centuries two stones of moderate size, having on each of them the prints of a thumb and fore-finger. It is said that the Saint held one of these in each hand, and, while praying, struck his breast alternately with them. It was formerly believed that if either of those stones was carried away it would on the following day be again at the Saint’s Bed. One Thomas Elliot, of Moira, through contempt, carried to his own house one of the stones. Elliot and some of his friends died in a few days, and some other misfortune befel the family ; his widow then sent back the stone. About 60 years ago Rawden Studdart, Esq., of Moira, cast one of them into Lough Money, but on the following day it was found on the Saint’s Bed. It is generally thought that the Saint who built the church of Maghernagaw and that of Aghagallon is buried under this stone.

The Civil Parish of Ballinderry, by Thomas Fagan, 1838.—The burial ground of Templecormac is enclosed by a quick-set fence ; the graves are numerous but there are few headstones ; it is used by persons of every religious denomination, but principally by Catholics. The Irish Cry accompanied funerals of Catholics until about the year 1800. The graveyard was formerly much more extensive than at present. Only the foundations of the old church now remain, and they are covered over with earth and grass. The church stood nearly east and west, 44 by 20 feet in the inside ; the walls, of rough stones firmly grouted, were 2 feet 10 inches thick. A large portion of the walls remained until about 1790. At the same time were removed the remains of the dwelling-house of the clergy, the site of which is at present occupied by Robert M’Aleavey’s dwelling-house. Two ancient wells, one of which is at present closed, used to be visited for the cure of sundry diseases. It is said that there was formerly a great educational establishment here, presided over by three friars. For the use of this establishment there was a tract of land, which is now called the Church Fields, and is occupied by

Robert M'Alevey and James Gibson. A friar had Divine Service at the ruin of the church about 60 years ago. Templecormac is said to have been founded by Cormac A'Killy—Informants, James Dunnigan, William Brannagh, and others.

Ballindery Church and burial ground were situated on a small and beautiful island on the east side of Loughbeg. Of the church only the gables remain ; it measured $62\frac{1}{2}$ by $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the inside ; the walls, of whin and gray stones with a few freestones grouted well, are 3 feet 3 inches thick. In the east gable, 4 feet above the present surface, rise the ruins of an oblong window, 6 feet 3 inches high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad on the outside, but much larger inside. In the west gable, at 2 feet above the present surface, rise the remains of two oblong windows, each 2 feet 9 inches high and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide on the outside, but much larger in the inside. The inside of the church is occupied by graves, and the surrounding graveyard is enclosed by a hedge. Nine yards to the south-west of the western end of the church is an ancient font, sunk in an irregular-shaped stone, 3 feet 2 inches in length, 2 feet 2 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 3 inches in thickness. Twenty-four yards south-west of that font is another hard gray stone, 2 feet 10 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 11 inches thick, in which were two fonts, one of which is nearly destroyed ; the existing font is an oval, of 12 by 10 inches and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The imperfect font seems to have been 7 inches in diameter and 8 inches in depth. This stone is called St. Patrick's *Knee-stone*, and the holes are said to mark where St. Patrick knelt in prayer.

The Church of Ballinderry, better known by the name of *Law Loo*, was founded by St. Loo,* in whose memory, from time immemorial, the 4th of August was held as a Patron day. Thousands used to assemble at the old church on that day, and the ceremonies were performed both in the graveyard and in the church, as well as along the edge of the water, where large stones stand at regularly-arranged distances to mark the stations. These stations were formerly conducted with the greatest decorum, and were attended by the Roman Catholic clergy, but they gradually became scenes of drinking and quarrelling, until, about 40 years ago, the late Rev. William Dawson was necessitated to abolish the Law Loo Stations.

Camlin, by Thomas Fagan, 1838.—The church of Camlin, on the banks of the Crumlin River, measures 72 by 21 feet 10 inches on the inside, and is of extraordinary strength and thickness of wall, varying

*St. Molk of Clonfert—Mulloe, whose festival was held on the 4th of August

from 5 to 6½ feet in thickness. The eastern and western gables are up to the square. Large parts of the west end of both the north and south sidewalls are altogether destroyed. In the east gable are the remains of a Gothic window, 5½ feet high, 3 feet wide in the inside, but only 2 feet wide on the outside. In the south corner of the gable are the ruins of a safe (piscina) 2½ feet broad, 2 feet 3 inches deep, and 4 feet high, but, as the walls are dilapidated, its original height cannot be ascertained. In the south sidewall, 2½ feet from the east gable, are the remains of an arched window, 3 feet 10 inches wide by 3 feet 8 inches high in the inside. In both sidewalls, and nearly opposite to each other, are four arches these arches are partly dilapidated. They seem to have been 7½ feet wide at the base 2 feet 10 inches deep, and from 5 to 6 feet high. The columns between the arches are of masonry, and 2½ feet broad. In the north sidewall, within 15 feet from the west gable, are the remains of a door, a portion of a side of it still remains, showing, on the east side of it, the bolt-hole, 7 inches wide, 8 inches high, and 5 feet in length. The walls of the church have been much injured by the removal of every well-dressed stone.

Parish of Killead, by James Boyle, 1838.—In the townland of Killealy, at the eastern extremity of a little valley extending from the great mount in Seacash, and a thousand yards west of it, is a large circular mound, 20 feet in extreme height, its summit is irregular, for there is a smaller mound, 4 feet high, raised on it. The circumference at its base is 131 feet; it is surrounded by a ditch, 5 to 11 feet deep and 20 feet wide. A rampart, enclosing an elliptical area 260 by 190 feet, includes the mound and ditch, extending close to the latter on the east side, but projecting 80 feet beyond it on the western side. The rampart varies in thickness from 26 to 36 feet, and in height from 5 to 12 feet. A portion of its northern side has been removed. The mound was farther protected by a narrow ditch and parapet, extending about 250 feet along the south-western side of the rampart. At the N.W. side of the rampart are portions of small circular enclosures. A plan of the fort is given.

On the summit of a little crag, in Ballyrobbin, a small burial ground containing the foundations of a church was discovered, about five years ago. Along its sides a row of skeletons closely laid with their heads to the wall were found on the bare rock, and about two feet of mould over them. In this townland are several mounds, one is greatly mutilated; it is 16 feet, its figure now reduced nearly to a square, measures 160 by 130 feet. On the south side there appears

an approach to a building, the foundation of which can be traced on its summit. The foundations are oval, 80 by 60 feet, on its south side is an entrance 8 feet wide, no appearance of mortar in the foundations, but they scarcely rise above the surface. In this townland is a cave, the entrance to which is in a declivity ; it is now inaccessible by a lodgment of water, but it was explored and is of the usual construction ; the stones with which it is constructed are very large. In Ballyrobbin is a fort now resembling a quarter of a circle, the *radius* of which is 120 feet. It consists of a low parapet and ditch ; the entrance is at the eastern corner. On south side of the entrance the parapet increases in thickness to 20 feet, as if a little mound had stood there. It is probable that there is a cave under the parapet. The fort locally known as Ballyrobbin Fort (of which a plan is given) is constructed of earth, and consists of a circular platform, 128 feet in diameter, and 7 feet high above the ditch, which is 12 feet wide. Beyond the ditch are the remains of a rampart, 27 feet thick, and there seems to have been an outside ditch, which is now almost filled up. At the N.E. side of the fort, within 40 feet of its circular platform, and partly formed by the rampart, is a circular mound, 60 feet in diameter, and 10 feet high, enclosed by a ditch, 5 feet wide, which communicates with the inner ditch. A circular rath stood within 70 yards east of the fort until a few years ago. The fort is much mutilated. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile east of Ballyrobbin Fort is a rocky knoll locally called "Court Hill," where it is said the laws were proclaimed and trials held. It has no remains, but its position is most conspicuous.

Dungonnell Moat consists of a circular earthen mound, 190 feet in diameter at the base, 67 at the summit, and 21 feet high above the bottom of the ditch, which is 8 feet deep and 21 feet wide. Outside the ditch are the traces of a very broad parapet ; the entrance was on the south. On the eastern side of the mound, near its summit, an ornamented earthen urn was found a few years ago. Two small earthen raths, one 150 yards east, the other 250 yards south-west, were levelled within memory, and a third, partly demolished, is about 100 yards east of the mound.

Ballynageeragh Fort is situated along a little rivulet. The fort is much injured ; its outworks, which seem to have been of stone, have been razed, except a few foundations that are overgrown with brambles and herbage. It is a circular fort, 100 feet in diameter and 7 feet high above the inside ditch, which is 10 feet wide. The ramparts are from 7 to 10 feet high and from 20 to 26 feet broad.

An outer ditch encircled this from the stream which flows past the northern side, but except a small portion on the east it is nearly obliterated. The entrance is in the east; it is 7 feet wide and is approached by a paved road, extending eastward between two parallel parapets, 16 feet apart. 147 feet from the exterior of the rampart a paved way, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, diverges northerly from the other road. At the north of the body of the fort are traces of the foundations of a square building of stone, 24 by 18 feet; the foundations are 2 feet thick. In the rampart, at north side of the entrance, are the foundations of another stone building, 32 by 22 feet. The walls are about 2 feet high and 3 feet broad, composed of small stones without cement. It would seem that the walls originally were not much higher. On the south side of the entrance are foundations of two sides of a square building constructed in the rampart. It measures, in the inside, 15 by 8 feet; one wall is 4 feet, the other 3 feet broad, but presenting no appearance of mortar. In the face of a bank, forming a sort of counter-scarp to the exterior ditch, is a structure, apparently a kiln for drying corn. At the south-east extremity of the approach are faint traces of a building, 35 by 13 feet in the inside, and divided into two apartments. To this is an entrance on the north side, from which a paved road extends northward to an earthen parapet of a small fort, of which but little now remains. At the west side of the parapet are the foundations of a stone building, elliptic at one end and square at the other. It measures 54 by 20 feet; the foundations only appear above the ground, and show no mortar. A plan of this fort is given. In British, in a ditch, is a stone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet broad, through which a hole one inch in diameter passes; it evidently was a gate pillar but the people think it Druidical; it is called the "Tooting Stone," from the noise the wind makes blowing through the hole. A fort has just been demolished (September 1838) in Ardmore. It consisted of a circular platform, 90 feet in diameter and 12 feet above the bottom of the ditch, which was 14 feet wide and 8 feet deep. Outside the ditch was an earthen rampart, 12 feet thick. Three paved hearths were found on the platform of the fort, one at the north-east, one at the north-west, and one at the south side. They were triangular, and over them was a coating of wood ashes from 2 to 3 feet deep. Another hearth was discovered in the rampart. On the platform of the fort several pieces of large querns were found; and in the ditch, quantities of bones of deer and of small-sized cows, broken earthenware, a bronze pin, and pieces of mortised wood were found. On

the same farm of 30 acres six other forts have been completely razed within memory ; and another, 164 feet in diameter, still remains within 150 yards of the one described.

About 30 years ago a remarkable fort was destroyed in Ballymacconnell. It contained between 3 or 4 Irish acres ; it was circular and surrounded by a parapet faced with large well-shaped stones. On the inside the parapet was 4 feet high, and on the exterior side 11 feet high above the bottom of a ditch, which was 20 feet wide ; traversing the body of the fort and under the parapet were chambers, or caves, constructed of stones set on their ends, and across these were placed stones of enormous size, forming chambers, some of which were 6 feet in height ; in these were found bones of small animals, and wood ashes. Another fort in this townland, situated along a stream, seems to have been very strong, though there are no remains of outworks.

