



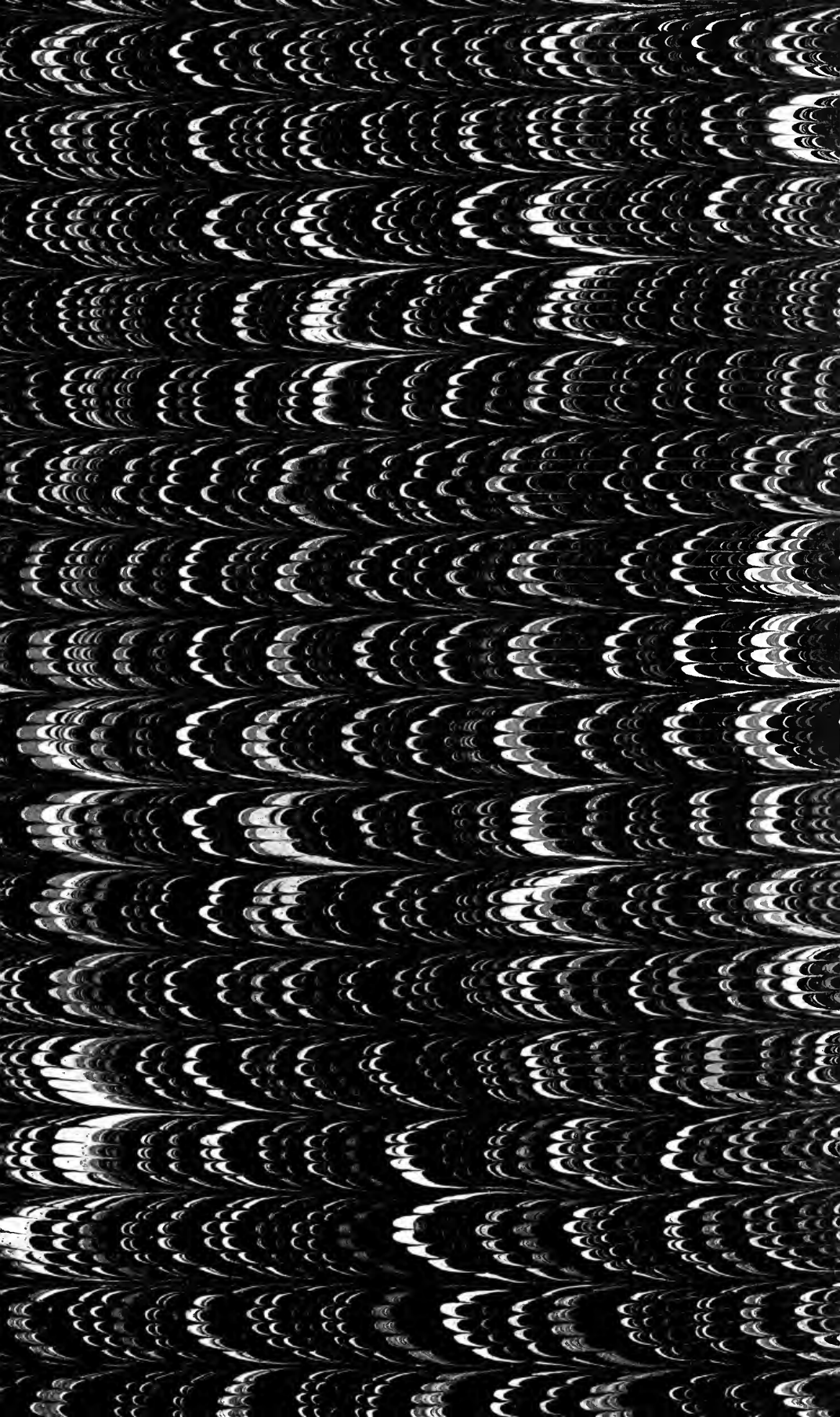
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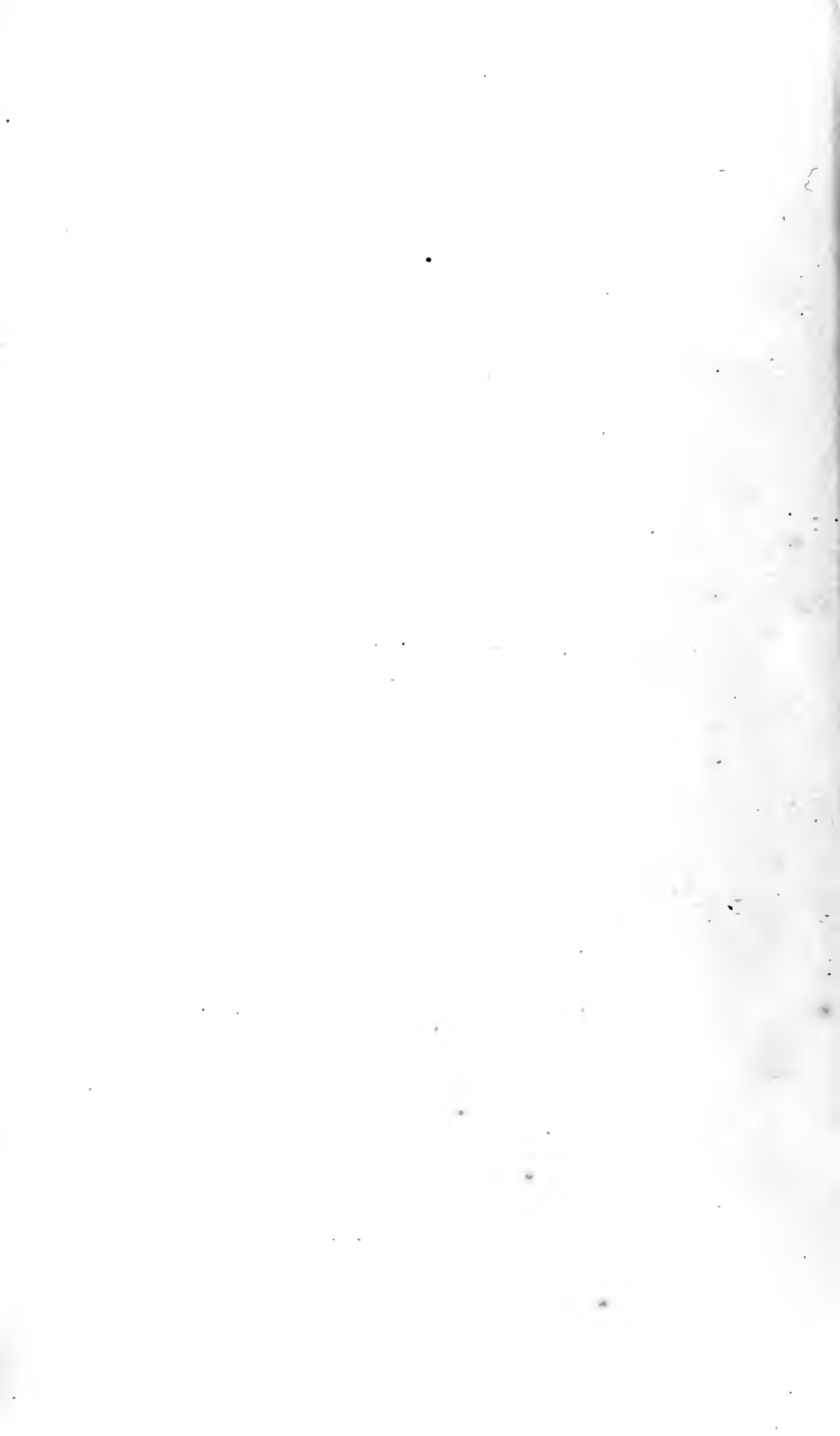
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THE JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND

FORMERLY

The Royal Historical and Archæological Association
OF IRELAND

FOUNDED AS

The Kilkenny Archæological Society

VOL. III.—FIFTH SERIES.

VOL. XXIII.—CONSECUTIVE SERIES



1893

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1893

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THE COUNCIL wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves responsible for the statements and opinions contained in the Papers read at the Meetings of the Society, and here printed, except so far as No. 26 of the General Rules of the Society extends.

P R E F A C E.

IN again offering to the Fellows and Members of the Society a complete Volume formed of the Numbers of the *Journal* for a single year, the Council believe that both in bulk and importance the contents will be found to justify this course.

The field of pre-historic archæology is, perhaps, most strongly represented in this volume. As usual the largest share of contributions in this branch of work comes from our Northern Members. Mr. Knowles' Monograph on "Stone Axes" is an exhaustive treatment of the stone weapons found so plentifully in the North-East of Ireland, by one who has been long an indefatigable collector and accurate student of such antiquities. Rev. S. R. Buick's "Crannog of Moylarg" is a model study in excavation work and its products, illustrating the domestic life of the people in a home where implements of bone and flint lingered on in the presence of iron and brass. Archdeacon Wynne in Kerry (p. 78), and Mr. Patterson in Down (p. 80), furnish interesting accounts of their work among "Coast Sandhills." Mr. Westropp describes and illustrates "Stone Forts in Clare," a species of Antiquities of which, from the liability to destruction, either by the utilitarian stone-seeker, or the indiscreet restorer, it is of the utmost importance to secure full records.

Mr. Mac Ritchie, under the title of "Notes on the word *Sidh*," has collected a mass of suggestive references bearing largely on fairy folk-lore, and the early cave-dwelling people, whose existence may have been the foundation for many legends.

In early Church Architecture we have secured elaborate descriptions of St. Fintan's Church, Howth, and that on Ireland's Eye, from Mr. R. Cochrane, F.S.A. Though so near Dublin these curious buildings had never yet been adequately described or understood. Miss Margaret Stokes has written an interesting account of St. Beoc's Church, Carn, Co. Wexford, and its legendary connexion with Brittany. Colonel Vigors reports on the early Church Remains at Ullard, Co. Kilkenny. The Cathedral of Killaloe is described by Mr. Westropp, with ground-plan and careful drawings of details. This is in continuation of a Paper in last volume, which included his drawings of the great romanesque door of the Cathedral. Rev. E. F. Hewson has furnished descriptions of Claragh and two other Churches near Kilkenny (p. 207), which contain some points of special interest.

In early Christian Art the Rev. Dr. Healy presents a Paper on "The Baptism of our Lord," as represented on Crosses at Kells and Monasterboice. Tracing, as it does, the sources from which the ancient workers in stone derived their artistic inspiration, this is one of the most interesting Papers in the volume. A short account of the "Garland of Howth," with facsimiles of two of the illuminated pages of this old manuscript of the Gospels, is embodied in the notice of the Church on Ireland's Eye (p. 404).

Mr. Lockwood's Paper on "Anglo-Norman Castles

of County Down" contains a group of admirably drawn views and plans of these Castles, showing the existence of marked architectural groups, which should be of much use for comparison to students of mediæval architecture. Two drawings of Shee's Almshouse, Kilkenny (pp. 81, 299), by Mr. Robertson, preserve the scarcely-altered appearance of a sixteenth-century building. The same pencil has figured also (pp. 211, 215) some lost details about St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny.

Among Historical Contributors the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly has directed attention to a mine of material, as yet little used—the Vatican Archives—and has furnished samples of what it can produce (pp. 123, 421). The evidence thus adduced of the renewed succession in the half century to about 1500, to the long-abolished See of Glendalough, is very striking. Rev. D. Murphy, s.j., has collected into an interesting Paper all that can be learned of the Irish College at Louvain, and the great religious antiquaries who worked under its shelter in the seventeenth century. The Diary of Dr. Jones, the Parliamentary Scout-Master, contributed by Mr. O'Meagher, supplies new facts about Cromwell's campaign in Ireland. Mr. Scott's Lists of the Protectorate Parliaments place in convenient form the names of those who represented Ireland in those assemblies.

In Local History, Rev. Dr. Stokes, in his ever-interesting style, has shown what may be done by intelligent investigation in what seemed a very unpromising field. Mr. Le Fanu's "Forest of Glencree" throws much light on the state of that district in the early Norman period. His attempt (p. 269) to picture the appearance of the district from the meaning of the

Irish local names is a line of investigation well worth following. Mr. Moore has brought together the early Notices of the Town of Navan; and Mr. Young has furnished Notes on the Town Records of Carrickfergus. Lord Walter Fitz Gerald illustrates an incident in the History of Co. Kildare by comparison of the features of the country with the annalist's account.

Rev. Dr. Stokes' first instalment of a Catalogue of the contents of Archbishop Alan's Register, or "Liber Niger," affords for the first time to students an opportunity of knowing the contents of that repertory of information on the history and topography of Dublin Diocese.

Mr. Burtchaell contributes two of his series of elaborate genealogical studies on the branches of the Geraldine families in Co. Kilkenny. In "Old Place-Names and Surnames" Miss Hickson affords some new light on old Kerry families.

Dr. Frazer, in another of his series of Papers on the "Medallists of Ireland," which have from time to time appeared in the pages of this *Journal*, supplies a descriptive catalogue of the works of Isaac Parkes. Mr. Day illustrates a Medal of a Regiment of Irish Volunteers.

Mr. Vinycomb illustrates the Seals belonging to the Corporation of Carrickfergus, explaining the curious origin of the oldest Seal.

Dr. Frazer reports an extensive find of James II.'s Brass Money, including some new varieties.

Dr. Frazer also contributes a Paper on the Tiles found in Irish Abbeys and greater Churches, with illustrations of many of them.

Among miscellaneous subjects dealt with are Mr. Buick's Weavers' Candleholders, Mr. Le Fanu's early

Medical Recipes, Mr. Westropp's illustration of a Round Tower in England, and many others.

Some of our Papers help to remind us how great is the field for future work. It seems strange that even within walking distance of the metropolis of our island two churches of such curious construction, as those described by Mr. Cochrane at Howth, should have remained until now undescribed. The vast importance of preserving such descriptions is strongly shown by the fact that one of these churches, possessing characteristics quite unique, has, within living memory, been almost entirely destroyed. How many interesting buildings, still awaiting study and description, are destined soon to be destroyed by indifference or greed, or, more fatal still, by the hand of the misguided "restorer"? The Photographic Survey, projected under the auspices of Mr. Robinson, gives promise of dealing with the subject by preserving accurate pictures of such objects of antiquity as still survive. The Survey has a wide field; but with efficient co-operation, much may be done to neutralize the effect of the danger which threatens so many of those remains which contain so much that is yet unread in the history of our early past.



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On the 14th of December, when this Number of the *Journal* was almost ready for issue, the news was received of the death (on the previous day) of the President of the Society, LORD JAMES WANDESFORDE BUTLER.

His Lordship was the sole survivor of those who founded the Society in 1849. He held the office of President since 1886, and, until prevented by advancing age and growing infirmities, was rarely absent from his place at the Society's Meetings, where his strong interest in the Antiquities of our country, and the courteous dignity of his demeanour, gained the respect and esteem of all sections of the Members of the Society.

In our next Number we will give a short Biography of our late President. Meantime we beg leave, on the part of the Society, to offer to his Lordship's family the expression of our earnest sympathy in their bereavement.

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1893.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART I. FIRST QUARTER, 1893.

Papers.

“THE BAPTISM OF OUR LORD,” AS REPRESENTED AT
KELLS AND MONASTERBOICE.

BY REV. J. HEALY, LL.D., HON. LOCAL SECRETARY, N. MEATH.

OUR Stone Crosses and the sculptures with which they are adorned, furnish us with one of the few subjects which have been up to the present almost untouched. Some attempts—tentative and imperfect—have, it is true, been made; but all these are of small use until a firm foundation has been laid, so that the subject may be studied in a scientific way. What we want is, first, an exhaustive comparison of the Irish sculptures among themselves, and a classification, if such be found possible. In this work photography is of the highest use. Under favourable conditions a photograph exaggerates the shadows to such an extent that the designs appear much more clearly in it than they do in the original, and it is actually easier to study the sculptures by looking at photographs like those enlargements produced by Mr. Kennan, than if we were in presence of the originals themselves. But we want this work of photographing the designs to be thoroughly and exhaustively done; and this I need hardly say will never be accomplished as long as the photographs are only produced to supply a commercial demand. I am glad to find that the Society is taking the matter up, and that a collection of negatives is being formed. Let us hope that the many photographers among the Members will bear this subject in mind, and help to bring together a complete set of photos of all the ancient sculptured

crosses in Ireland. When they come to be compared it will, I think, be found that they present, notwithstanding their general similarity, well marked characteristics by which they may be distinguished and placed in classes. Having secured these we shall want, secondly, a similar collation of sculptures from Western England, Wales, Scotland, and Scandinavia. And, thirdly, we must go on the Continent, and trace, if possible, the original source or sources from which our Irish artists derived their inspiration.

It will require much time and the help of many students before this much can be accomplished; but the light that it will throw on some obscure portions of our history will be incalculable. We shall then be able to say how far the genius of the native artist modified the inspirations he received from foreign sources; and, still more, we shall learn how far intercourse was kept up between Ireland and other—perhaps far distant—countries. We have already abundant evidence of how our countrymen went abroad and introduced Celtic ideas into different parts of the Continent of Europe. We have comparatively little evidence of any reflex influence. On the contrary, many circumstances would lead us to conclude that the isolation of our western island was almost complete. If, however, it should be found that the history of art in Europe has been reproduced in Ireland—if it has been developed in the same way—if the artistic conventions of each succeeding century have been followed by our sculptors—then, manifestly, we should be led to modify greatly our views as to the isolation of the country during, say, the first ten centuries of our era. But the question whether this is the case can only be answered when the evidence has all been obtained and put in order. Until that is done it remains open. Surely then the subject is one worthy of careful study.

Again, with regard to the date of our stone crosses, the evidence at present forthcoming consists almost exclusively of the inscriptions to be found on some of them. But this evidence is far from being as conclusive as is generally represented. For the inscriptions are all incised, whereas every other ornament on the crosses is in relief, and they are besides in each case quite independent of the general design. Remove the inscription, for example, from the cross at Monasterboice, and the design is still perfect. No meaningless blank is left. The same thing is true of the inscription on the Cross of SS. Patrick and Columbkil at Kells. Every other part of the ornamentation has its place, and if any portion be removed a blank is left; but not so with the inscription, for which there is practically no place. We can scarcely look at it without coming to the conclusion that it was never put there by the original artist. Of course it may have been incised immediately after the cross was completed, but it may equally well have been placed there centuries later. Now, if the study of the designs on the Irish crosses, carried out in the way I have indicated, leads us to the conclusion that there has





FROM A CROSS AT KELLS.



FROM A BYZANTINE IVORY OF THE ELEVENTH CENTURY.

been a continuous influence exerted so that Irish art was to some extent guided by foreign ideas, we have at once independent evidence on which we can go; for every century has its own characteristics by which the date of any work can be approximately guessed. Of course it must be shown that this influence was continuous; otherwise the art works of Ireland may be mere survivals, retaining perhaps for centuries the characteristics which had become obsolete elsewhere. I make these observations in hopes that some members of the Society may be led to take up the subject, and help in the solution of questions of which I have pointed out the interest and importance.

The Baptism of Our Lord is not a favourite subject in very early Christian art. Rarely—once or twice at the most—is it represented in the Roman catacombs. It is completely absent from our Irish illuminated manuscripts. I cannot remember it in connexion with any of our Irish metal work, and I am not aware of any Irish representation in stone beyond the two which I am now about to bring under your notice.

The first representation to which I wish to direct attention is that found on the shaft of a cross, which stands in the churchyard of Kells. It is in such excellent preservation that some very minute details may be easily recognised. Here we may notice the river issuing from its two sources, the Jor and the Dan; the Dove descends, not on the Head of our Saviour, but on the river; Saint John the Baptist stands in the river, but is fully clothed, has a book in one hand and pours water from a kind of ladle with the other. It will be observed that the Baptism, although represented as taking place in the river, is by aspersion not by immersion. The figure of our Lord appears to be nude, and on the bank are the two disciples, whose dress is well worthy of notice as a study in the ecclesiastical vestments of the day. Somewhat similar vestments are represented on the other crosses in Kells as worn by bishops, but they are completely different from the bishop's dress as represented on the Cross of Tuam. Three garments seem to be depicted—the outermost, in the form of a cloak, being fastened with a brooch of that ring shape of which so many examples are found in all our museums.

Now it is evident that when this sculpture was executed the curious etymology was known in Ireland by which the name Jordan was derived from the two streams Jor and Dan, which are supposed to unite and form in name as well as in reality the one river, Jordan. The early commentators on Scripture, it may be remarked in passing, spoke for the most part Greek or Latin, and Hebrew etymologies were not with them a very strong point.

Another peculiarity worthy of notice is the nudity of the figure of our Lord. In early times the rule was often observed that those who were to be baptized should be nude, and this rule was followed even when a font was used for the baptism. In all the early representations of our Lord's Baptism the figure is so represented. It is remarkable,

however, that the Sacrament is administered by pouring water on the head—not by immersion. In J. Romilly Allen's recent work on "Early Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland" there are several representations of the Baptism taken from Runic fonts. In every case, however, the rite is represented as being administered by immersion. We have, therefore, in this a fundamental difference between the Irish and the Runic representations. On the other hand, in a catacomb fresco lately recovered by De Rossi and copied from him by Lundy in his work on "Monumental Christianity," baptism is represented as being administered to a nude figure standing in the river, but the method employed is that of pouring water on the head. In other respects the catacomb painting has not much resemblance to the Irish sculpture, so that although this comparison leads us to conclude that the Roman artist and the Irish had the same ideas as to the facts to be represented, we are also led to conclude that this agreement was theological rather than artistic. The teaching was the same, but the conventional representation of it was different. It has been held by many that immersion was the method employed by the ancient Irish Church in baptism, the principal reason adduced being the great size of some ancient fonts. The sculpture we are now considering does not, it is true, decide the question, but as far as its testimony goes it favours aspersion rather than immersion.

The conclusions we have arrived at so far are important, but they are negative. We can see that the artist of the Kells cross had not the same ideas as to the incidents of the scene to be presented, as had the sculptor of the Runic fonts, and we can see, too, that they drew their artistic inspiration from different sources. On the other hand, the Irish sculptor agreed as to the incidents to be represented, but had no artistic connexion with the painter of the catacombs. Happily we can go a step further, and this time in a positive direction. We can trace the source whence this Irish design has been derived, for we have in fact practically the same design repeated in several of the Byzantine and Italian ivories. In the museum at South Kensington, for example, are three panels of a casket in carved ivory, of the Byzantine school. The subjects represented are all scenes from the life of our Lord. They are interesting to Irish archæologists in other ways besides that on account of which I now direct attention to them. For example, on one of them is represented a church at one end of which are two round towers which seem to be identically the same as those of our own country.¹ Miss Stokes in her work on "Early Christian Architecture in Ireland" gives a picture of the church and two round towers of Deerness. This Byzantine ivory might be taken as a picture of

¹ There is also a cast of an ivory carving in the Dublin Museum, No. 514 (1886), "Back of a casket. Original in the Biblioteca Quiriana, Brescia. Italian, 5th or 6th cent." This has a veritable round tower represented. It stands by itself, and has no connexion with the other scenes represented. The door is at a considerable height; it has the conical roof, but has not the four windows generally found at the top of our round towers.



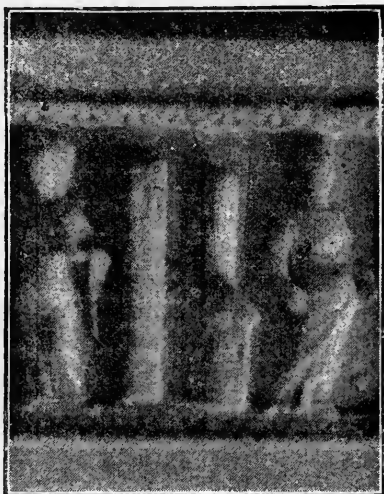


FROM CROSS AT MONASTERBOICE.



FROM FRONT OF COVER OF SACRAMENTAIRE DE METZ.

the very same building. On another panel of the same casket we have the Baptism of our Lord represented, and in such a way as to suggest that the artist had learnt in the same school as did the sculptor of Kells. The partially unclothed figure of the Baptist, and the fact of only one source of the river being represented, speak of a more modern date; but notwithstanding these differences, the general treatment and style is the same. The ivory is said to be of the eleventh century. Here then we have a proof tangible and visible that those Greek artists whose influence was being felt all through Western Europe, extended that influence as far as Ireland; and the question, whence did the Irish artist obtain his inspiration is, as far as this sculpture is concerned, satisfactorily answered. He followed a Byzantine model.



We now come to look at another representation of the same subject, found at Monasterboice. Unfortunately, the sculpture here is much more weather-worn than at Kells; the details, therefore, are not made out so easily. We can see enough, however, to recognise that the two pictures belong to an entirely different school. Our Lord here stands in the river, the water of which reaches to the waist, whereas in Kells it reached only to the ankles. The side at which Saint John the Baptist stands is very indistinct, but the high position of the figure sufficiently indicates that he is standing on the bank, not in the river, as at Kells. There is no appearance of pouring water on the head; indeed, the mode of baptism seems to be by immersion. The Dove descends upon the Saviour's head, not upon the river. The Lord is represented in the attitude of prayer. In all these respects it resembles the Runic designs to which I have already directed attention. An entirely new feature—common in ancient art, but one for which there is no warrant in the account which the Evangelists give—is also introduced. There is an attendant angel who holds our Lord's tunic; this again being not uncommon in Runic representations.

We can trace this design still further, and find in Continental models the original from which both it and the Runic examples have been copied. Bosio has reproduced a picture taken from a catacomb fresco which is in all essentials the same as that which we have now under

consideration. In it we have Saint John the Baptist standing on the bank, while our Lord is partially immersed in the river; we have the Dove descending on the Saviour's head, and the angel holding the tunic. Still more nearly approaching the Irish sculpture, and again embodying all these peculiarities, are the ivory carvings, especially those of the Byzantine School, several of which may be seen in the Dublin Museum. See specially Nos. 450, 451, 472, and 735. One of these, taken from the front cover of the *Sacramentaire de Metz*, is here reproduced. It will be seen that in the elevated position of the Baptist, in the figure of our Lord being partially immersed, and in the presence of an angel holding the tunic, it agrees with the sculpture on the cross at Monasterboice.

It will thus be seen that we have two essentially different modes of treating this same event. What explanation can be given of this difference? I think that a careful statement of the facts of the case supplies the answer. The sculpture at Kells is like some examples that exist on the Continent, but it is utterly unlike any that are to be found in England. Hence it tells us of a *direct* influence exerted by the Byzantine Masters on Irish art. The sculpture at Monasterboice is also like some Continental examples, but it follows the same design as was adopted by sculptors in England. Here I conclude that the design was only *indirectly* copied from the original, and that the artistic influence of which it is the expression reached Ireland through Britain. From its position Monasterboice would be a place where British influence would be felt, perhaps, more than anywhere else in Ireland. Not only is it near the coast, but it is also not far from the River Boyne, which was one of the best known approaches to the interior of the country; and, if I am not mistaken, this is not the only token we have of Saxon, or, perhaps, rather of Scandinavian influence. Where, except at Monasterboice, do we see the figures all decorated with luxuriant mustachios? Well, in Kells, on the street cross, we have one such figure; but as the individual so decorated is also represented with horns and a tail, we can scarcely think that the distinction is meant to be complimentary. In Monasterboice, however, the saints all wear mustachios; and in England you have the same. The font at Castle Froome, Herefordshire, as figured in Mr. Allen's book, looks as if it were simply a panel from Monasterboice.

Many other reflections might be made, but I trust I have said enough not only to explain the two sculptures of which my Paper particularly treats, but also to draw attention to the importance of the study of our stone crosses, and to enlist some workers in a field which will require much labour and many labourers before that knowledge is gained which will enable us rightly to understand the subject.

THE MEDALLISTS OF IRELAND AND THEIR WORK.

By WILLIAM FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., Hon. F.S.A. (Scot.), FELLOW.

No. 5.—ISAAC PARKES.

THE late Dean Dawson, in his Paper on "The Medals and Medallists connected with Ireland," which appeared in the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy," on March 16th, 1836, mentions Mr. Parkes in the following words:—"The last with whom I am acquainted is Isaac Parkes, a native of Birmingham, who came to this country in 1807, and served his apprenticeship to his brother, an eminent button manufacturer in this city. We are justified in considering Parkes as our own; for here he served his time, here he received instructions in modelling from Sherwin, the pupil of Smyth, whose chisellings and figures adorn so many of our public buildings, and here whatever proficiency he has attained to in the art has been elicited and nourished. If diligent attention to business, access to a well-chosen collection of models, and a considerable share of ingenuity and taste can secure public patronage, Parkes well deserves it; and his large medallion of the late Duke of York is an evidence of his boldness and power in the art of die-sinking; for amongst all those of the middle ages I have scarcely seen one that exceeds it in relief, and it has this superiority over them that whilst they are invariably cast, this is raised out of the solid metal by the pressure of the screw."

I can add nothing to this brief memoir. The praise bestowed on the Duke of York's medal is well deserved. In relief and general effect it forms an admirable piece of work. Some others of Isaac Parkes's medals also demand special commendation, such as those representing the Duke of Wellington and Benjamin Lee Guinness, LL.D. I had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Parkes after his retirement from active life, and received from him several proof impressions of his medals; for others I am indebted to the kindness of his son, who has found branches of trade more remunerative and capable of far wider extension than the prosecution of medallic art. In the year 1865 Mr. Parkes completed the Guinness Medal and that for the Dublin International Exhibition, which I believe were his latest works of importance. He was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, December 3rd, 1870, his age being stated as 78 years.

THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.—The busts of George I., II., and III. superposed, in armour to left: inscribed, SEculo FESTAS REFErentA LUCES;

underneath, I. PARKES. F. *Reverse*.—GEORGE I | ASCENDED THE THRONE 1 AUG 1714 | CROWNED 20 OCT 1714 | DIED AT OSNABURG 11 JUNE 1727 | BURIED IN HANOVER.

GEORGE II | BORN 10 NOV 1683 | ASCENDED THE THRONE 11 JUNE 1727 | CROWNED 11 OCT 1727 | DIED AT KENSINGTON 25 OCT 1760 | BURIED AT WESTMINSTER.

GEORGE III | BORN 24 MAY OLD STYLE 1738 | ASCENDED THE THRONE 25 OCT 1760 | CROWNED 25 SEP 1761 | DIED AT WINDSOR 29 JAN 1820 | BURIED AT WINDSOR 16 FEB 1820 |

In bronze, British Museum. I have an electrotype copy. Size, 2·2. This medal was made in 1814 to commemorate the Centenary of the House of Hanover on the Throne of England, and the additional portion of inscription about the death of George III. added in 1820.

THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.—Obverse as above. *Reverse*.—A warrior in Roman armour to right, holding a trident, and having his hand on the head of a semi-couching lion; in front Peace, with olive branch in left hand held above her head, and in right hand an inverted torch consuming flags and armour; her right foot resting on a sword and quiver of arrows; behind is an inverted copia, pouring out flowers at the feet of the lion. In the distance is the sea, and at right side is a ship, above all a cloud. Inscription, NOVA SPES IMPERII. In the exergue, UBIQUE PAX. MDCCCXV and I.P.S. This medal is rare; Dr. Joly had one, copper gilt. Size, 2·2.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Head to left; ARTHURUS DUX DE WELLINGTON in large letters, and I PARKES F on neck. *Reverse*.—Hibernia seated, with helmet; holding a copia containing fruits. Shield with harp at side, resting on cannon. Her right hand is extended towards an altar inscribed with battles, VIMIERA. TALAVERA. BUSACO. CIU-RODRIGO. BADAJOS. SALAMANCA. VITTORIA. TOULOUSE. Above the altar is a ducal crown, surrounded by diverging rays. Inscription, EUROPÆ LIBERATOR BRIT. PRÆSIDIIUM HIB. DECUS. Under altar to left, in small letters, I. PARKES F. In exergue AD 1814 & PACATO VICTORIIS TERRARUM ORBI.

My cabinet contains a fine lead proof, given me by Mr. Parkes, and also a bronze impression. The head is in good relief, and both it and the reverse well executed. Size, 2·2.

ART DUX DE WELLINGTON.—A copper cliché, silvered; of the same head as last medal, but inscribed with smaller lettering.

GEORGE IV.'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Bust to left in high relief, with wreaths of laurel on head. Inscription, GEORGIUS IIII. D : G : BRITANNIARUM REX. F : D : and in smaller letters below neck I. PARKES F. *Reverse*.—Hibernia is represented as a female leaning on a harp, with right hand extended to welcome an approaching ship; part of which is seen with

sails set, and portion of a flag visible, bearing the Irish harp. Behind Hibernia is a round tower and trees seen in the distance; and at her feet some scattered detached shamrock leaves. Inscription, *CEAD MILE FAITHE*, In exergue, *MDCCLXXI* and *I PARKES F.*

There is an impression in copper gilt in the cabinet of the Royal Irish Academy. I have a white metal proof obtained from Mr. Parkes. Size, 1·8.

GEORGE IV.'s VISIT TO IRELAND (No. 2).—A similar medal, but in exergue, inscribed, *LANDED AT THE ROYAL | HARBOUR OF HOWTH | AUGUST 12 | MDCCLXXI*. I possess a white metal proof. Size, 1·8.

GEORGE IV.'s VISIT TO IRELAND (No. 3).—Laureated head in low relief, closely copied from the head on Pistrucci's half-crown, *GEORGIUS III. D : G : BRITANNIARUM REX. F.D.* Underneath the head, in small letters, *I.P.* *Reverse*.—An imperial crown; its arches covered with shamrocks. Inscription above, *cead mile faithe*, and *IN IRELAND*. Underneath the crown, *LANDED AT THE ROYAL | HARBOUR OF HOWTH AUG^T 12th | 1821*.

The obverse of this medal is a striking reproduction of the Pistrucci current coin. I have a fine white metal proof impression. Size 1·3.

GEORGE IV.'s VISIT TO IRELAND (No. 4).—Laurelled bust to left in low relief, *GEORGIUS IV BRITANNIARUM REX. F.D.* *Reverse*.—A harp; above it a small crown, and in small letters *ERIN GO BRAGH*. On each side of harp wreaths of shamrocks. Inscription, *HIS MAJESTY VISITS IRELAND*, and in small letters *AUGUST 1821*. I have a fine white metal proof. Size, 1·1. The head is copied evidently from Pistrucci's shilling of 1821.

GEORGE IV.'s VISIT TO IRELAND (No. 5).—Laurelled bust to left; very similar to last, in low relief, with same inscription. *Reverse*.—A small harp above shamrock wreaths, underneath *ERIN GO BRAGH | AUGUST 1821 |* and on upper part, *VISIT TO IRELAND*. In brass. Size, 1.

GEORGE IV.'s VISIT TO IRELAND (No. 6).—Laurelled head resembling last. Inscription, *GEORGE IV KING OF GREAT BRITAIN*. *Reverse*.—Harp and crown, with wreaths of shamrock, rose, and thistle: *IRELAND EXULTS IN THE PRESENCE OF HER KING*. Struck in copper. Size, 1·0. These medals have no artist's name, and may possibly have been made in England.

GEORGE IV.; INSTALLATION OF KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.—Laurelled head in very high relief, surrounded by Collar of Order of Knights of St. Patrick, and pendant harp and crown. *GEORGIUS III. D : G : BRITANNIARUM REX F.D.* *Reverse*.—View of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, also in high relief, with flag flying from tower. Underneath, in small letters, *I. PARKES. F.* In exergue, *ROYAL INSTALLATION | AT S^T PATRICK'S, DUBLIN | AUGUST XXVIII | MDCCLXXI |*

There are specimens in bronze and white metal in my cabinet. Size,

1·8. From the unusual high relief of both sides, this medal must have been difficult to strike with success.

The Order of St. Patrick dates from 17th March, 1783, when Earl Temple, afterwards Marquis of Buckingham, was Lord Lieutenant. As Grand Master he presided at the first installation. The next installation was in 1800, during the viceroyalty of Marquis Cornwallis. The third under the Duke of Richmond in 1809. The fourth in 1819, when Earl Talbot was viceroy; but the principal one was held in 1821, when George IV. officiated as Sovereign of the Order, and the Knights of St. Patrick in full costume, walked from the Castle to the Cathedral. The last great Installation was that of the Prince of Wales in 1868. Since the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland the connexion of this Order with St. Patrick's Cathedral has ceased, its chapter being transferred to the Castle of Dublin.

DUKE OF YORK.—Bust to left; inscribed, FREDERICK DUKE OF YORK, and in small letters under neck, PARKES F. Around on a raised, granulated border, KING AND CONSTITUTION | NO SURRENDER. | *Reverse*.—Equestrian statue of William III.; on the pedestal, 1690; and inscribed on a raised border, THE GLORIOUS AND IMMORTAL MEMORY | WILLIAMITE CLUB. | In small letters, near pedestal, PARKES.

Of the medal I have an impression in silver. Size, 1·6. It refers to one of the Associations formed to oppose the Emancipation Bill.

DUKE OF YORK, YORK CLUB.—Bust larger than on last described medal; to left; inscribed, FREDERICK DUKE OF YORK; on neck, in small letters, PARKES F. *Reverse*.—On a narrow garter is, THE PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY IN CHURCH AND STATE. In centre, "I have | been brought up | from my early years | in these principles, and | from the time when I began | to reason for myself I have | entertained them from | conviction; and in every | situation in which I may be | placed I will maintain them | so HELP ME. GOD! | VIDE SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS | Ap^l 25["] 1825 = YORK CLUB | DUBLIN 1824 |."

I have a wax model of the bust prepared by the artist for these medals. A silver impression of the last-described medal, with bar for suspension by ribbon, marked HONI SOIT QUI MAL. Y. PENSE. Also, an extra thick proof in bronze (a Piedfort), given me by Mr. Parkes. Size, 1·5.

DUKE OF YORK ON HIS DEATH.—Bust, draped in robes in extra high relief; three-quarter face to left—FREDERICK DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY; small letters on lower part of bust, I. PARKES F. Underneath inscribed: | A Pillar of the Protestant faith. A Bulwark to the British Army | Intrepid, uncompromising and consistent. Gratitude has raised his | Monument and Loyalty penned his Epitaph. *Reverse*.—A tomb, with inscription—"Those (sen)timents were not (expre)ssed in a political sense and fr(om) prejudice and party feeling, but they were firmly fixed in his

mind and were the result of due consideration and conviction, and produced by AN EARNEST SOLICITUDE FOR THE CONTINUED WELFARE OF HIS COUNTRY." On plinth of tomb, "Obit Jan 5 MDCCCXXII." ; underneath, in small letters, I. PARKES. F. Above there is an Angel, represented with trumpet, flying towards the left, and bearing a large scroll with the words contained on the reverse of the York Club medal—"I have been brought up," &c.

This was Mr. Parkes' greatest work as a medallist. Dean Dawson said: "His large medallion of the late Duke of York is an evidence of his boldness and power in the art of die-sinking, for amongst all those of the Middle Ages I have scarcely seen one that exceeds it in relief, and it has this superiority over them, that while they were invariably cast this was raised out of the solid metal by the power of the screw." With this opinion few will disagree. I have a fine bronze impression which I obtained from Mr. Parkes. Size, 3.0.

REGIMENTAL MEDAL 42ND HIGHLANDERS.—The device is in two portions; above, St. Andrew standing between two thistles, and the words NEMO ME IM-PUNE LACESSIT; below, a mountainous district, with Highland troops advancing, marked PYRENEES. *Reverse*.—A list of battles: CO-RUNNA | FUENTES D'ONOR | PYRENEES | NIVELLE NIVE | ORTHES | TOULOUSE | PENINSULA |. Olive sprays with label inscribed 42 | R. H. R^T |. Above is an angel flying to left with trumpet and wreath, in small letters PARKES F. behind the figure.

My impression is a "piedfort" in bronze. A proof given me by Mr. Parkes. Size, 1.3. It was worn with a blue ribbon.

REGIMENTAL MEDAL SCOTCH BRIGADE, 94TH FOOT.—An elephant, above which is a royal crown. Inscription, SCOTCH BRIGADE. Below, XCIV surrounded by two sprays of thistles, under which, in small letters, I.P.F. *Reverse*.—Olive wreath with crown above and list of battles at which the regiment was present from 1811 to 1814, beginning with FUENTES D'ONOR and ending with TOULOUSE 10 AP., 1814. I have a bronze proof. Size, 1.4. Worn with crimson ribbon having blue edges.

VISIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA AND PRINCE ALBERT TO IRELAND, 1849.—Busts of Queen and Prince Albert in oval medalllets facing each other; inscriptions, VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT. Above, an angel with expanded wings holding a scroll with CEAD MILE FAILTE, and below a Royal crown, Irish harp, and wolf-dog crouching; in small letters to right PARKES F. *Reverse*.—Rose and thistle, from which rise thick wreaths of shamrocks, TO | COMMEMORATE | THE FIRST VISIT | OF HER | MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY | QUEEN VICTORIA—AND HER | ROYAL CONSORT | PRINCE ALBERT | TO IRELAND | AVG^T. 1849. In small letters under the wreath, PARKES, DUBLIN. My impression is struck in hard, white metal. Size, 1.7. It is not a pleasing medal.

SAME VISIT, 1849 (No. 2).—Obverse of last medal. *Reverse*.—A long trade inscription of Gardner & Co., Gold & Silversmiths, 110, Grafton-street, Dublin. Struck in white metal.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—Bust to left draped in modern costume to waist. D O CONNELL & E S RUTHVEN ELECTED FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN DEC^r 17^t 1832 inscribed on a raised border, and on arm of bust PARKES. *Reverse*.—An aged man seated, with spear, and harp at side instructing his sons, one of whom stands holding a shamrock, and the eldest kneels endeavouring to break a bundle of faggots. Behind is a Round Tower and some ruins on which is seated an owl. On the border, which is raised, BY UNION LEGISLATIVE INDEPENDENCE WILL BE OBTAINED. In exergue in small letters PARKES DUBLIN. The medal I have is in white metal. Size, 1.9. It affords a good likeness of O'Connell.

DANIEL O'CONNELL (No. 2).—Bust similar to last described medal with DANIEL O CONNELL ELECTED M.P. FOR THE COUNTY CLARE JULY 5" 1828, upon a raised border. *Reverse*.—Also similar to last, but with the words EMANCIPATION MUST BE OBTAINED. There is an impression of this medal in bronze in Royal Irish Academy. Size, 1.9.

DANIEL O'CONNELL (No. 3).—Bust representing O'Connell to left; shoulder draped with loose toga. D. O CONNELL ESQ. M.P. On arm in small letters | PARKES F. *Reverse*.—Wreaths of oak and shamrocks, across which is a ribbon having REPEAL OF THE LEGISLATIVE UNION in small letters. Inscription, IRELAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY. In centre of wreaths, HEREDITARY | BONDSMEN | KNOW YE NOT | WHO WOULD BE FREE | THEMSELVES MUST | STRIKE THE BLOW | My medal is in white metal. Size, 1.7. The likeness of O'Connell is not equal to that represented in the previous medals.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, HIS DEATH.—Bust in modern dress to left. Inscription, DANIEL OCONNELL ESQ M.P., and THE FRIEND OF HIS COUNTRY, in smaller letters under bust. *Reverse*.—A female representing Erin kneeling at side of tomb, before her a harp. The tomb is inscribed D O CONN(ELL) BORN | 6 AUGUST 1775 | DIED | 15 MAY 1847|. Above is a cross and shamrock wreaths twined on either side. In exergue CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION | REPEAL. In white metal. Size, 1.5. Although the artist's name is not placed on this medal I believe it was Parkes' workmanship.

THE ORDER OF LIBERATORS.—Hibernia erect, resting on a harp on right side; at left she leans on a sword pointing to the ground; behind is an Irish wolf-dog. Inscription, THE ORDER OF LIBERATORS. In exergue, in smaller letters, IRELAND AS SHE | OUGHT TO BE; outside, a double wreath of shamrocks, and near the edge I PARKES. F. *Reverse*.—Within a wreath of shamrocks a cross rising from rocks, surrounded by diverging rays; to right a pole with cap of liberty, and to left three hands clasped. Inscription, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. In exergue, ειπε γο βραδ. The medal I

possess is a proof in bronze gilt. Size, 1.6. I have also a smaller medal (Size, 1.4) struck in lead, and it likewise occurs in bronze. The "Order of Liberators" was formed by O'Connell to protect the "Forty Shilling Freeholders." It consisted of three different grades; two acts of real service entitling a member to the rank of "Knight Companion." Lord Cloncurry became Grand Master of the order, which appears to have been intended to counteract the spread of secret and illegal associations amongst the peasantry. It was dissolved in the year 1835. See Fitzpatrick's "Life of O'Connell."

SIR EDWARD STANLEY.—Bust in high relief to left, inscribed SIR EDWARD STANLEY M.R.D.S.; on neck, in small letters, I PARKES F. *Reverse*.—Inscribed, CHAIRMAN | OF THE | COMMITTEE | OF | IRISH MANUFACTURE | FIRST AND ZEALOUS | PROMOTER | OF THE | EXHIBITIONS | ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY | 1ST EXHIBITION 1833 | 1844 |. This medal is well executed; the bust in high relief and the likeness remarkably good. It was struck by the Royal Dublin Society to commemorate Sir Edward Stanley's exertions in promoting the success of their exhibitions. I have a bronze proof impression. Size, 1.6. It is seldom met with. I believe there were few of these medals made from the dies.

BENJAMIN LEE GUINNESS, LL.D.—Bust in modern costume to left; inscribed in old English letters, Benjamin Lee Guinness, LL.D.; under the arm, in small letters, I PARKES F. *Reverse*.—The Cathedral of S. Patrick, Dublin. Exergue, RESTORED AD 1865, and the Guinness arms and motto, SPES MEA IN DEO; on the base line of Cathedral to right, in small letters, I PARKES F. Both sides of this medal are cut in high relief, and the likeness of Mr. Guinness is considered good. It was struck to commemorate his munificent restoration of the Cathedral, which was completed July 24, 1865, in a manner deserving all commendation, as its original design was preserved within and without; untampered with, and not, as it is termed, "grimthorped," by ignorant meddling. He died May 19, 1868, having been created a baronet the previous year. A monument, the work of J. A. Foley, R.A., was erected to him in the grounds of the Cathedral near its west porch, where he is represented in a sitting posture. It has the following inscription:—

SIR BENJAMIN LEE GUINNESS,
 BARONET, LL.D.,
 MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR
 THE CITY OF DUBLIN,
 ERECTED BY HIS FELLOW COUNTRYMEN
 IN ORATEFUL REMEMBRANCE,
 A.D. 1875.
 ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL
 BY HIM RESTORED,
 A.D. 1865.

Two of his sons have since been elevated to the peerage; they have continued to take similar interest in the preservation and prosperity of this venerable edifice, associated with so many incidents of historic importance in Irish history. I have a proof impression of this medal struck in white metal. Size, 2·0.

B. L. GUINNESS, LL.D.—I have the cliché of reverse of a medal representing a view of St. Patrick's Cathedral different from that last described, the tower being situated behind the nave and not at its extremity. In exergue, ERECTED A D 1190 | RESTORED 1865. The Guinness arms are also placed on a larger shield. I was informed the die broke when hardening or soon after. Size, as before.

REV. R. KENRICK, P.P.—Bust to left, in modern dress; REV^D RICH^D KENRICK, P.P. *Reverse*.—Draped figure with cross at tomb, weeping. Inscription, BORN | 1780 | DIED 5th | SEP 1827; and around, THE RICH MANS GUIDE AND THE POOR MANS FRIEND. This medal is struck in bronze. Size, 1·0.

FRIENDLY BROTHERS' MEDAL.—This is a replica of the medal struck for the Society by Mossop. I have an impression in bronze. Size, 1·2.

OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY.—An ancient galley with oars and mast, having a high poop, on which is a man seated in armour; and to left, inscribed OUZEL GALLEY, and beneath STEADY. *Reverse*.—Justice looking forward, her right hand on the pommel of a sword, which rests its point on the ground, holding above her head a "steelyard" balance. Motto, CUIQUE SUUM, and in small letters to right PARKES.

About 1705 the case of a ship detained in the Port of Dublin excited much controversy, and was decided by arbitrators in such a satisfactory manner that it led to the formation of a permanent society composed of the most respectable merchants of the city to arbitrate in mercantile matters. The society consists of a captain, lieutenants, and crew. They also hold convivial meetings, and the costs decreed in arbitration are devoted to the benefit of decayed merchants. The Society meets in the Commercial Buildings, Dame-street, Dublin. I possess a proof impression in bronze given me by Mr. Parkes. Size, 1·2.

OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY (No. 2).—This medal has a three-masted ship sailing to left; inscription, OUZEL GALLEY; and beneath, STEADY. *Reverse*.—Justice to right with long spear and holding a pair of scales pendant from the left hand; her eyes are represented bound with a napkin. Motto, CUIQUE SUUM; and at base, in small letters, I.P. The medal is struck in gold same size as last. It is well designed. I have a fine impression in my cabinet.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Similar to Mossop's round medal, but Hibernia is seated on three books marked ROYAL | DUBLIN | SOCIETY, and on

base-line to right, in small letters, I PARKES F. *Reverse*.—Blank for engraving. I have seen a bronze proof, and own a good silver impression. Size, 1·8. The silver medal I possess was given in 1846 at an exhibition of the Fine Arts as a premium for modelling busts.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY. PASS FOR EXHIBITION.—Hibernia seated to left with copia reversed, and shield with harp at her side, holding a spear and having her helmeted head turned to right. Motto, NOSTRI PLENA LABORIS. In exergue, in small letters, PARKES, DUBLIN. *The reverse* has ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY & ADMITT ONE. Size, 1·4. I have examples struck in brass.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865.—The obverse is inscribed in these words. Below is a representation of the Exhibition Palace with flags flying, extending across centre of field, the lower half of which is occupied by a bust of the PRINCE OF WALES to left, in a small frame of scroll-work surrounded by wreaths of shamrock, rose, and thistle; on the base-line of Exhibition building, in small letters, I PARKES—DUBLIN. *Reverse*.—DUBLIN EXHIBITION PALACE | & WINTER GARDEN. A view of the building seen from the grounds of the "Coburgh Gardens," in which it was erected, itself a portion of the old forest belonging to the Cathedral of St. Patrick's. The palace is represented with flags from its central transept and at each end of the main building. On base-line, to right, I PARKES F. In exergue, ALFRED C JONES ARCHT | W H BEARDWOOD & SON | BUILDERS. This building, opened May 9th, 1865, by the Prince of Wales, and closed, after a successful season, on November 9th, 1865, was in great measure due to the liberality of Sir B. L. Guinness. It continued for some years in use as a Winter Garden, but the glass building was finally removed to Battersea Park, its more permanent erections being altered to form the present Royal University of Ireland. I have a good impression in white metal. Size, 2·0. The reverse side became broken shortly after it was finished, and Mr. Parkes engraved a new reverse for the following medal.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865 (No. 2).—*Obverse*.—Same as last described. *Reverse*.—Resembling last medal, but different workmanship in palace and grounds. There are also no flags represented at the ends of the building. In exergue, no inscription except I PARKES in small letters to left. My impression is a white metal proof. Size, 2·0.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A medal, inscribed in three lines THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, surrounded by a double wreath of shamrocks, the field embossed. *Reverse*.—OMNIVM | REGINA ORATIO. I have a bronze proof. Size, 1·6. It bears no name of artist. I got it from Mr. Parkes. For notes on Historical Society see under "Medals of the Mossops," Part I.

MOONEY & SONS, DUBLIN.—A view of the “Four Courts,” inscribed, FOUNDATION LAID 1786; underneath, in small letters, I PARKES DUBLIN. In exergue, OPENED 1796. *Reverse.*—THOS. MOONEY & SONS | IRONMONGERS | 40 & 41 PILL LANE | DUBLIN | HERE OF THE FOUR COURTS. This is a trade medal struck in white metal. Size, 1·4.

KING WILLIAM III.—After the statue in College-green, Dublin. William in Roman costume, on horse to left, with laurel crown. The pedestal surrounded by railings and inscribed, 1690. Motto—THE GLORIOUS MEMORY OF KING WILLIAM III. In exergue, in small letters, NO SURRENDER, and at the base of pedestal, “PARKES.” *Reverse.*—Blank. Struck in bronze. Size, 1·7.

Do. (No. 2).—The same obverse. *Reverse.*—Engraved. “On the 7th April, 1836, the statue of King William III. in College-green was blown up, &c. This medal formed from part of the fragments to commemorate its restoration on the 1st July, '36, by the Corporation of Dublin.”

The statue, modelled by Van Nost, was erected in 1701. The damage it sustained when blown up was much less than is usually asserted. Struck in white metal. Size, 1·7.

Do. (No. 3).—Obverse, King William in Roman costume, on horse to left, with baton in outstretched right hand. Pedestal marked 1690. Motto—THE GLORIOUS PIOUS & IMMORTAL MEMORY. In exergue, in small letters, I PARKES. *Reverse.*—Square support, with cushion, on which is a Royal Crown, sword, and sceptre, and closed Bible. Inscription, QUEEN AND CONSTITUTION. Size, 1·4. My impression is struck in white metal.

WILLIAMITE TEMPERANCE MEDAL.—Obverse from same die as last. *Reverse.*—Olive wreaths; inscription inside, WATCH | AND BE SOBER | I TRESS | 5 c 6 v, and outside in larger letters, A TEMPERANCE MAN BUT NO TEETOTALLER. Size, 1·4. I have a bronze proof.

MEDALLET OF WILLIAM III.—Bust to left in armour; wreathed, THE GLORIOUS MEMORY; 1690 under head, I.P. *Reverse.*—The Boyne Obelisk. In exergue, BOYNE. This little medallet, size 0·7, is struck in bronze.

FARMING SOCIETY MEDALS (FERMANAGH).—Inscribed, FERMANAGH FARMING SOCIETY, and below, wreaths of wheat ears and shamrocks, with engraved centre. *Reverse.*—Farm house and yard, with cow, pig, and sheep. At base, in small letters, I PARKES F. This medal I have in bronze. Size, 1·7. The inscription bears date 1842.

GOWRAN.—Inscribed GOWRAN FARMING SOCIETY; below are two wreaths of wheat ears and shamrocks; centre blank for engraving. *Reverse.*—Abundance represented as a female seated with reversed urn, from which water flows, crowns a ploughman, behind whom is a plough, and to right are two horses. At base to right, in small letters, I PARKES DUBLIN. A proof struck in bronze. Size, 1·7.

IMOKILLY AND BARRYMORE.—Inscribed, IMOKILLY & BARRYMORE FARMING SOCIETY; the centre blank, surrounded by wreaths of shamrocks and heads of barley; underneath, "PARKES." *Reverse.*—Farm, with cattle, cow, sheep, and pig. In small letters at base to left, I PARKES F. A bronze proof given me by Mr. Parkes. Size, 2·0.

KELLS.—Inscription, KELLS UNION FARMING SOCIETY, with short wreaths of barley and shamrocks. Centre blank for engraving. *Reverse.*—Farmhouse, with trees; in front a farmer, horse, and cattle; at base I PARKES DUBLIN F, in small letters. A bronze proof also given me by Mr. Parkes. Size, 1·9.

Do. (No. 2).—A smaller medal with similar obverse. On reverse, farmhouse to right, horse, cattle, and plough. At base, in small letters, I PARKES DUBLIN F. This is also a proof in bronze. Size, 1·5.

MOATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Similar in size to last medal; centre blank with wreaths, one of wheat and shamrocks, the other of barley also with shamrocks. *Reverse.*—Farmhouse, with cattle and plough, MOATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. In exergue, 1840, and in small letters PARKES F. A bronze proof. Size, 1·5.

WICKLOW.—Inscribed WICKLOW FARMING SOCIETY underneath wreaths of wheat and barley with shamrocks, centre blank for inscription. *Reverse.*—Farm, with horse, and cattle in front, farm implements, plough, harrow, &c.; above to right the sun shining; at base in small letters, I PARKES DUBLIN F. A bronze proof impression. Size, 2·0.

Do. (No. 2).—Smaller medal, similar obverse. *Reverse.*—Farm and farmyard, with horse, mare, and foal; in small letters at base to left, I PARKES DUBLIN. In bronze, a proof impression. Size 1·7.

TUAM.—FARMING SOCIETY; similar to last described medal. Struck in silver. Size, 1·7.

ENNISCORTHY.—ENNISCORTHY UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, with blank centre and wreaths of wheat and shamrocks. *Reverse.*—Similar to larger Wicklow medal, but cattle differently arranged, and having no sun. At base to right, I PARKES DUBLIN. In bronze. Size, 2·0.

SCHOOL MEDAL.—Minerva helmeted, seated to left, leaning on a shield, with Irish harp, and holding wreaths in outstretched hand; in front a bust, with painter's palette, brushes, globe, compass, &c. Inscribed above on a ribbon, HONOR VIRTUTIS PRÆMIUM, and at base, in small letters, to right, I PARKES F. *Reverse.*—Blank centre, with wreaths of olive.

In bronze. Size, 1·7. A proof from Mr. Parkes. I believe this was intended as a premium medal for the Art School of the Royal Dublin Society, but as I have never seen an inscribed impression I cannot speak definitely.

EVERTON SCHOOL MEDAL.—Pallas seated with shield to left; inscription, *HOC JUVENEM EGREGIUM PRÆSTANTI MUNERE DONAT*, and in small letters *PARKES F.* *Reverse.*—Ivy wreath, and inscription, *ANNUA | PROBATIONE | PREMIUM | EVERTONIS.* A bronze medal in cabinet of Royal Irish Academy. This school was in Carlow. I have a book plate belonging to it dated 1827.

EVERTON SCHOOL MEDAL (No. 2).—A similar medal, with the word *EVERTONIS* omitted and the ivy wreath composed of larger leaves. In copper, gilt.

SCHOOL MEDAL.—A copy, or struck from Mossop's die (with the name removed, except the letter *r*), of the Society for promoting "Religion & Virtue"; inscription, *RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION.* *Reverse.*—Olive wreaths, and, in small letters, *Parkes.* In centre, *REWARD OF MERIT.* Struck in white metal. Size, 1·6. I have an impression.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY MEDAL.—Inscribed *ERIN MAVOURNEEN—ERIN GO BRAGH*; within is a broad wreath of shamrocks surrounding an Irish harp, above which are two clasped hands and scarf with motto, in small letters, *LET BROTHERLY—LOVE CONTINUE.* The reverse represents two scenes; above, a woman going to a fountain for water, with man and child, cow, sheaf of corn, &c., over all a winged figure scattering fruits from a copia; below, a hogshead marked *WHISKEY*, from which Death distributes drink to a woman; on the ground are drunken and fighting men, a child crying, and in the distance a gallows on a hill, underneath in small letters, *I PARKES* impressed. A bronze proof. Size, 1·8.

IRISH TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE, 1840.—Inscribed outside wreaths of oak and shamrocks, and within, "I have voluntarily promised, in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Spratt, to abstain from all spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks, except used medicinally, and then by order of a medical man, and to discountenance all the causes and practices of Intemperance. I also promise to attend my religious duties." *Reverse.*—A shepherd bearing a lamb on his shoulders, with sheep dog. Inscription, *I HAVE FOUND MY SHEEP THAT WAS LOST, LUKE CHAP. 15 v 6.* In exergue, *I PARKES DUBLIN.*

Rev. Dr. Spratt was Prior of the Calced Carmelites, and by his exertions the church in Whitefriar-street was erected. It was built on the site of an ancient convent of the same Order founded in the thirteenth century. He was active in promoting the adoption of teetotal principles, especially in Dublin. A bronze proof medal. Size, 2·0.

TEMPERANCE MEDAL.—St. Patrick, with crozier and mitre, his hand raised in blessing. *ST. PATRICK APOSTLE—OF IRELAND*, and inside in smaller letters, *WE ARE THE CHILDREN OF SAINTS TOB II. 18*, to right underneath, *I. P. F.* *Reverse.*—St. Michael chaining Satan; inscribed, *ST. MICHAEL*

ARCHANGEL, and inside in smaller letters, AND THAT GREAT DRAGON WAS CAST OUT. APOC XII 9, on base to right, I. P. F. I have a white metal proof given me by Mr. Parkes. Size, 1·7.

METROPOLITAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—Thus inscribed, and THE REV^D A O'CONNELL PRESIDENT. In the centre a cross with Temperance “*Pledge*, I do hereby pledge myself to abstain totally from every species of intoxicating drink unless by advice of physician or with the permission of the President, when deemed medicinally necessary, and to use my influence to discountenance the vice of drunkenness.” Angles of cross rayed, and with inscription, FOUNDED 26 NOV 1839. *Reverse*.—St. Michael and Dragon similar to last, and without inscription. In exergue, who IS LIKE UNTO GOD, and at the sides of the die, PARKES DUB. Struck in white metal. Size, 1·7.

SIMILAR MEDAL (No. 2).—With the outer line of inscription in smaller letters. *Reverse*.—St. Michael and Dragon, with a small rayed cross above in clouds; motto, who IS LIKE UNTO GOD. In exergue, PARKES, in small lettering. Also struck in white metal. I have a proof impression. Size, 1·7.

DUBLIN, S^T JAMES & S^T JOSEPH'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY REV^D P MOONEY PRESIDENT. In centre a cross with Temperance “*Pledge*: I promise to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, except used medicinally and by order of a medical man, and to discountenance the cause and practice of intemperance.” Angles of cross rayed, with inscription, FOUNDED JUNE 7th 1840. *Reverse*.—Virgin kneeling, with rays round head, and stars, B. V. M., St. Joseph holding Christ as a child, and St. James with sword. In exergue, JESUS S^T JAMES & S^T JOSEPH. Inscription, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES, to right at base of figure, I PARKES F. A proof struck in white metal. Size, 2·0.

S^T NICHOLAS OF MYRA'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY THE REV^D M^W FLANAGAN P.P. PRESIDENT.—In centre a cross with “*Pledge*—I solemnly promise to abstain totally from every kind of Intoxicating Liquors, unless used medicinally; and to exert all my influence to discountenance the Vice of Drunkenness.” Angles of cross rayed and inscribed, FOUNDED 9 FEB^y 1840. *Reverse*.—Dead Christ and Virgin, in the distance a hill with three crosses, beneath, two kneeling angels and a row of lighted candles, &c., beneath, a sarcophagus. In exergue, in small letters, PARKES DUBLIN. A bronze proof given me by Mr. Parkes. Size, 1·8.

Do. (No. 2).—Obverse same as last. *Reverse*.—An altar piece arranged similar to last described medal; the Virgin and dead Christ being within a niche in the arched top, having two pillars on each side. Inscription, PAROCHIAL CHURCH OF S^T NICHOLAS OF MYRA. In exergue, in small letters, I PARKES DUBLIN. A bronze proof. Size, 1·8. This Roman Catholic Church is in Francis-street, Dublin.

S^T PAULS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY VERY REV^D D^R YORE PRESIDENT.—Temperance pledge inscribed on cross as in other medals, and the upper rayed angles with the words, FOUNDED NOV^R 3 1839. *Reverse*.—A shield with lamb bearing a banner, under it I. H. S. Above the shield a rayed cross; for supporters a man and woman, with flags inscribed, SOBRIETY—DOMESTIC COMFORT; the figures have flying angels with wreaths overhead, and at their feet two seated children, shamrock, rose, and thistle wreaths. In exergue, in small letters, I PARKES DUBLIN. Struck in white metal. Size, 1·7.

BALDOYLE HOWTH AND KINSEALY THE-TOTAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY THE REV^D J. WHITE PRESIDENT.—Pledge inscribed on a cross—"I do hereby promise to abstain from all Intoxicating Drinks, except used as medicine, and by order of a medical man, as long as I will remain a member of said society, and that I will prevent as much as possible, both by advice and example, drunkenness in others." In the upper rayed angles of the cross, FOUNDED APRIL 1840, and below, two shamrocks. *Reverse*.—Similar to last described medal. Motto, "IN THIS SIGN THOU WILT CONQUER." I have this medal struck in white metal. Size, 1·8.

NATIONAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION A. D. 1838.—Figure of St. Patrick mitred, with crozier, to right, pointing to a slab inscribed, "Pledge—I promise to abstain from all Intoxicating Drinks, &c., except used medicinally, and by order of a medical man, and to discountenance the cause and practice of Intemperance." In exergue, THE REV^D D^R DOYLE —PRESIDENT—P. P. S^T MICHANS. *Reverse*.—A shield with several emblems and figures, marked HEALTH—FREEDOM—PLENTY—WISDOM—INDUSTRY—COMMERCE. Above, a lamb with cross resting on book; below this, on a ribbon, RELIGION. On the left of shield a man with banner, SOBRIETY, and at his side a boy. To right of shield a woman and girl. The banner inscribed DOMESTIC COMFORT. At upper part of medal a ribbon with PEACE ON EARTH—GOOD WILL TO MEN. In exergue, a draped ribbon, bearing, BE THOU FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH, trimmed with shamrocks, rose, and thistle. On base line, under shield, in small letters, I PARKES DUBLIN. Struck in bronze. Size 2·2. My specimen is a proof given me by Mr. Parkes.

NATIONAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.—Hibernia represented as a female leaning on harp and holding a scroll inscribed, CHRISTIAN—CHARITY—UNITETH—ALL—PARTIES; the ground sprinkled with shamrocks. In exergue, ESTABLISHED 1838, and in very small letters to right, "PARKES." *Reverse*.—Shamrock wreaths, springing from rose and thistles, enclosing "Pledge.—I voluntarily agree to abstain from all Intoxicating Drinks, and will not give or offer them to others, and to discountenance the cause and practice of INTEMPERANCE." Struck in bronze. Size, 1·8. A proof impression.

Do. (No 2).—A similar medal on obverse. The reverse has thick

wreaths of oak leaves and shamrocks. The "Pledge" is inscribed in smaller letters and underneath two clasped hands; beneath the wreath in very small letters, "Parkes." Size, 1·8. Struck in white metal.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE DECLARATION.—So inscribed, and also with the following: "We do voluntarily agree to abstain from all Intoxicating Liquors, neither tasting them nor offering them to others, except medicinally or in religious ordinances, and to discourage the causes and practices of Intemperance." Underneath, two clasped hands and wreaths of roses and shamrocks to right, and thistles to left; below this, in small letters, "PARKES." *Reverse*.—Similar to the large-sized National Total Abstinence Association; having shield with emblems, &c. A proof impression struck in white metal. Size, 2·2.

Do. (No. 2).—A similar inscription and pledge. *Reverse*.—Shield with emblems; no inscriptions; above, a lamb with cross resting on book, at sides a man and woman bearing banners marked, SOBRIETY—DOMESTIC COMFORT. Above is a ribbon, PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL TO MEN. In exergue, BE THOU FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH; on ribbon, draped upon base line below, shamrock, rose, and thistle; and to right, in small letters, "PARKES." A proof impression struck in white metal. Size, 1·4.

S^T AUGUSTINE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. VERY REV^D C STUART PRESIDENT.—Inscribed around a cross with crenated ends and rayed angles, on which is the "Pledge—I promise to abstain from all Intoxicating Drinks, &c., except used medicinally, and by order of a medical man, and to discountenance the cause and practice of intemperance." *Reverse*.—St. Patrick, with crozier and mitre, in full robes; above his extended right hand a blazing heart; to his right a church, apparently intended for St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. To the left a hut with palm trees, and on the ground an open book. In exergue, a cross, and on base line in very small letters, I PARKES—DUBLIN. Inscribed on upper part of medal, FOUNDED THE 26th DECEMBER 1840. This is struck in bronze. A proof impression given me by Mr. Parkes. Size, 2·1.

S^T CATHERINE'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Inscribed around an open Bible, the lettering on which and the date are much defaced in my example. *Reverse*.—Two figures draped to middle; in back ground trees and portion of a monument, with small urn; underneath, in very small letters, I PARKES F. Motto, THE PRODIGAL SON, S^T LUKE XV—WAS LOST AND IS FOUND. Struck in white metal. Size, 1·8. St. Catherine's is one of the parishes in the city of Dublin.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY—DIOCESE OF MEATH, August 1st 1840.—Inscribed round a cross with rayed angles; on the upper of these are small Maltese crosses, and beneath, SAINT PATRICK PRAY FOR US "Pledge—I promise, whilst I am a member of this Society, to abstain from all Intoxicating Drinks, &c.,

except used medicinally, and to discountenance the cause and practice of intemperance." *Reverse*.—St. Patrick, with crozier, &c., blessing a group of kneeling men and women; above a cross, with rays, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. In exergue, SANCTE PATRITI | ORA PRO NOBIS. On base line, in minute lettering, I PARKES F. Struck in bronze. A proof impression. Size, 1·7.

CLONES TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. FRANCIS FITZGERALD PRESIDENT.—Inscribed within wreaths of oak leaves and acorns; outside, in small letters, I PARKES. *Reverse*.—"Pledge—I promise to abstain from all Intoxicating Drinks, except used medicinally, and by order of a medical man, and to discountenance the cause and practice of Intemperance." Underneath, two clasped hands and wreaths of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. A proof medal struck in white metal. Size, 1·7.

DROGHEDA TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. REV^D THOMAS V. BURKE O.S.D. PRESIDENT.—Pledge inscribed on cross with rayed angles. The upper with the words, FOUNDED 1840 | FEBRUARY 16th, | and the lower with shamrocks. "Pledge—I do hereby pledge myself to abstain totally from every species of Intoxicating Drink, and to use my influence to discountenance the vice of drunkenness." *Reverse*.—Inscribed, IRISHMEN BE YE SOBER—DRUNKARDS SHALL NOT POSSESS THE KINGDOM OF GOD. PAUL 6th COR. Within is represented a globe marked with lines of longitude and zones; N.P.—S.P.—N.T.Z.—S.T.Z.—and T.Z. for North and South Poles, &c.; above is a cross surrounded by rays, and over it IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. At left of globe a female bearing a harp and rayed crown, and to right angel, winged, pointing to the cross; underneath the globe, in small letters, BE THOU SOBER, and under the feet of angel, I PARKES F. I have a proof impression struck in bronze. Size, 1·7.

Do. (2nd Medal).—Obverse with pledge similar to last. *Reverse* inscribed IN HOC SIGNO VINCES—DRUNKARDS SHALL NOT POSSESS THE KINGDOM OF GOD, PAUL 6th COR. Within is a half section of the globe carved with bunches of shamrocks, and marked HIBERNIA; and underneath, BE THOU SOBER. Above is a cross surrounded by rays; to left a female leaning on a harp with rayed crown, and to right an angel, winged, pointing to the cross. Under the female, upon the edge of the globe, is the artist's name Parkes. A proof in white metal. Size, 1·7.

LISBURN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—FOUNDED BY MR. ROBERT M'CURDY | 9th MARCH, 1837. "We do voluntarily agree to abstain from all Intoxicating Liquors, neither tasting them nor offering them to others, except medicinally or in religious ordinances, and to discountenance the causes and practices of Intemperance." Underneath are two clasped hands, small oak wreaths, and a ribbon marked ONWARDS. *Reverse*.—Of greater size, but design similar to that of the smaller TOTAL ABSTINENCE DECLARATION Medal, except that there is a ribbon below the lamb and book marked RELIGION, and at base in small letters, PARKES. A proof struck in white metal. Size, 1·7.

S MARY'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY INST^D AT KILKENNY ALL SAINTS 1839. REV^D J. P. O'REILLY DIRECTOR. In centre a bust of the Virgin, with palm branches; underneath, AIIOK—v. II. 9—O VIRGIN PURE—AS LILY FLOWER—MID OUR GREEN BOWER—ERIN'S SONS HAIL THEE—PRAY US TEMPERANCE CHASTITY. On the arm of the Virgin, in small letters, I PARKES F. *Reverse*.—PER IPSUM ET CUM IPSO ET IN IPSO VINCES. I AM THE WAY AND THE TRUTH AND THE LIFE S JOHN XIV. 6. A bust of Christ bearing cross, with palm branches underneath, and the words PRINCE OF PEACE—EVERY VICE PROSCRIBING—EVERY VIRTUE TEACHING—ALL HAIL—THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF ERIN—LIKE THOSE OF RECHAB OF OLD, DRINK NO WINE—NOR STRONG DRINK UNLESS MEDICALLY ADVISED.—SEE BIBLE. The artist's name is placed on the arm of bust. A proof struck in white metal. Size, 1·7.

Do. (2nd Medal).—Obverse similar to last, but two small palm wreaths at sides of Virgin's bust, and under these AIIOK—v. II. 9, the head is also surrounded by rays. *Reverse* similar to last, without the palm branches under head of Christ, which is also surrounded by rays and the inscription under head arranged in short lines not curved, as in last described medal. The artist's name, I PARKES F is placed on the arms of both figures. A proof in white metal. Size, 1·7.

WESTERN SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE UNION, INSTITUTED 1838.—Inscribed in centre: "To abstain—from taking and giving—intoxicating liquors is—the bond of union"; beneath, two clasped hands and Scottish thistles in wreaths. *Reverse*.—Similar to the "Total abstinence medal" already described. A bronze proof. Size, 2·1.

RELIGIOUS MEDAL.—Obverse bust of Christ to left, surrounded by rays—SALVATOR MUNDI. *Reverse*.—Bust of the Virgin, MATER SALVATORIS. In small letters underneath, PARKES. Struck in soft white metal. Size, 1·2. I do not know the history of this medal. It was probably made for some religious association or guild.

MEDALS INSCRIBED I. C. PARKES.

When Mr. Isaac Parkes retired from the active work of medallie designs, his son, Mr. I. C. Parkes, succeeded to his business, but found it more profitable to develop an extensive trade in other departments. However, for a few years medals continued to be struck bearing the letters I. C. PARKES. F.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT TO IRELAND, 1861.—The obverse is struck from the old die of medal for 1849, made by I. Parkes. The reverse is inscribed: TO COMMEMORATE—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY—AND ROYAL CONSORT'S—VISIT TO—IRELAND—1861, surrounded by wreaths of roses, shamrocks, and thistles, springing from scrolls. I have a white metal proof. Size, 1·7.

HIS R H PRINCE OF WALES K G.—Bust to left in military costume with star and sash; underneath, in small letters, I. C. P. *Reverse*.—CEAD MILE FAILTE. Hibernia as a female to left, with harp and Irish hound, pointing to the rising sun, and a small ship approaching the shore; behind are the ruins of a church and a round tower. In exergue, VISIT TO IRELAND—1861.

This little medallet is struck in bronze. Size, 0·7. In 1861, August 22nd, Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited Ireland; on August 24 they reviewed the troops at the Curragh of Kildare, where the Prince of Wales had resided for some time.

ORANGE MEDAL.—Bust of William III., with flowing hair and laurel wreath, to left, in armour, covered by a mantle. Inscription THE GLORIOUS PIOUS AND IMMORTAL MEMORY 1690. On the lower edge of bust in small letters I C PARKES F., and underneath NO SURRENDER. *Reverse*—Inscribed, FOR THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION AS ESTABLISHED UNDER WILLIAM IN 1691, with two flags crossed, one the Union flag, the other bearing the words DERRY BOYNE AUGHHRIM; above are a harp and crown; underneath, two swords crossed and an open Bible HOLY BIBLE I THESS 4 C 9 V—I PET 2 C 17 V. Around a twined ribbon is inscribed FORWARD & PUT YOUR TRUST IN GOD & FEAR NO EVIL. I possess a bronze proof and also a gilt medal. Size, 1·5. This is one of the better known “Orange” medals worn by members of the Orange Society in Ireland.

ORANGE MEDAL (No. 2).—Obverse similar to that last described. *Reverse*.—A wreath of Orange lilies; in the centre 1019, and around it inscribed LOYAL AUGHERRONIAN ORANGE LODGE. Struck in bronze. Size, 1·5.

ORANGE MEDAL (No. 3).—THE GLORIOUS MEMORY OF KING WILLIAM. Inscribed round a statue of William III. on horse upon a pedestal with the date 1690. In smaller letters round the statue BOYNE—NO SURRENDER—AUGHHRIM. On base-line to right in small letters I. C. PARKES, F. *Reverse*.—An open Bible, with divergent rays placed within a triangle, the sides of which are inscribed ORDER | LOVE | TRUTH. Outside, upon a garter, QUEEN AND CONSTITUTION. Above the triangle an imperial crown. Struck in white metal. A proof. Size, 1·7.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY PRIZE MEDAL.—The design is similar to Mossop’s original medal, but presents differences in the copia, fruit, and flowers. The inscription NOSTRI PLENA LABORIS is in full-faced thick letters. *Reverse*.—The name of the successful competitor was engraved within a raised wreath of olive leaves. This is one of the numerous medals of similar character struck in different metals for prizes at the competition shows of the Society.

ST. PATRICK’S COLLEGE, CARLOW.—This medal was copied from and is similar to that made by Mr. Woodhouse, which I have already described,

but the lettering of the inscription is smaller. The wreath on *Reverse* is also different; it consists of olive leaves and shamrocks, the inscription being PRÆSTANTI MORIBUS ET ARTIBUS. To the right of the College buildings on base-line is placed in small letters I C PARKES DUBLIN. I have a fine bronze proof. Size, 2·1.

WESLEYAN CONNEXIONAL SCHOOL, DUBLIN.—This inscription surrounds wreaths of olive leaf with blank centre for engraving; underneath, in minute letters I.C.P. *Reverse*.—A draped female seated, crowning a lad who is reading from an open volume; behind him is a terrestrial globe, and in the distance a temple on rocks. Surrounded by the letters παντα δοκιμαζετε, το καλον κατεχετε (*sic*). On a separate line in exergue, I C PARKES DUBLIN. I possess a bronze proof, also an early impression of the reverse with blank obverse, struck in white metal. Size, 1·6.

SCHOOL MEDAL.—Obverse, Owl represented with two globes, books, and behind, a temple on rocks; underneath, I C PARKES DUBLIN. *Reverse*.—Blank centre surrounded by olive wreaths. Struck in bronze. Size, 1·5.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—Bust draped to left, D O'CONNELL ESQ M.P. *Reverse*, a tomb surmounted with urn and two crosses, and inscribed D O CONNELL | BORN | AUG 6 1775 | DIED AT GENOA | MAY 15 1847. In exergue, I. C. P. A medallet struck in brass. Size, 0·9.

BALLYMENA BALLYMONEY COLERAINE AND PORTRUSH JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Inscribed around a locomotive engine, beneath which is FREE TICKET | FOR LIFE, underneath the engine in small letters I C PARKES F. *Reverse*, within a wreath of shamrocks, roses and thistles, PRESENTED—BY—WILLIAM DARGAN, ESQ.—TO——AN ORIGINAL PROMOTER——OF THE COMPANY——NOVEMBER——1855. This is a well-struck medal. I have a proof in copper. Size, 1·6.

THE ST BRIDES—ST WERBURGH'S—BAND OF HOPE TEMPERANCE UNION—SWIFTS ALLEY. Below this is an open Bible inscribed with texts, and underneath, 1859—WITH THE HELP OF GOD. *Reverse*.—Head of the Queen in high relief to left, pendant from the neck a medal with shamrocks, VICTORIA REGINA. In small letters under the head I C PARKES F. I have a fine white metal proof. Size, 1·7.

These Dublin parishes are portions of the old city. The dedication of St. Werburgh's originated with an early settlement of merchants from Bristol, where the saint was much revered.

LOUTH FARMING SOCIETY.—Underneath are wreaths of corn and shamrocks, the centre blank for engraving. *Reverse*.—Farm residence with yard having horse, cow, sheep, &c., also a plough. On base-line to left

in small letters I C PARKES DUBLIN. My specimen of this medal is a bronze impression. Size, 1·7. It bears the date 1868, engraved on obverse.

CASHEL UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This medal is similar in obverse and reverse to that last described, but differing in the above inscription. The obverse also has the words PRESENTED TO. The specimen described was silver. Size, 1·7.

CASHEL ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1864, JOHN DAVIS WHITE SECRETARY.—On the reverse a view of the Rock of Cashel. One hundred of these medals were struck in copper. Size, about 1·0. I have no impression of it.

THE CRANNOG OF MOYLARG.

BY REV. GEO. R. BUICK, M.A., M.R.I.A., VICE-PRESIDENT.

THIS hitherto unnoticed and undisturbed Crannog is situated nearly two miles north of the village of Cullybackey, in the parish of Craigs, Co. Antrim. It takes its name from the townland in which it occurs. About twenty-five acres of the townland form at present a moss, or boggy marsh, known in the neighbourhood as "*the lough*." Near the centre of the southern portion of this is a spot of verdure showing up brightly and attractively amid the russet browns and dingy blacks which go to form the prevalent surface colouring. It is marked off from the surrounding bog not alone by its fresh, luxuriant grass, but by some four-and-twenty black oak stakes or piles as well, which show a little above the grassy covering and form very appropriately a sort of mourning border to what was once an island some 87 feet in diameter. They are not noted on the Ordnance Survey Map of the district. I dare say the reason of this is that they were concealed under water when the survey was made, "*the lough*" not having been drained at the time. It has since had this benefit conferred upon it, and in consequence the site can now be easily made out by anyone travelling along the old road which leads from Cullybackey to Clough, when he comes to that part of the road which overlooks "*the lough*."

Five years ago (August, 1887), I began the examination of it, and have continued the work at intervals till the present time. It is only during the driest weather in summer that anything in the way of digging can be done. During two out of the five years the work was entirely suspended owing to the excessive rainfall, and only once as yet have I been able to reach the bottom-clay without a deluge of water pouring in to stop the search. This season (1892) the condition of the place has been most disappointing. On two separate occasions, and after several weeks of dry weather, I had the labourers at work, but the water came in upon us so quickly and plentifully that it was impossible to make satisfactory headway. My method of work from the first has been to dig over the structure systematically, going down as far as the water will permit. Every spadeful dug out is immediately broken down by hand and carefully examined, that no relic, however small, may escape. Oftentimes, too, I have made the workmen go over the *débris* a second time after it had been allowed to soak and dry. Little has been recovered in this way, but one has the satisfaction of knowing that nothing of any importance has been overlooked. The men employed, I may say, take a most intelligent interest in the work, and

are as careful and conscientious in carrying out the directions given them as the most rigid investigator could wish. They know almost as much about crannogs now as I do myself, for I have explained everything to them as far as I was able to do so whilst we went along, and in consequence they work intelligently and with the most scrupulous carefulness. They are from the immediate neighbourhood, and some of them are so enthusiastic about the examination that, though comparatively poor, they give me their services without fee or reward. I take this opportunity of formally thanking them, as also of acknowledging my indebtedness to the proprietor, Mr. Stewart John Robinson, who has kindly given me permission to do as I please in the way of excavating and of appropriating the articles found.

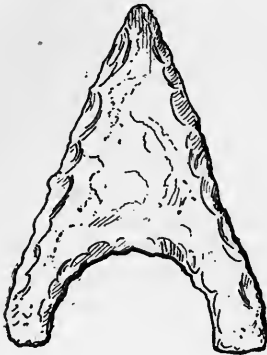
I started the workers near the centre of the space enclosed by the piles, and already we have gone over nearly the half of the entire structure. At the spot where we began our operations, after the removal of the surface sod, which was from a foot to a foot-and-a-half in depth, and had accumulated during the interval since the time of occupation, we came upon a layer of ashes. In this was found, along with some bones and pieces of pottery, a *flint arrow-head*, triangular in shape and deeply indented (see page 29). This was the only arrow-head of any kind met with in the course of the examination. There is every reason to believe that it was made at the crannog. At any rate, the occupants understood the value of flint and the art of working it into flakes and scrapers. We came across a considerable quantity of this material from time to time and at varying depths. I have over two hundred and fifty pieces in all, of which five are cores, nine ordinary scrapers, four hollow scrapers, fifteen well-formed flakes, 2 inches or more in length, most of them considerably worn through use, and the remainder chips. The nodules used were small, and evidently came out of the boulder clay of the neighbourhood, which contains a fair percentage of this material. Possibly, they were found about the banks of the river Main, which is quite near the crannog.

As the bed of ashes in which the arrow-head was obtained seemed to be thinnest towards the north side of the trench first made, it was followed in the opposite direction. In a short time the hearth was reached, or, rather, what had been the hearth. The bulk of the stones were not in their original places. I noticed that the few which were had been laid in a bed of tough clay. Near the hearth bones were abundant. Those of the cow or ox were the most plentiful. Next in abundance were those of the pig, principally jaw bones. The horse was fairly well represented, as was also the goat. No bones of the domestic or other fowl, were met with, and no trace of egg-shell was seen; nor did we meet with any bones that had been gnawed by a dog. All the larger bones had been broken to allow the extraction of the marrow, those of the horse as well as those belonging to the other animals. Several portions of red-deer's antlers

Portion of Pin (iron).



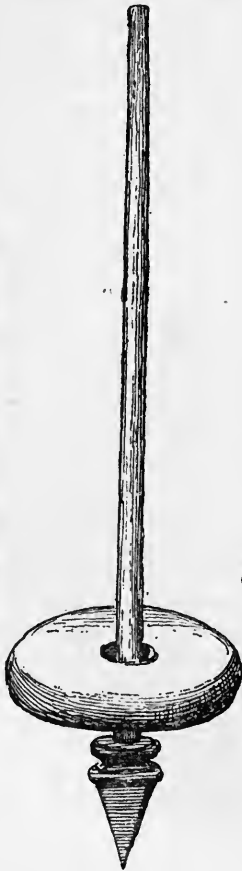
Arrowhead (flint).



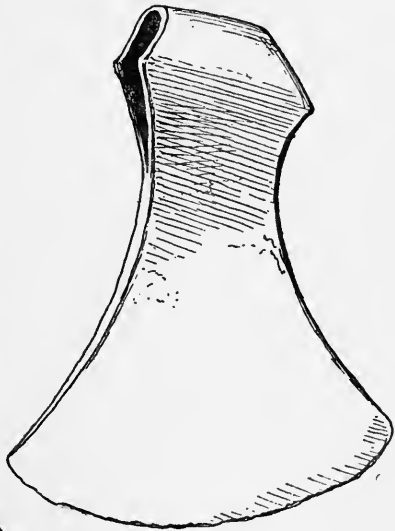
Needle (bone).



Spindle (wood) and Whorl (stone).



Lock (brass).



Axe (iron).

MOYLARG CRANNOG.

accompanied the bones. Most of the tines had been broken off after a slight cut had been made with a fine saw or sharp-bladed instrument.

Near the hearth, in addition to the bones, we came upon a *stone celt*. It was found about three feet from the surface among ashes and cinders. It is a well-polished specimen, of a light bluish colour, 5 inches long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ across the cutting edge. The half of another stone hatchet of a gray-coloured clay-stone, and the cutting end of a third were afterwards found below a stratum of branches, but nearer the piles than the hearth. In the vicinity of these fragments two small flint scrapers were dug up, and in "*the spitting*," as the labourers called it, beneath the scrapers a small ingot of bronze (see fig. on page 33) was found. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch broad, and weighs three drams. I cannot conceive what purpose it was designed to serve; perhaps it was a weight. It was evidently one of many cast on the spot. I come to this conclusion from the fact that three years after it was found, and at another part of the structure, a small mould into which it just fits was discovered. This mould is of earthenware (fig., page 41). It has been hard burned, and sparkles all over with particles of mica, which in all probability came out of the crushed schist mixed with the clay to give it tenacity. One end has been broken off, but in such a way as makes it evident that the mould when complete was very little longer. The ingot fills the hollow nicely, though it could easily have been cast thicker by pouring in more metal. What remains of the mould is nearly 2 inches in length. It is one inch broad at the end which is unbroken, and one inch and three quarters at the broken end. It is three-quarters of an inch in thickness. Along with it were the fragments of a crucible. Two of these form a complete side. The vessel when perfect was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. The shape is that of an ordinary crucible without a base.

Excavating to the west of a line drawn north and south through the hearth several interesting finds were obtained. Here a stratum of branches and bracken, from 6 to 8 inches thick, came first after the surface sod. The branches were mostly hazel. They looked fresh, as if recently cut, but were so decomposed that the spade cut through even the largest of them with the utmost ease. Nuts were numerous and comparatively sound. Underneath this layer of brushwood, and indeed all through it, bones were more abundant than anywhere else. The peaty matter, too, was blacker and, as a rule, more solid than at any other part of the structure examined. The bottom clay was here reached for the first and only time throughout the course of the entire proceedings at a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface. When rather more than half-way down, four "*tracked stones*," as they are called, were found lying close together. They are flattish ovoid pebbles of quartzite, which have been used to sharpen small tools of metal. A good name for them is that of "*point sharpeners*." The most symmetrical among them, and indeed the one first picked up, has a deep, regularly-shaped indentation on one of its

faces, whilst on the other face the track is much shallower and at least half-an-inch broad at the narrowest part. It also spreads out at each end somewhat after the fashion of a fan (fig., page 41). These fan-like expansions have been formed partly by rubbing and partly by pecking, as if the tool in the process of sharpening had been struck now and then on the point with the pebble at these particular places. This may have been done to remove some slight roughness or other which was considered objectionable. The same pecking, but to a less extent, is apparent on the side which has the deeper and more regularly formed groove. On another of the pebbles the ends of the track are deeply pitted. The third has a number of irregular tracks on both its faces, but all tending more or less in each case to assume by continued use the ordinary appearance. The fourth is the most unsymmetrical stone of the four. It is 4 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and has one flat side only, on which is the track running in the direction of the longer axis and not diagonally, as in the case of the three first referred to. It shows no signs of the pecking, but is slightly abraded at each end through use as a hammer stone. It has a fine smooth polish all over its surface. Even the groove has shared in this polishing. *Five more of these "tracked stones"* were afterwards obtained scattered here and there over those portions of the crannog examined. One of them has had the end chipped off.

This find is a highly interesting one, inasmuch as nowhere else in Ireland, that I am aware of, have these "tracked stones," though fairly common, been found in actual association with other objects calculated to throw light upon their use or probable age. In Scotland they have been met with in the Brochs associated with objects of iron and glass as well as of stone and bronze. The Brochs themselves are dry-built, circular castles, peculiar to Scotland, and belonging to a period subsequent to the Roman occupation of Britain. They continued in use, at least in the more northern districts, till after the close of the Viking period, or approximately from the sixth to about the tenth century. Anderson, in his "Scotland in Pagan Times—The Iron Age," figures two pebbles of quartzite, marked by use as point-sharpener, in every respect similar to those with which I am now dealing. One is from the Broch of Kintrad well in Sutherland; the other is from the Broch of Lingrow in the Orkneys. Both, therefore, belong to the extreme north, where this particular species of architecture lingered longest. The Moylarg specimens cannot well be much older; they may even be somewhat more recent.

In connexion with the "tracked stones" I may here say that in the course of the work four beautifully symmetrical quartzite pebbles of the same flattish ovoid shape, but without the least sign even of an incipient groove, were obtained. Two of them are over $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; the smallest is $2\frac{1}{2}$. One of the two larger ones is slightly abraded at the

ends. They have clearly been used as burnishers. Even the long contact with their wet surroundings has not affected the polish acquired by continued rubbing. Other stones which had been used as polishers or "rubbing stones" cropped up here and there to the number of seventeen. Fourteen of these are of quartzite, two of a slaty material, and one of porphyry or granite. This latter is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and rather more than an inch thick. It is worn smooth on both its faces. Nearly all the quartzite ones are more or less hammered at the corners. Two have small pit marks on their flat faces, such as would result from striking them against a sharp metal point. This had evidently been done before they were used as polishers.

Along with the four "tracked stones" obtained together lay a *flint scraper*. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and slightly over an inch and a-half across the face. This association of scrapers and "tracked stones" has been noted before now in Denmark and Sweden. It has suggested the Scandinavian theory that they are "strike-lights," which, all things considered, is not at all a satisfactory one. Six other scrapers of flint, in addition to this one and the two previously mentioned, nine in all, rewarded our search. These are all well formed. Two appear to have stood rough work at the semicircular edge, and two are unmistakably worn and polished through use. It is but rarely that scrapers of this sort exhibit any signs whatever of having been used at all. Four small hollow scrapers were also obtained at intervals. They do not call for special comment; neither do three pieces of hematite, all of which have been well rubbed.

Between the place where the "tracked stones" and scraper lay and the bottom, the greater portion of a cow's skull was found. It belongs to the species known as *Bos longifrons*. Judging from it, the animals of this species owned by the occupants were of a small size. The core of the right horn remains attached to the skull. It is scarcely 3 inches in length. Cores very much larger, however, were not uncommon; the largest retained is 7 inches long. A few cores of the goat's horn were also dug up. I saw no signs of the four-horned species.

In the course of this excavation to the west of the hearth it was observed that as we neared the outside piles the ground became more spongy, and the indications of successive layers of brushwood and ferns more marked. The finds also were less numerous, an occasional bone or piece of pottery alone rewarding us for our trouble.

On shifting the workers to the east and south of where the hearth had been we had better fortune. Here we came upon a portion of a small leaden cross, a spindle and whorl, a bone pin, a bone needle, a chisel of bone, a hammer head of horn, three horn handles, probably for knives, a small band or circlet of bronze, a couple of glass beads, two fragments of bracelets, one of jet and the other of glass, an implement of iron, in shape like a chisel, the half of a pair of shears, and an iron hook.



Chisel (bone).



Two Beads (glass).



Bronze Ingot.



Portion of Cross (lead).



Ornamented Bead (glass).



Piece of Bracelet (jet).



Pin (bone).

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(a) The portion of a leaden cross found is small but significant. The top and two of the arms alone remain. It is represented full size by the central figure on page 33, which also gives correctly the nature of the ornamentation impressed upon it. The style of the cross is one peculiar to the ninth and tenth centuries.

(b) The whorl is of micaceous sandstone, and wants just a little of being 2 inches in diameter. The spindle is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. It is of wood, still in a good state of preservation, and has a neatly carved head intended to keep the whorl in its place. Mr. Wakeman has drawn the two as they were found. I do not know of any other instance in which they have been met with thus conjoined.

(c) The bone pin is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It is thin and flat (see fig., page 33). I find the points of two other pins among the articles carried home. Cut bones were not common. We met with three rough ones sharply pointed, and two others showed marks of the knife. What I suppose to be a chisel of bone is a little over 5 inches in length. It is represented by the figure to the left on page 33. The cutting edge, which is well formed, is to the top of the page.

(d) The hammer-head of horn is 3 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ across the central hole, by means of which it was hafted. This hole goes right through, and is one-eighth of an inch longer in diameter one way than the other. This would be sufficient to prevent the shaft from turning round.

(e) The three horn handles have been made from the tines of the red-deer's antlers. Two are pierced for the reception of the tang, at the base of the tine which is retained in its full length, so as to give a good-sized, and more or less curved, handle. The larger of the two has a cut made in it with a thick saw near the pierced end, and going almost half through. It may have been made with the intention of cutting off a portion in order to obtain a fresh grip for the tang; or, it may have been made with the design of locking the tang by means of a key or wedge driven into the cut, and catching into a small nick made for the reception in the metal, much after the manner in which an ordinary door handle is secured to its bar by a short screw. If this is the true explanation, and taking the whole facts of the case into consideration, it seems to me to be so, the device was as ingenious as it must have been effective. The third handle is incomplete, the butt end having to all appearances decayed away. The portion remaining is straight. The whole was so cut from the horn as to leave the butt the thicker and heavier end of the two. It is pierced for the tang; indeed that of a chisel-like implement of iron found at the crannog, and which I shall describe presently, just fits the bore. Originally, they may have been parts of one and the same implement.

(f) The bronze band or circlet, which is of very thin metal, is 5 inches long, and slightly over one-quarter of an inch broad. It is pierced at each end, the holes being large enough to admit an ordinary steel knitting-needle. A line of extreme fineness has been drawn with a punch on its outer

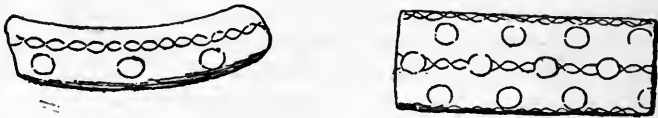
surface, and as close as possible to each of the edges. This is the only attempt at ornamentation about it. It may be the half of a bracelet, or, it may have been a band for fastening the hair. A small cutting of bronze, equally thin, was found in connexion with it.

(g) The glass beads discovered during the progress of the work number four. The one first obtained is a small dark blue bead, unornamented (fig., page 33). It was got in the neighbourhood of the hearth, and during the first day's digging. The second, and largest of all, was picked out of the *débris* by a young lad and given to a gentleman living near the crannog, who still retains it. It is a plain amber-coloured bead. The third is a small dumb-bell bead of light blue opaque glass (also represented on page 33), a little over half-an-inch in length. It shows a distinctly streaked appearance, the streaks which are of a lighter shade than the body of the bead running in the longitudinal direction. Beads of this kind are comparatively rare in Ireland. All told, there are not more in our several Irish collections than 150 specimens. (See Paper on "Statistics of Ornamental Glass Beads in Irish Collections," by Rev. Leonard Hassé, M.R.I.A., in the *Journal* of the R.S.A. for 1891, First Quarter.) In connexion with all these 150 beads there is no record of a solitary one of them having been found associated with other objects in such a way as to give any clue whatever to their approximate age. In Scotland one similar has been obtained along with bronze and iron from the lake dwelling of Loch Lee. Mr. Hassé, who has made a special study of the subject, assigns beads of this class to a period extending from the second to the seventh century. In coming to this conclusion he is guided by the rule that "the occurrence of similar beads in other countries under fixed circumstances is the criterion which must determine the age." Allowance, however, must be made on account of distance, and for the fact that certain articles of trade, owing to a variety of circumstances, travel less quickly than others. The products of Italy, for example, in early times must, as a rule, have reached, say, Spain much sooner than Ireland. And just then there may have been such a great demand for those particular products in the countries nearest at hand, that the supply was exhausted long before they had a chance of reaching "the regions beyond." I do not mean by this that Italy was the place where our dumb-bell beads were manufactured—it may have been—I give no opinion on the subject, I simply use the illustration in support of a suggestion which I would here venture to make, viz. that a later date must always be assigned to articles of foreign manufacture found in Ireland than that which properly belongs to them in their own country. The same rule applies to articles of home manufacture which have been unmistakably modelled after a foreign pattern. In this case, however, the difference in date would be still more pronounced. Taking these, and other considerations, into account, I am inclined to assign our Irish dumb-bell beads to a somewhat more recent period than that fixed

for them by Mr. Hassé. I am confirmed in this conclusion by the recollection of seeing in the British Museum dumb-bell beads along with others from graves in Livonia, bearing the date A.D. 1000.

The fourth and last bead found is a very handsome little one of blue glass, banded with white, and perfectly smooth. By reflected light the blue looks as if it were dark green or olive. Beads almost identical in size and general appearance are common in the Saxon graves of England. They are, however, of paste or glazed clay, and the colours white, banded with blue, or red banded with yellow. In the Gibbs' Collection, preserved in the South Kensington Museum, I was not able to find one of blue banded with white. Mr. Wallace, who has charge of the Glass Department at South Kensington, and to whom I showed the beads from Moylurg, pronounced this one "decidedly Roman." A similar bead was found at the Lisnacrogghera crannog. Mr. Hassé assigns both to a period between the seventh and the twelfth century.

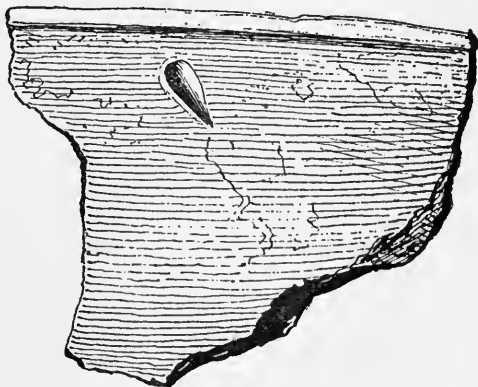
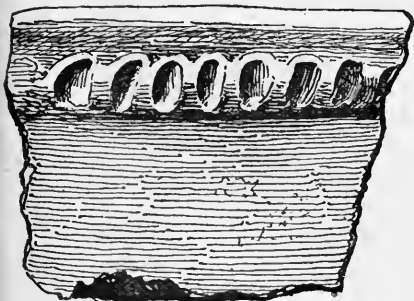
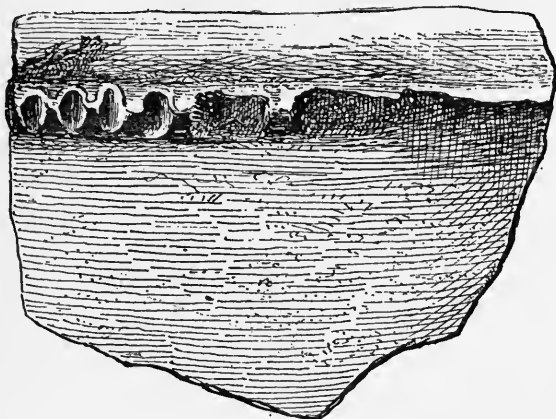
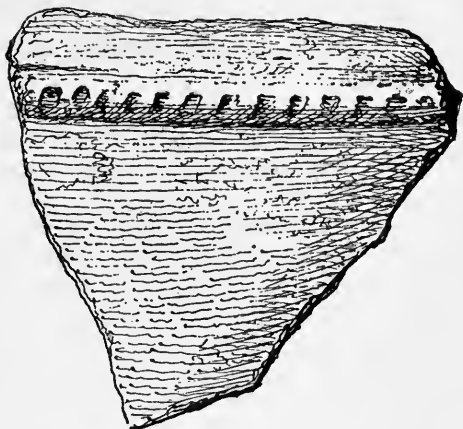
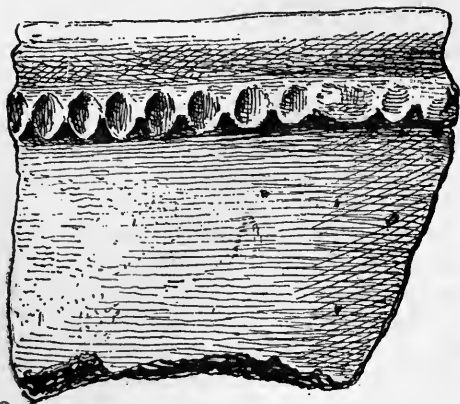
(h) Of the fragments of bracelets associated with the beads little requires to be said. That of jet is shown on page 33, that of glass is represented here. This last is a rich cobalt blue in colour, relieved



Portion of Bracelet (Glass). Two Views.

by ornamental spots, and interlacing lines in white (the lines are necessarily drawn black on the above). The ornamentation itself is in the body of the bracelet, not in relief. When complete the diameter of the ring was $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. That of the jet bracelet was about a fourth of an inch less.

(i) The chisel-like implement of iron already twice alluded to is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The blade, if it can be so called, is over half-an-inch broad. The tang is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The broad portion, which is about the same thickness as that of a medium-sized chisel, is blunt and rounded at what should be the cutting end (fig., page 41). It does not seem even to have had a sharp edge. I fancy it was once a file, but it is impossible to be certain. The whole is much corroded, and no furrows can be detected. Not far from where it was found, but nearer the eastern boundary, we came on the half of a pair of shears and a large iron hook. What remains of the shears shows that they were 5 inches long. The cutting part, or blade, is not much more than an inch in length. The shank or leg is round. The shears in present use by the weavers of the district are almost identical in make and size (fig., page 41). The hook is 8 inches long. The shank is square at the top, and



*W. F. Wakeman
1892.*

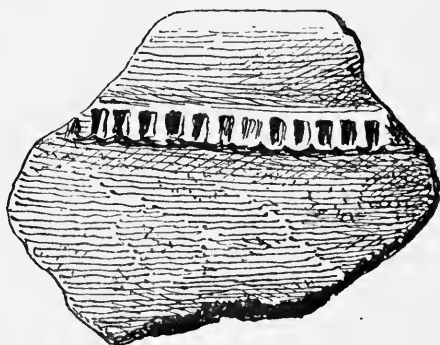
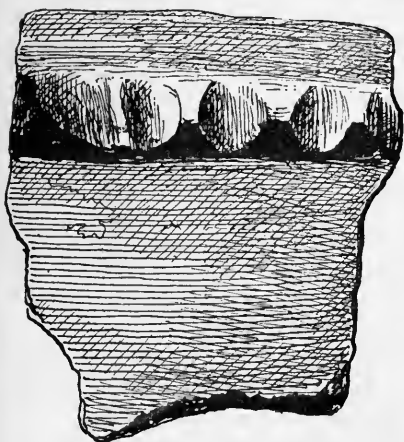
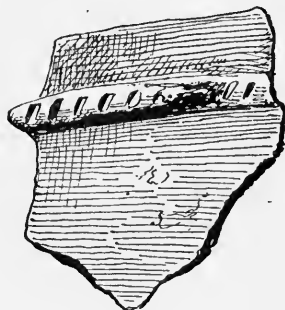
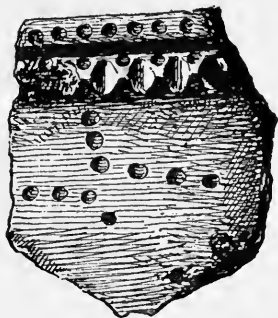
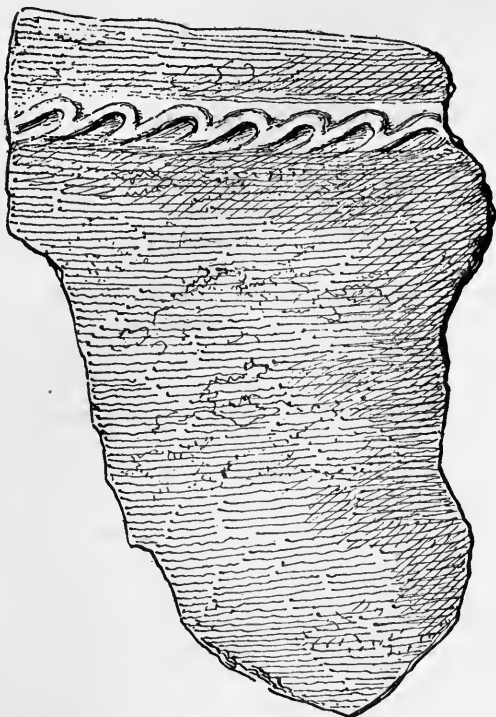
Pottery, $\frac{2}{3}$.

MOYLARG CRANNOG.

almost as thick as ordinary nailrod. The remainder is round in section. The hook is slightly recurved at the point, and is set almost at right angles to the eye, which is more than an inch in breadth, and seems intended for the reception of a strap to hold or hang the whole by (fig., page 41). Each of these three articles in iron, file (?) shears, and hook is of a brilliant blue colour, due to the presence of vivianite. Six other articles of iron were forthcoming. One is a piece of a large pin. It was discovered at the north end of the structure under some logs of wood, when a trial pit was being dug. It is square in section, with a couple of twists (see figure to the left on page 29), after the fashion of the torque. In all probability it had when perfect a broad flat head similar to that of the iron pin figured in "The Lake Dwellings of Ireland," by Colonel Wood-Martin (fig. 1, Plate xxiv.). Another is a kind of staple made from a band of thin metal, half-an-inch broad, bent first into a semicircle, and then the ends bent back again to allow of their being fastened down by nails. The two nails are still in position. Two additional nails and an irregular scrap complete the list of finds in iron made by myself and the labourers employed by me.

But a small axe of the gallow-glass type has also to be recorded. It and a curious article of brass were picked out of the *débris* of the first season's digging by a man from the neighbourhood who chanced to visit the spot. Immediately afterwards he brought them to me, and having good reason to believe that he actually did find them at the crannog, I secured them to go along with the other finds. The axe is 4 inches long and 3 across the cutting face. It is in a good state of preservation, but has lost the blue colour which is common with some of the other articles it once had. The drawing on page 29 represents it admirably.

The brass article found along with this gallow-glass, and which is also shown on page 29, is the principal portion of a mediæval lock. It consists of a tube $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a solid rod of brass attached to the one end and bent round to form a sort of long hook. Tube and rod have been cast in one piece. The free end of the tube or pipe is open; the other, that to which the rod is attached, is partly closed by a cap of brass having a square hole in the centre. When in use this part of the lock had accompanying it a bent rod of brass or iron, the shorter arm of which carried an eye, into which the end of the long hook-like part passed, whilst the other and longer arm, having two springs attached to it near the top, passed up the tube, just far enough to allow the springs to catch above projections inside the tube for the purpose. This being done the two parts were firmly locked together, and could only be released by means of a key, in the shape of a pipe, which was forced down the square hole at the top so as to compress the springs and allow them to be drawn back over the catches or projections, and thus permit the parts to be separated. Locks of this description belong to the sixteenth century. The lockfast portion of one made of iron, but with the pipe or tube square



*N. F. Wakeman
1892.*

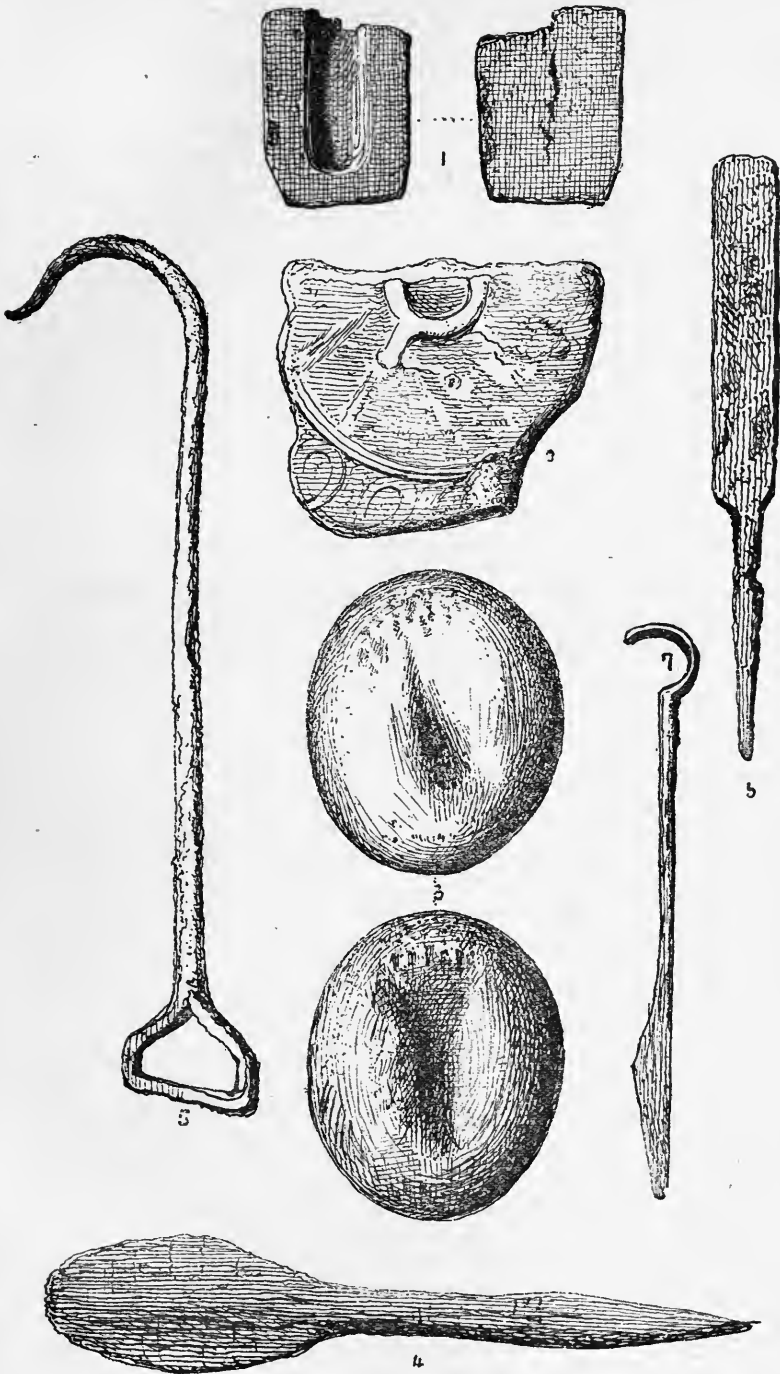
Pottery, $\frac{2}{3}$.
MOYLARG CRANNOG.

instead of round, was found at Lagore. It is figured in the "Lake Dwellings of Ireland" at page 143, and is described as an "Iron Pipe with Hook." The different parts of similar locks have also been obtained from the Scottish crannogs.

When work was resumed at the place first opened and the digging carried on towards the east, but north of where the hearth had been, pieces of oak boarding were numerous. Some of them were 8 or 10 feet long and from 4 to 10 inches broad. The average thickness was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Some, however, were as much as 3 inches thick. Many of them were mortised, though in one instance only the tenon remained attached. Others were pierced with round holes about an inch in diameter. A small proportion of them had been burned at the ends. Several ribs or stakes roughly squared, and over 4 inches in diameter, or triangular in section, were also met with. I took these to be the timbers in part at least of the hut or dwelling. At this spot, too, it was evident that great care had been taken to make the place as dry as possible. The layers of branches, rushes, and bracken were tightly packed together, stones large and small laid in between, and the whole well pinned down by stakes of hazel about the thickness of a man's leg. These stakes had been pointed with a sharp metallic axe, three cuts as a rule sufficing to complete the operation. The boards had also been shaped by a similar tool. No marks of a saw were apparent on any of them. Underneath the layers of brushwood several large logs or trunks of trees, squared and unsquared, were met with, but it was not possible to trace the connexion among them. I have no doubt, however, but that their object was, in common with others, to tie the entire structure together. Among the many pieces of timber dug up was a small paddle. It is a little over 2 feet in length; the blade being 11 inches and the handle 14. Across the face, at its broadest part, it measures 5 inches. As might be expected, it is of oak (fig., page 41).

A few hammer stones were met with. Three, which are of quartzite, have at the smaller end the characteristic ridge, made by hammering, or rather perhaps rubbing, first with the one side and then with the other.

Here also, as elsewhere during the progress of the investigation a number of *whetstones* were obtained; in all twelve good specimens. The largest is nearly 6 inches long, three 5 inches or a little more, two $2\frac{1}{2}$. Three of them have the sides well squared. None of them is pierced. Three of the largest and one of the smallest have the "irregularly raised and sunk markings along the sides and corners," to which Mr. W. James Knowles refers in his paper on "Recently discovered Finds in Co. Antrim." See "*Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries*," Part I., vol. ii., Fifth Series, page 47. I regard them as the result in most instances of unequal wearing of the stone due to differing degrees of hardness. In other instances I think they may have been produced by drawing the edge of the tool lightly across the whetstone by way of a finish to the process of sharpening. The material from which the whetstones have been made



- 1. Mould of burnt Clay.
- 2. Piece of stamped Pottery.
- 3. Tracked Stone.

7. Portion of Shears.

- 4. Paddle.
- 5. Iron Hook.
- 6. Implement of Iron.

MOYLARG CRANNOG.

varies considerably. Most are of sandstone, one of slate, one of mica schist, and one of fossil wood. Silicified wood is not uncommon in the boulder clay of the district. It abounds in an eskar, composed of sand and gravel washed out of this clay, almost within gunshot of the crannog. It is also so abundant along the shores of Lough Neagh that it is distinctively known as "the silicified wood of Lough Neagh." It is the petrified remains of a coniferous tree of the Miocene Epoch, possibly the Sequoia. More than a thousand years ago the opinion was current, and is still current, that a piece of wood put into the lake and left there for seven years would be found at the end of that time changed into stone. Holly was considered the most suitable wood to make the experiment with. The belief was, till recently, embodied in the cry of the local hawker who had whetstones made of this fossil wood to sell,

"Lough Neagh hones, Lough Neagh hones ;
You put them in sticks, and they come out stones."

Like many another belief, no less popular, it was born of ignorance. The Lough has no silicifying properties, and never had.

Pieces of both the common and pot quern were recovered. The largest belongs to the former, and is the greater portion of a top stone. It is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. No saddle quern, or mealing stone, was met with. A large hollowed block of sandstone was found, but it was evidently used for grinding metal tools. According to Dr. Munro, author of "The Lake Dwellings of Europe," the common quern was not known in Britain or Northern Europe before the Roman occupation of the first-mentioned country. It would be interesting to know when it first made its appearance in the North of Ireland.

Leather also came up frequently; over thirty distinct pieces in all. It is light and brittle. I have not been able to detect any sewing, though the holes made by the awl or needle abound. One piece alone is thick. It is apparently some kind of a washer, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and pierced at the centre.

Fragments of pottery "cropped up" in quantities every now and then. The majority of them are very small; the largest no bigger than a man's hand. Some of them have been made from a black paste, others from a brown, or, perhaps I should say, from a paste which has burned brown. All are hard, well burnt, and destitute of glaze. None of them shows any trace of having been made on the wheel. Nor are any of them perforated. No handle or ear of any kind was found. Two fragments have a piece of the base still attached to a portion of the side entire up to the rim. Both belonged to small vessels. The bottom of the smaller was $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, external measurement, and the side exactly 2 inches high. It must have been a sort of shallow bowl. The larger vessel had a base 6 inches in diameter, and was slightly over 4 inches high. Both were somewhat roughly made, and had no ornamentation.

Vessels much larger and better made were common at the crannog. Fragments of rims indicate utensils measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$, 10, and 12 inches across the mouth. Many were gracefully ornamented. The patterns, as may be seen from the illustrations (pages 37 and 39), are new and varied. Two general methods appear to have been followed in their production. In some instances, a band a quarter of an inch or more in height was raised at the shoulder, or, in case there was no shoulder, a little below the rim, and then this band or ridge was cut across at short intervals so as to leave a series of teeth-like projections resembling not a little the dog-tooth ornamentation of a Romanesque arch. The finger evidently was sometimes used for this purpose, and sometimes a kind of stamp. The art here so far as it goes looks to me uncommonly like that on the stone work of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and as such is both instructive and suggestive. When a band was raised it was always wrought out of, and in connexion with, the body-clay. It was never laid on after the vessel had been first formed. Occasionally the band was left unnotched. In other instances where no band was raised the pattern was simply cut into the clay with some sharp implement, or stamped in by the pressure of the finger. One piece (well represented on page 39), in addition to the notched band, is enriched with a series of round punctures, deeply impressed, but of course not going quite through. One of the lines of punctures goes round the top of the notched band itself; another is on the margin (not the top) of the lip or rim. This pattern is a very effective one, but, unfortunately, the fragment does not give it in its entirety. One other fragment deserves special mention. It is small, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and in bad condition. But it has a raised pattern on it, which must have been originally stamped upon it, and which, when perfect, must have been quite unique in its own way. What remains looks as if it had been a wheel-like figure with leaf-shaped ornaments set round the rim. I am inclined to think, however, from the fact that all the parts of these leaf-shaped ornaments are not on the same plane or level, that they belong to a looped ornamentation which ran outside the circumference of the circle to which they are attached (fig., page 41). The fragment itself does not resemble Samian Ware in the least; nor is it like any other primitive pottery that I am acquainted with. It is probably part of a plate or other shallow vessel.

Such, then, is a brief and hurriedly-written account of my researches at Moylurg. The antiquities found have not been intrinsically very valuable; in this respect they contrast unfavourably with the exquisite and rare finds from the neighbouring crannog of Lisnacroghera; nor, all things considered, have they been very numerous, yet they are not without interest and value. They add something to our knowledge of crannog times and crannog life. And Archæological Science, like every other science worth the name, does not despise "the day of small things."

DIARY OF DR. JONES, SCOUT-MASTER-GENERAL TO THE
ARMY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, FROM 13TH MARCH,
1649-50, TO JULY, 1650.

TRANSCRIBED BY J. CASIMIR O'MEAGHER, M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

IN offering this portion of an unpublished document to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and to the public, for the first time, the transcriber is actuated by a desire to clear up certain points in the history of "Cromwell in Ireland." Miss Hickson, when preparing her "Seventeenth Century in Ireland," made "long searches" for the Clogher MSS., believing them to contain records of the High Court of Justice; and the lamented Mr. French, Assistant-Librarian, T.C.D., ultimately discovered that the MS. in question had been bequeathed by Bishop Stearne to his Alma Mater. Father Meehan extracted from this collection "Notes used by Judge Lowther in sentencing Sir Phelim O'Neill," and gave them in his new edition of "The Confederation of Kilkenny," without, however, referring to Dr. Jones' Diary.

The transcriber is indebted to Mr. M. J. McEnery, B.A., of the Public Record Office, for deciphering some difficult passages in this Diary.

DIARY.

1649-50, March 13, Wednesday.—Col. Hewson, Gov^r. of Dublin, Sr. Theo. Jones¹ and Col. Shelburn marched from Dublin to Naas 12 miles.

14.—Y^e head quarters continued at y^e Naas y^e being a day of muster.

15.—We quartered at Old Connell neere y^e Rivr. Liffy 5 miles from the Naas.

16.—We quartered at Blackrath 5 miles further.

17.—O^r forces joynd we made up a party of 1200 horse and dragoons and 1400 foot, having one Culverin and 1 Morter peece, we quartered at Frumplestown (*Prumplestown*) 4 miles from Catherlah (Carlow).

18.—We passed under Catherlugh wth many great shotts, were made at us, at less yⁿ musket shot, yet none of ours hurt, but some strangely delivered.

19.—We summoned y^e castle wth in was a garison of about 200 men, on utter denying to surrender o^r battery played, and preparing for a storm y^e place parlyed and surrendered, where we left 2 companies garison: we passed y^e Barrow and wth o^r Artillery marched towards

¹ Sir Theophilus Jones, the Scout-Master, and Col. Michael Jones, were sons of Dr. Lewis Jones, Bishop of Kildare, 1633 to 1646.

Gowran¹ five miles from Laghlyn (*Leighlinbridge*)² where is a strong castle and garison of y^e enemies commanded by Coll. Hamon. His Ex. y^e Lt. Genll. came up to us wth Col. Reynolds regim^t of horsè and others we quart^d in y^e towne, where of on our alarming y^e enemy fired some Houses.

21, Thursday.—After battery and y^e parly beaten, y^e place was surrendered, y^e officers being at mercy, & y^e soldiers had life and liberty.

22, Friday.—Col. Hamon, Govern^r of y^e castle and commanding y^e Lord of Ormonds foot regiment, was wth major Townesly ca. (*captain*) Cary, sometime at Trim an officer, shot to death, and a Franciscan fryer found in y^e place hanged, his name was Hilary Conry, he was chaplain to Ormonds regim^t; y^e day we marched to Kilkenny where we quartered.

23, Saturday.—The [town] summoned, to wth Sr. Walter Butler y^e Govern^r returned a resolute denyall. y^e day and y^e 24 was spent in preparations for y^e battery.

8 colloures of Coll. Ewers Regmt. and 5 of Coll. Giffords came to y^e camp.

25, Wednesday, 1650.—Our battery of 2 demy canon and 1 culverin playd from Patricks church yard on y^e town wall neere y^e castle. Kenys Church (*St. Canice's*) being observed a place commanding y^e towne in some parts and it lying without the wall a party was sent to storm and possess it. O^r men in y^e meantime diverting the towne garison by assaying the breach at y^e battery. The church we possessed but we were expelled at the breach with the losse of ten men whereof was ca : Slinby of

¹ In the 14th century James, third Earl of Ormonde, erected a strong castle at Gowran, which he made his principal residence until 1391, when he purchased Kilkenny Castle. In 1650 the castle was besieged by forces of Cromwell under Sankey and Hewson, to whom, after an obstinate resistance by Col. Hammond, it ultimately surrendered, when the commander and the garrison were inhumanly massacred, and the castle destroyed by fire.

² A decayed Market town in the barony of Idrone and county Carlow, 5 miles from Carlow. It was originally granted by Hugh de Lacy to John de Clahul, who, in 1181, erected a strong fortress on the Carlow bank of Barrow, called the Black Castle, which was one of the earliest defences of the English in Ireland. Towards the close of the reign of Henry III. a Carmelite monastery was founded near the castle by a member of the Carew family, and in 1320 a bridge of nine arches was erected by Maurice Jakis, a canon of the Cathedral of Kildare, to facilitate the intercourse between religious houses of Old and New Leighlin. It was for a long time the only passage over the Barrow to the south. The O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, and Kavanaghs are said to have exiled the King's law from Munster by preventing the judges from riding circuit past Leighlinbridge. In 1408 Gerald, 5th Earl of Kildare, built another fortress here, which he called the White Castle. No trace of the White Castle exists; the greater part of the Black Castle fell last year. Old Leighlin a parish, the seat of a diocese, and formerly a Parliamentary borough. St. Gobban founded a priory for Canons Regular at the close of the 6th century. A synod, presided over by St. Laserian, was held here in 630 to deliberate on the proper time for celebrating the festival of Easter. In 632 St. Gobban built a cell for himself, and relinquished the abbey to St. Laserian, who made it the head of his episcopal see, over which he presided until his death in 638, and so greatly did the monastery flourish, that during his episcopate there were at one time not less than 1500 monks in the establishment. Col. Hewson, on his march to Kilkenny, captured Leighlin Bridge without the loss of a man, where he "found 800 bushels of corn and 200 arms."

Coll. Slades Regmt. and 20 wounded; Col. Hewson Govern^r of Dublin was bruised in the shoulder with a bullet and then beshitt himself as capt Glegny affirmed.

Our men laboured with pickaxes &c. at the towne wall nere Kenys church.

24, 25, 26.—We each day gained ground on y^e enemy in y^e suburbs on both sides the water. y^e came up to us in y^e time severall parties of o^r men so y^t our army was thereby much increased.

27, Wednesday.—The enemy parlyed to whom were conditions given of marching away wth bag & baggage, the officers with theyr Arms and theyr attendants with theyr horses not exceeding 150 y^e foot to march out wth colours &c. and at 2 miles end, to deliver up all except 100 pikes & 100 muskets allowed y^m for theyr defence against the tories.

28, Thursday.—There marched out of the towne about 500 foot and about 150 horse.

The Governm^t of y^e city and castle was committed to Lt. Col. Axtell¹ of col. Hewsons Regim^t.

29.—The head quarters were at Dunmore 2 miles from Kilkenny by reason of sicknesse in y^e city.

30, Saturday.—The Ld. Lt. quartered at Inisnegg 3 miles from Kilkenny towards Callan where we also quartered.²

There ordered y^t Coll. Reynolds³ regm^t should march towards y^e Q. county in pursuit of the enemy, if cause were, wth 10 troops of horse and 4 troops of dragoons and col. Culmes Regm^t of foot; and Sr. Theoph. Jones to march into the County of Catherlagh wth 11 troopes of horse 2 of dragoons and Col. Slades regm^t of foot. By both these partys were the enemys motions to be attended while his Excellency returned back into Munster.

Col. Hewson returning to his charge at Dublin he quartered at Gowran, we at S^r Edm. Blanchvile's towne 2 miles from Gowran; y^e culverin and mortar peece left at Gowran.

31, Sunday.—We wth y^e foot quartered at Laghlyn bridge, where

¹ Axell was one of those that signed the warrant for the King's death. In 1660 he was condemned to death with other regicides then surviving.

² Innisnag is situated near the confluence of the Callan river with the Nore, near Thomastown. Cromwell met Ireton at Thomastown.

Callan was in former times a fortified place. Cromwell in his despatch to the Parliament of England, dated 15th February, 1649–50, described the taking of Callan as follows:—"The enemy had possession of three castles in the town, one of them belonging to one Britton very considerable; the other two had about one hundred or one hundred and twenty men in them, which Col. Reynolds attempted, and they refusing conditions reasonably offered were put all to the sword. Butler's Castle was delivered upon conditions for all to march away leaving their arms behind them." A mound on the fair green, called "Cromwell's moat," was levelled some 40 years ago by the Sovereign of Callan.

³ Reynolds was brother-in-law of Lord Henry Cromwell. After the Irish campaign he had the command of forces sent to Dunkirk to aid Turenne and the French to take Mardyke from the Spaniards. On his return in 1657 he was lost on the Goodwin Sands.

major Oliver Jones of Col. Moores Regim^t was appointed governour with 2 troopes of y^t regiment to continue there.

April 1, Monday.—Col. Hewson¹ went towards Dublin wth a convoy from us of horse and foot our head quarters at Laighlyn bridge.

2, 3.—We continued our head quarters there settling w^t concerned us in y^e country and sending out and disposing severall troopes more into y^e country beyond y^e river nere Catherlagh.

4, Thursday.—Hearing of y^e enemies gathering to an head in y^e country and doubting some prejudice to those troopes quartered among them and more remote from us we therefore moved wth 2 troopes of horse and quartered at Ballynunnery² about 4 miles from Laghlyn bridge. The foot was still at Laighlyn bridge being attended on by Sr Theop. Jones's troop lying at Old laughlin.

5, Friday.—We towards evening rested at Balliakid belonging to Mr. James Byrne.

The report of y^e ensuing preparations increasing and having intelligence y^t Lt. Genll. Hugh Byrne's being at Tullowphelime,³ not far from us with a considerable body of his Wicklow foot and some troopes of horse that expected a conjunction with y^e forces of y^e county Wexford under Sr. Th. Esmond and of y^e county of Catherlagh under theyr Govern^r L^t Col. Bagnall, and Scurlock with his troop and oth^r for setting on us, therefore Sr Theoph. Jones appointed the rendezouz of his troops there abouts to be nere Ballyakid as aforesaid, about 11 of y^e clock at night, soe as not to be observed of y^e enemy.

He also ordered y^e coming in to him of y^e foot with the troop attending y^m to meet him y^e next morning at Grangefort between Balimony and Ballinaked. With y^e rendezouzed horse we rose in y^e night from Baliakid and rested at Grangeford, where was a ford⁴ to pass w^{ch} we possessed.

6, Saturday.—O^r foot coming up according to orders, we advanced wth o^r united party to Tullowphelim, w^{re} y^e enemy before had quartered, but on notice of our advance, they removed to y^e adjacent woods and

¹ Hewson, called "the one-eyed cobbler," who from a mender of old shoes became a reformer of Government and religion. His bravery in the field soon raised him to the rank of Colonel. Cromwell had such a high opinion of him that he made him Governor of Dublin. Later he became a member of the Barebones Parliament, a Lord of the Upper House, and a member of the Committee of Safety. After the Restoration he fled to Amsterdam, where he died in obscurity.

² The troops on their march to Ballynunnery crossed the Slaney, at a place now known as Cromwell's Ford, within half a-mile of Rathvilly.

Ballynunnery Castle stood on a hill commanding a view of the river Barrow, "a pleasant river abounding with trout."

³ Now called Tullow, a good market town and railway station, situated on the Slaney. There are no remains of the castle extant. The Protestant Church stands near to its site; a drawing of the castle is given in Dineley's "Journal of a Tour in Ireland."

⁴ The high road leading from Carlow to Tullow passes the Angarlone river at Grangeford, the ford indicated in the Diary. It is now spanned by a substantial granite bridge.

bogs,¹ leaving us y^e village and garisoning y^e castle. The castle is next Catherlagh, y^e strongest in y^e county and of consequence both for keeping in y^e garison of Catherlagh and for hindering their marketts & for restraining² y^e county of Wicklow nere adjoining. As y^e gaining of y^e place might² in those other considerations² so was it hoped² enemy from releeving² might possibly engage us, which we most earnestly desired.

Therefore having summoned y^e place commanded by ca. Synnot kinsman to Lt. Gen. Byrne (a soldier) having with him about 60 men, they returned a resolute denyall, confiding in their supplies at hand their party being with in sight of us but inaccessible to us. we quartered our foot in y^e towne and one troop of horse and one of dragoons we with y^e foot quartered on y^e south of y^e towne towards y^e Enemy.

7.—It was conceived fitting to attempt y^e firing y^e draw bridge leading to y^e castle over a dry moate of noe great depth but on tryall we finding y^t difficult, we on discovery finding y^t y^{re} was noe oth^r way from y^e castle but y^e drawbridge and there was no water in y^e castle, we resolved to sitt by y^m setting our guard on y^e drawbridge and thereabouts.

8, **Monday**.—We placed a garison at Ballimony for securing our intercourse with Leghlyn bridge and y^{re} placed our powder brought from Laughlyn.

This day we sent to his Excell. at Carig certifying him of our proceedings as also to Col. Reynols, at Ballyraggat³ where he was with his forces and wth him mutual correspondence was to be held, and a conjunction of forces as it should be necessary.

9, **Tuesday**.—About 2 of y^e clock in y^e morning a party of y^e enemies horse and foot allarmed us, but wth out any losse to us, they losing a cornet and others of theirs.

Sr. Tho. Esmond with his horse had come to y^m y^e day before and he wth y^e rest of y^e officers held a consultation at Newtown, wth in a mile or little more of us, for attempting on us, for reliefe of y^e castle w^{ch} was y^t day promised to y^e besieged.

Therefore about one of y^e clock in y^e afternoon wth about 100 horse and 80 dragoons went towards Newtown aforesaid and by severall partys on all hands fell into y^e enemy's quarters further up in y^e woods, where many of them were killed, above 100, many armes lost by y^e enemy and Sir Tho. Esmond himself wth y^e rest of y^e consultation passing over a ford, not known to us, wth about 25 horse being pursued 5 miles by a few

¹ The only bogs marked on the Down Survey near Tullow are those of Ardristan and Castlemore.

² So in manuscript.

³ Ballyragget Castle was, in 1600, garrisoned by the forces of Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster. The sons of Lord Mountgarret, to whom it then belonged, were in rebellion against the Crown, and engaged with O'Moore to arrest the Earl of Ormonde.

of ours but escaping. we had 20 wounded among whom Major Povey cornet to Sr. Theop. Jones, none slaine.

The necessity of y^e besieged for want of water pressing y^m, they employed women and boyes lying under y^e walls to fill buckets of ditch water, a little remote from y^e castle, w^{ch} they laboured to take up by y^e wall, but being discovered, they were therein prevented and stronger and strictker guards set on y^m.

10, 11, 12.—The two troops sent from us wth Col. Hewson to Dublin, came up to us, being sent for on notice of y^e enemies preparations; Major Pritty also wth a troop of Col. Stubours came to us from Wexford, soe as we became twelve troopes of horse besides two of dragoons.

13, Saturday.—I was employed wth a dispatch to the head quarters at Carig.

17.—I returned to Laughlyn being our head quarters, whither y^e foot had been drawn from y^e leager at Tullagh, the place being delivered up, on conditions of its being to be slighted.

18.—Was a muster at Laughlyn of our horse and foot.

19, Friday.—I was employed on a dispatch to Dublin whither I came y^e 20.

22, Monday.—I was returned back by y^e committee, for certifying y^e enemies preparations for entering our quarters about Trim and Dublin &c.

23.—I came back to Laughlyn whence dispatches were prepared for his Excel. to y^e head quarters, concerning those the enemies preparations and intentions; dispatches were also made to Col. Reynolds at his quarters about Ballyrajet in y^e Q. County (*recte* Co. *Kilkenny*) y^t y^{re} might be (if cause required) a conjunction of his and our brigades, for opposing y^e enemy and resuming from y^m y^e Dublin quarters.

25, Thursday.—According to returns to those dispatches respectively by order from his Excel. and by agreem^t wth Col. Reynolds we set forwards from Laughlyn bridge; part of our party quartering nere Catherlagh 5 miles from Laughlyn bridge.

26, Friday.—We come thither where that night we alsoe quartered.

27, Saturday.—I was again sent to Dublin for certifying our advancing and y^t preparation of victuals money and amunition might be ready for us.

28.—Col. Reynolds came unto Ballysonan¹ 20 miles from Dublin, his forces consisting of 7 troopes of horse and 4 troopes of dragoons wth out foot: he quartered at y^e Naas² and our party at Great Connell.

¹ Ballysonan Fort had double works and double moats full of water one within the other, and a mound with a fort on it. It was strongly garrisoned. It surrendered to Col. Hewson in Sept., 1649. There is a ground-plan of the Fort in vol. iv. of the "Transactions of Kilkenny Archeological Society," p. 110.

² A priory was founded at Naas in the 12th century by the Baron of Naas, for the Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine. In 1335 a convent for Dominican Friars was founded here by the Fitz Maurice family. In 1419 a Parliament was held there. It was garrisoned by the Earl of Ormonde in 1648, and after experiencing many vicissitudes, in which it suffered very severely, was finally taken in 1650 by Cols. Hewson and Reynolds.

29, Monday—Both parties met at y^e Naas and marched unto Dunada and Scurlockstown in y^e county of Kildare.

30, Tuesday.—Both parties commanded by Col. Reynolds marched to Trim.¹ Thither I came up to y^m from Dublin, our party being then come together we were 13 troopes of horse 2 troopes of Dragoons and Col. Slades regim^t of foot, besides those of Col. Reynolds party. This day y^e Governr. of Dublin, Col. Hewson marched out wth some foot horse and dragoones to meet our party about Trim.

May 1, Wednesday.—Col. Hewson came up to us, and brought provisions of bisquet cheese and Amunition.

2, Thursday.—We marched in the night through Trim and quartered y^e night about 2 miles from Trim in y^e way to Athboy. Col. Hewson sent for a guard to Dublin and had our foot left wth him and six of our troopes.

3, Friday.—We quartered at Cumerstown in y^e way to Ballinederagh. on our approach y^e enemy fired and deserted their garison at Drumcree near our quarters.

4.—We continued in our quarters.

5.—Sr Theoph. Jones was sent wth about 400 horse and dragoons into y^e County of Cavan, over Dayly's bridge for discovering and making shew of an inroad into that part of Ulster, to draw y^e Ulster Army back from Sr Charles Coot nigh whom they had advanced.

We quartered on y^e north side of y^e bridge, Col. Reynolds wth y^e rest of y^e forces, advancing towards us, for answering all occasions, quartered about castle Corre, 2 miles short of the bridge.

6, We returned to o^r party at Castle corre and in y^e night marched back to our quarters at Cumerstown.

7, Tuesday.—We removed our quarters to Renahan one mile further nerer to Ballinderah where we rested May 7 8 & 9 attending y^e enemies motions and expecting y^e coming up of our supplies from Dublin and Trim.

The 10 M^r Th. Price dyed at Trim of a feavour.

11.—We quartered at Rathconry, in y^e midde way between Ballymore and Mullengar 5 miles from each.

At Ballymore was Castlehaven² reported to have been ; it is a place well fortified being also an island part water and part bog and having only a causeway to pass to it, commanded by a castle and other works.

12.—We came before Ballymore and by agreem^t wth the country

¹ During the Parliamentary war Trim became a place of importance. In 1642 it was in the hands of the Irish forces, who were expelled by Sir Charles Coote ; and in a subsequent skirmish to retake the place he was killed by a musket ball supposed to have been fired by one of his own troopers. Soon after this four Royal Commissioners sat in the town to meet the agents of the Irish Confederates, and receive a petition for the redress of their grievances. After the massacre at Drogheda by Cromwell in 1649, the town surrendered to that General, disregarding the instructions given by Ormonde to destroy the place rather than suffer it to fall into his hands.

² Lord Castlehaven was appointed to the Chief Command of the forces of Leinster.

drew back without attempting y^e place, they promising to see y^e place demolished.

In our stay there were some prisoners taken, Sr Luke Fitz Gerald narrowly escaped his servant was shott and 300^l of his masters taken.

13.—A party was sent to Trim, for provisions, also Major Owens went with a party towards Kinegad, it being reported y^t y^e enemy was there demolishing it, lest it might be a prejudice to Tecroghan :¹ before whose coming to y^e place, it was by y^e garison fired they fleeing in such hast y^t we got 60 Armes and possessed the place ; other castles also thereabout were then fired, all occasioned by y^e enemies intercepting a let^r from Trim to us, intimating y^e yⁿ coming up of y^e guns & foot. The rest of o^r party coming up we came to y^e passe at Ballynecarn, where was a castle with a work at the end of a Bridge.

By y^e officer there commanding was y^e said let^r intercepted and by him communicated to others. This facilitated our work here, y^e place being rendered upon summons, they remaining prisoners. 10 dragoons we left there. We quartered yt² within two miles of Kullucan.

14, Tuesday.—We viewed Tecroghan and went aside from it, to Killyon, where we were to meet our foot and y^e Traine and our provisions, we quartered at Killyan.

15.—Col. Moore came to Killian wth about 1000 foot & with y^e guns, viz. one demy canon & one demy culverin one saker and a mortar peece. We held our quarters at Killian.

16.—The Army marched towards Tecrohan. I was employed from y^e Army to attend y^e comittee at Dublin for accomodations for y^e Army and for y^e service. This day I came to Dublin, where I continued y^e 17, 18, 19 & 20. the 17 Clommel was taken where and when Col. Arthur Culme was slain being shott at the Breach.

21.—I returned to y^e leaguer at Tecroghan hitherto y^e time was spent in preparing for y^e battery.

22, 23, 24.—The battery playing, yet little done but w^t was done by y^e mortar peece.

A party of 140 of y^e enemy, having each a bag of powder and some match, for releiving y^e besieged, were set upon by ours in the wood between Kinigad and Croboy most of them slain by us.

25, Saturday.—It being reported y^t Castlehaven was advancing wth a numerous army for raising our seidge, Sr Theoph. Jones wth about 400 horse and dragoons went towards Mullingar and quartered wth in a mile of it, sending out Capt. Scot towards Ballymore for discovery of y^e Enemy;

¹ Tecroghan was a fortified castle situated within a mile and a-half of the bridge of Clonard. It belonged to the Fitz Gerald. In 1613 Father Holywood, s.j., dedicated to his cousin, Sir Edward Fitz Gerald—then the head of the Geraldines—his work on Meteors.

² So in manuscript.

but being returned we found y^m not y^t in y^t readinesse, only that they were expected.

26.—We returned to y^e leager.

This day the L. Lt took shipping at Youghal for England, leaving y^e L. President of Munster his Deputy.¹

27.—I was employed by y^e Army, to y^e head quarters at Clonmell, y^e night I quartered at Monooth.

28.—I quartered at Ballysax in y^e County of Kildare.

29.—I came to Laughlyn bridge.

30.—I quartered at Lisrunah 2 miles from Clonmell between Fethard and Clonmell. This day we being about twelve horse, were set upon 100 foot of y^e enemy at y^e passe nere Killagh, between Callan and Fethard, whom by the providence of God we passed through.

31, Friday.—I came to Clonmell whither the Ld Deputy was returned from Youghal.

June 1.—The Ld Deputy's Army marched through Clonmell towards Catherlagh, but was called back as towards Waterford, upon some reports of there of the distresse of y^e place surrounded by our garisons and suffering wth in under pestilence and y^e begining of famine, y^e citizens also fearing y^e sword and to be suddenly beseidged, moved Genl. Preston² the Governor to capitulate with us for y^e place. Whose answer was, it was not souldierlike soe to doe, not being summoned &c. Therefore the L Deputy sent thither a summons & conditions.

The army quartered about two miles from Clonmell. We at Clonmell.

2.—The head quarters continued at Clonmell.

3.—A return was made from Preston at Waterford, desiring time for sending to Ormond, who permitting they treating wth us, they would after send to us.

But finding these but delays, and y^e place being blockd up by our garisons, we resolved to bend as was intended towards Catherlagh.

¹ Ireton was son-in-law of Cromwell. He distinguished himself at Naseby. He was the chief cause of the King's death. He died at Limerick on the 15th November, 1651. His body was taken to London, and buried with the English sovereigns in the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster Abbey. After the Restoration it was exhumed and burned at Tyburn.

² Preston Viscount Tara was educated in the Low Countries, where he entered the service of Spain. In 1634, during the Viceroyalty of Strafford, he visited Ireland and raised a regiment of 2400 men in Leinster for the Spanish service. This force assisted at the defence of Louvain against the Dutch in June, 1635. Preston and his Irish troops were actively engaged in the war in the Netherlands for six years after the siege of Louvain. Supplied by Cardinal Richelieu with three frigates, and a considerable store of arms and ammunition for the Irish Confederates, he sailed from Dunkirk, and arrived in Wexford Harbour about the middle of September, 1642. He was appointed by the Supreme Council to the command of the Leinster forces, and was a prime actor in the affairs of Ireland for the next few years, siding on the whole with the Anglo-Irish, rather than the old Irish party. Preston gallantly defended Waterford against Ireton's army, and, according to the terms of surrender, was allowed to march out with horses, arms, bag and baggage, colours flying, matches lighted, *balle en bouche*. Excluded by Cromwell from pardon for life and estate, he retired to Bruges, where he died in the month of August, 1662.

[4.]—This day y^e army marched back through Clonmell towards Catherlagh, y^e head quarters still at Clonmell.

The Ld Deputy wth some attendants, went from Clonmell towards Waterford, for viewing the place and how ours there were intrenched. This day I left Clonmell and wth y^e army went towards Catherlagh; we quartered in y^e way towards Laughlyn bridge.

5.—I went to Laughlyn bridge. y^e army quartered between Thomastown and Gowran.

6.—The army passed Laughlyn bridge and quartered nere it. Thither came y^e Ld Deputy unto us having viewed Waterford. Preston y^e Govern^r of y^e place desired a treaty, for which commissioners were appointed. I quart^d with y^e army.

7.—The Ld Deputy viewed Catherlagh, y^e place being before sumond by a party of our men.

The army moved further in y^e way towards Catherlagh, where I quartered.

8.—I went from y^e head quarters towards Tecroghan I quart^d at Monooth. This day Sr Theoph. Jones set upon [a] party of the enemys horse at Ballynalack in y^e co. of West Meath of whom 60 horse were taken and some prisoners & [many] hurt among whom was Lt. Col. Barnwall.

9.—I came to Tecroghan. This day Sr Theoph. Jones [marching wth a] strong party of horse and dragoones came to Ballymore in y^e county of Westmeath wth in ten mles of Athlone, and from under y^e walls took 40 serviceable horses and some coves.

10 and 11.—I continued wth Sr Theoph. Jones nere Kinegad.

12.—I went to Dublin where I stayed till y^e 15.

15.—I went towards y^e head quarters in y^e co. of Catherlagh, [and] this night quartered at y^e Naas.

16.—I came to y^e camp between Laughlyn and Catherlagh [and] continued till y^e 19 and quartered at Laughlyn bridge.

19.—I went towards Tecroghan and quartered at Ballysonan. This day about 2000 of y^e enemies foot marched over y^e [causeway of] Tecroghan, for releiving y^e fort, they were discovered [and] fought with by ours of whom about 8 were slain, of whom was Col. Bourke, an eminent Connaught commander. In y^e heat of y^e skirmish and in y^e dark, for y^e fight began in y^e falling of the evening, about 200 of y^e enemy passed by our men undiscovered and entered y^e fort. The enemy was forced back and y^e seidge continued.

20.—I came to Tecroghan. this day y^e enemy sallyed but were beaten back with loss, on Con Magennis being slaine.

[June 21.]—The Ulster Irish Army routed by y^e English forces under Sr Charles Coote.

[]—I came to Dublin where I continued till the first of July.

[]sday.—Tecroghan was delivered up on quarter. There marched out 1700 men, besides weomen and children.

[July 1?]-I quartered at Naas where was part of y^e Tecroghan army marching back to y^e head quarters nere Catherlagh.

[2?]-I came to y^e head quarters.

A muster of the Horse.

A conference was desired, and granted, with y^e Popish Bishop of Dromore,¹ head of the Leinster rebels about Catherlagh, and some other adjacent counties.

The several marches of y^e army &c. contained in those 14 leaves I copied from Dr. Henry Jones's owne private notes, under his own hand.

The authorities consulted are "Aphorismical Discovery of Faction," edited by Dr. J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A.; Ryan's "History of the County Carlow"; "Transactions K. A. S."; Lewis' "Topographical Dictionary"; Meehan's "Confederation of Kilkenny"; and Murphy's "Cromwell in Ireland."

¹ Dr. Oliver Darcy, ob. 1670.

NOTICES OF THE TOWN OF NAVAN.

BY JOSEPH H. MOORE, C.E., HON. SECRETARY, SOUTH MEATH.

PART I.

THE town of Navan is situated at the junction of the rivers Boyne and Blackwater, in the centre of the present county of Meath, and, from the favourable conditions of the site, has been able to hold its own, and even advance, while the other towns in the county are decaying, or have altogether disappeared. Yet, strange to say, prior to the Norman Invasion, no town existed here, and though there are some doubtful notices of an ecclesiastical establishment, it cannot have been of any importance, because it never was considered worth plundering. It is, of course, difficult to prove a negative, but I think I shall be able to show either that no such place existed, or that it was utterly unimportant.

When Dr. O'Donovan visited Meath in 1836 to collect materials for the Ordnance Survey, he found the town called by the peasantry, who then spoke Irish, an *uam*, which means "The Cave," and he thought there was a reference to the moat outside the town. The natives of the south and west of Meath, however, called the town *nuob aca*, which means "New Ford," and a reference to the "Annals" convinced him that the original name was *Nuachongbhail*, which means "New Dwelling," and was a name very commonly applied to monastic offshoots. There are a great many of these *Nuachongbhails*, but the name has been variously anglicized. In some cases the N has been dropped, and the word softened to *Oughaval*, in which form it occurs in Stradbally parish, Queen's County; *Kilmacteigue* parish, county Sligo, and in Mayo. In other cases the N has been retained as *Noughaval*, the parish in which Auburn is situated in the barony of Kilkenny West, county Westmeath, and *Nohaval* in Cork, Kerry, and in Clare. In our case, however, the latter part of the word has been left out, and the first part Latinized into *Novan*, and subsequently changed into *Navan*, and the Irish name, an *uam*, seems to have been an attempt to represent the sound by a similar sound which should also have a meaning to those who used it. As is the case with many places in Ireland beginning with N, the N has been mistaken for the article, and the article was consequently very generally prefixed to the name of the town, which is nearly always called *The Novan*, or *Navan*, and *le Novane* in the Patent Rolls, and in

the histories of the Rebellion of 1641. In the same way Naas is called "The Naas." In Nobber, Naul, Newry, Nenagh, &c., the N does represent the article, and these places are always called The Nobber, The Naul, The Newry, &c.

The earliest allusion I can find to Navan, if it be one, is in the tale of the "Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne," where Finn is described as setting his trackers of the Clanna Neamha on the trail of the fugitives, and when they missed it at Athlone, threatening to hang them, if they did not pick it up forthwith, which they soon succeeded in doing. Mr. S. H. O'Grady, the editor, in his notes, says these were the inhabitants of the well-known town in Meath, but I think it much more likely that they were a corps of his own Fenians from the Navan fort at Armagh; for the name is spelt the same way as that of the fort, and the name of the town is never so spelt, the word meaning "the brooch of the neck," because Macha marked out the *dun* with the brooch of her neck. And besides the people of Navan would have been King Cormac's men, and not Finn's. However, the "Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne" is a mediæval romance, and full of anachronisms.

In the "Life of S. Feichin," we read, "on one occasion as the holy man was at a certain place called Nuachongbhail, a certain man called Falanus came to prevent his settling in that place. The holy man reprimanding him for his impiety, said, in a true prophecy, neither thy posterity, yea nor thy family, for whose aggrandizement thou art come forth thus harsh towards the servants of God, shall ever increase beyond nine persons."

Colgan notes: "Nuachongbhail is a town in Meath, on the banks of the Boyne, ten miles from Drogheda, and five from Trim," which corresponds with the position of Navan.

Among the lost Irish manuscripts is the "Book of Uachongbhail, or Nuachongbhail," and O'Curry in his Lectures thinks Navan is meant, but he gives no reason for his opinion, and it seems to me more likely that the book was composed at one of the more celebrated monasteries of the same name.

The great moat near Navan is by some supposed to be the Moat of Odbhha, the divorced wife of Heremon. It is said in the "Book of Lecan" that Odbhha followed her children to Ireland, and died of grief from being repudiated by her husband, and was interred at Odbhha in Meath, where her children raised a mound to her memory.

In the notes to the "Four Masters," we are told "that Odbhha was the name of a mound on the summit of a hill, giving name to a territory in ancient Meath, which is mentioned in O'Dugan's Topographical Poem, as the lordship of Oh-Aedha, a name now usually anglicized Hughes. The name which would be pronounced Ovey is now obsolete." But Dr. Joyce says the Hill of Lloyd, near Kells, is really Mullagh Aidi, and it is a much more likely hill to give a name to a territory, but

there is now no moat on it. The Moat of Navan is on a gravel hill, which rises 45 feet over the road at its base. The moat is 26 feet high, oval on plan, the diameters of the base being 135 and 122 feet, and of the top 52 feet. On the north-west is a lune-shaped platform 7 or 8 feet high, and 90 feet long, by 30 feet greatest breadth. A tail of this platform comes round the west side of the moat, nearly 100 feet further, only 6 feet wide on top. The hill is being dug away for gravel, and the moat is in no small danger of disappearing.

Two battles are mentioned as having been fought at Odbhha, one in 607, and one in 1016. The "Chronicon Scotorum" gives the dates at 607 and 1069. In the latter a slaughter was made of the foreigners by Conor Maelsechlainn, and Diarmuid, son of Maclnambo, king of the foreigners, was killed.

St. Patrick founded churches at Donaghpatrick and Donaghmore, and in the next century St. Ultan founded Ardraccaan. These places are in the vicinity of Navan, and their names recur frequently in the "Annals," generally indeed in connexion with their being plundered and burnt. The ravages of the Danes commenced in 795. Their chief attacks were directed against the churches and monasteries, and seem to have been animated by a hatred to Christianity, and a desire to extirpate it, as much as by thirst for plunder.

In 843 Turgesius, or Thor-gil, the servant of Thor, led an army over Lough Ree, and devastated Connaught and Meath, and burnt Clonmacnois and Clonfert, and many other churches, while his wife, seated on the high altar of Clonmacnois, delivered oracles. The round towers appear to have been built in the ninth and tenth centuries as places of refuge from the Danish marauders, and round towers existed at Ardraccaan, Trim, and Slane, as well as those still existing at Kells, Donaghmore, and Monasterboice. They were not always a safe refuge, as on one occasion, in 948, the town of Slane was burnt "with its full of relics and distinguished persons, together with Caennachair, Lector of Kells, and the crozier of the patron saint (Saint Ere), and a bell, the best of bells."

In all these raids there is no mention of Navan, and in the very year before the Norman Invasion in 1170, Dermot M'Murrough led an army accompanied by his English horsemen into Meath and Brefny, and plundered Clonard, and burned Kells, Teltown, Dowth, Slane, Dulane, Kilskyre, and Desert Kieran. Except at Kells and Slane there is nothing now to burn in these places, and Navan is not mentioned, though it must have lain in his line of march.

In 1171 Henry II. granted the kingdom of Meath, which included Westmeath and parts of King's County and Longford, to Sir Hugh de Lacy, in as full and ample a manner as it was possessed by Murchaid O'Melaghlin. The unfortunate M'Loughlins thereupon became outlaws, and in the language of the English historians, notorious robbers. De Lacy

distributed the territory among his friends and followers, assigning Navan to Jocelyn de Angulo, or Nangle :—

“ A Gillibert de Nangle en fin
 Donat tut Makerigalin
 A Jocelin donat Le Nouan
 E la terre de Ardbreckan
 Li un ert fiz li altre père
 Solun le dict de la mère.”

De Lacy is said to have walled and fortified the town, but it never became a fortress. Nangle built his castle at Ardsallagh, about two miles off, and there does not appear to have been any castle at Navan. The outline of the walls as shown on a map, dated 1756, made for the coheirs of Lord Ranelagh, by Thomas Williams, and now in the possession of the Earl of Essex, was irregular. Starting from where Mr. Lumley's hotel now stands, the wall ran in a curve along the north side of the Fair Green, to Chapel-lane, thence to Trim Gate, and round by the back of the houses to Barrack-lane, where some remains still exist, and thence to the old Bridewell at Poolboy Bridge. There do not appear to have been any towers. The names of the Trim Gate and the Water Gate at Poolboy are preserved in the names of the streets.

I must now skip 250 years, and the next notice I find is dated 1422. In that year, 1 Henry VI., Ochongir of Offaly, and O'Raly (O'Reilly) and Meiller Bermingham having collected a multitude of Irish enemies, and English rebels, made a raid into Meath, and were plundering and burning the country. A mandate was issued to the Provosts of Ratoath, Greenogue, Dunshaughlin, Skreen, Slane, Dunboyne, and Navan, that without any delay they should, with all the *posse comitatus*, assemble at Trim on the following Sunday, to aid the Lord Justice in resisting the malice of said enemies. At the same time James, Earl of Desmond, with 5000 cavalry and infantry from Munster, marched into Meiller's country of Carbery, and laid waste his crops, and continued 13 days ravaging it along with the Justice and whole force of Meath, and remained at the cost of the whole population of said county; for which costs Richard, baron of Delvin, seneschal of the liberty of Meath, became liable to the Earl. To indemnify him the people of Meath cheerfully granted to the said Richard a subsidy of 3*s.* 4*d.*, to be levied off each carucate of cultivated land in said county, and 20*d.* in aid of said subsidy, to be levied off each pound of the goods and chattels in each barony, according to the assessment of the guardian of the peace for each barony, and that the burgesses of each town should pay a contribution as follows:—Dyuleke, 13*s.* 4*d.*; Rathtouth, 10*s.*; Grenoke, 10*s.*; Dunboyne, 13*s.* 4*d.*; Dunshaughlin, 2*m.*; Scryn, 10*s.*; Navan, 10*s.*; Slane, 10*s.*; Syddan, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Nobber, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Kells, 20*s.*; Drumconrath, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Athboy, 20*s.*; Fower, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Molyngar, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Stamolin, 6*s.* 8*d.*

I take it that these contributions are proportioned to the relative

importance of the towns. Dunshaughlin heads the list with two marks (26s. 8d.); then Kells and Athboy at 20s. each; Duleek and Dunboyne, 13s. 4d.; then Navan classed at 10s., with Ratoath, Skreen, Slane, and Greenogue, which last has wholly ceased to exist, and Skreen very nearly so. Then Mullingar, Syddan, and Stamullen, 6s. 8d.; Drumconrath, Nobber, and Fore, 3s. 4d.

In this year, for what cause does not appear, a warrant was issued to Henry Stanihurst, and Edmond Plowden, to arrest Barnabas Nangle, Baron of Navan, and bring him before the Lord Justice.

We learn from an inquisition held at Navan, November, 1608, that letters patent were issued by Edward IV., in 1470, authorizing the burgesses of Navan to levy tolls on all goods coming for sale into the town, or for three miles round, as well within the crosses of Meath as elsewhere, to build the walls and maintain the pavements.

In the next century, in 1539, Conn O'Neill and Magnus O'Domhnaill made an incursion into Meath, and the country was destroyed and burnt by them as far as Tara, "and the Gaeidhil mustered not against the foreigners any army by which more of the property of Meath was destroyed than this army, or which had more prodigious spoils of gold, silver, copper, and iron, and all other goods besides, and particularly the Umama (Navan), and the town of Athirdee were completely pillaged by them, both of treasures, apparel, and all other goods besides. The Justiciary, Lord Leonard, followed them with the entire muster of all the large towns, and of Meath, both ecclesiastical and lay, and all the Saxons that were in Erin, and the fleets that were in the harbours on each side of them, at least a very large fleet that was on Cairlinne." They overtook them at Bellahoe, on the borders of Meath and Monaghan, and the Gaeidhil army ran away and left their spoils ("Annals of Lough Cè"). A letter exists from R. Cowley to Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII.'s minister, dated 1539:—"Your lordship preferred him (John Broke) to the ferme of the house of Navan. The same is burnt with all the appurtenances rifled, the corn in the field burned, and all the whole town, which was the wealthiest and quickest English market town in that shire."

In consequence of this raid an Act was passed at a parliament held in Drogheda, 33 Henry VIII., cap. 1 (private), 1542, directing that every ploughland in Meath should be charged 3s. 4d. for four years, for the purpose of building the walls of Navan.

After the Rebellion of 1641, and the subsequent demolition of castles and fortresses by Cromwell and his generals, walls ceased to be of any use, and they fell into decay everywhere. However, there is a notice in the Corporation Minute Book, under 1745, of the repairing of part of the walls, and as I said their position is marked on the map of 1756.

The Abbey of Navan was founded by Jocelyn Nangle, shortly after he became possessed of the place. There was probably a Celtic monastery in

existence, but as I have endeavoured to show it cannot have been of any importance. After the Invasion scarcely any but Normans were abbots or bishops where their sway extended, and subsequently by the Statute of Kilkenny it was made penal to admit a mere Irishman to any benefice or monastery within the Pale. The notices of Nangle's Abbey, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, as the parish is still, are very few.

In 1438 the Rev. Martin White, pastor of Liscarton, bequeathed a book of the Decretals, and a small bible to the monastery.

In 1450 John Bole, abbot, procured from Pope Nicholas a Bull granting certain indulgences to all persons undertaking pilgrimages to this abbey, or contributing to repair or adorn it. In 1452 the same abbot paid 6s. 8*d.* for ten years' leave of absence from Ireland, and subsequently in 1457 he became Archbishop of Armagh. There was an image of the Blessed Virgin in the Abbey Church of Navan, held in great repute, to which persons from all parts of Ireland were in the habit of making pilgrimage. In the Parliament of Dublin, held in 1454, it was ordered that Letters Patent of the king be made (in the form laid down) "for taking into protection all people, whether rebels or otherwise, who shall go on pilgrimage to the convent of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Navan."

In a Parliament held at Drogheda in 1460, 38 Henry VI., under Richard, Duke of York, an Act was passed summoning Thomas Bathe, Knt., pretending himself to be Lord of Louth, wherein he hath no title of inheritance, to appear before the prince on the Tuesday before the next St. Patrick's Day, to answer for charges of which he was accused. The preamble recites that Bathe, for the purpose of obtaining the king's favour, suborned one of his servants to accuse falsely Dr. John Stackbolle, doctor of decretals, one of the dignitaries of the Abbey of Navan (he was rector of Kilberry in 1449) of high treason, for which he was imprisoned in Dublin Castle, sent to England, and was there vindicated and set free. That Bathe next robbed Dr. Stackbolle, and refused to make restitution. That Dr. Stackbolle being in despair of any remedy against the extortion, violence, and oppression of the said Bathe, wrote to the Pope and obtained an order for Dr. Ouldhall, Bishop of Meath, to threaten him with excommunication, unless within a limited time he made reparation. That restitution being refused, and Bathe continuing in his contumacy, the Bishop of Meath, in accordance with the Pope's order, went in solemn procession to the market place of Navan (where the cross of Navan stood) on a market day, and there excommunicated Thomas Bathe. That after this Bathe sent some ruffians to the Abbey of Navan, who forcibly carried off Dr. Stackbolle to Wilkinstown, and there cut off his tongue and put out his eyes. That Dr. Stackbolle was carried back to the abbey and cast before the image of the Blessed Virgin, and by her grace, mediation, and miraculous power, he was restored to his sight and speech. There was another celebrated image of the Blessed

Virgin at Trim, to which pilgrimages were made. These images, with St. Patrick's crozier, the "Baculum Jesu," and other relics were publicly destroyed at the time of the suppression of the monasteries.

In 1488 Richard Nangle, abbot, having been concerned in the rebellion, raised on account of Lambert Simnel, received a pardon from the king, and took the oath of allegiance.

The last abbot, Thomas Wafre, surrendered the abbey to the Commissioners of Henry VIII., on the 19th of July, 1539. An inquisition was held in January, 1543, to determine the possessions of the abbey, which comprised the abbey, an orchard, garden, and three water mills, and a salmon weir, a park called the hurling park, with the pasturage of a wood adjacent, containing 5 acres, 140 acres arable, 8 meadow and 20 pasturage of the demesne of said manor, annual value £22 2s. 8d.; 24 messuages, 60 acres, arable, called Rathtut, or Robinrath, and a close of pasture in the townland of Navan, annual value £15 14s. 10d. A messuage with 69 acres arable, belonging to the manor of Navan, on the banks of the Blackwater, and the tithes of the demesne of the manor of Navan. Rectories appropriated to the Prior, Donamore, Clonmacduff, Ardbrackan, and the advowson of the vicarage of the parish church. Kilshinny in Morgallion, with the lands, altarages, and other profits. Archdall adds the manor and rectory of Smarmore, and 40 acres in Hurdlestown. The 60 acres in Robinrath were granted to Robert Dillon.

Edward VI. by letter, directed the council to give a lease in reversion "for 30 years to John Wakely of the dissolved house of our lady of Nowan, of which he has several years unexpired at the former rent." And in 1564 Elizabeth directed Sir H. Sidney, Lord Deputy, to give a lease in reversion to John Wakely of the spiritualities and temporalities of the dissolved house of the Novan.

In 1613 James I. granted to Sir A. Savage, Knt., the site, &c., of the Monastery of Navan, the orchard, garden, watermills, hurling park, and all the demesne lands aforesaid in Navan at £10 10s. a-year. The town of Grange, near Faughan Hill, containing 110 acres arable, and 4 acres pasture, at £5 16s. 3d. A house and 9 acres at Deramstown at 10s. In Ballinevan 20 acres, £1 3s. 0d. The manor of Angevilstown, or Angeston 60 acres, £3. Trinnes land there, rent 18s. 1d., parcel of the estate of the monastery at Navan; and in 1616 a further grant in Rathlough of 5 acres, and a portion of the fishings in the Boyne worth 17s. 4d., and the tithe corn of the demesne lands of said monastery.

Archdall, Rector of Slane, author of the "Monasticon," says that in his time, 1786, "in the burial-ground of the Abbey of Navan are the remains of many ancient tombs with figures in alto relievo." These have all disappeared. The cemetery has been dug up and converted into a garden. A Colonel Bishop is said to have smashed the tomb of a bishop, and thrown the fragments into the Blackwater. The map of 1756 shows the site of the monastery occupied by barracks, and gives a drawing of the

buildings, which are not like the present barracks, and not so extensive. The townland on which the town stands, on the south of the Blackwater, is still called Abbeylands.

Cogan says that "till lately coffins were carried round the site of the cross in the Market-square"; and that "2 fragments are preserved by a family in the town. One of these has an inscription in Irish commemorative of the sufferings of Christ, and his opening Heaven to us. The other has a figure of St. Patrick with mitre and crozier, on one side of which is S and on the other P. A second side has a shield and a figure of a bird, perhaps the arms of the Nangles; a third side has the "Ecce Homo," crowned with thorns, and the fourth side has a crowned figure of the Blessed Virgin, with the infant Jesus in her arms. A fragment of the cross is in Dublin."

There is a piece of the shaft of a cross in the church porch, with a figure of Christ on one side, and our Lady crowned on the other.

By the dissolution of the monasteries, and the handing over their revenues to laymen, a large number of churches were left without any provision for their maintenance. To remedy this, to some extent, an Act was passed three years later, 1542, ordering that in every parish which had been appropriated to a monastery and served by them, vicarages should be erected and endowed with a stipend of £13 6s. 8d., while the patronage should be reserved to the Crown. This Act does not seem to have effected much good, and Sir H. Sidney, in his report to Queen Elizabeth, gives a lamentable description of the state of the church in Meath:—"I was advertised of the particular estate of the church in the bishoprick of Meath (being the best inhabited country in all this realm) by the honest, zealous, and learned bishop of the same, Mr. Hugh Brady, a godly minister of the gospel, and a good servant of your highness, who went from church to church himself, and found that there are within his diocese 224 parish churches, of which number 105 are appropriated to sundry possessions, now of your highness, and all leased out for years, or in fee farm to several farmers, and great gain reaped out of them above the rent which your Majesty receives; no parson or vicar resident upon any of them, and a very simple or sorry curate appointed to serve them, among which number of curates only 18 were found able to speak English. The rest Irish priests, or rather Irish rogues, having very little Latin, less learning or civility. These live upon the bare altarages (as they call them), which God knoweth are very small, and were wont to live upon the gain of masses, dirges, shrivings, and such like trumpery, goodly abolished by your Majesty: no one house standing for any of them to dwell in: in many places the very walls of the churches down. Very few chancels covered, windows and doors ruined or spoiled. There are 52 other parish churches in the same diocese (who have vicars endowed upon them) better served and maintained than the others, yet but badly. There are 52 parish churches more, residue of the

first number of 224, which pertain to divers particular lords, and these though in better state than the rest, commonly are yet far from well."

These 224 parishes are still shown on the Ordnance Maps, 147 in Meath, 59 in Westmeath, 1 in Cavan, 1 in Longford, and 16 in King's County, and part of one in Kildare; but they have been amalgamated into 73 parishes under the present system.

Some 50 years later, in 1622, Bishop Usher reports that "Novan is a cure with a salary of £12 stg. allowed by the farmer of the impropriation, Sir Roger Jones, the farmer, the rectory being impropriate. Mr. William Philips is curate, and resideth at Ardmulghan, about 2 miles from here, and preacheth every Sunday at Novan. No first fruits or 20ths, no house or glebe. The church is in good repair; the chancel ruinous."

It will be observed that Mr. Philips only got £12 instead of £13 6s. 8d. as required by the statute of Henry VIII., and as there was then no bridge across the Boyne at Navan, Ardmulchan was by no means so "convenient" to Navan as it is now. In 1633 Navan was constituted a rectory, by letters patent, 9th Car. I. (Bishop Dopping gives the date at 1636), and Roger Puttock appointed first rector at a stipend of £30 per annum.

NOTES ON THE ANCIENT RECORDS OF CARRICKFERGUS.

By ROBERT M. YOUNG, B.A., C.E., M.R.I.A., FELLOW,
HON. LOCAL SECRETARY, BELFAST.

IT has been well said that the citadel of Carrickfergus, the principal fortress of ancient Ulster, does not yield in historic interest to any castle in Ireland.

Passing by its mythical origin, and the subsequent conflicts for its possession by Dalriadians and Northmen, it should not be forgotten that it was not only occupied by King John and the Barons of Runnymede, but also by King Robert the Bruce and the heroes of Bannockburn.

Besieged by Schomberg, it was soon afterwards the landing-place of William III. Surrendered, after a gallant defence, to the French under Thurot, it witnessed, in 1778, the capture of a British man-of-war by the redoubtable Paul Jones.

It is uncertain at what date the little town was incorporated, although probably by King John, as it was a borough in 1260, when certain moneys provided for the entertainment of a Viceroy who did not visit it were repaid by a burgess called Adam, probably a local Isaac of York. King Edward I. wrote letters to the Mayor in 1275 respecting the revolt of the Mandevilles. It is mentioned as a county with a sheriff in 1325. In the *Down Survey* it is called a county palatine. S.M'Skimin, in his well-known "History of Carrickfergus," states, quoting from the original records, that the ancient rent paid to the Crown was "the rysinge of one mann, with a bow without a stringe, and an arrow without feather." Its charter with this clause was withdrawn by Queen Elizabeth on the advice of Sir Henry Sidney, who, however, arranged for another charter, with some considerable privileges, in lieu of the former, including the walling of the town and building a pier. This second charter was considered obscure and insufficient, and was supplemented by three others granted by King James I. In a note contained in one of the corporation books with copies of these documents, it is stated that the first charter of the King conveyed merely the land or territory to the mayor, with exceptions, and defined the rent to be paid. This is dated 7th July, 1610. In the second, of 14th December, 1613, is conveyed the county of the town with sheriff, &c., equivalent to other counties. The third, given in 1623, constituted the merchants into a guild, the better to promote trade and especially woollen merchandize, and enabled them to trade with Irish ports and some English. It specified the dues to be collected by the mayor, sheriffs, and the society of merchants or guild of mart of the town of Carrickfergus. These interesting old documents are carefully kept in the custody of

Mr. James Boyd, Town Clerk of Carrickfergus, whose unflinching kindness the author of these notes would desire to acknowledge in this place.

The foregoing charters are well worthy of inspection, although that of James I., dated July, 1610, is the only one remarkable as a work of art. The upper portion of this parchment is cleverly illuminated with grotesque ornaments characteristic of the period. The finest seal is appended to Elizabeth's charter, and is of green wax in excellent preservation. It is to be regretted that the muniment oak chest referred to in the following note of Richard Dobbs, Mayor in 1690, has disappeared:—

“Memorandum. When King William's Army under General Schomberg invested this town being possessed by the Irish, the 20th of August, 1689, I was upon the first appearance of the Army committed Prisoner in the Vault next to the Main Guard, and next day was committed to the Common Gaole, into which I had this Book and the *Town chest* wherein all the Records, Deeds, and Charters of the Town were brought into the Gaole where they remained 'till the Town was delivered the 27th and the English entered next day. I delivered the sword which was held by my Sergeant to General Schomberg, in the Market Place, who was pleased to restore it unto me, and I continued until the 29th of Sept^r 1690.

RICHARD DOBBS, *Mayor.*”

It is evident from the following Minute that it was in existence in 1603:—

“In the Assembly holden on the day of 1603, it was ordered and agreed by the Mayor Burgesses & Commonalty by their whole Assent and Consent for the safer and better keeping of the Towns Charter and all other Records whatsoever that from henceforth there shall be a sufficient chest furnished with three or four Locks with fitting Keys in the custody of these: Vizt. the Chest to be in the Mayors House for the time being, and one key with the M^r of Merchants, another with the Treasurer, the other in the keeping of those that shall be appointed for the Commons. Provided always that the s^d Chest shall never be carried out of the Liberties of this Town.”

The remarkably fine corporate seals will be ably described by Mr. John Vinycomb, while the silver gilt mace and the sword presented to the town in 1712 by Robert Gardiner, then of London, are also noteworthy as works of art. They are both inscribed “Donum Roberti Gardiner Armigeri in honorem Civitatis suae anno Domini 1712.”

Unfortunately the original records of Carrickfergus, cited by M^r Skimin, and comprising the early minute books, have been lost for many years. In the report of the Irish Municipal Reform Commissioners, 1835, it is stated that they had been lent—presumably to the historian of Carrickfergus—and never returned. At the instance of Dean Dobbs, about 1807, most of their contents were copied into a

volume from which the following necessarily brief extracts are taken for the first time with one exception. They have been chosen more for their quaintness than for their historical interest.