In the townland of Seacash, along a stream, is situated an earthen fort, consisting of a circular platform, 100 feet in diameter, enclosed by a ditch 14 feet wide, and 8 feet deep ; outside this is a rampart, 34 feet thick and 9 feet high, measuring from the exterior ditch, which is 9 feet wide, and 4 feet deep ; outside this is another rampart, 8 feet thick and 3 feet high, on the exterior side. The entrance is at the eastern side, 8 feet wide, and is approached by a paved road, 8 feet wide extending eastward 120 feet. The road is slightly raised, and is composed of stones of from 8 to 10 inches in extreme dimensions, well laid, and flat on the surface. On the south-east side of the fort are some earthworks, one of which, contiguous to the outer rampart, consists of a somewhat elliptic enclosure, measuring 74 by 21 feet, it is formed by an earthen parapet, now only a few inches high ; outside the parapet is a ditch, and on the eastern side of the ditch is another parapet, connected with other outworks, which extend eastward for 415 feet. At the eastern extremity is a small circular platform, 48 feet in diameter, and about a foot high. There are other outworks extending from the western side, and connected with a low parapet, extending for 362 feet from east to west, along the northern side of the fortification. The fort has not suffered much, except in its outworks, which now with difficulty can be traced.

In demolishing a fort in this townland of Seacash, about 27 year ago, a cave of the usual construction, about 120 feet in length and 4 feet in height, was discovered, traversing the centre of the fort. This gallery, or cave, contained a single row of enormously strong oak

boxes or coffins, each containing a skeleton in a good state of preservation. The coffins were left where found, and the cave and fort levelled over them.

In Tully, occupying a conspicuous position, on the summit of an eminence, 406 feet above the sea level, is a hemispherical mound, 10 feet high, and 64 feet in diameter at the base, but it seems to have been much reduced in size. It seems to have been funereal. 572 yards south-west of it is a very remarkable fortification, consisting of three circular platforms, measuring at the summit, respectively, 106, 102, and 100 feet in diameter, a parapet from 2 to 4 feet high in the interior, encompasses the summit of each platform or fort. They are elevated from 8 to 13 feet above the ditch, 8 feet wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, which surrounds each, and which is common to all; outside the inner ditch, is a rampart encompassing the entire work 15 feet thick and from 7 to 9 feet high; an outer ditch, 4 feet deep and from 5 to 8 feet wide, extends along the greater portion of this rampart. The entrances are protected by earthen parapets. Outworks can be traced extending 154 yards south-east. They consist of elliptical figures, 300 by 100 feet; beyond them are faint traces of a similar work; they consist of earthen parapets, a few inches high. The fortification, except the outworks, is in a good state of preservation. It is in a low situation in the north-west of a little valley; 606 yards south-east of it, is a rath or fort, and 350 yards further on is another, while on the summit of the rising ground, 572 yards north-east of it is the funeral mound, already mentioned (which, no doubt, was the folk-mote of the clan that occupied this little city). In this townland there is a cave for many years closed up, and the ground over it laboured. Gartree burial ground was for centuries the place of interment of the sept of the Mulhollans. A curious stone chair (of which a drawing is given) stands, near a farm house, in Gartree. It is a single stone, formed by nature into the shape of a high-backed chair, there is nothing known of it, not even how it found its way to its present position, where it is used as a "Getting-on Stone."

In Randox and Lisnataylor are large forts, each of which is defended by three parapets and 3 ditches; and there are in the parish 6 forts, which have each two parapets and two ditches, but all these are composed of earth only.

In the townland of Dundesert, about 150 yards north-east of the site of the church of Dundesert, is a mound somewhat hemispherical, but now reduced in size; it is 15 feet high and 198 feet in diameter at the base. There are traces of a rampart; the entrance to the

rampart is 103 feet from the base of the mound. The situation is low ; but the mound seems to have been funereal. (Description of Cashel and Church of Dundesert omitted.) In the graveyard was found "a gold brooch, 6 inches long, having a swivel at the top." Several cinerary urns were found in the surrounding mound and parapet (it would seem that it was a military, before it became an ecclesiastical cashiel).

In Crosshill, on the steep acclivity of the bank of the Crumlin Water, is a mound in a fairly perfect state of preservation ; it is 26 feet high, 104 feet in diameter at the base, and 24 feet at the summit. It seems to have been funereal.

A considerable quantity of human bones was discovered about 40 years ago in Kilcross, in what seemed to have been a graveyard, but there were no indications of a church. In a cave in this townland, constructed in the usual manner, a bronze pipe was found.

In Ballykennedy is a graveyard which contained, within memory of old people, the foundations of a church. Occupying a conspicuous position in this townland is a mound 13 feet high, 128 feet in diameter at the base, and 88 feet at the summit ; there are traces of a ditch and rampart which encompassed it.

In Ballyhill, within 20 yards of Dundesert river, is a little semi-globular mound, 10 feet high and 190 feet in circumference ; it is so located at the base of the impending bank that it is only discernable from the opposite side of the stream. The mound does not seem mutilated.

In Aughnamullan is a cave, but now closed. A person named Suffern found in a gravelly swell in this townland, last year, nearly a dozen earthen urns filled with bones ; the urns were all broken when lifting them

In Ballytweedy is a fort nearly square, 110 by 104 feet, 5 feet high above the bottom of a ditch 6 feet wide. The fort has been used as a garden, which has gradually reduced its height. The falling in of some covering stones discovered a cave, of the usual construction, running parallel to, and at a little distance from, the northern side. The cave has not been traced any distance. In Ballytweedy there is also an earthen fort of an elliptic form, 120 by 100 feet, divided into two divisions by a low parapet, from 4 to 6 feet high and from 6 to 8 feet thick, with a ditch 6 feet wide. There is an entrance in its southern and another in its north-east side. To the left of the southern extremity of the dividing parapet the exterior parapet increases in thickness to 20 feet, and extends from it half way round the fort. The top of the covering stones of a cave can be traced.

Grange of Carmavy, by James Boyle, 1838.—The old graveyard, near the centre of the grange, is 57 by 54 yards; within memory the foundations of the church stood near the centre of the burial ground. There are four forts constructed of earth in the grange, one is situated on the top of the hill, where the builders of it took advantage of a basaltic top, on which an earthen parapet of circular form has been raised. The fort is 165 feet in diameter, and is from 9 to 12 feet high. The slight traces of a plateau, or terrace, appear extending round two-thirds of the fort. Near the eastern side of the grange is a remarkable fort, containing artificial caves. It occupies the summit of a little crag, which jutting out, rises from 5 to 12 feet above the bed of a rivulet watering a little ravine, along its northern side. The fort is almost quadrangular, measuring 90 by 78 feet, and encompassed by a rampart, about 2 feet high and 2 feet thick, except along its southern side, where it seems to have been connected with another fort, which has almost totally disappeared. There are two entrances, one on the west side, 2 feet wide, and one at the north-east angle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, the latter is protected by the parapet extending along its side for 12 feet. In the interior are marks, now faint, of divisions. The northern parapet extending along the brink of the crag exhibits at its western extremity the covering stones of a cave. This cave is very extensive, its sides are formed of long stones laid transversely, and as the wall on each side rises, each row of stones projects beyond that below, and thus the walls converge towards the summit, which is covered with huge slabs, each from half a ton to three tons in weight. 80 yards south-west of the fort was a cave, most of the stones of which have been removed. From this cave, another can be externally traced extending northward towards the stream. A very extensive cave occurs in the acclivity of a hill, near the western side of the grange (a plan of the cave is given).

Tullyrusk, by Thomas Fagan, 1838.—The site of the church and the graveyard of Tullyrusk, occupy an eminence in the townland of Tullyrusk. As near as can be judged, from the dilapidated state of the foundation walls, the church was 61 by 19 feet; the walls of rough stones grouted, were 3 feet in thickness. A large portion of the walls remained up till 1800, when they were taken down to assist in building a schoolhouse. The altar, which was of stone work, and was at the eastern end, was discovered in sinking graves. The Irish Cry accompanied funerals of Catholics up till 1817. A short distance north of the church was an old castle, said to have been occupied

by the Norton family. At the castle was a fort, a great portion of which still remains, though mutilated. To the south of the church was a hamlet, named Leathemstown, which is said to have extended three-quarters of a mile in length; walls and hearths of a hundred houses, two corn kilns, and a mill-race, have been found on the site of the town, which is now under tillage.

Parish of Derryaghy, by Thomas Fagan, 1837.—In John Scott's farm, in Bovolcan, is a large Standing Stone, 3 feet 10 inches high, 2 feet 10 inches broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. In John Galloway's farm, in Bovolcan, was a fort 20 yards in diameter, enclosed by a moat and parapet, but it is now destroyed, except about 8 by 6 yards of the area, which rises about 6 feet above the field. In demolishing the fort there were discovered several excavations beneath and in the vicinity of the fort, some of them were circular, about 3 feet deep and 2 feet in diameter; in them were found decayed bones. They were connected by square passages. About 100 yards west of the fort was an entrance into the main passage that led to the fort and to the excavations. The main passage was closed by a flat stone, the passage increased in depth every yard to the fort. All these passages were excavated in the earth without the use of stones either in the sides or roofs (it seems to have been an ordinary cave sunk in a place where the hardness of the clay enabled its constructors to dispense with the use of stones.) In Anthony Watson's farm, in White Mountain, is a Standing Stone, 4 feet long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; it is at present in a sloping position, and some other stones lying about it. In the farm of George M'Court are the ruins of a fort, 50 yards in diameter; a part of its clay parapet, 2 feet high and 7 feet thick, still remains. In the farm of James Armstrong, in Aghalislone, are the ruins of an earthen fort, 25 yards in diameter, enclosed by a moat from 6 to 10 feet wide; a paved hearth and quern stones were found in the fort. In the same farm is another fort, nearly square, 11 yards by 11 yards, the parapet is of stone and clay, but greatly destroyed; the part remaining of it, is from 4 to 9 feet high, and 16 feet thick at the base; the moat is from 6 to 15 feet wide. In the same farm is a third fort, which never was completed; it is of clay, oblong in form, 22 by 18 feet; there is a trace of a moat. In the farm of William Abernethy, in Aghlislone, are the ruins of two forts, the largest is oval, 40 by 30 yards, enclosed by two moats and two parapets; what remains of the inner parapet is from 3 to 7 feet above the area, and from 10 to 18 feet above the bottom of the moat, and is 22 feet thick at the base; the moat averages 15 feet in width. The remains of

the outside parapet is from 5 to 10 feet high and 15 feet thick, while the outer moat is 9 feet wide. The smaller fort is 30 yards in diameter, and enclosed by a moat and a parapet, which was of clay and stones. These two forts are close together, and evidently formed one fortress. In the same townland, and in the farm of Joseph Greer, are the ruins of an oblong fort, 30 by 26 yards, what remains of the parapet, of earth and stones, is 20 feet thick and 5 feet high ; the moat is destroyed. In the farm of Renny Boomer, in Aghlislone, stood an ancient church, which was razed to the ground many years ago, around it was a burial ground ; on the site, bones and pieces of earthen crocks were found, at a former period. In this townland are the ruins of a " Giant's Grave," in the farm of Daniel Partridge. It occupied a space of about 24 by 8 feet, and consisted of two rows of standing stones, the one row was placed a few feet from the other. The covering stones were of great weight, and various devices were cut on one of the standing stones. All are now sunk into pits dug for them, except one, which forms a part of the fence, and stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad. Daniel Partridge, in raising the foundations of some ancient building in his farm, in Aghalislone, found a set of large square amber beads with a gold cross, about 4 inches long, attached to them ; he gave the beads to different persons, and sold the cross to the late James Ward, of Lisburn. In the farm of Robert Watson, in Aghalislone, are the ruins of a fort 40 yards in diameter. In the farm of John Chapman, in Magheralave, are the ruins of an oval fort, 40 by 35 yards ; what remains of the parapet is 7 feet high, the moat is filled. In the farm of John Boomer, in Magheralave, is a fort 40 yards in diameter ; the parapet is levelled ; part of the moat still remaining is from 8 to 11 feet wide, A fort, 37 yards in diameter, is in a ruined state, in the farm of Gilbert Gowdy ; and another, 35 yards in diameter, in the farm of George Watson, also in Magheralave, is likewise nearly destroyed. In Ballymacward Upper, there was a fort, now destroyed, in the farm of John White. In Robert Hamilton's farm, in that townland, is a standing stone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, 2 feet high, and 1 foot thick. In Ballymacross, were three forts, which are all destroyed, and their sites under tillage. In the farm of William Graham are the ruins of a fort of unusual size, and of an irregular oval form, 108 by 100 yards, and higher in the middle than towards the outside. The parapet was of clay, but is greatly destroyed ; what remains of it is from 3 to 5 feet high, and from 10 to 13 feet thick ; the moat is from 8 to 14 feet wide. There was an outer parapet, 10 feet thick, which is nearly destroyed. 21

yards south of the fort is a three-cornered fort, 26 yards long, and 20 yards wide at one end, 6 yards wide at the other. The parapet of this was of earth and stones ; what remains of it is 5 feet high and 17 feet thick ; the moat is 13 feet wide. In Aghnahough is a fort, in the farm of Edward Johnson, it is 35 yards in diameter, the parapet of clay is from 15 to 20 feet in thickness and from 2 to 4 feet above the area of the fort ; the moat is from 7 to 11 feet wide. There was another fort in the farm of Alexander Blackburn, in Aghnahough, but it is now destroyed.