The first entry in the transcript made for Dean Dobbs is the following:—

“ At a Court held in the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, in the presence of Thomas Stevenson, Maior for the time being of the town of Knockfergus, and John Todd and Nicholas Wilde, sheriffs of the same town, on the first day of June, Anno Domini, 1569. In this Court it was ordered by M^r Maior and Sheriffs, with the whole consent of the Aldermen, Burgesses, and Commonalty, that all Tiplers in this Town which have License to sell Ale or Beer or Bread, should have free liberty so to do, Provided always that every of the said Tiplers shall find in every of their Houses two Beds for the lodging of Strangers, or any such as shall be appointed by Mr. Maior or Sheriffs to be lodged; and that every of them shall erect a stable sufficient for the stabling of four horses, and that they shall pay any such fine as Mr. Maior shall appoint for there tipling. And, lastly, that they shall pay Skott and Lott as from time to time shall fall to their share.”

1574.

“ It was ordered that whosoever of this Town shall within the Court speak disorderly and make a Noise, that being once warned if he again do make a Noise or be talking again shall pay ten Grotts sterl.”

THE 21ST DAY OF JULY, 1607.

“ M^r for his irreverent and uncomely speeches used to the Maior in Open Court Viz: I will teach you S^r hereafter. You never saved the Credit of this Town, but you have (lost) it much. Do your worst to me and I will do my worst to you. And upon being commanded by the Maior upon utterance of these speeches to go with the Sheriffs from the Bench, he sayed he would not go. And further he sayed, thou hast pinched my purse already; you shall never pinch it again, and if I live I will be even with thee. For all which he was, with great favour, censured to pay the sum of three pounds current Money of Ireland, and to remain in the Court House until he had satisfied the same.”

27TH JULY, 1607.

“ Thomas M^rManus, for entering into the head of the Commons and drawing them out to a wrongful Election, thro' which there was like to grow a great mutiny, therefore he was by the Maior and Bench censured not only to be dismist from being fforemaster for the Commons for this year ending at Michaelmas next, but also was fined in the sum of sixteen shillings fourpence current Money of Ireland, which sum he was Ordered to pay before he should depart the Court House.”

1671 AND 1672.

“Memorandum, that in the year of my Mayoralty the way out of the North Street to the Churchyard was first paved, the wall that brings the water through the Churchyard was built at the Town’s Charge, the Town pump set up by benevolence, the Sword and Standard in the Church new furnished, and money ordered for recasting the Bell.

RICHARD DOBBS, *Maïor.*”

“Memorandum, that Randal, Lord Marquis of Antrim, whose first Lady was the Dutchess of Buckingham, and last the sole Daughter and Heir of Sir Henry O’Neill of Shane’s Castle, died upon Saturday the fourteenth of feby in the year 1682. He left no Issue, and the Estate and Honor of Earl descended to his Brother Alex’ M’Donnell of Glenarm, who is father at this time of a Son called Randall and a Daughter called Mary.

R. DOBBS, *Mayor.*”

“This Summer (1683) tho’ extreme wet, the way from the West Quarter of this Town leading to Antrim towards the Mill Race that crosseth the same was torne up, new paved, cawsyed, and gravelled, except some of the fut way, and so was a considerable part of the North way leading to Glenarm new paved or raised and repaired, and that part of the s^d highway from the Common ditch towards Lyndon’s Park repaired by the Bounty of Thomas Ward, Dean of Connor and Parson of Carrickfergus.”

1696.

“That cloaks be bought for the three sergeants at mace and be paid for out of the said Revenue. That new Buckets be provided for the Castle well, and that the same be cleansed, the holes stopd at the charge of the Corporation.”

1699.

“That every one that puts Cattle to the Common be first sworn before the Mayor that the suṁs he sends are really his own and not any foreigners, and that he have a Ticket from the Mayor to the Herd expressing the suṁs he sends.”

That if at Suṁas next there be more grass on the Commons than will serve the Inhabitants Cattle, then Forreigners to be taken in at 2s. 6d. per sum, whereof 6d. to the Herd and 2s. to the Town’s use for a Pound to be erected on the Commons.

That all Cutters of Turf on the Commons bring in two loads per score for the use of the guards till Barracks be built; and after, 4d. per score in money for repair of the Church.

Henry Davys, Esq’, Mayor of Carrickfergus, doth protest against Mr. Cornelius Crymbles standing to be elected Mayor for the ensuing

year, because he is no Alderman, he being elected but by four or five Aldermen, whereas our Charter requires he should be chosen by the greater number of the Aldermen, and for that he has taken an unusual way of gaining the Freemens Voice in spending to the value of twenty pounds upon them in Drink, and doth order this his protest to be entered accordingly by this 26th June, 1699."

1700.

"That if any person having sufficient Meal or Grain of his own for the necessary supply of his family, and buyeth and hoardeth up more to occasion a Dearth, that the said Meal or other Grain be seized on and brought to the Market and there sold at moderate rates.

That in case the Governor of the Castle insisteth on a Guard to be kept in the Town, that it be not consented to unless the Governor give the order for the same, it being inconsistent with the rules of the Barracks; and that if any demand be made of Fire and Candles to the Guards in the Castle, it be denied, the Guards of the Castle of Dublin and other Cities and places having allowance of the same from the King.

That John Chaplin Bing have a Deed from the Town for the salmon fishing from Bony Before to the Coney Corry Point, paying yearly 6*d.* stg.; and to Mr. Mayor, Recorder, Sheriff, and Town Clerk, two salmon each yearly, and to every Burgess one, *when caught.*"

1723.

"It is likewise agreed upon that the sum of ten shillings be paid out of the revenue of this town to James Morison, sadler, for a Saddle, Bridle, Whip, and Spurs, furnished by him to promote the Gallows Green Fair.

It is also further agreed that fifty shillings be paid to John Blackwood, Trumpeter, to serve as Trumpeter to the said Corporation.

It is also agreed that the sum of 20 shillings be paid to Margaret Hooper for officiating the office of scavenger until this day.

ANTHONY HORSMAN, *Mayor,*
&c., &c.

NICHOLAS BROWN,
HENRY GILL.

NOTES ON AN ANTIQUE SEAL OF CARRICKFERGUS.

By JOHN VINYCOMB, M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

THE old Borough of Carrickfergus is fortunate in possessing three remarkable Seals, historically interesting; two of them of very ancient date, relics of a period of former greatness before the now flourishing city of Belfast had a recognised existence other than the site of a Ford—*Beul-Feirste*. The brass matrices, in a fine state of preservation, remain in the hands of the official representatives of the town. How often has the impress on the yielding wax given validity to treaties between the leaders of the new race and the old, on which the fate of one party or the other for the moment depended; to how many deeds and assignments of formal nature, valueless in themselves, have they not given all the force and importance of legal power?

The castle, round which the town clustered, was erected by John de Courcy on the "Rock of Fergus," a low-lying rocky promontory, on the north, or county Antrim side, of what is now called Belfast Lough. It was for centuries the chief stronghold of the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ulster, and the scene of many fierce encounters during these stirring periods.

Mr. Daniel Bowman, Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of Carrickfergus, has, at my suggestion, very kindly brought with him to the meeting for your inspection the veritable seals of the historic borough of which he is the worthy representative. I also submit wax impressions which the late Mr. T. Digby Johns some years ago allowed me to take. I trust Mr. Bowman will forgive me, for no doubt he will be surprised at my statements, which, while they may lend a new interest to one of the oldest seals belonging to the period of the Norman Settlement in Ulster, show conclusively, I believe, that his predecessors in office, the old Mayors of Carrickfergus, for centuries past used for official purposes a seal to which they had no right whatever.

FIG. 1.—The latest seal in point of date is that of *the port and customs of Carrickfergus*. It bears upon a shield three harps of the Brian Boru type (this is stated by some writers to be the original form of the Irish arms adopted by Henry VIII., afterwards reduced to one harp

only). The inscription round the margin is, *sigill. custumæ portus Carrigfergi, ano 1605*, and the initials I. R. (King James I.).



Fig 1



Fig 2

FIG. 2.—The large and well-known seal of the town of Carrickfergus,

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, has a representation of the castle boldly engraved in high relief within the central area. Undulating lines heraldically denoting water occupy the space underneath the castle. At the sides, a branch or spray, either to fill up the spaces on the seal, or to suggest the woods around, while above the castle, at each side of the central tower, is a bird. The motto or legend is, *sigillum comune de Cragferg*. This fine old seal is said to have been found many years ago in cleaning out an old well in the neighbourhood. It was figured in an early number of the *Dublin Penny Journal*.

FIG. 3.—The other, and the earliest in style and quality of work, has an *eagle displayed* in centre, and the legend in contracted Latin characters. This seal has always been a puzzle to antiquaries. It is with regard to this old seal I wish particularly to draw your attention. In the old Town Book of Carrickfergus it is frequently referred to, and called the MAYOR'S SEAL—as in the following attestation clause of a Memorial to his Excellency the Earl of Westmoreland, by the Mayor, Sheriffs, etc., of Carrickfergus:—“*Sealed with our Seal of the office of Mayoralty, and Signed by us in the name and on behalf of the inhabitants of the Corporation, this 22nd day of January, 1793 (three).*”



Fig 3

With regard to this very ancient seal (fig. 3), with the eagle displayed, the difficulty has always been in deciphering the exceedingly rude inscription, and to account for the eagle being there. The legend in rude Lombardic characters, composed of contractions of Latin words, does not to an ordinary observer throw any light on it. A communication which I received some years ago from the late Rev. Canon Hayman, the Rectory, Douglas, Cork, makes the whole thing very clear. He says:—“The impression of seal with which you favoured me clears up what was long a mystery to me. I saw at a glance the legend and device, unintelligible in the reduced cut given in Lewis' 'Topographical Dictionary.' Although used for a municipal

seal in Ireland, it is really Italian, being the official seal of the Chamberlain of Aquila, 'Brother Bernard' of the great Franciscan Order I suppose. I need hardly remind you that for centuries, ecclesiastics being the only literati, filled the highest offices such as are now given to laymen. They were lords chancellors, chief justices, chamberlains, castellans, &c."

There was an Archdeacon of Down, A.D. 1183, named Bernard, and with his age this seal is synchronous. May it not be that brought from his Italian home, for reasons we cannot now discover (probably in the suite of some bishop), and given preferment in the Irish Church he fixed his residence at Carrickfergus? His Italian seal of office was of no use to him. He may have used it at first in archidiaconal documents, and then given it to the Corporation who had no seal of their own. This is all hypothetical, but not so the interpretation of the legend of the seal, which is indisputable. The legend on the seal is this:—

S(IGILLVM), FR(ATR)IS, BEE(NARDI), CAM(ERARII), CIVITATIS, AQ(VI)LE.

"The Seal of Brother Bernard, Chamberlain of the City of Aquila."

This Brother Bernard, whose official seal when an Italian Chamberlain came to be used by the burghers of Carrickfergus, may be identified with Bernard, Archdeacon of Down, A.D. 1183. (See Dr. Reeves, p. 177, "Cotton's Fasti," vol. iii., p. 229). Aquila was the chief city of the classical Apulia, now the Abruzzo, in the Neapolitan region of Italy, if it bears yet the name, and the spread eagle (Aquila) is the heraldic emblem appropriately.

The seal is figured in Lewis' "Topographical Dictionary" as the seal of Carrickfergus. It also appears in Debrett's "House of Commons" as the arms of the borough.

It does seem exceedingly strange that this old brass Italian seal should have been used for municipal purposes by the ancient historic borough of Carrickfergus, probably from the date of the Norman Settlement in Ulster when De Courcy held sway in the North, and equally strange that only at this late day it should be discovered by a careful interpretation of the legend and its appropriate device, that it is not properly the seal of the town at all, though it appears to have been used as such for centuries. The illustrations are photographed from wax impressions taken by the writer, and reproduced by process blocks, actual size.

I may add that it is no unusual thing to find in ancient documents one person using the seal of another, either from not possessing one of his own or from some other cause.

MEMBERS FOR IRELAND IN THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE PROTECTORATE.

BY W. R. SCOTT, M.A., FELLOW.

IN the varied history of Irish Politics, one of the facts not least remarkable is the union of the Parliaments of the Three Kingdoms under the Cromwells. The reason of this striking innovation is very obvious. When Ireland was subdued, and the struggle between Royalism and the Commonwealth was merged in the unconstitutional attempt of Cromwell to secure the supreme control of the destinies of England, the best strength of the army lay in this country. His adherents found it easier to drive the Republicans from office here than in England, and hence, when he determined to secure his object by the constitutional means of summoning a Parliament, it became necessary to make use of the officers stationed in Ireland, who proved their fidelity to their General by supporting his family to the last.

In 1653 Irish Members (like all others) were simply summoned by a mandate of Cromwell; and it is interesting to notice that he gave Ireland less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the representation of England, exactly that of Wales, and $\frac{1}{2}$ more than Scotland.

The following year, upon the 27th of June, an ordinance was passed, providing for a regular distribution of seats, which gave a total representation of thirty members. Their names have been first arranged alphabetically for facility of reference, and then a final list is given of the three parliaments according to county.

For the sake of completeness, those chosen to sit in the ambiguous "Upper House" (which was euphemistically known as the "Other House") are given in the last list.

I.

SUMMONS TO THE MEMBERS FOR THE PARLIAMENT, JULY 4 TO DECEMBER 12,
1653.

To ———

For as much as, upon the dissolution of the late Parliament, it became necessary that the peace, safety, and good government of this Commonwealth should be provided for: And in order thereunto, divers persons fearing God, and of approved Fidelity and honesty, are, by myself, with advice of my Council of Officers, nominated; to whom the great charge and trust of weighty affairs is to be committed: And having good assurance of your love to, and courage for, God and the interest of His Cause and [that] of the good People of this Commonwealth;

I, Oliver Cromwell, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Armies and Forces raised and to be raised within this Commonwealth,

do hereby summon and require you ———, being one of the Persons nominated, Personally to be and appear in the Council-Chamber, commonly known and called by the name of the Council-Chamber at Whitehall, within the City of Westminster, upon the Fourth of July next ensuing the date hereof: Then and there to take upon you the said Trust: unto which you are hereby called, and appointed to serve as a Member for the County of ———. And hereof you are not to fail.

Given under my hand and seal the 6th day of June 1653.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

II.

Irish Members in the Parliament July 4, to December 12, 1653¹:—

Sir Robert King.
Col. John Hewson.
Col. Henry Cromwell.
Col. John Clark.
Daniel Hutchison.
Vincent Gookin.

122 Members were summoned from England.
6 " " " " " Wales.
5 " " " " " Scotland.

III.

Distribution of Seats in Ireland according to the Ordinance of June 27, 1654²:—

				No. of Members.
LEINSTER—10 Members.				
Meath and Louth,	..	..	..	2
Kildare, Wicklow,	..	..	..	2
Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Queen's County,	..	..	..	2
Westmeath, Longford, King's County,	..	..	..	2
Dublin,	..	..	..	2
				} Leinster, 10.
ULSTER—7 Members.				
Down, Antrim, Armagh,	..	..	..	2
Carrickfergus, Belfast,	..	..	..	1
Derry, Donegal, Tyrone,	..	..	..	2
Derry, Coleraine,	..	..	..	1
Cavan, Fermanagh, Monaghan,	..	..	..	1
				} Ulster, 7.
CONNAUGHT—4 Members.				
Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim,	..	..	..	2
Galway, Mayo,	..	..	..	2
				} Connaught, 4.
MUNSTER—9 Members.				
Kerry, Limerick, Clare,	..	..	..	2
Limerick (City),	..	..	..	1
Cork, ..	..	..	..	1
Cork and Youghall (Cities),	..	..	..	1
Bandon, Kinsale, (Boroughs),	..	..	..	1
Waterford, Tipperary,	..	..	..	2
Cities of Waterford, and Clonmel,	..	..	..	1
Total,				.. 30

¹ "The names of the Members called to take upon them the Trust of the Government of this Commonwealth, which began on Monday, June 4th, 1653." Printed in 1653.

² "An Ordinance for the distribution of Elections in Ireland": *London, 1654.*"

IV:

List of Members returned to the various Parliaments¹:—1654.

Axtel, Daniel,	Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Queen's County.
Boyle, Roger, Baron of Broghill,	County of Cork.
Cadogan, Major William,	Louth and Meath.
Clark, Col. John, (Governor of Derry),	Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone.
Cole, Col. John,	Cavan, Fermanagh, Monaghan.
Coote, Sir Charles,	Galway and Mayo.
Fouk, Col. John, (Governor of Drogheda),	Louth, Meath.
Gookin, Vincent,	Bandon and Kinsale.
Halsey, Capt. William,	Cities of Waterford and Clonmel.
Hewson, Col. John,	County of Dublin.
Hill, Col. Arthur,	Down, Antrim, and Armagh.
Hutcheson, Daniel, Alderman,	City of Dublin.
Ingoldsby, Col. Henry,	Kerry, Clare, Limerick.
Jephson, Col. William,	Youghal and Cork.
Jones, Theophilus,	Westmeath, Longford, King's County.
King, Ralph,	Boroughs of Coleraine, and Derry.
King, Sir Robert,	Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim.
Meredith, Major William,	Kildare, Wicklow.
Morgan, Major Antony,	" "
Newburgh, Lt. Col. Thomas, (of Lifford),	Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone.
Purefoy, William,	Limerick and Kilmallock.
Redman, Major Daniel,	Carrickfergus and Belfast.
Reynolds, John, Commissary-General,	{ Tipperary and Waterford. Galway and Mayo.
Sadlier, Col. Thomas,	Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Queen's Co.
Sankey, Col. Jerome,	Tipperary and Waterford.
Scott, Thomas,	Westmeath, Longford, King's County.
Temple, Sir John,	Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim.
Venables, Col. Robert,	Down, Antrim, Armagh.
Waller, Major General Sir Hardress,	Kerry, Clare, Limerick.

V.—1656.

Abbot, Daniel,	Tipperary and Waterford.
*Aston, William, ²	Meath and Louth.
Blaney, Richard,	Cavan, Fermanagh, Monaghan.
*Beresford, Tristram, (of Coleraine),	Derry, Donegal, Tyrone.
*Boyle, Roger, Lord Broghill,	Cork (County).
*Brett, Lt. Col. John,	Galway, Mayo.
*Bridges, John,	Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim.
*Byssse, John,	Dublin (County).
Cooper, Col. Thomas,	Down, Antrim, and Armagh.
Coote, Sir Charles,	Galway and Mayo.
Davies, John,	Belfast and Carrickfergus.
*Fouk, John,	Meath, Louth.
*Gookin, Vincent,	Bandon and Kinsale.
*Halsey, William,	Waterford and Clonmel.
Ingoldsby, Henry,	Limerick and Kilmallock.
*Jephson, Col. William,	Cork (City).
*Jones, Sir Theophilus,	Westmeath, Longford, King's County.

¹ "Catalogue of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, who served in the last four Parliaments," *i. e.*, 1640 to 1656: London, J. Newcomb, 1656; "Harleian Miscellany," III.; "Somers's Tracts," VI.

² Those Members whose names are marked (*) voted that Cromwell should be King.

King, Ralph,	Derry and Coleraine.
King, Sir Robert,	Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim.
*Morgan, Antony,	Kildare, Wicklow.
Newburgh, Lt. Col., (of Lifford),	Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone.
*Owen, Major H.,	Westmeath, Longford, King's County.
Redman, Daniel,	Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Queen's Co.
*Reynolds, John, Knt.,	Tipperary, Waterford.
Sadlier, Col. Thomas,	Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Queen's Co.
Trayle, Lt. Col. James,	Down, Antrim, Armagh.
*Tyghe, Richard (mayor),	Dublin City.
*Waller, Sir Hardress, Knt.,	{ Kildare, Wicklow.
	{ Kerry, Limerick, Clare.
*Waller, Walter,	Limerick and Kilmallock.

NOTE.—Those Members whose names are marked (*) voted that Cromwell should be King.

VI.—1659.

Angier, Francis Lord,	Westmeath, Longford, King's County.
Annesly, Arthur,	Dublin (City).
Aston, Major W.,	Meath, Louth.
Brett, Lt. Col. John,	Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Queen's County.
Coote, Sir Charles,	Galway and Mayo.
Coote, Col. T.,	Cavan, Fermanagh, Monaghan.
Duckenfield, Lt. Col. John,	Carrickfergus and Belfast.
Fenton, Sir Maurice,	Cork (County).
Fouke, Col., Gov. of Drogheda,	Cork and Youghall.
Georges, Col. J.,	Derry, Donegal, Tyrone.
Gookin, Vincent,	Bandon, Kinsale.
Halsey, Captain,	Waterford.
Ingoldesby, Captain George,	Limerick and Kilmallock.
Ingoldesby, Sir Henry,	Kerry, Clare, Limerick.
King, Ralph,	Derry and Coleraine.
Jones, Sir Theo.,	Dublin County.
Loftus, Dudley, LL.D.,	Kildare, Wicklow.
Markham, Col. Henry,	" "
Morgan, Major A.,	Meath, Louth.
Parke, Robert,	Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim,
Pierce, Sir Henry,	Westmeath, Longford, King's County.
Rawden, Major J.,	Down, Antrim, Armagh.
Redman, Dan.,	Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Queen's County.
Sadlier, Col. T.,	Galway and Mayo.
Sankey, Sir J., ¹	Tipperary, Waterford.
Skeffington, Sir John,	Down, Antrim, Armagh.
Staples, Major A.,	Derry, Donegal, Tyrone.
Stanley, Thomas,	Tipperary, Waterford.
Waller, Sir H.,	Kerry, Clare, Limerick.
Waller, Thomas,	Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim.

VII.

Those selected to represent Ireland in the "Upper House"²:—

Henry Cromwell.
Sir John Reynolds.
William Steele.
Roger Lord Broghill.
Sir Mathew Thomlinson.
Col. Cooper.

¹ Sat for Woodstock.

² "Whitelock," p. 666; Thurloe's State Papers; Henry Cromwell's Letter to Lord Broghill, dated December 15, 1656.

VIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	No. of Members.	1654.	1656.	1659.
Meath, Louth,	2	Fouk, Col. John.	Same.	Morgan, Major A., Same.
Kildare, Wicklow,	2	Cadogan, Major William.	Aston, Major William.	Loftus, Dudley, LL.D.
Dublin County,	2	Morgan, Major Antony.	Same.	Markam, Col. Henry.
Dublin City,	1	Merritt, Major William.	Waller, Sir Hardress.	Jones, Sir Theophilus.
Carlow,	1	Hewson, Col. John.	Bysses, John (Recorder).	Annesly, Arthur.
Wexford,	1	Hutcheson, Dan., Alderman.	Tighe, Richard (Mayor).	Brett, Lt. Col. John.
County,	2	Sadlier, Col. Thomas.	Same.	Same.
Westmeath, Longford, King's County,	2	Axtell, Col. Daniel.	Redman, Major Daniel.	Angier, Francis, Lord.
Down, Antrim, Armagh,	2	Scott, Thomas.	Jones, Sir Theophilus.	Pierce, Sir Henry.
Boroughs of Belfast and Carrickfergus,	2	Jones, Theophilus.	Owen, Major H.	Skeffington, Sir John.
Derry, Donegal, Tyrone,	1	Venables, Col. Robert.	Cooper, Col. Thomas.	Rawden, Major J.
City of Derry and Coleraine,	1	Hill, Col. Arthur.	Trayle, Jt. Col. James.	Duckenfield, Lt. Col. John.
Cavan, Fermanagh, Monaghan,	1	Redman, Major Daniel.	Davies, John.	Georges, Col. J.
Kerry, Clare, Limerick,	2	Clark, Col. John.	Beresford, Lt. Col. Tristram.	Staples, Major A.
City of Limerick and Kilmallock,	1	Newburgh, Lt. Col. Thomas.	Same.	Coote, Col. T.
Cork County,	1	King, Ralph.	Blaney, Richard.	Same.
Youghal, and City of Cork,	1	Cole, Col. John.	Same.	Same.
Bandon and Kinsale,	1	Ingoldesby, Col. Henry.	Same.	Same.
Tipperary and Waterford,	2	Waller, Major Gen. Sir H.	Waller, Walter (son of Sir Hardress Waller).	Ingoldesby, Captain George.
City of Waterford, and Clonmell,	1	Purefoy, William.	Hardress Waller).	Fenton, Sir Maurice.
Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim,	2	Broghill, Lord.	Same.	Fouke, Col.
Galway and Mayo,	2	Jephson, Col. William.	Same.	Sankey, Sir J.
		Gookin, Vincent.	Same.	Stanley, Thomas.
		Reynolds, J., Com. General.	Abbot, Col. Daniel.	Parke, Robert.
		Sankey, Col. Jerome.	Same.	Waller, Thomas.
		Halsey, Captain William.	Bridges, John.	Same.
		King, Sir Robert.	Same.	Same.
		Temple, Sir John.	Same.	Same.
		Coote, Sir Charles.	Brett, Lt. Col. John.	Sadlier, Col. Thomas.
		Reynolds, J., Com. General.		

Miscellanea.

Traces of Ancient Dwellings in the Sandhills of West Kerry.—A mile and a-half of extensive sandhills extend from the village of Ballybunion, nine miles from Listowel, to the mouth of the river Cashen. Some of these hills rise over 100 feet in height, and among them are distributed deep valleys, hollowed by the wind, and growing shallower or deeper as the changing direction of the wind-currents determines. Having heard a rumour of the existence of some human graves in one of these valleys I made a careful examination of all parts of the sandhills with the following result :—Three-fourths of the valleys are clothed with herbage, and no observation of the subjacent sand can be made. The remainder are denuded, and the sand is constantly shifting under the influence of gales.

In nearly all these denuded valleys a quantity of stones rest on the changing surface of the sand. Now as the sandhills are entirely due to wind-action, these stones must have been brought there either by water or by human hands. The former explanation is out of the question. Examining the stones they are found to be of three kinds :—1. Large rounded pebbles, such as still abound on the neighbouring seashore. 2. Broken pieces of limestone which appear to have been quarried about a mile away and carried hither for building purposes. 3. Broken and scorched pebbles from the strand, all of which have evident marks of fire on them.

Moreover, these three kinds of stone are not mixed together. In one typical valley where the three were most abundant they lay thus :—

1 ; 2 ; 3

1. Exclusively, large, water-worn pebbles. 2. Blocks of quarried limestone, such as might have been used in a building. 3. Broken and fired pebbles in vast quantities.

I shall return to the explanation of the last. It seems clear, that where the limestone is found scattered over a limited space, there must formerly have stood some kind of stone-built house, and in one case traces of burnt red clay were found.

The next feature of the valleys which exists in all, but in different degrees, is the presence of "kitchen middens," chiefly heaps of limpet shells in large quantities, in one or two cases of mussel shells (both of these still abound on rocks about three-quarters of a mile distant), and in most of the valleys, of bones of large quadrupeds, the teeth of which are numerous. I am not comparative anatomist enough to name the species,

but I found half-a-dozen portions of deer's horns, which settles the question whether those whose relics are here found were contemporary with the wild deer. The greater quantity of these bones were split, and almost all were broken as by the blow of a stone. In one place only something like the foundation of a wall, consisting of limestone blocks placed on edge was found, and down at its foot was a layer of white, ashy substance, which deliquesced when rubbed in the fingers, becoming quite like cream, and which effervesced with vinegar. Some black patches of carbon were found embedded in this white ash. In most of the valleys certain spots had a blackened appearance, exhibiting carbon mixed with limpet shells and broken pebbles. These must have been hearths used for cooking.

And now as to those broken and scorched pebbles. At first I was perplexed by their great abundance and by the fact that all were scorched-looking and all were broken. But all doubt of their meaning was gone when I remembered how primitive nations boiled water by heating stones red-hot, and dropping them into the water. I experimented on the existing pebbles of the beach, and found that bringing them to a red heat and dropping them into cold water, not only brought the water to a boil, but split and burned the stones exactly as those heaps of stones in the valleys are burned and split.

In one valley exists a low but extensive mound of compacted sand, which seems as if long trodden and hardened. It is covered with both plain and burned pebbles (not mixed together), and at its eastern slope are the remains in more or less good preservation of over seventeen human graves. I reverently examined two or three of these. The graves are simply marked out and bordered by large water-worn stones set on edge, and enclosing a space of about 6 ft. by 2 ft. In these, complete human skeletons lie, the feet to the east, the face turned to the south. No coffins have been used. No violence appears to have been done during life to the skulls, which were both of males and females. No trace of either metal or flint implement of any kind, nor of pottery of any description is to be found in this or any of the valleys. This remarkable fact may be fairly relied on, as strict examination was made for the above.

I venture no opinion as to the age of any of the above remains. I should wish to leave this to the judgment of more competent persons. But I have no doubt that these valleys were colonized at a period when the deer abounded in West Kerry, when pottery ware was not in use, and when water was boiled by dropping red-hot stones into the clay-lined hole in the ground used for cooking. A stream of water flows into the sea through the middle of the sandhills, so that the colony could not have wanted for water.

NOTE.—Since writing the above, specimens have been submitted to Professor Cunningham, T.C.D., of the bones, teeth, and horns found in

association with human graves in the sandhills of Ballybunion. The Professor finds that they all belong to the red deer and pig, probably wild boar, and says:—"The red deer must have been a very large specimen. The size of the basal part of the horn which you sent is very remarkable, and almost equals that of a small wapiti." The jaw and teeth of a human child, having been among those found, forbids the theory which has been suggested, that the graves may have been those of shipwrecked sailors in comparatively modern times. There is no reasonable doubt that these graves are contemporaneous with the other remains found.—G. R. WYNNE, D.D., *Archdeacon of Aghadoe*.

Notice of a Pre-Historic Site at Ballykinler, Dundrum Bay, County of Down.—On the eastern side of the deep tidal passage which connects the inner bay with the outer bay of Dundrum, in the county of Down, lies a portion of the parish of Ballykinler. The point of this peninsula, for it has water around three of its sides, is named in the 1-inch Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet 61, as "Rabbit Warren." Here the hills of blown sand rise to a great height, and in some places the hollows among them are of corresponding depth.

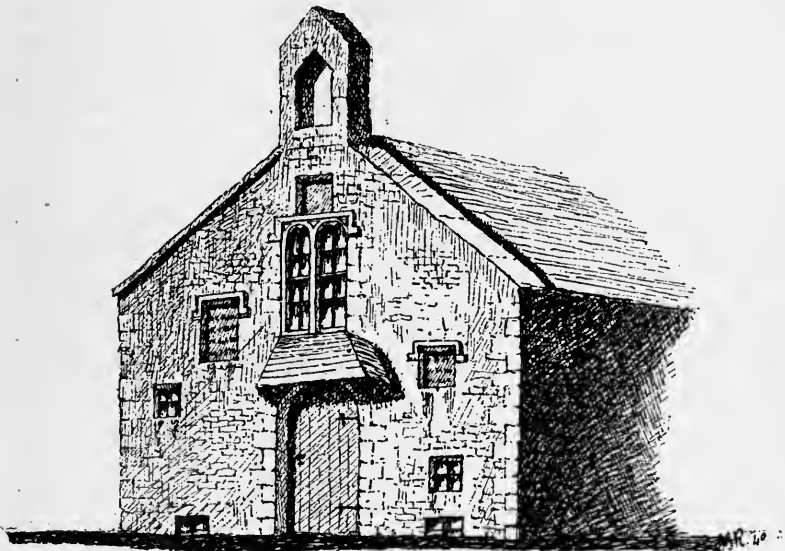
The sandy warrens at the western side of the sea passage named, and which extend for some three miles to the village of Newcastle, have for years past yielded many objects of antiquarian interest, which have been described by Mr. Knowles and others, and a large series of which, collected by the Marchioness of Downshire and her friends, are preserved in Murlough House which stands among these sand-hills.

I had not heard of any finds, nor indeed of any search having been made among the Ballykinler sand-hills, and was therefore glad to have an opportunity of visiting this place in company with two young friends on April 18th, 1892. After traversing a good deal of ground, and dipping into all the likely hollows without making any antiquarian find, we came at last to a long oval depression, towards the eastern end of which there was a low mound. This mound proved on examination to be the remains of a kitchen-midden or shell mound. It was composed of mussel-shells in fragments, wood ashes, and of course the local sand. Underneath the surface, and lying about all round, were bones and teeth of large animals. The objects of art were worked flints and pieces of pottery. We collected in about an hour one hundred flint scrapers or thumb flints of the usual sand dune type, varying in size from that of a silver threepence to that of a half-crown, some few a little larger. Small flint flakes and chips were very numerous, showing that flint working had been carried on at this place. One flint flake, tooled along the whole length of both edges, and wrought to a sharp point, was obtained, but no cores, axes, or arrow-heads. The pottery was in small fragments, few of the pieces measuring more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Some of the pieces show ornamentation of

lines and dots; these pieces are reddish outside and black within, and rather thin. They are of very coarse material, but seem to have had a thin layer of finer clay coated upon the outside to receive the ornamentation. Some of the undecorated fragments are of still coarser material, what seems like small angular stones having been incorporated with the clay.

As to the bones, they have been identified as belonging to the horse, ox, red deer, pig, sheep, and dog. Some of the long bones were split lengthwise; teeth were very numerous, having doubtless stood the effects of time better than other remains owing to the hardness of the enamel.—
W. H. PATTERSON, M.R.I.A.

A description of Shee's Almshouse in St. Mary's-lane, Kilkenny, was given by Mr. Robertson in the last number of the *Journal* (1892, p. 435).



Shee's Almshouse, Kilkenny—The Lane Front. (Drawn by J. G. Robertson, 1840.)

It was built in 1594, and Mr. Robertson's drawing, made in 1840, shows it probably very nearly in its original condition. It has since been much altered.

The Wolverstons of Stillorgan.—Among the manuscripts of Dudley Loftus in Marsh's Library, there are two distinct documents bound up in one volume, and designated on back "Court Book of Esker and Cromling." The manuscript from which the volume is named contains the records of

the Crown Manor Court of Esker and Crumlin, from the year 1592 to 1597, written in Latin and in the Court-hand of that day. The manor of Esker and Crumlin represented possibly some ancient Irish principality which became, from the days of the Norman Conquest, especially attached to the Crown. This Court Book would be well worthy of a Paper by some antiquarian specialist. In the same volume there is another manuscript, formerly belonging to Dudley Loftus, containing the records of the Courts Martial, held, at first in St. Patrick's, and then in the Castle, during the reign of Cromwell. Dudley Loftus was a real Vicar of Bray. He lived safe, and prospered under very various Governments. He was a royalist under Charles I., Judge Advocate-General to the Forces under Cromwell, Judge of the Prerogative Court under Charles II. He escaped attainder, and lived safe on the Blind Quay, under James II., and died in possession of all his offices under William III. Dudley Loftus showed that power of adaptation to his circumstances which has ever been a sure road to temporal prosperity and promotion in Ireland. This record of the Courts Martial is full of curious details, illustrating Irish life 250 years ago, and would also be worthy a Paper by some of our legal members. This document throws some light on the Anglo-Norman family of Wolverston, who were the owners of Stillorgan and all its lands, from about 1588 down to 1641, when they got into trouble, and were dispossessed of their estate, as we find from the Survey of the Half Barony of Rathdown, A.D. 1654, in *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*. The Wolverstons do not seem to have been transplanted into Connaught, as we find that Mrs. Wolverston had to appear before the dread tribunal of the Cromwellian Court Martial. Thus we read in Marsh's Library manuscript the minutes of a Court held Oct. 7th, 1652, at the Castle of Dublin:—

“Present—Col. Arnop, president; Major Manwaring, Capt. Sandes, Woodcock, Massie, Lieut. Johnson, Smith, Carter, Lawton, Brigen, Tarant, Cornets Latham and Webb. The informant or accuser was Edward Deasly, and the Defendants were Miles Birn, Mabell Archbold, Donogh M^cDoyle, Mary Wolverston of Leaperstounc, and James Walsh. Mabill Archbold being found guilty as a spy, she was ordered to be hung in the Cornmarket, and all her husband's goods found in Dublin were confiscated; while it was ordered that M^r Wolverston and the rest of the inhabitants of Leperstoun, where the said Mabill Archbold was entertained and where the oxen and heifer or heifers were found grazing as is deposed, shall pay in satisfaction to the informant for his losses the sum of 36 pounds, they being heerafter to enjoye such goods as the sayd M^r Wolverstoun shall by dewe proofs in this Court shewe toe belong unto y^e sd Mabell Archbold or her husband Edmund Mac Teig, Miles Birn, or any other who had any hand in the taking away or receiving of y^e Informant's Cattle.” It will be noticed that the Cromwellian spelling varies very much in the spelling of names and words. This case came on again upon the 16th of October, when the

fine was ordered to be paid in three instalments. It appeared again in the minutes of the 6th of November, 1652, when William Nicholson and the inhabitants of Killiney are prosecuted at the suit of Mrs. Wolverston and the inhabitants of Leperstown, as having harboured the stolen cattle, and ordered to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the fine imposed on Mrs. Wolverston. The cattle were taken from Deasley's lands at Newcastle. It would seem from these records as if the Wolverstons continued to live in the neighbourhood of Stillorgan after they were dispossessed of Stillorgan. Dalton mentions, in his "History of County Dublin," that a Mr. Wolverston was one of the leading parties in the Roman Catholic Remonstrance of 1666.—GEORGE T. STOKES, D.D.

The Casaubons in Ireland.—Isaac Casaubon was, perhaps, the greatest classical scholar and ancient historian living in Europe about A.D. 1600. He was born and gained his learning in Switzerland. He came to England on the invitation of James I., about 1603, and was lodged in Hampton Court. He was endowed, though a layman, with a prebendal stall in Canterbury Cathedral, and had many other like privileges. James I. employed him to compose a reply to the "Annals" of Cardinal Baronius, which had just then appeared. In Marsh's Library there still exists the copy of the "Annals" of Baronius which belonged to Casaubon, covered with MS. notes, and containing some of his manuscripts. This edition contains an inscription in Casaubon's handwriting, and with his signature, stating that "These Annals were given to me by Meric de Viz, the King's Ambassador to the Helvetii." This explains the name of Isaac Casaubon's son, whom, as Meric Casaubon, we find in Ireland during the time of Charles I. and Cromwell. I do not at this moment exactly recall where I have found it, but I know that I have met it in records of that time. Perhaps some reader may be able to supply the reference. The Casaubons appear to have settled in Youghal, because, in the list of attainted Protestants attached to the celebrated Act of the Parliament of 1690, the name of William Casaubon appears as belonging to the town of Youghal (see King's "State of Irish Protestants," Ed. Dub. 1730, Appendix, p. 22). This William Casaubon obtained a part of a forfeited estate in 1703. It had been the property of Pierce Nagle; and its name was "the town and lands of Ardkillysheen and Carryguidgad, situated in the barony of Fermoy, county Cork." (See Irish Record Commission Report for 1825, p. 382). In the *Daily Express* of January 16th, 1893, there appeared a notice of the death, in her 92nd year, of a Mrs. Evans, wife of the late Archdeacon of Cloyne, and daughter of the late William Casaubon Purdon, Esq., of Tinerana, county Clare. Can any reader throw any more light upon this interesting question of the descendants of one of the greatest scholars that ever lived? Are there now any traces of the Casaubons in Youghal or neighbourhood?

I shall have great pleasure in showing anyone who desires it his original signature and manuscripts. Isaac Casaubon's life was published some years ago by the Rev. Mark Pattison.—GEORGE T. STOKES, D.D.

Ancient Monuments.—The Rev. Canon Scully, P.P., Hospital, county Limerick, writes as follows:—"I have long thought that the venerable ruins of the old Commandery Church here might very well be taken in charge by the Commissioners charged with the preservation of such ruins.

"This is one of the few remaining churches of the Knights Hospitallers in this country, if not the only one, and I build my argument for its preservation as a National Monument on that fact. It will also be remembered that we have here in this ruin three well-preserved effigies of former Knights of this Commandery. I consider, therefore, it would be well deserving of the attention of the Commissioners, so that it may be preserved from further ruin.

"I have quite lately spent some money in cleaning it up, and getting the heavy ivy cut off the old walls, &c., and now keep it under lock and key to preserve it from trespass and defilement."

Maghera-Meen-Glass, County Tyrone.—The remains of the ancient Church and Priory of Magheraglass stand in a narrow valley, difficult of access, in the upland hilly district of Kildress Parish; an eminence which rises sharply from the narrow plain afforded site for the buildings, and stretches back to a point where a mountain stream divides, its waters encircling the sacred ground which thus stood "between two rivers," and unites lower down, to form an extent of marsh or meadow. Since a former visit, in 1881, the hands of spoilers have been busy; the great earthwork or rampart eastward has disappeared, and several large stones have been removed, notably two triangular blocks of whinstone, perforated at the top, and capable of containing three or four quarts of water. One of these is built into the porch of an adjacent farmhouse. The existing walls are about two feet high, solidly built of surface-stones well cemented with mortar; they measure 60 ft. E. and W. by 21 N. and S. There is an internal dividing wall 24 ft. from eastern end, making an apartment of 36 ft. by 21 at the western side. In the northern side, near the former east gable, are traces of door-jambs, but only a removal of masses of rubbish would enable us to ascertain the exact position of the entrances; a portion of ground southward from the ruins retains among the country people the name of "St. Columbkille's Field." In the adjoining townland, "Tattykeel," on rising ground and in view of the church, is a tall standing-stone (without inscription), in line with a similar stone in the meadow referred to, about 200 yards eastward, and

this corresponds with another upright stone in Magheraglass townland, marked "Druid's Altar" on the Ordnance Map.

I am indebted to the late Dr. Reeves for some information respecting these ruins, which I examined and reported on at his request. "In the Taxation of Armagh Diocese, *circiter* 1300, A.D., we find Desertlynn, 1 marc, *decima* 16*d.*; Kildresse, $\frac{1}{2}$ marc, *decima* 8*d.*; Fionnglasse, nil." Fionnglasse, with Machaire prefixed, becomes Magheringlass, reduced to Magheraglass of modern acceptation.

In the Inquisition of Tyrone County, 1609, Magheraglass is called a chapel, having been previously absorbed in Kildresse, "and alsoe out of the Chapell of Magheringlass and a balyboe of land thereunto belonging in the said Parish of Kildresse the yearly rent of 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum, w^h hath been time out of mind inherited by the Sept of M^cCawells in course of tanistric." It was therefore Church land, and so continued till 1870.

Dr. Reeves supplied Mr. Shirley with a copy and notes of an ancient Life of St. Tighernach (Tierney), of Clones, which he printed in his folio "History of Monaghan," 1879, page 548: "The fame of this saint attracted to him many of the holy men of the day (A.D. 519-549), and among them 'vir venerabilis Duachus, egregius Patricianæ sedis Archiepiscopus, quem ille pio affectu, hilarique vultu suscepit, et corporali et spirituali refectione pro viribus pavit; atque pro eo, crastina die in viam pergente, devotas orationes ad Deum fudit. Archiepiscopus vero Ardmachanus, iter agens, eodem die, in Machuireglas hoc est in campo quodam sic dicto, morte præventus est. Ascendente itaque eo currum mira celeritate, angelico ductu viam prolixam pertransibat;' which may be freely translated: 'The venerable man Duachus, the illustrious Archbishop of the seat of Patrick, whom he (St. Tighernagh of Clones) received with dutiful love and joyous countenance, and to the best of his power supplied with spiritual and corporeal food; and next day proceeding on his journey poured forth to God devout prayers on his behalf. The Archbishop of Armagh pursuing his journey that same day in Machuireglas, *i. e.* in a certain plain so designated, was overtaken by death. So ascending his chariot, with wonderful quickness, by angelic guidance he passed over the long journey [to where the Archbishop's body lay].'"

If the Machuireglas mentioned above is the Magheraglass of Kildress, it seems difficult to understand how it could be reached even by wandering feet from Clones in one day, though the difficulties of a wild country may account for such a deviation. If it be our Magheraglass it gives the place a high antiquity, as Duachus, Abbot of Armagh, died 547 A.D.

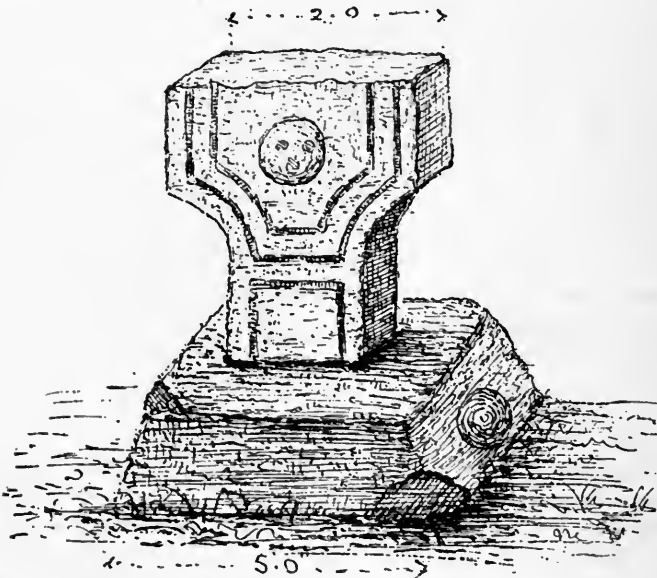
Dr. Reeves attached great importance to the traditional name of the "Field of St. Columbkille," as indicating that saint as the founder of the Monastery and Church. See note in "Adamnan" on Magheraglass.

There seems to have been a subsequent foundation of the Priory by Terence O'Hagan, 1247. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was fortified

by the O'Hagans, and is sometimes described as the "Castle of Magheraglass." The remarkable earthworks to which I have referred were probably the last remains of entrenchments erected at that period. Magheraglass is another of those exposed, yet secluded, sacred places which urgently needs protection from spoliation.—H. B. CARTER, D.D., *Hon. Sec. East Tyrone.*

Report of the Hon. Local Secretary of the County Carlow, for the year 1892.—No very important discovery of an archæological or historical nature has come under my notice during the present year within this county.

I send annexed a drawing of [part of] an ancient granite cross, hitherto, I believe, undescribed. It stands in a field adjoining the old mail coach road from Kilkenny to Dublin, on the land of a Mr. Keogh, about three-quarters of a mile north of the village of Leighlin-bridge, on the east bank of the river Barrow.



I failed to discover the missing portion of the shaft, or to hear anything of the history of the cross. The field or locality has no particular name, nor are there any ruins near it; but there is a so-called "holy well" in the corner of the same field, next the high road. I believe the townland is called "Orchard."

There is not any inscription except as shown in the illustration. A panel is on the shank, and a double groove round the head. The stone

is much worn, but the remains of a face can be traced on the front "boss." The boss on the side of the base is plain.

The remains of another hitherto unknown (?) stone cross have been discovered during the past summer at an old burial-ground called Killhogan, within the demesne of Garryhunden [Sir T. P. Butler, Bart.], about three miles N. E. of Leighlin-bridge. It was buried in the ground, and it is proposed to have it re-erected on its base, whenever the burial-ground is enclosed, so that cattle would not knock the cross down.

I also send a drawing of a very fine polished green-stone celt, found some years since at Clonmore Castle, on the eastern border of this county, and now in the possession of the Hon. E. S. Stopford, of Borris. Its length is $6\frac{1}{4}$ in., and width at widest part $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; its weight is $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The second celt represented in the drawing marked B [attached] was found this year on the border of this county, but within the county Kilkenny, and was exhibited with that of Mr. Stopford at the June meeting in Kilkenny. This celt is in the possession of the finder, H. J. C. Toler-Aylward, Esq., of Shankill Castle, county Kilkenny ; it appears to be peculiar in two or three particulars—1st, the nature of the stone ; 2ndly, the sharpening of its edges ; and 3rdly, its markings.

1st. The stone is a sort of clay-slate, of a comparatively soft nature, and not of flint as generally found ; it would appear to have been intended for use with soft substances.

2ndly. It is sharpened not only at the end but also all along one side, looking as if it were intended to be used both as a chisel and as a chopper, such as would do for skinning animals.

3rdly. The markings, though much worn, bear a strong resemblance to "ogham" characters, and appear in some degree to be divided into "groups," whereof the *maximum* number of marks appears to be, as in ogham, five. They are chiefly marginal, but in forming them the operator allowed his instrument to mark also the face or flat of the stone.

I also send a drawing of two old keys found in a field belonging to the Archdeacon of Clonfert, where the Abbey of St. Brendan is supposed to have stood, and where there is still a small portion of an old wall to be seen. In this same field stands an ancient ash-tree, known as the "Bull-ring-tree." It is said to have stood in the centre of the market-place of Clonfert. It measures 21 ft. 3 in. in circumference at the base, and 19 ft. 4 in. at the height of 15 ft. from the ground. A curiously shaped brass thimble was also found in this field.—PHILIP D. VIGORS, *Fellow.*

Knight's Charity.—In Pue's *Occurrences* for 1755, appear the following notices and advertisements :—"November 8th, Tuesday.—Dr. Knight's gift of thirteen pence left by his will to each woman of the poor of the several parishes of Dublin, to drink the memory of the late King

William, was distributed according to annual custom." The founder of this charity was evidently no teetotaler. Is anything now known of this legacy?

Aughrim Club.—Pue's *Occurrences* Advertisement, June 28th:—"Such Gentlemen of the Aghrim (*sic*) Club as intend to celebrate the glorious anniversary of the 12th of July, 1691, as usual, are requested to send their names to Mr. Brooks at the Warburton Arms in Aghrim, that a dinner be properly provided for them.—Signed, by order, WILLIAM BROOKS."

Is anything now known in Aughrim of the Warburton Arms Hotel, or as to who Mr. Brooks was? This club would appear to have been more than a mere political one, as in the number of the same *Journal* for September 6th appears another advertisement telling of a meeting of the same club at the same place, with Colonel Richard Trench in the chair, to raise a subscription for the better encouragement of tillage and agriculture in the county Galway. Was this the origin of the Ballinasloe farming society, which still exists?

The Origin of Ballinasloe October Fair.—In Dutton's "Survey of the County Galway," p. 118, published for the Royal Dublin Society in 1824, there is the following notice of Ballinasloe's famous fair:—"Ballinasloe is the chief fair for fat cattle, to which the buyers from Cork, Limerick, and all parts of Leinster, and frequently from England and Scotland, repair in October. The fair usually continues for four days. This fair, though established at a very early period for the accommodation, it is imagined, of the Galway merchants, who had a considerable export of beef, long before the cities of Cork or Limerick had monopolized it, yet no patent appears for it until 1757, when Richard Trench, Esq., of Garbally, got one for holding a fair at Dunlo, on the 17th of May and 13th of July. The great fair for fat cattle in October, it is probable, was established long before this period." In Pue's *Occurrences* for September 13th, 1755, appears a long advertisement, signed by all the leading gentlemen of the County Galway, promising to take the Dublin bankers' notes in payment of debts due to them if presented at the great fairs of Banagher and Ballinasloe, showing that the autumn fairs of these towns, still celebrated, were then equally well-known. Among the names of the Dublin bankers were the following:—Thomas Gleadowe & Co., Nathaniel Kane and David La Touche, Richard and Thomas Dawson, Henry Mitchell, M'Carrell, and Clements. Among the long list of landlords occur the names of Denis Daly, Reddingtons, Walter Shirley, Truells, Lynch, Eyre, Richard Trench, Walter Lambert, Robert Persse, Matthew Yelverton, Richard Ousley, Ross Mahon, Laurence Naghten, and many others. There was then a great financial crisis in Dublin owing to the failure of the bank of Willcocks and Dawson. This accounts for the advertisement. Can any one throw light on the question of

the origin of these fairs? Were they known in the seventeenth century?

Fishing in the Liffey.—Pue's *Occurrences*, Thursday, September 11th, 1755.—“The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the sheriffs took the diversion of fishing in the river between Island Bridge and the Old Bridge. On August 1st, being Lammas Day, the same party, according to custom, took the same diversion in the Bay.” What was the origin of this, and when was it discontinued?

“November 29th.—To besold, by Isaac Jackson, at the Globe in Meath-street, Butler's Ephemeris and Common Almanack for the year 1756, price 2*d.*; and his Gentlemans Almanack, stitched in marble paper, containing names and situation of the several streets, lanes, alleys, and parishes in Dublin, price 4*d.*” Was not this the Isaac Butler who wrote the *Tour in Meath*?—G. T. STOKES, D.D.

John FitzThomas, son-in-law of Thomas FitzAnthony.—I have to correct a strange error at p. 390 of the *Journal* for December, 1892, in my Paper on “Old Place-Names and Surnames.” I there wrote as follows:—

“William de Cantelupe had married one of the five daughters of Thomas FitzAnthony, Lord of Decies and Desmond, which made him (William) brother-in-law of Thomas FitzGerald and uncle of John FitzThomas FitzGerald, killed at Callan.”

This should stand—“William de Cantelupe had married one of the five daughters of Thomas FitzAnthony, Lord of Decies and Desmond, which made him (William) brother-in-law of John FitzThomas, killed at Callan, and if the generally received account of the Desmond Geraldines' pedigree be correct, grand-uncle-in-law of Thomas Fitz Maurice, who married Margaret de Burgh, and was by her, father of the first Earl of Desmond.” The following extracts are from Mr. Sweetman's invaluable Calendars of the Irish State Papers between 1172 and 1300. The suspension or cessation of the publication of those Calendars on the only suitable plan, that adopted by Mr. Sweetman and Mr. Handcock, is a serious loss to students of Irish history, and a very real Irish grievance:—

“John, King of England, gave in fee-farm to Sir Thomas FitzAnthony his lands in Decies and Desmond, at a rent of 200 marks a-year; he died seised thereof, having had five daughters. On the death of the fifth of them without heirs, her share descended to her four sisters, of whom Gerard de Rupe married one, Geoffrey de Norrach another, Stephen de Archdeckne the third, and John, son of Thomas, the fourth” (*Inquisitiones Post Mortem*, 6 *Edward* 1, A.D. 1278. No. 41).

“August 28th, 1236. The King, for his faithful services, pardons to William de Cantulupe, who married one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas FitzAnthony ten marks, his portion of the fine which Thomas made with King John, to have custody of the land and heir of John FitzThomas with the marriage of the heir. Mandate accordingly to the Justiciary of Ireland” (*Close* 20, *Hen. III.* No. 4).

Pressure of time must be my excuse for this odd mistake in a matter which I have written about a score of times and knew as well as I did my alphabet. I refer to the "generally received account" of the descent of the Desmond Geraldines before 1292-1300 with the reservation of an "if," because I am by no means satisfied that that account is correct. The publication of Calendars containing all the Inquisition, and other MSS. relating to the family between 1307 and 1509 in the London and Dublin Public Record Offices may enlighten us as to this. At present it is thought that Maurice, son of John FitzThomas, who fell with him in the battle of Callan, near Kenmare, had married a De Cogan heiress, but Inquisitions fully calendared by Mr. Sweetman seem to show that Maurice FitzThomas married Matilda de Barry, who claimed a jointure or "thirds" out of her husband's lands. It is possible she may have been his second wife and stepmother of his heir. But the State Papers in the first volume of Mr. Sweetman's Calendars show that the heiress of Milo de Cogan married a Bloet. (*See Cal. State Pap. Ireland, 1171-1251, p. 69. No. 422.*)—MARY HICKSON.

Fumbally's-lane, Dublin.—Rev. Dr. M'Cready, in his recently published "Streets of Dublin," makes the name of the above lane appear to be a corruption of Bumbailiff. This seems rather far-fetched, and I would suggest that the name almost certainly originated with the family of Fombela (or Fouville), Huguenot settlers who had property there, and resided in the immediate neighbourhood about 1750.—HENRY F. BERRY.

Photographic Survey.—With a view to forming a complete photographic survey of the antiquities of Ireland according to counties, the Council have nominated a committee of members competent to deal with the subject, with power to add to their number, to superintend the carrying out of such an undertaking. It is desirable that the Hon. Local Secretaries should aid in promoting this work as far as possible in their respective districts by bringing the project under the notice of those members who are photographers, either amateur or professional, and recommending to the Committee objects of antiquity which require to be thus illustrated. All photographers who are members of the Society are invited to co-operate, and in order to utilize the work already done by them, are requested to submit prints or negatives for the approval of the Committee. There are, no doubt, already in existence hundreds of photographic negatives which would be of service. All members can assist by furnishing the secretaries with information to lay before the Committee, and all members who are photographers and who would be willing to place their services at the disposal of the Society should send in their names. The Committee recommend that the Ordnance Maps be referred to for information as to the situation of antiquities. The Committee feel that

the work of the survey would be expedited if members would undertake special work in their respective localities, and those willing to do so are requested to signify to the secretaries without delay the particular districts in which they desire to work.

The following have been nominated to act on the Committee:—
Mr. J. L. Robinson, *Hon. Curator*; Mr. T. Mason, Mr. T. F. Geoghegan, Mr. T. Mayne, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. Kirker, Mr. Welch, Rev. Dr. Healy, Mr. Crosthwait, Mr. R. Cochrane, Mr. Atthill, Mr. C. P. Bolton, Rev. Dr. Carter, Mr. F. E. Currey, Mr. Dix, Rev. John Elliott, Mr. Arthur Hill, Dr. Norman, Mr. T. J. Westropp, and Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, *Secretary*.

The following rules have been adopted:—

1. That the work of the Photographic Survey be conducted by a Committee appointed by the Council to form a collection of permanent photographs contributed by Members.
2. That the work be conducted, as far as may be convenient, on the lines of provinces and counties.
3. That in order to systematise the work, it is desirable that Members confine their work, as far as possible, to the districts selected by the Committee.
4. That each Member may, upon application to the Secretaries, obtain a printed permit authorising him to photograph within the limits of his allotted district or districts, which permit he shall produce when called upon to do so, to show his authority for photographing in the name of the Society, such permit to be withdrawn upon knowledge of its abuse being substantiated to the Secretaries.
5. That a printed receipt be given for all prints received.
6. That only such prints as are obtained by permanent processes, viz. platinotype, carbon and bromide, or any other process which shall be deemed permanent, shall be accepted.
7. Members possessing negatives of objects of antiquarian interest, on sending proofs to the Committee, may, on approval, be paid at a fixed rate, according to size, for permanent prints; or if they prefer to lend the negatives, the Committee will have prints prepared, and return the negatives, but will not be responsible for any injury.
8. That the sizes of such prints shall be limited to $\frac{1}{4}$ plate, whole plate, and intermediate sizes.
9. That all prints shall be sent in unmounted, the mounting to be in charge of the Committee.
10. That any members of the Society engaged on the photographic survey may obtain from the Committee any number of survey mounts (not less than three dozen) at cost price, 33s. per gross.

Communications to be addressed to—J. L. ROBINSON, R.H.A., *Hon. Curator*, Photographic Committee, 198, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

The *Illustrated Archæologist* is the title of a new Quarterly Antiquarian Magazine which is to appear on the 1st of May next under the editorship of our eminent *Fellow*, Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.), so well known to our members by his writings, and whose able articles on the places of antiquarian interest visited on the Killarney excursions of 1891 gave so much pleasure to the readers of the *Journal* last year. It is, indeed, fortunate that an archæological editor of such experienced judgment and well-established reputation as Mr. Romilly Allen admittedly possesses, has been induced to accept the literary management of

the new venture. A less able man would be unable to resist the temptation of striving to make his mark by a show of erudition which would undoubtedly be fatal to a publication whose *raison d'être* is popularity, and which must appeal to a class of readers who, it may be assumed, are not already in possession of the previous knowledge necessary to the appreciation of an advanced article.

There is a wide field of usefulness open to such a Journal, and immense benefit is likely to accrue to archæological progress in enlisting the sympathies of a *clientèle* from amongst the intelligent public, engaging their interest and gradually instructing them in the value of archæological studies, which too frequently have been presented in a manner rather repellent to the general reader.

“The Illustrated Archæologist” will be of large octavo size. Each part will contain sixty-four pages, which will be devoted to two or three eight-page articles, followed by the same number of four-page articles, the remainder consisting of short paragraphic notes, all profusely illustrated.

The subjects dealt with in the articles and notes will only be those which are capable of illustration, the descriptions will be as concise and as much to the point as possible. Long argumentative articles would be quite out of place in a publication of this kind. The subject will embrace pure archæology, relating to the structures, monuments, and portable objects left by man from past ages; the arts and industries of ancient times; the fine arts of antiquity and the Middle Ages; anthropology and folk-lore, as far as it relates to things capable of illustration.

Elaborate criticisms of books will be avoided, but notes will be given from time to time on illustrated works on art and archæology. The chief objects of the new Journal will be to keep an illustrated record of archæological progress at home and abroad during the year.

Special attention will be paid to the illustration of many classes of our national antiquities that have been much neglected, and to objects of interest in our public museums and private collections which remain comparatively unknown.

A feature will be made of illustrated notes on archæological tours, and on the places of antiquarian interest capable of being visited from different centres.

Portraits of eminent archæologists, with short memoirs, will be given occasionally.

A section of the Journal will be set apart exclusively for archæological photography. It is hoped by this means to interest both amateur and professional experts with the camera in antiquarian pursuits, and to make the results of their labours more generally known, and so more useful to the public.

It is the belief of the projectors of the new Journal that, if archæological subjects were placed before the public in a more palatable and

intelligible form, they would be more widely appreciated. They therefore endeavour to enlist the sympathies of the general reading public by treating the subjects as simply as possible, and from the point of view that the germ of everything that is modern is to be found in the far distant past. At the same time they confidently anticipate to deserve the consideration of the more technically learned in pure archæology, and the kindred subjects of architecture, ecclesiology, classical, early Christian, and mediæval art, anthropology, and folk-lore.

The price of each quarterly issue has been fixed at 2s. 6d.; annual subscription, 10s. 6d. post free. The Magazine is brought out by Mr. Charles J. Clark, the antiquarian publisher, at 4, Lincoln's Inn Field, London, who is now receiving subscribers' names.

The Ex Libris Journal for the month of February of this year in the series of articles on "Modern Book-Plate Designers," by the Editor, gives a most interesting biographical sketch of our esteemed *Fellow*, Mr. John Vinycomb, M.R.I.A. Appended to the lengthened and deservedly appreciative notice of Mr. Vinycomb's professional career is an alphabetical list of 67 Book Plates designed by him, illustrations of five of which are given, including those of Mr. Robert Day, J.P., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*; Mr. Francis Davis Ward, J.P., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*; and Mr. Francis Joseph Bigger, *Member*.

The list of Mr. Vinycomb's designs includes some belonging to other members of our Society not illustrated, in which we notice those of Mr. William Gray, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*, and Mr. J. Barrington-Ward, M.A., *Fellow*.

It will, no doubt, be of interest to our members to know that to Mr. Vinycomb, as head of the Art Department of the Royal Ulster Works of Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., belongs the credit of designing the badge of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and it is gratifying to us to be able to place on permanent record in the pages of the *Journal* the high estimation in which Mr. Vinycomb's labours are held by his contemporaries in England.

Mr. Vinycomb is President of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, and honorary member of the Board of the Belfast School of Art. He is an ex-President of the Belfast Art Society, and his principal picture in the Exhibition held in the Belfast Free Library last autumn—"The Rout of The MacGilmore"—was very favourably noticed by the Press.

Notwithstanding the engrossing nature of Mr. Vinycomb's labours in the service of the eminent firm of artistic publishers whose reputation is now world-wide, he has found time to contribute to current literature many valuable and interesting Papers on various subjects, including "An Historical and Descriptive Account of the City of Belfast," which appeared in this *Journal*, and was so much appreciated by the large number of members who had the pleasure of visiting that city in August last year.

Notices of Books.

[NOTE.—Those marked * are by Members of the Society.]

Silva Gadelica: A Collection of Irish Tales. Edited from MSS., and translated by Standish H. O'Grady. (London and Edinburgh: Williams & Norgate.)

THESE two volumes, text and translation, form undoubtedly the most notable contribution to the study of the ancient literature of Ireland since the works of O'Donovan and O'Curry. The volume of translations alone extends to 600 pages of close print. The selection numbers 31 separate pieces, comprising Lives of Saints, Historical Tales and Tracts, Myths, Folk-tales, and humorous pieces, taken from ancient and modern manuscripts. This is not the place to discuss the literary value of the compositions selected. Suffice it to say that although the collection does not include any piece of the sustained beauty of the Deirdré, or of surpassing Epic quality, such as the Death of Cuchulainn, it contains many passages of great beauty. I cannot recall any poem in the whole range of Irish literature more beautiful, or in which the subtle cadence of feeling peculiar to Irish expression is more perfect than Caeilte's lay (p. 192) beginning, "Cold the winter is, the wind is risen."

The interest of the readers of this *Journal* will lie, however, in the archæological and folk-lore references, with which the work abounds. In this respect the "Colloquy with Ancients," from the Book of Lismore, a MS. of the 15th century, is the most important in the collection. It runs to 165 pages of translation, and is simply bristling with allusions of antiquarian interest. I note a few examples here.

Sidh was anciently applied to a hill or mound, the interior of which was supposed to be inhabited by fairy-folk, who were called *sidhe*, pronounced *shee*. The late Mr. O'Beirne Crowe was of opinion that it signified a burial-place. Abundant evidence in support of this view is found in the "Colloquy." Thus (p. 139) a certain warrior of the Fianna, Derg, is represented as passing a sort of phantom existence with the *Tuatha dé Danann*, his mother's people, in the *sidh* of Aedh at Assaroe. Caeilte questions him: "Derg, thou art parted from thy Fianna, companions of thy chase; but art thou well-versed in their various deaths by violence?" "Well-versed am I (he replies) in all the places where they fell; for though my gentle hound [and myself] dwell

in the *sidh*, yet is mind bent on the Fianna." Of his life in the *sidh* he says he had rather live the life of the three who had the worst life of any that were in the Fianna, than that which he leads in the *sidh*. This is but one of many references in the "Colloquy," which show that *sidh* denoted a caved burial-mound or tumulus, and was usually associated with the *Tuatha dé Danann*, who after their overthrow by the Milesians are said to have retired into hills and under the earth.

As early as the 13th century licences were granted in England to search ancient graves for treasure. It is probably in this light we are to read the instances of the opening of grave mounds by Caeilte in the Colloquy, and the taking from them of treasure and arms. Some of the instances are given in considerable detail. The reference to blind mounds, cenotaphs (p. 237), is also of much interest.

A curious mention of a holed-stone is made at page 209, called *cloch-na-narm*, "the stone on which yearly, at *Samhain* tide, the Fianna used to grind their arms." On this stone "was exposed the best official test of peace [prevailing in the land], that during the reign of Conn, of Art, of Cormac, and of Cairbre Lifechair, was in either Ireland or Scotland: an arm-ring of red gold, which, there being a hole in the pillar-stone, was passed through the same, and so excellent was the rule of those kings that none dared take it away." Space will not permit detailed notice of the many additional points of antiquarian interest in the Colloquy and throughout the work. An important reference to the *Lia fail* (p. 265) must not be omitted. Petrie states, in the "Antiquities of Tara," that no Irish authority existed older than Keating for the statement that the *Lia fail* had been taken to Scotland, and that the legend to that effect was derived from Scottish sources. The positive evidence in the "Dindsenchus of Tara," strongly supports this view, and the evidence brought forward from that source by Petrie seemed to place beyond doubt the fact that the stone at present at Tara is the *Lia fail* of the Books of Leinster and Ballymote. The last paragraph of the Colloquy is therefore somewhat upsetting. It reads:—"Dermot, son of Cerbhall, sought now: 'and who was it that lifted that flag [the *Lia fail*], or that carried it away out of Ireland?' 'It was an *óglaech* of a great spirit that ruled over . . .'" Here, unfortunately, the MS. ends, the rest being wanting. The evidence adduced by Petrie is too strong to be overturned by the present reference, but that some stone was believed to have been carried out of Ireland is now shown to be supported by Irish evidence at least two centuries earlier than Keating.

In concluding this notice it may be well to impress upon antiquarian students that, in all cases where an important point turns on a particular passage, it will be necessary to refer to the Irish text. In saying this we would not be understood to criticise Mr. O'Grady's translation, which is, indeed, excellent, nor can too high praise be accorded to the monumental work he has produced single-handed. But the edition does

not claim to be a critical one; as Mr. O'Grady himself says, "where an editor is denied the opportunity of comparing different versions, such a thing is impossible." In some cases the Irish text points to defects in the manuscript or doubtful readings, not shown on the translation.

* *Six Months in the Apennines; or, a Pilgrimage in Search of Vestiges of the Irish Saints in Italy.* By Margaret Stokes. (London and New York: George Bell & Sons, 1892.)

THERE are very few to whom Irish antiquities and antiquarian history owe so much as they do to the authoress of this work. We would be, indeed, inclined to place Miss Stokes next after Bishop Reeves as the person to whom Ireland owes most of her popular fame. Dr. Todd and Dr. John O'Donovan were laborious and learned workers, but neither of them showed so much before the public or attracted so wide and popular a fame as did Dr. Reeves and Miss Margaret Stokes. No matter where one goes or to whom one speaks, the Irish antiquarian soon hears mention of her who has edited Lord Dunraven's works and has spread abroad the fame of Celtic art by her numerous and learned books. The work, whose title heads this review, will add, and greatly add, to her reputation. Miss Stokes has hitherto almost confined her investigations to Ireland, but in the volume under review she has passed to Italy, and thereby endeavoured to revivify the traces of a far distant past. This work may be divided into two parts. There is, first, the letters which Miss Stokes wrote addressed to Miss Edith Trench, daughter to the late Archbishop Trench, describing the actual remains of the ancient saints who sought Italy in large numbers during the ages immediately subsequent to the time of St. Columban, A.D. 600. Miss Stokes has shown the instinct of a true historian in visiting and describing the very spots where the ancient saints lived. Modern historical students are thus distinguished from ancient investigators. Formerly men never dreamt of going and seeing the places of which they wrote. In modern times no one dreams of writing history till he has seen the actual spots where the history was transacted. Hume, and Mosheim, and Alison, wrote history on the former method. Macaulay, and Green, and Lecky, wrote history as Miss Stokes writes the history of the Irish saints. One of the most interesting portions of the work will be found to be the "Life of St. Columban," extending from p. 108 to p. 148, gathered out of the "Life of St. Columban," composed by the abbot Jonas and others. It is illustrated by photographs of the actual remains and relics of the saint, and should be specially dear to every member of our Society, because Columban is a

saint of whom we should be proud; he excelled in learning—learning, too, of home growth, gained on the islands of Lough Erne and in Bangor Abbey; he excelled in devotion, in missionary labours, and he was the founder of a library which has handed down the choicest treasures of Christian and Classical antiquity to modern scholars. The “Muratorian Fragment,” for instance, has proved itself one of the most valuable documents to Christian scholars, testifying to the truths of Revelation. This came from the library of Bobbio, founded by Columbanus. The “Book of Hymns” of the ancient Irish Church is one of the most treasured of Celtic documents; this, too, has come from the library of our saint, while the letters and epistles of Fronto to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, were preserved in the same rich repertory to show how the Irish saints valued Pagan as well as Christian antiquity. We think we have said enough to stir up our readers to possess themselves of one of the most original and valuable works which has of late issued from the Press dealing with the copious subjects of ancient Celtic life, learning, and devotion.

De Sancta Cruce. By Eberhard Nestle. (Berlin, 1889.)

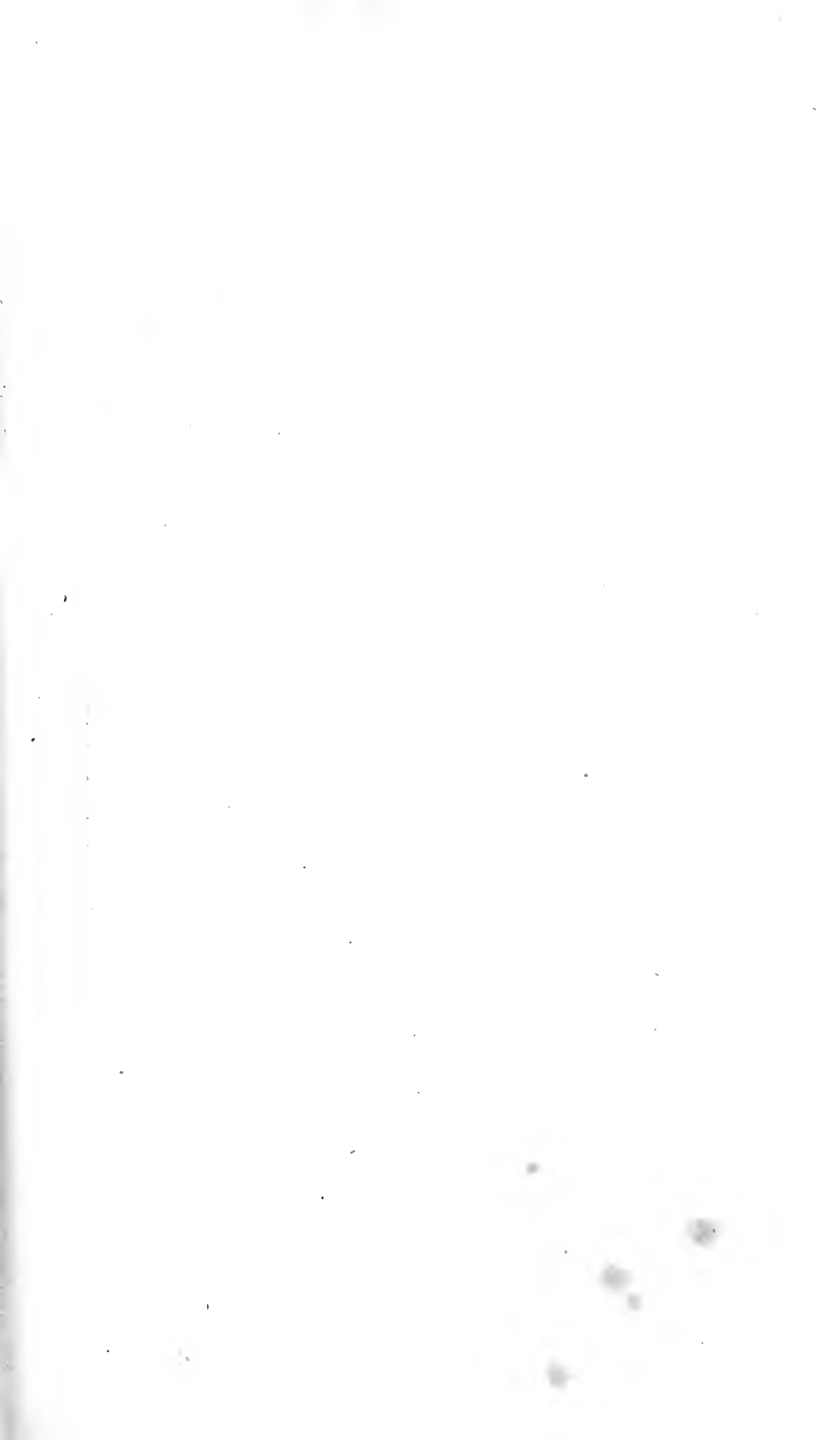
THIS learned treatise deals with the subject of sacred and Eastern archæology, and lies, therefore, beyond the scope of our investigations. From a literary point of view it is of interest to us, because it publishes the Syriac text of a manuscript printed 207 years ago here in Dublin under the title—“An history of the twofold Invention of the Cross whereon our Saviour was Crucified, translated out of an antient Aramæan Biologist; together with an account of the Conversion of the Ethiopians, out of Abulpharagius’s Ecclesiastical History, by Dudley Loftus, *Juris Utriusque Dr.*: Dublin: printed Anno 1686.” The original translation published by that learned man Loftus, of whom some years ago we printed an account, had an Italian dedication to the Queen of James II. The original Syriac manuscript was brought to Dublin about 1681 by Dr. Huntingdon, Provost of Trinity College, and then disappeared. It was unknown to all the great Syriac scholars of the last generation. Nestle came across Dudley Loftus’s translation, and with true German thoroughness never rested till he found the manuscript used by Loftus among Archbishop Marsh’s Oriental manuscripts in the Bodleian. Dudley Loftus seems to have printed in Dublin a good many tracts dealing with Syriac and Oriental topics between 1660 and 1693. What a pity there is no complete collection of this learned Irishman’s works. There must have been some good printers in Dublin in the time of Charles II. A Paper on Dublin printers and booksellers of that time would be very interesting.

**Survey of the Antiquarian Remains on the Island of Inismurray.* By W. F. Wakeman, with a Preface by James Mills, M.R.I.A., being the Extra Volume of the R.S.A.I. for 1892. (London and Edinburgh: Williams & Norgate.)

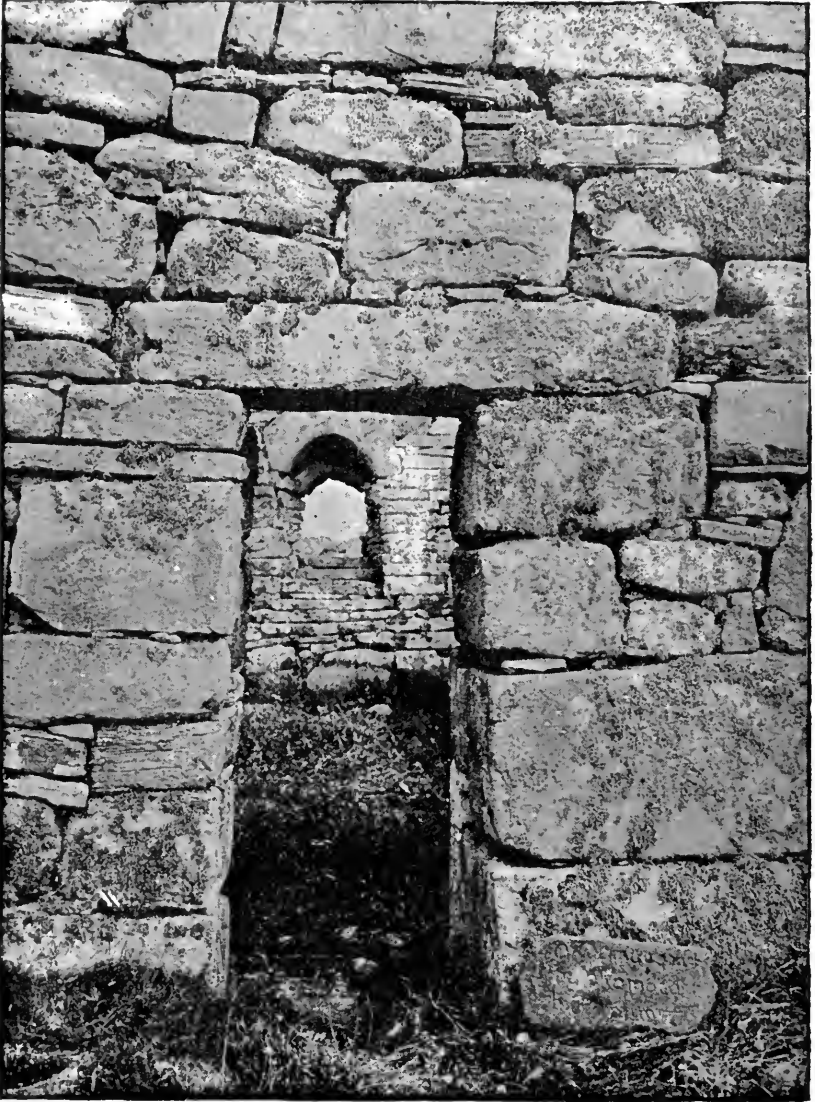
FEW more interesting works could be issued by the Society in their Series of Extra Volumes than this reprint of the now scarce Inismurray Number of the *Journal*. Published at a time of transition in the history of the Society, but a very limited number of copies were issued, which have long since been exhausted, and are now scarce and hard to procure. The volume has a preface by Mr. James Mills, M.R.I.A., the scholarly editor of the Society's last extra volume—*The Account Roll of the Priory of Holy Trinity, Dublin*—one of the most interesting and important antiquarian publications of recent years. Mr. Mills gives an admirable summary of the accounts which have been given of Inismurray in the last century, and taken with Mr. Wakeman's full and elaborate description we have a work unique of its kind, and which we hope will find its way into the hands of every one interested in Irish antiquities.

The island of Inismurray lies four miles from the coast of Sligo, at the entrance of Donegal Bay, and its position has kept it free from the many forces which have caused such destruction elsewhere; but it has suffered more from the hands of the preserver, as we shall presently see, than it was ever likely to suffer from the hands of the ordinary despoiler. The remains consist of churches, cells, underground passages, leacs, leachtas, tombs, inscribed stones, and other remains, and one of the finest cashels in Ireland. O'Donovan says that these ruins are, "perhaps, the most perfect Cyclopean ruins in the world"; and Lord Dunraven, in his great work, says, "that the group of ruins here offer the most characteristic example now in existence of the earliest monastic establishments in Ireland."

It is not improbable that the island took its name from Muiredach, a follower of St. Patrick, who was placed by him over a church at Killala. The island, however, is entirely associated with the name of St. Molaise, who flourished, Miss Stokes thinks, in the early part of the sixth century. Of its history very little is known. The *Annals of the Four Masters* have reference to it in the years 747, 798, and 802. At the last date it was burned by foreigners, who were probably Norsemen, and from that time no historic reference, apparently, appears regarding it for 800 years. Mr. Mills refers to Beranger's visit to the island in 1779, an account of which may be found in the Society's *Journal* for 1870, but whose drawings, which he said he made, are not forthcoming. Vallancey published an account in 1786 in his *Collectanea*, vol. iv., but he does not seem to have visited the island. The next account is that by O'Donovan, from a visit made in 1836 for the Ordnance Survey. The preface gives a most important and lengthened extract from O'Donovan's



[To face page 99.]



EXTERIOR OF WEST DOORWAY AND INTERIOR OF EAST WINDOW OF TEAMPULL MOLAISE,
INISMURRAY, CO. SLIGO.

From Photograph taken by Mr. R. Welch, 1892.

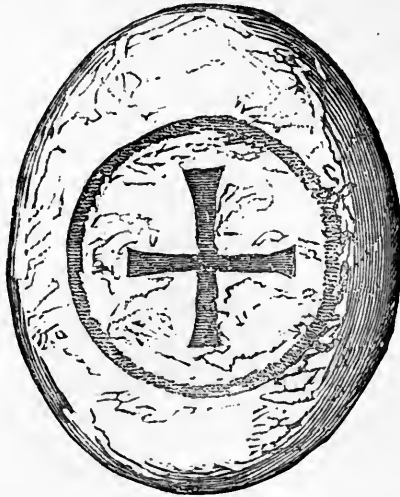
letter among the MSS. in the Royal Irish Academy, now published for the first time. This is the first attempt at a complete description of the mass of remains the island contains, and is of great interest, although, as pointed out, it was probably not intended for publication, and O'Donovan's antiquarian experience was then unripened. The next description is that of Lord Dunraven in his *Notes on Irish Architecture*, published in 1875. He gives full notes on the buildings as they then were, with detailed measurements and a ground plan. These, as Mr. Mills points out, "must ever retain exceptional importance from their having been written before any disturbance which may have been produced by the work of restoration." Their value is further enhanced from the five fine photographic plates which illustrate the ruins.

The event, however, of highest importance in recent years in connection with the island and its remains, is the transfer by the Irish Church Temporalities' Commissioners of the ruins to the Board of Works. A visit was made by their superintendent, who gave a short description of them in his report, which is given at length. The report is not accompanied by any plans, drawings, or measurements; and in the next year's report the matter is dismissed in two sentences, saying that the work was completed. This was carried out at a cost of £230 14s. 6d. The Society finally decided to depute Mr. Wakeman to visit the island and report on the ruins at length, which he did in 1884. This was Mr. Wakeman's second visit, the former being made prior to the operations of the Board of Works.

Speaking of the cashel, Mr. Wakeman does not think it was of ecclesiastical origin, and he urges apparently conclusive reasons, showing that it preceded the introduction of Christianity into Ireland. The cashel varies from 7 to 15 feet in height, its greatest length being 175 feet, and breadth 135 feet. It is of uncemented and undressed stone, and has four entrances. "The southern entrance is a thing of yesterday, having, together with a larger portion of the adjoining wall, been erected *in toto* by the men commissioned by the Board of Works as conservators." The wall was further meddled with, as Mr. Wakeman points out, certain nich-like recesses having been constructed, and within each a cross-inscribed memorial stone was placed, which should never have been removed from the spots where found. The wall has been built up and partly thrown down to a height of three or four feet, and is now of uniform height, so that it "has neither been *restored* nor *conserved*, it has been *transformed*." Mr. Wakeman describes in detail the three *clochans* or *cellæ*, known as *Toorybrenell* or "the School-house," *Trahaun-a-Chorees*, "the Lent Trahaun," and *Teach-an-alais* or "the Sweat-house." Mr. Wakeman was the first to draw attention to these sweat-houses, of which Mr. Seaton Milligan since has shown several examples in Ulster.

Within the cashel are three small churches, styled *Teach Molaise*,

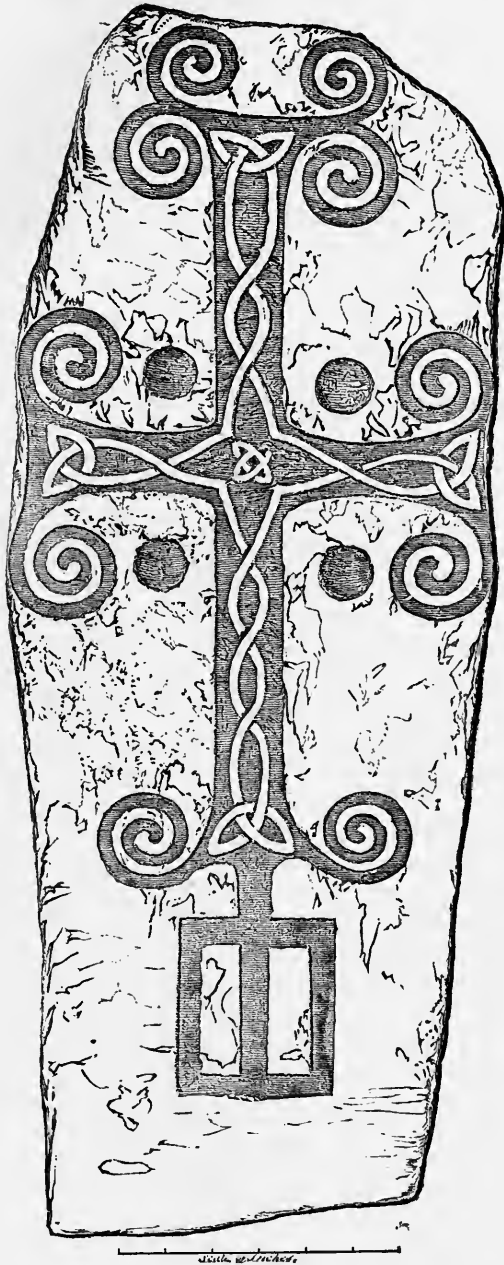
Teampull-na-Bfear (also called *Teampull-Molaise*), and *Teampull* or *Teach-na-Teinidh*. The first is the most interesting and best preserved, and measures about 9 feet by 8. The spot is specially sacred to St. Molaise, and the natives use it as a place of prayer on Sundays and holidays. In an angle of the cell is an oaken effigy of an ecclesiastic, which tradition points to as that of the saint and the work of the celebrated *Goban Saor*. Whether that, or the figure-head of a ship of the Spanish Armada or other vessel, it is now impossible to say. Mr. Wakeman considers *Teampull-na-Teinidh* the most modern, and that it cannot be considered older than the fourteenth century. At the time of the so-called preservation the greater part of the south-western wall had disappeared, but a new wall was then built entirely featureless and without any opening, which Mr. Wakeman thinks it originally had. The worst example, however,



Altar Stone on *Clocha-breaca*, No. 3. Greater Diameter, 10½ inches.

of destruction was that of the "Stone of Fire," a supposed miraculous hearth, the foundation of which remains. It is said that the renovators broke the slab and utilised it in building up the wall. Some of the traditions of the island connect it with a perpetual fire, from which all hearths were kindled; while others say it had miraculous powers of combustion. Outside the cashel is *Teampull-na-mban*, "the Woman's Church." It is the burial-ground for females, and the islanders believe "that if a woman be buried in the men's ground the corpse will be removed during the night by unseen hands to the women's cemetery, and *vice versa*."

Within the cashel are three *leachta*, the largest being 7 feet square



Monumental Stone on Altar near *Tober Molaise*, outside the Cashel Wall.
Height, $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

and 3 feet high, on which lie a number of weather-beaten stones possessing miraculous properties, and on which cursing was practised. The performer went round the altar from right to left, turning the stones thrice and cursing each time. Two of these stones are fairly ornamented, and three others have crosses upon them (see illustration, p. 100). It is impossible in the space at our command to follow Mr. Wakeman in his detailed account of the many other highly interesting remains on the island of Inismurray, consisting of many pillar, hole, praying and



On *Clocha-breaca*. Height of Stone, 2 feet; diameter of circle, 15 inches.

inscribed stones (many of the latter being of beautiful Irish patterns), the two holy wells, and the numerous stations, all of which are most fully described. The work is enriched by 84 drawings from his practised pencil, with an addition of several photographic illustrations recently taken by Mr. Welch. Three of these drawings and one of the photographic views are reproduced here as examples. Of the Vandalism which characterised much of the so-called preservation, it is difficult to speak calmly.

Sir John Stevenson: A Biographical Sketch. By John S. Bumpus.

THIS essay is the work of a member of St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, and is a most interesting contribution to the history of music in the city of Dublin. Sir John Stevenson was born in Dublin in 1762, lived in Dublin all his life, and died near Dublin in 1833. He is known and celebrated as the composer of the music for Moore's "Melodies," and as the author of a number of popular Chants and Anthems. This work traces Stevenson's history from his birth in Crane-lane, off Dame-street, down to his death at the residence of his son-in-law the Marquis of Headfort, giving the particulars of Stevenson's rise from a choir boy in Christ Church Cathedral, till he became famous all over the United Kingdom as a composer of music. We find in this work much besides. The author has carefully searched the most out-of-the-way literature to illustrate his subject. The social and ecclesiastical life of Dublin during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries receives many illustrations from his pages; while, again, the admirer of our National poet Tommy Moore will find therein much that is new and interesting. The relations, too, between the Archbishop and the Deans of Christ Church and St. Patrick's have new light thrown on them. There is for instance, on p. 7, a most amusing story of Archbishop Fowler and Dean Cradock, who presided over St. Patrick's in 1779, showing how independent of Episcopal control the Dean of St. Patrick's claimed to be. The notes from p. 45 onwards contain some of the most interesting information in the whole work. There we have an account of Lord Mornington, Dr. Woodward, Dr. Spray, Dr. Smith, David Weyman, author of the *Melodia Sacra*, long popular in Irish Established Churches. We have an account of the organs and organists of Christ Church and St. Patrick's from the reign of James I. down to the present time; a description of the musical libraries of the Dublin Cathedrals and much other musical information interesting to the archæologist, the historian, and musician. If the writer of this little work had only consulted Dr. La Touche's Twenty-fourth "Report of the Irish Records" published last year, he could have extended his list of Christ Church organists back to the time of Henry VIII. In that report, at p. 140, No. 1201, we find an account of Robert Heyward, of Dublin, who is assigned a salary of £6 13s. 4d., together with perquisites, for playing the organ, "at our Lady's Mass and Anthem daily, at Jesus' Mass every Friday, according to the custom of St. Patrick's, and at Matins when the organs play on the eight principal feasts." We can heartily commend this book to our readers as shedding much new light on a region of our past local history which has been very little explored.

English Folk-Rhymes. By G. F. Northall. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.)

It is more than forty years ago since Mr. Halliwell set himself the task of doing for England what Mr. Robert Chambers had done for Scotland to collect "all that was worth preserving of what might be called the national literature of Britain." How far short he fell from successfully performing it may be seen at a glance by comparing both his collections with that of Mr. Northall's. His volumes are scarce, and long since out of print, and his onerous task remained again unattempted until now. In the numerous household editions yearly poured forth for every-day use in our nurseries, most rhymes lose their old form or are rendered useless or objectionable by substituted lines or additional jingles, and are consequently of little use to the student. Many rhymes in the present century found their way into other various publications to be brought again to light, as Mr. Northall's carefully compiled table shows. His method of arrangement is admirable. He takes the Folk-rhymes of the counties of England in alphabetical order, and then succeed superstitions, customs, animal kingdom, games, counting out rhymes, the weather, and many other subjects. He enriches his collection with the fullest references as to sources, which mark the thoroughness of his work, and notes of much research sufficient to illustrate the meaning. He has spared no pains in this, and in securing variants. The student of comparative Folk-lore will find in this collection a mine to work from. Mr. Northall has rightly confined himself to the task of collecting and elucidating, and leaves untouched the ethnological significance of Folk-rhymes, or their kinship with those of the northern nations of Europe, which Mr. Halliwell slightly dwelt upon. At the same time we would not have taken it amiss to have had an introduction from his pen. The only fault we could possibly find with the book is the want of an index, and its value as a work of reference would be greatly enhanced by this being remedied in the next edition, which we hope it soon will see. The collection, too, is perhaps not as complete as Mr. Northall can yet make it. Recognising to the full the difficulties of the task of making such a collection, we have nothing but admiration for his industry, patience, and skill, and well-merited praise for the book as a whole.

It is a matter much to be regretted that there exists practically nothing, as far as we are aware of, in the way of collections of Irish variants for Mr. Northall to have made use of. We have before pointed out in these pages, the neglect and indifferences into which Folk-lore has fallen as a branch of Irish antiquarian research. We would not wish to see a single worker taken from the various fields already occupied. But here is a field of vast wealth of traditions, tales, old customs, and rhymes, rapidly perishing, and which would well repay any labour expended on it. Folk-lore, which legitimately comes within the scope of the Royal Irish Academy

and the Royal Society of Antiquaries, is sadly neglected by both. The Folk-lore Society in England is doing splendid work in collecting local traditions, tales, customs, &c., and there is no reason, why intelligent members of the Society of Antiquaries scattered all over Ireland should not do similar work in this country also.

In reading Mr. Northall's book a few Irish variants, of many long forgotten, occurred to our memory. The game of "How many horns stand up?" (p. 400) was played, not by jumping on the back, but in pulling a boy's head, face downwards, on the knees, and pounding the back, with:—

" Hurly, burly, thump away, the cow is on the market quay,
Simon Alley hunt the buck, how many horns stand up? "

The boy guessing wrongly the game proceeded as described. We forget the details of "Eleven comets in the sky" (p. 406), but the last four ran:—

" Four hairy headlesses,
Three plump partridges,
Two ducks and a fat hen."

There was another couplet in a play of two small bits of wet paper put on the middle finger of each hand, which were shot in and out alternately with the first, running:—

" Fly away, Jack, fly away, Jill,
Come back, Jack, come back, Jill."

Another couplet was when a crush occurred in class or elsewhere:—

" Two little tailors came from Tuam,
And all they wanted was elbow room,"

striking out energetically with the elbows. In Dublin it ran:—

" There was an old cobbler that lived in the Coombe,
And all he wanted was elbow room."

The Coombe is a very thickly populated district in the heart of the city. The explanation given of "riddle me, riddle me right" (p. 534), of the dishonoured lady climbing a tree, fearing her lover, is as we sometimes heard it; it ran also:—

" The clock above me struck eleven,
And then my soul went up to Heaven."

When the story-teller wanted to increase the horror, she was discovered and killed, the inconsistency, of course, was not heeded. We are glad to be able to give a reference, apparently for the first time in print, of this proverb (p. 547):—

" In silk and scarlet walks many a harlot."

The story is told of the usual fine lady asking an industrious cottager for some of the excellent cabbage growing in his garden. He expressed surprise that one evidently so well off would ask the fruits of a poor man's labour; to which she replied: "Win gold and wear it." And he promptly answered: "Then sow cabbage and eat it."

The following is surely an omission by the author:—

"The Duke of York a daughter had,
He gave the Prince of Orange her;
And now, my Lord, I claim the prize (bet),
For finding rhyme to porringer."

The following is known in the North of Ireland:—

"There was an old woman who lived in a lamp,
She had no room to beetle her champ,
She up with her beetle and broke her lamp,
And then she had room to beetle her champ."

Beetle her champ = pounding potatoes.

The formula (p. 335) on "finding," runs:—

"Finders, keepers; losers, seekers."

Touching wood, for the offence referred to in note (p. 338), was known in the West of Ireland.

We also give a version of Lady Queen Anne (p. 409), though somewhat obscure:—

"Lady Queen Anne, she sits in the sun,
As fair as a lily, as brown as a bun,
She sends you three letters and prays you'll take one.
I cannot take one unless I take all.
Then, pray, Miss —, deliver the ball."

A name-rhyme ran as follows:—

"Mr. Mason broke a basin.
What's the cost (price), says Mr. Frost (Rice)?
Half-a-crown, says Mr. Brown.
Put him to jail, says Mr. O'Neill."

We strongly recommend this work to all interested in Folk-lore; and from the few examples we have given it can be seen the intimate connexion Ireland has with England in the rhyme department as in others.

English Book Plates: An Illustrated Hand-book for Students of ex Libris.
By Egerton Castle, M.A., F.S.A. (London: George Bell & Son, York-
street, Covent Garden, and New York, 1892.) 7s. 6d.

THIS book, of some 240 pages, admirably illustrated and printed, is just the sort of book called for, and supplies to those entering upon the study of Book Plates—or "*ex libris*," as it is now the fashion to term the interesting souvenirs of book lovers, past and present—a complete monograph upon the subject, containing, it may be said, well nigh all that is needful to



Book Plate of Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A. By J. Vinycomb.

know regarding the early history, the uses, and development of styles of these marks of ownership. Of late years much has been written on this fascinating study. The Hon. Leicester Warren's "*Guide to the Study of Book Plates*," published a few years ago, did much service in formulating a systematic classification of *ex libris*, according to style and period, followed later on by the works of J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., and others, while every phase of the subject has been ably treated of in newspaper

and magazine articles. These treasures of old time, among collectors especially, form the basis of much learned inquiry. "The *Ex Libris* Society," having its head-quarters in London, publishes a monthly journal devoted to the interests of literature and art as expressed in book plates; a most ably edited and carefully printed affair it is, with its wealth of quaint and fanciful illustrations, and biographical and historic reminiscences.

In the book before us, however, we have a complete synopsis of the entire subject. The author, Mr. Egerton Castle, M.A., F.S.A., in his preface, says:—"In the present volume I have attempted to make a rapid survey of the history of English book plates, *qua* book plates; to trace the origin of the marks of ownership, and the gradual spread of their use



Book Plate of Mr. J. E. Cussans. By Mr. Robinson.

from the Continent to this country; to concatenate the successive 'styles' in their ornamentations, and their various 'classes' of devices that have been most in vogue up to the present time;" and this the writer has done in a most interesting and pleasing manner, which engages the attention while it fulfils its mission of instruction by leading the student along a royal road to a full knowledge of the subject. After an admirable introduction, giving a dissertation on the history and uses of book plates, the author treats of the various styles, the early armorial, the Queen Anne, Chippendale, Rococo, Pictorial, Allegorical, and all the other divisions and sub-divisions into which they are classed. The illustrations are both numerous and well-chosen. The frontispiece is Her Majesty's Book-Plate

for Windsor Castle Library, printed in red and black, a very fine sample of its class. All the leading styles here find their typical representation. By the courtesy of the publishers we are enabled to give a modern example of the Vesica seal form of Book Plate, which the author gives as "amongst the best examples extant," that of Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., one of our esteemed Vice-Presidents. This and several other plates were executed by Marcus Ward & Co., being designed by J. Vinycomb, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*; curiously enough, an example of the library interior style, that of Walter Besant, the celebrated novelist (page 181), is erroneously attributed to R. Crane as designer. In *The Queen* of February 11, Mr. Besant makes the *amende honorable* in stating it to have been prepared by the same firm as the preceding, the design being worked out under the direction of their chief artist, Mr. Vinycomb, by his then pupil Mr. Hugh Thomson, who has since achieved eminence in London as an illustrator. An example of the circular outline form is shown in the Book Plate of Mr. J. E. Cussans, the well-known heraldic writer. The book is, upon the whole, the most complete and handy guide to the study of Book Plates that we know of.

**The History and Topography of the County of Clare, from the earliest times to the beginning of the 18th Century.* By James Frost, M.R.I.A. (Dublin: Sealy, Bryers & Walker, 1893.)

WE welcome the appearance of another addition to the number, all too few, of our Irish County Histories. Clare is a county of very special interest. Its peninsular form makes it more easily treated. Many of its ancient tribe names survive on the map of to-day. Its surface bristles with the ruins of castles and abbeys. Its association with the great historic family of O'Brien adds a personal interest with which few other Irish counties can compare.

Mr. Frost deals first with the topography of the county, dividing it by a happily devised arrangement according to its ancient tribe districts. These he takes in turn, giving an interesting sketch of the early history of each; passing through it, parish by parish, noting the etymology of the parish names and telling of the church and castle ruins, with particulars of their history. He then traces the county history from the time of Brian Boromhe, as it may be gathered from the "Four Masters" and other sources. The latter part of the volume is occupied with a useful and interesting *resumé* of unpublished materials most valuable for local family history: the inquisitions; depositions of Protestant settlers; forfeitures and claims under the Act of Settlement; petitions to Court of Claims, 1700, &c.; with lists of Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, High Sheriffs, and the like.

The book is illustrated by 16 plates, generally good, of castles and

abbeys, and a number of blocks reproducing the quaint sketches made by Dineley 200 years ago. It forms a handsome and very attractive volume. But there are some defects which cannot be passed unnoticed. Many of the descriptions of ruins in the topographical part might with great advantage have been given in more detail. Dineley's sketch of the castle of Ballyclogh is given at p. 188. The same view appears at p. 546, but is there entitled "Ballykitt." The beautifully decorated cross of Kilfenora, "inscribed all over with most delicate tracery," is most inadequately illustrated at p. 100. Far more grave is the treatment of the noble cross of Dysert O'Dea. "The back and sides of the cross," Mr. Frost tells us, "are carved in the most elaborate style of Irish interlaced work;" yet this description is accompanied by a plate showing not the smallest hint of artistic work. The two figures on the cross, dissociated from the characteristic accompaniment of tracery, convey the painful impression of a caricature. It would remove a serious blot if this plate were withdrawn from any copies which remain unsold of this valuable book.

New Light on the Bible and the Holy Land. Being an account of some some recent discoveries in the East. By Basil T. A. Evetts, M.A., formerly of the Assyrian Department, British Museum. Illustrated. (Cassell & Co., Limited: London, Paris, and Melbourne.)

ASSYRIOLOGY, although comparatively speaking a new science, in its popular phases can scarcely be a stranger to any of our readers, for even to those who are not, properly speaking, historical students, it presents many aspects which cannot fail to interest. We think that its popularity may not be unfairly ascribed to the successful excavations of Sir H. Layard. All our older members will remember the excitement that was kindled by "Layard's Nineveh," and the arrival of the gigantic Assyrian winged bulls in London, while subsequent discoveries have well sustained the interest then called into existence. Just as in Egypt, barren sands and rocky defiles yield precious records of the far-distant past, so in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates every grass-covered mound proves to be a hidden library, where on cylinders and tablets of clay we are able to read again the history of nations and kingdoms whose very names had been forgotten, and to find new lights thrown on those events of the past which have long been the subjects of our study. If we were to make a selection among historical subjects, and to single out one which, in our opinion, would have most attractions for the general reading public, and, at the same time, present features of great interest to the antiquarian and historian, we would select that treated of in the book which we have now under notice; for many who are little, if at all, concerned about the

history and antiquities of the land they live in, are yet keenly alive to the discovery of archives which not only throw fresh light on the events recorded in our sacred Scriptures, but also elucidate and establish those historical occurrences which a destructive criticism had attempted to overthrow or discredit. The past few years have been very prolific in discoveries of this kind, and Mr. Evetts has collected in a popular form these valuable results of modern research, and placed them in an eminently readable manner before the public. As this book seeks to give a summary of the results of all the recent discoveries in the domain of Oriental archæology which throw new lights on the Bible and the Holy Land, it of necessity covers some ground that we have already been made acquainted with through the works of Sir H. Rawlinson, Canon Rawlinson, Professor Sayce; and a popular little book called "Echoes of Bible History," which was written by the Right Rev. Dr. Pakenham Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, one of the Vice-Presidents of our Society, who, in his preface, makes a graceful allusion to the assistance which he obtained in its compilation from another of the Vice-Presidents of our Society, Mr. Villiers Stuart, the well-known Egyptologist. Mr. Evetts well remarks that "the more the records of Assyria and Babylon are studied the more light they must throw on the history of the neighbouring nation of Israel;" and it should not be forgotten that the Valley of the Euphrates was the cradle of the Hebrew race, and that "a study of the language, literature, and archæology of the one nation must further the understanding of the phenomena presented by the history of the other." Fortunately, the care with which the Assyrians and Babylonians preserved their written records was remarkable, and not only were their libraries of cylinders and tablets of baked clay and stone extensive, but it was also their customary habit to bury a cylinder containing records of the original founders in cavities made on purpose to contain them in the basement of their palaces or temples, a custom which may, to a certain extent, be said to exist among ourselves, as we frequently bury a record beneath the foundation-stone of a new building.

The materials upon which the Assyrians and Babylonians wrote (clay and stone) are qualified to last to the end of time, consequently we find that they are able to vie with the Egyptians in the antiquity of their archives. Professor Flinders Petrie lately stated, in one of his lectures, "that so far back as the sixteenth century, B.C., we are on solid ground in Egyptology"; and Mr. Evetts assures us that historical records, carefully preserved for more than sixteen centuries, enabled Sardanapalus to know the history of a certain image of the goddess Nana, long before carried away from Babylon and recovered by him in his campaign against the Elamites in B.C. 648.

The chapters on the Tell-el-Amarna tablets are some of the most fascinating in the book. We have there an account of the most remarkable archæological discovery of the last few years, a collection of letters

written in the cuneiform character and in the Babylonian language on clay tablets, which lay buried beneath the ground in the neighbourhood of the modern village of Tell-el-Amarna on the Nile. (And we should not forget how much of the success obtained in the decipherment of Assyrian writing is due to our fellow-countryman the Rev. E. Hincks.)

About fifteen centuries B.C., as far as the date can be ascertained, there stood upon this spot a city which, for the time being, held the rank of the capital of Egypt and her dependent states. This city was founded to be a centre of fire worship, the newly-adopted religion of one of her kings. The Tell-el-Amarna letters were sent from many parts of Western Asia to the Court of Egypt. One of them comes "from a king of Assyria; many of them were written by the scribes of Babylonian princes anxious to maintain friendship with the mighty Pharaoh, but most of them are from native governors of cities under the dominion of Egypt in different parts of Syria and the land of Canaan." These Tell-el-Amarna tablets create a new chapter in history, and give us a very good idea of the social and political state of the land of Palestine before it came under the dominion of the children of Israel; and, strange to say, even at that early period, the land of Canaan was known in Egypt as the Holy Land. In the light of Mr. J. Theodore Bent's discoveries it is interesting to have it established that Africa was the great gold country of ancient times, and to find in these letters from the Mesopotamian princes special requests made to the Pharaoh to send them gold in return for the wares they sent to him. There are a great number of interesting subjects treated of in this book, which our space will not allow us even briefly to touch upon, but we think we have mentioned enough to show how full of interest it is, and how bright and clear a light it throws on the pages of Holy Scripture.

**The Registers of the French Conformed Churches, Dublin.* Edited by J. J. Digges La Touche, LL.D. (Vol. VII. of the Publications of the Huguenot Society of London). (Dublin: Printed for the Society by Alex. Thom. & Co., Ltd., 1893.)

IN the Report on the publication of Parish Registers, published under the direction of the Congress of Archæological Societies, and issued with the last number of our *Journal*, the almost complete absence of Irish Parish Registers from the list is very striking. The neglect of this branch of work, so important to the genealogist and local historian, has some excuse. For Ireland is entirely without sixteenth-century Registers, so common in England; and the entries in the Registers preserved are often so bald as to be of comparatively little value. Those kept in the French Churches established in the latter part of the seventeenth-century, compare generally very favourably with others in this country and are, therefore, good specimens to lead the way in the work.

The volume brought out by the Huguenot Society contains in full the entries in the Registers of the two conformist French Churches from 1668 to 1830. How valuable these entries are for family history will be understood when it is mentioned that each baptismal entry contains the names of both parents (with mother's maiden name), as well as those of the minister and god-parents. The entries of marriages and burials are correspondingly full, the earlier entries adding usually the place in France from which the person had come. A most exhaustive index, very convenient for reference, renders the book very workable. The volume has evidently been edited with great care, and Dr. La Touche has produced a book which may well form a model for future publications of Parish Registers in Ireland.

A glance through the Index reminds us how prominent a part the Huguenot families have taken in the affairs of Dublin in the last two centuries. Boileau, Bouhereau, Boursiquot, Chaigneau, Chenevix, Des Vignoles, Droz, Erck, Espinasse, Fleury, La Touche, Le Fanu, Le Fèbure, Martin, Maturin, Saurin, are a few of the leading names, and remind us of many of our celebrities in various walks of life.

Dr. La Touche's Preface is concise, and thoroughly to the purpose. It tells how the principal church was founded in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral in 1666. How for a time a second church flourished in St. Mary's Abbey, and how, too, a non-conformist body, also with two churches, existed at the same time in Dublin, which though not in communion with the conformist church, retained friendly relations with it. Incidentally there is a reference to the "Proceedings of the Consistory," which implies that there are other books of the Church remaining, which we hope the Huguenot Society may induce Dr. La Touche also to edit.

**Gailey's Guide to Londonderry and the Donegal Highlands.* Edited by S. Scott and H. E. Sides. Illustrated by D. Conroy. (Londonderry, 1892.)

THIS is a new edition of the "Guide" originally issued in 1885. The plan is excellent, giving full information concerning the facilities for travelling, distances, and modes of conveyance. The excursions appear to be well arranged and calculated to enable visitors to see everything of interest within reasonable limits of time. After exhausting the city of Derry and its immediate neighbourhood, visitors are directed to places at a greater distance, and attention is called to all antiquarian objects of note. The Grianan of Aileach is well described, with a brief sketch of its history. In Donegal also antiquarians are directed to the places which are most likely to interest them. There is a good view of the city of Londonderry from the Waterside, besides several other illustrations, a useful plan of the city, and guide map of county Donegal.

Proceedings.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, for the year 1893, was held (by permission) in the Lecture Theatre, Royal Dublin Society's House, Kildare-street, Dublin, on Tuesday, 10th January, 1893, at Four o'clock, p.m. :

JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, LL.B., M.A., B.D., F.S.A., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following were present during the proceedings :—

Fellows :—Thomas Drew, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A., *Vice-President* ; Robert Cochrane C.E., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer* ; George Dames Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A. ; R. S. Longworth-Dames, B.A., M.R.I.A. ; Rev. J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A. ; *Hon. Secretary, Co. Wicklow* ; Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary, S. Kildare* ; William Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A. ; G. Henry Kinahan, M.R.I.A. ; J. J. Digges La Touche, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A. ; James Mills, M.R.I.A. ; William R. Molloy, M.R.I.A. ; Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A. ; J. Casimir O'Meagher, M.R.I.A. ; Count Plunkett, M.R.I.A. ; J. G. Robertson, *Hon. Fellow* ; Rev. Robert B. Stoney, M.A., D.D. ; Colonel Philip D. Vigers, J.P., *Hon. Secretary, Co. Carlow* ; W. F. Wakeman, *Hon. Fellow* ; John R. Wigham, M.R.I.A., J.P. ; Robert Lloyd Woolcombe, LL.D., M.R.I.A. ; Ed. Perceval Wright, M.D., *Sec. R.I.A.* ; Thomas J. Westropp, M.A. ; William Harkin, J.P.

Members :—Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D., M.R.I.A. ; Frederick Franklin, F.R.I.A.I. ; John L. Robinson, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster* ; E. Reginald M'C. Dix, *Hon. Secretary, N. Dublin* ; Joseph H. Moore, M.A., M. INST. C.E., *Hon. Secretary, S. Meath* ; Miss Reynell, *Hon. Secretary, Co. Westmeath* ; Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, M.R.I.A., Bishop of Canea ; Very Rev. George Young Cowell, M.A., Dean of Kildare ; J. G. Swift MacNeill, M.P. ; Rev. William F. Alment, B.D. ; James T. Andrews, M.A. ; H. F. Berry, M.A. ; Henry C. Bowen, M.A. ; Richard Bravin ; J. J. Law Breen ; James Brennan, R.H.A., M.R.I.A. ; Charles H. Brien ; Mrs. Brien ; Rev. H. W. Burgess, LL.D. ; Anthony R. Carroll ; W. P. Chapman ; James Charles ; William Ussher Clarke ; George Coffey, B.E., M.R.I.A. ; E. Tenison Collins ; M. Edward Conway ; John Cooke, B.A. ; Austin Damer Cooper, J.P. ; H. A. Cosgrave, M.A. ; Rev. George W. S. Coulter, M.A. ; Rev. Maurice Day, M.A. ; M. Dorey ; Thomas Greene, LL.B., J.P. ; Rev. L. A. Handy, M.A. ; Rev. Ralph W. Harden, B.A. ; C. W. Harrison ; S. M. F. Hewat ; Henry Hitchins ; J. Hogg ; Rev. James B. Keene, M.A. ; P. King Joyce, B.A. ; Richard J. Kelly ; Stephen M. Lanigan ; Rev. W. O'N. Lindsay, M.A. ; Rev. T. S. Lindsay, M.A. ; T. H. Longfield, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. ; Benjamin Macabe ; Rev. A. W. Bradshaw Mack, B.A. ; M. J. M'Enery, B.A. ; William M'Gee, J.P. ; Very Rev. Canon M'Manus, P.P. ; Thomas Mason ; W. P. Maunsell, B.A. ; J. J. Meagher ; Captain J. K. Millner ; Rev. H. Kingsmill Moore, M.A. ; Conolly Norman, F.R.C.S.I. ; John Robert O'Connell, LL.D. ; R. J. O'Mulrenin, B.A. ; John O. Overend ; M. S. Patterson ; Alexander Patton, M.D. ; S. A. Quan-Smith ; Samuel J. Revelle ; Mrs. Seale ; Rev. Rowland Scriven, M.A., M.R.I.A. ; Mrs. J. F. Shackleton ; Rev. J. W. Frank Sheppard, B.A. ; J. Sheridan ; Bellingham A. Somerville ; Bedell Stanford, B.A. ; Mrs. Stoker ; Sadleir Stoney ; J. P. Swan ; Rev. G. B. Taylor, LL.B. ; Laurence A. Waldron, M.R.I.A. ; Rev. James H. Walsh, D.D. ; W. Grove White, LL.B. ; Mrs. J. R. Wigham ; Alexander Williams, R.H.A. ; Rev. S. M. Harris, M.A. ; Miss Roberts ; Miss Peter ; Walter J. Purcell ; F. P. Sutherland.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Fellows and Members were elected :—

FELLOWS.

Rev. Wm. Bagnall-Oakeley, M.A. (Oxon.), (*Member*, 1892), Newland, Coleford, Gloucestershire : proposed by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., *Fellow*.

Thomas Johnson Westropp, M.A. (*Member*, 1886), 77, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin : proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., *Fellow*, *Hon. General Secretary*.

Rev. A. Hamilton Beattie (*Member*, 1880), Portglenone, Co. Antrim : proposed by W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Rev. George Weir, B.A. (*Member*, 1892), Creeslough, Co. Donegal : proposed by W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

William Harkin (*Member*, 1892), Creeslough, Co. Donegal : proposed by W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

John Stevenson, Coolavin, Belfast : proposed by W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Robert M'Cahan, Ballycastle, Co. Antrim : proposed by W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Horace William Whayman (*Member*, 1890), Castle-terrace, Orford, R. S. O. Wickham Market, Suffolk : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Henry Cooke Cullinan, LL.B. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, 7, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

MEMBERS.

Right Hon. the Earl of Westmeath, Pallas, Tynagh, Co. Galway : proposed by Hon. L. Gerald Dillon, *Vice-President*.

Right Hon. the Earl of Roden, Tollymore Park, Castlewellan ; Right Hon. the Earl Annesley, The Castle, Castlewellan : proposed by Henry Smyth, J.P., *Hon. Secretary for South Down*.

Ven. Henry V. Daly, M.A., Archdeacon of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, Gort ; Rev. Charles Wm. McDowell, M.A., Rectory, Ennistymon ; William Henry Keating, Jun., Inspector of National Schools : proposed by Richard Langrishe, *Vice-President*.

Edward Weber Smyth, J.P., 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin : proposed by Thomas Drew, *Vice-President*.

Richard John Ussher, J.P., Cappagh House, Lismore : proposed by F. E. Currey, *Fellow*.

Charles R. A. Mac Donnell, J.P., D.L., Liscrona, Carrigaholt, Co. Clare ; Alexander Knox M'Entire, Leconfield, Silchester-road, Kingstown ; George A. Mulholland, 6, Laburnum-terrace, Londonderry ; Owen Lloyd, 17, Annadale-avenue, Fairview : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., *Fellow*.

Joseph Bartholomew Skeffington, M.A., LL.B., D.I.N.S., Downpatrick : proposed by Seaton F. Milligan, *Fellow*, *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster*.

Hugh Stuart Moore, M.A., 7, Herbert-street, Dublin : proposed by W. E. Kelly, *Fellow*, *Hon. Secretary for S. Mayo*.

Rev. T. Sterling Berry, D.D., The Rectory, Blackrock, Co. Dublin : proposed by James Mills, *Fellow*.

Robert Mellwaine, Grand Jury Secretary's Office, Downpatrick : proposed by Robert Perceval-Maxwell, D.L., *Fellow*.

Major Nugent Talbot Everard, J.P., D.L., Randalstown, Navan : proposed by Sir John F. Dillon, Bart., D.L.

George Shee, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Landguard Lodge, Felixstowe, Suffolk : proposed by Ven. W. C. Gorman, M.A., Archdeacon of Ossory.

Miss M. Keogh, Denny-street, Tralee ; Nottidge Charles Macnamara, 13, Grosvenor-street, London : proposed by Thomas J. Westropp, M.A.

Rev. George W. Baile, LL.B., Idrone-terrace, Blackrock ; Standish O'Grady, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, 25, Morehampton-road, Dublin : proposed by Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D.

Lady Chapman, Killua Castle, Clonmellon, Co. Westmeath ; Thomas Barnewall, Bloomsbury, Kells, Co. Meath : proposed by Rev. John Healy, LL.D., *Hon. Secretary for North Meath*.

C. Perceval Bolton, J.P., Brook Lodge, Halfway House, Waterford : proposed by John N. White, J.P., M.R.I.A.

John Reilly, D.I.R.I.C., Magherafelt : proposed by Rev. A. H. Beattie.

116 ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

Rev. Joseph Douglas Madden, Aghadoe Rectory, Killarney: proposed by Rev. George M'Cutchan, M.A.

Mrs. Lindsay, The Rectory, Ovens, Co. Cork: proposed by Rev. J. W. Lindsay, D.D.

Michael M. Brophy, 66, Russell-square, London: proposed by N. A. Brophy.

Miss Roberts, 50, Morehampton-road, Dublin: proposed by John Cooke, B.A.

John H. Robinson, Myrtle Ville, Southern-road, Cork: proposed by Arthur A. Harris.

Very Rev. Joseph Hoare, F.R., St. Mary's, Carrick-on-Shannon: proposed by H. J. B. Clements, D.L., *Hon. Secretary for Co. Leitrim*.

James A. Dickinson, C.E., County Surveyor, College View, Dungannon: proposed by Rev. H. B. Carter, D.D., *Hon. Secretary for E. Tyrone*.

Francis W. Butler, B.A. (Dub.), 6, Castle Park-road, Sandycove: proposed by Rev.

II. Davy, B.A.

Rev. John Begley, C.C., Kilcoleman, Shanagolden: proposed by M. J. M'Enery,

B.A.

Walter J. Purcell, 33, Glengariff-parade, Dublin; Frederick Wm. Condon, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M., Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal: proposed by P. King Joyce,

B.A.

Rev. John Connell, 6, Riverston-terrace, Holywood, Co. Down: proposed by Rev. Leslie A. Handy, M.A.

J. William Golden, M.B. (Dub.), Parsonstown, King's Co.; Miss Anna Johnston, Glencoe, Antrim-road, Belfast: proposed by W. P. O'Neill, M.R.I.A.

Samuel Hastings, Downpatrick: proposed by Rowland J. Quail.

Miss Peter, Cron-Bryn, The Hill, Monkstown, Co. Dublin: proposed by Bedell Stanford, B.A.

Colonel Francis Stoney, late R.A., J.P., The Downs, Delgany: proposed by H. P. Truell, M.B., J.P.

The Report of the Council for the year 1892 was read by the Secretary as follows:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1892.

During the year 1892 the Society continued to make satisfactory progress. Although the number of Members elected was not so large as in either of the two preceding years, there has been a considerable addition to the ranks of the Society. As compared with 1891, the number of Fellows has increased from 161 to 174, and of Members from 907 to 1015, the total number of names now upon the Roll being 1191. At the close of 1891 it will be remembered that it became necessary to strike off the Roll no less than 65 names for non-payment, 15 being those of Candidates elected during the year. The Council regret that on the present occasion, owing to the same cause, 27 names must be removed, but express the hope that this List, which shows signs of diminishing while the number on the Roll is increasing, may eventually cease to be an item in the Annual Report.

While fresh recruits are joining the Society from all parts of Ireland, there has been a considerable falling off of Members in the Counties of Kilkenny and Limerick, and the number in Roscommon, Galway, Sligo, and Wexford, has also decreased. By calling the attention of the Local Secretaries and Members residing in these localities to such apparent apathy in supporting the Society, the Council hope that exertions may be made to remedy the defect.

Since presenting the last Report four Fellows have died, the Earl of Charlemont, the Right Rev. William Reeves, Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, Robert Malcolmson, and James Thompson Shaw. Two Fellows, James Barry Farrell, and Robert Young, have resigned, and one, E. H. Earl, has been removed for non-payment. Three Life Members, Abraham Denny, John Stratford Kirwan, and Dr. W. Forbes Skene, and eleven ordinary Members, have died; the resignations of 27 Members have been accepted, which with 23 names struck off for non-payment, make a total of 71 names removed from the Roll, between 12th January and 21st December, 1892. Three Members were advanced to Fellowships during the year; the total number of Fellows elected was 17, and of Members 188. Of the latter 6 have subsequently been advanced to Fellowship, and 3 struck off for failing to pay the Entrance Fee and Subscription within the time limited by the Rules.

It would be impossible to over-estimate the loss to Irish Archæology caused by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Reeves, who passed away on the day of the last Annual General Meeting. The Society on that occasion gave expression to their sense of the loss sustained. Dr. Reeves was elected a Member of the Society on 7th March, 1852, a Fellow in 1888, and a Vice-President for Ulster in 1889. Three Papers by him were published in the *Journal*, viz.—“On an Ancient Inscribed Shrine-Arch,” vol. i., 3rd ser. (1869), p. 353; “Octavianus del Palacio, Archbishop of Armagh,” vol. iii., 4th ser. (1875), p. 341; “Tynan, and Clonarb, and their Crosses,” vol. vi., 4th ser. (1884), p. 412.

The Society also lost in 1892 two old and valued supporters in Mr. Robert Malcolmsen, M.A., and Mr. Patrick Watters, M.A. Mr. Malcolmsen joined the Society in 1850, and became a Fellow in 1872. For twenty-five years he acted as Hon. Local Secretary for the Co. Carlow, was a Member of the General Committee of the Society from 1864 to 1887, Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster, 1886 to 1890, and a Member of the Council in 1891. He exhibited many objects of antiquarian interest at the Meetings, and secured several for the Museum. Besides various notes, the following Papers by him appeared in the *Journal*—“Cromwell at Carlow,” vol. iii. (1854), p. 119; “Account of a Sepulchral Fictile Vessel found at Ballybit, Co. Carlow,” vol. iv. (N. S.) (1862), p. 12; “Notice of a Book entitled ‘Beware the Cat,’” vol. i., 3rd ser. (1868), p. 187; “On Merchants’ Tokens struck in the towns of Carlow, Bagnalstown, and Tullow,” vol. i., 3rd ser. (1869), p. 244.

Mr. Patrick Watters was one of the oldest Members of the Society, having been elected on 1st May, 1850. He acted as one of the Trustees of the Society from 1874 to 1890. By virtue of the office of Town Clerk, which was held by Mr. Watters, his father, and grandfather for over a century, the custody of the Municipal Archives of Kilkenny devolved upon him. While these Documents and Records remained in charge of the Watters family, they were preserved in a manner which contrasted most favourably with that of some of their former guardians. From this source Mr. Watters contributed the following valuable Papers to the *Journal*—“Documents connected with the Ancient Corporation of Gowran” (edited by John G. A. Prim), vol. i., 4th ser. (1871); “The Approaches to Kilkenny in Olden Times as compared with the Present,” vol. ii., 4th ser. (1872), p. 50; “The History of the Kilkenny Canal,” vol. ii., 4th ser. (1872), p. 82; “An Account of the Fortifications and Defences of Kilkenny from 1527 to 1691,” vol. ii. 4th ser. (1872), p. 205; “Original Documents connected with Kilkenny,” vol. ii. 4th ser. (1873), p. 532; “Notes of Particulars extracted from the Kilkenny Corporation Records relating to the Miracle Plays performed there from the year 1580 to the year 1639,” vol. vi., 4th ser. (1884), p. 242; “Note relating to the Fortifications of Kilkenny, 1690-91,” vol. vii., 4th ser. (1885), p. 36.

As an extra volume for 1892 a reprint of the Monograph on “Inis Muiredaich, now Inis Murray, and its Antiquities,” by W. F. Wakeman, *Hon. Fellow*, has been issued to the Fellows, and can be obtained by Members. Part 64, vol. vii., 4th series, long out of print, can also now be obtained by Members wishing to complete their sets.

“The Annals of Clonmacnois” are being edited by Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*, and will be ready in the course of the year, as will also the Index to the first 19 volumes of the *Journal*.

The Council regret that their application to the Treasury for assistance to enable them to undertake the publication of the “Crede Mihi,” or the “Liber Primus of Kilkenny,” was not successful, but they do not despair of yet being able to secure for the publication of Irish Records a proportionate share of the funds expended upon such work in England and Scotland. The Council are gratified to be able to report that the efforts of the Society to preserve ancient monuments from destruction have been recognized by the Commissioners of Public Works, who invited the opinion of the Council as to the ancient and mediæval structures it would be most desirable to bring under the operation of section 1 of the Ancient Monuments Protection (Ireland) Act, 1892, and who approved of the recommendations made.

With a view to forming a complete photographic survey of the Antiquities of Ireland according to counties, a Committee of Members competent to deal with the subject has been nominated and requested to report to the Council on the best method of carrying out such an undertaking.

The Excursions in connexion with the Meetings held in the Provinces in 1892 were admirably arranged and carried out by the Hon. Provincial and Local Secretaries. The Society enjoyed the hospitality of Rev. R. A. Burnett on the occasion of visiting Graignamanagh, and during the Autumn Meeting were entertained by Sir Daniel

Dixon, Lord Mayor of Belfast, Robert Perceval-Maxwell, D.L., of Finnebrogue, and Stewart Clark, J.P., *Fellows* of the Society.

Besides the regular Meetings an Excursion was arranged to Kells, Co. Meath, on 9th July, which was joined by some of the representatives of the English and Foreign Universities visiting Dublin for the celebration of the Tercentenary of Trinity College. The party was on that occasion hospitably entertained at luncheon by the ladies of Kells and other friends.

In connexion with the excursions, the thanks of the Society are due to the managers of the various Railway Companies for the facilities they so readily accorded.

The Council, who for the past three years have been indebted to Dr. Wright for permission to meet in his lecture room in Trinity College, have taken rooms at No. 7, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, in which to hold their Meetings and carry on the business of the Society. All communications should in future be addressed to the Secretaries, R.S.A., 7, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

The Council regret that the President, Lord James Wandesforde Butler, was unable through ill health to take part in their proceedings during the past year. Ten Council Meetings were held, at which the Members attended as follows:—Mr. Cochrane, 9; Mr. Burtchaell, 9; Rev. D. Murphy, 8; Dr. Frazer, 8; Mr. Mills, 8; Dr. La Touche, 7; Dr. King, 6; Dr. Wright, 6; Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, 6; Mr. Franklin, 5; Colonel Vigors, 4; Mr. Molloy, 4; and Rev. Dr. Stokes, 4.

As no Candidates for the Council were nominated at the last General Meeting in addition to the Members retiring by rotation, who were proposed for re-election, those gentlemen will now be declared re-elected, viz.—Deputy Surgeon-General King, Rev. Denis Murphy, and Dr. La Touche. The outgoing Vice-Presidents were proposed for re-election, and no other Candidates being proposed they will also now be declared elected for one year. They are—for Munster: The O'Donovan; for Connaught: Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Coadjutor Bishop of Clonfert; for Ulster: Rev. George R. Buick and Lavens M. Ewart, who was first elected in June to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Reeves.

The Council have decided to recommend that an Honorary Fellowship be conferred upon Alderman Joseph M. Meade, LL.D., J.P. (late Lord Mayor of Dublin), who has been a Member of the Society since 1891, and a Resolution to that effect will be submitted to the Meeting.

The financial condition of the Society is satisfactory. At this Meeting the Auditors, Mr. James G. Robertson, *Hon. Fellow*, and Mr. John Cooke, B.A., who have been nominated, will be re-elected, and will present their Report on the Treasurer's Accounts at the next General Meeting to be held in Kilkenny on 22nd May, 1893.

The Council desire to remind Members whose Subscriptions for 1892 are in arrear that under the Rules they are not entitled to receive the *Journal* until the amounts due by them are discharged, and to point out the great saving that can be effected in the heavy item of postage, by the prompt payment of Subscriptions.

Names removed from the Roll in 1892:—

Deceased (18):—

FELLOWS (4)—Right Hon. The Earl of Charlemont, K.P., M.R.I.A., *Member*, 1857; *Fellow*, 1888; Robert Malcolmson, M.A., *Member*, 1850; *Fellow*, 1872; Right Rev. William Reeves, D.D., LL.D., M.B., *Hon. F.R.C.P.I.*, Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore; *Member*, 1852; *Fellow*, 1888; *Vice-President*, 1889; James Thompson Shaw, *Fellow*, 1891.

MEMBERS (14)—Abraham Denny, J.P., D.L., M.R.I.A., 1868; William Ebrill, 1889; Right Hon. Sir Wm. Hen. Gregory, K.C.M.G., J.P., D.L., 1871; Mrs. Hanlon, 1889; Abraham Kidd, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 1883; John Stratford Kirwan, 1853; Joseph P. Molloy, 1890; Robert T. O'Shea, 1889; Rev. John H. Revington, M.A., 1889; James T. Ryan, J.P., 1889; W. Forbes Skene, LL.D., 1871; Thomas B. Storey, 1891; Patrick Watters, M.A., 1850; Rev. Joseph Woods, P.P., 1891.

Resigned (29):—

FELLOWS (2)—James Barry Farrell, M.Inst.C.E., *Member*, 1853; *Fellow*, 1870; Robert Young, C.E., *Member*, 1869; *Fellow*, 1870.

MEMBERS (27)—Charles Anderson (Michigan, U.S.A.), 1890; Rev. Michael Barry, D.D., 1890; Rev. Narcissus G. Batt, M.A., 1885; Miss M. Bernard, 1877; Jerome Boyce, 1890; James Budd, 1863; Rev. Joseph Burke, P.P., 1889; Lieut.-Col. James Campbell, 1887; Rev. Charles Conry, B.A., 1891; J. Robertson Corner, 1890; Arthur Wynne Foot, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., 1869; Joseph Glynn, 1889; Rev. John P. Haythornthwaite, M.A. (India), 1890; Jasper Robert Joly, LL.D., V.G., J.P., 1862; Miss Alicia M. Kearney, 1879; Wexford Mechanics' Institute, 1868; Alexander Lyons, J.R., 1887; Dr. C. M'Cabe (Michigan, U.S.), 1890; Adam C. C. Mathers, M.D., 1890; Hugh K. Moore, 1887; J. P. O'Reilly, 1889; John Roberts, 1889; John G. Robinson, 1891; Rev. John W. Tristram, D.D., 1890; Miss Louise de Vignoles, 1887; John Marshall Weir, J.P., 1890; Edward Wilson, 1890.

The following (21), being upwards of two years in arrear, have been struck off the Roll. They may become eligible for re-election on payment of the arrears due by them at the time of being struck off:—

FELLOW (1):—						£	s.	d.	
Elected	1889	Edward H. Earl, M.R.I.A.,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	2	0	0
MEMBERS (20):—									
	1891	Very Rev. J. A. Anderson, O.S.A.,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1890	Thomas Cairns,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1890	Surgeon-Major Charlton,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1890	Rev. Matthew Dillon, P.P.,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1891	J. Forster Dunwoody,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1890	Rev. A. Lockett Ford, M.A.,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1889	William F. Gileriest, Assoc. Inst. C.E.,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1890	James Patrick Gough, T.C.,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1889	John Byrne Hackett, M.D.,	..	..	1890-1892	..	1	10	0
	1890	J. Henley,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1889	Cornelius J. Kenealy,	..	..	1890-1892	..	1	10	0
	1889	Rev. Alfred Leslie Lilley, B.A.,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1890	James M'Brude (Michigan, U.S.),	..	..	1890-1892	..	1	10	0
	1889	Thomas F. Murphy,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1890	R. Orpen (Michigan, U.S.),	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1873	Philip Raymond,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1887	William J. Robertson,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1890	Captain T. R. Sarsfield,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1890	Aylmer C. Somerville,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0
	1889	George Stallard,	..	..	1891, 1892	..	1	0	0

The following (3), elected in November, 1891, were struck off in consequence of failing to pay the Entrance Fee and Subscription:—

Major W. P. Gaskell; John White Mullin; and Conor O'Kelly.

The following Candidate (1), elected in 1892, declined election:—

Rev. John Paterson Smyth, B.D., LL.B.

The following (3), elected in 1892, failed to pay the Entrance Fee and Subscription within the time prescribed, and have been in consequence removed from the List:—

Captain Richard Arthur Hartley, Reenafurraha, Sneem, Co. Kerry; Rev. Daniel Harrington, President of St. Michael's College, Listowel; Frederick David Swan, The Diamond, Monaghan.

The Fellows and Members are now distributed as follows:—

County.	Fellows.	Members.	Total.	County.	Fellows.	Members.	Total.
1. Dublin, .	35	250	285	<i>Brought forward,</i>	122	849	971
2. Antrim, .	14	88	102	23. Sligo, .	2	8	10
3. Cork, .	10	66	76	24. Queen's Co., .	2	8	10
4. Kilkenny, .	9	57	66	25. Carlow, .	1	9	10
5. Limerick, .	4	47	51	26. Roscommon, .	3	5	8
6. Kerry, .	1	40	41	27. King's Co., .	—	8	8
7. Down, .	9	30	39	28. Mayo, .	2	5	7
8. Tipperary, .	2	35	37	29. Wicklow, .	—	7	7
9. Derry, .	3	31	34	30. Cavan, .	1	5	6
10. Waterford, .	4	23	27	31. Leitrim, .	—	5	5
11. Tyrone, .	3	22	25	32. Longford, .	—	3	3
12. Meath, .	—	24	24				
13. Westmeath, .	2	19	21		133	912	1045
14. Wexford, .	5	14	19				
15. Clare, .	2	17	19				
16. Kildare, .	4	13	17	Country.			
17. Armagh, .	1	16	17	1. England, .	26	75	101
18. Donegal, .	2	14	16	2. Scotland, .	4	6	10
19. Louth, .	4	10	14	3. Europe (rest of), .	5	6	11
20. Galway, .	2	12	14	4. America, .	2	11	13
21. Fermanagh, .	1	13	14	5. Australasia, .	3	4	7
22. Monaghan, .	5	8	13	6. Asia, .	1	3	4
	122	849	971		174	1017	1191

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. R. S. Dames-Longworth, *Fellow*, the Report was unanimously adopted.

The following were declared duly elected:—

VICE-PRESIDENTS (to hold office for 1893):

<i>Ulster,</i>	..	..	..	REV. GEORGE RAPHAEL BUICK, M.A., M.R.I.A.
”	..	..	..	LAVENS M. EWART, M.R.I.A., J.P.
<i>Munster,</i>	..	..	..	THE O'DONOVAN, M.A. (Oxon.), J.P.
<i>Connaught,</i>	..	..	..	MOST REV. JOHN HEALY, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Coadjutor Bishop of Clonfert.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL (to retire by rotation):

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL KING, M.B., M.R.I.A., <i>Fellow</i> .
REV. DENIS MURPHY, S.J., M.R.I.A., <i>Fellow</i> .
J. J. DIGGES LA TOUCHE, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., <i>Fellow</i> .

AUDITORS OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS FOR 1892:

JAMES G. ROBERTSON, <i>Hon. Fellow</i> .
JOHN COOKE, B.A.

The following Resolution recommended by the Council was then brought forward:—

“That Alderman Joseph M. Meade, LL.D., J.P. (*Member*, 1891), late Lord Mayor of Dublin, be elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society.”

Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., in proposing the resolution, said that they all owed Alderman Meade great gratitude for the manner in which he

had publicly recognised the importance of the Society as an intellectual body, and one which was doing useful work in preserving the ancient monuments and the history of the country. He certainly deserved any compliment which the Society could pay him. They were also grateful to the Lord Mayor of Belfast, who followed suit after the Lord Mayor of Dublin, by recognizing the Society of Antiquaries as doing a good work for the country by its publications, by its tours, and by the efforts which it made to preserve those ancient monuments, which are so numerous throughout the land, doing in various ways what it could for the history and antiquities of Ireland.

The Rev. J. F. M. French, in seconding the resolution, said that no one had ever filled the office of Lord Mayor more worthily than Alderman Meade, and they were, therefore, bound to compliment him for this, quite apart from any compliment that he had paid them.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A., proposed, and Colonel P. D. Vigers, J.P., seconded, the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—

“That with a view to the restoration of the grant for completing the Calendaring of the State Papers relating to Ireland, the Council be requested to communicate with the Master of the Rolls in England, pointing out to him the loss that has arisen to Scholars, Historians, and Antiquarians, in Ireland from the cessation of the publication of the Series after the issue of five volumes, covering the period from 1171 to 1307, and that a Memorial be presented to the Prime Minister, and that the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant be requested to receive a deputation on the subject.”

The following Paper was read by the Most Rev. N. Donnelly, D.D., M.R.I.A., Bishop of Canea, and on the motion of Dr. Frazer, seconded by Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, was referred to the Council for publication:—

“Incumbents of Killadreenan, Co. Wicklow, and the Archdeaconry of Glendalough” (from Extracts from the “Roman Archives”).

Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.A., having obtained the permission of the Meeting, made the following statement, describing the results of the works undertaken at Ennis Abbey, in consequence of its being placed on the Schedule of National Monuments:—

I beg leave of the Vice-President and Society to make a brief statement of the discoveries already made on stripping the plaster off the nave walls during the course of last week, which I was able to sketch and plan, and now lay before the Meeting.

The nave had been adapted in 1615 as a parish church, by Donough, Earl of Thomond, and by stripping its featureless walls the fact was revealed that he, or later restorers, had blocked up five fine sedilia (varying from 6 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. in length) in the north wall, the flooring being now level with their seats. The mouldings of the hoods, tympana, and finials, were at the same time hacked away, but the inner arches are mostly intact. A closed window appears high up the wall, and another close to the belfry has been uncovered, which was, however, visible on the outer wall and is so shown on my plan in our Journal, 1889. It must have looked into the cloister walk like one at Quin.

In the south wall the two arches leading into the transept are now visible, the northern one intact; the southern broken for a modern window, west of which are a window high up the wall, and a scdile similar to those on the north side.

The most interesting art discoveries as yet are a very perfect little statue of St. Francis, and the central shaft of a niche or shrine.

Both are most elaborately and delicately cut in black marble. The saint is in the robes of the order, which are open over the right breast to show the stigma; he holds a long cross in his left hand, his right being raised in blessing, the stigma appearing on the palm; a long knotted cord descends to his feet. He stands in an ornately crocketed niche, his left foot and the right finial alone having been broken; the left finial has been cut on a small inserted block.

The shrine shaft was found under the wall of the nave, its back has round piers with spiral fluting, the front has buttresses, and delicate niches, their heads breaking into beautiful sprays of flowers—innumerable fragments of piscinæ, windows, and apparently cloister pillars are being dug up or found lying about the graveyard.

The Meeting then adjourned to 8 o'clock, p.m.

EVENING MEETING.

The Society again met in the Lecture Theatre, Royal Dublin Society's House, at 8 o'clock, p.m., THOMAS DREW, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

- "St. Beoc of Wexford and Lan Veoc, Brittany," by Miss Margaret Stokes, *Hon. Fellow*. (Read by the Secretary).
- "The College of the Irish Franciscans at Louvain," by Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
- "The Antiquities of the County Dublin, from Dublin to Kingstown" (illustrated by limelight), by Rev Professor Stokes, D.D., M.R.I.A.

The following Paper on the List was taken as read, and referred to the Council:—

- "The Geraldines of the County Kilkenny" (Part II.—The Barons of Overk and the Barons of Knocktopher), by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

The Society then adjourned to Monday, 22nd May, 1893.

CORRECTION.

Journal, 1892, p. 451. For Ferdornach, Archbishop of Armagh, read, Ferdornach, scribe, for the Archbishop of Armagh.

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1893.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART II. SECOND QUARTER, 1893.

Papers.

INCUMBENTS OF KILLADREENAN AND ARCHDEACONS OF
GLENDALOUGH IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. WITH
EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN ARCHIVES.

BY THE MOST REV. N. DONNELLY, D.D., M.R.I.A., BISHOP OF CANEA.

A SHORT sojourn in Rome during the winter of 1888 afforded me an opportunity of visiting some of the Archives of the Eternal City in search of documents bearing on the History of the Diocese of Dublin. Amongst other places to which I was directed as likely to furnish the materials I was in quest of, was the *Archivio di Stato Romano*, a small, almost unknown, library situated in a rather unfrequented street, and at present under the care of the Italian Government. Here are preserved some valuable manuscripts, and amongst them the *Registri delle Annate*, or "Registers of First Fruits," promised and made payable to the Holy See, by all Incumbents of such Benefices as were reserved to the Holy See, under the several Rules and Regulations of the Papal Chancery, or Apostolic Chamber, as it was legally described. By a Decree of Pope Boniface IX., published in 1392, and therefore a very few years before the period I purpose to deal with, the payment to be made by Bishops was fixed at one-half of the first year's revenue of their respective Sees; and from one of the extracts which I made, we shall presently see the same Decree appeared to affect the lesser Benefices.

These extracts are limited to the fifteenth century, and to but a few Parishes and Prebends, for the most part situated in the county of Wicklow and within the boundaries of the ancient Diocese of Glendalough. They were all I could find connected with the Diocese of Dublin. But the Registers contain entries from every Diocese in Ireland; and an Irish clergyman, many years resident in Rome, made a complete transcript with a view to publication. As yet, however, this very desirable volume has not appeared. Out of these extracts I have selected two series—one that of Killadreenan, and the other the Archdeaconry of Glendalough, as being the most complete, and almost covering the entire century, though the extracts referring to Inis-Machoelmog, or Parish of Inch, near Arklow, and Innisbohin, are nearly as complete. I shall append a full transcript of all the extracts arranged in chronological order.

All visitors to the picturesque county of Wicklow, if they happen to pass through Newtownmountkennedy, and proceed about one-quarter of a mile beyond, cannot fail to observe, on the left-hand side of the high road, and just at the corner of the road branching off to Newcastle, an old ruined church, and a very crowded churchyard. A good portion of the ruin yet remains, and the character of the masonry, and some plaster still adhering to the inner wall, would seem to indicate repairs or restorations of a comparatively recent date. This is Killadreenan. The name itself has puzzled a good many of our antiquarians. The late Bishop Reeves, in his admirable brochure, "Analysis of the United Dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough," quotes the Bull of Alexander III. in 1179, wherein the possessions of the Diocese of Dublin, as it then was determined, were enumerated, and amongst other denominations, the Bull mentions *Cellachaich Driegnig*, to which the Bishop appends this parenthesis ("apparently Killadreenan, but it is too far south"). We must remember that the southern boundary of the Diocese of Dublin at that period was Bray and its immediate neighbourhood, and it would appear most unlikely that an island parish, entirely within the Diocese of Glendalough, should be allocated to the Diocese of Dublin. However that may be, we find very early mention of it in the following century, for in the Bull of Pope Innocent III., A.D. 1216, to Henry, Archbishop of Dublin, preserved to us in Alan's "Register," we find amongst the possessions of the Church of Dublin *Killadreeni*.¹ But by this time we may presume the union of the Dioceses had been effected; for William Piro, the last Bishop of Glendalough, died in 1214. Alan added a note of his own to this effect ("the lands of O'Byrne but a Church of Nuns"). This note is valuable as determining the identity of the Killadreeni of the Bull with the Killadreenan of our day, as well because it is placed in the O'Byrnes' Country, as because it was a church of nuns, for it was made over by Archbishop John Comyn to the nuns of Grace

¹ So recently as the year 1835, in a Guide to Wicklow, published in Dublin in that year by Wm. Curry, the spelling of the name is *Killidreeny*.

Dieu, who thus owned the rectory, a fact attested later on by a document in the Vatican Archives (Register of Pius II.), and now published for the first time in the Appendix to this Paper, wherein it is distinctly stated that the nuns of Grace Dieu had the right of presenting the Vicar.

O'Curry, in the Ordnance Survey Letters, makes Kill-Adrian out of Killadreenan, as if it were the church of some St. Adrian. He does not, however, urge this view, but rather queries it. Assuming the designation in Pope Alexander's Bull to apply to this place, it would be rendered into English as the "dark or thick underwood of sloe bushes." It might perhaps be possible to trace in the second part of the word some modification or corruption of the Irish equivalent for Catherine, for we have undoubted evidence that the Virgin Martyr of Alexandria was Patroness of the church. This fact is mentioned in one of the extracts appended, and the Catholic tradition on this point remains intact down to our own time. Not many years ago it was customary for the parish priest of the district to celebrate Mass in the old ruin before a great concourse of people on the Feast of St. Catherine.

The first extract is dated 1421, and runs thus :—

"Maurice Staunton, as principal, bound himself to the Camera for the *Annata* of the perpetual vicarage of the parochial Church of *Kyllathedraymin* [thus, but to be read Kildare(?)] in the Diocese of Dublin conferred on him—the value of which according to common estimation is fifteen marks sterling—vacant by the death of John Brenach, *extra curiam*, Rome at St. Peter's, XV. of the Calends of May in the 4th year" [of the Pontificate of Martin Vth].

Analyzing this extract, we may gather the following facts :—

1st. The Incumbent, about the beginning of the century, was John Brenach, and Brenach or Brenoc being the Irish form of the family name of Walsh, we may call him John Walsh.

2ndly. He was succeeded by this Maurice Staunton.

3rdly. The Benefice was a perpetual curacy with a revenue of 15 marks, which in the then current value of coin would be equivalent to about £120 of our present currency, for half of which he professed himself indebted to the *Camera* or Papal Chancery. The orthography of the name evidently puzzled the Roman scribe, and after a vigorous effort he produced the lengthened form of the extract.

The subsequent extracts are all more or less in the same form of words, so that it will not be necessary to recite them *in extenso*.

The next entry in order of time (No. XII.) is dated 23rd of October, 1427, on which day it states that Philip Staunton, possibly the brother of the preceding incumbent, bound himself to the *Camera*, for the parochial Church of *Kyllach Drynyn*, *alias de Castro Novo Dubl. Dioc.*, of which the revenue is *sixteen* marks sterling, vacant by the death of

Maurice Staunton, and adds, *item* for revenues unduly received he paid nothing, as he did not occupy the benefice unduly for two months.

In this extract we have the name written as two words: *Kyllach* and *Drynyn*, pretty much as in the Bull of Alexander, which, consequently, would seem to justify us in saying that the first portion of the modern name *Kill* has not the usual meaning of *Cella* or *Church*, but is rather a modification for *Cellaich*, the Irish original for "underwood." Then, it is more minutely described as an *alias* for *Castrum Novum* or Newcastle; consequently, one and the same parish. The question arises, was there but the one church? Alan, in the "*Repertorium Viride*," speaks of the "*Ecclesia de Novo Castro una cum capella de Killanthoreny*," whilst in the Regal Visitation of 1615 we have the Church of Newcastle described as in good repair, and no mention made of Killadreenan. I am inclined to the opinion that Killadreenan was the only church in the parish previous to the 17th century, but I speak under correction.

The next extract (No. XXVII.) is dated 19th of May, 1438; and recites "that Maurice Mackonaigy or Mac Conchary bound himself, etc., for Killachadraeny (written as one word, but the *Kill* lengthened out into *Killacha*), vacant by non-promotion to Orders of the previous incumbent. Evidently, there is a link in the succession missing here, as Mackonaigy's immediate predecessor could not have been Philip Staunton presented in 1427, for it is most unlikely that a man not promoted to Holy Orders would have been permitted to enjoy the vicarage for eleven years.

This Maurice Mackonaigy had a pretty long incumbency, as his successor does not appear until 1462 (No. XXX.), when Odo O'Donagh, *Hibernicus*, bound himself, etc., for the parochial Church of *St. Catherine de Castronovo Magennygan, alias de Kyllhac*, vacant by the death of Maurice Maconaigy, who died in Rome.

From the Bull of Pope Pius II., of May, 1463, and given as Document No. XLVII. in Appendix, it would appear that there was a double presentation to the Vicarage this year, namely, of Odo O'Donagh, a cleric of the Diocese of Meath, and of Patrick Standun (*sic*). The Bull nominates the Prior of All Hallows, the Archdeacon of Glendalough, and Canon Nangle, as Commissioners to investigate the rival claims, and adjudicate on them. As extract No. XXXIII. tells us that Odo O'Donagh resigned, we may conclude that the claims of Standun were found to be paramount. But in this extract the name of the successful claimant is Patrick Mackynearigy, and not Patrick Standun. The identity of the Christian name may, perhaps, be taken as marking the identity of the person, and the difference in the surname may be attributed either to some clerical error in the transcription of the Brief—the names Standun and Mackynearigy occurring frequently in connection with this benefice—

or, perhaps, Standun may have been an Anglo-Norman equivalent for the more difficult Gaelic patronymic.

The succession of incumbents, therefore, throughout the century would run thus:—

John Walsh to 1421.

Maurice Staunton to 1427.

Philip Staunton.

(Interruption).

Maurice Maconairgy, 1438 to 1462.

Dermod O'Mallygan (?).

(See No. XLVII. in Appendix.)

Odo O'Donagh, . 1462 to 1464.

Patrick Maconairgy, or Staunton, 1464 to —.

Notwithstanding the Statute of Kilkenny, revived by Richard II. in 1382, all the incumbents bear old Irish names.

A more interesting series, and one that will necessarily give rise to some historical speculation, is the series of the Archdeacons of Glendalough during this century.

Cotton, in his "*Fasti*," mentions only three—

James Fitzsimon, 1413 ;

James Clement, 1422 ;

William Helusyn, 1456 to 1471 ;

and then comes a break, up to Geoffrey Fyche, who appears in 1496. He became Dean in 1529, and his monumental brass is still to be seen in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Monck Mason in his list omits Fitzsimon, and only mentions the other two already quoted. The Register of the Annata gives a more copious list.

That James Fitzsimons, or as it is in the Roman document James *Symon*, was archdeacon in the beginning of the century in immediate succession to Snell, who was made Bishop of Ossory in 1405, seems to be pretty well established, for in two of these extracts we have his death commemorated.

In the first (No. III.), dated 16th July, 1421, a certain William Erdwerd, a canon of Kildare diocese, binds himself in the name of James Clement, for the first fruits of the archdeaconry of Glendalough in the Church of Dublin, value 40 marks, and vacant by the death of James Symon. In the second extract (No. IV.), dated 8th April, 1422, nearly a year later, John Lawless binds himself as principal for the first fruits of the same archdeaconry in the Church of Dublin, value 60 marks (this change of value is probably a clerical error in the Roman figures, putting the L before the X instead of after it), vacant by the death of the same James Symon. Either the repetition of Symon's name may have been

another clerical error, or else Clement may have been found disqualified, or may have died before he took possession.

Lawless had a very short reign, for in the next occurring extract (No. VII.), John Taillour, as principal, binds himself for the same archdeaconry, vacant by the death of Richard Cape, or Capi in the Latin document, of whom we now hear for the first time.

Of this John Taillour a subsequent extract (No. VIII.) furthermore says—that he, “as Archdeacon of Glendalough in the Church of Dublin, with full knowledge bound himself to pay into the Roman Chancery the *annata*, or half fruits of the first year, within six months, to be counted from the day of his having obtained possession. He, moreover, undertook to pay the residue of the fruits unduly received over and above the 20 florins already paid. This Act is solemnly attested by three witnesses.

Taillour would seem to have been succeeded by a Donald, elected bishop, whether of Derry or Kildare (*Derensis* or *Darensis*), it is not easy to determine, the original being obscure, and from “Brady’s Episcopal Succession” we learn that about this time there was a Donald in both Sees. At all events, the next extract (No. XIV.) is dated 24th October, 1427; and we have therein related how John O’Gubbin, Rector of the Parish Church of Clane, diocese of Kildare, bound himself in the name of Thaddæus O’Byrne for the first fruits of the Archdeaconry of Glendalough, formerly united to the Church of Dublin, vacant by the promotion of Donald, bishop elect (of Derry) as seems most probable. Here we have the first Irishman promoted to this dignity, and, moreover, one of the O’Byrnes. In the earlier years of the century a trial at law was instituted to disqualify Snell, on the ground of being an Irishman, and it was only when it had been clearly proved that he was an Englishman, that he was allowed to retain the archdeaconry. The next extract (No. XIX.) is dated 14th July, 1430. Cornelius O’Byrne, another of the clan, bound himself for the first fruits of this archdeaconry, vacant by the privation already decreed of Thomas Foster. His name occurs now for the first time.

The next extract (No. XXXV.) offers two or three points of interest. Patrick Macdughail, Rector of the Parish Church of St. Michael, diocese of Dublin, binds himself in the name of Patrick O’Byrne, Canon of Leighlin, for the first fruits of the archdeaconry of the Church of St. Kevin in Glendalough, in the said diocese of Dublin, vacant by non-promotion to Holy Orders of William Helusyn or Helgyn, although he had been duly admonished, which archdeaconry he retained for five years, and still unduly retains; and it is commanded that said Patrick be provided with this benefice, the said William being called upon [to surrender] 18 Kal. Dec. second year of Paul II., which would be 1465.

In this extract we have a Patrick Mac Dugail, Rector of St. Michael’s.

This cannot have been St. Michael's *in alto*, where the Synod House now stands, for that was inappropriate to the Priory of Christ Church. Might it have been St. Michael le Pole, or perhaps it was St. Michael's, Athy?

Again, William Helusyn, the third archdeacon mentioned by Cotton, was not, it appears, in Holy Orders, and unduly occupied the benefice for upwards of five years; in fact, was a layman intruded into the benefice. The next extract (No. XLI.) is taken, not from the Register of the Annatae, but from the *Liber Resignationum*, and is of considerable interest. It runs thus:—

“7 May, 1487. The venerable Maurice Candilon cleric of the diocese of Cloyne as principal, freely consents to resign and hereby resigns into the hands of the Pope the Archdeaconry of Glendalough which being vacant by the death of Patrick O'Byrne, he was directed to be provided with by way of supplication under date of the 4th of the nones of April in the 3rd year, no letters being forwarded and the Pope by supplication dated 4th of the Ides of April in the 3rd year commanded Geoffrey O'Byrne cleric of the *Diocese of Glendalough* to be provided with said Archdeaconry. And he consented to have the documents expedited and both took the oath etc. Present—A. de Campania, A. de Narineo, and F. Blondos official of the Papal Chancery.” This is followed by the usual formula, wherein Geoffrey O'Byrne, Canon of Leighlin, promises for the *first fruits* of the archdeaconry, now estimated at 30 marks, and of the rectory of the parochial church of Wicklow, in the diocese of Glendalough, valued at 5 marks, vacant by the death of Patrick O'Byrne. He was otherwise provided for, and *de facto* enjoyed the fruits of another vicarage, which vicarage was united to the archdeaconry as long as he is in possession.

This concludes the series referring to the archdeaconry. From it we may now compile the following order of succession:—

1. James Fitzsimon.
2. James Clement.
3. John Lawless.
4. Richard Cape.
5. John Taillour.
6. Donald Machuail.
7. Thady O'Byrne.
Thomas Foster (deprived).
8. Cornelius O'Byrne.
9. William Helusyn (intruded).
10. Patrick O'Byrne.
11. Maurice Candelon (resigned).
12. Geoffrey O'Byrne, appointed 1487.
13. Geoffrey Fyche, appointed 1496.

The last extract quoted suggests some historical queries and difficulties, which I here note down for the purpose of stimulating inquiry, and in the hope that at no distant date some light may penetrate into this obscure corner of our diocesan history. In this extract we have Geoffrey O'Byrne described as a cleric of the diocese of Glendalough. In all the previous extracts the persons named were described as clerics of the diocese of Dublin; but from about 1480 onwards all the extracts describe most of those presented to Wicklow incumbencies as clerics of the diocese of Glendalough. The question then arises: was the old diocese of Glendalough revived about this time? That some attempt at revival was made in the latter half of this century seems to me to be beyond all doubt, but whether it was attempted only as a temporary arrangement to meet a pressing emergency, or with some more definite end in view, I am unable to say. The first hypothesis would seem to be borne out by the peculiar circumstances of the period. The O'Byrne's country which covered the principal portion of ancient Glendalough was never thoroughly brought into allegiance to the English Crown, and at this particular period the King's writ did not run there. The archbishops of Dublin, who frequently also filled the office of Lord Chancellor, were not welcome certainly in their civil capacity amongst the mountaineers, and this may have tended to render their ecclesiastical ministrations unwelcome as well. Archbishop Tregury, about 1461, was ill-treated by them, and imprisoned, for which several of them, by name, were excommunicated by a Bull of Pope Pius II. This state of things would have left this important portion of the diocese without episcopal supervision, and the Holy See may have been moved to meet the emergency by appointing bishops direct to administer it.

The unfortunate vicissitudes of some of the Roman Archives during the occupation of Rome by the French at the end of the last century deprived us of many of the documents that would throw light on this period. All the provisions of Sees made by Sixtus IV. were brought to Paris, and, as was subsequently ascertained, sold as waste paper. Some, also, of the Papers of the Pontificate of Alexander VI. shared the same fate. All that remains to the Vatican Librarians of these valuable documents are the so-called "*Rubricelle*," or catalogue slips, giving the title and date of each document, and which bear every mark of authenticity. From these *Rubricelle* we learn that Denis (White) was appointed to the See of Glendalough by Sixtus IV. in 1481, and on the 28th November of that year offered 33½ florins to the Apostolic Chamber as the tax on his provision. In a published work giving the succession to Sees, of which there is a copy in the Vatican, he is described as successor to *Michael*. Archbishop Tregury's name was Michael. Could it have been, therefore, that Tregury resigned the Glendalough portion of the Diocese, and allowed a Bishop to be appointed there? The next *Rubricella* in

order is ten or twelve years later in date, and is under Alexander VI., and it runs thus:—"Pro Henrico Angliæ Rege, Bulla Episcopatus regii Glandalancensis, A. B. Al. VI., 10 F. p. 232." The Bull is, unhappily, lost, but the title would seem to imply that both the King and the Pope had come to an understanding relative to a distinct See in Glendalough.

The next two titles refer to the year 1493, 3rd year of Alexander VI., and they say that Ivo Russi, or Ruffi, is made Bishop of Glendalough, vacant *per obitum*. What Bishop died? The Trinity College manuscript gives the scene of Denis White surrendering the Bishopric in the Chapter Room of St. Patrick's, but that was in 1496, three years after Ruffi's appointment to the See vacated by death. There is, evidently, a conflict of testimony here, which I must profess myself unable to reconcile. Wadding gives Ivo as succeeding to John, but the Vatican *Rubricelle* mention no John except the John that was the immediate successor of Ruffi, and thus described:—"1500, 24 Aug. Fr Joannes fit Glend. Epus per obitum Iuonis Prov. S. C. p. 174. The next *Rubricella* is dated Sept. 3, 1500 (or 1501, writing indistinct), *Franciscus de Corduba fit Episc. Glandelac. per obitum A. B. Al. VI. 10. F. 1, pp. 65, 66.*"

Ivo, John, and Francis were all members of the Franciscan Order, and are, therefore, mentioned by Wadding, with some variations in dates, whilst White, being a Dominican, is commemorated by the Dominican chronicler, Bremond. After the last-mentioned (De Corduba), the See was not appointed to, but we have, as yet, found no local records bearing on this sudden revival, and as sudden extinction of an ancient Irish See.

EXTRACTS FROM THE "ROMAN ARCHIVES."

ARCHIVIO DI STATO ROMANO, ARCHIVIO CAMERALE, REGISTRI DELLE ANNATE.

I.—KILLADREENAN.

<p>1421 (2). 11. Maii.—Mauritius Stanthun (<i>Staunton</i>) principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetuæ vicariæ parochialis ecclesiæ de <i>Kyllathadraymim</i> (sic sed leg. <i>Kildaria</i>) Dublinensis Diocesis,</p>	<p>cujus fructus XV. marcharum sterlingorum communis æstimationis, vacantis per obitum Joannis Brenach extra curiam, collatæ eidem, Romæ apud S. Petrum XV. Kalendas Maii anno quarto.</p>
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II.—KILMANTAN (WICKLOW).

<p>Anno. 1421. 1. Julii. — Donaldus Onectayn principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetuæ vicariæ parochialis Ecclesiæ Sancti Patritii de <i>Kyllmantan</i> Dublinensis Diocesis, cujus fructus decem</p>	<p>marcharum sterlingorum communis æstimationis, vacantis per obitum Patritii Mackamedil extra curiam, collatæ eidem Romæ apud S. Petrum VIII. Kal. Maii. Anno. 4.</p>
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III.—ARCHDEACONRY OF GLENDALOUGH.

An. 1421. 16. Julii. — Eadem die Wilhelmus Edwerd Canonicus Ecclesie Daren. tanquam principalis, obligavit se Camere, nomine Jacobi Clementis, super annata Archidiaconatus Glandelak in ecclesia Dublinensi cuius fructus XL. mar-

charum sterlingorum communis extimat. vacantis per obitum Jacobi Symonis extra curiam collati eidem Rome apud S. Petrum IIII. Idus Aprilis anno Quarto. Item impromisit producere mandatum ratificandum infra XII. menses.

IV.—ARCHDEACONRY OF GLENDALOUGH.

An. 1422. 8. April.—Die octava dicti mensis Aprilis Johannes Lawles, principalis, obligavit se camere super annata Archidiaconatus de glyndalsch in ecclesia Dublinensi, cuius fructus LX. marcharum

sterlingorum com. ext., vacantis per obitum Jacobi Symonis extra curiam, collati eidem Rome apud S. Petrum XIII. Kalendas Aprilis Anno Quinto.

V.—ENNEREILY (Co. WICKLOW).

An. 1423. 18. Febr.—Patritius Okinnam Rector parochialis ecclesie de Carndbuga (*Carnew*) Fernensis Diocesis tanquam principalis et privata persona, obligavit se camere nomine Johannis Macdubayll super annata Rectorial. camere parochialis ecclesie de Inberraili Dublinen-

Diocesis cuius fructus X. marcharum sterlingorum communis extimat., vacantis tanto tempore etc., et collate eidem Rome apud S. Petrum II. Nonas Januarii sexto. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificationis infra X. menses.

VI.—PREBEND OF TIPPER.

1423. 15. Martii.—Die XV. dicti mensis Martii Ingeranus de Lyndesay canonicus ecclesie Brechinensis tanquam principalis et privata persona obligavit se camere nomine Macolini Johannis super annata in curia solvenda Canonicatus Ecclesie Dublinensis et Prebende de Typpan in eadem quorum fructus XX. librarum sterlingorum communis extimationis collatæ eidem Rome apud S. Petrum VIII.

kalendas Marci anno Sexto. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificandum infra X. menses. Item pro fructibus male perceptis ex dictis Canonicatu et Prebenda composuit se cum camera pro XX. florenis camere pro quibus dictus Ingeranus obligavit se adsolvere in curia infra unum annum coram domino Cyno de Lombardis de fructibus male perceptis.

VII.—ARCHDEACONRY OF GLENDALOUGH.

1424. Die 7. Octob.—Eodem die Johannes Taillour principalis, obligavit se camere, super annata Archidiaconatus Glendelatensis in ecclesia Dublinensi, cuius fructus XL. marcharum sterlingorum communis existimationis vacantis pro obitum Ricardi Capi extra curiam

collatæ eidem Rome apud S. Petrum XVII. kalendas Februarii Anno Quarto. Item pro fructibus male perceptis ex dicto archidiaconatu solvit florenos XX. de residuo est obligatus in libro obligationum particularium.

VIII.—ARCHDEACONRY OF GLENDALOUGH.

1419-25. p. 77.—Die infradicta (IX. Dec.) Johannes Taillour, Archidiaconus Glendelacensis in Ecclesia Dublinensi, ex certa scientia obligavit se ad solvendum dictæ Camere in Romana Curia annatum, sive medios fructus primi Anni ex dicto Archidiaconatu, hinc ad 6 menses proxime venturos a die adeptæ possessionis numerandos. Et ultra hoc obligavit se ad solvendum residuum fructuum male per-

ceptorum ultra florenos viginti, quos dicta occasione (?) solvit (*recte solvet*) juxta informationem quam Camera Apostolica habebit de partibus (Hiberniæ). Submisit etc. et juravit etc. Et Dominus N. de Palee, Clericus Camere tulit sententiam excommunicationis in scriptis. Actum uti supra (i. e. Romæ etc.) presentibus J. Omarod et p. Antonio Darzana, et me C. de Lombardis, notario.

IX.—PREBEND OF SWORDS.

1425. 28. April.—Eadem die Thomas Rossell principalis, obligavit se camere super annata Canonatus ecclesiæ Dublinensis et prebende de Swerdes in eadem quorum fructus trecentarum marcharum

sterlingorum communis estimationis vacantem per obitum Roberti Curli extra Curiam collatorum eidem Gebennis XIII. kalendas Augusti Anno primo.

X.—PREBEND OF DUNLAVIN.

An. 1427. 3. April.—Eadem die Ricardus Smythe (vel Smyche) principalis, obligavit se camere super annata Canonatus ecclesiæ Dublinensis et prebende de Domilowan (*Dunlavin*) in eadem ecclesia quorum fructus viginti quinque marcha-

rum sterlingorum communis estimationis, vacantium per assecutionem aliorum Canonatus et Prebende in eadem per Thomam Whytsive pro Thoma Wharside, collatorum eidem Romæ apud sanctos apostolos II. kalendas Nov. anno Decimo.

XI.—DIOCESE OF MEATH.

1427. 3. Apr.—Richardus Smythe principalis obligavit se camere super annata perpetue vicarie parochialis ecclesiæ de Enotrinarre Miden. dioc. cuius fructus sexdecim marcharum sterlingorum comm.

extimat. vacantis per obitum Philippi Bonham in curia collat. eidem Romæ apud sanctos apostolos XV. kalendas Aprilis anno Decimo.

XII.—KILLADREENAN.

An. 1427. 21. Octob.—Die XXI. dicti mensis Philippus Scandini (*Standun*) principalis obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue Vicarie parochialis ecclesiæ de Kyllach-Drynyn (*Killadreenan*) alias de Castronovo (*Newcastle*) Dublinensis dioc. cuius fructus sedecim marcharum sterling-

orum communis estimationis vacantis per obitum Mauricii Schandin (*Standun*) extra Curiam collatæ eidem apud sanctos apostolos III. kalendas Octobris Anno Decimo. Item pro fructibus male perceptis nihil solvet quod non tenuit id per duos menses indebite.

XIII.—RECTORY OF ARKLOW.

An. 1427. 23. Octob.—Die XXIII. dicti mensis Thomas Macdubills principalis obligavit se Camere super annata Rectoriæ parochialis ecclesiæ sancte Marie de Arwalew (*Arklow*) alias de Innurbermor (*recte Inbher-Mor*) Dublin-

ensis dioc. cuius fructus Quadraginta Marcharum sterlingorum communis estimationis vacantis per obitum Patricii Macdubyll extra Curiam collatæ eidem Romæ apud Sanctos Apostolos Nonis Octobris Anno Decimo.¹

XIV.—ARCHDEACONRY OF GLENDALOUGH.

An. 1427. Octob.—Die XXIV. dicti mensis Octobris Johannes Ogubun Rector parochialis ecclesiæ de Elsan Deren. (*Daren.*) dioc. ut principalis et privata persona obligavit se Camere nomine Thathei Obruin super annata Archidiaconatus ecclesiæ Gleendalachosensis olim

ecclesiæ Dublinensi unite cuius fructus Quadraginta Marcharum sterlingorum communis estimationis vacantis per promotionem Domini Donaldi electi Derensis collate eidem Gebennis VI. kalendas Augusti Anno. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificandum infra octo menses.

XV.—DEANERY OF DUBLIN.

An. 1428. 28. Julii.—Eadem Die Walterus Hill procuratorio nomine prout publico constabat instrumento obligavit se Camere nomine Nycolay Hill super annata Decanatus ecclesiæ Dublinensis, cuius fructus Trecentarum marcharum sterlingorum communis estimationis, per obitum Johannis Preen Apostolice sedis

capellani et causarum palatii apostolici auditoris extra Curiam collatæ eidem Rome apud Sanctos Apostolos VIII. kalendas Junii Anno undecimo. Item pro fructibus male perceptis per tres menses ex dicto decanatu et ex vicaria parochialis ecclesiæ de Baliroteri (*Balrothery*) dicte Diocesis.

¹ Patrick Macdubgall, a clerk of the Diocese of Ferns, was appointed by Bull of John XXIII., dated 3rd Oct. anno 2do., to this Rectory, vacant by the death of John Foyt, and the presentation to which had lapsed to the Holy See—(Reg. Jo. XXIII. a. 2. lib. 18. fol. 104. C. A. Lat.)

XVI.—ARCHDEACONRY OF DUBLIN.

1429. 31. Jan.—Die ultima Januarii Willelmus Waddesors procuratorio nomine prout publico constabat instrumento obligavit se camere nomine Roberti Dilve super annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Dublinensis cuius exti. Centum marcha-

rum sterlingorum communis extimationis, vacantis per modum nove provisionis sibi collate auctoritate ordinariorum etc. Collate eidem Rome apud Sanctos Apostolos VIII. Idus Februarii Anno XII. (Martini pp. V.)

XVII.—PREBEND OF CLONMETHAN.

1429. 31. Jan.—Dicta die Willelmus Haddesors principalis obligavit se camere super annata Canonatus ecclesie Dublinensis et prebende de Gemethan (*Clonmethan*) in eadem ecclesia, quorum fructus etc. XI. marcharum sterlingorum com-

munis extimationis, vacantium per liberam resignationem Thomæ Russell, Litt. Apost. Abbreviatoris, factam extra curiam et per modum sinentii (?) collatorum eidem Rome apud Sanctos Apostolos II. kalendas Novembris Anno Duodecimo.

XVIII.—VICARAGE OF TALLAGHT.

1431. 11. April.—Dicta die Johannes Nangle principalis obligavit se camere super annata perpetue vicarie parochialis ecclesie de Tanelach (*recte Taimhleacht, Tallaght*) Dublinensis Dioc. cuius fructus etc. XIX.—XX. marcharum sterling. com-

munis extimat. vacantis per assecutionem parochialis ecclesie sancti Patritii de Trym Mydensis Diocesis collate eidem Rome apud Sanctos Apostolos IIII. Nonas Marcii Anno XIII.

XIX.—ARCHDEACONRY OF GLENDALOUGH.

1430. Dicta die (XIV. Julii) Cornelius O'Bruyn, principalis obligavit se Cam. sup. annata Archidiacon. Ecc. Glendalackentens, Ecc. Dubl. unitos (*recte unitæ*)

cujus fructus, etc. XL. marc. ster. co. ext. vac. per privationem Thomæ Foster ineundam, collati eidem Romæ apud SS. Apostolos II. Kal. Junii Anno XIII.

XX.—PREBEND OF TIMOTHAN.

Dicta die (XIX. Julii) Joannes Elyot, principalis obligavit se Cam. sup. annata canonic. Ecc. Dub. et præbendæ de Trechmohon (*Timothan*) in eadem Ecc.

quorum fruct. XII. marc. st. co. ext. vac. per resignationem Richardi Mautayn, ext. Curiam factam, collatorum eidem Romæ etc. IIII. idus Junii Anno XIII.

XXI.—CHANCELLORSHIP OF DUBLIN.

1431. Dicta die (X. Jan.)—Joannes Ardagh, princ. obl. se Camerae sup. an. Cancellariæ Ecc. Dubl., cujus fructus etc. LXXX. marc. sterl. co. ext. vac. per

asseccutionem Archidiaconatus Ecc. præd. per Rob. Dyke factam collat. eidem Romæ etc. II. kal. Dec. Anno XIV.

XXII.—KILMONA (KILBARRACK, HOWTH).

Dicta die (2. Aug. 1430); bulla pro Adam Odayssa, sup. rectoria par. Ecc. de Cillmoena (Dubl. Dioc. cujus fructus etc.

IIII. marc. st. co. ext. restituta fuit sine obligatione. Ita est. B. vellante.

XXIII.—DEANERY OF DUBLIN.