In the farm of Pat M'Afee, in Derryaghy, was a fort which is now destroyed. There was a fort in the farm of John Jones, and another in that of Edward Alderdice ; both were in Derryaghy but they are now destroyed. James Blake found, about a foot and a half beneath the surface, in his farm in Derryaghy, a vault 7 feet long, 2 feet broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, built with stones and covered with flat stones. In William Grogan's farm in Derryaghy are the remains of a fort, 20 yards in diameter ; what remains of the parapet, chiefly of clay, is from 6 to 10 feet above the bottom of the moat, and from 1 to 4 feet above the area of the fort, and 20 feet thick. Another fort was in the farm of Kenny Boomer, which is now destroyed. In the immediate vicinity of Rock House, in Derryaghy, and about a quarter of a mile from the church, is an ancient spring named the *Rock Well*, at the base of a large rock. This well was formerly visited by persons from great distances to obtain cures and to pray at it. On an eminence in Derryaghy, about half a mile south-west of Derryaghy church, were formerly extensive buildings and a graveyard. The walls were removed about 56 years ago to build houses at the end of Pipe Hill, Lisburn. In removing the graveyard the late John Seeds found vaults of stonework containing urns filled with bones.

In Kilmakee is an ancient burying ground, in the farm of Widow Thompson ; decayed coffins, rough headstones, and human bones were found on the site, which is now a vegetable garden. In the farm of William Charley, in Kilmakee, are the ruins of a clay mound, 15 feet high in some parts. In Legmore, and in the farm of Edward Thompson, are the remains of a fort 40 yards in diameter. What remains of the parapet is from 4 to 6 feet high and from 4 to 8 feet thick. The moat is from 12 to 13 feet wide. Houses are erected on a part of the fort. In the farm of John Richardson, in Legmore, are the remains of a fort 24 yards in diameter, the remaining part of the parapet is 6 feet high, and the moat 8 feet broad. On the north side, in the bottom of the moat, is a Standing Stone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet

broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. In John Hunter's farm, in Killeaton, are the ruins of a fort 25 yards in diameter, now nearly destroyed. Another fort, now destroyed, was in the same farm. In demolishing these forts several Danes' pipes were found.

In the farm of Robert Waring, in Ballycollin, are the remains of a fort 30 yards in diameter. The moat averaged 20 feet in width, but there was no appearance of a parapet. On the summit of Collin Mountain are the ruins of a cairn which is locally called *Collin Top*; it was 20 yards in diameter and its summit was about 9 feet high, but it is greatly dilapidated. It was explored at a former period, and a cave, or chamber, was discovered in it, and decayed human bones. Some of the stones that formed the roof and sides of the cave are yet on the site. At a short distance north of the mountain are the remains of another cairn, in the holding of William Bradshaw; it was 14 yards in diameter and was enclosed by a row of large stones placed around the base, some of which still remain; but the cairn has been ruined by explorers; its summit is only 4 feet above the level of its base. Seven yards north of this cairn is a Standing Stone, 3 feet high, 2 feet broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and beside it a large stone lies prostrate. On the west side of the cairn are two smaller Standing Stones several yards apart. In the holding of John Hamill, in the same townland, is a valley, between Collin Mountain and the neighbouring hills, called the *Mass Corner*, where the Catholics formerly assembled for Mass. Three of the steps ascending to the altar still remain, two of them are 2 feet long, but the third is much shorter; the altar is demolished. At the base of Collin Mountain, on the farm of Arthur Collin, is the site of a cairn called the *Boy Hill*. It was 30 feet in diameter. In destroying it, in 1819, was discovered a vault about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 3 feet deep, covered by a long flat stone, which rested on Standing Stones; it contained a quantity of decayed bones. The covering stone, still on the site, is 3 feet 4 inches high, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot 3 inches thick. There is about 2 feet of it sunk in the earth; its length was therefore about 5 feet 4 inches. William Bradshaw in cutting turf found about a dozen beads of unusual shape and quality; he has also flint arrow-heads, called elf-stones.

In Tornaroy there is, in the farm of John Dorner, a Standing Stone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 1 foot thick. In the farm of John M'Areavey, in Tornaroy, are the ruins of a clay fort; nothing of it remains but 8 by 6 yards of the area. It would have been entirely removed, but, in 1807, the hay that grew on it was swept away by a

whirlwind to Turnacrumble, about a mile distant from it, and ever since the owner of it would not permit a scythe to be laid on its surface. On a mountain in Tornaroy are three Standing Stones, in the holding of John M'Areavey. They stood nearly in a direct line on a distance of 26 feet; one of them was broken at the surface at some former period, and the other two are now laid prostrate. One of them is 7 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 2 feet 3 inches thick, the other is 6 feet long and of the same breadth and thickness as its companion.

Parish of Lambeg, by Thomas Fagan, 1837.—Lambeg graveyard was the site of an ancient nunnery. It stood south of the church; a portion of its ruins were used to build an addition to the east end of the church. On the south is a piece of ground called the *Nuns' Garden*. In Lambeg were two forts—one in the farm of Alexander Williamson, and the other in the farm of Henry Bell; both are destroyed and their sites under tillage.

In 1766, the House of Lords was very much alarmed at the "Increase of Popery," and on the 5th March, 1766:—

"Resolved, that the several Archbishops and Bishops of this Kingdom shall be, and are hereby, desired to direct the Parish Ministers in their respective dioceses, to return a list of the several families in their parishes to this House, on the first Monday after the Recess, distinguishing which are Protestants, and which are Papists, as also a list of the several reputed Popish Priests and Friars residing in their Parishes."—*Journal of House of Lords*.

To many of these returns, which are now arranged in the Record Office, I had not access until after I had written the account of the parishes to which they refer.

Downpatrick.—The town of Downpatrick contains heads of Protestant families, numbered by the curate, 307 (5 computed to each family). Said town contains heads of Popish families, 153. No Popish priest in said town. Returns of the country parts of said parish have already been made by Rev. Charles Hamilton, curate assistant of said parish, Daniel Matthews, curate of Down.

Loughinisland.—Protestant families, 301; Papist families, 364. Popish priests, Laurence Keenan, and Theophilus M'Cartan, Titular Bishop of Down and Connor. Fryars none. Mass Houses, 2.—April 19th, 1766, Signed, Stephen M'Mullan, Curate of Loughinisland.

Parish of Rathmullan.—Protestant families, 132 ; Papist families, 164. Popish Priests resident in the parish of Rathmullin, Charles Christian, Daniel Clinton. James Hillan, fryar, acts as priest in part of the parish, but does not reside in it.

Parish of Tyrella, part of the Deanery of Down, but episcopally united to, and served at the Church of Rathmullan.—Protestant families, 21 ; Papist families, 41.—Returned by James Hamilton, Vicar of Rathmullan.

Ballee.—Protestant families, 111 ; Papist families, 53. One priest.

Ballyculter.—Protestant families, 157 ; Papist families, 192. Neither Popish priest nor friar resident here.

Kilchief.—Protestant families, 28, Persons, 144 ; Papist families, 105, Persons, 715.—Signed Moses Davies.

Inch.—Protestant families, 195 ; Papist families, 153. One Popish Priest.—True return. Edward Trotter, Rector of Inch and Prebend of St. Andrews.

“The parish of Kilmore, in the Diocese of Down, contains heads of Protestant families numbered by the vicar, 375. Said parish contains heads of Popish families, 163. Two Popish Priests resident in the above parish.—Daniel Matthews, Vicar of Kilmore.”

Ballyphilip and Appendages.—Protestant families, 316, Persons, 1,562 ; Papist families, 339, Persons, 1,623. Popish Priest, 1, Assistant Priest, 1, Suspended Priest, 1.—Signed, Mathew Haslett.

Ardkeen and Witter.—Persons, Protestant, 483, Papists, 815.—Hamilton Blackwood. (This return gives the population of each townland, and in it the townland of Kintagh is entered as *alias Kildressn*).

Parishes of Inishargie, Ballyhalbert, and Ballywalter.—583 families, of whom 55 are Papists.—John Mercer, Minister.

A return of families in the parishes of Tullynakill, and Greyabbey, by N. Hamilton, 19th April, 1766 :—

Tullynakill.—Protestant families, 139 ; Popish families, 0.

Greyabbey.—Protestant families, 346 ; Popish families, 5. Papists, 28.

Newtown (Newtownards).—Sir,—After the greatest care to make out a list of the several Protestant and Popish families in this parish, I return the following, in obedience to their Lordships' commands, as truly authorative and correct.—Number of Protestant families of all Denominations, 983. Number of Popish families, 23. No Popish Priest, no fryar. I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant, Hugh Caldwell, Newtown, April 25th, 1766.

Donaghadee.—Protestant families, 612. No Papist, Priest, or

Fryar in the whole parish, nor have been these eleven years.—Monsell Hewetson, Curate.

Parish of Holywood.—Families, 212, all Protestants, except 2, one of which has four Papists, and the other 6 Papists in the family. Neither Popish Priest nor Friar in the parish.—E. Winder, Curate, Holywood, April 26th, 1766.

Comber.—Protestant families, 1,010; Popish families, 19. Not any Popish Priest or Friar resident in the parish. The above 19 families consist of 65 adult Papists, 36 children of Papists, under the age of 14. Total of adults and children in the parish 5,131.—Samuel Stone, Curate Improprate.

Kilmud.—There are 204 Protestant families, 1 family of Papists, and no Popish Priest or Fryar.—William Bennett, Vicar.

Killaney.—117 families of Protestants, all Presbyterians; 3 families of Papists. Not any Popish Priest or Friar resident in the parish.—Samuel Stones, Vicar.

Kirdonnell.—Families, 149. There are only 3 Papists in the parish, one of whom is head of a family, but his wife and children are Protestants; neither Popish Priest nor Friar.—Mathew Garnet, Curate.

Knockbreda.—Protestant families, 355; Popish families, 21.—Signed, Bernard Ward.

Drumboe and Dumbeg.—April 19th, 1766.—Protestant families, 775; Papist families, 21. No Priests or Friars in the above parish.—Signed, William Vesey Hamilton, Curate.

Hillsborough.—Sir,—In obedience to the order of the House of Lords, I inform you, that there are in the parish of Hillsborough, County of Down, 431 Protestant families, 98 Papist families. No Popish priest resides in the parish, but Mass is celebrated in it by Michael Morgan, who lives near Lisburn, the parish of Blaris. The Bishop of Down and Connor desires me to send you, also, the number of Protestants and Papists, in the Prebend of Kilroot and County of Antrim. There are in it 592 Protestant families, and only 9 Papist families. No Popish Priest in it, nor Mass ever celebrated in it in the memory of man. I am, your obedient servant, Trevor Benson.

Blaris.—Protestant heads of families, 1,068; Popish heads of families, 410. One Popish Priest, Michael Morgan; two Popish schoolmasters, John Mulhollan, and Henry Laverty.

Maragal.—Established Church, 226; Presbyterians, 124; Quakers, 15; Papists, 55. No Priest nor Friar in said Parish, nor any place of public worship, except the Church Established.—H. Reynett, Vicar.

Magheramesk.—Protestant families, 146; Popish families, 49. No Priest or Fryar.

Derryaghy.—Protestant families, 332; Popish families, 181, and one Popish Priest.—Signed, Philip Shiels, Vicar.