1431. Dicta die (8. Sep.)—Johannes Eliot, rector par. Ecc. de Cloimner (vel Clonmor) Armac. Dioc., ut principalis et privata persona oblig. se Cam., nomine Nicolai Hill, sup. annata Dec. Ecc. Dubl. cujus fructus etc. 300. marc. ster. co. ext. vac. per constitutionem 'Execrabilis,' aut (per) obitum Johannis Proen (*recte Preen*) extra Curiam defuncti, per modum novæ provisionis, aut confirmationem electionis, collati eidem Romæ etc. 8. kal. Junii anno undecimo. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificationis infra XX. menses. Et sunt fructus male percepti. Item præf. J. Eliot composuit pro fruc. male

per. ad florenos auri de Camera C. et L., quos et pro quibus facit suum proprium debitum. Item die V^a mensis Oct. 1431. præf. Dom. J. Eliot produxit mandatum ratificationis. Item habuit unum 'Perinde valere' super eodem beneficio Consimilis valoris, sub data Romæ anno etc. 1433. 4. kal. Sep. anno tertio (Eug. IV.).

There is a marginal note thus: Cassata est præsens obligatio quantum ad fructus (male percep.) de mandato Dominorum de Camera, et nullius valoris existit eo quod repertum est per. quod nullos receipt fructus indebite. Ita est Jo. de Reate dictæ Camerae Clericus manu propria.

XXIV.—PREBEND OF CLONMETHAN.

1431. Dicta die (XXIV. Dec.)—Walterus Hill, principalis, et Joannes Fossard, Rect. Par. Ecc. de Badelesmer (Badlesmere) Cantuar. Dioc., tanquam principalis et privata persona, obligarunt se Cameræ et eorum quilibet in solidum super annata Canonic. Ecc. Dubl. et præb. de Glemethan (*Clonmethan*) in eadem, quorum fruct. etc. 40. mar. ster. co. ext.

vac. per obitum Thomæ Russell, litterarum Apost. Abbrev. in Curia defuncti, collatorum eidem Romæ etc. an. inc. Dom. 1431. idib. Dec. an. 1°. Item composuit pro fructibus male perceptis ad flor. 25. quos solvit, prout patet lib. quietanciarum Vid. fol. 178. Item promiserunt solvere in Curia a die possessionis pacificæ infra unum Annum.

XXV.—PREBEND OF ONE PORTION OF TIPPERKEVIN.

1433. Dicta die (2. Mar.)—Jo. Eliot, princ. obli. se Cam. sup. an. Canonic. Ecc. Dubl. et præb. de Typperkum Alterius portionis, in eadem Ecc. quorum

fructus etc. 13. marc. ster. co. ext. vac. per obitum quondam Rogeri Preen ext. Cur. defuncti collatorum eidem Romæ etc. Anno 1431. 7. Id. Aug. an. 1°.

XXVI.—INNISBOHIN.

1437. Dic. die (19. Jul.)—Wilelmus Airdabayn Thesaura. Ecc. Fernensis, ut principalis et privata persona oblig. se Cam., nomine Terentii Ubruy n. sup. an. par. Ecc. de Ynesbhuy n (*recte Ines-*

Baeithin, Inesboheen vel Inisbhoyne) Dubl. Dioc. ejus fructus etc. 20. marc. ster. co. ext. vac. per non promotionem ad sacerdotium, collato eidem Bononiæ. anno etc. 1437. 17 kal. Jun. An. 7°.

XXVII.—KILLADREENAN.

1438. Dict. die (19. Maii.)—Mauricius Machonairgy principalis, oblig. se Cam. sup. ann. perp. vicariæ par. Ecc. de Killachadraeny n (*Killadreenan*) Dub. Dioc.,

cujus fructus etc. 16. marc. ster. co. ext. vac. per non promotionem ad sacerdotium, collata eidem Florentiæ ann. ut supra 1439. 8. Id. Maii. anno 8°.

XXVIII.—PREBEND OF SWORDS.

1440 (*recte 42.*)—Dicta die (26. Dec.) una Bulla 'Perinde valere' pro Hugone Blackton, sup. Can. Ecc. Dub. et Præb. de Swerdes in eadem Ecc. quorum fructus

etc. 50 marc. st. co. ext. restituta (fuit) de mandato dominorum (Cameræ) quia solvit pro fructibus florenos IIII.

XXIX.—KILBARRY (HOWTH).

1443. Die 28 Ap.—Una Bulla pro Jo. Obruin, super rectoria par. Ecc. Sci Berchani (Kilbarry) Dubl. dioc. Cujus fruct.

et. 5. marc. ster. co. ext. restituta (fuit) sine obligatione quia infra taxam.

XXX.—NEWCASTLE, ALIAS KILLADREENAN.

1461. Die 24 Nov.—Odo Doiynac, Ybernicus, principalis, obl. se Cam. sup. an. par. Ecc. Stæ Cath. de Castronovo Majennagayn (*Newcastle*) alias de Kyllhac Dub. ejus fructus etc. 16. (*sic*) march.

st. co. ext. vac. per obitum Mauricii Mackencarrgro, apud sedem (Apost.) defuncti, et collato eidem sub data Tiburæ VIII. Id. Sep. an. 4°.

XXXI.—HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

1462. Dicta die (11. Oct.)—Eugenius Ocurikthe Rector. Par. Ecc. de Letrachorayn (Latteragh) Laoniensis Dioc. ut princip. etc. obl. se Cam. nomine Richardi Hedian sup. an. Prioratus domus sive Hosp. S. Jo. Bap. extra novam portam Dubl. ordinis Cruciferorum, ejus fructus

etc. qui propter guerrarum turbines diminuti sunt, habentur pro expressis, vacaturi per privationem Wilelmi Talbot, in forma juris fiendam, viz. de certificando Cameram de vero valore dicti Prioratus, ac de solvendo in forma etc. et collato eidem Principe X. kal. Sep. an. 4°.

XXXII.—INCH (ARKLOW).

1464. Die ult. Maii.—Domundus (*sic*) Ouruhayn prin. ob. se Cam. sup. an. par. Ecc. de Innilia Mocalmor (*Inch*) Dubl. Dioc. cujus fruct. etc. 20. Mar. ster. vac. per obit. Jo. Macdubayll extra Curiam def. et quam quidam Terencius Macdubayll per annum, vel circa detinuit prout detinuit et collato eidem clerico Dublinensis Dioc. 3. Id. Ap. an. 6to. The Rectory of the Parish of Innuse-

mocholim being vacant by the death of John Ochuayn (or Ochnayn) and the presentation of it having lapsed to the Holy See, Pope John 23. by bull dated 15. Kal. Dec. an. 4to. ordered that it should be conferred on John Macdubayll, a clerk of the Dioc. of Dublin, provided that at that time no other had a right to it. (Reg. Jo. 23. A. 4. lib. 36. fol. 157. C. A. Lat.)

XXXIII.—NEWCASTLE, ALIAS KILLADREENAN.

1464—65. 22. Oct.—Patrius (recte Patritius) Machyncarigy Cler. Dubl. Dioc. prin. obl. se Cam. sup. an. perp. vic. par. Ecc. de Castronovo Magennagayn dictæ Dioc. cujus fruc. etc. 16. marc. st. co. ext. vacaturæ per resignationem

Odonis Odugnac in partibus faciendam: viz. de solvendo hic in Curia inf. 6. mens. prox. seq. a die hab. posses. comput. Et mandatur sibi conferri hib. data Romæ 16. Kal. Oct. An. 1°.

XXXIV.—CLONMETHAN.

1465—66. 8. Feb.—Eugenius Mayconkagry rector de Munterangala (*Annally*) Ardae. Dioc. ut prin. obl. se Cam., nomine Nicolai Donsdale, clerici Dumblinensis (*sic*) Dioc. sup. an. Canon. Ecc. Dubl. et præb. de Clomethano (*Clonmethan*) in eadem quorum fruc. 36. marc. ster. co. ext. Alios per obit. quondam Walteri Hill ext. Cur. def. vac. Et etiam obl. se sup. fruc. male percep. ex dictis Canonic. et præb., quos per 4. annos de facto percepit ex iisdem. Et promisit solvere annatum dict. Canonic. et præb.

viz. ot8. simels (?) Marchos et 36. marc. de fruc. male percep. cum remissione residui, ex compositione ann. Camera facta, infra 6 menses tunc immediate post habitam possessionem computandos, sub pœnis dict. Camerae, in meliori forma etc. Et mandatur sibi provideri de eidem, sub data Romæ 10. Kal. Januarii An. 2do. Restituta (fuit Bulla) sub hujusmodi obligatione de mandato D.D. de Camera quia pro Hibernico, Dom. Falconi referente (*sic*).

XXXV.—ARCHDEACONRY OF GLENDALOUGH.

11 Mar.—Patritius Macdughail Rec. Par. Ecc. Ste. Michaelis Dubl. Dioc. ut prin. obl. se Can. nomine Patricii Ubrayn, Canon. Leylin. super Annata Arcid. Ecc. St. Caini de Gleaddaleach dict. Dubl. Dioc. cujus fructus 40 mar. st. co. ext. vac. per non promotionem ad ordines sacros Wilelm. Noglyn post monitionem sibi factam, et quum Arcidia. per quinquen. detinuit, prout detinet, indebite

occupatum. Et mandatur provideri dicto Patritio vocato dicto Wilelmo, sub data Romæ 18 Kal. Dec. An. 2do. Et promisit Solvere annatum dicti Arcidi. hic in Curia, infra sex menses prox. seq. immediate a die hab. possessionis Comput., sub pœnis dict. Cam. in meliori forma etc. Restituta (bulla fuit) de mandato quia Narratur intrusus et in bulla.

XXXVI.—INISMOCHOLMOG, OR INCH (ARKLOW).

1477—78. Die VII. Sep.—D. Odo Okirmian Clericus Dublinensis dioc. principalis, obligavit se Cam. Apost. pro annata Rectoriæ par¹¹⁸. Ecc. de Insemtolinog (*recte Inismocholmog, Inch*) Dublinensis Dioc., cujus fructus 20 mar. ster. co. ext. vac. per obit. quondam Joannis Magoubell, olim ipsius Ecc. Rectoris, extra Romanam Curiam de-

functi. Et mandatur provideri dicto Odoni de dicta rectoria, sub data Romæ tertio Kal. Septembris Anno septimo. Et promisit solvere annatum dictæ Rectoriæ Cam. Apost. aut Collectori in partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habitæ possessionis computandos sub pœnis cam. etc. Restituta (fuit Bulla) de mandato, quia pro Hibernico.

XXXVII.—WICKLOW.

1478. 1. Oct. 1478.—D. Donaldus Ybryn, presbyter Dublinensis dioc. princip. obl. se Cam. Ap. pro annata perpetuæ vicariæ par^{is} Ecc. St. Patricii de Viculo (vel de Bacculo), Dumblinensis dioc. cujus octo, vac. per ob. Patricii Magduyle (vel Magduyll) olim id. Ecc. perp. vic. apud sedem (Apostolicam) defuncti, ac rectoriæ par^{is} Ecclesiæ de Dromkacha (*Drumkay*) dictæ dioc. cujus quatuor Marc. sterl. co. ext. fructus etc.,

vac. certo modo, qui mandantur insimul inuri. Et mandatur provideri dicto Donaldò de dictis vicaria et rectoria, sub data Rom. 7 Kal. Sep. an. 8^{vo}. Et promisit solvere Annatam dictorum vicariæ et Rectoriæ eidem Camera aut Collectori in partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habitæ possessionis computandos sub poenis Cam. et juravit etc. Restituta de mandato Domini Mensarii quia pro Hibernico.

XXXVIII.—PRIORY OF ST. JOHN'S, OUTSIDE THE NEW GATE, DUBLIN.

1479. 1. Oct. 1479.—Venerabilis in Domino Forteguerra de Franchis Archiepiscopus Ecc. Lucaniæ, ut princ. et priv. persona obligavit se cam. Ap. nomine Walteri Ludlowe fratris domus sive Hospitalis S^{ci} Joannis Bap. ext. nov. port. Dubl. Ord. S. Mariæ Cruciferorum, pro annata Prioratus domus sive Hosp. dict. S. J. Bap. Cujus fructus etc. 60 marc. ster. co. ext.

vac. alias certo modo, ad quem electus fuit per conventum dictæ domus. Et mandatur provideri dicto Waltero de dicto Prioratu, sub data Romæ 15. Kal. Oct. anno nono. Dicta die solvit pro compositione annatæ florinos LX. per manus Societatis de Franciottis: patet per cedulam Depositarii, etc.

XXXIX.—PRECEPTORSHIP OF DUBLIN.

1484. 19. Jul.—Simon Stalla Institor Soc. de Centurionibus ut principalis et privata persona oblig. se. Cam. Apost. nomine Rev. Patris Domini Walteri Electi Dublinensis, pro Annata Præceptoris (*recte Præcentoris*) Ecc. Dubli. cujus 120, ac par. Ecc. loci de Payniston (*Painstown*) Mid. dioc. cujus 40 flor. auri de Camera sec. com. ext. valorem annuum

fructus non excedunt; et quæ duo beneficia eidem Domino electo reservantur, non obstante provisione et prefecione de persona sua ad Ecc. Dublin. præfatam auctoritate (?) Apost. factam sub data Romæ 18. Kal. Julii anno XIII. Dicta die solvit pro annata dictorum Beneficiorum florenas 76 per manus Societatis de Centurionibus: patet per cedulam Domini Depositarii.

XL.—ARCHBISHOPRIC OF DUBLIN.

20. Jul.—Una Bulla pro Joanne in Universali Ecc. (Archiepiscopo) Dublinensi Archiepiscopo super annata pensionis £100. argenti sibi reservata super fructibus mensæ Archiepiscopalis Dublin. per Dominum Walterum Electum Ecc. Dubl.

annis singulis exsolvenda, sub data Romæ 18 Kal. Julii anno 13^o. Restituta (fuit sine obligatione) de mandato quia pro dicta Ecc. Dubl. ment (?) soluta jura patet ab iij^o. Obligationum Domini Sixti. fol. cxxxj.

XLI.—ARCHDEACONRY OF GLENDALOUGH.

7. Maii. 1487.—Ven. vir D. Mauritius Candillon Clericus Clonensis dioc. princip. sponte consentit resignatione, et ex nunc resignat Archidiaconatum Ecc. Glendalocensis, de quo, per ob. quondam Patricii Ybryn, ext. R. Cur. def. vacante, ei per supplicationem sub data 4. non. Apr. anno 3^o litteris, non expeditis, mandatum fuit provideri, in manibus Smi. D. N.

Papæ, qui de dicto Archidiaconatu per supplicationem sub data 4 Idus Aprilis an 3^o mandavit provideri Zalfrido etiam Yhryn, clerico Glandaten (*recte Glendalacensis*) dioc. Et consentit litterarum expeditione et ambo jurarunt, etc. præsentibus Domino A. de Campania et Domino A. de Narineo testibus et me F. Blondo Apost. Cam. rogato.

XLII.—ARCHDEACONRY OF GLENDALOUGH.

1487. 7. Jun.—Galfridus Ybryn Canon Leybriensis princip., obligavit se pro annata Archidiaconatus Glendalocensis, cujus trijinta, ac rectoriæ par^{is} de Wykelo (Wicklow) Glandalocensis dioc., cujus 5. mar. ster. sec. com. ext. etc. de quibus per ob. etc. Patrii Obryn, Glandalacensis olim Archidiaconi, ext. R.

Curiam def. alias provisum sibi fuerit, et fructus de facto percepit eujusdam alterius Vicariæ. Et quæ Vicaria unitur dicto Archidiaconatu quoad illud obtinuerit, sub data 4. Id. Apr. an. 3^o. Et promisit solvere Annatam Collectori in partibus, infra tres menses, a die hab. possessionis sequentes, sub poenis cam. et juravit.

XLIII.—ST. THOMAS'S, ATHY.

1488. 27. Sep.—Joannes Olealur, cler. Glandalacensis princip. præsens obl. se cam. Ap. pro annata Prioratus Monasterii, per Priorem soliti gubernari, Stⁱ Thomæ Mar. de Athy Cruciferorum Glandalacensis dioc., cujus etc. 24. march. sterl. co. ext. vac. per non promotionem

Jacobi Omalkill infra tempus non factam. Et providetur dic. Joanni sub data 3^o Idus Julii an. 4^{to}. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam infra sex menses post habitam possessionem, quia est res eventualis.

XLIV.—CASTLEMACADAM, Co. WICKLOW.

1492. 4. Jul. 1492.—Carolus Obruyan, cler. Glandalacensis dioc. princ. oblig. se Cam. Ap. pro annata rectoriæ par^{is} Ecc. de Castello Nukadam (*Castlemacadam*) Glandecensis (*sic*) dioc. cujus fructus 10. Mar. argenti co. ext. Et mandatur provi-

dere præfato Carolo, vocatis vocandis, sub data Romæ 9. Kal. Junii anno, 8^{vo}. Et promisit solvere sub pœnis Camaræ, dictam Annatam Collectori in partibus infra 4 menses, et juravit. Restituta quia narratur detentor.

XLV.—INCH.

1511. 6. Sep.—Geraldus Mickmurch, clericus Glandolocensis alias Fernensis dioc. obl. se cam. Ap. pro Annata de Innla (*Inch*) et de Kilgorman Glandaloc. dioc. parroc. Ecclesiarum perpetuarum vicariarum vac. certo modo, quorum in-simul fructus 24 Marc. sterl. non exce-

dunt. Et . . . rectoriæ de Insule (*sic*) alias Innile Mockomolch (recte *Mocholmog*) ad vitam ipsius Geraldii, sub data Romæ 15 Kal. Oct. an. 8^o. Et promisit solvere Annatam Collectori in partibus sub pœnis Camaræ.

XLVI.—PRIORY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

1520. 5. Dec.—D. Aloysius de Gibralcon, clericus Neapolit. Scriptor Apost. cui alias de prioratu hosp. nunc. S. J. Bap. juxta nov. port. Dubl. Ord. Cruciferorum sub regula S. Augustini, per ob. Joannis Theodorici, ipsius prioratus dum viveret Prioris seu commendatarii, ext. P.

cur. def. auctor. Apost. commendari concessum fuit, concessioni commendæ hujusmodi, litteris desuper non confectis, præsens et in manibus D. h. S. Bap. in favorem Federicii Barattutii Clerici Theanensis scutiferi apostolici, cessit, prout in Supplicatione.

XLVII.—ARCHIV. S^{AS} SEDIS. P^{II} II. DE CURIA REGEST. To. XXIV.

FO. LXXXIX.

Pius etc. Dilectis filiis Priori Monasterii Omnium Sanctorum extra muros Dublinen. per priorem soliti gubernari et Archidiacono Glandebaten. [*sic*] ac Martino Nangle Canonico Dublinen. ecclesiarum Salutem etc. Vitæ ac morum honestas aliaque laudabilia probitatis et virtutum merita super quibus apud nos dilectus filius Patricius Standun presbyter Dublinensis diocesis fide digno commendatur testimonio nos inducunt ut sibi reddamur ad gratiam liberales. Exhibita quidem nobis nuper pro parte dicti Patricii petitio continebat quod olim perpetua vicaria parochialis Ecclesiæ de Castronovo de Magiomagan alias de Kelladryny, ejusdem diocesis, quæ ad presentationem dilectarum in Christo filiarum Priorissæ et Conventus monasterii beatæ Mariæ de Gratia Dei ordinis S. Augustini dictæ diocesis spectare dignoscitur per obitum quondam Mauritii Macinarge in Romana

Curia defuncti vacante dicta Priorissa et Conventus cum ad Priorissam dicti monasterii pro tempore existente et illius conventum presentatio personæ idoneæ ad ipsam Vicariam dum vacat de antiqua et approbata hactenusque pacifice observata consuetudine pertinet, ad illam sic vacantem præfatum Patricium loci ordinario infra tempus legitimum presentarunt, ipseque Patricius in ea per dictum ordinarium auctoritate ordinaria institutus fuit quodque presentationis et institutionis hujusmodi vigore dictæ Vicariæ possessionem assecutus illam ex tunc tenuit ac possedit prout tenet ac possidet de præsentis, et deinde dilectus filius Odo Oduynac qui se gerit pro Clerico Midensis diocesis asserens sibi de dicta Vicaria Apostolica auctoritate provisum fuisse, dictumque Patricium vicariam hujusmodi occupare et detinere indebite occupatam, litteras provisionis hujusmodi dilecto filio Thomæ

XLVII.—ARCHIV. SÆ SEDIS. PII II. DE CURIA REGEST. TO. XXIV.

FO. LXXXIX.—*continued.*

Abbati Monasterii de Fernia Fernen. Diocesis executori in illis per sedem predictam deputato presentavit, qui quidem Abbas ad dictarum literarum executionem procedens præfatum Odonem in possessionem dicte Vicarie literarum predictarum prætextu induxit seu induci mandavit, unde præfatus Patricius sentiens exinde indebitè se gravari et propterea pro parte sua ad Sedem prædictam appellato nos causam appellationis hujusmodi vobis cum illa clausula quod si non omnes his exsequendis poteritis interesse duo aut unus vestrum ea nihilominus exequantur ad dicti Patricii instantiam audiendam commissimus et sine debito determinandam. Cum autem sicut eadem petitio subungebat a nonnullis asseratur neutri dictorum Patricii et Odonis in præfata Vicaria vel ad illam jus competere, Nos statum causæ hujusmodi presentibus pro expresso habentes ac volentes eundem Patricium cum quo dudum ut asserit super defectu natalium quem patitur de soluto genitus et soluta ut eo non obstante ad omnes etiam sacros ordines promoveri et beneficium ecclesiasticum etiam si curam haberet animarum obtinere valeret apostolica auctoritate dispensatum extitit premisorum meritorum suorum intuitu gratiam facere specialem ipsumque Patricium a quibuscumque excommunicationis suspensionis et interdicti aliisque ecclesiasticis censuris et penis in eum a jure vel ab homine quavis occasione vel causa latitis infictis seu promulgatis quibus quomodolibet etiam apostolica auctoritate irritum existit quoad hoc ut presentium dumtaxat consequatur effectum harum serie absolventes et absolutum fore censentes discretioni vestræ per apostolica scripta mandamus quatenus si et postquam dicta causa coram vobis vel altero vestrum legitime introducta fuerit si per eventum litis hujusmodi vobis constiterit neutri Patricii et Odonis in ipsa vicaria vel ad eam jus competere præfatum vicariam cujus fructus redditus et proventus sexdecim marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem estimationem valorem annuum ut dictus Patricius asserit non excedunt sive ut premissum fuit alias quovis modo aut ex alterius cujuscumque persona seu adhuc

per obitum dicti Mauricii aut cessionem dilecti filii Dermicii Yllamagayn olim ipsius ecclesiæ vicarii seu cujuscumque alterius de illa extra Romanam curiam etiam coram notario publico et testibus sponte factam aut constitutionem fe. re. Joannis Papæ XXII., prædecessoris nostri que incipit 'Execrabilis' faciet etiam si tanto tempore vacaverit quod ejus collatio juxta lateranensis statuta concilii ad sedem prædictam legitime devoluta ipsaque vicaria dispositioni apostolicæ specialiter reservata existat et super ea inter aliquos lis cujus statum presentibus haberi volumus pro expresso pendeat indecisa dummodo tempore dato presentium non sit in ea alicui specialiter jus quesitum cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis præfato Patrio auctoritate nostra conferre et assignare curetis, inducentes per vos vel alium seu alios eundem Patricium vel procuratorem suum ejus nomine in corporalem possessionem vicariæ juri-umque et pertinentiorum predictorum et defendentes inductum amoto exinde quomodolibet illicito detentore ac facientes ipsum Patricium vel dictum Procuratorem pro eo ad vicariam hujusmodi ut est moris admitti, sibi que de illius fructibus redditibus proventibus juribus et obventionibus universis integre responderi. Contradictores auctoritate nostra appellatione, etc. Non obstantibus pie memorie Bonifacii Papæ VIII. etiam prædecessoris nostri et aliis apostolicis constitutionibus quibuscumque. Aut si aliquas super provisionibus sibi faciendis hujusmodi vel aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis in illis partibus speciales vel generales dicte Sedis vel Legatorum ejus literas impetrarint etiam si per eas ad inhibitionem reservationem et decretum vel alias quomodolibet sit processum quibus omnibus præfatum Patricium in assecutione dicte vicarie volumus anteferri sed nulum per hoc eis quoad assecutionem beneficiorum aliorum præjudicium generari. Seu si venerabili fratri nostro Archiepiscopo Dublinensi vel quibusvis aliis communiter vel divisim a dicta sit sede indultum quod ad receptionem vel provisionem alicujus minime teneantur vel totaliter non insertam . . . etc. etc.

Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum Anno etc. MCCCCLXII^o. Sextodecimo Kal. Junii Pontificatus Nostri Anno Quinto.

N. BRYCON.
A. DE NEPE.
A. ORIENS.

IRISH STONE AXES AND CHISELS.

BY W. J. KNOWLES, M.R.I.A., FELLOW, AND HON. LOCAL SECRETARY FOR SOUTH ANTRIM.

IN "Ancient Stone Implements and Ornaments of Great Britain," by John Evans, F.R.S. (now Sir John Evans), the stone celts of Great Britain are classed under three heads—(1) those merely chipped and not ground or polished; (2) those which, after being chipped, were ground at the edge only; and (3) those which were ground or polished all over. He then subdivides the third class according to the section presented by the middle of the blade, into—(1) those sharp, or but slightly rounded at the sides; (2) those with flat sides; (3) those with an oval section; and (4) those presenting abnormal peculiarities. Sir William Wilde, in his catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy's Collection of Antiquities, describes and figures several types, to some of which he applies names, as chisel-shaped, ovoid, dagger-celt, tooth-shaped, purse-shaped, &c. (see Catalogue, pp. 36-74). I should like to follow in the steps of those who have been over the ground before me, but the celts of Great Britain differ to some extent from those found in Ireland, and, therefore, I consider that, by following Sir John Evans's classification closely, I could scarcely do justice to our Irish celts. Sir William Wilde does not notice some types, which perhaps had not been collected to any extent in his day, and he figures some axes of accidental shape which I would not take as typical. I do not, therefore, intend to adopt previous classifications, though I shall keep them in view in my descriptions of Irish axes and chisels. Sir John Evans applies the general term "celt" to both axes and chisels, but I prefer to retain those names in my title, as I shall include some objects which other authorities might not consider to be celts. I shall adopt Sir John Evans's terms, and speak of the end opposite the cutting edge as the butt-end, and the two principal surfaces as the faces. These faces are either bounded by or are merged in what he calls the sides, which are usually sharp, flat, or rounded.

I propose to divide our Irish axes and chisels into four principal groups or classes. First, the Larne type; second, the Kitchen Midden type; third, those implements which are polished, or were intended to be ground and polished; and, fourth, the Bann group of ground shale implements. I do not include in this grouping stone axes or axe hammers which have perforations for shafts.

THE LARNE TYPE.

The Larne Implements, as they are locally called, are a class by themselves. They are all formed of flint, very rudely chipped, and terminate

at one or both ends in blunt points. They are mostly triangular in section, and some have a heavy butt, with a point at the opposite end like a palæolithic implement. As they do not show a broad cutting edge at one extremity, like ordinary axes, I should not have included them with the axes and chisels, only that they have frequently been described as celts by other authors in previous Papers of the *Journal* and elsewhere.¹ They occur in the gravels of the raised beach at Curran, Larne, with flakes and cores, which have been found as deep as twenty feet from the surface, and they have been obtained in considerable numbers from the denuded material of the raised beach gravels along the shores of Larne, Island Magee, and Belfast Lough. No arrow-heads, scrapers, or polished implements of any kind have been found in these gravels, and the workmanship shown both in production of flakes and manufacture of implements is of a ruder description than we meet with in ordinary manufactories of flint implements. On several occasions² I have explained how the worked flints of the Larne and neighbouring raised beach gravels showed evidence of having been weathered till a thick whitish crust was formed, and then waterworn, till in many instances the angular parts of the weathered flints were worn off before being included in the gravels. In other words, since the time these implements, with accompanying flakes and cores, were lying about the shore in a weathered condition, the following events have happened:—(1) The gradual sinking of the shore, and the formation of the gravels (about twenty feet in thickness), which include the worked flints; (2) The elevation of the shore till the surface of the gravels stands twenty feet above high-water mark.

There was found in these gravels, by John Moran, LL.D., H. M. Inspector of Schools, a mammoth's tooth, which was exhibited and described at a meeting of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, on 5th February, 1889; and a whale's bone, belonging, it is believed, to a species not now an inhabitant of northern seas, was also found in the same gravels, and is in the Grainger Collection, Belfast. The shells of the gravels are, I believe, identical with those still living in the neighbourhood. Some of the implements have a likeness to those of a rude type from Spiennes, and also to the rudest Cissbury implements, while again we have certain implements of flint from the Bann valley, approaching in character some of those from the raised beach. As to the age of the worked flints from Larne and other parts of our northern coasts, I cannot speak definitely. They may be palæolithic, intermediate, or earliest neolithic. I believe them to be older than our ordinary arrow-heads, scrapers, and polished stone axes, and therefore, on previous occasions, for want of more definite knowledge, I have spoken of them as

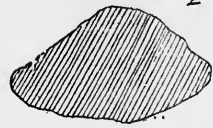
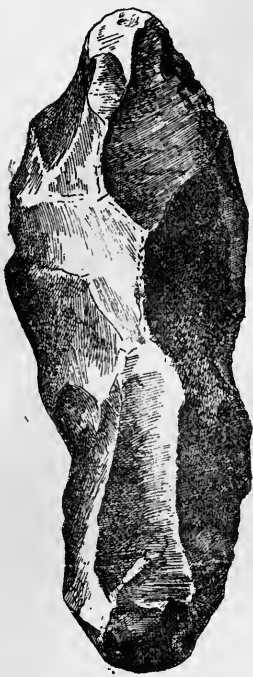
¹ William Gray, M.R.I.A.—*Journal*, vol. i., Part 2, 5th Series, p. 390. Report, "Belfast Nat. Field Club," Series II., vol. iii., p. 205.

² *Proc. R.I.A.*, 3rd Series, vol. i., No. 2, p. 189. Report, "Belfast Nat. Field Club," Series II., vol. ii., p. 541.

an older series. Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, page 143, shown half size, will give an idea of these rude implements. The side view of fig. 1, and section of fig. 2, approach very nearly the appearance that would be presented by a side view and section of any of the other specimens.

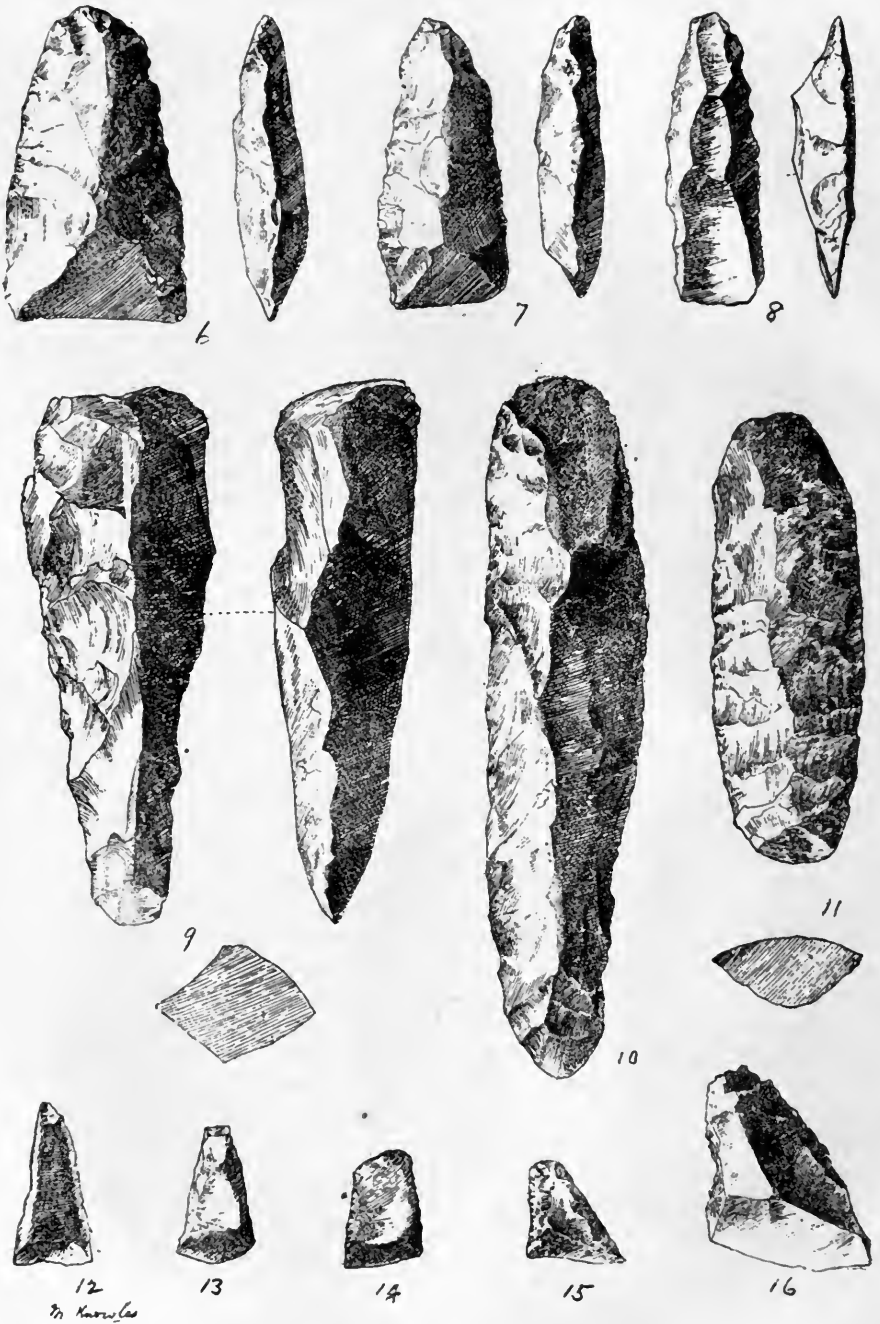
THE KITCHEN MIDDEN TYPE.

The implements of this second series, like those of the first, are formed of flint, chipped only, and I believe were not intended to be ground or polished. They also resemble the Larne series in being confined to particular localities. The edge of the Kitchen Midden type has been the result of the meeting or intersection of two planes of fracture, or, as Sir John Evans defines it, by the intersection of two facets. The edge seems formed by the removal of one broad flake from each face, and is just such an edge as you would find on a flake, which is frequently sharper than an edge produced by grinding. The axes are more or less triangular, with the cutting edge at the broad base (see figs. 6, 7, and 8, page 144). They are found in the old surfaces and hut sites, in the sandhills round our northern coast and along the valley of the Bann. There are other implements of flint found along the same valley, with narrow, chisel-like edges, but which are formed in a similar way to those of the axes, by the removal of a single flake from each face (see figs. 9, 10, 11, page 144). Some have heavy butts, like fig. 9; others have an edge at each extremity, like fig. 10. Then there is a third variety, with oblique edge, but formed similarly to the others, which must have been used as chisels (see figs. 14, 15, 16). These, though they may occasionally be found in the sandhills and along the Bann valley, are more plentiful in inland districts where the larger implements are not found. Implements of the Kitchen Midden class are derived from the shell mounds and coast finds of Denmark. They are also found in the south of Sweden, the extreme south of Norway, in France and central Europe, but they are unknown in east Germany and west Russia. A few have been found in England. They are fairly abundant in the north of Ireland, but the rag-gatherer, believing them to be broken or imperfect axes, did not usually collect them. These collectors had a similar idea about another variety of axes I shall have to describe, and consequently they found their way among the heaps of ordinary stones collected off the farm, which were destined for road-metal. Axes of the Kitchen Midden kind are believed by eminent European archæologists to be the earliest neolithic type. Worsaae, who advocated this opinion, was opposed by Steenstrup, but the majority of later archæologists agree with Worsaae's views. Sir John Lubbock, in summing up the case between Worsaae and Steenstrup, says: "On the whole, the evidence appears to show that the Danish shell mounds represent a definite period in the history of that country, and are probably referable to an early part of the neolithic stone age, when the



M. Inoué
— 1892 —

Stone Axes and Chisels, Larné Type. (Linear Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.)



Stone Axes and Chisels, Kitchen Midden Type. (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.)

art of polishing flint implements was known, but before it had reached its greatest development." This appears in Sir John Lubbock's work, "Prehistoric Times,"¹ but European authors who have written on this subject more recently have pronounced very strongly on the anteriority of this type of axe. I have myself pointed out, on a previous occasion,² that the wide area over which the Kitchen Midden type of axe existed, with the better made and polished axes of the same countries showing considerable divergence in make and form, was in favour of the former and ruder kind belonging to an earlier time.

AXES POLISHED, OR INTENDED TO BE POLISHED.

All the axes belonging to this group were either ground in part, or ground and polished, or made for being ground and polished. Their mode of manufacture is apparent from the examination of a good series. An axe has first been chipped into form, and though generally so well made that it could almost be used as an axe without further labour being bestowed on it, yet in a series of 105 chipped and unground axes in my own collection, I cannot find one specimen that has been used for cutting. You will find axes of this class in all stages: chipped only; the slightest trace of grinding, not always at the edge; ground at the edge only; partly ground, but not polished; ground and polished all over, but with some rough pits where flakes had dipped deep; and lastly, so well ground that not a trace of the original chipping can be detected. On examining a series of celts chipped only, we can see that the prevailing design in the mind of the manufacturer was to chip out an ovate or sub-triangular object, with broad cutting edge, and terminating in a pointed butt. A large axe of flint, of this kind, is shown in fig. 17, page 146; another ovate axe of flint, ground at the edge only, is shown in fig. 18 on same page. An axe of basalt, chipped into form, but unground in any part, is shown in fig. 20, page 146; a similarly-shaped axe, but ground all over, with unground patches still visible, is shown in fig. 21; and another axe that has been well ground and polished, is shown in fig. 22 on same page. A section of fig. 18 is given, which shows the sides sharp, like an edge; and figs. 17 and 20 would show similar sections. A section of fig. 21, which is only partially ground, would show the edge-like sides, somewhat blunted; but in fig. 22 the section would be an oval like that of fig. 23, page 147, showing that when the axe is fully ground and polished the sides are rounded. Out of this typical ovate or sub-triangular form several well-marked varieties have arisen: some from the way in which the implements have been used, some perhaps caused by the nature of the material from which the axes were made, and others probably from design. In classifying them I think it is best to take them in the state in which they

¹ Fourth ed., p. 253.

² *Proc. R.I.A.*, 3rd Series, vol. i., No. 5, p. 624.



17



18



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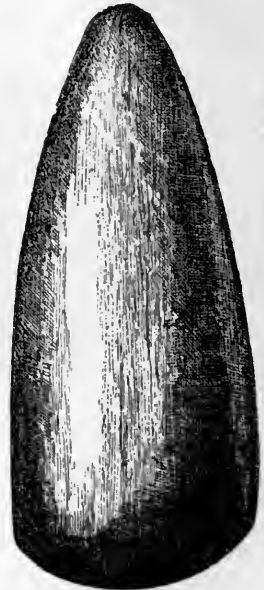


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M Knowles
-1892-

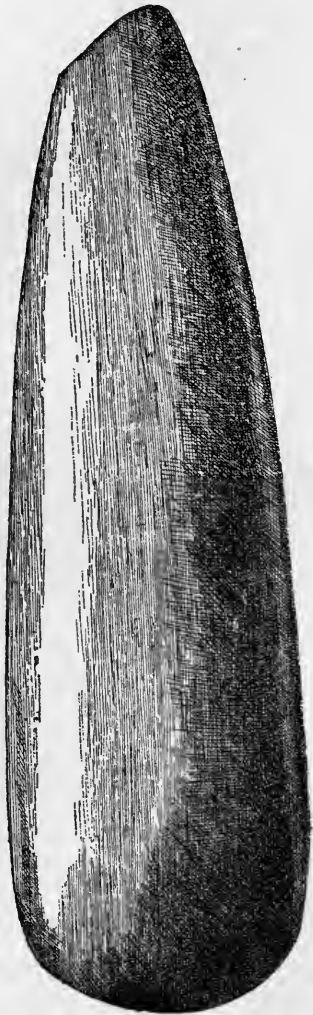


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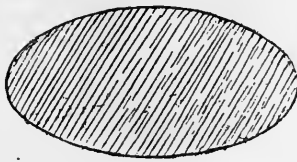


22

Stone Axes and Chisels. (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.)



23



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-1892-

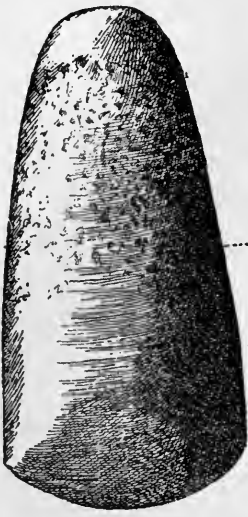
Stone Axes and Chisels. (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.)

are found, and I will give the first place to the implements which still retain their *ovate* or *sub-triangular form*. This first variety of this group will include those of flint and other stone chipped into form only, like figs. 17 and 20, page 146; also the partially-polished implements, 18 and 21, and those perfectly polished, like fig. 22, page 146, and fig. 23, page 147. They agree in outline, but may vary among themselves in length and breadth, so that we will have long ovate, short ovate, and broad ovate implements. Fig. 23, page 147, is an example of a good-sized long ovate axe. It is highly polished all over, and not a trace of chipping is to be seen. There is a small piece apparently broken off the butt, which is ground all over. Perhaps it was intended that the butt should terminate in that way (see two examples of this type, but slightly broader, in the Grainger Collection, Belfast, finished in a similar way at the butt). The specimen I have figured is 11 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad near the edge, and was found while planting potatoes in a field in Ballec, close to the town of Ballymena.

2. *Stout Ovate*.—The second variety of polished axes might be termed stout ovate, as stoutness or plumpness is one of their principal characteristics. They are mostly made of handsome stone—a nicely-speckled greenstone, porphyry showing pretty large crystals in the form of spots, and a rather handsome greenish-coloured rock, are the kinds of stone from which this variety of axe is usually formed. The faces and sides contract suddenly near the butt, giving that part a blunted appearance, but the axe is generally all polished alike up to the apex, and the original marks of chipping are in most cases completely removed. Those in my own collection vary from about 4 to 7 inches in length, and I have not seen many larger specimens of this kind in other collections. The breadth across the widest part, which is close to the edge, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches, and near the butt the section in most cases is almost circular. A fairly typical specimen is shown in fig. 24, page 149. Like a good many other axes it shows a band near the butt, which has been made rough, by picking after being polished, with the view possibly of causing it to adhere more firmly in the handle.

3. *Broad Ovate*.—Very closely allied to the kind just described is a broader variety, having the butt formed in a similar way by faces and sides contracting before a point is reached. These are generally also made of handsome stone. The example shown in fig. 25, page 149, is rather a small specimen, being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 3 inches broad near the cutting edge. The section shows that, if broader than the last variety, it loses in thickness. Some specimens are 8 inches long, and rather thicker proportionally than the axe figured.

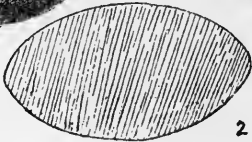
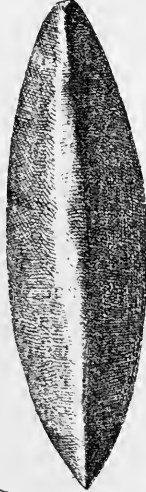
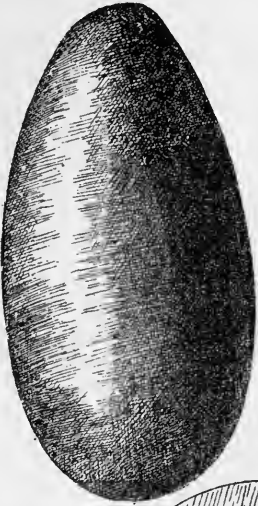
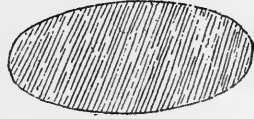
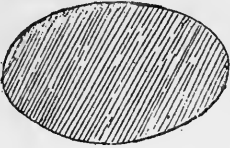
4. *Oval Axes*.—The next variety presents rather an oval appearance, as is seen by the example chosen for illustration, fig. 26, page 149. I have several axes of this kind, but some are much longer and narrower than the specimen shown in fig. 26. They all agree in having the edge



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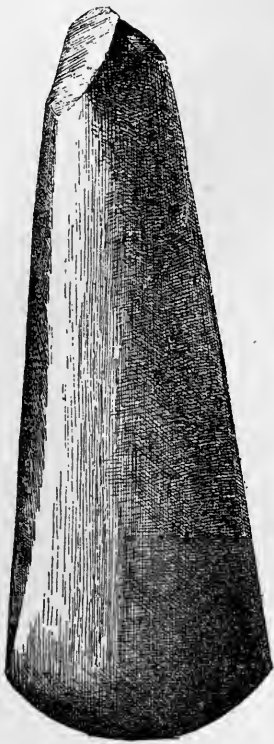
Stone Axes and Chisels. (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.)

contracted, and the curve of the sides continued without a break round the edge. The broadest part of the axe is generally near the centre, and the sides, though not sharp, are less rounded than in other well-polished varieties.

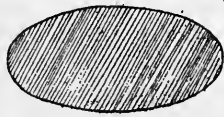
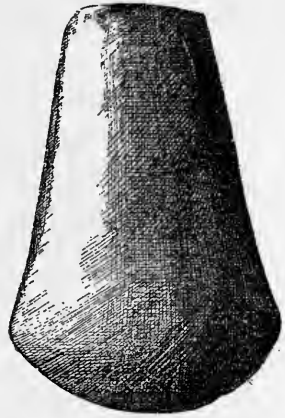
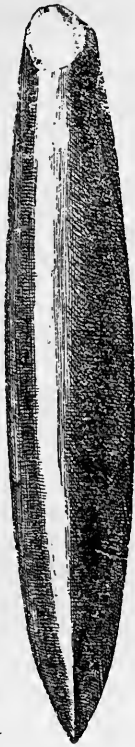
5. *Squared Sides*.—The fifth variety in this group has squared or flat sides. It is a very distinct kind, and the various specimens present a great likeness to each other. As a rule, the axes of this type do not end in a point but have a narrow edge-like butt, which, however, is not quite sharp enough for cutting, and it does not appear that it ever has been used for that purpose. They are thinner than any of the previously described varieties except some flint axes that come under the first head, and they are generally well ground and polished. They are not numerous, and have been described as a rare type, though my own collection contains 65 specimens. There is a fine example of this kind in the Belfast Museum (College-square, north). It is 13 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and was found in a bog near Portglenone. In excavating a hearth site in the sandhills of Dundrum, county Down, I found, with flint knives, cores, flakes, and pottery, a fine axe of this kind, formed of greenish rock. It is now in the Marchioness of Downshire's collection. The specimen figured on page 151, fig. 31, and showing front and side view, is fairly typical. It is formed of a hard greenish rock, and has been ground till no traces of chipping appear, and is highly polished. It is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and 2 inches broad near the edge. It was found in Movanager, near Kilrea, county Londonderry. This variety is not mentioned by Wilde.

6. *Swages*.—The next variety may be called cutters or swages, from the probability of their having been mounted, and employed in a similar way to an iron instrument used by smiths, and bearing one or other of these names. The swage is mounted in a withe handle, and is held by one hand with the edge applied to the part to be cut, while it is struck on the butt by a hammer held in the other hand. The stone axes I include under this head are mostly short, with heavy butts, which have been much hammered. Some specimens show very plain marks of the handle, and I think there is no doubt of their having been used for cutting wood after the manner the smith uses his swage for cutting iron. This is a numerous kind, but being looked on as broken axes they are not generally collected by the rag gatherer. Three examples are figured on page 154, figs. 32, 33, 34, while I show another specimen on page 159, fig. 52, with handle affixed in the way I believe this kind of axe to have been mounted. While many are flat and broad as compared with their length, a few are nearly circular in section, with narrow edge, like fig. 34, page 154. The few specimens, with circular section, might have been included with the chisels.

7. *Straight-sided Axes*.—A very well marked variety is shown by Wilde, in fig. 44, page 42, in the Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy. The axes of this kind are so well ground and polished that almost in



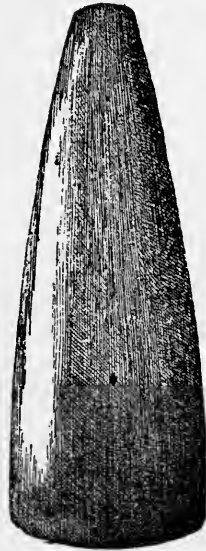
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31

Dr Knowles -
1892

Stone Axes and Chisels. (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.)

every case the marks of chipping have been removed. The sides do not bulge outwards but are straight, as in fig. 28, page 151, or curve slightly outward at the edge as in fig. 29. The axe is thin towards the edge, but near the butt it is in most specimens almost circular in section. The butt generally appears broken or truncated, but I think it is probable that these axes were intentionally manufactured with this apparently broken butt. The axe of this kind, figured by Sir William Wilde, is one of three found under the root of a large tree of bog deal in the bog of Canrower, near Oughterard, county Galway, and he looks on it as a broken specimen. There may have been some method of hafting employed, by which the broken or unfinished butt would be hid. I have a fine example of this kind, 13 inches long, found at Raloo, near Larnac, which the finder had treasured up in his house for twenty years before he sold it. The specimen shown as fig. 28, page 151, is in my own collection, and is very highly finished, as it is ground and polished till not the slightest trace of chipping appears. It is made of finely-speckled greenstone, and was found near Randalstown. It appears unfinished, but not broken at the butt. It would show a similar section to that of fig. 29, page 151, about the middle of the blade, but towards the butt, the section would be nearly circular. There is a fine axe of this kind in the Benn collection, Belfast, 10 inches long, very perfect, but terminating at the butt like fig. 28. It expands at the edge like fig. 29.

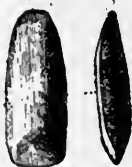
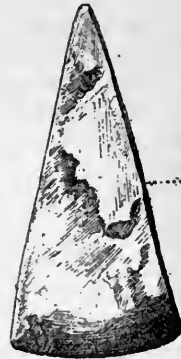
8. *Oblique-edged Axes*.—I have a considerable number of axes with oblique edges, which appear to have been made in that form at first, but the majority of cases of oblique edge seem to have been produced by regrinding after the edge had got broken in the process of use. Either from striking with the axe in an oblique direction, or owing to the shifting of its position in the handle, one side of the edge would appear to have got more to do, and was consequently sooner worn and broken than the other, and when re-ground it acquired the oblique shape. One would suppose that the oblique form was desired, as the owners could easily have re-chipped the edge into a regular shape before grinding. I have many axes showing re-grinding and similar obliquity of edge to the example figured (see fig. 30, page 151). Such axes frequently show, by the upper uninjured part of the blade that they were originally very finely finished specimens.

9. *Adzes*.—There are axes with one face more convex than the other, and the edge almost on a level with the less convex side, which is frequently almost flat, but are not strictly of a gouge-like character. They graduate, however, into a kind that have the appearance of gouges. There are others which, whether from accident or design, are curved in the direction of their faces, that is, have one face convex and the other concave. All these may have been mounted as adzes. I show an example slightly curved, in fig. 45, page 156.

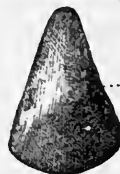
10. *Chisels*.—Chisels have already been referred to, but it is necessary to give a few words more of explanation. I class as chisels all small axe-like objects which, from their lightness, would have no cutting effect if used as axes, but which would be serviceable if employed as chisels. Flint axes, with straight sides, and of the same narrow width throughout, like fig. 19, page 146, were most likely used as chisels. This specimen is triangular in section, and ground at the edge and partly over the surface, but I have two others like it, with oval section. The chisels, in many instances, show signs of a good deal of wear and re-grinding. We find the edge straight, or almost so in some cases, as figs. 39, 41, and 42, page 154, and highly curved like the majority of axes, as in fig. 43, or with a narrow edge and punch-like, as in fig. 38 on same page. In this latter kind we may find a narrow edge at each extremity. There are long chisels, like fig. 39, with a very perfect oval section, and as well made and finished as the finest large axe. I have some beautiful little broad specimens of handsome speckled stone, and highly polished, like fig. 44. These small objects have all the characters of axes, except size, and could for the most part be referred to the several divisions I have already made in the polished axes. My own collection contains 167 specimens, and they are to be met with in considerable numbers in other well-known collections. Some of the smallest are under an inch in length, and weigh slightly more than a quarter of an ounce. The little broad specimen, fig. 44, weighs exactly one ounce. These may be compared with the largest axes, some of which weigh 6 lb. The figs. numbered 38, 39, and 41 to 44, on page 154, show a fairly representative series.

11. *Exceptional Forms*.—There are a few axes which at first sight might be considered outside the system of classification I have given. One specimen may be crooked in the direction of the sides, or there may be a hump on one side and an irregular hollow on another. We may have a butt with a projection in the form of a small handle, like fig. 46, page 156, and we may have an edge zig-zag, or ground straight across, but most of the irregularities are evidently due to defects in the stone. Parts would, perhaps, be too tough to yield to the hammer, and in other cases flakes would dip too deep. A specimen, like fig. 27, page 149, with a notch on each side, may be considered an exceptional case, for though we have other instances of indented or bruised spots and irregular grooving, yet there is not sufficient likeness among themselves to enable them to be classed together, whilst by their forms they show that they belong to other divisions. There is a kind, apparently fairly numerous in England, with a pit on each face, which may be considered as exceptional in Ireland, as it is rather rare. I have one specimen, and there is another in the Grainger collection, Belfast,¹ but these could also be included under

¹ This specimen is figured on page 156, vol. i., Part 1, 5th Series, of the *Journal*, but by some mistake it is represented as pitted on both sides and faces. It is, however, pitted on the two principal faces only.



H. Kimmel - 1872



Stone Axes and Chisels. (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.)

other heads, as the two specimens I have mentioned differ in form, and only agree in being pitted, like an oval tool-stone, on each face. The principal irregularities are due to accidental causes, such as defects in the stone, or in chipping, and one can perceive that the irregularly-shaped specimens were not intentionally made in the way we find them, but that a regularly-formed axe had been aimed at.

THE RIVER BANN GROUP OF GROUND AXES.

In the neighbourhood of the river Bann, and shores of Lough Neagh, we find axes partly or wholly ground, seldom polished, varying considerably from those I have already described. They are made for the most part from a hard crystalline shale, which splits into thin layers, and many of the implements made from this material have received no further dressing than the sharpening of the edge. There are several varieties of axes and chisels in this group, and one of the best marked is a triangular axe with straight flat sides, of which fig. 37, page 154, gives a good representation. It is unground on both faces and sides, except at the edge. It is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ broad at the edge and $\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick. There are no signs of sawing or chipping, and those straight sides seem to be the result of natural fracture. Although the specimen figured is small, it is fairly typical, but there are other axes of the same kind much larger. I have one 16 inches long, and the axe 22 inches in length figured in the Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy, fig. 45, page 43, is of this kind. The sides are sometimes ground so as to form an arris, as in the example referred to. It was found in the river Blackwater, two miles below Charlemont, which shows us that this type is not confined to the Bann. I have thirty-seven axes of this kind. A second variety of these Bann axes has an ovate outline, but with sides generally unsymmetrical. They are ground all over, and show the scratches of grinding very distinctly, crossing and recrossing. This kind of finish is so characteristic of the Bann type, which are not made of flint, that they might be described as the ground group, to distinguish them from those of other districts, which are both ground and polished. I show a specimen in fig. 47, page 156. It is 9 inches long, 3 inches broad at the edge, and seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. I have a larger and finer specimen of this kind, 11 inches long, and resembling the one I have figured in almost every particular. There is an example in the Grainger collection, Belfast, excavated from the side of the bridge at Enniskillen, which is of the same kind, and fig. 49, page 43, Catalogue R. I. A., may also be classed with this variety, which, like the first, is also not confined to the Bann. We find, among this group, axes with double edges, as fig. 36, page 154, and occasionally we meet with a specimen like the one figured, ground flatter on one side than another, giving the edge a gouge-like character. There are then others, having all the characters of a gouge on the one face, but flat instead of hollow on the other. Fig. 40,



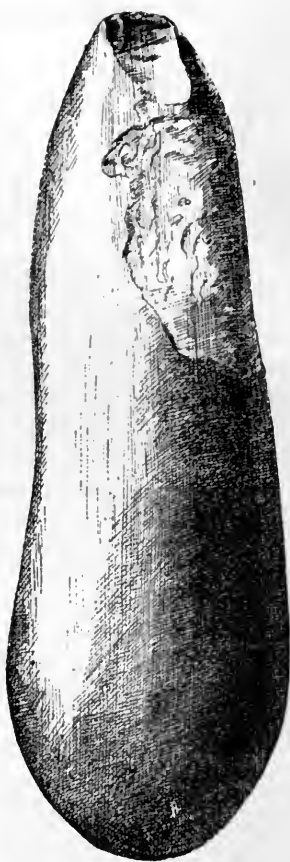
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Stone Axes and Chisels. (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.)

p. 154, though it is small, and may be described as a chisel, is a typical specimen. Some of the small chisels of this variety have a gouge-like edge at both extremities. There are then some long chisels, like fig. 35, page 154, having squared sides and faces, as shown in the section of this specimen. This particular form is apparently due to natural fracture of the rock, and is not the result of chipping or dressing into form, as in the narrow chisels of flint found in Denmark. There is still another form of axe made out of this shale, with a cylindrical stem; of which fig. 48, page 156, shows an example. This specimen is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and would show an almost, if not entirely circular section. I have specimens of this variety 14 inches long, and have seen others of the same kind 16 inches in length, showing the characteristic rough grinding all over the surface. These specimens of almost circular section are also formed of the shale, but owing to the layers being of unequal hardness they have often suffered greatly from weathering.

I have two somewhat oval axes, with small holes bored close to the butt, as if they were intended for suspension. As these are the only examples in my collection perforated in this way, I am not satisfied that the holes were made by the manufacturers of the axes, but believe they were possibly bored, when found at a later period, to enable them to be suspended at some places which the owners considered necessary to be protected against witchcraft or other evil influences.

GRINDING AND POLISHING.

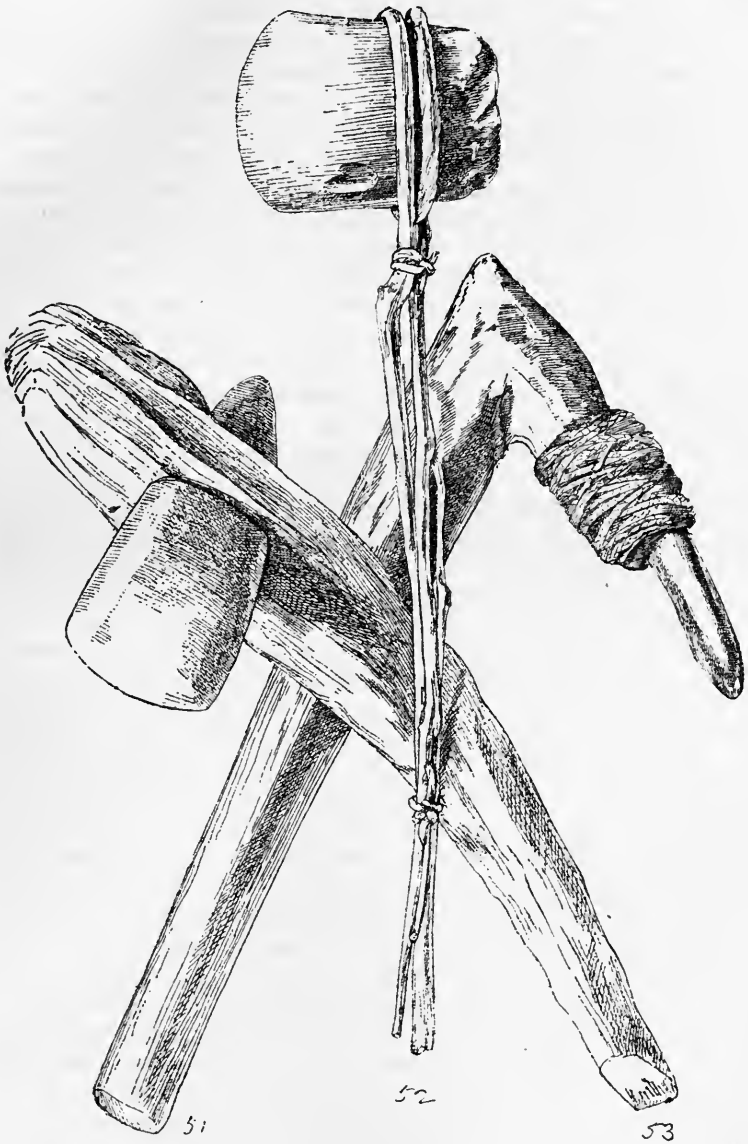
We occasionally find slabs of sandstone on which axes have been ground. I have several such slabs from Culbane, near Portglenone, varying from about 5 inches to 10 inches in length and breadth. I have also an axe, ground but not polished, which was found in Ballycosh bog, near Ballymena, with the slab of sandstone on which it was no doubt ground lying over it. Sir William Wilde, in the Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy, page 46, gives a description of the mode of grinding axes. They were rubbed longitudinally on a curved flat stone, then rubbed obliquely with another stone to remove the angles caused by the longitudinal grinding, which gave them the appearance of being rasped, then lastly they were polished. Sir John Evans, in "Ancient Stone Implements," page 39, refers the reader to Sir William Wilde's account of the different processes, and says: "In all cases the grindstone on which they were polished was fixed and not rotatory, and in nearly all cases the striæ running along the stone hatchets are longitudinal, thus proving that they were rubbed lengthwise and not crosswise on the grinding-bed," and adds that this is a criterion of some service in detecting modern forgeries. I cannot say that this agrees with my own experience. There may have been various ways of grinding axes after they were chipped, and in other countries where they had fixed and larger grinding-stones, the axes may have been rubbed lengthwise, but in Ireland, from viewing

a good many examples of ground axes, I should say that the grinders adhered to no special rule. In the majority of cases that have come under my notice the striæ cross and recross with great irregularity. The Ballycosh example is faceted, and the striæ show that it has been rubbed mostly in an oblique direction.

I cannot throw much light on the process of polishing, but I have an idea that a certain kind of rubbing-stone, of which I possess twenty-one specimens, must have been employed for this purpose. Some of these objects at the part that is ground are slightly concave, and would fit into the convex surface of a stone axe. An example from my own collection, which seems originally to have been the butt end of a stone axe, is shown in fig. 49, page 156, and another rubber of quartzite, showing the surface of the original pebble, except on the ground concave face, from the collection of George Raphael, Esq., is shown in fig 50 on same page.

MOUNTING.

We are not left in doubt as to the manner in which some of our axes were mounted, as several stone axes with their shafts have been found in the British Isles. One of these axes, with its wooden handle attached, was found in the county of Monaghan, and is figured by Sir William Wilde, in the "Catalogue" of the Royal Irish Academy page 46, fig. 53. We see from this specimen that a hole has been cut in one end of the shaft into which the axe was fitted. Possibly it may also have been bound with a tying of some kind, but there is no mention of any evidence of its having been secured in this way. An example, with handle from the Solway moss, is figured in Anderson's "Scotland in Pagan Times," "The Stone Age," and the same specimen, and another of a similar kind are shown as figs. 91 and 92, in Evans' "Stone Implements and Ornaments." All these examples agree in having the axe simply inserted in a hole cut in one end of the shaft. If we had not had these cases to guide us we would possibly have come to the conclusion that many stone axes were mounted in this way from finding specimens with rough bands round the blade or stem which were, no doubt, made with the view of causing the axe to have a firmer hold in the shaft. The cleavage of shafts must have been a serious trouble if the axes after being mounted were used in hacking, as we are accustomed to do with iron axes. Possibly axes mounted as described may have been assisted to cut by blows on the butt, in the manner in which the swages are supposed to have been used. A specimen is figured on page 159, fig. 52, to show the way in which I imagine those axes described as cutters or swages were mounted. Many examples of axes and shafts from the Swiss Lake Dwellings have been found and figured, by which we can see that various plans were tried to prevent the shafts from splitting. Placing the axe in a socket of deer horn, and then inserting the horn in the hole in the shaft, was a common method of



D. Howden —
— 1892 —

Stone Implements—Manner of Mounting.

hafting. The part of the handle where the axe was inserted was also made very thick, compared with the portion held in the hands, no doubt, with the view of preventing splitting. I show in fig. 51, page 159, a stone axe from Figi, mounted as an adze. A forked branch has been selected, and about half of the stem in one of the forks was then split off, and the portion remaining hollowed to fit the convexity of the face of the axe. A place was also dressed to support the butt, and then the axe was bound by a strong cord to this prepared portion of branch. The other fork acts as a handle. This seems to be a common method of mounting stone adzes among South Sea Island savages. It is interesting as showing us the contrivances resorted to by people similarly circumstanced to the Stone Age people of Britain and Ireland. I also show a sketch of the axe with its handle, found in county Monaghan, enlarged from the figure in the catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy, fig. 53.

CHAMPION HAND STONES.

No one can examine a series of stone axes and chisels without observing that they have been largely used as tools. The carpenter of the Stone Age had a stock-in-trade almost as varied as that of one of the present day, as we find the axe, the adze, the chisel, the gouge and punch among the stone tools. The larger implements may have been used in warfare, and the finding of axes in the fords of the Bann and Shannon would favour that belief. That they were made to be thrown away, or that they would be the best form of stone for throwing I think no one would believe, but it is quite possible that long after they had ceased to be used, stone axes might, on being found, have been regarded with similar superstition to that attached to them among the peasantry of the present day, and have been considered as stones that would be lucky objects for killing an enemy, just as they are now supposed to have virtues in healing. It is only by some such theory as this that I could believe that the stone axes were the objects referred to, as champion hand stones.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I must refer to the age of the stone axes as some of our members in contributions to recent numbers of the *Journal* have endeavoured to show—(1) that the use of stone implements has come down to a very recent date, and (2) that it is doubtful whether there ever was a Stone Age in Ireland. We cannot tell with certainty when the use of stone as tools and weapons ceased in Ireland, and it is a question that every one seems to answer in accordance with his own bias. Sir John Evans, in writing of "Discoveries of Stone Implements in Lough Neagh," quotes from the personal experience of Fynes Moryson, about the year 1600, and says, it points to a state of civilization among the inhabitants

of Ireland three centuries ago which was "by no means inconsistent with an extensive use of the readiest materials which came to hand, such as bone, wood, and stone."¹ This would seem to favour the recent use of stone implements, but the same writer says immediately afterwards that it must be acknowledged "that the presence of such numbers of polished stone hatchets among other stone implements and weapons affords a very strong argument against these objects belonging to a comparatively modern period, however barbarous may have been the manners and customs of the time in certain districts."² He even continues the subject further, and says, that in making his observations as to the method of life and degree of civilization of the people of Ireland in the time of Elizabeth he does not desire it to be understood as implying a belief that the stone implements "do not date back to a period far more remote than three centuries ago."³ Besides the low state of civilization a few centuries ago, the finding of objects of stone mixed with those of metal has supplied an argument in favour of the late use of stone implements in Ireland. Our crannogs are the principal source of such mixture, yet when fairly examined they do not yield very strong proof of the late use of stone. Some of the crannogs have been in occupation to within a comparatively recent period, but we have historical references to others that were occupied over 1000 years ago, and it is probable they were places of habitation centuries prior to that date, yet if we go over Colonel Wood Martin's book on the "Lake Dwellings of Ireland," we will find only four or five stone axes figured among about 550 other crannog objects, and only about the same number of references to finds of stone axes in the index. Twenty years ago the rag gatherer would have found in many farm-houses and cottages two, three, or four stone axes which the owners had collected and retained as lucky objects, or for use as weights or rubbers for their webs. If any calamity had happened to cause these people to leave their homes, and that their houses had remained in ruins for 1000 years, the excavator of that time would, perhaps, have found more stone axes in two or three cottages associated with objects of the reign of Queen Victoria than have been recorded from all the crannogs of Ireland. We see, therefore, that in our crannogs stone axes are the exception, and the few that were found, even if they were more numerous than I have mentioned, may as readily have been treasured as amulets or champion hand-stones, or have been left where they were found by a previous stone-using people as that they were employed as implements by the occupants of the crannogs.

While the contents of the crannogs do not yield very much support to the recent use of stone as tools and implements, every one admits that the introduction of bronze would not put an end to the Stone Age. This we could easily infer from observing how long it takes any useful improvement

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xli., p. 407.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, p. 408.

of recent times to get widely introduced, and how tenaciously the older method retains its hold. Electricity has not abolished gas, and the still older method of lighting by candles is yet in existence. Even rush-lights, I am informed, are at present being used in some parts of Ireland. And so the Stone Age would not be abolished by the introduction of bronze, and it may even have lingered on till after iron came to be employed for tools and weapons. But there would come a time when stone would cease to be used, and we can easily imagine how stone implements, scattered over the surface in all parts of Ireland, would frequently get mixed up with objects of a much later date in the sites of dwellings and other places. Sir John Evans's remarks on the finding of stone axes in association with Roman remains will be pertinent, as they bear on the alleged lateness of the use of stone as implements and tools. He says:—"The association of these stone implements with Roman and even post-Roman remains would at first sight appear to argue their contemporaneity, but in the case of the celts being found on the sites of Roman villas two things are to be remarked, first, that the sites once occupied may, and constantly do, continue in occupation for an indefinite length of time, so that the imperishable objects of one age, such as those in stone, may become mixed with those of a long subsequent date, and second, that had these stone implements been in common use in Roman times their presence would have been the rule rather than the exception, and we should have found them mentioned by Latin authors."¹

However little proof there may be for the recent use of stone implements in Ireland, there seems much less in favour of the inference that we never had a Stone Age at all. Such an opinion receives no support, as far as I know, from any eminent authority on the subject. The evidence is all to the effect that we had in Ireland the same early race of Neolithic people as occupied Britain and Western Europe. Professor Boyd Dawkins refers repeatedly to this subject and says that, "The researches of Thurnham and Davis, Wilson, Huxley, Busk, and others, into the physique of the people described in the last chapter . . . reveal the important fact that the population of the British Isles was uniform in character through the whole of the Neolithic Age."² Again, "we may therefore conclude that at one period in the Neolithic Age the population of Europe west of the Rhine and north of the Alps, was uniform in physique, and consisted of the same small people as the Neolithic inhabitants of Britain and Ireland."³ Professor Huxley says:—"As the evidence stands at present I am fully disposed to identify the ancient population of Ireland with the 'longbarrow' and 'river bed' elements of the population of England, and with the longheaded or 'Cumbcephalic' inhabitants of Scotland."⁴

¹ "Ancient Stone Implements and Ornaments of Great Britain," p. 131.

² "Early Man in Britain," p. 309.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 314.

⁴ "Prehistoric Remains of Caithness," p. 126.

Many more quotations from other eminent authors could be given, all showing that we had in Ireland the same early race of Newer Stone Age people as that of Britain, and if any further proof were necessary to show that Ireland is not an exception in the matter of a Stone Age, we have the implements themselves as numerous and as varied as those of any other country or district of the same extent in Great Britain or Western Europe.

Though treating of Irish axes and chisels, my own collection has supplied the principal examples for illustration, and I had it chiefly in my mind when preparing this paper as it was always at hand for inspection and comparison, but at the same time there are few of the principal Irish collections with which I am not familiar. The collection of the Royal Irish Academy is well known to me, and I know almost as much of the early history and formation of the Grainger collection as I do of my own. I have had many opportunities of seeing the collections of my neighbours, George Raphael, Esq., and the Rev. George R. Buick, M.R.I.A. The Benn collection, now in the Belfast Museum, and that of the museum itself, have been frequently visited, and several other large collections, now either dispersed or sold, have come under my notice. The valuable collection of Alderman Day, F.S.A., has not been visited by me in its own home in Cork, but good samples of it have been exhibited in Belfast, on more than one occasion, and in other places, at which times I had opportunities of seeing them. Some of those collections I have named might have supplied better examples for illustration, but having for a long time paid attention to the grouping of types and classes, I consider the series of axes in my own possession to be fuller and more complete than those in many other collections I have mentioned.

For comparison I have enumerated the different kinds I possess in the following table:—

Larne Implements,	143
Kitchen Midden type:—	
Axes,	52
Large Chisels,	46
Small „ oblique edges,	32
Polished type (including those intended for polishing):—	130
Ovate, chipped only, including 8 of Flint,	105
„ partly ground, including 44 of Flint,	115
„ ground and polished,	378
	<hr/> 598
Stout Ovate,	138
Broad „	56
Oval Axes,	17
Squared or flat sides,	65
Cutters or Swages,	254
Straight sides,	74
Oblique edges,	57
Adzes and Gouge-like,	71
Small Chisels,	167
Exceptional forms,	55
	<hr/> 1552
Bann group of ground Axes and Chisels,	231
	<hr/> 2056

RECENT UNRECORDED FINDS OF JAMES II.'s BRASS MONEY
NEAR DUBLIN. WITH NOTES ON THIS COINAGE.

By WILLIAM FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., Hon. F.S.A. (Scot.), FELLOW.

In the month of September, 1892, J. F. Shiel, Esq., B.N., of Kingston, Ballinteer-road, Dundrum, intending to erect a new roof over some old walls on his farm for a cattle byre, directed a labourer to sink alongside one of the walls a site where he could erect a piece of wood to assist in supporting the roof. He struck a granite stone with the pickaxe; and when clearing out the clay around this stone he shattered a small earthen pipkin about 18 in. below the surface, scattering a number of coins with which it was filled. These consisted of a collection of shillings and sixpences of the brass money of James II. The vessel was partially filled with water, which had corroded the coins and damaged the greater portion of the find. So far as could be calculated there were 650 separate pieces, two-thirds of them being shillings. There were also six half-crowns, dated May, 1690, of the smaller size, as coins of that date always are.

Being anxious to ascertain the minor variations of type which are observed on the reverses of this coinage, the collection was examined with special care. In addition to varying dates of months, we find some coins with fullpoints, others with colons, and others still in which such marks are absent. There are also variations in the letterings of the months, &c.; all these differences were probably intended as "mint marks," but still remain unexplained in a satisfactory manner. For example, we have Sep Sep. and Sep: which may, perhaps, refer to the three mint-presses used for the coinage.

The shillings of this find belonged to the following list of months: July, August, September, October, November, December, January, and February, 1689, and March and April, 1690, all struck of the larger size, and April and May, 1690, smaller-struck coins. These were of ordinary types, with the exception of a single example marked 8BE. already described by numismatists, though not often met with.

The sixpences were likewise of the usual descriptions. They represented the months of June, July, August, November, December, and January, 1689. Those coins which were struck from hard yellow bronze had suffered least from corrosion, whilst those composed of baser metal were much rusted by the combined effects of air and moisture.

The earthen pot that contained them was broken into small pieces.

It was made of old tortoise-shell ware, a material in common use for domestic purposes about the end of the seventeenth century; fragments of it often turn up in Old Dublin excavations.

This discovery brought to my recollection another find of James's coins that occurred about eight years ago. It had consisted exclusively of half-crowns, which were packed in tight rouleaus before being deposited, and therefore remained in perfect condition, fresh as if from the mint, except on part of the edges. They were purchased through a dealer, to whom the finder sold them, and I was able to trace the exact place they came from—it proved to be the same farm whence the present deposit of coins was obtained. They were stated to have been found in a hollow place between the stones of an old wall which was accidentally laid open by a labourer engaged in making a drain alongside of it. There were above 200 half-crowns found in this place, but as I selected only the best specimens for my cabinet, and returned the residue to the dealer, it is not now possible to give the exact number. There was a report that some larger pieces were found at the same time; if so, they must have been crown pieces—but this is very dubious. None such came under my observation, nor were any offered for sale in Dublin about this period.

There is a vague tradition that deposits of James's coin were made in the south of the county Dublin, near the mountains, by some of his troopers after the Battle of the Boyne. The finds now recorded appear rather to resemble private investments than concealed army treasure, the amount obtained being too trifling to admit of the latter explanation as satisfactory.

The most complete account of this remarkable and peculiarly Irish coinage was written by the late Dr. Aquilla Smith, M.R.I.A., for the "Journal of the Numismatic Society." He states: "Many of the coins were made of pure copper, a few of yellow brass, and the remainder of such alloys as would result from melting together old cannon, broken bells and kitchen furniture, which mixed metal was valued by the workmen at the mint at no more than three or four pence the pound weight." See Simon on "Irish Coins," p. 62.

Both finds now recorded afforded few examples of "mixed metal" or copper, the great majority consisting of very fine and hard yellow bronze.

The Dublin Mint was situated in Capel-street, in a house afterwards known as No. 27, of which a view is preserved in Samuel Whyte's Poems, 3rd ed., p. 44, published in 1795; he reproduced it in respect for the memory of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who was born there. Two presses were kept at work striking the coins, one called the James press, and the other the Duchess. There was likewise a third press worked in the Deanery, Limerick, which continued striking coins during the siege of that city.

The dates at which the respective coinages were issued is ascertained from proclamations, thus :—

Sixpences were ordered to be coined,	. June 18, 1689.
The large-sized Shilling,	. . . . . June 27, 1689.
The large Half-Crown, "
The small Shilling,	. . . . . April 21, 1690,
The small Half-Crown, "
The Crown,	. . . . . June 15, 1690.

The "Civil year" commenced on March 25. Hence all coins issued before that day are dated 1689, and subsequently 1690. This state of affairs only ceased by statute 24 Geo. II., c. 23, which enacted that the calendar and civil years should become concurrent from January 1, 1753.

To protect the coins from forgery the edges were "milled"; those of the sixpence "fringed round" with oblique lines. The shillings were similarly protected. The half-crowns had a triple row of leaves when of large size, and a double row when made small. Somehow some of the small-sized half-crowns have the edge marked by simple oblique lines, not leaves. The crowns have a triple row of leaves. The small intrinsic value of the coinage was a great temptation to the forger, against whom this "milling" process was intended as an additional safeguard. Special proclamations were also issued declaring counterfeiting to be high treason, and offering special rewards to informers, but the best precaution was the great artistic merit of the dies, which were executed by Roettier, a French artist of remarkable skill. They rank in design amongst the best coins struck by an English sovereign.

Sixpences were coined for fourteen consecutive months, from June to March, 1689, and from March to June, 1690. Of these, Dr. A. Smith discovered unique specimens in the British Museum, for the months of Oct: Mar Mar: Apr & Apr: and June: He recognized further 38 varieties of the other months in his collection. Mine correspond closely with his estimate, yielding 40 variations.

The larger shillings were struck for eleven consecutive months. The figures 8^{BE}, 8^{BER}, occur in the October series, Nov: 9 and 9^r for November, the latter coin having a castle of two towers under the king's head, and 10^r for December, in addition to the usual abbreviations of that month. A. Smith's list affords 73 varieties: my list amounts to 79.

The small-sized shillings were coined for six consecutive months, commencing April, 1690; those for June and July are in the British Museum. I have not yet seen the September coin; it and the August coins must have been struck at Limerick, as Dublin was in possession of William III. after the Battle of the Boyne. The *apr* & *may* have cinquefoils instead of fullpoints between the heads on the obverse, and in the *may* coin, of which I have two varieties, the inscription on

reverse displaces the year-date towards the left of field. In another coin for this month the obverse has GRATA instead of GRATIA, an evident mint blunder. Dr. A. Smith had 17 varieties, with which my list corresponds.

The large-sized half-crowns commenced July, 1689, and were struck for twelve consecutive months. One bears for date 8 BER. . . Another Aug^t: has the date under the name of the month, and the legend commencing from below. It is engraved in Lindsay's work on "Irish Coins" (Pl. VII., fig. 154). There are good specimens in my cabinet of these rare impressions. Dr. A. Smith records 54 varieties; possibly from my obtaining the half-crowns found at Dundrum my list amounts to 71. The number of points placed between the inscription of the king's name on obverse vary considerably, but are not now under consideration.

Of the smaller half-crowns specimens are known, dated from April to October, 1690. Of these the Sep^t: coin is in the British Museum, and I have not seen that for Oct: The rare variety May, which I had not previously met, occurred amongst the few half-crowns contained in the find of September, 1892. Dr. Smith had 22 variations; my list gives 19.

Many of the larger half-crowns were re-struck into five-shilling-pieces, so imperfectly that they often retain portions of the former inscriptions. In the ordinary varieties the sword borne by James is held erect; but exceptional coins occur in which it is represented with the point directed more forward; these are rare. I have a well-preserved specimen of this type.

ANGLO-NORMAN CASTLES OF COUNTY DOWN.

By F. W. LOCKWOOD, C.E.

THE writer owes an apology to the Society for touching this subject at all, for the antiquities of Down are in a sense classic ground. Bishop Reeves, whose loss to the Society is incalculable, years ago threw a flood of light upon the early history of the diocese; since then the Rev. Father O'Laverty has gone over the whole ground, as it were, with a microscope, whilst Mr. James J. Phillips has published monographs of Grey Abbey, Inch Abbey, and the great Keep of Dundrum, and we are promised another from his pen at the present meeting upon the Benedictine Abbey at Downpatrick. The writer can only excuse himself by suggesting that the works of the two former authorities have dealt so largely, almost exclusively, with the ecclesiastical antiquities of the county, that room is still left for a short notice of its secular buildings, and that their distribution is of such a nature as to be certain to arrest the attention of the most superficial archæologist, and does not in some of its features appear at any former time to have been under the notice of this Society.

Although the castles erected by the English in Down are with two exceptions not of first-class magnitude, yet their position gives them an interest quite apart from their size or political importance.

Indeed, in this latter respect, they were generally outside the main current of Irish history. The eastern half of Down was one of the earliest parts of Ireland to be occupied by the English. Less than thirty years after Strongbow had crossed the channel and brought the sword of England to be a make-weight in Irish politics, John de Courcy had marched from Dublin, had plundered Downpatrick, and slaughtered its Irish defenders, and before the end of the century the English had strongly planted themselves over the whole of Lecale and the Ards. Their position here was somewhat peculiar. Between East Down (not then of course known under that name) and the English district round the capital, stood Carlingford Lough and the double mass of the Carlingford and Mourne Mountains, and all the bogs and forests and broken country that lay behind them. Munster, in being cut off from Dublin by the Wicklow Mountains, bore a superficial resemblance, but with this difference that it was a much larger and more fertile district, and lay opposite to what was then the wealthier and more civilized part of England, and was therefore in a better position to stand alone.

The first idea, therefore, that strikes us in considering the County Down Castles is a topographical or indeed a strategical one; they seem to

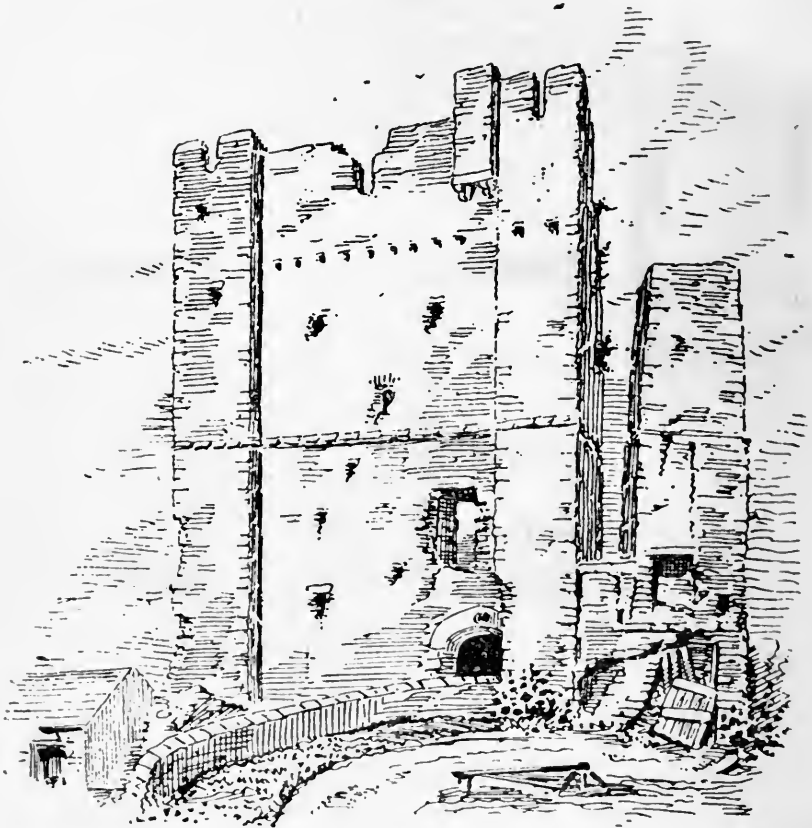
have been placed with no relation to a land communication with Dublin. The sea was in a military sense their true base; on the land side were their enemies, and we find therefore De Courcy and his successors for several centuries planting their strongholds at the head of every lagoon or creek, as at Dundrum, Downpatrick, Killyleagh, and Strangford, or on projecting peninsulas or islands, as at Sketrick, Mahee, and Ardkeen. In most of the other cases, they are close upon the shore or beach, seldom or never at a distance from it. The same principle was carried out in Antrim in the great castle planted on the tide-surrounded rock at Carrickfergus, and in the castle at Olderfleet upon the sickle-shaped spit of sand still known as the "Curran of Larne."

East Down was for centuries a little bit of the English pale (where English names, and since the Plantation Scottish names, still prevail), cut off from the rest of its kindred, and planted like an island in the midst of a sea of hostile, or as one account styles them, "felon" Irish.

The great De Courcy keep of Dundrum is the crowning military edifice of the district; but as it has been so fully dealt with and illustrated in the elaborate Paper read by Mr. Phillips at the meeting of this Society held in Belfast in 1883, it need not be largely treated of on this occasion. It stands on an ancient rath formed out of a high rocky hummock, with a deeply excavated fosse on three sides. It consists of a circular donjon keep, one of the few and perhaps the most perfect known to exist in Ireland, and a strong enclosed courtyard with enough remaining of the two gateway towers to show the positions of the barbican, portcullis, and entrance. Outside these again is a second enclosure attributed to Elizabethan times, and the remains of a mansion-house of Elizabethan date. For more minute particulars we may refer to Mr. Phillips' monograph—and especially to his suggestions as to the methods of defence in vogue by the warriors of those days. In examining the building and its site one is struck by what looks like an obvious military blunder. On the western side of the great enclosure, where the fosse has been most deeply excavated (the stone doubtless being utilized in the structure), instead of the wall being built close upon the edge of the rocky escarpment, so as to give a double height to the rampart, it is set back from five to ten feet, thus affording a terrace upon which the assailants could pass round the wall and plant ladders. The broken and scarped nature, too, of the rocky fosse at this part would be a serious disadvantage, being quite as likely to serve for a series of parallels of approach to the assailants, as of a defence to the garrison. That the castle is dominated by the closely adjoining hill on the south-west would not be as fatal in those days as it would have been in more recent times.

Next to Dundrum, unquestionably, the finest castle in the county is Greencastle, opposite Carlingford. It is in every respect as different from Dundrum as one castle can well be from another. It has no great circular keep, and no great walled courtyard with gateway, towers, and

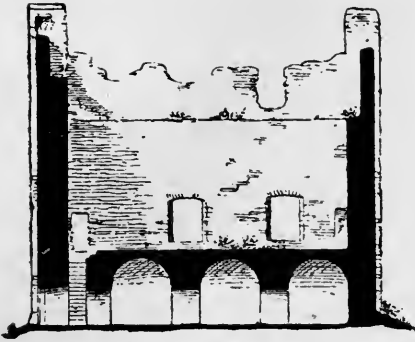
porteullis.) The original structure stands up, four square, on the top of a small grassy hill, overlooking the waters of Carlingford Lough, the incessant roar of whose waves comes borne upon the sea breeze. The pile is a parallelogram, about 74 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, with a square tower of slight projection at each angle. The door is near the S.W. corner of the western end, from which a straight flight of steps leads parallel with the west wall to the large hall. The remainder of the ground floor is divided



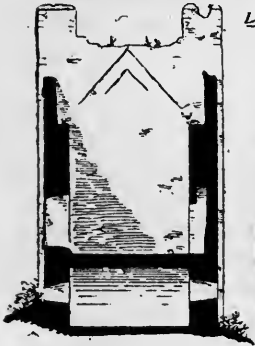
into three wagon-headed vaults running crosswise to the building. The large hall apparently occupied the whole length, but one can hardly suppose that the present large windows of the hall were part of the original structure. Above the hall was one, possibly two low storeys, and all round outside the roof ran a broad walk or terrace with very high parapet walls, access to which was obtained by a winding stair in the S.W. turret.

GREENCASTLE,
CO. DOWN.

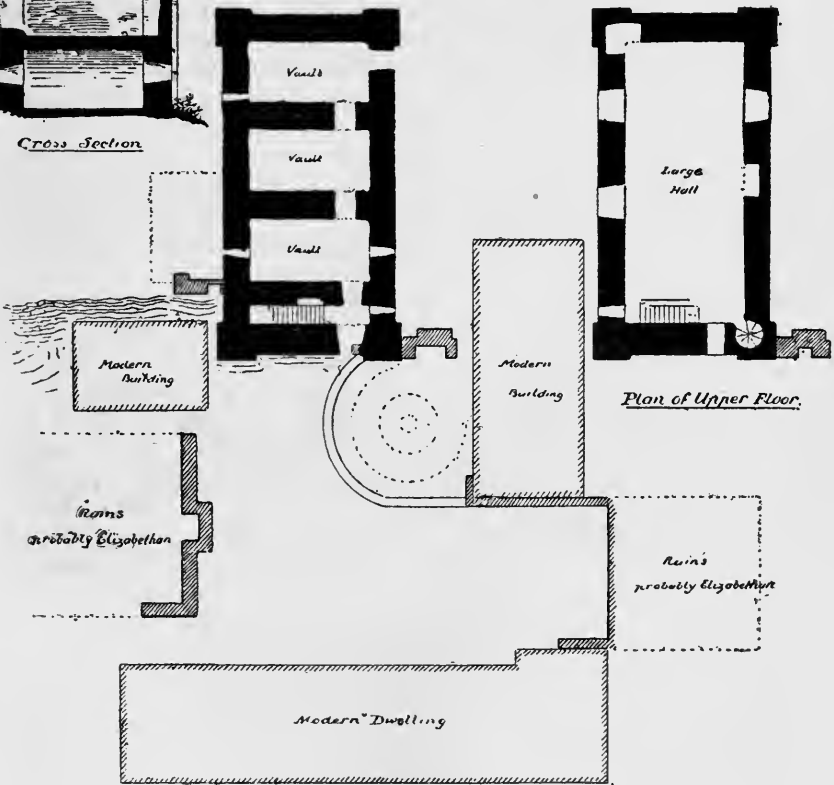
PLAN AND SECTIONS.



Longitudinal Section



Cross Section



Plan of Upper Floor.

Feet 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

J. W. Lockwood
est.

Over the entrance-door is the usual projection for the discharge of missiles. It is also possible that along this end, and perhaps on the sides as well, may have been a projecting wooden gallery for the defenders, as seems to have been the case at Dundrum and other Norman castles.

If we look into the history of this castle, of which we have only a few scattered details, we shall find it probable that it has been more than once subject to alteration.

The exact date of its erection is not known; but it is on record that in 1312 Thomas, Earl of Kildare, was here married to Jean de Burgo, at which time it seems to have been an appanage of De Burgo, Earl of Ulster. As it does not seem to have been mentioned in King John's tour through the country in 1210, it has been inferred that the castle was not then built.

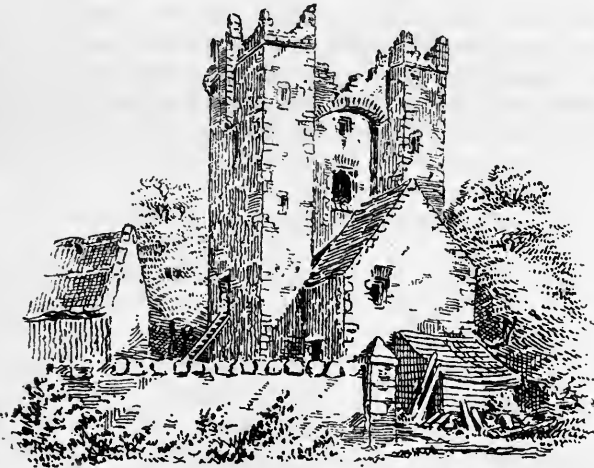
Three years after the marriage of Joan de Burgo and her sister, the castle was, in 1315, taken by the fiery Edward Bruce during his campaign in Ulster. In 1335 the Government took orders for its better defence, but notwithstanding this it was in 1343 taken by the "felon" Irish and dismantled. It was soon repaired, and not long after the English governor William de Doune is reported to have been granted a pardon by the king for having carried off and imprisoned an Irish maiden, Rose Foy by name. Under the same date, 1356, the year of Poitiers, appears a grant for repairs. In 1405 the officer then in command, John Moore, had his pay largely increased, upon condition of keeping the two castles, Carlingford and Greencastle, in repair. One more proof was given of the value in which its strategic importance was held, when in 1495 it was ordained that none but Englishmen should be entrusted with the governorship.

Doubtless, during these numerous restorations various changes were made in the details of the structure. After the place came into the possession of the Bagenal family (granted originally to Sir Nicholas Bagenal about 1550), very extensive buildings of either the Tudor or the Stuart period were added to the western end of the castle. These are now more ruined than the castle itself, but the remains of huge chimneys and fire-places are still standing and add largely to the picturesqueness of the ruins. Another part of the Bagenal residence seems to be still used by the farmer who now occupies the site.

It is very much to be regretted that this fine structure is in danger of being much farther dilapidated. Huge cracks are to be seen in several places, and a good deal of the masonry now hangs in a very precarious condition. Nevertheless, the judicious application of a little cement and the insertion of a few stones would probably render it secure for a long time to come. This is not a time to ask much from landlords, but with the co-operation of the landlord of Greencastle, a very moderate expenditure on the part of the members of this Society, or of other public-spirited persons zealous for the honour of the country, would suffice to preserve to us this interesting relic.

Of the remaining castles of Down, all of much less extent and importance than Dundrum and Greencastle, we may omit Narrowwater castle near Newry, Hillsborough castle, and some others, as lying outside the district here dealt with. The others, which form so distinct a group by themselves, may be fairly described as the Strangford Lough castles, for the two or three not upon its water are either within sight of it, or else, like Newcastle, guard the land approach to it.

In several instances they are now known only by their sites, or from one or two obscure references; in other cases they remain nearly perfect. It is obvious that perhaps none of them, as they now stand, have come down to us from De Courcy's time, though we may perhaps accept Mr. Phillips' suggestion that in several of them the upper works only have been remodelled and fitted with battlemented parapets and turrets, machicolations, &c.



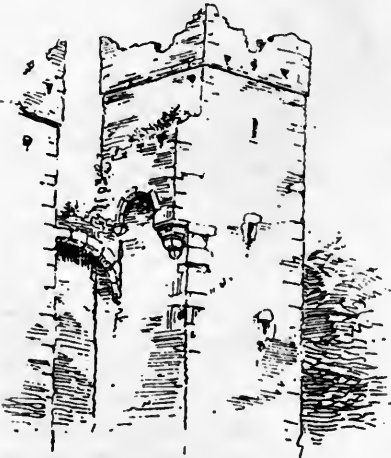
Killeief Castle

We may trace at least two distinct types of construction. The most noteworthy is to be found in several, which, if not by the same builder, were no doubt erected about the same period. Of this we have at least three specimens still in good preservation, viz. Jordan's castle at Ardglass, Killeief on the channel leading into Strangford Lough, and Audley's castle on a point about a mile north of the town of Strangford. The slight traces of ornament in Killeief and Ardglass are of the fourteenth century, and they are ascribed by O'Laverty to that date; whether any part of the structure is of the twelfth is doubtful, though tradition ascribes them to De Courcy and his followers. The illustration given will pretty fully explain the construction of Killeief, as well as of the

two others named above. It may be described as a single square keep, with a stone-vaulted lower storey, and a large apartment on the first floor with a wooden floor above, which may have been further subdivided. Two small square towers were attached to the front, on the inner side of one of which was the narrow door at the foot of a winding stone stair. From the top of these two towers sprang an arch, with a narrow space between it and the main wall of the castle, down which the defenders from their position upon the stone gutter of the roof could drop stones or other missiles, or pour boiling water upon any persons attacking the door. It is interesting to note, as the late Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., has pointed out, that in Kildare cathedral, built at the end of the twelfth century, between all the buttresses spring similar arches, with a narrow space between the arch and wall. The writer does not remember whether in Mr. Street's completed restoration of the cathedral this feature has been retained. In the case of Kilclief a small two storey building has been added to the front; the other two castles remain as originally built.

In later times Kilclief became a manor house and seat of the Bishops of Down. A cuneiform gravestone has been built into the wall of the castle, which, as O'Laverty points out, indicates a considerable antiquity for the adjacent church and graveyard. Several other stones are preserved in the vestry, but the ancient church long ago gave place to the present Protestant church upon the same site.

In the Chancery Rolls of Ireland, under date 1387, it is recorded that Jane, who had been the wife of John Wykes of Kilcloth (Kilclief) in Ultonia, being about to set out for England, had been granted letters of protection.

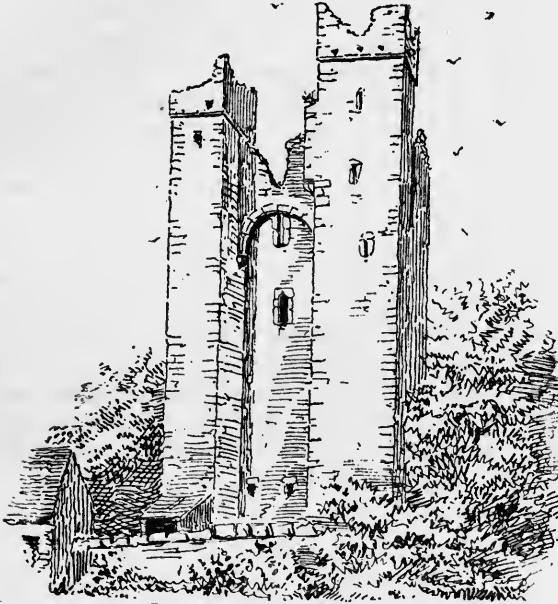


Enlargement of arches
Jordans Castle.

Next to Downpatrick, Ardglass was in early times the most important place in the district, and has early mention in the records, and except Carlingford, few places in the north have been less changed. There are still traces or records of five castles in this little town. One of these (Jordan's) we have already referred to. It is almost the counterpart of Kilclief before its additions, and of Audley's. Jordan de Saukeville, in the time of De Courcy, settled here,

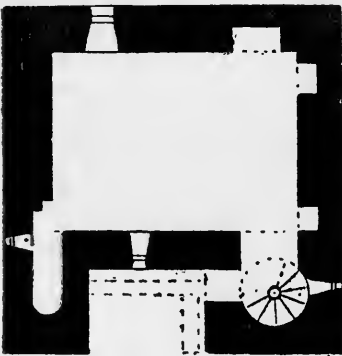
and in 1217 was confirmed by Henry III. in his possessions. If he built this castle it would be nearly conclusive evidence that the castles of

the same type were older than has been supposed, and that the fourteenth-century window in Kilelief, for instance, was a later interpolation.



Jordan's Castle, Ardglass.

The name Jordan, which this castle bears has, however, been generally ascribed to the Simon Jordan who so gallantly defended it against the Irish towards the end of Elizabeth's reign, for three years, until he was finally relieved in 1601. The Jordan arms, a cross and three horse-shoes, are yet to be seen on a stone near the top. A well of good water, that most important item of defence, is still said to exist inside the castle.



Plan of Jordan's Castle.

J. H. Lockwood del.

In the reign of Henry IV. an attempt seems to have been made to make Ardglass an important trading station. A commercial company from London was settled here in that reign, and it is supposed that the ancient buildings which about a century ago were converted by Lord Lecale into Ardglass castle, may

have been erected by this company, as some eighteen apartments which formed the ground floor, each with a small arched door and large square window, were intended for shops for this company. If so, it is doubtful if their career was a prosperous one, for only a few years after, in 1410, the clergy and nobles of Down sent a memorial to the king (Henry IV.), setting forth the melancholy condition to which they were reduced. It shows how far this district lay outside the main current of affairs, that this memorial should have been presented on the very eve of one of the most splendid periods of English military history, just five years before Agincourt, and that only thirteen years after, when this period was at its zenith, in 1433, the whole of Dufferin and Lecale should be swept by civil war, when the Kinel Owen, with Mac Donnell from Scotland, completely defeated Mac Quillin the Irish Lord of Dufferin and his English allies under Robert Savage of Ardglass, pursued and massacred the fugitives at the pass of Newcastle below Slieve Donard, and then returning burned and plundered Ardglass.

As the century wore on and the English power was first engaged in unavailing attempts to maintain its footing in France, and afterwards was expended in civil war in England, it is not surprising that nearly the whole of the county should have been in the occupation of Irish sept, who carried on a civil war amongst themselves, and who made alliance, or did battle with the occupants of the English castles as suited their convenience. The king's castle was said to have been the largest in Ardglass, but was some years ago converted into a mansion by Mr. Chas. Russell. Margaret's castle, or Mary's, and Cowd castle, small square towers, which yet remain, are supposed to have been outworks to the "New Works" already referred to.

An interesting feature of Ardglass are the ruins of the old parish church, about half a mile outside the town, on the north-east, dedicated, as is so common in seaport towns, to Saint Nicholas, the patron saint of seamen. It seems to have been for a long time the parish church of Ardglass, until some time probably in the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, at a time when the English power was at a low ebb, the Irish kerns attacked the English townfolk when they were at Mass and slew them all. It is doubtful whether it much alters the balance of right and wrong in such a tangled skein as Irish history mostly is, to state that it is reported that this massacre was an act of reprisal by the chief of the M'Cartans, whose hair had been fastened to briars by the men of Ardglass at a time when he was sleeping off a drunken debauch.

One amongst the few inland castles in the district is that known as "Castlescreen," not far from Ballykilbeg, and about three miles south of Downpatrick. O'Laverty states that it was originally named the Green castle, because built upon a green mound or ancient rath upon the summit of a hill. The church of "Greencastell" is referred to in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, and in several documents of the fifteenth century. A

fragment only of the castle is now standing, from the appearance of which it is probable that it was originally constructed similar to Kilelief and Ardglass, and that one of the small front towers is all we now see.

Considering that Downpatrick was the capital of the district, that the thirteenth century Benedictine church is still the cathedral of the diocese, that Inch Abbey is close by, and that all the traditions from the time of Saint Patrick and Saint Bridget downwards centre round the city, it is surprising that so few relics have come down to the present time. We have still the cathedral, very much modernized, we have still the great earthen fort, possibly of pre-Christian, at any rate of pre-Anglican times, but the famous round tower is gone, until this Society may restore it; and of the castles merely a tradition remains. Yet Downpatrick was, in the thirteenth century, strongly fortified. Here it was that Stephen Longsword, the successor of John de Courcy and of De Lacy, in 1260, made his stand against the Irish "rebels," and smote them hip and thigh with a great slaughter. De Courcy is reported to have erected a trench from "sea to sea," *i. e.* from the river Quoile round through the low part of the town to the marshes, and to have built a castle at the corner of what are now English-street and Church-street.

The ecclesiastical annals and traditions of Downpatrick, though not copious, are fuller than the military, which latter are very scant.

Edward Bruce included the city in his raids, A. D. 1316, plundering Downpatrick and Saul; and the church of Bright, a few miles distant, crowded with fugitives, was burnt with all its occupants. Such was war in the age of chivalry! Later in the century the Irish annals record a great victory gained by O'Neill over the English at Downpatrick, when Sir James Talbot of Malahide and others were slain.

Though no castle remains in Downpatrick itself, one is still extant at the Quoile, about a mile below the city.

It is a plain square keep, which may be taken as a type of the second class to which we have referred. A number of similar structures are to be seen all round Strangford Lough. Perhaps the one known as old Castleward is as good a type as any. The subjoined sketch will give an idea of its general character. The lower storey was vaulted—the upper floors doubtless of wood. In this instance the stairs were built in the wall, which was very thick. The fourteenth-century door (as it apparently is) was close to the angle of the tower at the foot of the long straight flight of stair, and immediately above it is a projection for the purpose of dropping



Plan of Castleward.

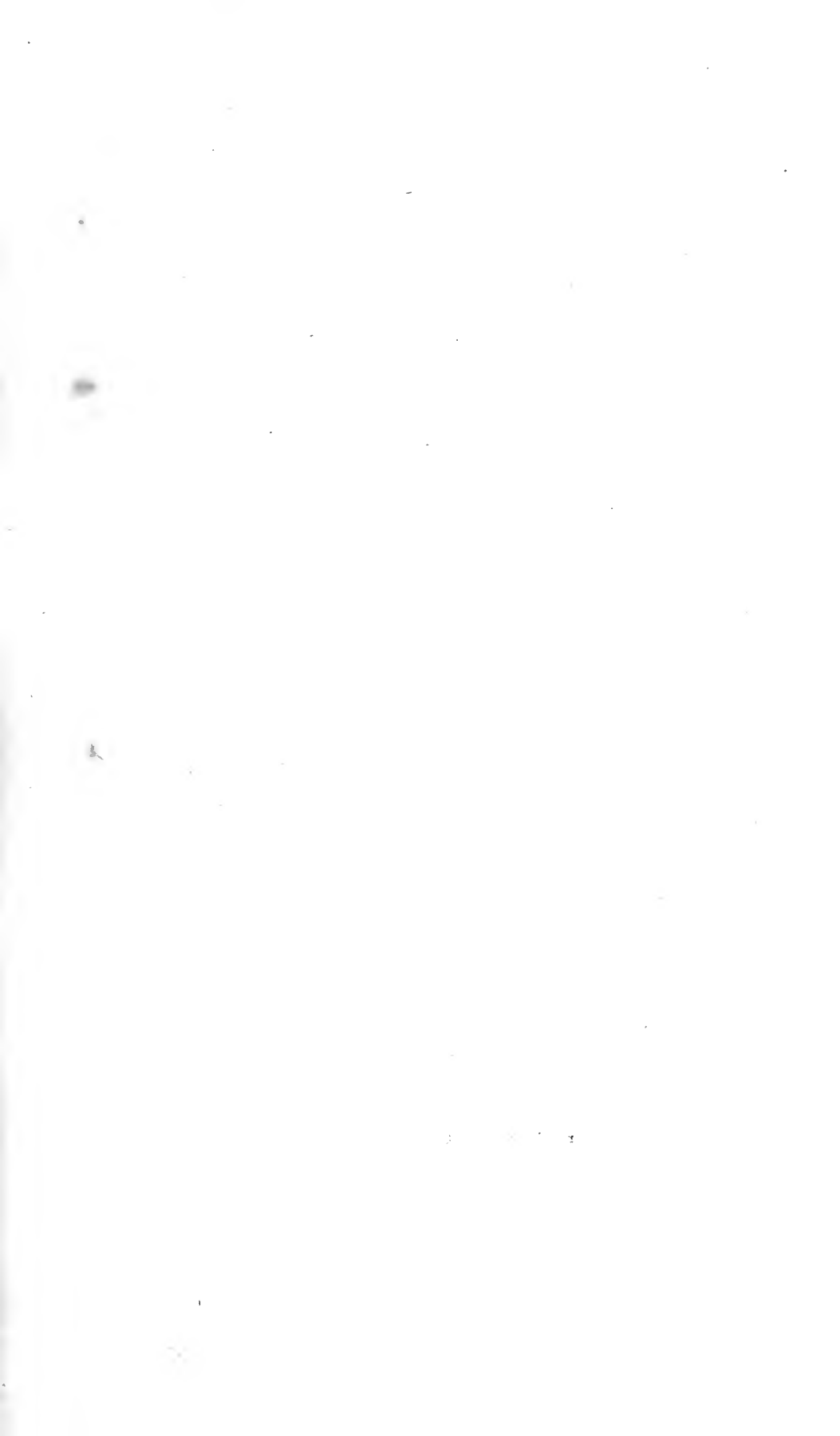
missiles upon any assailants.

It may be noted that the door, like those of the Irish Round Towers, is a good many feet above the level of the ground.

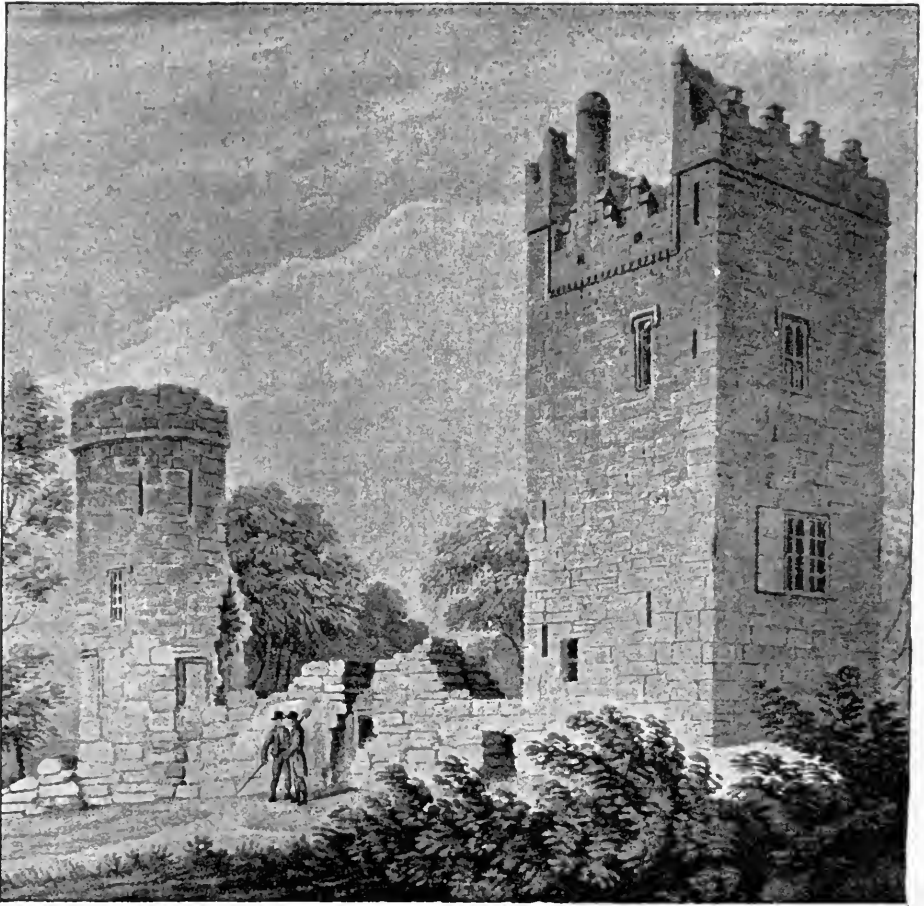
Bearing in mind the statement as to the true military base of the Anglo-Normans in Down having been the sea, it is not surprising that their castles should have been so numerous all round the entrance and southern end of Strangford Lough. We have already noticed the perfect castle still remaining at Kilclief. Castle Ward and Audley's castle are within half a mile of each other. In Strangford, close by, is a small castle of which nothing is known. Portaferry had a large square castle of some strength, now much ruined. At Ardquin, Killyleagh, Sketrick, and Magee Island were also castles, and of the two latter considerable fragments remain. As might be expected from their greater distance from head-quarters their position seems to have been less secure, and they seem to have changed hands, or their owners changed allegiance with greater frequency, and they were quite as often in the occupation of the Mac Quillans as of the English garrison.



Castleward, Strangford.



[To face page 179.]



BURNTCHURCH CASTLE, CO. KILKENNY.

(By permission of James George Robertson, *Hon. Fellow.*)

THE GERALDINES OF THE COUNTY KILKENNY. PART II.—
THE BARONS OF OVERK, AND THE BARONS OF
KNOCKTOPHER.

By GEO. DAMES BURTCHAELL, M.A., LL.B., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

(Continued from Vol. II., 5th Ser., 1892, page 376.)

THE accompanying view of the Castle of Burnchurch, or Burntchurch, is reproduced from "The Antiquities and Scenery of the County of Kilkenny," edited and published by James George Robertson, *Hon. Fellow*, and represents the castle as it appeared at the beginning of the present century. The remains of the wall connecting the small tower with the castle were then standing, and the castle was free from ivy.

When King Dermot fled from Ireland in search of succour against his enemies, he was courteously received, amongst others, by the Bishop of St. David's. This prelate was David fitz Gerald, son of Gerald fitz Walter, Constable of Pembroke, by Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales.¹ He was consequently brother of Robert fitz Stephen, of William (father of Reimund le Gros, and Griffin fitz William, whom we shall hereafter refer to), and of Maurice fitz-Gerald, ancestor of the numerous families of that name in Ireland. The bishop was the father of a son, Miles, or Milo, fitz David, called sometimes fitz Bishop, who accompanied his uncle, Robert fitz Stephen, and his cousin, Meiler fitz Henry, to Ireland with the first band of Anglo-Norman invaders, who landed at Bannow in 1167. His cousin, Giraldus Cambrensis, calls him Milo Menevensis, from the Latin name of his father's see.² In the poetical account of the conquest of Ireland, ascribed to Maurice Regan, he is in every instance but one mentioned in conjunction with Meiler fitz Henry, but this is possibly owing to the exigencies of the rhyme.³ When making the distribution of the lands of Leinster

¹ For a clear account of Nesta's puzzling family, see "Nesta," "Dictionary of Irish Biography," by Alfred Webb: see also "Ireland and the Anglo-Norman Church," by Rev. Professor Stokes, p. 28. But the slur on her character is not admitted ("History of the Princes of South Wales") by the Rev. the Hon. George T. Bridgeman, M.A., 1876, p. 15, *note*.

² "Milo Menevensis tam Stephanidae quam Mauriti nepos qui cum primis inter primos advenerit"—"Expugnatio Hiberniae," lib. ii. c.; "Myles de St. Dawes"; "Book of Howth," f. 6 b; f. 29. b (Cal. Carew MSS.).

³ "E miles iuint autresi
Le fiz leuesque de sein dau."—

"The Song of Dermot and the Earl" (ed. by Goddard Henry Orpen), line 449; see also lines 748, 2722, 3108.

among his followers, Earl Richard granted to him Overk in Ossory.¹ He subsequently took part in the siege of Limerick under his cousin Reimund le Gros, who, after the capture of that city, left him there in command of fifty knights and squires on horseback and three hundred bowmen."² About the year 1200 he granted the town of Techomichnan to the abbot de Valle Dei.³ His name appears as Miles fitz Bishop as a witness to the charter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, to the town of Kilkenny.⁴ He was living in the years 1213 and 1215, as in the former year Milo fitz Bishop gave 30 marks "that he may place his son [];"⁵ and in the latter, among fines paid to the king, Milo fitz Bishop paid 40 marks for exchanging his hostages.⁶ He appears to have been the father of David fitz Milo, and probably of Henry fitz Milo, who, in 1211, granted the lands of Athnegaddy to the monastery of Kells.⁷

On the 10th of June, 1239,⁸ a charter was signed at Westminster confirming to the abbess and nuns of St. Mary of Kylkelchin (Kilcullihen) the gift in frankalmoign made to them by King John, of Baliport, and of that made to them by David fitz Milo of Tristelmochan (Disertmoon), Tolechan (Tullagher?), Seskananisse, Reilancarfin, Sumbochol, Clanlecheth (Licketstown?), Baliomlie, and the lands of Gortedro Godelli, to found a religious house of nuns in honour of the Blessed Virgin, St. David, St. Machan, and all Saints; further, a gift of a tenth of all David's rents, profits, and pleas; a tenth of the bread, drink, meat, and fish of his household; the fishery of Choloth, and a net to fish with in the waters of Clone (Clonmore), the chapels of the Castle of Posculi (Portnascully), and of the new Castle of Clone, the church of Seneboth Carmina (Shanbogh?), and all the vill and chapel of Illech (Ullid); the chapel of Ballymolgum (Ballygurrin); the chapel of Balilemli; the chapels of Ballired and Kilgrellan, and the tenth of his mills of Posculi and Clone. Some of these places are now, perhaps, impossible to identify; in attempting to do so it must be borne in mind that the possessions of the Baron of Overk were not confined to the modern barony of Iverk; they included the greater part of the modern barony of Ida, formerly known as Ida Igrim and Ibercon.

¹ Mac Geoghagan's "History of Ireland," trans. by P. O'Kelly, 1844, p. 271.

"E a milis le fiz dau
Ki tant esteit priue de li,
Orobert en osserie
Li ad done a sa partie."

—The Song of Dermot and the Earl—3108.

² Giraldus, *Expugnatio*—"Book of Howth," f. 30, b.

³ "Ch. Mil. Epi filij qa conc. X^{no} Ab. de valle Dei villā qadā Techomichnan. T. felice Os. Abbino fern: eps. Jo. Ep. Leghl"; "Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis, MSS." Trin. Coll., Dublin, F. 4, 23.

⁴ *Chartae, Privilegia et Immunitates*.

⁵ "Cal. Documents relating to Ireland," 1171-1251 (Sweetman), 499.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 673.

⁷ "E Registr. Chart. Mon. B.M. de Kenlis in Ossoria"; "Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis," MSS. Trin. Coll., Dublin, F. 4, 23.

⁸ "Cal. Documents relating to Ireland," 1171-1251, (Sweetman) 2485.

David fitz Milo appears to have been succeeded by his son Milo fitz David. In the extent of the possessions of Richard Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, made in 1247,¹ Milo fitz David is returned as holding by the service of seven knights' fees in Overk, this being the largest fief in the lordship of Kilkenny. We next find a reference to him in 1286 in the Roll of Receipts for Easter Term 14 Edw. I., where, under date of Saturday, 4th May, among the debts of divers persons of the County Kilkenny, by David de Offynton, Seneschal of that Liberty, is entered: "Milo fitz David for disseisin, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; and Milo fitz Milo, because he did not come when summoned, $\frac{1}{3}$ mark."² In the same year, on Tuesday before Ash Wednesday (February 18), was received at Waterford, "from Walter de Long, for his debts, by the Baron of Overk, £4."³ Milo fitz David was soon after succeeded by his son Milo fitz Milo above-mentioned.

In 1295 Milo fitz Milo, Baron of Overk, commenced legal proceedings against Gerald le Long, because the latter, together with Gerald de Roche had abducted Joan, daughter and heir of Owen de Gildeford, a minor, whose wardship and marriage belonged to Milo. The defendant did not appear, and the sheriff was ordered to attach him.⁴ In the same year Milo, Baron of Overk, was surety along with several others for Reginald Kinet appearing in the Castle of Dublin on Thursday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas, unless before that he bring William Kinet the elder alive or dead, which they engage he shall do, body for body.⁵

In 1297 the sheriff was ordered to arrest Milo fitz Milo, Baron of Overk, John, his son, and David his brother, and keep them safe in the king's prison until James Tynachi and Roger Moragol and their Company, Florentine merchants, were fully satisfied in the sum of 7 marks and 20 shillings.⁶ On 16th May, in the same year, Milo fitz Milo, Baron of Overk, paid for having a writ 36 shillings.⁷ The king's letter to the magnates of Ireland, dated 23rd February, 1301, calling on them for aid for the war against the Scots, was directed, amongst the rest, to Milo, Baron of Overk.⁸ This baron died very shortly afterwards, leaving, it would seem, no legitimate issue by his wife Matilda, who survived him, and was succeeded by his brother Roger.

In 1302 (30 Edw. I.) it was found by inquisition that Thomas de

¹ *Inspecimus*, *Put.* 8 Ed. I. m. 28. "Cal. Documents relating to Ireland" (Sweetman).

² *Ibid.*, 1285-1292.

³ *Ibid.*, 1285-1292, p. 132.

⁴ MSS. Trin. Coll., Dublin, F. 1, 15.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.* At this period extensive banking operations were carried on in Ireland by Companies of Italians, who had offices in the principal towns and, both in England and Ireland, made advances of money to the government, and obtained in consequence the farm of the revenue. The Ricardi of Lucca and the Frescobaldi of Florence were the principal firms in Ireland, but there were others, as those mentioned above, and the Ortolani and Aldebrandini in Kilkenny.

⁷ "Cal. Documents relating to Ireland," 1293-1301 (Sweetman).

⁸ *Ibid.*, 1302-1307; Rymer's "Fœdera."

Dene, a minor, held five townlands and three-quarters of land at Kileron (Kilcrony) in the county of Kilkenny, of Roger, Baron of Overk, by service of 60 shillings, and doing suit at the Court of the said Roger; and that the lands were in the custody of the baron himself, &c.¹ An extent² of the rents and services of the free tenants of the Barony of Overk was made on Thursday next before the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 7 Edw. II. (June, 1314), by a jury of sixteen, who found them as follows:—The manor of Rowir, lately held by Henry de la Roche of Roger fitz Miles, who sold the marriage of the heir to John fitz Thomas; the manor of Lostling (Listerlin), held by Agnes fitz Maurice; land in Corcleyn, held by John fitz Alexander de Roche, who did fealty to the Butler, part of the rent being assigned to Matilda, widow of Miles fitz Miles; the town of Kilgrellan, held by Ralph de Denne; Ballycoyne, held by Michael Sparke; waste land there held by John de Balligauran: manor of Ballynacallgorim (Ballygurrim), held by Thomas fitz William de Saneto Albino, Philip fitz Walter Mauncell, and Lord John fitz Robert le Poer, John and David, sons of Philip fitz Miles, and Theobald le Botiller and Joan his wife, of the said Roger fitz Miles, who was ejected from the custody of one portion during a minority; lands in Odaw (Ida), held by John fitz William de Roche, John Lerchedekin, David Bronfedir, and William fitz Robert de Sto. Albino, co-heirs; land in Kilcrone (Kilcrony), held by Thomas de Denne; in Donkitt, held by Maurice fitz David; in Oraynan by Philip fitz William le Archedekin; Roithforby (Ratheurby), by Sir Richard le Poer; in Tyrmore by Robert Tyrmore; in Portenhall (Portnaholly) by John fitz William; in Coulodimore (Corloddy), held by Nicholas Blundell, which lands were devised by Nicholas [to —], former bishop of Leighlin, who devised them to Eustace le Poer, and now Arnold le Poer holds them, Blundell's heir being in custody of said Roger fitz Miles; land in Polroan, held by Herbert de Maneys; Fidon in Croc (Fiddown in the Cross), held by John de la Rokell by suit of court at Ballybramoth, part of the rent being assigned to Mabel, widow of the said Miles, and whereof said Roger was seized by the hand of James de Keting, tenant, by the law of England; Balnoan, lately held by William Bronwyn, now held by John fitz Miles the Baron; Audbary, held by Alicia Argentin; Catribruoclagh, held by Matthew fitz Oliver; land in Ballilain, held by Walter le Poer; Ballyleni, held by Maurice fitz William of Miles fitz Miles; Kelroske, by William de Rokell; Owninge, by Edward le Grace. Roger fitz Miles received from every boat fishing between Tiperath (Tybroughney) and Waterford, sixpence rent. Hillid, Ballytarsny, and Ballycorry, held by David le Graunt; Cloneory (Cloneunny) and Kynacboth, held by William le Graunt; Douneole, by Robert Woodlock; Loghmoing, by Theobald le Poer; Polosculle (Portnascully), by Gerald fitz Henry (de Roche) of Miles fitz Miles the Baron; and the same

¹ MSS. Trin. Coll., Dublin, F. 1, 15.

² Cal. Carew MSS. ("Book of Howth," &c.), p. 367.

Gerald received five shillings a-year from the Baron of Overk. Nearly all the above lands were held directly or indirectly of Roger fitz Miles, and Mabel his wife¹ was dowered with a third part of them. The several rents and services are specified, but not included in the printed copy from which the foregoing is taken. To the end of the copy of this extent among the Carew MSS. is appended a pedigree, probably by Sir George Carew, showing Miles, Roger, and John, three sons of "Miles *Graunte*, Baron of Overk in county Kilkenny." The name *Graunte* is either a mistake or conjecture of the writer, as there is nowhere any evidence to support it. The learned editors (Graves and Hore) of the "Annuary" of the Society for 1868, unfortunately followed this error.² The family of *Graunte* can be clearly traced³ as quite distinct from that of the Barons of Overk, who do not appear to have used a regular surname. But the remembrance of their descent from the Bishop of St. David's was kept up. From the name "M^c Naspuk" (Macneppuc, son of the bishop) being in Irish, we may infer that it was applied to them by the people of the country. By a deed dated at Waterford on Monday next after the Translation of S. Thomas, 14 Ed. II. (1320), Roger fitz Miles M^c Naspuk releases to Richard le Poer, knight, his claim to 7s. annual rent issuing out of the lands which Richard holds of him in Rathnorbi, and the suit of court which the said Richard might do for the same at Roger's court of Overk with the incidents, except that Richard and his tenants of Rathnorby shall answer twice a-year at Roger's court at Polroan, &c.⁴

Roger fitz Miles was the last Baron of Overk. By deed of conveyance dated at Knocktopher on Wednesday after the Feast of S. Gregory, 12 Ed. II. (1319), he sold the whole lordship of the Barony of "Iuercke in Ossory" to Edmund le Botiller, Earl of Carrick. Carte, in relating this transaction, calls him "Roger, son of Milo *Poer*,"⁵ an error followed by Graves and Prim in their history of S. Canice's Cathedral, who supposed that the Le Poer family had previously acquired the barony from the descendants of Miles fitz David the original grantee.⁶ It appears

¹ This apparently means Mabel, widow of Miles fitz Miles.

² "The Social State of the Southern and Eastern Counties in the 16th Century," p. 124.

³ In the Extent of the Earl of Gloucester and Hertford's purparty, before referred to, David le Graunt held by $\frac{1}{2}$ of a knight's fee in Rossenan and Logeran, and in the last mentioned extent of the barony of Overk David le Graunt appears as one of the principal tenants. The Graunt family continued to hold lands in the barony of Iverk, until they lost them in the Cromwellian forfeitures.

⁴ Cal. Carew MSS. ("Book of Howth," &c.), p. 349.

⁵ "Life of Ormond"; Introduction, xxxi. If Roger disposed of the whole lordship in 1319, how did he come to execute the above release in 1320? There seems to be some error in the dates.

⁶ Dr. Redmond repeats the statement, but he does not attempt to show how the supposed "Roger, son of Milo *Poer*," was connected with the le Poer family, and makes no suggestion as to when, or how, he acquired the Barony.—"An Historical Memoir of the Family of Poher, Poer, or Power," by Gabriel O'C. Redmond, M.D., M.R.S.A.I., Dublin, 1891.

quite clear, however, from the foregoing evidences that the Barony of Overk remained in the possession of the "Son of the Bishop" until it was acquired by Le Botiller. By the purchase of the barony the Ormonde family became tenants by knight service to the heirs of the Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. In the partition made between the latter, James le Botiller is found holding the seven knights' fees in Overk. In 1392 James, 3rd Earl of Ormonde, purchased from Sir Hugh le Despencer, one of the co-heirs, his share of the County Kilkenny, including the "serjeancy" or "service of Overk."

An account of the Geraldines of the county Kilkenny would be incomplete without reference to a family which has hitherto altogether escaped special notice. Griffin fitz William, a younger son of William fitz Gerald, accompanied his brother Reimund le Gros to Ireland. His cousin, Giraldus Cambrensis, relates at length a curious dream which Griffin had immediately before the conference between O'Rorke of Meath and Hugh de Lacy, at which Griffin slew O'Rorke in 1173.² Reimund le Gros enfeoffed Griffin fitz William, his brother, of Fynnore and Kells in Fothered (Forth, Co. Carlow), for the service of 2 knights' fees and suit at his court at the Castle of Fothered.³ He was the founder of the town of Carrick-on-Suir, called after him Carrick-mac-Griffin,⁴ and was probably the original grantee of Knocktopher, which passed to his descendants. His name appears as a witness to several contemporary documents.⁵ He appears to have left issue four sons: Gilbert, his heir; Matthew; Reimund; and Griffin.⁶ According to a pedigree appended to the Register of the Monastery of Kells, he left two sons, Matthew and Griffin, the latter being the father of Reimund and Gilbert.⁷ The name of Griffin fitz Griffin appears as a witness to the grant, by Matthew fitz Griffin, of Killalthen to the monastery of Kells, and in 1218 the Bishop of Waterford complained to the King that during his absence in England, whither he had gone to confer with the King and Council, the Justiciary, Thomas fitz Anthony and Griffin fitz Griffin, had unjustly disseised him of the castles and vills of Lismor, Armor, Arfinan, and of his other possessions and rents in Ireland. A mandate was accordingly issued to Geoffrey de Marisco, Justiciary of Ireland, to give seisin to the Bishop, of the

¹ Carte's "Life of Ormond," Introduction, p. xxxvi. The names of Alexander fitz Gerald McNascop, and John fitz William de Overk, are found on a Pipe Roll 7 & 8 Edw. III.

² Expugnatio, Lib. ii. 41.

³ Inquisition, 6 May, 1290, "Cal. Documents relating to Ireland," 1285-1292, p. 294 (Sweetman).

⁴ Michael O'Clery's "Book of Pedigrees," *Journal*, vol. v. 4th Series, p. 423.

⁵ "Register of the Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin": edited by J. T. Gilbert, 1889, (Rolls Series), pp. 111, 113. MSS. Trin. Coll., Dublin, F. 1, 15.

⁶ Inquisition, 6 May, 1290, "Cal. Documents relating to Ireland" (Sweetman).

⁷ MSS. Trin. Coll., Dublin, F. 4, 23. I followed this pedigree in drawing the Genealogical chart (*Journal*, vol. ii. 5th Series (1892), p. 358); but we may assume that this pedigree is incorrect, and that the finding of the Inquisition in 1290 is right. —G. D. B.

vills, castles, possessions, and rents aforesaid, and to inform the King and Council why he had disseised the Bishop.¹

Gilbert fitz Griffin, the eldest son and heir of Griffin fitz William, succeeded his father, and died leaving an only daughter six months old.² Matthew fitz Griffin, her uncle, then entered and took possession of the lands. He is described as Knight and Baron, one of the nobles of Ireland, Lord of Knockthorq (Knocktopher) and Kilcolm, and Seneschal of Munster.³ Geoffrey de Marisco, Justiciary of Ireland, writing to the King in August, 1226, informs him that on his arrival in Dublin he held a Council when all there assembled rendered their oaths of fealty, namely, all the King's subjects of Ireland, except William, Baron of Naas, Walter de Ridelesford, Matthew fitz Griffin, and John de Clahull, of Leinster.⁴ On 9th December in the same year, a mandate dated at Westminster, was issued to the Justiciary to retain on the King's service Matthew fitz Griffin and Richard de Cogan, and provide for their maintenance with an escheat or other competency to the value of £10 a-year.⁵ In 1229 a military summons was directed to Matthew fitz Griffin in common with other magnates,⁶ but he was immediately afterwards commanded to remain in Ireland during the Justiciary's absence.⁷ For the war carried on against the King by Richard Marshall, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, he incurred a heavy fine.⁸ By charter, dated at Bourdeaux, 7th September, 1242, he was granted a yearly fair in his manor of Karrec to last for six days, namely, on the vigil day of the Nativity of the B. Virgin and four following days (7-12 Sept.).⁹ He was a most liberal benefactor of the monastery of Kells, to which he granted at different times the following churches, chapels, and lands:—Finmach, in Lismore diocese, the churches of Killalethen and Tullacles, with five knights' fees in Cloyne; two carrucates of land in Desmond, viz. Tavelach, Ivoem, and Ardach; Kenlis in Fothert, with its chapels; the Chapel of Fenouer and town of Mothel in Leighlin; and, finally, the churches of Kilcolm, Knocktopher, Kilmegrene, Kilknedy, and Kilbecock.¹⁰ He was one of the witnesses to the Charter of William fitz Geoffrey to the town of Kells.¹¹ His death occurred about the year 1246, and, leaving no issue, his brother Reimund fitz Griffin succeeded. He had witnessed Matthew's grant of the lands in Desmond to the monastery of Kells, and he confirmed to the

¹ "Cal. Documents relating to Ireland" (Sweetman).

² *Ibid.*, 1285-1292, p. 294.

³ Regist. Chart. Mon. B. M. de Kenlis in Ossoria, MSS. Trin. Coll., Dublin, F. 4, 23.

⁴ "Cal. Documents" (Sweetman).

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Cl.* 13 Hen. III., 3 m. 1 *dors.*

⁷ "Cal. Documents" (Sweetman).

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Regist. Chart. Mon. B. M. de Kenlis in Ossoria, MSS. Trin. Coll., Dublin, F. 4, 23.

¹¹ *Chartae, Privilegia et Immunitates.*

monastery the grant of Kenlis in Fothert and Fenouer. In 1247 he was returned in the extent of the possessions of Richard, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, in Kilkenny, as holding by the service of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ knights' fees in "Knocknechnoker and Nova Villa." His niece Claricia, daughter of his elder brother Gilbert, had meantime grown up and married John fitz Dermot, descended from Mac Gillamocholmog,¹ and who appears to have been also called John de Lascelles.² Claricia and her husband instituted proceedings in the Court of Roger Bygod, Earl of Norfolk, in the county Carlow, to recover from Reimund fitz Griffin 5 knights' fees in "Kenles, Fannon, and Fothord," and were successful. Reimund appealed, on the ground that the Seneschal unduly caused the record of the plaint to come before him by 4 knights, and not by the Earl's Justices; the King accordingly commanded the Seneschal to cause the record to come before him by the Justices, and if he found the judgment just to cause execution to issue, if unjust to cause it to be amended according to the law and custom of England.³ By an inquisition taken at Dublin on Friday next after the Finding of the Holy Cross, 6th May, 1290, the jury found the devolution of the lands in Carlow from Reimund le Gros to Reimund fitz Griffin, that the latter held them for seven years, and then Claricia recovered the lands in the Court of the liberty of Carlow.⁴ Reimund is stated to have died without issue.⁵ How Knocktopher was disposed of we have no information, but in 1293 it was the property of Edmund fitz Milo le Brit, who in that year granted in fee to Sir Walter de la Hay the castle and manor of "Cnockethowhur" to hold of Sir Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and Joan his wife.⁶ Sir Walter de la Hay, who was Escheator of Ireland and the earliest member of Parliament for the county Kilkenny whose name is on record, appears to have sold to the Butlers; for in the Extent taken about 1320, James le Butler, afterwards 1st Earl of Ormonde, held the $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ knights' fees in "Cnoctofre and Nova Villa Jeripontis."

¹ See *Journal*, vol. iii., 4th Series, p. 487; "Loca Patriciana" Pedigree, No. 11.

² "Cal. Documents" (Sweetman).

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Pedigree, Regist. Mon. B. M. de Kenlis in Ossoria.

⁶ "Cal. Documents" (Sweetman).

KILLALOE: ITS ANCIENT PALACES AND CATHEDRAL.
(PART II.)

By THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., FELLOW.

(Continued from p. 410, 1892.)

KILLALOE, no longer the native capital of Ireland, had thenceforth very little record. "Murchad, the golden jewel of the West," lay buried in its church; Dermot, his deposer, had died the year before, and his son and successor, Conor na Cathrach, "of the Fort," sank to the position of a provincial King, while the O'Conors held the dignity of Ardrigh, so long possessed by the Dalgais. Torlough, younger son of Dermot, was



Killaloe Cathedral, from S.E.

King of Thomond from 1117 to 1142, when he succeeded Conor as King of Munster, and was father of Murchad and Donaldmore, the last kings of that province. These princes made Limerick their chief seat.

Torlough O'Conor after plundering Kerry crossed Killaloe bridge in 1119, and the place was burned in 1142, 1154, and perhaps, under the name of Kincora, in 1160. Several of the O'Briens were buried in its

church, the most famous being King Conor na Cathrach, the benefactor of Ratisbon Abbey, in 1142; however, Donaldmore, the last King of Munster, left in it a noteworthy work to future ages. He rebuilt its cathedral;¹ and as its architectural features mostly resemble those of his undoubted abbeys at Clare,² Killone, and Canons' Island, we can have little doubt but that the present chancel and nave (if not the transepts) were built in his reign; the east window about 1182, though many details seem to be later.³

In 1189, Donald defeated the Leinster English on the plain of Thoirdealbhagh, near his new cathedral; he chased them to Thurles, where they made a rally and suffered a crushing defeat. In 1197, John Earl of Morton, afterwards King of England, stayed at Killaloe, and while there granted a charter, making Limerick a corporate town; giving the citizens such liberties as were held by the men of Dublin, and as Hamo de Valois had already granted.

In this year, Conor, son of Donaldmore, turned against his brother Murchad, King of Thomond, and brought the English into his territory, slaying Cumarra M'Namara, Conor O'Quin, and others. The fruit of this action was very soon apparent; as St. Paul had warned the ancient Gael of Asia Minor—"If ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of the other"—so it fell out with the Dalgais in the next 120 years.

Moreover, King John granted Tradree to Arnold Ketin, who in 1199 exchanged it for lands in Corcovaskin,⁴ while he gave to Thomas fitz Maurice five knights' fees at Huamerith (Bunratty), "which is in Thomond, on the River Shannon." The Normans, 1207, also made an un-

¹ Ware's "Bishops." The following is the episcopal succession of Killaloe during the period of this Paper, *circa* 680, Flannan:—929, Mulcorgrin, son of Cronall. 954, Dermot mac Aicher. 1012, M'Maine, son of Coscragh. Cormacan mul Cashel d. 1019. O'Geruider d. 1055. Teige ua Teige d. 1083. Teige O'Loneragan d. 1161. Donat, son of Prince Dermot O'Brian, d. 1165. Constantine O'Brien, 1179. Dermot O'Conning (of the sept whence Carrigogunnell and Castle Connell derive their names); he was deposed 1195 by Matthew O'Heney, Archbishop of Cashel, and died of grief in the house of O'Brian's daughter. Conor O'Heney, 1195. Robert Travers, imposed on the See 1217, deposed, 1222. Donald O'Kenny died 1252, in "the hot summer."

² The general design of the east window (three lights under one huge Gothic arch, with the piers cutting into the latter in straight lines) occurs in a plainer form in the east window of Canons' Island; it is most unfortunate that this ungraceful idea should be adhered to in Killaloe. The open-work ornament of this latter closely resembles that round the heads of the Romanesque east window at Killone. The side windows of Killaloe are identical with one in the north wall of the chancel of Clare Abbey, but are more lofty. Dunraven's "Irish Architecture," vol. ii., p. 70, cites a letter to Petrie, stating that when they stripped the plaster off the head of Killaloe east window in 1827, the date 1182 was found in early letters among the ornaments. I am told it still exists. For Donaldmore's history, see last vol. R. S. A. I. *Journal*, p. 74.

³ The belfry and east window of the south transept are manifestly of thirteenth-century work, but the passage through the latter is evidently a clumsy afterthought, and closes the lower parts of the lights. A closed door was found below this window, and two others occur respectively in the adjoining pier of the belfry, and under the Purdon monument in the chancel.

⁴ "Annals of Inisfallen" (older), T. C. D. MSS.

successful attempt to fortify a castle near Boromha,¹ the best spot for defence and for the command of the southern end of Lough Derg.

In 1208, the English imprisoned and deposed the unfortunate Murchad and set up his brother Donchad Cairbreach, who had instigated the action. They soon found that their nominee had no mind to be their vassal, though he submitted to King John and obtained the lordship of Carrigunnell under a royal charter in 1209.²

It now became apparent that the Government was making great efforts to reduce Clare to a county; they granted the lands in Corcovaskin (nominally held by the Bishop of Norwich) to Muriard O'Brien and then to Geoffry de Marisco, who was ordered to build castles on them.



St. Flannan's Cathedral, from N.W.; and ancient Oratory.

They gave Cratloe Wood to Godfrey Lutterel, and then to Philip Marc, and ostentatiously confirmed the donation of "Donchad Karbregh Obren" to the See of Cashel, of lands in Ibricane, at "Tromroe, with two islands in the Western Ocean, Iniskereh (Iniscaorach or Mutton Island) and Inismatail," in 1215 and 1216.³

¹ "Near the Borowe," "Ann. Clonmacnoise," T. C. D., p. 157. "Huamerith" (doubtless Buamerith, like Boureth in the De Clare Charters), Bunratty. See for all these places the map in our *Journal* for 1890, p. 285.

² "Ann. Inisf.," T.C.D.

³ The documents (quoted from Sweetman's "Calendar") are—Ketin, 1199, No. 106. Muriard, July 28, 1215, pp. 97 and 103. Corcovaskin, June, 1217, August, 1220. Cratloe, August, 1215, June, 1219. Iniskereh, September, 1215. Donchad Carbregh, September, 1215, p. 103, July, 1222, April, 1227, January, 1232. Roscrea, July, 1245. The Tromra (1205) and Huamerith (September 6, 1199, at Rouen) grants are given in full in "Rotuli Chartarum," p. 219.

About the same time a curious invasion of the rights of the See of Killaloe took place. Murchad had ravaged Ormond and Ely O'Carrol, so the English army assembled at Roscrea, threw up an earthwork and built a "britagium," or wooden fort, on the church land. Hearing of this, Bishop Conor O'Heney hastened to the place, and threatened to excommunicate the English unless they desisted. The Justiciary argued with him that it was for the public good, and the bishop permitted the work to proceed on promise of payment or restitution,¹ the performance of which was so long deferred, that it was recorded as unfulfilled at the Visitation of 1622.

Then came a notable attempt to strengthen English influence in Thomond; a castle was built at Killaloe,² and an Englishman named Robert Travers imposed as bishop of the See. Conor O'Heney had died 1213, on his return from the fourth Lateran Council at Rome, and the See, which had been augmented with Roscrea and part of Iniscatha, was vacant, or granted to the Bishop of Ferns for his support; then the election of Travers was formally approved by the king, Jan. 14th, 1217. Geoffrey de Marisco, the Justiciary, who had held the temporalities during the vacancy, was ordered to give the new bishop seisin, and the archbishop was desired to consecrate him. Some difficulty now arose; the Papal Legate deposed Robert Travers, and sent him to plead his cause at the Court of Rome. In March that year the king gave the See in charge to the Archbishop of Cashel; "if the canonical election had not taken place"; the new Archbishop of Dublin, the Justiciary, Henry de Londres, one of the witnesses of Magna Charta, was to hold the Castles of Killaloe and Lorrha.³

As if the Government felt its failure, it accepted an offer of 200 marks and £100 per annum from King Donchad for Thomond, and granted him a charter thereof, 1222.⁴ Pope Honorius, after a delay, decided the case of the See of Killaloe against the English candidate. Writing on May 26, 1226, to his "beloved son, the Abbat of the Abbey of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul at Forgy" (Clare Abbey), from the Lateran, ordering the

¹ Sweetman's "Calendar," Inquisition, July, 1245. The "Annals Clonmacnoise," T.C.D., p. 150, record the ravages of Moriertagh M^cBryan an Floyne and his destruction of the castles at Birr and Lorrha, anno 1207.

² See the former attempt, "near the Borowe," in 1207.

³ For Robert Travers, see Ware's "Bishops." Sweetman's "Calendar," January, 1217; March, 1217; January, 1222; and Theiner "Monumenta Hiber. & Scotor," p. 25.

⁴ Patent 6 Hen. III. Two deeds, July 18, 1222. The Kings of the O'Briens (from 800 to 1250) were—Core, in 812; Lachtna, in 841, T. Lorcan, T., in 877, living, 910. Kennedy, d. 950, T. Mahon, M and T, d. 976. Ahern, T. Brian Boroma, T-M-E, d. 1014. Donchad, M-E, d. 1064. Torlough, M-E, d. 1086. Murchadmore, M-E, d. 1119. Dermot, M, d. 1117. Conor na Cathrach, M, d. 1142; or as in "Ann. Clon.," 1134. Torlough, M, dep. 1165, d. 1167. Teige Gle, O, 1143-1153. Murchad, O. Conor, O, dep. 1154. Murchad, M. 1167, d. 1169. Donald more, M. 1169, d. 1194. Murchad, T, 1194, dep. 1207. Donchad Cairbreac, T, 1207, d. 1242. Torlough, T, d. 1242. Conor na Siudane, T, 1242, d. 1268. (T = Thomond. O = Ormond. M = Munster. E = Ireland).

judges to proceed against "Robert Travers of the diocese of Killaloe, a presbyter, who being in the wrong, and not chosen, but assuming the honour on his own account, intruded himself as pastor into the said church." Travers meantime was living in England—"a bishop without a bishoprick"—and gave two large bells to Tewkesbury Abbey in the winter of 1224. Donald O'Kennedy was chosen to succeed him; and beyond the licenses to elect bishops and grants to them of the temporalities of the See, no further systematic interference of the English is mentioned till the Tudor period.

As regards its lay history, from that time through the Middle Ages, it was blessed in having none. The Castle is not named again till 1584, and no trace of it remains.¹ The tide of war never surrounded the town; and even during the long disturbances caused by the colonies of Robert de Musegros and Thomas and Richard de Clare (1249-1318), it seems probable that on only two occasions flying armies escaped by its pass; on the day when the chiefs of Clan Brian Ruad were hiding in Holy Island,² and their men escaped over "Magh Thoirdhealbhaigh"; and that May evening, in 1318, after De Clare and his army fell among the marshes of Dysert, when the O'Deas "rose up against them from the place where they lay in ambush, and made a slaughter of them; and the battle was before them and behind them; the water on this side and on that—the marsh, likewise, and the wood—neither was there place for them to turn aside," when the Normans were annihilated in Thomond, and Brian O'Brien and his clan escaped with difficulty to the mountains of Arra beyond "Flannan's Killaloe."

THE PALACES.

GRIANAN LACHTNA.—Passing north from Killaloe, through the woods of Ballyvalley (Baile ui Mhothla), and turning to our left up a rugged mountain lane (the bed of a stream) we laboriously ascend the flanks of Craglea. Lovely views of the river and lake, the bridge and cathedral, the Silvermine hills (rich with grey, brown, and purple, and dominated by the mass of the Keeper) open out more and more. Up through a slate quarry to the crags above the lake where, facing Derry Castle, flows out of the rocks, heather and fern, the lonely well, dedicated, not to saint or angel, but to "the friendly Badbh" of the Dalgais, the Banshee Aoibhill, and bearing her name "Tober ceul." A bold crag twenty feet high on the western slope is reputed to be her residence. South-west from this another branch of the lane brings us to a pleasant meadow where, scarcely rising four feet above the ground, lying north and south, an oblong heap of slate slabs 80 ft. by 50 ft. (the Ordnance Survey letters make it 72 ft. by 38 ft.), marks King Lachtna's palace, the Grianan Lachtna. It is surrounded by

¹ The foundations of the later castle stood in the river near the Clare end of the flood-gates and at the canal dam. They were removed in the present century.

² "Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh," *Proc. R.I.A.*, pp. 382-619.

a circular earthwork about six feet wide, crested with fern and foxglove, with an opening to the west. The fort measures 134 feet from north to south, and 116 feet from east to west, at which side are faint traces of a fosse 17 feet wide.

The site is chosen with exquisite taste, commanding a view from the Galway shore of Lough Derg, with its wooded points and islands, to the Castle Oliver hills on the borders of Cork and the sites of Kincora and Balboru. The palace was probably an oblong wooden house; and though the M'Bruodins attribute it to a brother of Brian in 953, not named in the Annals or "Wars of the Gael and the Gall," the very curious history in "The Book of Munster,"¹ appended to a poem in honour of King Lachtna, great-grandfather of Brian (*circa* 845), makes it very probable that the palace existed in his day and was named after him. It seems that Felimy mac Crimhan, King of Cashel (who died 847), sent envoys to demand tribute from the Dalgais, who replied that they neither owed tribute nor hostages to Cashel, for their country was sword-land won from Connaught, and no part of Munster. They had resisted such claims from thirty kings of Cashel, and suffered much molestation from them, and their palaces had been plundered by Criomthann m'Fidhe. The envoys, threatening instant war, returned and told Felimy, who marched straightway to Liag-na-neasin, an ancient pillar-stone, before the army of the Dalgais, who "had their camp on one side of Craglea, between its summit and the Boruma" (the very position of Grianan Lachtna).

Now Lachtna, son of Corc, a hero of the Dalgais, desired peace, but when he suggested it at a council the others would not hear of it, but sprang to their feet and declared their determination to fight; Lachtna took up the weapon that lay before him on the council-board, and, calling a single attendant, went out, as if to shoot wild fowl, down the hill towards the invader's camp, and reached it as the harmonious music and sweet chiming and chanting of the clerics arose, for they were celebrating mass before the King.

The Dalcassian, after the mass, sought Felimy, who, learning with delight that he had come as a friend, offered him advantageous terms and said he would take his word as equivalent to hostages. So Lachtna promised to be true even if no one else submitted, and left the camp.

"King," said a sage who stood near a pillar, "do you know what this liag says to me? It says that Fin M'coul saw a vision here, and that a fair man from Craglea would betray Erin to the foreigners." Felimy said anxiously, "If this be prophesied, we did wrong to let this

¹ O'Reilly MSS., R.I.A., vol. iii., pp. 39-42. Though a seventeenth-century copy, the original poem seems to date before the building of Kincora. The mingled violence and religious observance of Felim exactly tallies with the Annals. As to the date, Dr. Todd, calculating the kings at thirty years each from Brian's birth, 941, makes Lorcan's birth four years later than his victory over Flan Sunach, in 877, whereas if he was then about thirty it would make his father a contemporary of King Felim.

man go, lest he or his descendant should betray us"; so he sent a messenger after Lachtna, who at once returned, despite his attendant's advice, and when Felimy saw his good faith he gave him his own steed and robes and blessed him and his posterity. Then Lachtna rode to Craglea and told the Dalgais, who were much impressed, and said, "If it be for piety and good faith and not by violence and hosts of men, we will do him homage and trust him." Then all the chiefs went down to Felimy, who with difficulty kept his men in check, for they feared a surprise; and he spoke kindly to the Dalgais, making them fair promises. Then they invited him and his army to stay for Shrovetide and Lent;¹ and Lachtna made him a magnificent feast, whereat Felimy sang a poem, praising and blessing his host, and praying he might excel all chiefs in robes and splendour, and that "the great King of laws" might crown him with abundance and make his children reign over the children of others. Thus the Dalgais came to recognize the King of Cashel; but it seems as if neither tribute nor hostages were paid or demanded, as Cormac mac Cuilenan in 902 recognizes their immunity in the plainest language.²

Craglea was the scene of a battle with the Danes; for when Mahon asked his brother in 960 where he had left his men, Brian replied, "I have left them on Craglea, in the breach where shields were cleft; it was difficult to cut off Biorn; the man fell there with his people."³ Not far to the south a field called Parc-an-eagh preserves the traditional site of Brian's horse paddock.

BALBORU, the ancient Beal Boromhe or Boromha (its name, according to some, stereotyping the claim of Brian to the Leinster tribute), stands on the end of a great spur of the hill-base, where the lake narrows into the river. Of this spur the strange story now prevails amongst the peasantry that it is the end of a huge weir, commenced by Brian Boru to dam up the lake and drown out his enemies on the upper Shannon, and that the fort was built to defend the works when in progress, and was the scene of a destructive battle. Below it skeletons and urns have been found in recent years. The legends of the sites of Kincora are of little value, as the modern house of the name has affected them all.

Mrs. S. C. Hall says that a very old woman told her that the palace stood near the quay, and that Balboru was Brian's parlour;⁴ the last was true, as is shown by Mac Liag's poem. Another legend states that

¹ The "privileges" of the King of Munster included the spending of Lent at Cashel (see "Book of Rights"); so Lachtna's invitation seems ill-timed.

² Poem quoted by Keating.

³ "Wars of the Gael and Gall."

⁴ Hall's "Ireland," vol. iii., p. 420. The "Commonplace Book relating to Ireland," 1693 to January, 1695, MSS. T.C.D., I. 1. 2, p. 225, states, "The ancient pallace and habitation of the O'Bryans called Teachcincora no great remarks [*sic*] there are only some heaps of stone fallen it was built just where the River Shannon grows small," *i.e.* at Balboru. Mr. R. G. Parker, of Ballyvalley, has a curious stone celt found near it; he tells me that his uncle, the former owner, filled up a deep fosse round the fort and planted the present grove. I need only allude to the legend that the ruin at Cloughaneena was the wine-store of the Palace.

Brian betrothed his daughter to the King of Leinster, but the latter was attacked in the hills east of Kincora by soldiers sent against him by Brian's wife, who disapproved of the marriage. The prince fell, mortally wounded, and, entreating his men to let him die in sight of Leinster, they attempted to bring him up the mountains of Thountinna, on the slope of which he died, and was buried in a cairn which remained till a slate quarry was cut into it. The granduncle of my informant, Mr. Robert White of Kincora, remembered its removal, and that it contained a large skeleton and several weapons, which last were long kept by a Mr. Molloy. Near the site of this cairn a fine stone circle still bears the name of "The Graves of the Leinster-men." A valueless legend makes the older half of O'Brien's-bridge to have been broken by the great king when pursued by the Danes. However, Balboru remains, a huge mound about twenty feet high, with an earthen rampart, having its entrance to the north; no stone-work appears *in situ*, and the moat is about 650 feet round at the base; about 380 feet round at the summit of the rampart; the interior level space being about 100 feet in diameter. The ramparts are thickly planted with trees. The Keeper and the higher houses of Killaloe are visible from it, and a fine view up the lake.

"Boruma, city of Kings!
Town of Munster's famous warriors
Since illustrious Brian appeared,
The noble chief of freeborn clans."

ST. FLANNAN'S CATHEDRAL.

This church lies in a position too low and too much overhung by the tableland to be imposing. Yet its appearance from the Tipperary shore is pleasing, and forms one of the most beautiful church pictures of the realm, with the rapid river, the great trees and the brown old cathedral, with lofty lancets, and plain bold buttresses casting their heavy shadow on the variegated ivy, while the massive tower (17 feet higher than in Harris's day), with its turrets, stands out boldly against the noble background of crags and wooded hills, with the clustered houses of the old town and the long irregular bridge closing in the scene to your right.

The cathedral is cruciform, built of fine yellow and purple sandstone, the belfry standing at the intersections. The west front has a richly-moulded Gothic door, 9 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, its capitals adorned with foliage. Above is a narrow and lofty single lancet, and to each side a broad buttress, the outer edges (and the inner one of the northern buttress) being enriched with three roll-mouldings, the central one with a fillet.¹ The door is much curtailed of its fair proportions

¹ Canon Dwyer accuses Harris of confusing the west fronts of Killaloe and Roscrea, whereas Harris, in his edition of Ware, avowedly describes Roscrea. Strange to say, Harris's "Ware," Mant, and Dwyer, all give only three windows in south wall of chancel, there being really four. For a view of the west door see page 197, figs. 1, 2, 3. Lewis, in his "Topographical Dictionary," states of Killaloe—"The prevailing character is that of the Norman style"; it being nearly all Gothic!

by the raising of the older level of the ground, and steps now lead down into the church. The nave is very gloomy, and has no aisles.¹ There are two plain lancets on each side near the belfry. The north wall has three external buttresses projecting 6 feet 6 inches, and a modern door, opposite which in the south wall is the exquisite Romanesque arch described in detail in the first part of this Paper. I need only remark here that its architrave is of a rich bold pattern, well defined, and while effective at a distance, bears close and careful examination, its interspaces being enriched by small designs of endless variety, displaying a great abundance of leaf and floral ornaments (so rare in our metal work and manuscripts), most tastefully introduced. Despite its injured and neglected condition, and most unsuitable position, it yet shows into what an ornate and elegant style the Irish romanesque was being developed, when the love for a bald and clumsy variety of the gothic arose in Ireland and killed the native architecture.²

Some of its details are given on p. 197, Nos. 4 and 5, and p. 199, and I may call attention to the curiously classic character of some of the ornament; to the course of plain stone above the capitals "interpolated" to raise the arch when it was removed to its present position; and to an error in the note on p. 408, vol. ii., Series 5, "chevrons of the second order," being really "of the third," as is manifest in the illustration. The outer face is shown in the 1738 view, but must have since been greatly defaced, as only one order shows at present. It has faint and worn geometric and leaf carvings, no side pillars, and nondescript capitals. It is slightly pointed, and to the west a broken wall projects 6 feet, with a curious circular shaft in it like a small well.

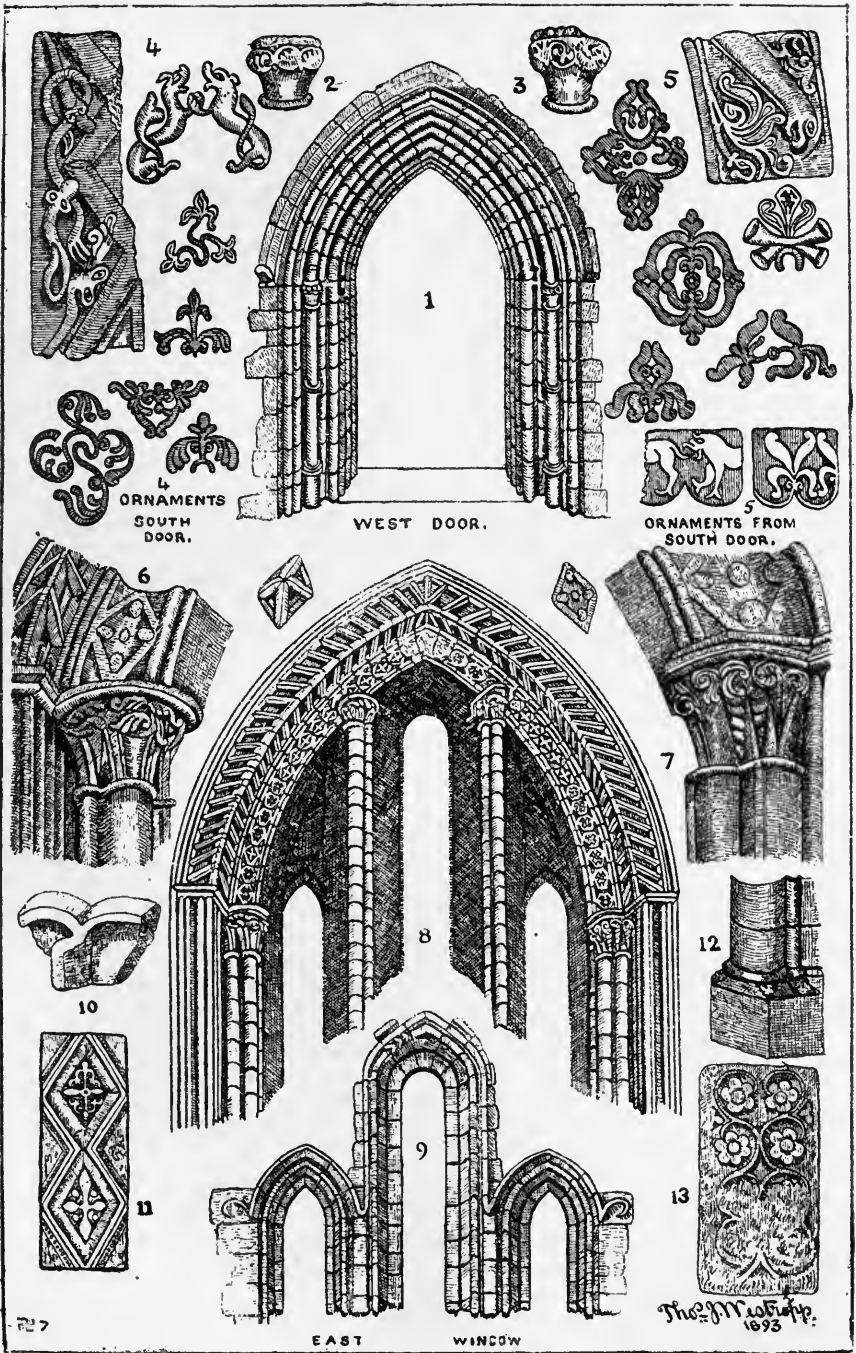
As for the inner face of the arch—the people of the district seem to value it only by getting chips off it as relics when they are about to emigrate; the church authorities leave it to damp, dirt, and neglect; the late Lord Dunraven had it whitewashed to enable him to procure a photograph, the poorest in his valuable collection; while Bishop Mant, Canon Dwyer, and Mr. Frost, avoid all detailed description; so I hope to escape reproach for saying so much about a noteworthy example of Irish art so systematically neglected by my numerous predecessors.³

The belfry rests on four arches, with plainly chamfered ribs and quadripartite vault, its corbels adorned with foliage. The space under it (between the corbels) is 26 feet 8 inches by 30 feet, and as the arches span

¹ The extracts in "Diocese of Killaloe," pp. 130 and 457, show that in 1622 part of the nave required rebuilding, and that a considerable portion of the south wall was thrown down and rebuilt in April, 1708. This would account for the dead wall between the south porch and window. Brash's "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland," p. 17, errs in stating that the porch does not show externally, probably not having taken the trouble to pull aside the ivy which closely covers it.

² See illustrations, p. 409 of the *Journal* for 1892. The arch is made of sandstone, not, as a previous writer states, "of black marble."

³ Several voussours of similar patterns to those of the arch, with a round pillar, lie not far from the Kilfenora cross in the Clarisford grounds (see p. 195.)



Details in Killaloe Cathedral.

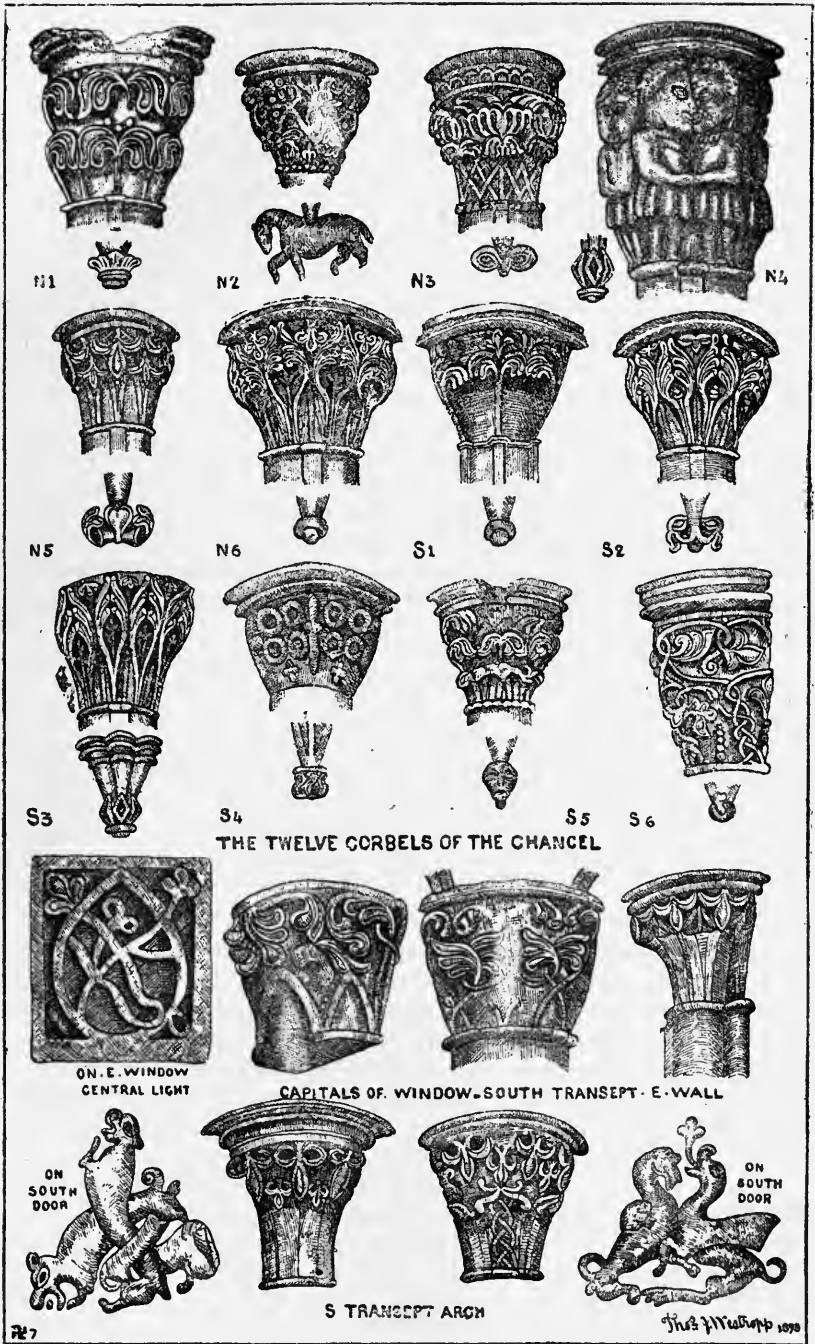
the church without piers, an unbroken vista of the whole chancel and nave, 156 feet long, is obtained when (as at present) the screen is removed.¹ A door in the north chancel wall, a barrel stair, with central pillar, ending at the roof level, and a passage tunnelled through the rock-like masonry of the tower leads to an upper room, with two windows to the east and south and one to the north and west. In the last is a door supposed to be the original entrance, though now above the ridge of the nave roof, the remains of weather-ledges show that the roof has been lowered some feet. In the south window-sill of the east wall are built up four slabs with a roll moulding, part of some older window. The bell has in raised capitals "No surrender. J. Fogarty, Limerick, 1837." A ladder leads to the roof now enclosed in the lofty turreted walls built by Bishop Knox (1794-1803). The iron work of the 1686 weathercock still stands on the eastern battlement, and a slab carved with conventional roses is set in the left jamb of the entrance from the chancel (page 197, No. 13). Another pointed door, now concealed, led to a building on the north side of the chancel, of which the weather-ridge and corbels remain. The ground is here 3 feet above the older level. A curious old font of yellow sandstone stands at the north-west corner of the chancel. On one face are unfinished carvings of a cross and conventional sprays of foliage. It was intended to rest on four pillars. Some attribute its incomplete condition to the discovery, during its carving, of a now very manifest flaw (see p. 195.)

The chancel has four lancets to each side, between which are shallow buttresses, 18 inches deep on the outside, and rich corbels on the inside. A cornice runs at the level of these corbels along both walls. These corbels are figured on page 199. On the north side (from west) they have the following designs:—1, a most elegant, though simple, arrangement of foliage; 2 and 3, beaded and geometric, with a few leaves, ending in figures of a horse and a spectacle-like loop; 4 has six quaint kilted figures kissing and holding hands; 5, an elaborate device of loops, and 6, conventional foliage. On the south side (from east), 1, 2, 3, and 5, foliage; 4 has an unpleasing design of rings,² and 5 rests on a grotesque face; 6, a painfully-elaborate mass of foliage and plaits of three cords, which appear with modification in the west corbel of the south arch.

The great east window is a bold and lofty structure. The side lights are pointed, the central round-headed. The outer face has only a chamfer, two roll-mouldings and a hood-ridge (page 197, No. 9). Inside the church, it is about 38 feet high and 16 feet across. The piers splay greatly, and have double shafts terminating in capitals of rich foliage, cutting the edge of the great pointed arch which covers all three lights. This has three orders, the innermost decorated with raised lozenges,

¹ Since this was written a handsome new glass screen has been put up.

² This is a modern insertion, as also No. 3, but the latter is an excellent copy of the old work. Note the transition from the purely Irish No. 4 to pure Gothic.



Det 1s in Killaloe Cathedral.

formed of four bars meeting at a point in high relief. About half of these are perfect. This ornament rests on double shafts and floriated capitals. The next order has a bold fish-bone design in good preservation, and rests on plain-moulded caps (page 197, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9). A curious cypher is cut on the north jamb of the centre light (see page 199). On each side of the window is a double piscina. The basins are gone, the arches unmoulded. The central and outer piers have Norman capitals. The great buttresses on the outer east face have neat-rounded shafts, 9 inches in diameter at their outer corners, like those at Tomgraney, Rath, Kilmacduagh, &c. (page 197, No. 11), (perhaps these are relics of the older church); their once elaborate capitals¹ are now removed. The other chancel buttresses rise to the roof level, and have sloping tops and scarcely projecting cornices. Those at the corners are higher, and the tops are pyramidal. In the graveyard south of the nave is a block with two semi-arches, perhaps a finial of the church (page 197, No. 10). Two blocks, with beaded moulding, occur outside, and over the great east window. A stone with an interlaced knot is in the outer north wall of the nave, and one with conventional foliage in the opposite face of the south wall of the same, each being near the transept.

The transepts call for little notice. The interior of the north one is divided into two storeys, and its side windows entirely remodelled in true Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Gothic; but the head of its north lancet is apparent over the ivy, though a chimney fills its recess. This wing projects 37 feet to the north of the chancel. The south has a very elaborate double window, with rich capitals (page 199, 4th row), in the east wall, through which a flight of steps and passage lead to a small barrel-stair in the south-east angle of the belfry once leading to the roof. A door remains on the side next the belfry with ascending steps, but now built up. A lofty lancet is in the south wall and two windows to the west. The organ closes this transept from the church, from which it projects 41 feet.

There are only five old tombs of any interest—1. A very ancient incised cross, "the tomb of Murchadmore." 2. The tomb of Bishop John Roan, 1692, outside the north light of the east window. 3. The tomb of Simon Purdon, 1719, in the chancel.² 4. The ornamental frame of a lost inscription in the S.E. corner of the chancel, and the very curious coffer tomb of the Redfields in the south-east angle of the graveyard. ". . . Redfield to ye memory of his virtuous and loving wife Elizabeth Browne *alias* Ro * * * here interred, Deceased Oct. 10th, 1719. Years married 44, aged 57, one husband, bless, and children eleven."³ In the

¹ See Harris's view, 1738, in Ware's "Bishops."

² Roan's tomb is copied in "The Diocese of Killaloe," p. 397. Purdon's in our *Journal*, 1890, p. 76. A tomb of a later Purdon, after recording his loss at sea, adds the inappropriate text, "So he brought them unto the haven where they would be."

³ If these figures are correct the lady must have been married at the age of 13.

side panels occur figures of a man growing like a tree, a girl praying, the Resurrection, the angel and the trumpet, and a skeleton with a cherub's head and holding a banner of "love" and "victory," in allusion to which are the verses :—

“Dread and terrour Death doth be, Death bears an angel's face,
And that mask'd angel will advance thee to an angel's place”—

And (not to copy its long pious paragraphs) these quaint lines occur :—

“My dearest friends in Christ above thim will I go and see,
And all my friends in Christ below will post soon after me.”

The first shield bears a chevron between three *fleurs-de-lys*, on a chief indented an eagle displayed; and the second, a lion rampant, a chief ermine.

The curious little oratory, "Brian Boru's vault," with its moulded door (the capitals bearing on the north foliage: on the south two lions); its overcroft and steep stone roof and later (broken) chancel, so suggestive of the churches of Kevin and Columba, is so carefully described by Petrie, Brash, and Dunraven (in vol. ii. of "Irish Architecture," with striking photographs) that I will only note that it lies 69 feet north of the cathedral nave, measures 28 feet 8 inches by 17 feet internally, with walls about 3 feet 8 inches thick, and is kept in good repair.

Brash having figured the Friar's Island oratory and the Clarisford cross belonging properly to Kilfenora, I now close my Paper, unduly prolonged in attempting to do justice to the interesting and beautiful relics of the old royal and episcopal capital, so replete with memories of our great patriot king and some of our best-known bards, princes, and warriors.¹

¹ The following are the dates of the principal improvements of post-Reformation times :—1622, Nave repaired; 1674, Plate given by Bishop Witter; 1676, Chancel repaired; 1701, Font polished and set up; 1707, Screen-wall rebuilt; 1708, South Transept and Nave repaired, and South wall rebuilt; 1725, Gate and stone piers; 1728, Trees west of church planted; 1741, Chancel newly roofed; 1782, First Organ erected; 1820, Improvements by Bishop Mant, old Font re-erected; 1835, New Bell; 1841, Marble Font; 1852, Chancel newly roofed, plaster taken off Corbels, Window, &c., Chancel-windows opened (having been partly built up); 1853, Ancient Oratory repaired; 1885, Chancel restored and Screen-wall removed; 1892, New Glass Screen.

“THE GERALDINE’S THROW.”—IDENTIFICATION OF THE SPOT REFERRED TO IN A SIXTEENTH CENTURY LEGEND RELATED BY HOLINSHED.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD, FELLOW.

WHILE I was lately looking through an old Edition of Holinshed’s “Chronicles of Ireland,” printed in Black Letter, and published, I think, in 1586, I came across the following Legend dealing with the FitzGerald of Kildare, the scene of which was in the neighbourhood of Castledermot. I think I have now identified the exact spot where it occurred.

Holinshed’s legend is as follows:—

“Not farre from Moolleaghmast, within a mile of Castledermot, or Thristledermot, is there a place marked with two hillocks, which is named ‘the Geraldine his throw or cast,’ the length of which in verie deed is wonderfull. The occasion proceeded of this:—One of the Geraldines, who was ancestor to those that now are lords of Lackath, predeed an Enemie of his. The Earle of Kildare having intelligence thereof, suppressing affection of kindred and moved by zeal of justice, pursued him with a great troope of Horsemen, as the other was bringing of the prede homeward. The Geraldine having notice given him that the Earle was in hot pursuit, and therefore being warned by a messenger to hie him with all speed possible: the gentleman being nettled that his kinsman should seem to rescue the prede of his deadlie foe: and he was in such fretting wise, frieing in his grease, he brake out in these cholericke words, ‘And doth my cousin Kildare pursue me in deed, now in good faith, whereas he seemeth to be a suppressor of his kindred, and an upholder of my mortal enemie, I would wish him no more harm than that this dart were as far in his bodie as it shall stick forthwith in the ground.’ And therewithall, giving the spures to his horse, he hurled his dart so farre as he was abashed with the length thereof, as well his companie as his posteritie. The Geraldine was not verie farre from thence, when the Earle with his band made hot foot after, and dogging still the tracke of the predours, he came to the place where the dart was hurled, where one pickthanke or other let the Earle to understand of the Geraldine his wild speeches there delivered. And to inhance the heinousness of the offence, he showed how farre he hurled his dart when he wished it to be pitched in his lordship his bodie; the Earle, astonished at the length thereof, said:—‘Now in good sooth, my Cousin, in behaving himself so courageouslie, is woorthie to have the prede shot free; and for my part I purpose not so much to stomach his cholericke wish, as to imbrace his valiant prowesse.’ And therewithall commanded the retreat to be blowne and reculed back.”