Belfast.—In the Parish of Belfast, Protestant families, 2,177; Popish families, 256.—Signed, William Tisdall.

Carnmoney.—Protestant families, 450; Popish families, 6. Neither Popish Priest nor Friar.

Agagallon.—Protestant families, 109; Popish families, 223. Rev. Cormac Sheal is Parish Priest.

Ballinderry.—Protestant families, 372; Papist families, 141. No Popish priest or Friar resident in Ballinderry.

Killead.—No Popish Priest nor Fryar residing. Protestant families, 466; Papist families, 54.—Wm. Williamson, Vicar.

Island Magee.—232 families. There is not a Papist in the parish, and so no Popish Priest or Friar.—Drawn by me, Geo. Taylor, Curate.

Ballycor and Rashee.—Protestant families, 336; Papist families, 20.—(In Belistin, 1, in Ballyalbanagh, 15, in Donemoy, 1, in Faldarge, 1, and in Ballynashee, 2.) There is no resident Popish Priest in either of the above parishes. There is one Phillip Scullin, a Popish Priest, who resides in the County, or Liberty of Carrickfergus, and who at certain times officiates as Priest in the above parishes.—Dated at Belliston, 19th March, 1766. John Connor, Curate of Ballycor and Rashee.

Sylvodan, part of Parish of Connor.—Protestant persons, 332, families, 76; Papist persons, 102, families, 40.

In the 12 *Towns of Connor*.—Protestant persons, 890, families, 180; Papist persons, 15, families, 2 (Pat Graham, Darby O'Murray, and 5 servants).

In the 8 *Towns of Kells*.—Protestant persons, 740, families 193, Papist persons, 12, families, 3 (James Devlin, John M'Shannock, and John M'Adoran).

In *Glenwherry*, Protestant persons, 176, families, 35; Papist persons, 19, families, 4 (Laughlin M'Mullan, Cormac M'Quillan, Daniel O'Hefferman, and 4 servants).

Drummaul.—Church of Scotland, 400 families, Church of England, 23 families, of the Popish religion, 87 families.—William Tisdall, Vicar, 7th April, 1766,

Ahoghill.—Families, Established Church, 70; Dissenters, 1,055; Papists, 244. Stephen Grant, Popish Priest, neither coaljutor nor regular in ye parish.

Ballymena, 19th March, 1766.

Sir,—According to orders from the Bishop of this diocese, I send the number of families in the parish. There are 505 Protestants, and 23 Popish families. Neither Popish priest nor friar residing in the parish.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant, Thomas Young.

A list of ye several families contained in ye united parishes of Skerry and Racavan :—Protestant families of the Church of England, 10, Individuals, 56 ; Dissenting Protestant families, 984, Individuals, 3981. Papist families, 224, Individuals, 1,102. There is but one R.C. Priest, Roger Magee (see vol. iii. p. 431.), and no Fryars in the parish. The above is as exact as could be possibly obtained. William Chichester.

Dunaghy.—Protestant families, 332 ; Papist families, 120.

Loughgeile.—Protestant families of Established Church, 34, Protestant Dissenter, 244 families ; Papists, 297 families, one priest.

Rasharkin, Finvoy, Kilraghts, and Grange of Kildallagh returned by Mr. Skeffington Bristow.

Rasharkin.—Protestant families, 284 ; Popish families, 205.

Kilraghts.—Protestant families, 153 ; Popish families, 0.

Grange of Kildallagh.—Protestant families, 147 ; Popish families, 8 ; one priest for the two parishes of Rasharkin and Finvoy.

Ballymoney, Diocese of Connor.—Church families, 83 ; Dissenting families, 502 ; Papist families, 60.

Derrykeighan.—Protestant families, 386 ; Papist families, 12. There is one Popish priest between this and the four adjoining parishes, no friar.—Irwin Stewart.

Milton and Singinton.—(Ballywillim and Ballyrashane)—Protestant families, 261 ; Popish families, 5. (Neale O'Haile, Daniel Carrill, Daniel Gillesby, Francis Gillesby, and James Dornan.) No Popish Priest, no Friar.—Robert Heyland, Curate.

Coltraine.—In the Town.—Protestant families, 193 ; Papist families, 11. (Charles M'Dade, James Friznell, James M'Laughlin, Hugh Donnelly, Charles M'Fadden, Neal M'Gonigall, Richard O'Cam, Edward Brodfoot, Pat M'Gonigall, John M'Gonigall, Dennis M'Gonigall.)

Suburbs.—Protestant families, 137 ; Papist families, 12. (D. M'Dade, Roger Guinn, Michael O'Kane, Thomas Hurling, Pat Kelly, Hugh Mullan, John Rider, Archy M'Ilargy, Randall M'Donnell, John Hail, Francis Hurling, Pat Doherty.)

Parish.—Protestant families, 151 ; Papist families, 8. (John Murphy, James M'Aber, Nogher O'Hagan, Edward Doherty,

Richard Flanagan, James M'Areavy, Col M'Donnell, Robert Marshall)—Signed, Burk Cuppage, Rector, April 2nd, 1766.

I have given the Coleraine list of Catholics at full length, on account of its importance in connection with the evidence of the Rev. Richard Curoe (see p. 237), in which, he states that Dr. Hugh M'Mullan, at the interview with Dr. M'Davitte, Bishop of Derry, and Administrator of Dromore, requested the Bishop of Derry to take charge of Coleraine, but "hoped that before seven years, Ballymoney, Coleraine, and the surrounding districts, would be able to support a priest." The Catholics in those districts were more numerous than Dr. M'Mullan was aware of. The civil parishes, which, from 1834 till 1848, constituted the Catholic parish of Coleraine, had, in 1766, no less than 117 Catholic families, which with servants, and other individuals, not reckoned families, must have amounted to 700 persons. Catholic families in Coleraine, 31; Kildollagh, 8; Ballyaghan, 5; Ballywillin and Ballyrashane, 5; Dunluce, 32; Billy, 36—in all 117; while Ballymoney had 60 Catholic families, and Derrykeighan had 12, which with servants must have amounted to an additional 400. There were, therefore, in the parishes, referred to by the Bishop, between 1,100 and 1,200 Catholics, even in 1766. The Rev. R. Curoe stated that the interview occurred in 1784, and afterwards corrected himself, stating that it occurred in 1779. The latter seems the true date. The administration of Dromore devolved on Dr. M'Davitte, by the incapacity of Dr. Brady, whose successor in the see of Dromore (Dr. Lennan), was elected "per mortem Brady" by the Propaganda, November 27th, 1780. Father Curoe was at that time of the interview Parish Priest of Ballykinlar, from which he was appointed to Kilmore, January 12th, 1780. It is evident that the Parish Priest of Killowen did not officiate in Coleraine in 1743; for William Jackson, the High Sheriff for that year, writes to the Chief Secretary (see Letter at p. 243.), that John Brollaghan, and his curate, "one Duffy," officiated in certain parishes, which he mentions; and they are those in which, to this day, Father O'Brien, P.P., Killowen, and his curates officiate. Had Father Brollaghan officiated in Coleraine, Jackson, who resided in Jackson Hall, Coleraine, must have known of it; and, as the importance of the town would have increased the offence of Father Brollaghan, the Sheriff would have taken special care to mention it in his letter to the Chief Secretary.

The following changes have occurred in the diocese since the publication of Vol. III. :—

Parish of Upper Mourne.—The Rev. George Maguire, P.P., died March 3rd, 1885; his remains were interred in front of the altar of the new church which he erected. He was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Marner, D.D., P.P., Dunsford and Ardglass (see Vol. I. p. 186), who was appointed March 11th, 1885, but did not remove to Upper Mourne until July of that year.

Parish of Bryansford, or Maghera.—The Rev. Hugh Hanna, P.P., died, June 13th, 1885; his remains were interred in the cemetery attached to the church of Bryansford. Over his grave is erected a Celtic cross of white marble, on the pedestal of which is inscribed—

*Pray for the soul of
The Rev. Hugh Hanna,
who was Parish Priest of this Parish
from 1845 till his death,
June 13th, 1885.
May he rest in peace. Amen.*

The Rev. Edward Waterson, P.P., Dunloy and Cloughmills (see p. 65), was appointed to the vacant parish on the 15th of June, 1885.

Parish of Kilmegan.—The new church of Castlewellan, erected by Father M'Williams from designs by Mortimer H. Thomson, Esq., Architect, is built in the early style of Gothic architecture. The edifice is of local granite with chiselled granite dressings, and consists of nave, aisles, sanctuary, baptistry, and sacristy, with entrance porches and organ gallery. It is situated on the site of the old church in the Square. The spire, which proudly rises amid the

buildings of the pretty village of Castlewellan to the height of 170 feet, can be seen distinctly over a great portion of the county. At the spring of the spire are four octagonal turrets ; and the spire is decorated with Lucerne lights and bands of various ornamental shades. On the front of the nave an octagonal turret rises 80 feet above the main building. The ridge of the nave is 60 feet in height. In the gable are entrance doors, with a three-light pointed window above the arches. The length of the nave is about 100 feet by 28 feet in width. The arches are each about 12 feet wide and rise to the height of 30 feet. The aisles are lighted with double lancet windows piercing the walls between the buttresses. The cinque-foil wheel windows which light the clere-storey contribute much to render the edifice extremely picturesque. The side chapels and baptistry are also lighted by wheel windows of a similar but larger type. The sanctuary which rises to the same height as the nave is apsidal, and is 27 feet wide by 28 feet in length, and lighted by double-light pointed windows. An arcade of moulded red stone arches, carried on polished blue granite columns with foliated carved caps and moulded bases, divides the nave, on each side, from the aisles. The entrance porch is also separated from the nave by a similar arcade. The windows of the sanctuary are of stained glass in the best style of Messrs. Early & Powell's pictorial representations, and are in memory of the Messrs. Mooney, benefactors of the church. All the other windows are filled with cathedral glass tinted in different shades and set in leads. The altars are constructed of Caen stone, with polished marble shafts, moulded bases and carved capitals. The various panels are carved with scriptural subjects—on the high altar the subjects are "The Last

Supper," and in the reredos "The Sacrifice of Melchizedek," and "The Sacrifice by Abraham of his son Isaac." On the Virgin's Altar "The death of the Blessed Virgin." In the niche is a life-sized statue of the Virgin, while the reredos is sculptured with the Annunciation and the Visitation. On the altar of St. Joseph the subjects are "The Death of St. Joseph," "The Nativity," and "The Marriage." A life-sized statue of St. Joseph occupies the niche. The steps are white marble and the flooring is overlaid with encaustic tiling. The altar rail is of white marble, with coloured marble shafts and carved caps. The roof of the nave is of varnished pitch-pine, and consists of moulded and pointed arched ribs, which rest on columns of red sandstone with carved foliated capitals. Between the great ribs, the roof is divided into panels by moulded ribs. The pulpit was executed by Pearse & Sharpe for the Dublin Exhibition, and was afterwards purchased for this church. It is of white marble, with coloured marble shafts and various other enrichments. Much of the beauty and adornments of this edifice were provided by the donations and bequests of the Messrs. Mooney Brothers, Merchants, of Castlewellan. The church was dedicated by Dr. Dorrian on the 7th of September, 1884.

High Mass was celebrated by Rev. James Crickard, P.P., Loughinisland; Rev. Thomas O'Donnell was deacon, and the Rev. John M'Cartan sub-deacon. The sermon was preached from Isaias, chapter vii., verses 13 and 14, by Father Flood, O.P. Father M'Williams announced that he had received at the collection £819 4s. 9d., which, together with £600 that he had collected since the dedication was advertised, made a total of £1,419 4s. 9d. He also mentioned that the church was free of debt, except a few hundred pounds.

Parish of Drumaroad.—The Rev. John M'Court, P.P., Drumaroad (see Vol. I. p. 70), died April 29th, 1884; his remains were interred in the cemetery of Drumaroad Church.