In the above we are told that, “not far from Mullaghmast, within a mile of Castledermot, is there a place marked with two hillocks,” which is a great guide as to their whereabouts. Now, in the townland of Ballyvass, which is very low lying, there are two remarkable natural mounds, about ten Irish perches apart, which are locally called “Kenny’s Moats,” as they stand on a small holding formerly held by a farmer of that name; they lie, as the crow flies, just two statute miles from the town of Castledermot, in the Mullaghmast direction, and would seem to coincide exactly with the two hillocks mentioned by Holinshed. The Ballyvass townland

comes into the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Sheet, No. 38 of the Co. Kildare, but the moats are not important enough to be shown on it.¹ The larger of the two is now being used as a gravel pit. In a patent roll of the year 1552, this townland is styled "Wassiston *alias* Waston," and in an inquisition taken in 1638, it is called "Ballivasse *alias* Waston."

Mullaghmast, mentioned above, is the name of a long low hill lying five Irish miles to the north of Castledermot, and famous in history as the scene of a brutal massacre by the English of nearly 400 of the Irish of Leix and Offaly, who had been invited to a friendly conference in the rath on its summit, on New Year's Day, 1577. The name means Maistin's Hill; and Maistin, according to the Dinneanechus, was the daughter of Aengus Mac Umor, who built the great pre-Christian stone fort on Inishmore, Isles of Aran, and called after him Dun Aengus (*vide* "O'Curry's Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," vol. iii., p. 122).

The Fitz Gerald (of which name in Latin "the Geraldines" is an anglicized form) of Lackagh were descended from Thomas Fitz-Gerald the 7th Earl of Kildare (who succeeded his father, Shawn Cam, or John the Humpbacked, in the earldom in 1427); he had married Lady Joan Fitz Gerald, second daughter of James, the 7th Earl of Desmond, by whom he had several children, the second son being Sir Thomas of Lackagh.

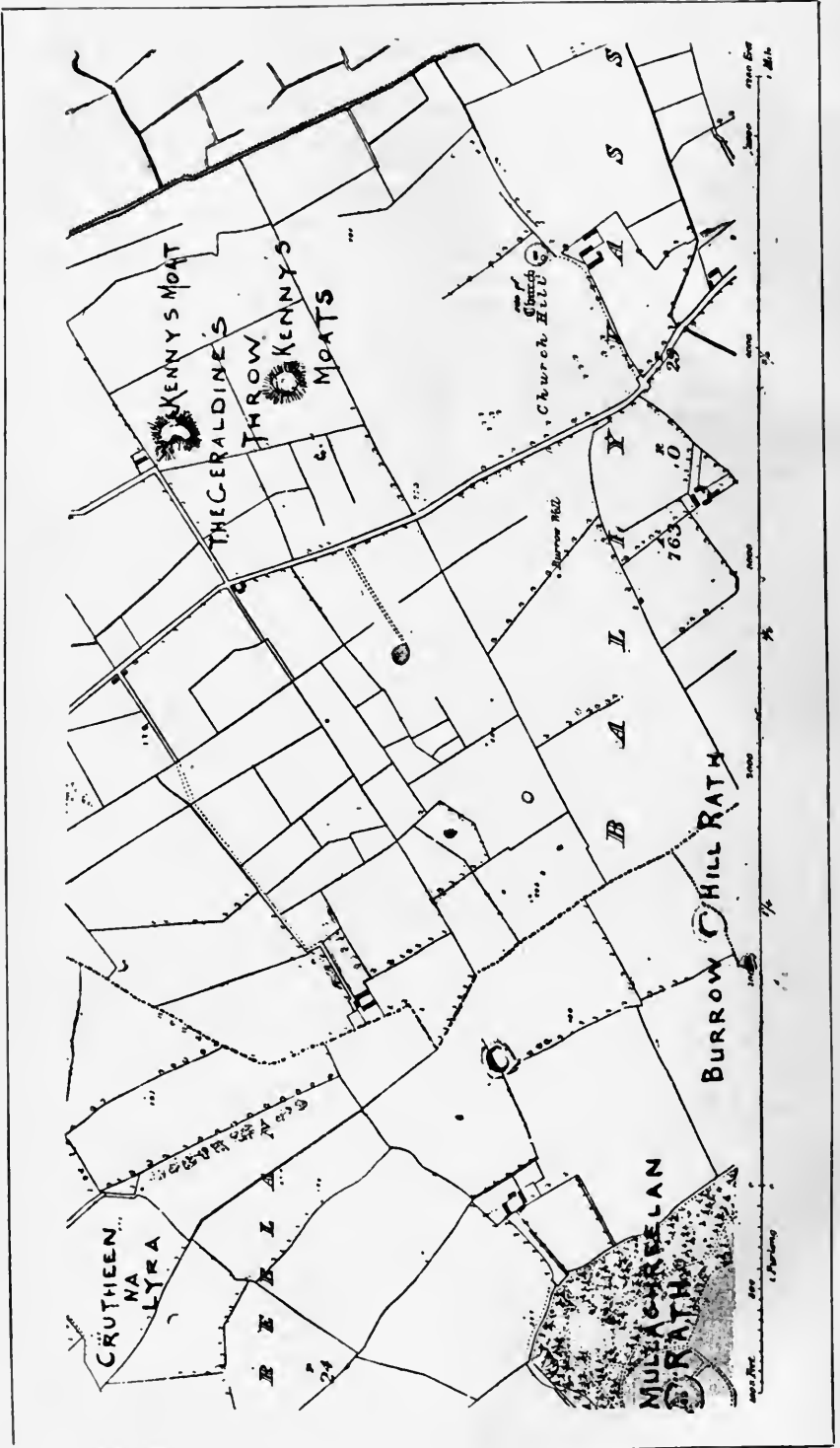
This Sir Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Preston, 1st Viscount Gormanston, and died in 1487. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Maurice of Lackagh, who would thus be a cousin to Garrett Oge, or Gerald the younger, the 9th Earl (grandson of Thomas the 7th Earl); and as Holinshed makes "the Geraldine who was ancestor to those that now are lords of Lackath" refer to the then Earl of Kildare, as his cousin, this Sir Maurice must be the Geraldine referred to. Holinshed makes an error in placing the date as he does at 1470, as the Fitz Gerald of Lackagh and Earl of that period were father and son.

In the year 1520, Sir Maurice and many of his adherents met with violent deaths at the hands of the O'Mores of Leix, close to his own Castle of Lackagh. The prey captured, as related by Holinshed, may have belonged to the O'Mores, whose territory of Leix was but a short distance from Kilkea, and possibly they had this score to wipe out, as well as several others. "The Annals of the Four Masters" thus record the result of the conflict:—

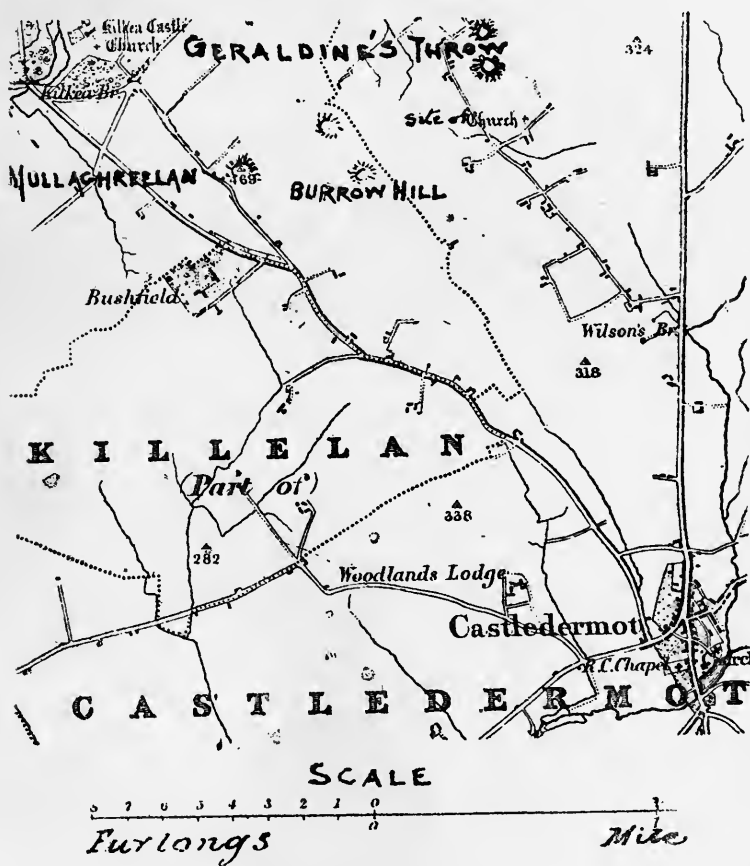
"Maurice, the son of Thomas, the son of the Earl, the choice of the English family of the Geraldines, was slain by Conn, the son of Melaghlin O'More, as were also many others along with him."

The place where he was slain was close to his own Castle of Lackagh, which is four miles to the west of Kildare. A monumental wayside cross

¹ *Vide* their site marked on the maps, pp. 204-5.



was erected at the spot to his memory, probably by his wife who (according to Archdall's Lodge's Peerage) was Anne Eustace. From this cross the townland it stood in took its present name of "Cross Morris" (or Maurice). Of this cross nothing now remains except the base, which stands near the gable end of a mud cabin occupied by a labouring man named Martin M'Cube, which is on the roadside a mile from Lackagh Castle, in the Kildare direction.



The base of the cross is a diamond-shaped block of limestone, and quite plain; in height it stands 21 inches, and from opposite point to point it measures 50 inches one way by 40 inches the other; on the top is a socket for the shaft 9 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 6 inches deep; while on either side of it in the two farthest apart corners is a smaller socket. This stone is locally called "the Wart-stone" from the cures

of warts effected by the water collected in the socket. Some years ago a portion of the shaft (about a foot in length) was seen built into the coign of M'Cabe's cabin by Dr. Comerford, the present Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, who had it taken out and sent to the Duke of Leinster for preservation at Carton, where it still is. Other portions are said to be built into the foundations of the cabin, but are not visible. Judging from the piece at Carton this wayside cross must have been exceptionally fine, as the fragment is richly carved in relief, on all sides, with human figures probably representing the saints; in breadth the shaft is 13 inches and in depth 7 inches.

The Earl of Kildare mentioned in the Legend would be Gerald the 9th Earl, called by the Irish "Garrett Oge" in distinction to his father "Garrett More"; he was the father of "Tomais-an-teeda" *i. e.* the Silken Thomas (so called from the richness of the apparel of himself and his retainers), whose rebellion and consequent excommunication for the death of Archbishop Allen, at Artane, so preyed on his father's mind that he died of grief on the 12th of December, 1534, while in the Tower of London.¹ The principal residences of the Earl in the Co. Kildare were the castles of Maynooth, Rathangan, and Kilkea, and he would appear to have been at the latter place, which is only a mile from Ballyvass, when the news first reached him of his kinsman's presence in the neighbourhood and the reason of it.

Lackagh means a place abounding with stones. Of its castle nothing now remains but one small portion of a very thick wall, standing in a field to the south-west of, and bordering, the ancient burial-ground. The Fitz Gerald's of Lackagh forfeited nearly all their estates by joining the Confederate Catholics in the Rebellion of 1641; this family has been extinct in the male line for many years; their burial-place was in a vault in St. Bridget's Cathedral in Kildare, where there lies the upper portion of a fine altar-tomb, bearing the effigy of a knight in armour, which was erected to another Sir Maurice by his wife "Dame Margaret Butler" on his death in the year 1575.

¹ The Silken Thomas and his five uncles:—Sir James "Meirgeach" of Leixlip, Oliver of Killeigh and Lough Sewdy, Richard, Sir John, and Walter, were finally taken prisoners (three of them by treachery, as they had been invited to a banquet at Kilmainham by the Deputy Lord Leonard Grey), and on the 3rd of February, 1537, were drawn, hanged, and quartered at Tyburn.

Miscellanea.

Churches of Claragh, Blanchvilleskill, and Tullaherin (visited by the Society in May).—Claragh, as its name implies, is a level piece of land. It lies at the foot of the Slieve Margy range, which, running between the valleys of the Nore and the Barrow, through parts of the Queen's County and the county Kilkenny, ends at Freestone Hill near the fourth milestone from Kilkenny on the Dublin road. The townsmen of Kilkenny know their end of the range as the "Johnswell Mountains"; and adjoining Freestone Hill, on the Kilkenny side, is the level townland of Claragh, with its little ruined church and its castle.

The church is very plain, consisting of nave and chancel, and would be unworthy of notice but for some marks of antiquity in the chancel, to which the nave was added some centuries later. Among them may be mentioned, first, the antæ. They are a peculiarity of construction by which the side walls of the church are prolonged about a foot or so beyond the east gable. They have somewhat the appearance of buttresses, but are simply prolongations of the side walls, to which the gable is often badly jointed. They appear in Greek and Roman architecture in the form of ornamental pilasters, but in Ireland they are quite as plain as the rest of the walls, and they mark the chancel as belonging probably to the twelfth century, as antæ are not to be found in the churches built by the Anglo-Normans in Ireland.

The next object of interest is the ancient stone window-sill, inscribed in the Ogham character. It will be found built into the east gable, not serving now as a sill, but immediately beneath the stone which so serves, and projecting from the walls about an inch, so as to show the whole of the letters of the inscription, which is upon the angle, and runs round two sides and one end of the stone. It was taken out of the wall, and replaced with this projection about two years ago by Mr. D. H. Creighton, curator of the Museum, Kilkenny, and a man named Finian Murphy. It is one of eight Oghams, which, up to this, have been discovered in the county Kilkenny, but there are, doubtless, many more lying buried in raths and souterrains, and about the sites of ancient churches and graveyards. As in the present case, they are commonly found used as mere building-stones in the most ancient churches, evidently showing that, even in the ancient times, when the rath, souterrain, or church was constructed, the Ogham inscribed stone was so ancient that its purpose was unrecognised and disregarded.

The base of the font, about 30 inches in diameter, lies in the graveyard, about 5 yards south of the middle of the south wall of the church.

A section of its shaft, about 16 inches in diameter, lies 6 or 7 yards south-west of the south-west angle of the church. Both are of unusual pattern. Near the west gable outside is a floorslab inscribed in memory of a member of the Shortall family.

At the other side of the public road is a holy well, and in a farmyard close by is a bullaun, which was removed from the church. A bullaun is an artificial basin-like hollow, in a rough boulder-stone, perhaps used as a primitive font, perhaps in heathen rites.

Blanchvilles Kill.—This is a small, very plain church, or rather two churches of equal width, the west gable of the earlier being utilized as the east gable of the later and larger church. The earlier appears to have been disused when the other was built, and was probably left roofless, a window being inserted in the gable between the two, over the door. The gable, however, is now so broken away that no trace of the doorway remains, and only the upper part of the window. The wide splay of the windows in both churches appears to indicate an antiquity as old as the thirteenth century. There is a small plain aumbry and piscina in each church. The aumbry, always on the north side of the altar, being a locker for keeping the sacred vessels; the piscina, always on its south side, being meant to receive the rinsings after the celebration. The bowl of the font lies broken and half buried in the ground, and concealed in the grass, between the north-east corner of the church and the public road. It is quite plain, and measures on its upper face 23 inches square, with a height of 16 inches. The bowl has a diameter of about 20 inches, and there is no ornamentation of any kind.

The church is close to the demesne of Blanchville, where was formerly a castle (of which there are now no remains) belonging to a family of the same name. The family are frequently mentioned in ancient documents as connected with Kilkenny, as early as A.D. 1178, and onwards, until they lost their property in the Revolution of 1690. In 1289, Richard de Blanchville, parson of this church, and of the churches of Donaghmore, Clonhussell, and Arco, got leave from the king to be five years absent in England—leave being often thus given for the purpose of study. Nicholas de Blanchville founded the Augustinian Priory at Fertagh, near Johnstown. He was seneschal of Kilkenny, and died in 1312. Maurice de Blanchville was made Bishop of Leighlin in 1309. In 1384 Sir John de Blanchville was summoned to attend an expedition to Scotland with arms and horse. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries several members of the family served as high sheriffs of the county.

Tullaherin.—As stated in the programme of the excursions, the name of this place appears to mean either the hill of Kieran (that is St. Kieran of Ossory, the father of Christianity in the diocese) or his burial-place, or the "dry hill." It has a large ruined church, an ancient

round tower, and a fragment of an ancient pillar-stone inscribed in the Ogham character.

The church appears to have been built with the antæ noticed at Claragh, and is unusually large for a church with antæ. At its east end is a very much later, apparently post-Reformation church, narrower than the older church by the thickness of both side walls, so that its west end just fits between the antæ. The east gable of the older church, when pierced by a door and two modern windows, one on each side, was made to serve as the west gable of the later church. The later church is as plain, ugly, and modern as could well be, and was probably built because the older church was then in ruins and was too large for the small congregation of Protestants who desired to worship there. Bishop Tenison, in his visitation notes of 1731, appears not unnaturally to mistake the later church for a chancel to the older. He says:—"The church is in ruins, the chancel only is used. The covering of the roof wants mending. The windows want glazing. The font is exposed to the air in the west end of the ruined part of the church." That was probably the original font in its original position, then still in use, but it has since disappeared. At the time of the visitation, the Rev. Mr. Grace, curate of Kilfane, and living there, officiated at Kilfane and Tullaherin on alternate Sundays, and as there was no evening service in either church it seems likely that the congregation attended these churches alternately also.

Besides the antæ in the older church, a mark of its antiquity is the character of the masonry of the lower part of its walls. The masonry of the upper part is of an entirely different character, showing that they were rebuilt from a height of 4 or 5 feet upwards.

The Ogham, and the injury lately done to it, is noticed in my Paper on "Some Kilkenny Oghams," which will perhaps appear in the *Journal*.

When the round tower was repaired last year by the Board of Works, two sticks, of about the size of walking-sticks, were found on the top, and their position there was thus explained by the country people. Many years ago the young men of the vicinity used to try their athletic powers in the following fashion:—With stick in hand, a man stood by the wall of the tower pressing both knees against the wall, and then tried to throw the stick over the tower, which is 73 feet high from the ground to the string course.

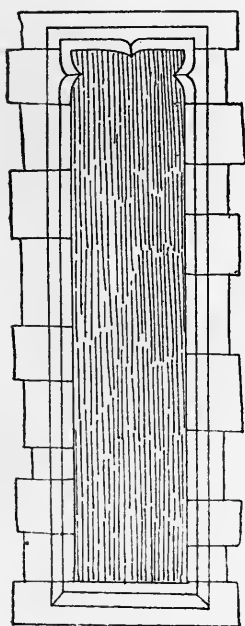
The other measurements are as follows, as given me by the clerk of works who superintended the repairs:—Circumference at the ground level, 50 ft. 6 in.; near the top, just below the breach, 44 ft. There are five offsets, 12 ft. apart, and the thickness of the wall at the top is 3 ft. 1 in. The windows measure 2 ft. 10 in. in height by 11 in. in width in the clear, and the tower is out of plumb, leaning towards the south or graveyard side as much as two feet, probably owing to the digging of graves. With the exception of the Ogham, I could find no ancient

tombstone. The western gable of the church shows some appearance of having been connected by a doorway and bridge with the door of the round tower, which is, perhaps, 12 ft. from the ground ; but the whole church has so much the appearance of having been patched at different times that several parts of it are extremely puzzling. When the upper part of the walls was rebuilt the tops of the antæ were made to slope to a point like the tops of buttresses, and the side walls were built with parapets.—E. F. HEWSON, B.A., Canon.

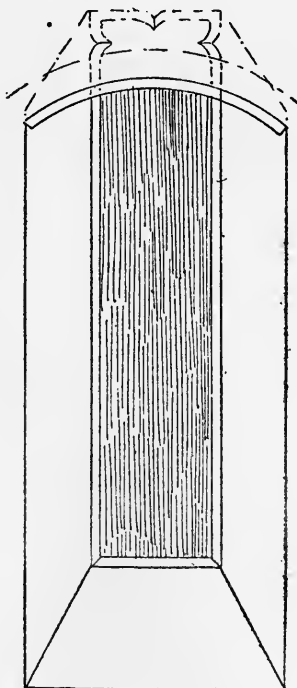
The Town Book of Belfast.—Amongst the various products of Belfast industry which will be shown at the World's Fair in Chicago, none is of more interest than a special copy of "The Town Book of Belfast," bound to the instructions of the author, Mr. Robert M. Young, B.A., M.R.I.A., and extra illustrated by a profuse series of views, maps, and other rare or unique documents, the result of great research and industry in bringing such valuable matter together. The volume is a large quarto, in a full binding of the finest Levant morocco, with polished panels of Irish larchwood, cut from an original waterpipe laid in Castle-street, Belfast, in 1678, as described in a minute of the period. On these panels are inserted a *fac simile* of the original town seal, silver-plated, and surrounded by some of the 17th century tokens of Belfast merchants. On the reverse of the book are several volunteer buttons, the centre being occupied by an original button of the famous Northern Whig Club, founded by Lord Charlemont. An unusual feature is the beautifully chased ancient silver clasp, probably made in Belfast about 1730, on which are engraved the crest and motto of the owner. Two strong straps, with old Irish silver buckles, further secure the contents. On opening the book one of the original copperplates of the "History of Belfast," published in 1823, by Alexander Mackay, jun., is seen in a sunk panel, surrounded by Irish damask, also used for the flyleaves. Amongst the later illustrations are many rare copperplate engravings of views in Belfast and neighbourhood, including some unpublished etchings by local amateurs. A water-colour drawing of the house in Frederick-street, in which Lord Edward Fitzgerald lay concealed in 1798, is a notable example of Miss Carruther's brush. A series of portraits of local United Irishmen is given, taken from Dr. Madden's well-known work. Amongst the old maps may be mentioned Speed's Ulster, Blome's Ireland, and the first known map of Belfast from Rapin's History, by Tindal. The engraved work of the old Belfast artist, John Thompson, is remarkable for several unique proofs, including a bank-note, printed in six colours in 1806. It is understood that Mr. Young is collecting material for the publication of "The Town Book of Carrickfergus" in a similar form to that of Belfast, which has been such a conspicuous success.

St. Mullins.—Mr. O'Leary, a Member of the Society, has conducted excavations in the neighbourhood of St. Mullins. He has discovered a circular building which he believes to be an ancient water-mill; also a cut-stone altar, and fireplace; and a tomb of Daniel Kinsella, 1646.

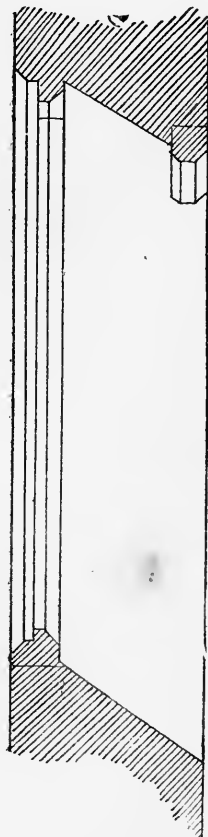
Kilkenny Cathedral.—Having found the accompanying tracing of a drawing made, no doubt, in the office of Mr. Deane (now Sir Thomas N. Deane), when carrying out the restorations of St. Canice's Cathedral, I send it to preserve a memento of a page in the History of the Cathedral, which it might have been well to have kept intact.



Exterior Elevation.



Interior Elevation.



Section.

St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny—Clerestory Window, next Tower.

In page 35 of the "History of the Cathedral of St. Canice," you will find it stated that "Friar Clyn relates (and no doubt he was an eye-witness), in 1332, on Friday the 22nd May, the belfry fell, with great

part of the choir, breaking down the side chapels, and involving the roofing and bells in the ruin, so that it was a horrid and pitiful spectacle to the beholders." It would appear that when the rebuilding of the tower and the fallen portion of the choir was carried out, the builders inserted "two square-headed windows" in the clerestory of the choir, one at each side, next to the tower. The drawing represents one of them. There were other windows discovered in the clerestory of the choir; but as they were built up, and covered with oak wainscoting, they seem to have been unknown to the authors of the history of the Cathedral at the time of its publication. The original windows were opened; they had, and have, pointed arch-heads; their jambs were plain, formed with neatly-cut quoins of fine sandstone; during the restoration they were enriched with pillars and hood-mouldings; a continuous string course being also run from the west window to the east, under the sills on the interior. The enrichment of the original clerestory windows, and altering the two "square-headed" windows so as to make them correspond with the others, was, perhaps, the greatest innovation carried out during the restoration of 1863-64.—J. G. ROBERTSON.

St. Francis Abbey, Kilkenny.—Extract from the Clasped Book, Kilkenny: ALDERMAN HAYDOCK, *Mayor*, 31 *August*, 1708.—Let to Mr. John Desborough, Jun^r., St. Francis Abby, now in possession of his father for 40 years from Mich^r next, at £10 - 1 - 0 p. ann, excepting thereout the Horse Barrack, hay yard, & the set of pillars & uncovered walls within the said Abby.—J. G. ROBERTSON.

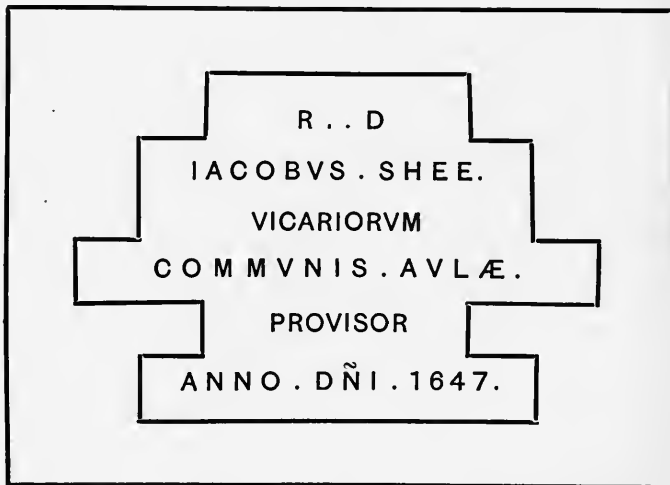
Labba Caillighe.—I drove over to Glanworth, and was shocked to see the disfigured and neglected condition of one of the very finest and most remarkable pre-historic rude stone monuments in Ireland—that popularly known as Labba Caillighe, the Nun's, or Old Woman's Bed—really a pagan sepulchre. Smith, in his *History of Cork*, written about 1759, gives, at page 349, vol. i., a sketch of it as it then could be seen, and he gives its dimensions, 40 feet on the outside by 14 broad, and the enclosure of flag-stones, 14 feet from the tomb; the upper covering-stones, 17 feet long by 9 broad, and 11 feet broad by 7 long; the pillar-stones 6 feet high, &c. But the whole structure is now, as far as the exterior goes, quite lost to sight, being heaped over by earth, on which dense masses of trees are growing. The enclosure is filled with more trees, so that the whole looks a mere hill covered by an orchard or shrubbery. The structure has most curious points of resemblance to some of those described in Conder's "Palestine Exploration," and also to Kit's Cotty House, as it is called, in Kent, but is greatly larger. Smith's picture does not do it justice. The regularity of the massive close row of immense stones, at the north side, is wonderful. It should be placed on the list of the Board of Works, for preservation, as a National Monument.—MARY HICKSON.

Newgrange.—Capt. Henry Keogh, R.M. of Tralee, writes to me stating that, on a visit to Newgrange, he discovered, beteen the right-hand recess and that facing the entrance, a passage, once closed by one of the great lining blocks of the central chamber. He says:—"I got my head and shoulders so far in that I was able to see that the passage turned towards the middle of the mound. It is nearly filled to the top with small broken stones and the parts of the large stones forming its sides are covered with carvings and spirals; it evidently leads to another chamber within the mound. Its exploration would probably result in an interesting discovery, and valuable arms and ornaments might be found."—THOMAS J. WESTROPP.

Hore MSS.—The late Mr. Herbert Hore, of Pole-Hore, county Wexford, once a Member of the Committee of this Society, was an indefatigable collector of material for the history of Ireland. He was, too, an able antiquarian writer, as shown by his many contributions to the numbers of our *Journal*, and the still more frequent articles from his pen in the "Ulster Journal of Archaeology," as well as the extra volume of our own publications, "The Social State of the S. E. Counties." Mr. Hore left an enormous mass of collected material for Irish history. His son desires to devote his energies to the completion of that portion of his father's work which deals with the history of their county—Wexford. At the same time he would gladly see other branches of his father's unpublished collections placed in hands able to make good use of them; and, with this view, is willing to negotiate for the disposal of those portions not relating to Wexford history. The subjects covered by these MSS., extending to many thousands of pages, include: Irish tenants and Land Question; Tanistry; Feudal and Clan Systems; Irish Septs; Earl of Tyrone; Sir P. O'Neill; Kavanaghs, O'Byrnes and O'Tooles; Old Peerages; Duke of Ormonde (2000 pp.); Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell; Talbot of Malahide; Desmond; Irish Celebrities; Muster Roll of Ulster; Plantation of Ulster; Kildare Rental; Penal Laws; Lake Fastnesses; Woods and Fastnesses; Castle Thieves; Drawings, Maps, and Views; Irish Zoology; Hunting; Mines and Manufactures; Ossianic Age; Fairy Women; Old Bards of Leinster (1000 pp.); Ancient Irish Bards; Superstitions; War Cries. Mr. Philip Hore's address is 14, The Grange, Gunnersbury, London.

Kerry Oghams and Giant's Grave.—Close to Dingle, and forming, in times past, portion of the burgess lands of that town, is a place called in the State Papers of 1587 Ballymac-Edyll, *alias* Harperstone. Portion of the townland is a high, very picturesque hill, running seaward into a steep rocky promontory. Close to the cliffs, on the slope of this hill, is a large giant's grave, called by the people a

Dane's grave or Baal's grave. The place is now called Ballymacadoyle, and is so marked on the Ordnance Map, which also marks the graves. In an adjacent townland, now called Ballintaggart, but which, in primitive times, probably formed part of Ballymacadoyle, or Ballymacedyll, is the Ogham Stone which Professor Rhys describes in his Hibbert Lectures as bearing the name Mac Erp. Can the 16th-century name of Harperstone, now obsolete, have been a corruption of Erpstone? No traces of Harpers, either by profession or by surname, are discoverable in old writings or traditions connected with the place. I hope to get a photograph taken of this picturesque and interesting corner of the Dingle coast and the grave for insertion in the *Journal*, with a Paper on the district, which Professor Rhys is anxious to visit again shortly. Although Ballymacadoyle is said to be a corruption of the Irish for the town of the blind man, I am inclined to think it is rather a corruption of Ballymackedel—Donatus Mac Kedel being an inhabitant of Kerry in the 13th century, and an importer of wine to Dingle or Smerwick at that period.—MARY HICKSON.



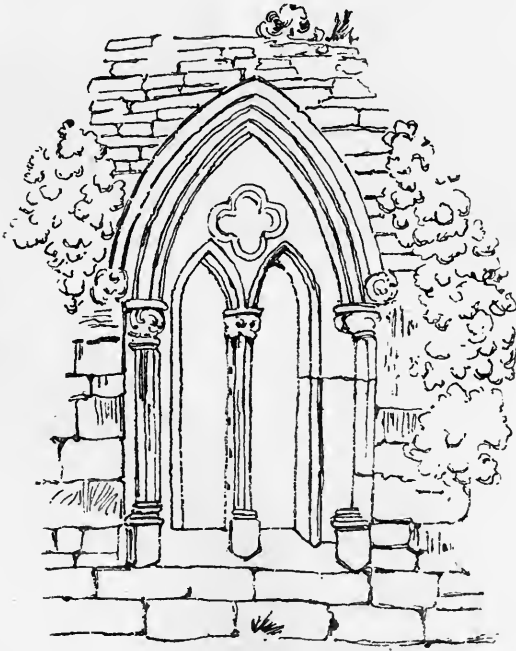
The above is a representation of a stone slab recently taken out of a wall in the stable-yard connected with the house at the foot of the steps leading to the Cathedral of St. Canice, which the tenant (Mr. Shearman) has had built into the wall of an out-office recently enlarged.¹

The slab can now be seen by all persons going to or from the Cathedral. The inscription refers to the "Common Hall," the remains

¹ The shaped panel containing the letters is sunk, thus throwing the letters into relief.

of which, adjunct to the Cathedral, with its interesting but mutilated east-end window, are to be seen not many yards distant.

The late Rev. James Graves was aware of the existence of this sculptured stone, although it was concealed in a stable-yard, as he gives a copy of the inscription in a note at page 309 of the "History of the Cathedral of St. Canice"; and at page 308 of the same highly creditable work will be found a copy of the inscription on the monument erected on the wall of the north side-aisle by the Rev. James Shee, to the memory of himself and of his brother, the Rev. John Shee, Vicar of the parish of St. John, Kilkenny. Mr. Graves gives the inscription on a slab in the



St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny—East-end Window of the "Common Hall."

floor under the monument, which is as follows:—"Ostium Monumenti D. Jacobi Shee Sacerdotis," covering, as it does, the entrance to the vault, which only contains the remains of the two brothers, "Una Sacerdotes continet Urna Duos."

Mr. Graves also quotes the inscription, in raised Roman characters, to be seen upon a stone built up in the pier of the south-east gate of the churchyard:—

R. D. IACOBVS . SHEE . PROCVRATOR . TEMPLI . 1647.

It may not be out of place, or without interest, to state that during the restoration of the Cathedral (1863-4) it became necessary to lower the level of the floor, and as a consequence the slab covering the entrance to the Shee vault was temporarily raised, when it was discovered that the grave-clothes on the remains of the two brothers were composed of fine white flannel, which was in a good state of preservation; leather slippers were also upon their feet, which lay to the west, priests being always buried in this position.¹

I may here remark that when the entrances to any vaults under the floor of the Cathedral were thus unavoidably opened, that they were treated with the utmost respect, and re-covered as quickly as possible. The late Dean of Ossory (the Very Rev. Charles Vignoles) displayed much anxiety on this head.

I supply a tracing of a drawing of the east-end window of the "Common Hall," as it was about the year 1814. Unfortunately, about twenty or thirty years ago, the headstones of one of the lights were taken out for the purpose of building them into a fireplace under an oven, as it was thought that they would resist the action of the fire. Attention having been publicly directed to this piece of vandalism, the landlord of the "Hall" made the clumsy attempt to repair the window as it now stands.—J. G. R.

A Modern but little known Inscription in the Irishtown, Kilkenny.—Some eight or ten years ago the Messrs. O'Hanrahan, bacon merchants, finding it necessary to take down the board over their shop front, discovered that it concealed a stone slab built into the wall, on which was cut, in incised letters, the following inscription:—

IRISHTOWN CRANE
ERECTED BY THE VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS
OF THE INHABITANTS FOR
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION,
WILLIAM GRACE, PORTREVE,
A.D. 1822.

William Grace was for many years Registrar of the Diocese of Ossory, and the last Portrevec of Irishtown; he was also the last Mayor of Kilkenny (A.D. 1832) in whose honour (?) a bull was baited on

¹ In this way many interesting discoveries were made during the restoration of 1863-4, in consequence of which Mr. Graves and Mr. Prim bought up the remaining unsold copies of their "History of the Cathedral," with the intention of publishing a revised and enlarged edition; but unfortunately they were not spared to carry out their intention of doing so, or of publishing "A History of Kilkenny," a work contemplated by them, and for which they had collected much material; also "The Proposed History of the See of Ossory," to which reference is occasionally made in "The History of the Cathedral of St. Canice."

St. James's Green—as Martin's Act, prohibiting such cruel amusements, came into operation about that time—when the Victuallers and other patrons of the sport got rid of their bull-dogs, and planted a group of trees in the centre of the Green.

The above inscription, being again concealed, may be some excuse for taking notice of it.—J. G. ROBERTSON.

Members for Ireland in the Parliaments of the Protectorate.—Any information about Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Newburgh (of Lifford), Member for Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone in 1654 and 1656, will be very acceptable to me, especially as to what family in England he belonged to. His will in the Public Record Office, Dublin (Pr. 28 January, 1660), is sealed with a crest representing a Blackamoor's head; and that of his son, Arthur Newburgh (Pr. 15 May, 1675), is sealed with a similar crest, with arms which appear to be those of Newborough, of Berkeley, Cos. Somerset and Wiltshire; "or, three bends az. within a bordure engr. gu." (*vide* Burke's "Armoury.")—EVERARD HAMILTON.

The following Books have been received, and will be noticed in the next issue of the *Journal* :—

- * *History and Antiquities of Kilkenny* (County and City). With Illustrations and Appendix. Compiled from Inquisitions, Deeds, Wills, Funeral Entries, Family Records, and other historical and authentic sources. By the Rev. William Healy, P.P. Vol. I. (Kilkenny: P. M. Egan).
- Origin of Pictish Symbolism*. With Notes on the Sea Boar, and a new reading of the Newton Inscriptions. By the Earl of Southcote, K.T., LL.D., F.S.A. SCOT. (Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1893).
- * *Devia Hibernia*. The Road and Route Guide for Ireland of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Compiled and Edited by George A. de M. Edwin Dagg, D. I. of the Royal Irish Constabulary; and of Trinity College, Dublin; Ex-Prizeman, Exhibitioner, and Honourman, M.A., LL.B.; of the University Senate, etc. (Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, & Co. (Limited), Publishers to the University of Dublin). 1893.

Notices of Books.

[NOTE.—Those marked (*) are by Members of the Society.]

**The Report for the year 1891 of the Fund for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead.* Edited by Colonel P. D. Vigers, F.R.S.A.I., Member of the Council of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

WE are glad to turn aside for a little from the turmoil of life to the quiet of "God's Acre," and to walk under the able guidance of Colonel Vigers among the resting-places of those for whom the worry and struggle of existence has now no longer any meaning.

What lessons of wisdom and peace we ought to learn from the monumental stones and crumbling bones of poor mortality.

This well-printed and richly-illustrated Journal bears all the impress of the vigorous hand which guides this Fund, and we congratulate the learned Editor on the large measure of success which has rewarded his persevering labours.

Anyone who will compare this "Report" with that first issued by him will see progress made by leaps and bounds in the size of the Journal, and the number of the returns from the various parishes and districts. We also notice a large increase of subscribers, which shows that the interest in the work is extending; but we regret to see that there are nine counties that as yet send no contributions to the fund. The extracts from Isaac Butler's MS., bearing date about 1740, and from the obituary of the ancient Franciscan Monastery of Meelick, Co. Galway, would alone repay the subscribers for the amount of their contributions, and we cannot pass over without a word of notice the numerous engravings which so greatly adorn the pages.

We regret to hear that an Irish-inscribed tombstone has been accepted as a present by the authorities of one of our museums, who in this way (doubtless thoughtlessly) lent the sanction of their authority to the desecration of a churchyard. The writer of this notice at one time had a similar object offered for his acceptance by a poor peasant; and on a suitable representation having been made to him of the iniquity of robbing tombs, this poor and unlettered man at once carried the tombstone back to the churchyard from which it had been abstracted. North, South, East, and West this comprehensive Report takes up and places on record the Monumental Memorials of the forefathers of the land.

We regret that our space will only allow us to notice a few of the more interesting of the descriptive sketches, such as the Paper contributed by Mr. Francis Joseph Bigger, of Belfast, treating of the armorial bearings on the tombstones in the parish of Carnmoney, in which he gives valuable information about the families of the early Scotch settlers, to whom the prosperity of Ulster owes so much. We also notice with interest several valuable contributions from the accomplished pen of Lord Walter FitzGerald, and among them an account of an ill-used tomb of an Earl and Countess of Kildare; descriptions such as this of the tombs of our great historic families will occupy no inconsiderable place among the materials from which we may hope that at some future time a good history of Ireland will be written, and the description of the armour sculptured on the tomb treats of a subject which has never yet received the attention that it deserves.

We observe, also, from the same pen a number of interesting inscriptions, collected from the parish of Athenry, Co. Galway, with records of such well-known Galway names as those of Browne, Lynch, and Burke. On page 372 there is an engraving, of a fine black letter inscription, dating back more than 400 years, copied from over the western doorway of the Abbey of Clontuskert, Co. Galway. Mr. John R. Garstin, who supplies the translation of this inscription, considers it of special interest from a historical point of view. On the following and several subsequent pages there is a Paper on the Monumental inscriptions in Kilconnell Abbey, by the Rev. J. Duncan; and we are sure, as there is no mention of it, that the horrible state of things that Dr. Thomas Molyneux found there in 1709 has been remedied. The following are his words:—"Their churchyard is surrounded by a wall of dead men's skulls and bones, piled very orderly with their faces outwards clear round against the wall to the length of 88 feet, about 4 high and 5 ft. 4 in. broad, so that there may be possibly here to the number of fifty thousand skulls." A sight worthy of darkest Africa!!

Perhaps the most remarkable of the tombs recorded in this Report is that pictured on page 404, which although nameless and dateless, will provide ample food for antiquarian study in the consideration and elucidation of the devices represented on it.

Nor is this Report devoted exclusively to the Monumental Memorials of the departed; for in addition to the lists of Incumbents of parishes and much interesting genealogical matter, we have, on page 427, a well-executed engraving, from a drawing by the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, of a most interesting font, which has been removed from the old Church of Fiddown, and is now placed in the Church of Piltown, in the Co. Kilkenny, and our readers will also find an engraving of an altar-stone, bearing date 1636, which is copied from a rubbing taken by the Most Rev. Bishop Comerford from a stone in his collection. It would be impossible for us within the brief compass of this review to touch upon

many of the subjects of interest to the historian, the antiquary, and the genealogist, treated of in these pages by Colonel Vigors and his fellow-workers—one of whom—the Rev. J. F. M. French, M.B.I.A., *Fellow*, of Clonegall—owing to the growing and extending nature of the work, he has felt obliged to call to his assistance in the editing of the future numbers of this Annual.

**A History of the Irish Presbyterians.* By Rev. W. T. Latimer, B.A. (Belfast, 1893).

THIS neatly printed volume of 238 pages contains many interesting references to the byeways of Irish history. The author has evidently gone to great trouble in collecting fresh information when it was available. In his account of the battle of Benburb, where the Scotch General Munroe was so decisively beaten by Owen Roe O'Neill, Carte's description of the locality is shown to be quite incorrect. The real site pointed out by a careful investigation of the author has yielded lately great quantities of bullets and human bones. The "Turn out," as the '98 rising was termed in Ulster, is well described by Mr. Latimer, who is able to give some novel details of that stirring time. Several curious descriptions of ancient manners and customs are related, and much family history noted in additions to the text.

Guy's South of Ireland Pictorial Guide. (With specially written notes on South of Ireland Natural History, Mineralogy, &c. By *R. J. Ussher, J.P.; *A. G. More, F.L.S., M.B.I.A., F.R.S.E.; R. A. Phillips; and *G. H. Kinahan, M.B.I.A.)

No better handbook has yet been issued describing the scenery and antiquities of Munster. All possible information is afforded as to routes, railways, steamers, &c.; there are several maps and numerous illustrations, most of them produced from photographs by Guy & Co., Cork. Special notes by Members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries are included, on the Natural History, Mineralogy, Archæology, &c., of the south of Ireland. Mr. R. J. Ussher writes on "Ornithology," Mr. More on "Freshwater Fishes and Botany"; and Mr. G. H. Kinahan, M.B.I.A., *Fellow*, on "Mineralogy." The book is produced in a manner most creditable to the publishers.

Proceedings.

THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING of the Society, for the year 1893, was held (by permission of the Mayor) in the Council Chamber, Tholsel, Kilkenny, on Monday, 22nd May, 1893, at Eleven o'clock, a.m.:

The Right Rev. WILLIAM PAKENHAM WALSH, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following took part in the proceedings:—

Fellows:—Richard Langrishe, F.R.I.A.I., *Vice-President*; Thomas Drew, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A., *Vice-President*; Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer*; G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A.; P. M. Egan; Rev. J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A.; James Mills, M.R.I.A.; Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A.; M. M. Murphy, M.R.I.A.; Joseph Smith, M.R.I.A.; Colonel Philip D. Vigors, J.P., *Hon. Secretary, Co. Carlow*; Edward Perceval Wright, M.A., M.D., *Sec. R.I.A.*

Members:—Rev. William Healy, P.P., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster*; Rev. Canon Hewson, B.A., *Hon. Secretary for Co. Kilkenny*; David H. Creighton, F.R.G.S., T.C., *Hon. Curator*; Very Rev. Thomas Hare, D.D., Dean of Ossory; H. F. Berry, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Bourke, M.A.; Michael Buggy, Solicitor; Peter Burtchaell, C.E.; John Campion; Rev. William Carrigan, C.C.; Major J. H. Connellan, J.P., D.L.; Rev. George W. S. Coulter, M.A.; Alderman John Coyle; Thomas Greene, LL.B., J.P.; Arthur Hade, C.E.; Rev. Canon Hogan, B.D.; Charles E. James, M.B.; E. Walsh Kelly, *Hon. Secretary, East Waterford*; Patrick Kenny; M. W. Lalor; M. J. M'Enery, B.A.; J. P. M'Knight; Arthur M'Mahon, J.P.; L. J. M'Redmond; Thomas Mayne, F.R.G.S.; Edward P. O'Farrell, L.R.C.P. & S.; John R. O'Connell, LL.D.; Alexander Patton, M.D.; Rev. George B. Power, B.A.; Rev. J. J. Ryan; P. Shannon, D.I.N.S.; Rev. Tobias R. Walsh, Adm.; Rev. Canon Willcocks, M.A.; John Willoughby; N. J. Lalor; Arthur G. Ryder, M. INST. C.E.; Thomas F. O'Connell.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Candidates recommended by the Council were elected:—

FELLOWS.

Right Hon. James Shanks, Lord Mayor of Dublin: proposed by John L. Robinson, R.H.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary, Leinster*.

George James Hewson, M.A. (*Member*, 1868), Holywood, Adare: proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer*.

Peter A. Pope (*Member*, 1889), New Ross: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., *Fellow*.

His Honor Judge Kane, LL.D., M.R.I.A. (*Member*, 1890), 4, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin: proposed by Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D.

John Mains, J.P., M.P. (*Member*, 1891), Ardeevin, Portrush; and 9, Addison Mansion, Kensington, W.: proposed by D. Carolan Rushe, B.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary, Co. Monaghan*.

William Henry Duignan (*Member*, 1891), St. Ronan's, Walsall: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., *Fellow*.

Joseph Percival Swan (*Member*, 1892), Crown and Hanaper Office, Dublin: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., *Fellow*.

Charles M. Tenison, M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. for Queensland and Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania: proposed by Robert Day, F.S.A., *Vice-President*.

R. G. Fitz Gerald-Uniacke, B.A. (Oxon.), Selwood-place, Stanwell, Middlesex: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., *Fellow*.

S. W. P. Cowan, B.A., Craigavad, Co. Down: proposed by Rev. Alfred S. Woodward, M.A.

MEMBERS.

Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo, Palmerston House, Naas: proposed by Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., *Fellow*.

Right Hon. the Earl of Castle Stuart, Drum Manor, Cookstown; Ven. William Edward Meade, D.D., Archdeacon of Armagh, Ardrea Rectory, Stewartstown: proposed by Rev. H. B. Carter, D.D., *Hon. Secretary, Co. Tyrone*.

Right Hon. the Countess of Longford, Pakenham Hall, Castlepollard: proposed by Miss Reynell, *Hon. Secretary, Co. Westmeath*.

Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue, J.P., D.L., Summerville, Dunmore East: proposed by Miss Frances Keane.

Arthur Gore Ryder, M. INST. C.E., Portmahon Lodge, Grand Canal, Dublin; Jacob Bollinger, M.A., LL.D., Head Master of Wexford School, Wexford: proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., *Fellow*.

Mrs. J. William Deane, Longraigue, Foulksmill, Wexford: proposed by Rev. J. F. M. French, *Fellow*.

Charles A. O'Connor, M.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, 50, Upper Mount-street, Dublin; William Carey, Solicitor, Carlow; Thomas Hall, Lear, Baillieborough: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., *Fellow*.

Mrs. Coleman, 37, Pembroke-road, Dublin: proposed by R. L. Woolcombe, LL.D., *Fellow*.

Philip Herbert Hore, 14, The Grange, Gunnersbury, London, S.W.; Gustavus F. Handcock, Public Record Office, London: proposed by James Mills, *Fellow*.

Patrick D. Fleming, M.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, 9, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin; Redmond J. Barry, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, 49, Blessington-street, Dublin: proposed by H. C. Cullinan, LL.B., *Fellow*.

Festus Kelly Pounder, B.A. (Dubl.), Enniscorthy: proposed by William Augustus Mahony.

Colonel Henry Villiers-Stuart, J.P., Castletown, Carrick-on-Suir: proposed by Major Otway Wheeler-Cuffe, *Hon. Secretary for City of Waterford*.

Very Rev. Cornelius J. Flavin, P.P., St. Mary's, Clonmel: proposed by Very Rev. F. O'Brien, P.P., M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary, South Tipperary*.

Nicholas J. Lalor, Dunmore House, Kilkenny; Arthur T. Froggatt, Mus. Bac. (Dubl.), Kilkenny: proposed by D. H. Creighton.

William Joseph Smith, J.P., 9, George-street, Waterford: proposed by Edmund W. Kelly, *Hon. Secretary, East Waterford*.

John S. Crone, L.R.C.P.I., Kensal Lodge, Kensal Rise, London, N.W.: proposed by Francis Joseph Bigger.

Charles Smith, M.A. (Dubl.), Trinity College, Dublin: proposed by John Cooke, B.A.

Williams R. Kennan, 35, Dame-street, Dublin: proposed by John L. Robinson, B.H.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary, Leinster*.

Rev. William Francis Stanley, c.c., St. Joseph's, Seacombe, Cheshire: proposed by Rev. Wilfrid Dallow, P.P.

Rev. John Gribbon, c.c., Waterside, Derry; Rev. Joseph M'Keefry, c.c., Waterside, Derry: proposed by John Leonard.

Robert H. P. Dunne, J.P., Brittas, Clonaslee, Queen's County: proposed by Mrs. Tarleton, *Hon. Secretary, King's Co.*

John F. Small, Solicitor, 37, Hill-street, Newry: proposed by George Gerald Tyrrell, M.B.I.A.

Henry Wilmot, C.E., 21, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock: proposed by James Charles.

Captain Arthur G. Riall, R.N., Chantilly, Shankill, Co. Dublin: proposed by Rev. W. W. Campbell, M.A.

Rev. Harvey Stewart, B.A. (Dubl.), 17, Warrington-place, Dublin: proposed by Rev. J. H. Walsh, D.D.

James Mallaghan, J.P., Ballymena; Rev. John Tohill, Professor, St. Malachy's College, Belfast: proposed by Rev. Alexander Mac Mullan, P.P.

Michael J. Dunn, B.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, 42, Upper Mount-street, Dublin: proposed by R. J. Kelly, B.L., *Hon. Secretary, North Gateway.*

J. Douglas Hamilton, Vessington, Dunboyne: proposed by Rev. H. W. Davidson, B.A.

Rev. Daniel F. M'Creagh, c.c., Limavady; James Johnston, Solicitor, Glencoe, Antrim-road, Belfast: proposed by William F. O'Neill, M.B.I.A.

Edward Festus Kelly, 15, Palace-court, London, W.: proposed by Thomas Aliaga Kelly.

Nathaniel Colgan, 1, Belgrave-road, Rathmines: proposed by Rev. William Colgan, M.A.

William J. Devlin, Architect, 52, Grosvenor-square, Rathmines: proposed by J. J. Meagher.

Rev. Anthony Drought, B.A., Kilmessan Rectory, Navan: proposed by Rev. W. F. Alment, B.D.

John Reade, Kensington House, Bangor, Co. Down: proposed by Rev. J. Johnstone Walker, B.A.

Thomas F. Monks, LL.D. (Dubl.), Solicitor, 16, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin: proposed by Thomas Greene, LL.B.

James Nixon, F.R.G.S., Mount Brandon, Gaignamanagh: proposed by John O. Overend.

Thomas Dowling, J.P., Kilmartin House, Ashford, Co. Wicklow: proposed by H. P. Truell, M.B., J.P.

Rev. Peter Meegan, P.P., Lisnaskea; Owen Fallon, D.I.R.I.C., Ardara, Co. Donegal; Rev. William Cripps Ledger, M.A., The Rectory, Lisnaskea; Charles E. R. A. Irvine, Solicitor, Enniskillen: proposed by G. A. de M. E. Dagg, M.A., D.I.R.I.C.

The following Reports were adopted, and ordered to be printed:—

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR 1892.

The Account of the Society for the year 1892 was presented, showing that the total receipts for the year, including the balance of £249 8s. 2d., carried forward from 1891, amounted to £1080 6s. 1d., and the total expenditure, including £100 transferred to capital, to £923 17s. 9d., leaving a balance of £156 8s. 4d. to carry to the Account for 1893. The Capital Account amounted, on 31st December, to £701 3s. 10d., invested in 2½ Consolidated Stock, in the names of the Trustees, as against £601 3s. 10d., on 1st January, 1892.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE PUBLICATION OF RECORDS.

The Council beg to report that in pursuance of the recommendation contained in the Report of the Committee on Extra Volumes adopted at the General Meeting of the Society, held in Kilkenny on the 6th of June, 1892, and of the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting, held in Dublin on the 10th of January last, the following correspondence has passed between the Council and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Hon. Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls in England. In further pursuance of the Resolution of the Annual General Meeting, a copy of the former correspondence was forwarded to the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, on the 27th of March last, with a request that he would receive a deputation from the Society; but Mr. Morley has not yet acknowledged the communication:—

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND,
6th June, 1892.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S
TREASURY.

MY LORDS,

The Council of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland beg to submit the following facts for the consideration of your Lordships:—

That the Society is instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all ancient monuments of the History, Language, Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with Ireland.

That it has carried out these objects for forty-three years, having been founded as the Kilkenny Archæological Society in 1849; that in 1869 Her Majesty was pleased to order that it be called the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland; and was further pleased, in 1890, to order that it be called the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

That since the foundation of the Society in 1849 a quarterly journal has been published containing a great mass of information on the History and Antiquities of Ireland; and when the funds of the Society have permitted, extra volumes have been published illustrative of the History and Topography of Ireland. The value of the publications of the Society is proved by the fact that they are constantly referred to by almost every work on the History or Antiquities of Ireland published during the last twenty years.

That the following works have been published as extra volumes since the year 1868;—

“The Social state of the Southern and Eastern Counties in the sixteenth century, being the Presentments of the gentlemen, commonly and citizens of Carlow, Cork, Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Wexford, made in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. Printed from the originals in the Public Record Office, London.” Edited by Herbert F. Hore and Rev. James Graves.

“Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language.” Edited by Miss Margaret Stokes.

“Rude Stone Monuments of Sligo.” Edited by Col. Wood-Martin.

“Account Roll of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, 1337-1346, with the Middle English Play, *The Pride of Life*, from the originals in the Christ Church Collection in the Public Record Office, Dublin.” Edited, with Translation, Notes, and Introduction, by James Mills, M.R.I.A.

That the Society are very desirous to publish the MS. book known as the “Crede Mihi,” in the custody of the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and written about the year 1275, or, as an alternative, the “Liber Primus,” in the possession of the Corporation of Kilkenny, and written between the years 1350 and 1499. The “Crede Mihi” is a register of the Churches in the

diocese of Dublin, and contains copies of bulls and other ecclesiastical documents. The "Liber Primus" contains entries of the proceedings of the Corporation of Kilkenny, copies of Charters, and Irish Annals. Many of the documents quoted in these works no longer exist, and are not referred to elsewhere. It has been estimated that the cost of transcribing and editing either of these works, with translation and proper notes, would be £400 for an issue of 500 copies.

The Council of the Society find that the funds at their disposal are inadequate to bear the entire cost of so great an undertaking, and they respectfully submit to your Lordships that the work is one in which they may fairly look for assistance from Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Council are prepared to bear one-half of the cost of editing either of the works referred to as estimated above, viz. £200, on obtaining a grant of the other half, £200, half the edition, 250 copies, to be the property of the Society, and half to be the property of Her Majesty's Treasury.

It may be right to point out that since the year 1885 there has been practically nothing granted out of the votes towards publishing Irish MSS., save only the sum of £200 included in the vote for the Royal Irish Academy, about the same sum occasionally in the Stationary Office Vote for the publication of the Brehon Laws, varying according to the progress made with the work, and a supposed vote for the Annals of Ulster.

I have the honour to be, my Lords,

Your Lordships' most humble servant,

G. D. BURTCHAELL,
*Secretary to the Council of the
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.*

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TREASURY CHAMBERS,
24th June, 1892.

SIR,

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have given their careful consideration to your letter of the 18th instant, with regard to the publication of the "Crede Mihi," or the "Liber Primus," with the aid of Her Majesty's Government.

I am to request that you will inform the Council of the Royal Society of Antiquaries that my Lords have of late years found it necessary to restrict within very narrow limits the publication, at the public expense, of Mediæval Chronicles, and I am, therefore, to express the regret of this Board that they are unable to hold out any expectation for a grant towards the publication of the works now in question.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. WELBY.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND,
7, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN,
27th January, 1893.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD ESHER, MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

MY LORD,

The Council of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland desire to call your Lordship's attention to the very serious loss caused to the study of Irish history by the discontinuance of the publication under your Lordship's authority of the "Calendars of Documents relating to Ireland," preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office in London. The importance of the five volumes of "Calendars of Documents,"

covering the period from the year 1171 to 1307, edited by the late Mr. Sweetman and Mr. G. F. Handcock, cannot be over-estimated, affording, as they do, so great an amount of valuable information concerning the social and political condition of Ireland, illustrating much that was hitherto obscure, and furnishing information for the first time upon innumerable points unknown to former writers on Irish history. As your Lordship is aware, the State Papers relating to Ireland have been calendared in a series extending from the years 1509-1625, with the exception of the years 1597-1602, which have not yet been issued. The abandonment of the plan upon which the Documents relating to Ireland have been heretofore calendared under the direction of your Lordship's predecessor and yourself, makes a gap of two centuries in what would otherwise form a complete continuous series of Calendars. The period omitted is not less important than those preceding and succeeding it, and equally requires illustration. If it is intended to include the Documents relating to Ireland in the Calendars of English Papers, such a method of publication, besides breaking up the existing series, cannot fail to cause confusion, must be attended by delay, and will, undoubtedly, prove a serious disadvantage to those engaged in elucidating the history of Ireland.

The Council, therefore, earnestly request that your Lordship will direct that the original plan be continued, and the documents in Her Majesty's Public Record Office relating to Ireland between the years 1307 and 1509 calendared separately, as formerly, so as to complete the series, and properly fulfil the intention with which the Record Publications under your Lordship's authority have been issued.

I have the honour to be

Your Lordship's most humble servant,

G. D. BURTCHAELL,
Secretary to the Council.

28th February, 1893.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 27th ult., I am directed by the Master of the Rolls, Lord Esher, to state, for the information of the Council of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, that he has no power to accede to their request without the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

His Lordship fully appreciates the convenience to students of Irish History of having such materials as exist in this Office brought together for them, and would be glad to assist in completing the Calendar of Extracts which relate to Irish History, in the same form as seems to have been directed by his predecessor Lord Romilly, with the consent of the Treasury; but the first duty of officers of this Department is to deal with the National records in their integrity, instead of making selections relating to any particular locality or subject, and therefore the Master of the Rolls, is, as he has above stated, unable to continue the exceptional work entrusted to Mr. Sweetman without exceptional means being granted by the Treasury.

Several Calendars are now in progress which will give full abstracts of the Rolls from which Mr. Sweetman derived the greater number of his entries, and with a special regard to the interests of students of Irish History the period selected for the earliest attention has been that which immediately succeeds the period covered by Mr. Sweetman's Calendar. The matters relating to Irish History will be given in their chronological order with other matters, but the indices will point out those matters which relate to Ireland.

If the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland can induce the Treasury to find separate means, and a separate person for continuing as to two additional centuries the volumes already published under the editorship of Mr. Sweetman, the Master of the Rolls will give every assistance in his power.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. CARTWRIGHT.

G. D. BURTCHAELL, Esq.
&c. &c.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND,
7, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN,
27th March, 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that at the Annual General Meeting of this Society, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“That, with a view to the restoration of the grant for completing the calendaring of the State Papers relating to Ireland, the Council be requested to communicate with the Master of the Rolls in England, pointing out to him the loss that has arisen to Scholars, Historians, and Antiquaries in Ireland from the cessation of the publication of the series, after the issue of five volumes, covering the period from 1171 to 1307, and that a Memorial be presented to the Prime Minister, and that the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant be requested to receive a deputation on the subject.”

In pursuance of the foregoing Resolution, I am directed by the Council to request you to fix a day at your convenience to receive a Deputation from the Society in Dublin, in reference to the calendaring of Documents relating to Ireland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office in London, and also in reference to the application of the Society to obtain assistance from Her Majesty's Treasury for the purpose of editing original Records in Ireland.

I beg to enclose for your information a copy of the correspondence on the latter subject with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and a copy of the correspondence with the Master of the Rolls in England, also the printed list of the Fellows and Members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, which contains a statement of the objects of the Society, its Publications, and General Rules.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. D. BURTCHAELL.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN MORLEY, M.P.,

Chief Secretary to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.

The Council desire to give publicity to the following important correspondence with Lieut.-Colonel Kirkwood, R. E., Commanding Irish Division, Ordnance Survey:—

ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE,
PHENIX PARK, DUBLIN,
14th February, 1893.

DEAR SIR,

As you are no doubt aware, it was decided a few years ago to revise the Ordnance Survey Maps of Ireland, and to publish the work on a very much larger scale than had been hitherto adopted.

This amounts, practically, to a re-survey of the whole of Ireland on a large scale, with the exception of mountainous and uncultivated districts. It therefore offers an exceptional opportunity of correcting, revising, or adding such information connected with antiquities or sites of antiquities, as can be given on the Maps.

The original survey of Ireland was made between the years 1829 and 1842, the resulting plans having been published on a scale of six inches to a mile. At the time that survey was being carried out very great care was taken to identify and name all antiquities, or sites of antiquities, which were then known or could be traced. I need hardly remind you that the work was then under the direction of an officer, who was also not undistinguished as an antiquarian, I refer to Captain (afterwards Sir Thomas) Larcom, and that no trouble was spared, either by him or by his chief, Colonel Colley, to carefully carry it out. It is also almost superfluous to mention that the names and antiquities having been studied and considered by such men as O'Donovan, Curry, Petrie, together with other skilled Irish scholars, everything

possible was done to ensure a result which I believe has ever since met with almost universal approbation.

But since that time a period of over half a century has elapsed, and much has been done by your own and other learned societies, to trace the ancient history of Ireland, to inquire into its antiquities, to localize the sites of antiquarian or historical interest, and, generally, to clear up much that then only existed in the shape of tradition, or was but very imperfectly known.

The new survey, for such it is practically, is now being published on a scale of $\frac{25}{1}$ or approximately 25 inches to a mile—the area of each of the old six-inch sheets being shown on 16 of the new $\frac{25}{1}$ scale maps. This scale admits of all objects being shown with great minuteness and accuracy; and as it would evidently be of great public interest that such sites as I have alluded to should appear on these maps as completely and correctly as possible, I venture to appeal to your Council, and through that body to the Vice-Presidents, Fellows, and Members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland to assist the Officers of the Ordnance Survey Department in carrying this out.

I do not propose to inquire afresh into those sites or the names of those antiquities which already appear on our six-inch maps, and which were most carefully gone into when the original survey was made, unless, indeed, any palpable error, which may possibly have passed unnoticed, should be detected; but I propose to limit our inquiries to such names or sites as may have previously been omitted, but which might advantageously now be given.

The antiquities which I may specially refer to, and which, if well authenticated, should be shown on our maps, are such as: Ancient Earthworks—particularly those which can be identified by name; Standing Stones, or so-called Druidical Circles; Sites of Battles, Old Castles, Halls, Manor-houses, Abbeys or Priories, Crosses, Round Towers, Moats, Tumuli; and Sites of Antiquities, including places where objects of antiquarian interest, such as ancient coins, pottery, &c., have been found.

Occasionally, also, it may occur that a site of an ancient building of antiquarian interest has been overlooked, from a more modern building having been erected over it. This, if known, I should be glad to have pointed out, in order that the original occupation of the site may be indicated.

Again, throughout Ireland numerous mounds appear on the six-inch map, simply with the name of "Fort." Many of these, I have reason to believe, were really tumuli, whilst others appear to have been comparatively recently formed, for herding or other purposes. I therefore propose to omit the name of "Fort" in future on the maps, unless they can actually be identified as such, or their correct Irish names can be given.

Any assistance, therefore, in identifying these "Forts," either as tumuli or by their correct designation, would be of the greatest value.

I should add that the new survey is now being carried out in the following counties, viz.:—Galway, commencing with the eastern half; Mayo, commencing with the south-east part; Clare, commencing with the eastern half; and Kerry, commencing with the district immediately south of Tralee, and including the Dingle promontory.

Information respecting such points as I have mentioned throughout these districts, and subsequently throughout the remainder of these counties, would therefore, at the present time, be of the very greatest use.

I am sure the Members of your Council will recognise the advantage of having any such known sites properly and accurately identified, and marked on the Maps of the Ordnance Survey, in order, at least, that there may be no possibility of the labours of those who have ascertained such sites being lost.

I trust, therefore, that they will accept my apologies for any trouble they may be given in this matter, and will also accept my thanks in advance for any assistance they may be able to give the Officers of the Ordnance Survey Department in these interesting inquiries.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

HENDLEY KIRKWOOD, Lt.-Col. R.E.,

Commanding Irish Division, Ordnance Survey.

THE SECRETARY,

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND,

7, St. Stephen's Green.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND,
7, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN,
30th March, 1893.

SIR,

Your communication of 14th ult. was brought before the Council of this Society at the monthly Meeting on the 22nd ult. and its further consideration was adjourned until the next Meeting, which was held yesterday.

I am directed to inform you that for the purpose of complying with your request the Council have ordered that your communication be brought before the next General Meeting of the Society, and in order to give it greater publicity the document will be printed in the *Proceedings*, and will thus be placed in the hands of all our Members. 1500 copies of the *Proceedings* will be printed and circulated.

Members of our Society and others interested possessing information on such points as you have mentioned will be invited to communicate directly with you, but the Council wish to point out that the Society as a body cannot be responsible for the information so afforded.

The publications of this Society, comprising twenty-one volumes of the *Journal*, and the extra volumes dealing with special subjects, contain a great amount of information upon the points in question.

The Council are of opinion that the change in the name *Forts* should not in any case be undertaken except under the advice of a competent archæologist. There is such a manifest distinction in the construction of *Forts* and *Tumuli* that there is little danger of anyone thoroughly acquainted with the subject mistaking one for the other.

I am also to state that it would, in the opinion of the Council, have been more satisfactory to archæologists in Ireland if the Government had arranged to carry out and complete this department of the survey on the lines referred to by you as having received general approbation after fifty years' experience.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. D. BURTCHAELL.

LIEUT.-COL. HENDLEY KIRKWOOD, R.E.

Commanding Irish Division, Ordnance Survey.

The following objects were exhibited:—

- "Stone Axes found in the County Leitrim," by C. C. B. Whyte, D.L.
- "The reputed Brass Blunderbuss of Freny the Robber," by Colonel P. D. Vigers, *Fellow*.
- "A Unique Silver Poesy Coin," by Colonel P. D. Vigers, *Fellow*.
- "Two Silver Pectoral Crosses belonging to the Archbishops of Cashel," by Very Rev. Arthur Ryan.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

- "Old Woollen-wheel," by N. J. Lalor.
- "Queen Anne Comb, formerly belonging to the Countess of Kilkenny," by N. J. Lalor.
- "Glazed Tile from the Dominican Abbey, Kilkenny," by Miss L. M. Power, Newtown House, Tramore.
- "Old Coins," by T. Cantwell.
- "Rubbings of Ancient Sepulchral Monuments," by Colonel Vigers, *Fellow, Hon. Secretary, Co. Carlow*.
- "Rubbings of Tombs at Sheestown, Co. Kilkenny, with Photographs and Plan of the Ruins," by D. H. Creighton, *Hon. Curator of the Museum*.
- "Portion of an Ogham-stone discovered at St. Mullins, Co. Carlow," by Patrick O'Leary.

Mr. P. M. Egan, *Fellow*, read "Notes on the Dunbel Rathes."

Mr. Creighton, *Hon. Curator*, explained the arrangements that had been made for the Excursions.

The Meeting then adjourned to 8.30 p.m.

EXCURSION.

FIRST DAY.

MONDAY, 22ND *May*, 1893.

AFTER luncheon at the Club House Hotel, the Members left Kilkenny in drags, and visited the following places:—

The ruined Church of SHEESTOWN where are tombs of members of the Shee family, and a sculptured stone bearing the arms of Sir Richard Shee, Knight, and the date 1578. The lands were formerly known as Washeshayes, forming part of the Manor of Kilfera, and were held by the Shee family of the Forstalls, lords of the Manor, by fealty and a chief rent of 10*s*. The Forstalls' estate was forfeited in 1652, but Marcus and Richard Shee succeeded in getting a grant of Washeshayes under the Act of Settlement.

On the adjoining lands of KILFERA is a holy well and an ancient cemetery with an effigial monument of a bishop supposed to represent St. Fiakra, from whom the place derives its name. The Manor of Kilfera was held in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries by the Avenal family. It subsequently belonged to the Forstalls, and after the forfeiture of Robert Forstall, the greater part was granted to Richard Izod, whose daughter and heiress married James Ryan, whose descendants possessed it until the middle of the present century. Lower down, at the opposite side of the river Nore, are the Rath of DUNBEL, which were excavated in the years 1852 and 1854, and the objects discovered placed in the Society's Museum in Kilkenny, where they may be seen. A full description of these interesting discoveries by the late J. G. A. Prim was published in the *Journal*, vol. ii. p. 119 (a few copies of the part containing this Paper can be supplied to Members at 1*s*. each). Two Ogham stones were subsequently discovered there by Mr. Prim, and described by him (*Journal*, vol. iii., p. 404), the late Sir Samuel Ferguson (*Journal*, vol. ii., 4th ser., p. 229), and the late R. R. Brash (*Journal*, vol. ii., 4th ser., p. 238).

At BENNETSBRIDGE, the ancient highway from Dublin to the south was carried over the Nore at an early period. In 1285, Edward I. made a grant of customs to be taken at the *new* bridge of Tredinestone (Tredingstown, the adjoining townland on the east bank of the river) in aid of the bridge and for the benefit of the parts adjacent. The Scots' army under the Bruces must have marched across it in 1316. The bridge appears to have been dedicated to St. Benet, and had built upon it a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. In 1393, John Middleton, guardian of the Chapel of St. Mary, upon the bridge of St. Benet, received licence to fortify the bridge (*Journal*, vol. v., N.S., p. 275, *note*). Cromwell led his

army over it to the siege of Kilkenny in 1650, and William III. encamped there in 1690. This bridge was swept away by the great flood in 1763, after which the present structure was built.

The Castle of KILBLINE, which is still occupied as a dwelling, formerly belonging to the Shortals of Jowellstown and Rathardmore. By the Act of Settlement, Kilbline was granted to the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and, after the dethronement of that monarch, was purchased from the Trustees of Forfeited Estates by Ralph Gore, Esq. It was occupied by some of the Candler family, in the middle of the last century. The statement made by Tighe in the "Statistical Survey of the County Kilkenny," and copied by subsequent writers, that this Castle belonged to the Currys, appears to be altogether without foundation. No such family ever had property in Kilkenny.

The Round Tower, called "THE STEEPLE OF TULLA," stands in the burial ground of TULLAHERIN, where is also an Ogham stone described in the *Journal*, vol. iii., p. 86. The attention of the Society was directed to



the necessity for preserving this tower by the late A. W. Baker, jun., in 1852. It is now vested in the Board of Works. A pattern was formerly held here on the 5th of March, in honour of St. Kieran. The Ogham stone, when seen by Mr. Prim, stood at a distance of a foot from the south wall of the church, and nine paces from the Round Tower, and had the appearance of a rude head-stone to a grave. The inscription was on the south-eastern edge, and consisted of eleven scores. In the centre of the eastern face there was a single stroke, deeply scored, nine inches long, and running in a diagonal direction, which appeared to be of a date more modern than the Ogham. A few fragments of coffin-shaped tombs, bearing floriated crosses, were to be found in the church and burying ground, appropriated to mark the modern graves. The church being

dedicated to St. Kieran, the name Tullaherin was generally supposed to signify the height of Kieran, but it was sometimes pronounced and spelled Tullaherim, which would mean a dry hill, descriptive of its situation, it being elevated ground nearly surrounded by marsh. This last was the opinion of O'Donovan, who gives the Irish equivalent as *Tulach tuim*, but does not mention the Ogham stone. Mr. John O'Daly ("On Tulachs as places of Sepulture," *Journal*, vol. iii., p. 87) considered that the word *tulach* signifies a burial-place, and that the name, corrupted into Tullaherin, meant the burial-place dedicated to St. Kieran (*Ciarán*) of Ossory, or founded by him. Mr. W. Williams, however ("Ocham Readings," *Journal*, vol. i., new ser., p. 330), completed and interpreted the Ogham inscription as *Ṛācā h-ōḡ [éíḡerín]*, Plain or Field of A[hern], considering that the last part of the inscription was preserved in the name of the place, which he rendered in Irish, *Tula-óḡtíḡerín*. The Ogham Stone has recently been defaced by a workman employed on the preservation of the Tower, a large chip being broken off in the middle of the inscription.

The ruins of KYLEBEG Church, or Blanchville's Kill, consists of an early church of small proportions, to which was added later one of larger size. Each contains piscina and aumbry. There is also a sixteenth-century slab from the grave of one of the Blanchville family, who gave their name to the parish.

CLARAGH CHURCH, the chancel of which is a specimen of the early oratory of miniature proportions, with antæ, to which the nave was added many centuries later. An Ogham stone is built into the east gable, where it served as the sill of an early window that preceded the present one, which is a circular-headed lights of narrow width and great internal splay. Here also is a bullàn stone, a holy well, and the pieces of a baptismal font of early type. In the ditch of the roadway may be seen the heel-stones of the gateway of the former entrance to the church precincts, one of them still *in situ*.

At TEMPLE MARTIN are tombs of the Shortall family of Rathardmore, or Rathenmore, of the sixteenth century, and a large coffin-shaped slab having an incised cross.

EVENING MEETING.

On returning to Kilkenny the Members dined together at the Club House Hotel, at 7.30, p.m., The Right Rev. WILLIAM PAKENHAM WALSH, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

After dinner the following Papers were read, and referred to the Council:—

"The Royal Forest of Glencree," by T. P. Le Fanu, B.A. (read, in the absence of Mr. Le Fanu, by the Hon. Secretary, Revising Committee).

"A Contemporary Narrative of the Siege of Limerick in 1642 (from the original MS. in Trinity College, Dublin)," by M. J. M'Enery, B.A.

The remaining Papers were taken as read, and referred to the Council, viz. :—

- “Notes on Places Visited in the County Kilkenny,” by Rev. Canon Hewson, B.A., *Hon. Secretary, Co. Kilkenny.*
- “Identification of the Site of the Battle of Ballaghmoon,” by Rev. W. Healy, P.P., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster.*
- “Notes on Places Visited in the County Carlow,” by Colonel P. D. Vigers, *Fellow, Hon. Secretary, Co. Carlow.*
- “The Geraldines of the County Kilkenny (Part III.)—The Barons of Brownsford,” by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow.*
- “On the Date of the Foundation of the Trinitarian Priory at Adare,” by George J. Hewson, M.A.
- “The Old Parish Church of Aghalurcher, Co. Fermanagh,” by G. A. Dagg, M.A.
- “Churches with Round Towers in Northern Clare,” by T. J. Westropp, M.A., *Fellow.*
- “Weaver’s Candlesticks,” by Rev. G. R. Buick, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President.*
- “A Chapter on Souterrains,” by Rev. G. R. Buick, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President,* and several Members.

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, 23RD *May*, 1893.

The Members left Kilkenny by train for Bagenalstown, and visited the following places :—

The Rath of Madlin, or Ballyknockan Moat, known in history as “DINN-RIGH” or the fort of the kings (to visit which permission was given by Mr. T. M. C. Vigers), and which is of great size and height, with a perfect “fosse” round it.

LEIGHLIN BRIDGE, where the great southern highway from Dublin is carried over the Barrow by a bridge of nine arches, defended by the “Black Castle” of Leighlin. A castle is said to have been first built here in 1181. From the importance of its position in guarding the passage of the Barrow it was a constant object of attack and defence.

At OLD LEIGHLIN was seen the Cathedral of St. LAZERIAN, illustrated by Grose, vol. ii. p. 32. Besides the windows, groining and other stonework, within are some early and well-preserved sedilia and an ancient font; also tombs of the sixteenth century, with finely cut inscriptions in Gothic characters and foliated crosses. A full account of these interesting monuments by J. R. Garstin, *Vice-President*, R.S.A.I., appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy for December, 1884. A holy well and an ancient cross are in a field 150 yards west of the Cathedral. The well is neglected, and the cross devoid of any lettering or sculpture worth noticing.

By a curious coincidence, a discovery of a most interesting nature was made at the Cathedral of St. Lazerian about an hour previous to the visit of the Society. While some workmen were engaged in breaking open an aperture in the north wall of the chancel, where it was intended to build an organ chamber, a perfect Gothic doorway was brought to light,

which was evidently an ancient entrance to the Lady Chapel. About a yard to the left of this doorway, and at a height of about 4 feet from the ground, there was discovered a small chamber, about 6 inches square at entrance, and extending about 3 feet into the wall, in which were two human bones—the forearm bone and the other possibly a shoulder bone—which doubtless were relics, and had been placed in this chamber built into the wall for safety during one of those frequently recurring outbreaks of violence in the olden time. The circumstance naturally attracted much attention from the visitors, and photographs were taken of the chamber and its contents by some of those present.

The rector of the parish, the Rev. Canon Abbott, has taken charge of the objects for the present, and it is intended to construct a similar receptacle for them as near as practicable to the spot where they were found, and to place a slab in front indicating the fact and particulars of the discovery.

CLOGHGRENAN CASTLE, famous for its siege by Sir Peter Carew, in 1568, when it was defended by a garrison of eight men. It formerly belonged to the Ormond family. The Castle now forms the entrance to the demesne of Mr. Rochfort. Dineley gives a pen-and-ink sketch of the Castle as it appeared in his time (*Journal*, vol. iv., new ser., p. 42), and Grose has a view of it in 1792 (vol. ii., p. 10).

The Church of KILLESKIN, in the Queen's County, three miles from Carlow, an interesting specimen of the early decorated style of Irish church architecture. The arches which form the doorway display a great variety of ornamental detail. The capitals have been illustrated by Mr. WAKEMAN, in his "Handbook of Irish Antiquities," and reproduced in Miss M. Stokes's work on "Early Christian Art in Ireland," and in the *Journal*, vol. i., p. 232, where, also, will be found the inscription, now illegible, running along the abacus of the capitals, as deciphered by O'Donovan.

At CARLOW, lunch was provided at the Club House Hotel for the Members. The remains of the Castle of Carlow were visited, the Cathedral, the Parish Church, the Town Hall, and the Court House.

At BROWNE'S HILL, by permission of Mr. Browne-Clayton, the visitors were permitted to see the fine cromlech, a view of which is given by Grose, vol. i., p. 7.

At NURNEY was a very early religious establishment. Three ancient crosses once stood here, but now only one remains. There is in the same field the base stone of another cross, called the "Crookaun." There appears to have been a line of churches or oratories all along the ridge on which Nurney stands, and that roads connected them with the mother church of Old Leighlin by the point where the present bridge of Leighlin stands. Thus there was on the east side of the river Barrow, Dunleckny, Ratheden, Agha, Nurney, and Clonmulsh.

The ancient church of AGHA where at an early period was an

important religious establishment. The east window and one in the south wall still remain and deserve attention.

BALLYMOON CASTLE, supposed to have been built by the Knights Templars about the year 1300 (*Journal*, vol. i. 489). A view of this Castle, as it was in 1792, is given by Grose, vol. ii., and a description, with a view of the Castle and ground plan in the "Anthologia Hibernica," vol. ii. (1793).

EXCURSION TO TRIM, COUNTY MEATH.

An Excursion of the Society was made on Wednesday, June 21st, 1893, to Trim, county Meath.

The party left Dublin, Broadstone Terminus, at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Trim at 10.50 a.m.

Trim was formerly one of the principal towns in Ireland, and the Irish Parliament frequently met there.

THE CHURCH OF ST. PATRICK, built about the middle of the fourteenth century on the site of an older Church, was first visited. It has a remarkable tower, which seems to have been intended for a fortress. In the ruined chancel of the Church are several interesting Monuments. The party next saw TALBOT CASTLE, the YELLOW STEEPLE, and the SHEEP GATE, and walked across the fields to the ruins of the Priory of Canons Regular dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There also the ruins of NEWTOWN CHURCH, where is the Monument of Sir Lucas Dillon, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Elizabeth, and some others, were visited. At the other side of the river Boyne, which is crossed by St. Peter's Bridge, are the remains of the Priory of St. John the Baptist, erected in the thirteenth century for the Crutched Friars, or Crossbearers. The party then returned to Trim, and saw the Castle and ancient Fortifications.

Notes on the places visited were read by Rev. Dr. Healy, *Hon. Secretary for North Meath*, and Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A.

Lunch was partaken of at the Court House, after which some of the Members returned to Dublin by the train leaving Trim at 3.50 p.m., arriving in Dublin at 5.8 p.m.

The rest of the party proceeded by cars to visit Bective Abbey, paying a short visit on the way to Scurlogstown Church. Afterwards they visited Clady Church, and saw the Subterranean Chambers described in the *Journal* (vol. i., 5th Series, p. 150) by Mr. Goddard H. Orpen. The Hill of Tara was also visited. At Kilmessan Rectory the party were entertained at tea by the Rev. Anthony Drought, B.A., *Member*. The train was joined at Kilmessan at 7.35, and the party arrived at the Broadstone at 8.40.

The arrangements were carried out by JOSEPH H. MOORE, *Hon. Secretary for South Meath*.

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PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART III. THIRD QUARTER, 1893.

Papers.

THE COLLEGE OF THE IRISH FRANCISCANS AT LOUVAIN.

By REV. DENIS MURPHY, S.J., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

FOR reasons which I need not dwell on here, it was the custom of many of our Irish youths for fully two centuries, beginning with the end of the sixteenth, to go to foreign countries in search of learning both sacred and profane. They found a very kindly reception abroad, in France, Spain, Belgium, and Italy. As their numbers grew, colleges sprang up in which, under the direction of their own countrymen acquainted with their national character and the wants of their native country, they were carefully trained. These establishments were founded sometimes by Irish merchants who had settled abroad and prospered there, and in their prosperity did not forget the wants of those at home; or by Irish officers in the service of foreign princes; sometimes by sovereigns, as those of Bordeaux and Toulouse founded by Anne of Austria, or those of Salamanca and Compostella by Philip II. These colleges were numerous, though none of them was of any great extent. Ware gives the names of some thirty, with a short history of each, which he tells us he “learned through a correspondence, which he opened for the purpose with all parts of Europe.” In some the students were what we should call mixed, some studying divinity, others law and medicine. Of the two last, the study of medicine was the most common among them,

medicine being one of the professions which all were allowed to practise, even when other professions were almost wholly closed against them. I need hardly recall the name of Dr. Arthur, of Limerick, whose fee-book has been published in our *Journal*. He studied at Paris and Rheims. His patients embraced every class of society up to the Lord Deputy of the time. The Protestant Primate Ussher was not afraid to entrust himself to this Papist doctor for a whole month on the island of Lambay, in order to undergo a course of treatment for a very obstinate (*contumacissimè*) disease, from which I am happy to say he recovered, let us charitably suppose through the Doctor's skill and care. Cromwell, too, laments that he had to confide the sick to such persons. He writes to Lenthal, February 16th, 1650 :—"Our condition for want of physicians is sad, being fain to trust our lives to the Papist doctors' hands when we feel sick, which is as much if not more than our adventures in the field."

These students were able to hold their own in the schools which they frequented. Choiseul, Bishop of Tournay, where there was a school established for the education of young Irish boys, says they went to the Jesuit school there, and in their classes most commonly took the lead, "ut plurimum primarii sunt." Readers of "Gil Blas" will remember his allusion to the "figures Hibernoises" in the public promenade of Salamanca, who were always ready to discuss the most abstruse questions of metaphysics with any comer. Not a few of them, too, attained to high positions and great repute in the various Universities throughout Europe, as Lombard, O'Hurley, and Molanus; and the history of the great University of Salamanca gives the name of Christopher Hayes, an Irishman, a native of Dublin, as a "most skilful teacher of chirurgy" in that University.

The religious Orders were more affected than the secular clergy by the religious and political commotions of those times. Their community life could not be carried on. And so we find that though many members of these bodies continued to live and labour among the people, yet nearly all their houses ceased to exist. Such bodies would soon die out unless they were regularly recruited from abroad.

The most numerous religious Order in this country in the middle of the sixteenth century was that of the Franciscans. They had something like fifty-seven houses, many of them very small. De Burgo gives their number as sixty-five. They were spread over the whole country. We find them at Timoleague and Bantry in the south; in the west at Rosserilly and Moyne; in the north at Bunamargy, Carrickfergus, and Donegal. They were to be found in all the more important towns. Their houses continued to exist in the north longer than elsewhere. In his "Notes," dated December 10th, 1590, Myler Magrath says :—"In Ulster there are sixteen monasteries, wherein the monks and friars remain, using their habit and service as in Rome itself is used." It was only after the flight of the Earls that most of them were abandoned.

The Irish Franciscans had five colleges abroad : Louvain, Prague, Rome, Capranica near Viterbo. and Boulay in Lorraine. The oldest of these, and indeed one of the very first of the Irish colleges in foreign countries, was that of Louvain. It owed its existence to Florence O'Mulchonry, or Conry as he is usually called. He seems to have studied in Spain. When he returned to Ireland we do not know. He left this country in the beginning of 1602 with Hugh Roe O'Donnell, he, Redmond Burke, and Captain Hugh Mostian, being chosen by the chief to accompany him when he went, after the defeat of the Irish at Kinsale, to seek for aid from the King of Spain. He was by O'Donnell's bedside when he died at Simancas. There is in the Spanish Archives a detailed statement on the condition of Ireland then, which he presented to Philip III. soon after.

The University of Louvain was at this time second to none in Europe ; it rivalled even Paris itself in the high repute of its teachers and in the number of students that flocked to it from all parts of Europe. The number of separate colleges was about fifty.