The Rev. Bernard M'Kenna succeeded to the vacant parish. He was born in Tullyherron, parish of Maghera, Co. Derry, on the 17th February, 1845; studied classics in Tergarvel; entered the class of rhetoric in the College of Carlow, September 1st, 1864; was ordained in St. Malachy's Church, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, on the 1st Sunday of November, 1870; was appointed curate of Newtownards in November, 1870; appointed curate of St. Patrick's, Belfast, August 1st, 1873; appointed curate of Saul, August 1st, 1874; appointed curate of Kilcoo, February 1st, 1875; appointed parish priest of Drumaroad, August 1st, 1884.

Parish of Ballykinlar and Dundrum.—Church of the Sacred Heart, Dundrum.—Father M'Keating procured from the trustees of Lord Downshire the site, and commenced the erection, which his successor, Father O'Hara, completed. The church, which is situate on an eminence at the east-end of the village, overlooking the railway and the inner bay, is a beautiful structure of the early Gothic style. It was erected from plans of Alexander M'Alister, Esq., Architect, Belfast. It contributes greatly to the appearance of Dundrum, and is much admired by tourists for its graceful proportions. It was dedicated on the 11th May, 1884, by Dr. Dorrian. High Mass (*coram Pontifice*) was celebrated by the Rev. Robert Crickard; the Rev. Patrick Conway was deacon, the Rev. James M'Ivenny sub-deacon, Rev. G. Brennan master of ceremonies. The Lord Bishop preached, taking for his text the 3rd verse of the 12th chapter of Isaias. Upwards of forty priests were present. The collection

amounted to £885 10s. 0d., which included what had been contributed since the dedication had been announced in the newspapers. Father O'Hara, in returning thanks, said—“Up to this the Catholics of Dundrum had neither church nor schools; they had been necessitated to assemble for Mass in the upper room of a store, and to use the other rooms of the store for schools. Now, however, the grounds on which the church stands has been granted for 999 years by the Downshire family, and the kindness of the clergy and people has enabled us to erect both church and schools.”

Parish of Bright.—The Church of Killough, erected by the Rev. Richard M'Mullan in 1828, was a substantial, and for that time even a beautiful structure; but the recent development of ecclesiology exhibited its many deficiencies. Father Brennan entrusted the alterations to Alexander M'Alister, Esq., Architect, Belfast, who, by alterations, has converted it into a beautiful church. These alterations were the addition of a chancel, sacristy, organ-gallery, porch, and belfry, together with sheeting the interior of the roof in panels with pitch pine, and adding massive beams and suspenders of the same beautiful wood. The high altar is chiefly of Caen stone, relieved by coloured marble shafts and inlaid spar bulbs. The table of the altar, the tops of the candle-benches and credence tables are of marble. The front of the high altar is divided into three panels: the central and largest panel is filled with the *Pieta*, or dead Christ, and His afflicted Mother; while the smaller panels have adoring angels. The tabernacle, the brass door of which is richly engraved and decorated, is surmounted by a high canopy which terminates in a crocketed spire and foliated cross. The reredos is filled with two groups of figures, one of which represents the Nativity, and the other the Resurrection. At each end

of the reredos is a niche; in one is the statue of St. Patrick, and in the other that of St. Brigid, under crocketed canopies, supported on columns of marble. The side altars, dedicated respectively to the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, are of the same materials and style as the high altar. The cost of the alterations was over £800. The church was re-dedicated, under the invocation of St. Joseph, by Dr. Dorrian, on the 6th of July, 1884. After High Mass his Lordship preached from the Gospel according to St. Matthew, chap. xv., verse 13. The collection amounted to £621 16s.

The old chapel of Rossglass (erected in 1780), weather-beaten by the sea blasts of a century, and partly wrecked by the storm of the 26th of January, 1884, was re-arranged and renewed by Father Brennan. This renovated church was also re-dedicated by Dr. Dorrian on 8th of July, 1884, under the invocation of St. Mary Star of the Sea.

Parish of Dunsford and Ardglass.—The Rev. Richard Marner, D.D., P.P.,* having been appointed to the parish of Upper Mourne, the Rev. Edward Connor, P.P., Kilmore, was appointed Parish Priest of Dunsford and Ardglass, on the 9th April, 1885, after a few days, however, he declined to accept the parish, and it was conferred on Father Crawford.

The Rev. Edward Crawford was born in Killough, in the year 1844; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Rhetoric Class in the College of Maynooth, in 1866; was ordained in the Diocesan College by Doctor Dorrian, February, 1872; was appointed Curate of Loughinisland, in March, 1872; appointed Curate of Kilmore, in August,

*Dr. Marner almost rebuilt the Church of Ardglass, and added to it a chancel and porch; he also re-arranged and ornamented the Church of Dunsford.

1872; appointed Curate of St. Patrick's, Belfast, August, 1875; appointed Administrator of St. Patrick's, August 1st, 1883; appointed Parish Priest of Dunsford and Ardglass, in June, 1885.

Parish of Down.—Grangicam—'Crooked Grange' seems to have belonged to the Priory of St. John's (see vol. I. p. 258), the site of which is occupied by the Ebenezer Chapel, near John Street, Downpatrick. The site of the Chapel of the Grange was lately shown to me. It was in a field in the farm of Hugh Teggart. The field adjoins Ballystrew, and is approached from the race-course by a pathway leading across the field, which is on the Downpatrick side of an out farm-house belonging to George Russell, Esq., J.P. The chapel of Grangicam seems to have occupied the summit of a little hill in Mr. Teggart's field, where indications of interments seem more numerous; but stone-lined graves are found everywhere through the field and even in the field that adjoins it on the south side.

Parish of Ardkeen.—The Rev. Felix M'Keating (see vol. I. p. 135), who succeeded Father John M'Auley, in February, 1881, died September 9th, 1885; his remains were interred outside the church of St. Joseph, Ballycranbeg.

The Rev. Peter M'Evoy was appointed to the vacant parish. He was born in Ballydrummond, parish of Drumgoland, February 29th, 1849; studied in the Diocesan Seminary of Dromore (Violet Hill); entered the class of Logic in the College of Soissons (France), September, 1867; was ordained in the Diocesan Seminary of Dromore, by Dr. Leahy, September 22nd, 1872; was appointed Curate of Lurgan, September, 1872; was appointed Curate of Cushendall, July, 1873; appointed Curate of Down, February 19th, 1876; appointed Curate of St. Joseph's, Belfast, August

1st, 1884 ; appointed Parish Priest of Ardkeen, September 21st, 1886.

Parish of Newtownards and Bangor.—The Rev. Patrick M'Convey, P.P., is at present engaged in erecting, from plans by M. H. Thomson, Esq., Architect, a very beautiful church on the grounds of the old church of Bangor, erected in 1851, which it is to replace, in order that the old church may be converted into schools. The new church will probably be dedicated this (1887) summer.

Parish of Holywood.—The interior decorations of the parish church are now nearly completed. The chancel has been decorated in a very superior style by Mr. Bean, Artist, London, who introduced much of the ancient Celtic ornamentation. Ribbon bands carried round the windows of the chancel and under the carved string course, which runs round the chancel on a level with the windows of the nave, bear verses from the ancient Hiberno-Latin hymn *Sancti Venite*, written in honour of the Blessed Sacrament, and contained in the *Antiphonary of Bangor* and the *Liber Hymnorum*. Mr. Bean painted in each of the panels of the reredos a full-sized figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Columbkille with Irish crozier and bell, and of each of the Evangelists with his appropriate emblem. He also painted in outline, over the chancel arch and facing the nave, the Crucifixion, with several groups of figures connected with that greatest event, which fill the entire tympanum of the arch. The panels of the chancel roof are decorated with stars in gold on a blue ground, The great corbels have been carved into figures, the two within the chancel represent angels ; on a scroll borne by one is *Sanctus Columba*, the patron of the church, and on that borne by the other is *Sanctus Laiseranus*, the patron of the ancient church of

Hollywood, now in ruins. The corbels in the nave are carved into busts, each of which represents some saint connected with the ancient churches of Down and Connor ; and under each bust is inscribed the name of the saint, that



St. Columbkille's, Hollywood.

the great servants of God may not be forgotten in the scenes of their good deeds. These saints are Patrick, Brigid, Macnissius, Malachy, Mochai of Lough Strangford, Comgall of Bangor, Finian of Moville, Colman-Ela of Muckamore,

and Columbanus and Gall, the great missionaries from Bangor. Most of the decorations have been made as memorials at the expense of individual parishioners. The ornamental brazen gates of the sanctuary, designed in the style of the shrine work in the Royal Irish Academy, bear the inscription—*Orate pro anima Michaelis M'Hugh qui obiit die 3^o Decembris, 1885.* The Stations of the Cross, by Mayer of Munieh, were presented by the late Miss Donnelly. On the 14th Station is inscribed—*Pray for the soul of Robert Donnelly. O Lord have mercy on him. May he rest in peace. Amen.* The stained glass, with which nearly all the windows are filled, was also presented by individuals. The large window in the sanctuary, representing "The Last Supper," cost £150, and was presented in honour of the Blessed Sacrament by an anonymous donor. The first window in the nave, on the south side, representing the Annunciation, has under it inscribed—*Henry Murney died 15th April, 1873, aged 85 years. Isabella Murney died 8th January, 1885, aged 60 years. May they rest in peace. (Erected by their children).* The second window, representing the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin to St. Elizabeth, has inscribed under it—*Bernard Hughes, of Toronto, died A.D. 1848, aged 60 years. Ann Hughes, his wife, died A.D. 1877, aged 70 years. Sweet Jesus have mercy on them. May they rest in peace. Amen.* The third window, representing the Nativity, has the following inscription—*Bernard Hughes, of Belfast, died A.D. 1878, aged 69 years. Jane Hughes, his wife, died A.D. 1847, aged 48 years. Have mercy on them, O Lord. May they rest in peace. Amen.* The fourth window, representing the Presentation of the Infant Jesus in the Temple, has this inscription—*Catharine (Donnelly) Crawford, died Feb. 27th, 1880. Mary Donnelly, died*

March 17th, 1881. Have mercy on them, O Lord. May they rest in peace. Amen. On the north side; the first window, representing the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, has the inscription—*Pray for the soul of Essy MacMullan, died 20th August, 1871.* Underneath the second window, which represents the Death of the Blessed Virgin Mary, is—*Pray for the soul of Robert Read, Catholic Publisher, died April 28th, 1877; also for the soul of Daniel Read, Catholic Publisher, died December 12th, 1881.* Under the third window, which represents the Descent of the Holy Ghost, is—*Pray for the soul of Mary (wife of Edward M'Hugh) who died 23rd July, 1876, aged 60 years; also for her daughter Mary (M'Hugh) Donnelly, who died 8th December, 1884.* The cost of each of these windows was £75.

New Church of St. Matthew, Ballymacarrett.—The old church of St. Matthew, Ballymacarrett, erected in 1831, being wholly inadequate to afford accommodation to the increased Catholic population, the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian was for a long time striving to obtain a suitable site for a church. Dr. Ritchie, a Protestant gentleman, through respect for the memory of the late Father Killen, obtained from Lord Templemore two acres of land along the Newtownards Road and adjoining the old church, at the annual rent of £15 17s. 6d. per acre, though the rent of land on the other side of the road was £36 per acre. On that site the church was erected, from designs of Alexander M'Alister, Esq., Architect, Belfast, by Mr. John M'Elhatton, Builder, Cookstown. It is in the early decorated style of Gothic architecture, and its dimensions are, exteriorly, 133 feet by 70. It consists of a nave, ending in an absidal chancel, and two aisles terminating in chapels at their eastern ends. The nave is divided from each aisle by five cut stone arches

supported on polished red granite columns, having octagonal bases and richly carved capitals, with double columns at the chancel end of the same material. The roof is open timbered and divided into panels by moulded ribs, the principal trusses being supported by ornamental wall-posts resting on carved corbels, and the panels are sheeted diagonally. The High Altar is executed in Caen stone by Mr. J. W. O'Neill, Sculptor, Dublin, who has also executed a carved pulpit of the same material. The side altars, also of Caen stone, were erected by Messrs. Pearse & Sharpe, Dublin. The baptistry which is in the south porch is semi-octagonal in plan, and has a white marble font of chaste and elegant design. There are three entrance doors at the west end, approached by broad granite steps and landings, having deeply recessed jambs in three orders, with red stone columns and carved capitals supporting deeply moulded arches; these doors open into spacious porches. Over the central door is a wrought niche with richly carved corbel and canopy for a statue of St. Matthew. On each side of the niche is a traceried window, and high above these is a rose-window. The chancel has also traceried windows, and the side chapels rose-windows. These, with the aisle and clerestory windows, are filled with lead lights in diamond quarries of cathedral glass in various tints, with margins of ruby glass. The tower and spire rise to a height of 170 feet, and on the spire is a galvanized wrought-iron finial cross 12 feet high. The tower is ornamented with arcades at each of the four sides, having red stone columns and carved capitals; and the bell-chamber is fitted with louvres of Welsh slate, secured to mullions having columns with carved capitals on the outside faces. In the tower is a rich-toned bell, weighing over two tons, which was manufactured by Mr. Sheridan of Dublin. The grounds are

enclosed by a massive granite plinth and wrought-iron gate piers, which, together with the gates and ornamental wrought-iron railing which is erected on the plinth, were manufactured by Mr. Alfred Webb, of Ballymacarrett. The church was dedicated on the 24th of June, 1883, by Dr. Dorrian, assisted by the Primate, Dr. M'Gettigan; the Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. MacEvilly; the Bishop of Raphoe, Dr. Logue; the Bishop of Meath, Dr. Nulty; the Bishop of Killala, Dr. Conway; the Bishop of Clonfert, Dr. Duggan; the Bishop of Achonry, Dr. M'Cormick; and the Bishop of Clougher, Dr. Donnelly. High Mass was celebrated by the Archbishop of Tuam, the Rev. J. M'Ilvenny officiated as deacon, the Rev. R. Smyth as sub-deacon, and the Rev. J. M'Ardle as master of ceremonies. His Grace, the Lord Primate, preached, taking for his text from the 8th chapter of St. Luke. At four o'clock Pontifical Vespers were celebrated by the Lord Bishop of Clogher, after which the Lord Bishop of Achonry preached from the fifteenth verse of the first chapter of St. Luke. The collections at Mass and Vespers amounted to about £1,500, Unfortunately, however, the church is still burthened by a very heavy debt.

Parish of Belfast.—The new church of St. Paul, Falls Road, erected by the late Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, from designs by John M'Donnell, Esq., Architect, is almost completed, and will be dedicated probably before this volume reaches the public.

St. Peter's Church, Belfast.—The windows within the chancel have been filled with stained glass; two of these were erected by Mr. Constantine O'Neill, Falls Road, in memory of his brother; Mrs. Kinney, of Durham Street, erected one in memory of her husband; and two others have

been erected by the Sodality of the Sacred Heart. The handsome Stations of the Cross are the gifts of individuals. Within the sanctuary are two life-sized statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, presented by Mrs. Murphy, one in memory of her mother, Mrs. Jane Aickin, and the other in memory of the Rev. William Martin, P.P., Duneane. Two similar statues, also within the sanctuary—one in honour of the Sacred Heart of our Lord, and the other representing St. Joseph—were presented by Mr. Edward M'Hugh, Jun., Rosemary Street. The magnificent new organ, which cost about £1,400, was opened on the 1st of April, 1883, when Father Burke, the great preacher of the Dominican Order, preached, and the collection amounted to £1,500. This success emboldened Father Convery to undertake a work of much greater difficulty—the completion of the towers. These two towers, 22 feet square, clear of the buttresses, are now crowned by graceful spires that lift their gilded terminal crosses to the height of 205 feet above the high ground on which St. Peter's stands; and from their spacious bell-chambers rings a peal of ten bells in tones of exquisite harmony. Nine of these form chimes, the respective weights of which are, 36 cwt., 30 cwt., 25 cwt., 21 cwt., 17 cwt., 15 cwt., 13 cwt., 11 cwt., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; the tenth weighs 3 tons. The chimes are played automatically by a Carillon machine constructed to play 48 tunes on the nine bells; some of these are played at 6 a.m., 12 noon, 6 p.m., and 9 p.m. of each day; and a self-acting machine changes at midnight the tunes for the following day; 21 of these tunes are sacred and 28 secular. Attached to the machine is an ivory key-board, the same as that of a pianoforte, so that any musician can play tunes on the bells by the fingers as easily as upon an organ. The towers were erected from plans by M. H. Thomson,

Esq., Architect; they and their bells were completed in August, 1885.

Parish of Drummaul.—The Rev. John M'Graham, P.P., died August 10th, 1884, and was interred in the graveyard attached to his church in Randalstown. Over the grave stands a granite cross on which is inscribed—

*Of your charity
Pray for the happy repose of
The Rev. John M'Graham, P.P.
Randalstown,
Who died 10th August, 1884.
Aged 66 years.
Requiescat in Pace.*

The Rev. Hugh M'Gorrian succeeded to the vacant parish. He was born in the townland of Ballykinlar, April 2nd, 1845; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Class of Rhetoric in the College of Maynooth in March 1864; was ordained in St. Peter's Church, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian in July, 1869; was appointed Curate of Newtownards, August 1st, 1869; appointed Curate of St. Patrick's, Belfast, in May, 1871; appointed Administrator of St. Joseph's, Belfast, in March, 1882; appointed Parish Priest of Drummaul in September, 1884.

Parish of Ahoghill.—The Rev. Alexander Stuart, P.P., having solicited the Bishop for permission to resign the parish and to be appointed to a curacy, was appointed curate of Cushendall, February, 1887. The vacant parish was conferred on the Rev. John M'Shane.

Father M'Shane was born in Ballysallagh, parish of Glenravel, November 2nd, 1846; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the class of 1st year's Theology in the

College of Maynooth, September 2nd, 1875; was ordained in St. Peter's, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, March 25th, 1877; was appointed curate of Dunsford, April 5th, 1877; appointed curate of Kilmore, August 1st, 1878; appointed curate of St. Joseph's, Belfast, January, 1879; appointed curate of St. Patrick's, Belfast, February, 1882; appointed parish priest of Ahoghill, March 30th, 1887.

Parish of Dunloy and Cloughmills.—The Rev. Edward Waterson, P.P. (see p. 65), was appointed parish priest of Bryansford, or Maghera, June 15th, 1885, and the vacant parish was conferred on the Rev. Robert John Russell.

Father Russell was born in Clougher, parish of Down, March 14th, 1848; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the class of rhetoric in the College of Maynooth, January 15th, 1866; was ordained in St. Peter's, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, on the 3rd Sunday of September, 1870; was appointed curate of Upper Mourne, October 10th, 1870; appointed curate of Saul in 1871; appointed curate of Glenavy in 1875; appointed curate of Derryaghey in 1878; appointed curate of Glenravel in 1881; appointed parish priest of Dunloy and Cloughmills in June, 1885.

Parish of Ramoan.—This parish became vacant by the elevation of the Most Rev. Dr. M'Alister to the See of Down and Connor, and as the vacancy had been created by the Pope, to his Holiness alone, according to the Canon Law, belonged the right of filling the vacancy. His Lordship presented the Rev. John Conway, Dean of the Diocesan College.

Father Conway was born in Tehorney, parish of Rasharkin, July 13th, 1850; entered the Diocesan College, January 16th, 1866; entered the class of 1st year's Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, August 25th, 1869;

was ordained in St. Malachy's Church, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, July 26th, 1873 ; was appointed curate of Loughinisland, August 3rd, 1873 ; appointed curate of Kilmegan, October 5th, 1874 ; appointed curate of Ramoan, November 14th, 1874 ; appointed Dean of the Diocesan College, August 1st, 1876 ; appointed parish priest of Ramoan, 22nd March, 1887.

The dates of the ordinations and missions of the following priests of Down and Connor have not been given in any of the parochial histories contained in these volumes. They are here entered in alphabetical order :—

COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

Rev. Charles Macauley, D.D., was born in Glenarm in February, 1830 ; studied Classics in Glenarm, Downpatrick, and afterwards in the Diocesan College ; entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, August 25th, 1847 ; was elected to the Dunboyne Establishment in June, 1853 ; was appointed to the Chair of Rhetoric in the College of Maynooth, October 19th, 1854 ; was ordained in St. Teresa's, Clarendon Street, Dublin, by Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Aurelianopolis and Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, Nov. 18th, 1854 ; was appointed to the Chair of Sacred Scriptures and Hebrew in the College of Maynooth, June 25th, 1878.

Rev. Daniel O'Loan was born in Carrow-cowan, in Glenravel, Nov. 4th, 1855 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the Class of 2nd year's Philosophy in the College of Maynooth September 11th, 1880 ; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, June 29th, 1884 ; appointed Curate of Aghagallon, August 1st, 1884 ; appointed Curate of Ramoan, May 8th, 1886 ; elected Dean of the College of Maynooth, September 7th, 1886.

ST. MALACHY'S DIOCESAN COLLEGE, BELFAST.

Very Rev. Henry Henry, D.D., was born in Carnbuck, parish of Loughguile, May 22nd, 1847; studied Classics under Rev. Henry M'Laughlin, P.P., Loughguile, and afterwards in the Diocesan College; entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, September, 1865; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. Quinn, Bishop of Bathurst, at Pentecost, 1870; was appointed Professor in the Diocesan College in September, 1870; was appointed President of the Diocesan College in May, 1876 (see p. 440).

Rev. Henry Boyle was born in Belfast, August 22nd, 1858; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth in 1874; was appointed Professor in the Diocesan College in July, 1880; was ordained in Belfast by Dr. Dorrian on Easter Saturday, 1881; was appointed Curate of Duneane in August, 1883; was appointed Professor in the Diocesan College in August, 1885.

Rev. Henry Laverty was born in Ballynamullan, parish of Duneane, November 24th, 1854; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Class of Theology in the University of Louvain, October 6th, 1875; was appointed Professor in the Diocesan College, September 1st, 1878; was ordained in the Diocesan College by Dr. Dorrian, September 21st, 1878.

Rev. John M'Alister was born in Irishomerbane, in the civil parish of Dunaghy, May 1st, 1850; studied in the Diocesan College; commenced his theological studies in the College of Namur, Belgium, in 1877; finished his course of Theology in the University of Louvain; was ordained in St. Patrick's, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, November, 6th, 1881; was appointed Curate of Saintfield, November 6th, 1881; appointed Curate of Lisburn in May, 1882; appointed

Curate of Larne in July, 1885 ; was appointed Dean of the Diocesan College, April 13th, 1887.

Rev. John Tohill was born in Gortmacrane, parish of Tamlaght-O'Crilly, December 23rd, 1855 ; studied Classics in Tergarvil, and afterwards in the Diocesan College ; entered the Class of 1st year's Theology in the College of Maynooth, September 21st, 1875 ; was appointed Professor in the Diocesan College, September 1st, 1878 ; was ordained in the Diocesan College by Dr. Dorrian, September 22nd, 1878 ; was appointed Curate of Dunsford, March, 1880 ; was appointed Professor in the Diocesan College, April, 1881.

Rev. Daniel M'Cashin was born in Corbally, parish of Down, June 15th, 1846 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the Class of 1st year's Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, August 25th, 1869 ; was ordained in the Diocesan College by Dr. Dorrian on the first Sunday of October, 1872 ; was appointed Professor in the Diocesan College, October, 1872 ; appointed Diocesan Inspector of Schools, October 28th, 1878 ; appointed Secretary to the Bishop, in April, 1887.

Rev. Michael Laverty was born in Killyfad, parish of Duneane, October 23rd, 1859 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the Class of Logic in the College of Maynooth, September 7th, 1881 ; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, June 24th, 1886 ; was appointed Curate of Maghera, Co. Down, June 26th, 1886 ; appointed Diocesan Inspector of Schools, April 13th, 1887.

PRIESTS OFFICIATING IN THE PARISHES.

Rev. H. Beatson, C.C., St. Joseph's, Belfast (see p. 395).

Rev. W. J. Boylan was born in Ballymatoskert, parish of Duneane, in the year 1859 ; studied in the Diocesan

College ; entered 2nd Class of Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, September, 1880 ; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, June 29th, 1884 ; was appointed Curate of Loughinisland in July, 1884.

Rev. Eugene Brady was born in Stradone, parish of Laragh, Co. Cavan, in May, 1850 ; studied in St. Augustine's Seminary, Cavan ; entered the Logic Class in the College of Carlow in September, 1870 ; was ordained by Dr. Dorrian in St. Malachy's, Belfast, June 24th, 1875 ; was appointed Curate of Dunloy, August, 1875 ; Curate of Duneane, April, 1877 ; Curate of St. Peter's, Belfast, March, 1883 ; Curate of Glenavy, August, 1883.

Rev. Joseph V. Burns was born in Damolly, parish of Newry, May 20th, 1861 ; studied in the Diocesan College, Belfast ; entered 2nd years' Philosophy Class in the Irish College, Paris, September 22nd, 1880 ; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, June 29th, 1884 ; was appointed Curate of Lower Mourne, August 1st, 1884.

Rev. John Campbell was born in Toome, parish of Duneane, June 30th, 1854, studied in the Diocesan College, entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, in September, 1856 ; was ordained in the Diocesan College by Dr. Dorrian, February 13th, 1881 ; appointed Curate of Kilmore, March 1st, 1881 ; Curate of Upper Mourne, August 1st, 1885.

Rev. Patrick Convery was born in Killelagh, parish of Maghera, Co. Derry, September 3rd, 1846 ; studied classics in Tergarvil, Co. Derry, and afterwards in the Diocesan College, Belfast ; entered Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, August 25th, 1867 ; was ordained in St. Peter's, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, February 2nd, 1871 ; appointed

Curate of Bright, February 8th, 1871, Curate of Upper Mourne, October 3rd, 1871 ; Curate of Lisburn, February 5th, 1873 ; Curate of St. Joseph's, Belfast, August 1st, 1874 ; Administrator of St. Joseph's, October 3rd, 1878 ; Administrator of St. Peter's, February 26th, 1882.

Rev. Robert Crickard was born in the townland of Saul, March 7th, 1850 ; studied Classics in the High School, Downpatrick, and afterwards in the Diocesan College ; entered the Rhetoric Class in the College of Maynooth, September 9th, 1866 ; was ordained in St. Malachy's College, by Dr. Dorrian, on 3rd Sunday of Advent, 1872 ; appointed Curate of Loughguile, in January, 1873 ; Curate of Dunloy, July 6th, 1873 ; Curate of St. Malachy's, and Chaplain of Belfast Workhouse, August 1st, 1874 ; Curate of St. Peter's, August 1st, 1878 ; Curate of St. Patrick's, November 1st, 1879 ; Administrator of St. Patrick's, July 6th, 1885.

Rev. George Crolly was born in Ballyrolly, parish of Down, in August, 1860 ; studied in the High School, Downpatrick, and afterwards in the Diocesan College ; entered 2nd Class of Philosophy, in the College of Maynooth, in September, 1877 ; was ordained in the Diocesan College, by Dr. Dorrian, March 24th, 1883 ; appointed Curate of Kilmore, in August, 1883 ; Curate of Lisburn, in August, 1885.

Rev. Patrick Darragh was born in Mullan, parish of Kilrea, March 5th, 1854 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the 2nd Class of Philosophy, in the College of Maynooth, September, 1879 ; was ordained in Maynooth, by Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, July 8th, 1883 ; appointed Curate of Antrim, August 1st, 1883 ; Curate of Ballymena, May 1st, 1886.

Rev. John Donnelly, C.C., Kilmore. (Query Sheet not returned.)

Rev. John Eardley was born in Belfast, March 17th, 1863; studied in St. M'Cartan's Seminary, Monaghan; entered Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, September, 1880; was ordained in Diocesan College, Belfast, by Dr. M'Alister, Easter Sunday, 1886; appointed Curate of Newtownards, May 8th, 1886.

Rev. Bernard Falloona, C.C., Ballymacarrett. (see p. 394.) was appointed Curate of St. Patrick's, Belfast, May 10th, 1887.

Rev. Patrick Farrelly, Administrator, St. Matthews, Ballymacarrett. (see vol. iii. p. 208).

Rev. John P. Greene, D.D., was born in Malahide, Co. Dublin, September 3rd, 1843; studied in the R. Academical Institution, and afterwards in the Diocesan College; entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, September, 1863; was ordained in Maynooth by Cardinal Cullen, Pentecost, 1867; appointed Curate of Newtownards, in July, 1867; Curate of Glenarm, in December, 1867; Professor in Diocesan College in January, 1869; Curate of Duneane in September, 1870; Curate of Ballymena, July, 1st, 1871; Curate of St. Peter's, July 1st, 1873; Curate of St. Mary's in 1875; Administrator of St. Mary's, December 26th, 1878; Administrator of St. Malachy's, March, 1st, 1881.

Rev. James Green, was born in Maghereagh, parish of Lower Mourne, in April, 1859; studied in the Diocesan College; entered Class of 2nd years' Philosophy in the Irish College, Paris, September, 1878; was ordained in the Diocesan College, by Dr. Dorrian, in July, 1882; appointed Curate of Glenavy, July, 1882; Curate of Aughagallon, July, 1883; Curate of Portglenone, July, 1884; Curate of Castlewellan, April, 1886.

Rev. Robert J. Headley, C.C. Down. (see p. 395.)

Rev. Francis C. Henry was born in Ballymacarrett, on September 15th, 1862; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the class of 2nd years' Philosophy, in the College of Maynooth, September 7th, 1881; was ordained in the Diocesan College, by Dr. M'Alister, April 25th, 1886; appointed Curate of Antrim, April 28th, 1886.

Rev. John Kavanagh, Chaplain of the Convent of the Sisters of Nazareth, Ballynafeigh. (Query Sheet not returned.)

Rev. William Keane was born in Barraduff, parish of Ballydonohoe, Co. Kerry, December 25th, 1859; studied in St. Brendan's Seminary, Killarney; entered the Rhetoric Class, in the College of Maynooth, January 15th, 1880; was ordained in Maynooth, by Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, January 20th, 1886; was appointed Curate of Rasharkin, November 8th, 1886.

Rev. James Kennedy was born in Ardglass, October 8th, 1852; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Class of Natural Philosophy, in the College of Maynooth, August, 1872; was ordained in St. Malachy's Church, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, February 2nd, 1876; was appointed Curate of Randalstown, February 19th, 1876; Curate of Ballymena, August 5th, 1878; Curate of Duneane, April 19th, 1882; Curate of St. Malachy's, August 5th, 1883.

Rev. James Lennon was born in Belfast, in 1858; studied in the Diocesan College, entered the Class of 2nd years' Philosophy, in the College of Maynooth, in September, 1880; was ordained in Maynooth, by Dr. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne, July 6th, 1884; was appointed Curate of Rasharkin, August 1st, 1884; appointed Curate of Duneane, August 1st, 1885.

Rev. Patrick Magill was born in Tober, parish of

Loughguile, June 29th, 1860; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Class of 2nd years' Philosophy, in the College of Maynooth, September 8th, 1881; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. Logue, Bishop of Raphoe, July 8th, 1885; appointed Curate of Kilmore, July 22nd, 1885.

Rev. James Moore was born in Ballytrustan, parish of Ballee, January 28th, 1852; studied Classics in Downpatrick, and afterwards in the Diocesan College; entered the Class of 1st year's Theology, in the College of Maynooth, September, 1875; was ordained in St. Peter's, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, March 25th, 1877; was appointed Curate of Antrim, May 1st, 1877; Curate of Culfeightrim, August 1st, 1878; appointed Curate of St. Peter's, Belfast, May 1st, 1882.

Rev. Robert James Murphy was born in Erinagh, Parish of Bright, April 22nd, 1856; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Class of 2nd years' Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, September, 1877; was ordained in the Diocesan College, August 24th, 1880, by Dr. Dorrian; appointed Curate of Ramoan, September 1st, 1880; appointed Curate of Randalstown, August 1st, 1885; appointed Curate of Lisburn, May 1st, 1886.

Rev. William Murphy was born in Castletown-Bere, Co. Cork, in 1861; studied in St. Brendan's Seminary, Killarney; entered the Class of 1st year's Philosophy, in the College of Maynooth, September, 1880; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, in June, 1886; was appointed Curate of Ramoan in October 22nd, 1886.

Rev. Daniel M'Alister was born in Tullyree, parish of Kilcoo, March 10th, 1857; studied classics in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and afterwards in the Diocesan College; entered

the Class of 2nd years' Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, September, 1879; was ordained in the Diocesan College by Dr. Dorrian, February 2nd, 1883; was appointed Curate of Newtownards, February 10th, 1883; was appointed Professor in the Diocesan College, July, 1883; appointed Curate of Rasharkin, July, 1885; appointed Curate of Kilkeel, November 10th, 1886.

Rev. James M'Ardle was born in the town of Keady, County Armagh, April 6th, 1849; studied in the Diocesan Colleges of Armagh and Belfast; entered the Logic Class in the College of Maynooth, September, 1868; was ordained in the Diocesan College, by Dr. Dorrian, on Rosary Sunday, 1872; was appointed Curate of Antrim, October, 1872; appointed Curate of Ramoan, August, 1873; appointed Curate of St. Malachy's, Belfast, November, 1874; Curate of St. Peter's, Belfast, August, 1883.

Rev. Hugh Macauley was born in Belfast, January 14th, 1855; studied Classics in the College of Clongowes Wood, and in the Diocesan College; entered the Class of 1st year's Theology in the College of Maynooth in September, 1877; was ordained in the Chapel of the Dominican Convent, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, February 2nd, 1879; was appointed Professor in the Diocesan College, February, 1879; was appointed Curate of Bright, August, 1881; was appointed Professor in the Diocesan College, October, 1882; was appointed Curate of Whitehouse, May 10th, 1887.

Rev. Francis M'Bride was born in Greenan, Parish of Culfeightrin, May 12th, 1857; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Class of 2nd years' Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, September 8th, 1876; was ordained in the Diocesan College, by Dr. Dorrian, February 13th, 1881; was appointed Curate of Randalstown, March 1st,

1881 ; appointed Curate of St. Malachy's, Belfast, and Chaplain to the Belfast Workhouse, November 1st, 1884.

Rev. Michael M'Cabe was born in Lecharry, Parish of Crosserlough, County Cavan, July 6th, 1848 ; studied in the Diocesan Seminary, Cavan ; entered the Rhetoric Class in the College of Carlow, September, 1871 ; was ordained in St. Malachy's, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, February 2nd, 1876 ; was appointed Curate of Cushendall, February 14th, 1876 ; appointed Curate of St. Peter's, Belfast ; February 25th, 1882.

Rev. Peter M'Cabe was born in Rafenny, Parish of Mullagh, County Cavan, June 2nd, 1848 ; studied in the Diocesan Seminary, Cavan ; entered the Class of 1st year's Theology in the College of Waterford, September, 1869 ; was ordained in the Diocesan College, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, on Rosary Sunday, 1872 ; was appointed Curate of Kilmore on the following day ; appointed Curate of Glenarm, November, 1873 ; appointed Curate of Portglenone, June 1874 ; appointed Curate of Dunsford, December, 1874 ; appointed Curate of Bangor, August, 1875 ; appointed Curate of Randalstown, April, 1886.

Rev. Patrick M'Cambridge was born in Ranaghan, Parish of Duneane, January, 1852 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the Logic Class in the Irish College, Paris ; was ordained in the Irish College, by Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, June 20th, 1878 ; was appointed Curate of Antrim, July 27th, 1878 ; appointed Curate of Ballykinlar, February 23rd, 1881 ; appointed Curate of Dunsford, July 25th, 1885.

Rev. Bernard M'Cann was born in Ballynalena, Parish of Duneane, February 19th, 1849 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the Class of 1st year's Theology in the

College of Maynooth, September, 1872; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. M'Cormac, June, 1874; appointed Curate of Castlewellan, July, 1874; appointed Chaplain to the Belfast Workhouse, July, 1878; appointed Curate of Saul, May, 1879; appointed Curate of Ballymena, April, 1882; appointed Curate of Kircubbin, April, 1886; appointed Curate of Armoyn, October 22nd, 1886.

Rev. Bernard M'Cartan was born in Tyconnett, parish of Loughinisland, April 12th, 1851; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the class of 1st year's Theology in the College of Maynooth, September, 1871; was ordained in St. Malachy's Church, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, November 1st, 1874; was appointed Curate of Portaferry, November, 1874; appointed Curate of Glenavy, September, 1877; appointed Curate of Lisburn, February, 1882; appointed Curate of Ballymena, May, 1886.

Rev. John M'Cartan was born in Castlewellan, February 21st, 1855; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Class of 2nd years' Philosophy in the Irish College, Rome, October 24th, 1877; attended classes in the Propaganda; was ordained Sub-Deacon in the church of St. John Lateran by Cardinal Monaco La-Valetta, Bishop of Albano and Grand Penitentiary; ordained Deacon by Dr. Kirby, Archbishop of Ephesus; ordained Priest in the church of La Trinita de Monti by Archbishop Lenti Vicegerent of Rome, October 30th, 1881; appointed Curate of Cushendall, February 26th, 1882; appointed Curate of St Patrick's Belfast, August 1st, 1883.

Rev. William M'Cartan was born in Ballymagenaghy, parish of Gargary, diocese of Dromore, March 21st, 1862; studied in the Diocesan Seminary of Dromore (Violet Hill); entered the Class of Logic in the Irish College, Rome, May

12th, 1879; was ordained in the church of St. John Lateran, by Cardinal Parocchi, Archbishop of Bologna, March 21st, 1885; was appointed Curate of Dunloy, August 1st, 1885.

Rev. William M'Court was born in Moneyglass, parish of Duneane, April, 1858; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Class of 2nd years' Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, September 1878; was ordained in the Diocesan College by Dr. Dorrian, April, 1882; appointed Curate of Loughguile, 21st April, 1882; Curate of Portaferry, August 1st, 1885.

Rev. John M'Donnell, C.C., St. Patrick's, Belfast (Query Sheet not returned).

Rev. Daniel M'Donnell was born in Ballybrack, parish of Layd; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Class of 2nd years' Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, September, 1876; was ordained in St. Malachy's Church, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, April 15th, 1879; was appointed Curate of Larne, April 17th, 1879; Curate of Whitehouse, 1st August, 1885; was appointed Curate of Ballymacarrett, May 10th, 1887.

Rev. Patrick M'Erlane, was born in Crockaghara (Turreagh) parish of Armoy, December, 1859; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Class of 2nd years' Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, September, 1879; was ordained in the Diocesan College by Dr. Dorrian, February 2nd, 1883; was appointed Curate of Bright, February 2nd, 1883.

Rev. Bernard M'Garry was born in Ballynewport, parish of Bright, November 3rd, 1858; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Class of 2nd years' Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, September, 1877; was ordained in St. Patrick's, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, November 6th, 1881; was appointed Curate of Aghagallon, November 6th, 1881;

appointed Curate of Kilclief, February, 1882 ; appointed Curate of Kilcoo, July, 1884.

Rev. Patrick M'Gee was born in Ballyorgan, parish of Kilclief, February 21st, 1848 ; studied at the Diocesan College ; entered the Class of Rhetoric in the College of Maynooth, August 25th 1867 ; was ordained in Maynooth, by Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, June 20th, 1873 ; appointed Curate of Newtownards, August 2nd, 1873 ; appointed Curate of Lower Mourne, August 1st, 1875 ; appointed Curate of Lisburn, November 25th, 1877 ; appointed Curate of St. Mary's, Belfast, January 17th, 1879 ; appointed Curate of St. Peter's Belfast, February, 22nd, 1882.

Rev. Hugh M'Grach was born in Belfast, March 31st, 1862 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the Class of 2nd years' Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, September, 1881 ; was ordained in Maynooth, by Dr. Carr, June 29th, 1885 ; was appointed Curate of Ballymoney, August 1st, 1885.

Rev. John M'Kenna was born in Drinn, parish of Dromara, February 1st, 1854 ; studied in the Diocesan Seminary of Dromore (Violet Hill) ; entered the Class of Humanity in the College of Maynooth, September 8th, 1871 ; was ordained in Maynooth, by Cardinal M'Cabe, June 24th, 1878 ; was appointed Curate of Bright, August 3rd, 1878 ; appointed Curate of Portaferry, September 1st, 1881 ; Curate of Loughguile, August 1st, 1885 ; Curate of Glenarm, January 14th, 1886.

Rev. John Joseph M'Kinley was born in Ballymaconley, parish of Rashaikin, February 23rd, 1860 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the Class of 2nd years' Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, September, 1879 ; was ordained in Maynooth, by Dr. Logue, Bishop of Raphoe, July 1st,

1883 ; was appointed Curate of Loughinisland, July, 1883 ; appointed Curate of Kilclief, August 1st, 1884.

Rev. James M'Ilvenny was born in Newtownards, in 1850 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the Class of 1st year's Theology in the College of Maynooth, September, 1872 ; was ordained in Maynooth, by Dr. M'Cormac, in June, 1874 ; was appointed Curate of Kilcoo, August, 1874 ; appointed Curate of Saul, February, 1875 ; Curate of St. Malachy's, May, 1879.

The Rev. John Nolan was born in Quoile, parish of Saul, on the 20th of September, 1860 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the class of 2nd years' Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, September 6th, 1881 ; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. Carr, June 29th, 1885 ; was appointed July 25th, 1885, Curate of Ballycastle (which parish he administered from the consecration of Dr. M'Alister, till the appointment of Father Conway) ; appointed Curate of Larne, April 13th, 1887.

Rev. Henry O'Boyle was born in Staffordstown, parish of Duneane, December 8th, 1856 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the class of 1st year's Theology in the Irish College, Paris, September 21st, 1877 ; was ordained in the Diocesan College by Dr. Dorrian, February 13th, 1881 ; was appointed Curate of Dunloy, November 6th, 1881 ; appointed Curate of Down, August 1st, 1885.

Rev. Morgan Joseph O'Brien was born in Ballyverigan, Parish of Youghal, Co. Cork, June 11th, 1849 ; studied in Middleton, Youghal, and in the College of Fermoy ; entered the class of Theology in the *Collegium Theologorum*, University of Louvain ; was ordained in Queenstown by Dr. M'Carthy, May 27th, 1875 ; was appointed Curate of Lisburn, June, 1875 ; Curate of St Mary's, Belfast, August,

1875 ; Curate of Upper Mourne, November 1879 ; Curate of Ballymena, August 1st, 1883 ; Curate of Aughagallon, May, 1886.

Rev. Joseph O'Connor was born in Ballywalter, parish of Ballee, 1844 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the class of Logic in the College of St. John's, Waterford, in 1866 ; was ordained in St. John's College by Dr. Lanigan, Bishop of Goulburn, Australia, in 1870 ; was appointed Curate of Ballee in 1870 ; appointed Curate of Kilchief, in October, 1870 ; appointed Curate of Ballykinlar, August 1st, 1873 ; appointed Curate of St. Peter's, Belfast, in 1874 ; appointed Curate of Ballykinlar in 1879 ; appointed Curate of St. Mary's, Belfast, in 1880 ; appointed Administrator of St. Mary's, Belfast, in 1881.

The Rev. Patrick O'Connor was born in Tollumgrange, Parish of Dunsford, April 25th, 1861 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the class of Logic in the College of Maynooth, September 3rd, 1880 ; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. Logue, July 7th, 1885 ; was appointed Curate of Ballykinlar, August 1st, 1885.

Rev. Thomas O'Donnell was born in Castlewellan, July 12th, 1853 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the class of Rhetoric in the College of Maynooth, August 25th, 1869 ; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. MacEvilly, June 26th, 1876 ; was appointed Professor in the Diocesan College, June 29th 1876 ; was appointed Curate of Ballymoney, December 27th, 1878 ; appointed Curate of Ballymena, April 22nd, 1882 ; appointed Curate of Killeel, August 3rd, 1883 ; appointed Curate of St. Peter's, Belfast, November 11th, 1886.

Rev. Joseph O'Kane was born in Swateragh, Parish of Maghera, County Derry, in 1858 ; studied Classics in

Tirgarvel, and afterwards in the Diocesan College, Belfast ; entered the class of 2nd years' Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, September, 1876 ; was ordained in the Diocesan College by Dr. Dorrian, April 11th, 1882 ; was appointed Curate of Ballymoney, April 15th, 1882 ; appointed Curate of Derryaghy, August 1st, 1885.

The Rev. M. O'Keane was born in Ballygrennan, Parish of Listowel, Co. Kerry, October 15th, 1858 ; studied in the Diocesan Seminary of Killarney ; entered the Rhetoric Class in the College of Maynooth September 8th, 1879 ; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, June 20th, 1886 ; was appointed Curate of Saul, October 22nd, 1886.

Rev. James O'Neill, C.C., St. Patrick's, Belfast (see p. 395.)

Rev. Daniel O'Reilly was born in Cleggan, Parish of Lurgan (Virginia), Co. Cavan, November 17th, 1851 ; studied in the Diocesan Seminary, Cavan ; entered the class of Logic in the College of Carlow, September, 1870 ; was ordained in St. Malachy's Church, Belfast, June 24th, 1875, by Dr. Dorrian ; was appointed Curate of Kilmore, August 1st, 1875 ; appointed Curate of St. Joseph's, Belfast, March, 1881 ; appointed Curate of St. Mary's, Belfast, August 1st, 1884.

Rev. James O'Sullivan was born in Kenmare, Co. Kerry, September 24th, 1862 ; studied in St. Brendan's College, Killarney ; entered the class of Logic in the College of Maynooth, November 15th, 1880 ; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, June 20th, 1886 ; was appointed Curate of Kircubbin, October 22nd 1886.

Rev. Eugene Owens was born January 6th, 1843, in

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Rev. Alexander Quinn was born in Castlewellan in 1849 ; studied in the Diocesan College, Belfast ; entered the Class of 1st year's Theology in the College of Maynooth, September, 1875 ; was ordained in St. Peter's, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, March 25th, 1877 ; appointed Curate of Ballymoney in 1877 ; appointed Curate of Ballymena, December 25th, 1878 ; appointed Curate of Ballymacarrett in April, 1882 ; Curate of St. Malachy's, Belfast, August 1st, 1885.

Rev. Edward Quinn was born in Caherty, parish of Ballyclug, September, 1857 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the Class of Logic in the College of Maynooth, October, 1879 ; was ordained in Maynooth by Dr. Carr, Bishop of Galway and Kilmacduagh, July 6th, 1884 ; was appointed Curate of Culfeightrin, August 1st, 1884.

Rev. John Quinn was born in Creggan, parish of Drummaul, November 19th, 1846 ; studied in the Diocesan College ; entered the Class of 2nd years' Philosophy in the College of Maynooth, September, 1879 ; was ordained in the Diocesan College by Dr. Dorrian, July 25th, 1882 ; was appointed Curate of Whitehouse, August 6th, 1882 ; appointed Curate of Kircubbin, August 1st, 1885 ; appointed Curate of Loughguile, January 15th, 1886.

Rev. Maurice Sheehan, Chaplain of the Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Ballynafeigh. (Query Sheet not returned.)

Rev. Richard Smyth was born in Ballytrustan, Parish of Portaferry, August 3rd, 1853; studied in the Diocesan College; entered the Class of Logic in the College of Maynooth, August, 1872; was ordained in St. Malachy's Church, Belfast, by Dr. Dorrian, August 10th, 1876; was appointed Curate of Ramoan, August, 1876; appointed Curate of St. Malachy's, Belfast, May 1st, 1879; Curate of St. Mary's, Belfast, August 1st, 1883.

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Corrigenda.—At p. 135 the child of Coll M'Donnell is stated, on the authority of the pursuivant, who chronicled the movements of Sussex in the north, to have been fostered by a chieftain named O'Keane (O'Kane), but the traditions of the county of Antrim name the chieftain *O'Quin*. See p. 350

P. 451. *Parish of Armoiy*.—For correctiou see Kilerough in the Index.

THE END.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
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*Fellow of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association
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PARISH PRIEST OF HOLYWOOD.

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