So early as 1601, the Irish Franciscans had obtained possession of a house near the church of St. James, where some of their students resided. In 1606 Conry petitioned King Philip III. : "that his Catholic Majesty would be pleased to grant the Irish Franciscans a place for a college and means to live in the town and University of Louvain and diocese of Mechlin, to the service and glory of God, to the preservation of the Catholic religion and their holy Order in the kingdom of Ireland." The petition was granted, and the King notified to the Archdukes Albert and Isabella, then Viceroy of the Low Countries, that one thousand ducats should be granted annually to the college for its support. A brief of Pope Paul V. gave the needful authority for its erection, and in 1616 the Archdukes laid the foundation stone of the new college. The event is recorded on a marble slab inserted in the western wall of the entrance hall :—

IN HONOREM

D. O. M.

SERENISSIMI PRINCIPES

ALBERTUS ET ISABELLA

ARCHIDUCES AUSTRIÆ

DUCES BURGUNDIÆ

PRINCIPES BELGARUM

ECCLESIE HUIUS S. ANTONIO DE PADUA SACRÆ

LAPIDEM ANGULAREM

FRATRIBUS MINORIBUS HIBERNIS

POSUERUNT

VII. IDUS MAII MDCXVI.

Conry, who was appointed Archbishop of Tuam in 1608, never visited his diocese. He usually lived in Spain; but for nearly the whole of the last ten years of his life he dwelt with the brethren of his Order at Louvain. He died at Madrid, November 18th, 1629. Twenty-five years later his remains were transferred to Louvain, and laid at the gospel side of the high altar in the chapel of the college of which he might be styled the founder. There is a monument over the spot, erected to his memory; the inscription is by Nicholas Aylmer, then Rector of the Pastoral College at Louvain:—

D. O. M.

ILLUSTRISSIMUS AC REVERENDISSIMUS FLORENTIUS CONRIUS CONACIENSIS
 ORDINIS MINORUM REGULARIS OBSERVANTIE
 ARCHIEPISCOPUS TUAMENSIS
 PROVINCIÆ HIBERNIÆ QUONDAM MINISTER
 PIETATE DOCTRINA PRUDENTIA
 MAXIMUS
 ÆTERNA MEMORIA
 DIGNISSIMUS
 QUO SOLLICITANTE
 PRO RESTAURANDA IN HIBERNIA FIDE ORTHODOXA
 HOC SANTI ANTONII A PADUA COLLEGIUM
 MUNIFICENTIA PHILIPPI III. HISPANIARUM REGIS
 FUNDATUM EST ANNO CHRISTI MDCXVI.
 LABORIBUS VARIIS FIDEI ET PATRIÆ ERGO FRACTUS
 PIE OBIT IN CONVENTU S. FRANCISCI MADRITI ANNO MDCXXIX.,
 XIV. KAL. DECEMBRIS ÆTATIS LXIX. ARCHIEPISCOPATUS XXI.
 HUIUS COLLEGII PP. ANNO MDCLIV.
 QUO EJUS OSSA EX HISPANIA TRANSLATA
 ET HIC IMMORTALITATIS PRÆMIUM EXPECTANT
 GRATI POSUERE.

The college lasted until the French took possession of Belgium in 1796. The building is now an industrial school in the care of Les Frères de la Charité de S. Joseph.

The community was usually numerous; in the middle of the seventeenth century it had forty members. A historian of Louvain, writing at this time, says of them:—"They live poorly, and their poverty shows itself in their chapel and in their dress." Sometimes the Government grant came irregularly, and they were in consequence reduced to great straits, notably in the years 1686 and 1687. The necrology of the convent, now in the Burgundian Library, Brussels, gives the names of



Doorway, Irish Franciscan College, Louvain.

benefactors who relieved their wants. Thus we read: "In the month of June, 1693, the devout lady Gertrude de Hart, a native of Holland, died at Antwerp; in times of great want she gave our college an alms of 3000 crowns, and at her death she bequeathed to it a sum of 1000 crowns." Fr. Bonaventure Hussey was the first guardian of the house. In 1616 Fr. Donogh Mooney came there to organize the course of studies. He employed his leisure in writing a history of the houses of his Order in Ireland. The original, signed by him, is in the Burgundian Library, Brussels. This is the book from which the late Father C. P. Meehan took the materials for his "Rise and Fall of the Franciscan Monasteries in Ireland," a book which has already reached a fifth edition, a rare thing, indeed, in the case of works that treat of Irish history.

Fr. Hugh Ward, a native of Donegal, who had studied at Salamanca, joined the Franciscan Order about the time of the foundation of the Louvain College. His superiors sent him to Paris to continue his studies there, as he had shown an extraordinary capacity for theology. During his stay there, he fell in with Fr. Patrick Fleming, the author of "Collectanea Sacra," to whom he made known his purpose of setting about the composition of an Irish Martyrology; and from the encouragement which he received and the promises of help made to him, he determined to extend his work and to undertake the writing of the Lives of the Irish Saints. Soon after he was sent to Louvain to teach theology. Later he was appointed Guardian of the college of Louvain, an office which left him some time for his new studies. On his way from Paris he made it his business to visit the public libraries of several towns in the north of France, Rouen, Harfleur, and Nantes, and several in Belgium too. In these he fell in with many Lives of Irish Saints and some Irish Martyrologies. But he felt that the great field for his researches was Ireland itself, and that his work would be worse than incomplete unless he could obtain information about persons and places from that country.

While he was Guardian, a man somewhat advanced in years came to ask for the habit of the Order in the capacity of a lay brother. This was Michael O'Clery. He was one of that family which has done so much for Irish history sacred and profane. By birth, so to speak, and by profession he was an ollamh. Ward asked his superiors to allow him to make use of O'Clery's services, and they willingly assented to his return to Ireland, to be employed there in searching for ancient documents. For fifteen years he laboured at this task; and during that time he copied several Lives of Saints, three or four Martyrologies, and a large number of documents, all of which he sent to Ward.

The latter was engaged meantime in different books which would be an introduction to his "Lives of the Irish Saints"; "On the Names of Ireland"; "On the Political condition of Ireland"; "On the Glories of St. Patrick"; "On St. Ursula," and "On a Latin-Irish Martyrology," to be compiled from several ancient ones. But seeing that these works could

not be completed immediately, at the urgent request of the Archbishop and clergy of Mechlin, he set about writing the Life of St. Romold, an Irishman by birth, who was the patron saint of that city. The most important part of this book is the historical dissertation on the country of the saint. This was admitted by all to be Scotia. Ward proved that Scotia in ancient writers meant exclusively the Ireland of to-day, a fact now universally accepted through the labours of several Irish writers in the seventeenth century, as Ussher, White, and Ward. The work was ready for the press in 1631. The author waited for some manuscripts from Ireland that would throw light on certain matters with which he dealt; his death, which took place November 8th, 1635, prevented it from being printed then.

Soon after the establishment of the college, a young man came to ask admittance to the Order. This was Patrick Fleming of the Slane family. We have already spoken of his meeting with Ward at Paris. Six years after his entrance into the Order he was sent to Rome. Whatever leisure he had from his duties as professor in the College of St. Isidore he devoted to the search for documents relating to Ireland. In 1628 he returned to Louvain. There he prepared his "Life and Works of St. Columbanus," the editing of St. Aileran's "Interpretatio Mystica Progenitorum J. X. &c.," and of Cummian's "Liber de Poenitentiarum Mensura," "The Life of St. Congal of Bangor, and of his disciple St. Mochaemog, latinized Pulcherius." This collection was ready for the press in 1631; it was actually in the printer's hands at Antwerp when Fleming was called away to be Guardian of another house of Irish Franciscans lately erected at Prague. As the Elector of Saxony was approaching with the purpose of seizing on this town, Fleming and some of his companions left it to seek safety elsewhere. On the way he was set upon by some peasants and killed. As soon as the news of his death reached Louvain, the manuscript was returned to the convent by the printer and laid in the archives, to remain there unpublished for some years more.

We now come to him who was the glory of this college, John Colgan. He was a native of Carndonagh, in the north of Inishowen, Co. Donegal. He made his earlier studies in some of the Irish colleges in Belgium. He entered the Order at Louvain, and for some years was employed in teaching his brethren scholastic theology. Any leisure time left him by this duty, as well as the annual vacation, was passed by him in setting in order the manuscript collections made by Ward and Fleming, in visiting the libraries, public and private, where he hoped to find Irish manuscripts, and in researches in the collection made by Fr. Rosweyd and enlarged by Fr. Bollandus and his assistant Fr. Henschenius for that great work which they had just begun, known as the "Acta Sanctorum" of the Bollandists. In 1639 his work was already far advanced, though, as we see from his preface to the "Acta Sanctorum," he complains that the troubled times in his native country did not allow several Lives of Saints, lists of

churches, divisions of dioceses, &c., which he had often asked for and had been as often promised, to be sent to him. He speaks with gratitude of the efforts made by his own Provincial, Fr. John Barnwell, who had written to his subjects, asking them to collect themselves, or to get others to collect, catalogues and send them to Louvain; and of Patrick Comerford, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, who had sent him some collections relating to his dioceses. In this work he was aided specially by two of his brethren, Michael O'Clery, the lay brother, of whom we have spoken already, and Fr. Brendan O'Conor. He pays the following tribute to them in his preface:—"Michael O'Clery, who died a few months ago"—at the end of 1644 or the beginning of 1645—"a man thoroughly versed in the antiquities of this country, aided me for many years. To him this book, and any others I may publish later, will owe very much. While a layman, he was by profession a historian, one of the most highly esteemed of his time. After taking the religious habit in this convent of ours at Louvain, he was employed by Fr. Ward to aid him in literary work. Afterwards, with the permission of his superiors, he returned to his native country to search for and copy Lives of the Saints and other books treating of antiquities, written for the most part in a very ancient idiom of our tongue, and for fifteen years he laboured most assiduously at this task, during which time he wrote other works: "A Treatise on the Kings of Ireland," "The Genealogy of the Saints of Ireland," "The Book of the Invasions." And of Fr. Brendan O'Conor, he says:—"He transcribed some ancient works in the libraries of France and Italy necessary for completing the work which we have undertaken; and for several years he has been my very active assistant in preparing this and other works that are to follow it; and now, in the midst of the confusion caused by the war, he is actively engaged in searching for other ancient records, to make the same still more complete."

A third who aided him was Fr. Bonaventure O'Dogharty. The necrology of the college says of him:—"On the 29th of August, 1680, died Fr. Bonaventure O'Dogharty, who, under the direction of FF. Colgan and O'Sheerin, was most industrious in copying the Lives of the Saints."

He mentions with great gratitude the help which he had received from Fr. Stephen White of the Society of Jesus, "a man most eager to promote the knowledge of the Lives of our countrymen; one who has deserved well of his country, commendable for his knowledge of all kinds of antiquarian lore, especially for his thirst for the sacred history of his country," and he mentions several "Lives of Saints" which Fr. White had copied with his own hand in various convents of Germany, and sent to him. I may add that the late Dr. Reeves, in a Paper read before the Royal Irish Academy, November 30th, 1861, gives full credit to this learned man for his services to Irish history.

Meantime, the General of the Order, having been informed of the good work in which Colgan was engaged, wrote to him bidding him to submit

the book for examination to duly appointed censors, and if they thought it advisable, to have it printed without further delay.

His plan was as follows:—The work was to extend to six volumes folio. The first would be introductory, on Irish antiquities, viz. “On the name of Ireland; its Conversion to the Faith; its Antiquities, Civil and Religious.” The second volume was the “Trias,” the “Lives of the Three Patrons of Ireland, Patrick, Columba, and Brigid”; and four volumes more were to follow, one for each quarter of the year. This is why on the title-page of the “Acta” we find the double numbering I. and III., and on the volume of the “Trias” II. and IV.

The first volume of the “Acta” was finished in 1645. A few months after the printing of the “Trias” was begun; it was ended in 1647. The printing of the second volume of the “Acta” seems to have been at least begun, for Wadding, in his “Catalogue of the writers of the Franciscan Order,” printed in 1650, says it was then passing through the press at Louvain.

I will give briefly the contents of these two books, firstly, because the works themselves are rare; and, secondly, because I believe that most people are not aware of the extent of the historical knowledge of Irish antiquities which they contain. The “Acta” bears the title “Acta Sanctorum Veteris et Majoris Scotiæ seu Hiberniæ Sanctorum Insulæ, per Joannem Colganum, in Conventu Fratrum Minorum Hiberniæ strictioris Observantiæ Lovanii S. Theologiæ Lectorem Jubilatum. Tomus primus, qui de Sacris Hiberniæ antiquitatibus est tertius. Apud Everardum de Witte, MDCXLV.” It is dedicated to Hugh O’Reilly, Primate of all Ireland, who, the author tells us, “not only frequently encouraged those engaged in the work to persevere and by his example obtained for it the favour of others, but by his generous aid supplied the means by which the work could be printed.” Mr. Gilbert, in his “Report on the MSS. in the Collection of the Franciscans,” Merchants’-quay, brought to this country from St. Isidore’s, Rome, gives a letter of the Archbishop, directing that some money of his, which the Franciscans of Louvain had, should be wholly devoted to the good work which Colgan had then in hands. The book contains 800 pages; it has six indices, amounting to more than 100 pages more; the first, of the saints whose feasts occur in January, February, and March; the second, chronological; the third, of the Irish saints at home and abroad not mentioned in the first; the fourth, historical; the fifth, topographical; and the last, moral.

Very soon after the issue of the “Acta Sanctorum” the printing of the second volume began; it bears the title: “Triadis Thaumaturgæ seu Divorum Patricii Columbæ et Brigidæ, trium Veteris et Majoris Scotiæ seu Hiberniæ Sanctorum Insulæ communium Patronorum Acta, à variis iisque pervetustis ac sanctis auctoribus scripta ac studio R. P. Joannis Colgani in Conventu FF. Minorum Hibernorum strictioris Observantiæ Lovanii S. Theologiæ Lectoris Jubilati, ex variis bibliothecis collecta,

scholiis et commentariis illustrata, et pluribus appendicibus aucta, complectitur tomus secundus sacrarum ejusdem insulæ antiquitatum, nunc primum in lucem prodians Lovanii apud Cornelium Coenestenum, anno MDCXLVII."

It is dedicated to Thomas Fleming, then Archbishop of Dublin. He was a Franciscan, and had been Colgan's teacher at Louvain. He generously supplied the necessary funds for the printing. Here is what the author says of him:—"The last reason which induced me to put your name at the head of this work is that it is printed at your Lordship's expense; that owing to your care to supply at fitting times books and other records of antiquity, the work has come out with more detailed information than it could otherwise possess. Your generosity is all the greater since you supplied these wants in the midst of the troubles of the war, when your own needs were pressing, and when you were exiled from your diocese."

The work contains 740 pages, 635 of text, the rest of indices. I will give its contents briefly:—

First comes "The Life of St. Patrick." This contains seven distinct "Lives of the Saint"; the first an ancient Irish one by St. Fiacc of Sletty, one of the saint's disciples; a Latin translation is given side by side with it. The second is by another disciple of the saint. The third is from a manuscript found in the monastery of Bibourg in Bavaria, by Fr. Stephen White. The fourth is by St. Aleran the Wise, who lived in the beginning of the seventh century; he taught in the famous school of Clonard. It was found in the monastery of Alnen in Hannonia. The fifth by Probus, who, Ussher thinks, lived in the eighth century. The sixth by Jocelyn, a monk of Down. The seventh by St. Evin; it is called the Tripartite because it is divided into three parts. There are seven appendices; 1, Various offices for the Feast of Patrick; 2, Fragments of his Acts; 3, Miracles wrought by him, prophecies, the hymn of St. Senehall in his honour beginning: "Audite omnes"; 4, Certain deeds and writings of his; 5, Certain doubtful questions are discussed: as the place of his birth, his parents, his brothers, sisters, and other relations, his natalis dies; how long he lived; when he was born; when he died; what year he came to Ireland; was he a monk or a disciple of St. Martin of Tours, an Augustinian canon, or a monk of Lateran; how long he stayed in Italy; the mission of Palladius; were there christians in Ireland before the coming of St. Patrick; by whom he was ordained; were there serpents and other venomous things in Ireland before St. Patrick came; the baculus Jesu; churches built by his disciples; nuns who received the veil from him; a chronological list of the churches which he founded; 6, The Purgatory of St. Patrick, as described by Henry of Saltrey; 7, The church of Armagh, its bishops and famous men, and its destruction at different times.

Of St. Columba there are five Lives: 1, from the Belfort MS.; 2,

by Cummean, Abbot of Iona ; 3, Capegrave's ; 4, Adamnan's, which has been republished by the late Dr. Reeves, one of the most perfectly edited works of the kind ever produced. Dr. Reeves told me that when editing that work he made three journeys from this country to Iona ; and if we call to mind that the book was issued about forty years ago, it is easy to see that such a journey then was, in the matter of labour and toil, very different from what it is in our times ; 5, The Life by O'Donnell, prince of Tyrconnell, written in Irish in 1520 : it is here translated into Latin. The original in the Bodleian Library, Oxford ; there is a fine copy of it on vellum in the Franciscan Library, Merchants'-quay. The appendices are : 1, The Office of St. Columba, published in Paris in 1620. In this the beautiful hymn occurs :—

“ Columba penna nivea,
Collo resplendens roseo,
Loca petit siderea
Claustro mundi luteo.”

2, Extracts from the “Lives of other Saints” referring to him ; 3, The hymns of which he is said to be the author, “Altus prosator,” “Christe in te credentium,” “Noli, Pater, indulgere ;” all given in the “Book of Hymns,” edited by Dr. Todd ; 4, Certain questions concerning the saint, his family, relatives, dies natalis ; the year he went to Alba, the monasteries founded by him, and the abbots of each ; a detailed history of Iona, Derry, Durrow, Kells, Raphoe, Swords, Rathlin, Fahan, and Drumcliff. The epilogue contains an account of some miracles wrought by him.

The third part of the “Trias” deals with the Life of St. Brigid. It bears the title : “Acta diversa St. Brigidæ, Virginis, abbatissæ Kildariensis, Brigidanæ Congregationis fundatricis et Hiberniæ totius patronæ communis.” It contains : 1, The Irish Metrical Life by St. Broegan Claen, with a Latin translation on the same page ; 2, The Life by Cogitosus, beginning “Cogitis me, fratres” ; 3, The Life by St. Ultan of Ardbraccan ; 4, The Life by Anmchad or Animosus ; 5, The Life by Laurence of Durham ; 6, The Life by St. Caelan of Iniscealtra ; this is a metrical Latin Life.

The appendices are :—1, Different offices to be recited on the saint's feast ; one printed in Paris in 1622 ; another in Venice in 1522 ; a third at Genoa, of uncertain date ; a fourth used by the Lateran canons ; 2, A supplement to the saint's Life, taken from the Lives of other Saints ; 3, An account of those who wrote of her, and of her own writings ; 4, Others of the name, her family, saints of her stock, her birthplace, the place of her burial ; the year of her death ; what Order she belonged to ; her dies natalis ; eulogiums passed on her by saints ; the devotion to her throughout Europe ; churches in Ireland and other countries dedicated to her ; 5, The church of Kildare, its prelates, plundering of it at different times by the Danes and others ; an epilogue on the miracles wrought by the Saint.

At first sight it seems strange that the author, intending to write the Lives of all the Irish Saints, day by day, should take these three out of their respective places, and make of them a separate volume. He gives the reasons for so doing: they are the joint patrons of Ireland; and much that belongs to one belongs to the others too; if these Lives were given at full length as they should be, they would by their extent, as it were, throw others into the shade, and increase the size of some of the volumes unduly; lastly, as all three are buried in one grave at Down, so their deeds might well be gathered together in one volume.

In 1655, Colgan published another volume on "The Life and Writings of John Duns Scotus." It was dedicated to Colonel Philip O'Reilly, who, after taking a very prominent part in the war of the Confederation, and being attainted in consequence by the Commonwealth, entered the Spanish service in the Netherlands.

He left in manuscript, unpublished, the following works relating to Irish saints in foreign countries:—

1. "De Apostolatu Hibernorum inter exteras gentes, cum indice alphabetico de exteris Sanctis." Pp. 852.
2. "De Sanctis in Anglia, in Britannia Armorica, in reliqua Gallia." Pp. 1068.
3. "De Sanctis in Lotharingia et Burgundia, in Germania ad sinistram et dextram ripam Rheni." Pp. 920.

Colgan died January 15th, 1658. An obituary notice of him, issued to the houses of the Order at the time, says:—"At Louvain, in the College of St. Antony of Padua of the Irish Brothers of the Stricter Observance, strengthened with all the sacraments of the Church, the Reverend F. B. John Colgan, lector of sacred theology, and for some time Commissary of the colleges of his province. He was a man very remarkable for his learning, piety, and purity of soul. He deserved well of his Order, of his country, and its saints, in the publication of whose acts he laboured for more than thirty years; and though he was in bad health he continued his labours up to his death. If through human frailty there remains anything still to be atoned for, we recommend him earnestly to your prayers."

Of Colgan's labours we may judge by the fruits. If we needed any other proof we should find it in the approbation of the four professors of the College of the Society of Jesus at Louvain, prefixed to the "Acta"; they must have had personal knowledge of him. "We have marked his diligence in the different libraries here and elsewhere. It is well known to us that he has toiled unceasingly to search out, prepare, and annotate the "Lives of the Saints" of his native country, and to such an extent that he has all but ruined his health." O'Curry speaks of him as "laborious, learned, and honest"; and Canon O'Hanlon, who has laboured so much in the same field: "Colgan was well versed in the language and literature of his native country, prepared by reading in the civil and

ecclesiastical annals of Ireland; while his fitness for writing and annotating the Acts of our Irish Saints, his learning, candour, and wonderful industry and research, are fully manifested in the magnificent folio volumes which he published, and which must remain an imperishable monument of his zeal, piety, and patriotism."

The labours of the Franciscans at Louvain did not come to an end with Colgan; they were continued by Fr. O'Sheerin. We have already said how Ward's "Life of St. Romold" was left unpublished in consequence of his untimely death. This work O'Sheerin resolved to begin with, "in order that," as he says in his preface, "he who led the way to those that were to follow, and who had with much toil and industry collected such ample materials, might not be forgotten or be thought to have left nothing behind." He gives a brief biography of Ward in this preface. He mentions also certain "lacunæ" in the work which he filled up. In 1662 it was printed at the cost of Andrew Creusen, Archbishop of Mechlin, Fr. O'Sheerin seeing it through the press. It contains three Lives of the saint; one by the Abbot Theodoric; the second is translated from the Flemish into Latin; and the third is by Ward in the form of a commentary on the other two. The appendices are:—1, On the feast day of the saint; 2, His Mass and Office, and a dissertation on his native country. The last essay is far the most important part of the work; it takes up nearly 300 pages of the book. Ward's "Life" has been reprinted in the first volume for July of the "Bollandists." Five years later Fr. O'Sheerin published Fleming's "Collectanea Sacra"; Nicholas Du Bois, Abbot of St. Amand, bore the expense of the publication; it is a small folio of 454 pages; and it is one of the rarest and most expensive printed books of Irish history, the price at times amounting to £40. Its contents are:—The rule of St. Columbanus, with annotations; sixteen instructions or sermons; de Poenitentiarum Mensura; instructio de octo vitiis capitalibus; his letters and poems; the mystical Interpretation of St. Aleran the Wise on the progenitors of Christ; St. Cummean's treatise "De Pœnitentiæ Mensura," the acts and miracles of St. Columbanus by his contemporary Abbot Jonas; the Lives of St. Comgall of Bangor, of St. Molua, and of St. Mochoemog; a dissertation on the nature of the rule of Columbanus. A Life of Fleming is prefixed to it.

This was the last of the great historical works published by the Irish Franciscans of Louvain College. Later, from time to time, other works, chiefly catechisms and works of piety in the Irish tongue, were published. Indeed, such works as these were issued in the very first years of the existence of the College; for in 1611, the History of the Irish province already mentioned, says:—"The Irish Convent of Louvain, for the salvation of souls in the kingdom of Ireland, established, in 1611, a printing press with the proper type for Irish letters, which was heretofore impracticable, and printed some books in the Irish language, to the great advantage of the faithful." The first book of this kind was Hussey's

“Christian Doctrine,” published in 1618. The same author published a Catechism in verse, which has been republished several times since. In this same year Hugh Mac Caghwell, who had been Colgan’s teacher, and who later was appointed Archbishop of Armagh, published the “Mirror of Penance.” In 1626 appeared another Irish work, Conry’s “Mirror of a Christian Life.” In 1643, Michael O’Clery published his “Glossary of Irish Words,” lately republished in the “Revue Celtique”; Fr. A. Gernon’s “Paradise of the Soul” was issued two years after. With this same fount of Irish type St. Fiacc’s Hymn in the “Life of St. Patrick,” and St. Breogan Claen’s “Life of St. Brigid,” both in the “Trias,” were printed.

The following are facsimiles of autographs of Florence Conry, John Colgan, Michael O’Clery, Hugh O’Reilly Archbishop of Armagh, and Thomas Fleming Archbishop of Dublin, taken from originals in the MS. collection of the Franciscans, Merchant’s-quay, Dublin :—

F. Florentius Conry
J. Joan. Colganus
Michael Oclery
H. H. Machanus
frater Thomas Dublinens

THE ANTIQUITIES OF ULLARD, COUNTY KILKENNY,
1892.

By COLONEL PHILIP D. VIGORS, FELLOW,
HONORARY LOCAL SECRETARY FOR THE COUNTY CARLOW.

WE have left our carriages on what was once called "The Street of Ullard"; houses lined the road where not one now remains; a colony of Welshmen are reported to have settled here, and after many years' residence to have emigrated to Newfoundland.

Around the church and village were "The Commons of Ullard." All is now enclosed into fields, in one of which a bronze celt, some ancient coins, and other objects of antiquity have been found. The name of this parish, like many others in Ireland, is spelt in various ways, such as Illard, Ollard, and Erard: the latter appears in the "Irish Calendar," 2nd May.¹

It is to be regretted that no mention of it is to be found in the "Annals of the Four Masters"; neither can I find it in "Ledwich," "Archdall," "O'Halloran," "Joyce," or "Petrie." Seward, in his "Topographia Hibernica," written in the last century, gives the value of the prebend as £1 6s. 8d. Irish. This taxation was probably taken in 29 Henry VIII., at the same time as that of the dioceses of Ferns and Ossory.

Lewis, in his "Topographical Dictionary," written in 1837, merely describes the parish as formerly situated on both sides of the River Barrow, and partly in the county Carlow and partly in the county Kilkenny, and that it is a prebend of the Cathedral of Leighlin. His reference to the old church, with its richly embellished doorway and finely sculptured cross, is of the briefest kind. He dismisses them with the simple and truthful remark "that they appear to be of some antiquity."

In the "Fiants" of Queen Elizabeth's reign, preserved in our Public Record Office in Dublin, mention is made of this parish in a few instances. In 156 $\frac{2}{3}$ [March 8th] is a grant to Thomas Earl of Ormond and Ossory, of various lands, &c., in the counties of Kildare, Kilkenny, Wexford, &c., and, amongst others, "one-third of Ollard, to be held in tail male, by the service of a twentieth part of a knight's fee for all demands."

Again, in a Fiant of the same reign, dated 30th May, 1601, a Pardon is granted to Morgan M^cBrian Kavanagh, of Polmounty, gent., and Ellinor Butler, his wife, and amongst others to Donagh M^cDavid O'Rian, of Illard, freeholder; also to Walter buoy O'Rian, of Cowleroe, and Shane M^cDavid O'Rian, of Illard, freeholders, on the usual conditions,

¹ O'Donovan.

“not to extend to murder, before they entered into action of Rebellion, nor intrusion upon possessions of the Crown, or debts due to the Crown.”

These Rians appear to have been large and ancient proprietors of land in this parish. In the same year as the above pardon is another granted to William Brenock, Conchor Mentana (this latter name has a Spanish sound about it), Brene O'Donohue, Robert Welshe, Shane Morchoe, and Harrie M^cEdm. Fynnollan, of Ullard, and a number of others in various localities, including the famous “Donell Kavanagh” the Spaniard, as he was called, of Clonmullen Castle, gent., and his daughter, Ellinor Kavanagh, the heroine of “*Eileen Aroon*.”

We now come to the only source from whence we have obtained any really valuable information of this ancient place, the Papers of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, written about the year 1839 by that distinguished antiquary, the late John O'Donovan, LL.D., Eugene O'Curry, and others, and happily preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin. From them we learn that this old ruin before us is a link between the ancient Irish and the Gothic styles, and probably dates from about the year 1120.

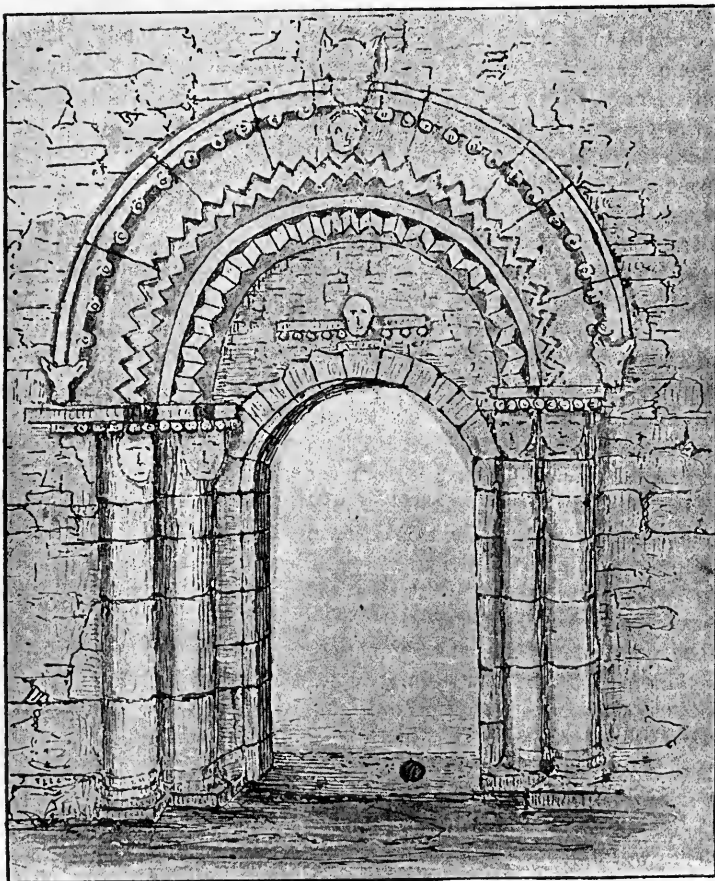
The following are the dimensions of this church, as given by O'Donovan:—Nave, 33 feet long and 22 feet wide; the choir, 24 feet long and 18 wide; but I find the dimensions given by the late Lord Dunraven in his “Notes on Irish Architecture” differ from the above in some respects. He makes the nave six inches shorter and one foot wider than O'Donovan, and the chancel in like manner is one foot narrower than it is given by O'Donovan. But the great attraction this ruin has for us here to-day is, no doubt, the fine triple-arched receding semicircular doorway (fig., p. 253), with its three wolf-like heads at the base and crown of the outer arch, within which we have the familiar zigzag pattern, and within this the second arch with its indented pattern and ornamentation, and inside this again the third and more modern arch. Let me direct attention to the heads and faces on the capitals of the pillars—under the curved line of “pellets” on the outer arch—and again between the second and third arches. These two latter heads are reputed to represent St. Fiachra and St. Moling, the latter of whom was recently treated of in a Paper in this *Journal* (1892, p. 377).

A writer [Bloxham] on Gothic architecture says:—“There was no portion of their religious structures on which the Anglo-Normans bestowed more pains in adorning and enriching with a profusion of ornamental mouldings and sculpture than the portals or doorways. They are found in every degree of variety, from extreme plainness to the utmost richness of which Norman ornament and sculpture was capable.”

Here in Ireland the same remarks would appear to be applicable to what is called the Hiberno-Romanesque doorways, which are now, I

believe, very generally admitted to be of a date anterior to those of the Anglo-Norman period.

The Pellet ornamentation in this doorway must, when new and perfect, have formed a marked feature in its appearance. The pillars on either side appear to have rested on square granite bases with rounded



Doorway of Ullard Church. (From a Drawing by Colonel Vigors.)

mouldings. The angles of the walls are of roughly dressed stones. The walls themselves appear to have been originally built with "boulders" and what is known as coarse rubble, with very open joints, many of which it is evident have been filled up in the repairs done by the Board of Works and others. Parts of the walls appear to be built with stones of a different character from those used in the older portions, but granite is

the chief material, and you may have observed, in your drive here to-day from Borris, that it is not a scarce article in the neighbourhood.

O'Donovan compares the doorway of this church to that of Killeshin in the Queen's County, but I think he must have done so more from memory than from a careful comparison by drawings of the two. The differences appear to be very marked, and will be at once noticed by a careful comparison of photographs of them; no doubt a certain similarity can be traced in many of the doorways of our ancient churches, and the same may be said of our crosses, but such questions of detail must not detain us now. O'Donovan considers the arch which divides the nave from the chancel to be two or three centuries later than the doorway, but this remark he applies only to the head of this arch. He compares the two round-headed windows in the south wall of the nave with those of Killeshin, and attributes them to the same date as the doorway.

Of the eastern gable he says, that while the windows (more correctly two-light window) are unquestionably not many centuries old, the gable itself is part of the original work. The stonework of this window, it will be observed, is of well-chiselled limestone. The built-up pointed arch in the north wall appears to have puzzled our learned antiquary, as he remarks, "He can't think *why* or *when* it was placed there." The next reference I have to call your attention to is that in the late Earl of Dunraven's book, already named. After remarking on the round hole in the door-sill, which, he states, "He never saw before," he draws attention to the "surface-ornament in low relief" on the jambs of the doorway, and to the window over this doorway with the two figures on the top stone. He also remarks on the raised band round the outside of the south window "running up straight-sided to the apex, where it is crowned with a defaced head."

You have, no doubt, already noticed the corbels which supported beams bearing a floor; but the notices of the late Sir Samuel Ferguson on this old church, as given by Lord Dunraven, must now be considered. Writing to the late Dr. Petrie, in 1839, Ferguson says:—

"Entering the chancel the first object that catches the attention is a flat, stone-roofed hutch covering the descent to a transverse vault or crypt, with a low arched roof, and lighted by a narrow slit in the wall at one end, while in the centre there is a recess containing some bones.

"In the north-east corner of the chancel a narrow square-headed doorway may be seen, with finely-chiselled jambs, on passing through which you come upon [the remains of] a stone staircase let into the thickness of the wall towards the gable. It is straight for the distance of about six or eight feet, when it becomes a spiral in a cylindrical chamber, now much dilapidated, but which, when perfect, evidently bulged at a height of about six feet from the ground in the angle of the interior corner, and thus presents the appearance of a partially developed round tower in the *inside* of the church, while the thickness of the wall admitted this

exterior sweep without breaking the squareness of the exterior quoin”

• • • •

This spiral stair must have led to a chamber above, and would lead to the conjecture that there was a small, round belfry springing from the corner of the church.



Ancient Cross at Ullard. (From a Drawing by Colonel Vigors.)

Let me now ask you to accompany me to the south-east corner of the burial-ground, and to direct your attention to the cross there standing. It is of the usual Irish character, and of granite, except the

central part of the shaft, which has long been lost, and has, as you may see, been supplied by concrete. For the bottom portion of this shaft we are, I believe, indebted to the exertions of Mr. Patrick O'Leary of Graig, a member of our Society, and under whose guidance our steps will be directed during the remainder of this day.

The height of the cross is 14 feet. The late Mr. Henry O'Neill gave a representation of this cross, in the year 1857, in that splendidly-illustrated work of his, "The Sepulchral Crosses of Ancient Ireland," a copy of which may be seen in our Museum in Kilkenny, and the examination of which will well repay an hour so spent. He thus describes the sculptures on the cross:—

"The two figures at the top are possibly Saints Peter and Paul, the centre group Christ crucified, with two figures holding, one the sponge with vinegar and hyssop, the other the spear with which the Saviour's side was pierced. This mode of treating the Crucifixion is very usual in such works.

"One of the cross arms has a figure playing a harp, probably intended for the Royal Psalmist. On the other cross arm is carved 'Abraham's Sacrifice.' We see the altar, with Isaac above it; Abraham stands holding the sacrificing knife, and the ram in the upper corner completes the subject."

On the shaft, the topmost portion only of which was forthcoming when O'Neill wrote, he describes the figures thereon as "portions of two apes," and says the carvings on the base are sufficiently plain without description.

But to return to the Harp, which we know was held in days of yore in such high estimation by the Welsh, if not by us, that it was one of the three things that were necessary to constitute a gentleman; it could not be seized for debt, and no inferior person save the harpers of the princes were permitted to have one in their possession. But there is a special interest in the harp now before us; it forms one of the subjects treated of by the late Henry Bunting, in his valuable work on the ancient music of Ireland, published just fifty years since, where, after speaking of the five harps on the "Theca," or cover of the famous Stowe MS., dating from a period prior to 1064, and of a harp in an illuminated MS. of Giraldus Cambrensis, as well as of Dante's reference to Irish harps, as mentioned by Galilei the elder, in these words, "*This most ancient instrument was brought to us from Ireland, where they are excellently made, and in great numbers, the inhabitants of that island having practised on it for many and many ages.*"

[This takes us back to the xiiith century, Dante having been born in 1265.]

Bunting next notices the Harp on St. Patrick's reliquary, as belonging to the century after Dante. A drawing of it is given by Bunting, who points out how it differs essentially from the one now before us, the front

pillar of which is altogether wanting, and he adds :—"The musical inquirer and general antiquary cannot fail to regard this harp with interest, for it is the first specimen of the harp without a fore-pillar that has hitherto been discovered out of Egypt."

The drawing, given by Bunting, was taken from this cross by the late E. V. Alcock, Esq., of Ballynoe, county Carlow, when his father was Rector of this parish [1804 to 1836], and when no doubt the carving was much more clearly defined than it is now.

Bunting adds that, from the style of the workmanship, as well as from the worn condition of the cross, it seems to be older than the similar monument at Clonmacnoise [King's County] "which is known to have been set up *before* the year 830."

The carving he thus describes :—"One hand only of the performer is shown, it probably being beyond the art of the sculptor to exhibit the other. The harp is held on the knee, the musician is not clothed, and yet here, and in the Clonmacnoise case, they are both associated with representation of churchmen and others in rich dresses." He then goes on to reason on the apparent strange connexion between this harp and those of Egypt, and of the progress of our early eastern colonists to this country; but, seeing what we have before us to-day to get through, this is neither the time nor place to enlarge further on this subject. I must refer all those who are interested in this matter to Bunting's work, and to those of Ledwich, Sullivan, and other writers, where I doubt not they will find much to interest them.

A further antiquity of Ullard, according to Most Rev. Dr. Comerford (whose absence to-day we must all regret), consisted of a marble statue of St Fiachra, or Fiagrach,¹ the founder of the first church here, about the latter part of the sixth century, which, traditionally, was carried off from here to grace the cathedral of St. Lazerian at Old Leighlin. Its virtue consisted in—anyone praying before this statue obtained the object of his petition, *except the natives of the locality to which it had been brought.*"

Whether this valued statue has been broken up like so many others, or buried by the "natives of the locality," as they are styled, I know not, but Old Leighlin can no longer boast of its possession. Mayhap, finding its virtue unserviceable to themselves, they parted with it to some of their neighbours, where it may now be working in all its pristine power.

O'Donovan, after describing the church and the cross, concludes his remarks on this parish thus :—"I find nothing else of antiquarian interest here but the site of an old graveyard, which gave name to the townland of Killeen, and the ruins of a square tower, over the Barrow, in the townland of Clogh-Aiste [now called Clohasty]. I have no historical reference whatever to either."

¹ Pronounced in this locality "Feroch."

The castle here mentioned by O'Donovan belonged to the O'Ryan's. Mr. G. D. Burtehaell informs me that, although marked on the map of the "Down Survey," it is not mentioned in the accompanying description. This conveys the idea that it was in ruins at the date of that survey, about 1655, when Edmond Rian, of Knockballyrubbock, and others of his name appear to have held most of the land about it, including Clohasty, Knockbarron, &c., the other chief proprietors being Lord Galmoy and the Duke of Ormond. This church of Ullard is not marked on the map, but is described as being in ruins.

Before we proceed to St. Fiachra's Well, in the adjoining field to the north, I wish to draw your attention to the neglected state of this fine old ruin and its surroundings, and I trust our Council may be able to devise some plan that may lead to better care of them. It is only within the last few days that I have been informed by Mr. O'Leary of some of the pellets on the western doorway having been lately broken off by some mischievous and sacrilegious person. There is no one in charge I am told, but I cannot help thinking that a strong remonstrance from our Society to the local Board of Guardians would be productive of benefit. The local Guardians might be induced to bestow a passing thought on the old place, and to keep the weeds cut and the ivy within bounds, for unless this latter is done it will rend the walls asunder, and leave us but a mass of broken stones and rubbish to view on our next visit.

It is difficult to speak in measured terms of the desecration of this consecrated ground by converting the walls of this still sacred edifice and of the ground near us into a "ball-alley," and, I believe at times, I might say a dancing-saloon. Surely the good sense of the people whose relations lie beneath our feet should prevent, in future, this horrible outrage on our best feelings, and, if necessary, the aid of the Board of Guardians might be invoked to stop such evil doings.

And now for the well. The great virtue of its water consists, it is said, in securing the possessor of a little of it from death by drowning, and as we all have to cross the silvery Barrow, and other rivers, several times to-day before we reach our homes, you will have an opportunity of providing yourselves with this valuable safeguard.

Dr. Comerford mentions a donation of a silver "ciburium," chalice, and crucifix to the chapel at Graig from a grateful parishioner who, when in peril on the sea, invoked the aid of St. Fiachra, and so reached the shore in safety.

In the same field with St. Fiachra's Well, and between the well and the road, are two "bulláns"; one, with a double hole in it, is under an old thorn-bush, and the other is nearer the road in a very large block of granite. An excellent photograph of the latter has been taken by Mr. Julian G. Butler, copies of which can be obtained from Mr. White of Inverness, as also a beautiful photograph of the Doorway of the church.

There now remain but two other "Antiquities of Ullard" to be noticed. Within a stone's-throw of where we stand are the remains of the house once occupied by James Strange, or Strang, as the name is locally pronounced, so intimately connected with an unhappy tale of the last century, as described by Mr. J. E. Walsh, afterwards Master of the Rolls in Ireland, in his little book, now rare and difficult to get, entitled "Ireland Sixty Years Ago," and written over forty years since. There you will find the full particulars of two of almost the last of the doings of the "Abduction Clubs" of Ireland. One occurred in the north of Ireland, the other in this county and parish.

These clubs were chiefly composed of young devil-may-care fellows, who bound themselves to assist each other in carrying off, by force if necessary, young heiresses, and forcing them to marry them. It is represented as being, at the period I am speaking of, "a common mode of courtship"! In the case I am going to speak of, two girls, aged about fourteen and fifteen, and named Catherine and Anne Kennedy, natives of Rathmeaden, in the county Waterford, attended a play at Graig, which we visit this afternoon. It was on the 14th April, 1779. They were accompanied by their mother and aunt. The two girls were seized; an armed party surrounded them; swords and pistols were exhibited, and in spite of all the opposition a party of the girls' friends could give, they were dragged into the street, surrounded by men in disguise, called "Whiteboys," placed on horses, each with her would-be-lover behind her, and surrounded by an armed guard. They had to ride all night. Garrett Byrne, of Ballyann, in the county Carlow, and James Strange, of Ullard, were their captors. They were urged to marry these men, and all manner of threats were held out to them if they would not. The next day they spent at Borris, and from thence travelled for *five weeks* through the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, and Dublin, where they were placed on board a small vessel, and sailed for Wicklow, and here they were at length rescued by a Mr. Power and an armed party, while some of their guards were on shore. The unhappy and exhausted girls were restored to their friends. Byrne and Strange escaped to Wales, where they were captured on the 6th July following. They were brought to Kilkenny and tried on the 24th March, 1780, found guilty, and executed, in spite of great efforts that were made to have their lives spared.

Such is the story that is connected with the place I have spoken of, and which we shall pass on our way to Graig. It is the last of the "Antiquities of Ullard," with the exception of a *modern* antiquity, the account of which will only detain you a few moments. Some of you may have heard a saying, and not a friendly one, which has found its way through half Ireland: "May you die roaring like Doran's bull!" Well, this too had its origin not a hundred yards from where we stand. Close to the old house at the other side of the "Street of Ullard," where

several generations of the Devine family live, and have lived, there was a farmer named Doran, who had a famous bull, the admiration of the district. He had also a favourite dog, a great ally of the bull's; unhappily, a wandering mad dog bit Doran's dog, and his dog bit his friend the bull, who went raging mad. With difficulty, and not without danger, the bull was got into an outhouse, with a low thatched roof; the door was barricaded with all manner of implements, such as harrows, carts, &c. The raging animal, finding himself a prisoner, became more and more violent. Young Devine, a daring young fellow, mounted the roof of the outhouse, gun in hand, and making a hole in the thatch, reconnoitred the bull, who no sooner saw his head through the thatch than, making a spring at him, his long "crumpety" horns got caught in the beams, and he was there suspended, with his hind legs on the ground. He roared savagely until despatched by a well-directed bullet from Devine's gun, and ever after the saying spread, "May you die roaring like Doran's bull."

OLD PLACE-NAMES AND SURNAMES.

BY MISS HICKSON, HON. LOCAL SECRETARY FOR KERRY, SOUTH.

(Continued from page 397, Vol. II., Fifth Series.)

I OUGHT to have stated that the old Anglo-Irish name of Prendeville appears in the Desmond Inquisition or Surveys of 1587, connected with the Earl's manor of Castle Island. The surveyors state the possessions of his apparently refractory feudal tenant, John Fitz Redmond Pronvild, as follows:—

“From certain parcels of land or a town called Dysarte, containing six carucates of land in the parish of Dysarte, being the best land for arable land, meadow, pasture, and feeding, adjacent to the demesne lands of the said Manor of the Iland, towards the north and east part, formerly parcel of the possessions of John Fitz Redmund Pronvild, escheated to the said late Earl of Desmond, as is said.”

In Strafford's correspondence we find the name written Prenyville *alias* Bromfield. Mr. Guppy, in his “Homes of Family Names in Great Britain,” says, that “vill,” one of the commonest terminations of names of Norman origin, has often been corrupted into “field” or “feld,” as “Baskeyfield for Baskerville, Somerfield for Somervill, and Greenfield for Grenvill.” This change seems certainly to have occurred in the case of the Norman Pronyvill. But, of course, in many cases the Broomfield or Bromfield name is derived like Bromley, from a spot on which the broom plant flourished. And certainly not every Greenfield can claim a descent from a historic Grandville or Granvill, although like the Venetian family De Canale, who claimed to be of a more ancient origin than their rivals the De Pontes, on the ground that canals were older than bridges, he may console himself by proclaiming that green fields must have existed before great towns or cities.

The changes and various ways of spelling surnames in old times have been extraordinary, especially in Ireland, where the Gaelic, and the old Norman French, and the old English languages so long struggled for survivorship. There is a place in the far west of Kerry called Bowlers-town, and Bowdlerstown, and Ballybowler (or bowdler) in the sixteenth century records of the county. In the great Desmond Survey of 1587, it is set down as the “town and lands of Bowlerstown, the forfeited possessions of John Fuller, *alias* Bowler.” The *alias* here is the result of V and B being interchangeable in the Gaelic, and being represented by F in English (*vide* Dr. Joyce's “Irish Names of Places,” 1st series, p. 19).

In the seventeenth century the name was sometimes written Bowdler, through the carelessness of country notaries and their clerks. An Inquisition taken at Killarney in 1624 to ascertain the extent of the lands which Stephen Rice, of Dingle, possessed at his death on the 31st March, 1623, finds that "John Bowdler mortgaged Ballybowdler to the said Stephen Rice in 1610, and that he being so seised of the premises, enfeoffed his second son Dominick Rice thereof." Another Inquisition, taken at Killarney in 1635, states that "John and Maurice Bowler, gentlemen, of Ballybowler, near Dingle, being seised in fee of Ballyristin and Ballytobin, by deed dated 10th October, 1624, conveyed the said lands to Tiegue O'Moriarty, his heirs and assigns for ever." This old Kerry name, "Fuller, *alias* Bowler," would seem to show that the first who bore it was either a manufacturer of cloth or of wooden bowls, but there is good reason to derive it from an entirely different occupation or calling. The following are extracts from the Exchequer Records relating to Kerry in the thirteenth year of Edward II., and the third year of Henry VIII. :—

"A.D. 1320. No proffer was made in the Exchequer in Easter Term, because Matthew Fitz Gerald, the Sheriff, was killed by certain felons and disturbers of the peace, as is certified by Meiler Fitz Robert and Maurice Fitz Maurice Le Fougheler, the Coroners of the county of Kerry, to the Treasurers and Barons by their letters."

"Precept whereby John, Earl of Desmond (*recte* Thomas, 6th Earl), Lord of the Liberty of Kerry, directs Thomas Ruagh Fowler, his Treasurer of that Liberty, to levy, in respect of the issues and profits of his Assizes, held before William Fitz Gerald, his Seneschal, at Tyrly (Tralee), and elsewhere within the Liberty, from the Tuesday next after the Octave of St. Peter and St. Paul, 2 Henry IV., to the Saturday next before the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, various sums, &c., &c. Witnessed by William Fitz Gerald, the Seneschal, at Tyrly, on the Saturday next before the said Feast of St. Thomas."

In those Le Foughelers we have, I think, the ancestors of the Fullers, *alias* Bowlers, of West Kerry, a district in which wild fowl of land and sea abounded: eagles, falcons, puffins, etc., etc., swarmed in old times on the mountains, cliffs, and islands thereabouts. Desmond's feudal rents were frequently paid in them. Fynes Morrison notices the extraordinary abundance of game in Munster in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when he saw as many as sixty pheasants on the banquet-table of an Irish nobleman or chief. The Foughelers of the above records were probably gentlemen of the Fitz Gerald or Fitz Maurice family, feudal tenants and relatives of the Earl of Desmond, or the Lord Kerry. Surnames were then in process of formation from trades, occupations, place of birth, personal appearance, complexion, etc., etc., and the Le Fougheler by degrees took the place of the old patronymic, and afterwards in the mouth of the mixed race, through changes of pronunciation, which those familiar with our old records, Irish and Anglo-Irish, can easily understand, became Fuller *alias* Bowler.

After the fall of the last unhappy Palatine Earl in 1584, some of the

Fowlers, *alias* Fullers, *alias* Bowlers, *alias* Bowdlers, seem to have served in the army of Queen Elizabeth and James I. Early in the seventeenth century Sir Thomas Roper, subsequently created Lord Baltinglass, conveyed to Andrew Bowdler, Esq., certain lands near Castleisland. The same Andrew was High Sheriff of Kerry in 1610, and he or his son is mentioned in the following extract from the first Earl of Cork's diary, preserved at Lismore Castle, and printed with other valuable MSS. there, for private circulation a few years ago, under the able editorship of the Rev. Dr. Grosart, of Blackburn :—

“19th May, 1632. I wrote in favour of Mr. Christopher Conwaie and his son to Jenkin Conwaie, Lieutenant Bowdler, and his wife, to have young Mrs. Roe bestowed on young Conwaie, at the instance of Sir Adam Loftus and Sir James Ware.”

The Right Rev. William Fuller, Bishop of Ardfert and Limerick, in 1641, is said to have been a member of this family whose name has gone through such a strange series of changes, Le Fougheler, Fowler, Bowdler, Bowler, and Fuller. Soon after I had traced it to its source, but before I had ever mentioned my researches and their results to anyone, by a curious chance I had a confirmation of the correctness of the latter in the following anecdote told me one day by an old gentleman, a native of Kerry. He knew nothing of the origin of the name, and believed, as he still believes I suppose, that it had always been written Fuller. He said that a large landowner, one of an old and respected Kerry family, had in the first half of this century a number of fair daughters, the most beautiful of whom (and very beautiful she was even in her later days when I remember her) became attached to a gentleman of this old West Kerry Fuller stock. The father's estate being entailed on his sons, his daughters' portions were not large, and Mr. Fuller not being wealthy, he and his lady love found themselves, financially and genealogically, much in the same boat with the heroine of a famous old Scotch song, in which Templeton used to be vociferously encored in Dublin concert rooms forty years ago :—

“Maclean's lovely daughter of Claverse Lea,
A penniless lass with a lang pedigree.”

The course of true love in the case of the Kerry lovers as usual did not run smooth, parental prudence forbidding it to do so; but one fine day, while the father was away from home, they got married, and on his return, riding up the avenue to his home, he was accosted with a cordial and respectful greeting by an old Iveragh tenant, who added in deep guttural Gaelic, his face beaming with native fun, this startling piece of news: “Och, shure your honour the Fougheler was up at the Cashtle while you were away, and faix he's after taking away the finest and most beautiful bird in the nest.” I wish I could give the words in the

original Gaelic, as they were spoken; but so far as the surname went the old Iveraghan pronounced it exactly as his forefathers of the thirteenth century pronounced it (and as it is written in the records of that time), and with an apt, unconscious illustration of its original meaning. Dry-as-dust searches into word pedigrees are not often enlivened by proof and illustrations like this. It remains only to relate that the father relented, forgave the loving pair, and that, as the "story books" say, they "lived as happy as the days were long," and left a gifted son and a fair daughter to worthily maintain the old name planted in West Kerry more than six hundred years ago.

There is a place near Dingle known as Ballymacadoyle for a century and a half, where Smith found in 1754 the representative of the Rices settled, which family had forfeited extensively in the seventeenth century. Many people, I suppose, believe this place-name points to an earlier settlement of the old Irish Doyles, or O'Doyles, near Dingle. But in the Desmond Survey of 1587, this place is called BallymacEidell, or "BallymacEdyll, *alias* Harperstown"; and the late W. M. Hennessy, M.R.I.A., informed me these words were a corruption of the Irish for the "town or abode of the blind man." Pardons were granted in 1601 to Maolrony M'Eidell of Dingle, Donell M'Eidell, Edmund Mac Eidell, and Conogher Mac Caroll M'Eidell of BallymacEidell, so that the blind man had a numerous family. Dr. Joyce says that the Irish word *dall*, pronounced in the south *dowl*, is usually applied to totally blind persons. The diary of the 1st Earl of Cork, before quoted, has the following half-defaced entry:—

"December (), 1623. Dowlagh Mac Eidell, and Johan () Hussey, his wife, did () deteign from mee the town and twenty acres of land in (), and ijs. viijd. chiefe rent in Ballyneclare, and this day we fell to an agreement, viz. : that he and [she?] should pass to mee and my heires—Blacklione, Ballyneclare, and Lishnaclashie, and I shall remit them ()."

Ballyneclare is the modern Ballinclare, near Annascaul (v. *Journal*, 1890), and Blacklione seems to be a corruption of Braicloine, a name which appears on the map of the Manor of Tralee or Dennyvale, in the London Public Record Office, a facsimile of which was given in this *Journal*, in 1876, prefixed to my first Paper on Kerry Topography. This Braicloine lay between Annagh and Derrymore, on the south side of Tralee Bay, and extended probably, in old times, from thence to near Castlemaine. The name is now, I believe, obsolete, and was, no doubt, the English map-maker's corruption of *Breac-leana*, the speckled marsh, or wet meadow-land. The present Curragheen (little marsh), near Derrymore, probably formed part of the old *Breac-leana*. Johanna or Joan Hussey, wife of Dowlagh Mac Eidill, in the above entry, was probably one of the family of her name mentioned in the Desmond Survey as follows:—

"Maurice Mac Shane Hussey, *alias* called Hussey of Gluungortenkonane, rebel, and deceased in war against our Lady the Queen, as well at the time of his entrance into rebellion, as at the time of his death in same, was seised in his demesne as of fee,

of six quarters and twenty acres of arable land, pasture and moor, furzes, briars, underwoods, and other wastes, called Farran Edille, lying nigh unto Lough Skall, which are extended, &c., &c., at £16 13s. 4d., and was similarly seised of two villages called the two Clonduffes, parcels of the Knights' lands of Hussey, . . . which are extended as lying near Lougheskall, &c., &c."

A note to this passage, as I have already said elsewhere (v. *Journal* vol. i., 5th series, p. 311), says that this Maurice Hussey was "the true ancestor of the rector of Ballinaecourty" in 1587. Farran Edille may be a corruption of the Irish for the portion of land of the blind man, the husband of Johanna Hussey. It would appear as if husband and wife were both of the old English blood, for otherwise the first Earl of Cork would hardly have been found treating with them for the chief rents, or rents of any kind arising out of Kerry lands in 1623. The Husseys of Meath are said by the old English and Irish chroniclers to have been originally O'Hoseys of the native Irish race, but it is very probable, indeed certain, that the Husseys of Kerry, before 1500 at least, were of the old English blood, kinsmen of Raymond Husse mentioned in the "Book of Howth," as the companion in arms of Maurice Fitz Gerald and Raymond Le Gros. No dependence can be placed on any of the published pedigrees of the Hussey family in Ireland professing to give an unbroken descent from a Hubert de Huse, who is alleged, on the authority of an old MS. said to have existed in Glastonbury Abbey, to have married the sister of William the Conqueror. If such a MS. ever existed, its genealogical statements were probably as worthless as those of the Battle Abbey Roll, so far as related to descents from William's companions in arms. All that the Battle Roll can really prove is that, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, certain wealthy and generous patrons of the Abbey claimed descent from the latter. As the late Mr. Freeman, the historian of the Norman Conquest, said in his admirable essay "On Pedigrees and Pedigree Makers" :—"If a pedigree is satisfied to start in Tudor or Stuart times it is safe to believe it, unless there is some special reason to disbelieve it. If it goes back to the fifteenth, fourteenth or thirteenth century, this or that stage may be doubtful, but the thing, as a whole, has a fair chance of being genuine. But when a pedigree goes back to the 11th or the early part of the 12th century things are altogether changed. The mass of pedigrees which go back to these times are, by the man who knows those times, at once cast aside as false on the face of them" (*Contemporary Review*, 1877). Eminent Irish scholars believe that some of the old Kerry tribe of *Ui Chuis* whose name, as I have elsewhere said (*Journal*, vol. i., 5th series, p. 688), seems to survive in *Kilmalochuista* on the Elizabethan maps of south-west Kerry (the modern Kilmackelogue), as well as in the *Daingean Ui Chuis* of old Irish Chronicles, now Dingle, assumed the English name of Hussey, which is quite likely to have been the case; but that landowners of that name, who were undoubtedly of old English blood, were settled in Kerry in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the following hitherto unpublished document, preserved

in the Public Record Office, proves. It bears date 35 Edward I. (*i.e.* 1307):—

“Emmeline de Longuespee and Henry Le Hore appear before the Jury, and Emmeline thereupon complaineth, that the said Henry, during the time that he was her bailiff, had in his custody (or guardianship) for her, his liege Lady, one Nicholas de Huse, a minor, son and heir of Hubert de Huse, and that this Nicholas, for whose custody he, the said Henry Le Hore, was responsible to her, said Emmeline, was by him, and against her will, married to one of his, said Henry's, daughters. And further, that the said Henry, to the injury of the said Emmeline, his liege Lady's claims against the land of the said Hubert de Huse, gave up the said land to the said Nicholas two years before he had attained his majority, causing thereby to the said Emmeline, his liege Lady, loss to the amount of one hundred pounds.”

That is to about the amount of £1000 or £1200 of our present-day money. The jurors found that “the aforesaid Henry Le Hore did not deliver up the said land to the said Nicholas de Huse, but that he, the said Nicholas, after it was proved that he was of full age, had entered into possession of this land against the will of the said Henry, and that afterwards he, the said Nicholas, had taken the daughter of the said Henry to wife”; and the jurors, their verdict in the old record goes on to say, “further find that the said Henry as well concerning the marriage as concerning the said entry on the land, is in no way culpable”; therefore “it is ruled that the said Emmeline takes nothing by this her plaint.”

It is evident from this legal evidence that Hubert de Huse was a Kerry landowner before 1300; and there is equally good evidence to show that the Christian names of Hubert and Nicholas descended from father to son in the branch of the Husseys settled at Castle Gregory in Kerry until 1649. An inquisition of October 14th, 1611, taken at Tralee, finds that Meyler Fitz Nicholas Fitz Hubert Hussey was then 27 years old, and owner of Castle Gregory, Ballybeggan (near Tralee), Martromane, Kilshannig, Ballingowan, Maharabeg, Ballaghgratinne (*sic*), and nine islands called the Maharees and Mucklagh or Hussey's Islands; besides chief rents out of Lismore, Farranlahasserie, Garranareigh (Garranea?), and Ballybrennagh (*v.* *Kerry Records*, vol. i., pp. 75–278–312; and vol. ii., pp. 244–248). The grandson of Meyler Fitz Nicholas Fitz Hubert Hussey of 1610, by his wife Frances Spring, was Walter, last owner of Castle Gregory, killed at Minard Castle, near Dingle, in 1647, by the blowing up of that fortress by the troops under the Cromwellian Captains Hunt and Sadlier, when his children, by Katherine Fitz Gerald of Kilmurry, were reduced to utter poverty; so that his male descendants sank into obscurity in the next century. But his second daughter Thomas married Thomas Hickson of Gowlane, near Castle Gregory, grandson of the Rev. Christopher Hickson, Treasurer of Ardfert Cathedral in 1615, Rector of Kilgobbin and Stradbally in 1617, and ancestor of George Hickson, Esq., now of Fermoy, near Castle Gregory, of my father, and of the late William Hickson, q.c., County Court Judge (*v.* *Kerry Records*, vol. ii., pp. 30–207; and *Journal* of this Society, vol. i., 5th series, pp. 49–315).

Emmeline de Longuespee, of the above record, was the wife of Maurice Fitz Maurice Fitz Gerald, third Baron of Offaly, according to the published pedigrees, who died in 1277, and the daughter of Stephen de Longuespee, Justiciary of Ireland in 1259. Her agent, or as the old feudal name went, bailiff, Henry Le Hore, was son of a John Le Hore, styled "Sub-Escheator of Kerry" in an Exchequer record of 1310. A record of 1311 shows that she was in that year still prosecuting her suit against Henry Le Hore, and in 1293 she was also at law with her husband's cousin Thomas Fitz Maurice Fitz Gerald, ancestor of the Desmond Earls, about the manor of Killorglin in Kerry.

THE ROYAL FOREST OF GLENCREE.

By T. P. LE FANU, B.A.

THE valley of Glencree forms a large portion of the western half of the Barony of Rathdown, Co. Wicklow, and may be roughly described as a triangle, with Lough Bray at the apex, the village of Kilmalin and St. Moling's Well at one angle of the base, and the entrance to the amphitheatre of the Powerscourt Waterfall at the other. It is enclosed on one side by Malin and Tonduff, on the other by the range which finds its highest point in the rock known as Prince William's Seat.

At the time of the English invasion the valley of Glencree was included within the outskirts of the wild forest and moorland district, which for four centuries longer formed a debateable ground between the Irish and the English.

The base line of the triangle already described appears to have roughly divided the region of settled habitations and comparative civilization from the uninhabited mountain and forest. Almost all the ancient remains in the neighbourhood lie without or eastward of this line; the cromlech of Parknasilloge, the so-called moat of Knocksink (if this be really artificial), the well of St. Moling, and the old churches of the Waterfall and Churchtown lie on or near it; the great cromlech of Glaskenny and the graveyard of Lackandarragh (marked on the Ordnance map, but now invisible) alone lie within; so that it may be said that all traces of early habitation cease at the opening of the valley.

Throughout the Wicklow Hills, the bogs and the remains of trees which they cover (visible near Lough Bray, not far from the Dublin road, and elsewhere where the bog has been cut away) form a clear record of the existence in past times of a wide expanse of forest, when the purple hills which now meet the view of the English traveller were clothed in the mantle of foliage which gave its distinctive name to the Green Island.

But our knowledge of this forest does not rest solely on physical evidence; the records of the earlier centuries of English occupation contain numerous references to it.

Even so early as the eleventh century the Irish oak forests were well known, as is shown by the request said to have been made by William Rufus for Irish oak for the building of Westminster Hall;¹ and Giraldus Cambrensis complains that Ireland in his time had excess of wood and very little open ground.

¹ Keating.

In the time of Henry II. and his sons the passion of the Norman kings for the chase reached its height. The cruel forest laws of the Conqueror were still maintained in full force; and, not content with the protection thus afforded the beasts of the forest in the demesne lands of the Crown, his successors claimed and exercised the right of afforesting lands in the possession of some of the most powerful of their subjects.¹

The forest laws, indeed, formed one of the burning political questions of the day. This being so, it is not surprising to find that as soon as a firm footing had been established in Ireland, a Royal forest was formed in that country. For this purpose, the woods of Wicklow, and especially those parts of them lying nearest to Dublin, were peculiarly suited, both by nature and situation.

These woods, like others in Ireland, consisted principally of oak trees. Sir George Carew, in a letter to Burleigh in the year 1590, notices the want of elm planks in Ireland;² and as an inducement towards the establishment of ship-building in the North, at the time of the plantation of James I., it is mentioned that fir poles for masts can easily be obtained from Scotland.³ Elm, fir, and ash, of course, grew in various parts of Ireland, but to nothing like the same extent as oak.

These oak trees afforded a considerable supply of food for wild animals; while the holly (which, in the absence of most of the evergreens we now know, held so important a place in the forest that a special penalty of 20*s.* was laid down for its destruction) gives its name to the neighbouring valley of Glencullen,⁴ and the great hollies by the Powerscourt Waterfall are, perhaps, the lineal descendants of the primeval wood.

Accordingly we find that a large portion of these woods was set apart as a forest, in the legal acceptance of the term, and brought under the operation of the forest laws, as may be seen by the license granted by Henry III. in 1229 to Luke, Archbishop of Dublin, for the deafforestation of certain lands of that See.⁵ But the portion more especially set apart as a royal park was the valley of Glencree; and indeed it must have formed a beautiful park when clothed in dense wood stretching along by Ballyross and the steep hillsides of Crone, away up to the bald crest of Malin, and the black, peaty moorland of Tonduff; diversified by the lighter green of the birches of Bahanagh and the hazels of Ballicoyle, and broken here and there by the grey rocks of Ballyreagh, the green glade of Cloon, the foaming torrent of Aska Bawn, flashing down to the river forks of Ballylerane, or the white head of Knockbawn rising above the oaks of Lackandarragh.⁶

¹ Abridgment of Manwood's "Forest Laws." (London, 1696.)

² "Carew Papers," ii., p. 20.

³ "Cal. State Papers," Jac. I., vol. ii., p. 208.

⁴ Joyce—Dr. Todd gives a different derivation.

⁵ Gilbert's "Historical and Municipal Documents," pp. 539, 540.

⁶ Compare Joyce's "Names of Places."

The picture of the forest thus gathered from the names of places in and around the valley is borne out by the descriptions given by Holinshed and Spenser, who tell us that the glens of Wicklow were full of great and mighty trees on the sides of the hills (the tops presumably being bare, as in the case of Malin and Tonduff), but that the mountain forests were interspersed with many goodly valleys, fit for fair habitations;¹ and it is evident that what was true of the more southern glens in their time must have been true of Glencree and the surrounding hills, before the native wood had been destroyed, for it is perfectly clear that a Royal Park could not have existed, even in name, if its woodlands formed but a portion of an unbroken forest stretching away for twenty miles and more into a hostile, or at least ill-affected country.

In 1244 eighty deer were sent from the Royal Forest at Chester to stock the King's Park at Glencree;² and it is hardly likely that this trouble and expense would have been incurred had there been no natural or artificial boundary to prevent them wandering away to feed some hungry outlaw in Glendalough or Glenmalure.

In this connexion it may be noted that the boundary of the Powerscourt estate and the county runs along the top of the ridge which forms the northern boundary of the valley.

That the herd did not wander away, but was preserved and maintained, is shown by a present of twelve fallow deer from this forest, bestowed by the king in 1296 on Eustace le Poer, possibly for his demesne lands of Sleffto, for which he subsequently obtained a grant of free chase.³ This royal present marks the importance of Eustace le Poer, who was a man of note, and a member of the Parliament of 1295, and became the ancestor of the Powers of Curraghmore and the Earls of Tyrone.⁴

The existence of some kind of enclosure is confirmed by the frequent allusions to the King's *Park* at Glencree—a park, in the strict signification of the term, being distinguished from a forest of chase by the fact of its being enclosed.

The Abbot and monks of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, found this forest, lying as it did hard by their possessions of Kiltiernan and Glencullen, a temptation too strong to be resisted. It appears from the Chartulary of the Abbey that in 1291 the Abbot was attached, and accused of having been in the habit of hunting in the forest of our lord the King in Glencree, with nets and other engines, and with greyhounds, and of taking wild beasts and working his will with them, to the great injury of our lord the King. If *leporarii* is rightly translated "greyhounds," this also would seem to point to some extent of open ground within the forest.⁵

¹ Spenser's "View of the State of Ireland," ed. Dublin, 1809, p. 210.

² Sweetman's "Calendar," vol. i., § 2671.

³ "Cal." iv., §§ 331, 352.

⁴ Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland," ii., 303.

⁵ "Chartulary of St. Mary's Abbey," p. 4.

As time went on, the royal passion for the chase began to wane, checked by the growing power of the subject. The value of the oak woods of Ireland had already been recognized; and, besides, there were many inconveniences attaching to these Irish forests.

These inconveniences were more fully realized, and more systematically dealt with, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but the same causes which led to the ultimate destruction of the Irish forests must, in very early times, have influenced the minds of all who dwelt on their borders.

It may, therefore, be worth while to glance briefly at these causes and their operation, more particularly as regards the great woods of Wicklow, of which the forest of Glencree formed an outlying portion.

In the first place, the apparently inexhaustible extent of the Irish woods led to reckless destruction of timber. By the time of Queen Elizabeth the English pale, so far from being hampered by an excess of wood, had become too bare, and turf and coal was the principal fuel of the inhabitants.¹ At this time the value of the oak on the forfeited lands in Munster was pressed on the notice of the Government, and the appointment of a Chief Forester suggested;² but it was not till the reign of James I. that serious attention was directed to the matter.

In 1608 Sir Arthur Chichester reported that the woods of Shillelagh were sufficient for the King's ships for twenty years.³

Philip Cottingham, who was sent over from England in August of the same year to report on timber for the navy, appears to have found an abundant supply in Munster (whither he was sent with a letter to the President), as in the following year he was ordered to send fifty-six tons up the Thames as a specimen.⁴

Among the concordatums for extraordinary service in this year (1609) is an entry of a payment to Philip Cottingham of London, carpenter, for money disbursed by him for hewing and carriage of timber wrought for His Majesty's service in the woods of Kilbarro and Kilcorran in the county of Waterford, £71 3s. 4½d. Cottingham was subsequently to inspect the great woods of Connaught, where fifteen years later Captain Duffield proposed to establish shipbuilding.

In 1611 nearly 20,000 trees in Cork and Waterford were marked for the king's use, including 3450 trees on the Cork river, and in the same year 400 trees were marked in Wexford.⁵

At Dundaniel, in the county of Cork, the East India Company established shipbuilding, for which, in 1613, they craved protection against "all ill-disposed Irish."⁶

¹ Holinshed.

² Herbert F. Hore, "Woods and Fastnesses of Ancient Ireland."—*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. vi., p. 158.

³ "Cal. State Papers," Jac. I., vol. iii., p. 88.

⁴ *Ib.*, pp. 21, 126, 225.

⁵ "Carew Papers," vol. iv., p. 194.

⁶ "State Papers," Jac. I., iv., pp. 91, 369.

At these works they built themselves ships, one of four hundred and another of five hundred tons burden, and here they used also to provide themselves with wood for their voyages.

In Ulster, too, there were great woods, notably those of Glanconkeyne and Killetragh (the timber of which, it was said, might compare with any in His Majesty's dominions) which are specifically mentioned in the articles concerning King James's plantation.¹

The attention of the planters was at once directed to these woods, and in July, 1611, we find over 100 men employed felling and carrying timber for the town of Coleraine, and 2900 trees felled and squared by fourteen carpenters in the precinct of Clogher.² The total value of the timber cut by the planters amounted to upwards of £53,000; while one of the London agents, John Rowley by name, made great havoc by trading in pipe-staves, contrary to the articles of agreement, which provided that the woods granted for the furtherance of the plantation were not to be used for commercial purposes.

This trade in pipe-staves and cloven ware appears from many notices in the State Papers to have been one of the principal causes of the destruction of the woods; even small, crooked, and shrubby trees could be used. The cost of the pipe-staves in Ireland was only 40s. to 45s. a thousand,³ and the trade was found so profitable that it could not be stopped, even by repeated proclamations.

At the time Sir Arthur Chichester made his report, already alluded to, on the woods of Shillelagh, they had just been sold for this very purpose to an Englishman.⁴

There was also a trade in oak bark, as is shown by an Act proposed in the year 1612 against the barking of standing oak; and oak planks were very valuable.

About this time the English Government awoke to the destruction caused by the exportation of timber and its waste in minor uses, and the Lords of the Council gave orders, in 1609, that the timber growing in the king's woods should be reserved for building and repairing the king's ships, and in the following year (1610) instructions were issued to the Lord Deputy that the woods should be surveyed, and in some way reserved to the king's use, as otherwise the woods near the sea would be destroyed owing to the good rent derived therefrom.

The appointment of a Commission for a similar purpose in 1622 shows that this waste had not then been checked, and as it was continued by the grantees of lands under the Cromwellian and Williamite settlements, and as no steps appear to have been taken for replanting, it is not surprising to learn that timber, in which there was in the beginning of the seventeenth century a profitable trade with England, Scotland,

¹ "State Papers," Jac. I., iii., 88, 89, 360.

² *Ib.* iv., 21, 311. Mr. Hore, *loc. cit.*

³ *Ib.*, *sub dat.*, March, 1610.

⁴ *Ib.*, 88.

and Spain (although even by that time the woods of Leinster, except those of Wicklow, had been for the most part cut down), formed by the end of the century one of the principal imports of the country.¹

But the rapid disappearance of the woods of Ireland is not to be attributed solely to misdirected commercial enterprise. There were other causes at work, even in places to which the English speculators had not yet penetrated, and measures were in many cases deliberately taken by the Government for the destruction of the forests.

A cursory glance at the State Papers of Elizabeth will show that these woods formed the strongholds of the Queen's enemies, and that the forest fastnesses, more especially those of Glanconkeyne in the north, from which the Irish "wood kerns" afterwards harassed the Londoners' plantation, Shillelagh, the principal abiding of Feagh M'Hugh O'Byrne, in the east, and Arlo, made famous by Spenser, in the south, formed so many centres of resistance to English rule. Indeed it would appear that the question of the best method of dealing with these fastnesses was the principal problem which presented itself to those in command of the Queen's forces in Ireland.²

The State Papers are full of interesting indications of the wild life of those on their keeping in the woods, and the difficulties of attacking them, and the woods are pithily described from the English standpoint as "a shelter for all ill-disposed" and "the seat and nursery of rebellion."³

Various methods were suggested for the destruction of these woods—among others the cutting of ways 100 yards wide through them—and in some cases soldiers as well as labourers were set to work cutting and burning, but a more profitable and rapid way of removing them was proposed, in 1610, by a Mr. Tokefield, and adopted some years later by Sir Richard Moryson, President of Munster, in the south, and Sir T. Philips in the north, when the suppression of the leading rebels permitted the establishment of iron works at various points throughout the four provinces. Such works were, for example, established by the Earl of Cork at several places in that county; by Sir Charles Coote in Leitrim and Roscommon, and also at Mountrath; by Lord Londonderry and Sir John Dunbar in Ulster, and by Lord Ely at Mountmellick.⁴

It must be remembered that at this time the smelting of iron was carried out entirely with wood charcoal, and consequently entailed the destruction of a vast number of trees; for although James I. granted patents to iron masters in various parts of the kingdom for using pit coal

¹ "State Papers," Jac. I., ii., 225, 7. Mr. Hore, *loc. cit.* Dymmok's "Treatise of Ireland"—Tracts relating to Ireland, I. A. S., ii., p. 6. Sir W. Piers' description of Westmeath. Dobbs' "Trade of Ireland," 1729.

² "Carew Papers," iii., 287. "State Papers," Jac. I., vol. v., 371. "State Papers," Eliz., 13 August, 1586; ii., 196, 237, 393, 474, 538.—Mr. Hore, *loc. cit.*

³ "State Papers," Eliz., iii., 139, 326; Jac. I., vol. ii., 90, 95; v., 371-375; "Carew Papers," iii., 287.

⁴ "State Papers," Eliz. v., p. 196. Jac. I., vol. iii., 419, 480; v., 302, 429. "Boate's 'Ireland's Natural History.'"

in the manufacture of iron, there were many obstacles to its introduction which had not yet been overcome.¹

The woods of Wicklow and Wexford, however, appear to have been little used, if at all, for this purpose. Even so late as 1654, as appears from entries in a civil establishment book of that date,² there was a regularly organized forest department for these counties, consisting of a woodreeve, who received a salary of £100 per annum, four assistants at £26, and a clerk at £20. There was also a similar but smaller establishment for the counties of Carlow and Kildare.

The history of the forest of Glencree presents in miniature some of the principal features noticed in this sketch of the other forests. The forest indeed appears to have survived for some time as a royal park and hunting-ground; but we find the same destruction of timber, at first gradual, then deliberate and sweeping, prompted, perhaps, as in other cases, by military as well as pecuniary considerations, and culminating (if we may follow the somewhat risky course of drawing a conclusion from the silence of the records) in the total destruction or abandonment of the forest during the disturbances which marked the closing years of the reign of Edward I. and the reign of Edward II.

In 1280, John de Wallop, who had been long in the king's service, was granted seven oak trees fit for timber from the park at Glinery.³

In 1282, the same John de Wallop presented a petition to the king to grant him "inbote and housebote"⁴ from the wood of Glinery for his house in Ballymacihores. It does not appear whether this request was granted or not, perhaps owing to the fact that the petitioner died in this year.

In 1283, William le Deveneis, who held the office of keeper of the king's demesne lands, as well as that of Remembrancer in the Exchequer of Dublin, where he was also employed engrossing at fivepence a-day⁵ (a singularly low rate of remuneration for a man of his position, being only equivalent to the wages of a good carpenter)⁶ and who subsequently became a justice of the Common Pleas, and the possessor of a considerable property by the sea near Monkstown, Co. Dublin, was permitted to have in the king's wood in Glinery twelve oaks fit for timber, of the king's gift. These trees were perhaps required for the purpose of building a house on the plot of land in St. Audoen's parish, then and long after the best part of Dublin,⁷ which this same William le Deveneis soon afterwards acquired at a rent of sixteen pence from the municipality of Dublin. This house he appears to have fitted up with the latest sanitary

¹ Encyclopædia Britannica," Ed. 8, Art. "Iron."

² Pointed out to me by Mr. Mills.

³ "Sweetman's "Calendar," ii., §§ 1466, 1633, 2002, 2083.

⁴ A. S. *Bote*, from *betan*, emendare, restaurare.—Jamieson's "Scottish Dictionary."

⁵ Sweetman's "Calendar," ii., pp. 373, 394, 471, 479, § 2084; v. 77, 178, 457.

⁶ Mills' "Estate of Earl of Norfolk in 13th Century," *Journal*, 1892, p. 57.

⁷ Holinshed.

improvements, obtaining a supply of water from the city conduit, at a rent of sixpence a-year, by a pipe the thickness of a goose-quill.¹

In June, 1285, an order was given that the Dominican Friars of Dublin were to have thirty oak trees for their church, fifteen from the wood of Glincry, and fifteen from that of Newcastle Mac Kinegan.²

In 1289 the Abbot and convent of St. Thomas, Dublin, were granted twenty oak trees fit for timber from Glincry to reconstruct certain buildings which had been burnt down, and in the same year William Burnell, constable of the king's castle, Dublin, was granted twelve oak trees from the king's forest of Glincry to build his house.³

It would appear that the underwood also was cleared away at this time to a considerable extent, though perhaps not further than good forestry would allow—the sale of underwood being a regular source of income taken into account in valuing the woods of those days. It appears, for example, from an inquisition with regard to the manor of Callan, taken there on the 19th April, 1307, that “there are there a park of oaks whereof none may be sold without waste, and a wood, the underwood whereof may be sold without waste to the value of half-a-mark a year.”⁴

The Crown is also stated on one occasion, in the reign of Henry III., to have suffered serious loss by the cutting of the underwood in the royal forests without licence.⁵

The following entries in the rolls of the Exchequer show what was being done in this way in Glencree :—

1285. Michaelmas Term, October 18—	<i>s. d.</i>
From the Copsewood of Glincry, by Thomas Godefrey, ..	33 0
1286. St. John's Term, June 28—	
Issues of the Copse of Glincry, by T. Godefrey, ..	.. 58 0
1288. Easter Term, May 7—	
Sale of Copse of Glencri, . . . . .	.. 16 0

So far, perhaps, there may not have been any serious waste, but in the year 1290 a more sweeping and systematic onslaught was made on the timber in this forest. Eleanor, the wife of Edward I., was then building her castle at Haverford in Wales, and for this purpose she established large timber works in Glencree, and in the woods of Newcastle Mac Kinegan.⁶

Among the State Papers we find the receipt of William de Moenes, keeper of the Queen's timber works at Glencree and elsewhere (dated 8th May, 1290) for £100 of silver, to be spent on timber of Glencree, to be sent to Wales for the use of the Queen of England, and again, on

¹ Gilbert's "Ancient Records of Dublin," i., 106-7.

² Sweetman's "Calendar."

³ *Ib.*, § 542.

⁴ *Ib.*, v., 369.

⁵ Gilbert's "Historical and Municipal Documents," pp. 540, 541.

⁶ Sweetman's "Calendar," iii., 149, 251, 361, 641, 741, 796, 1148.

July 19, a receipt of the same for a further sum of £60, to be spent on carpenters at the Queen's timber works and carriage of the timber by sea from Newcastle. By this process of destruction the forest of Newcastle Mac Kinegan was reduced in 1304 to 120 acres, valued "as well for herbage as for sale of wood" at 6*d.* per annum. Total, 60*s.*¹

The destruction of the undergrowth and small wood appears from the following entries to have continued for some years after the establishment of the Queen's timber works:—

1291. September 8—					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	Glencree—Sale of Wood by John Mc Cleran,	..	..	..	6	0
1292. Michaelmas Term, December 16—						
	From Robert de Ballicogan of issues of the Wood of Glencry,				5	0
1293. July 27—Do.	do.	..	..	..	11	0
1296. June 16—From John Otyre of Glencry		..	..	..	7	11
„ July 21—	do.	..	..	..	6	0
„ Nov. 9—	do.	..	..	..	16	0
„ Feb. 9—	do.	..	..	..	4	6
1297. July 11—	do.	..	..	..	18	0

These figures do not appear high, and refer most probably to necessary thinnings. The forest was not at all events destroyed, as is clear from the attachment of the Abbot and monks of St. Mary's in 1291, for trespass therein in pursuit of game, as already mentioned, and the present of twelve deer to Eustace le Poer in 1296.

There are also two entries relating to the pannage of the forest (*i.e.* the right of feeding hogs on the acorns):—

1288. Easter Term, May 7—						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	Pannage of Glencree	..	..	..	..	5	4
1292. Michaelmas Term—							
	From Robert de Balicogan—Pannage of the Wood of Glencree	..	..	..	..	2	4

The last entry shows that some oaks were still left in the forest after the operations of William de Moenes, but it is possible that the smaller payment may indicate a smaller area available for the purpose.

The Justiciary Rolls of 33rd Edward I. (1305) contain an entry of a complaint by Thomas de Sandeby, carpenter, that he had been imprisoned for three weeks in irons in the castle of Dublin, at the suit of John Mathew, forester of the king at Glencry, who charged him with stealing timber and wood to a great amount. The forester had caught him in the act, when he fled, but was subsequently found and arrested in Dublin. This notice brings the forest down a few years later than the entries previously quoted, but here all mention of it ceases. The Calendars of State Papers from 1297 to 1307 (where the series ends) contain no

¹ Sweetman's "Calendar."

reference to it, though it may perhaps be inferred that it was still available for the supply of oak for building from the fact that John Mathew the forester appears in 1304 as supervisor of the works of the houses of the castle and Exchequer of Dublin.¹

The history of the country at this period may, however, enable us to draw certain conclusions as to the fate of the forest.

For the purpose of the wars in Scotland, which occupied the latter part of the reign of Edward I., and his expedition to Flanders, a large number of the English were withdrawn from Ireland, amongst others Eustace le Poer, who has already been referred to, and his followers.²

In their absence, the Irish advanced from their strongholds in the mountains, doing much damage by burning.³

Owing to the state of insecurity thus created, the value of land within the range of these Irish sallies fell to nothing, and it was even found necessary to compensate some of the king's followers for losses of this kind while absent on service.

The rebellion in Leinster in 1301-2 was so serious, that the king's Council had to take special measures for its suppression, and the Rolls of the Exchequer in Hilary Term of that year contain entries of disbursements to the amount of £1000, a large sum for those days, on this service for wages and other purposes described by the very ambiguous phrase "to expedite certain affairs."⁴

Wicklow and Rathdown are specially mentioned as suffering in this rebellion.⁵

Again, in June, 1306, the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer in Dublin are directed to pay £200 to John de Hothum to discharge pay to men-at-arms and foot soldiers whom John Wogan, Justiciary of Ireland, is about to lead against the Irish felons of the mountains of Leinster. In August a further sum of £1000, and in October yet another £600 is ordered to be paid to the same John de Hothum for a like purpose.

In 1307, the lands belonging to the burgesses of Rosbercon, Co. Kilkenny, are mentioned as "destroyed and burnt out by the common war of those parts, and the mutual slaying of the tenants who are nearly all dead."⁶

A few years later followed the incursion of Edward Bruce, and the consequent risings among the Irish Tribes when, according to Holinshed, the O'Tooles, O'Birnes, and O'Moores, with fire and sword wasted all from Arklow to Leix.

It is hardly likely that the forest of Glencree and its deer escaped amid this turmoil, lying as it does at the very outskirts of the hills.

¹ Sweetman's "Calendar," v., 306.

³ *Ib.*, 167, 198, 670.

⁵ Holinshed.

⁶ Sweetman's "Calendar," v., 549, 556, 561, 567, 666.

² *Ib.*, v., 48.

⁴ *Ib.*, vol. v., p. 5.

Perhaps, indeed, the present of twelve deer to Eustace le Poer in 1296, which has already been noticed, marks the first step in the abandonment of the forest.

William de Moenes, Canon of St. Patrick's, now appears to have lost his occupation as keeper of the king's timber works in this forest, and to have been rewarded for his services with the lucrative post of tax collector, being associated with three others in levying the arrears of the tenth imposed on the Irish clergy by Pope Boniface VIII., who had granted a moiety thereof to the king for the arduous and urgent affairs of the kingdom.¹

It is clear that the forest had not only ceased to exist, but had utterly faded from memory, in the sixteenth century. On this point we have evidence from several sources.

A petition was presented by the brothers Turlogh and Arte O'Toole to King Henry VIII. in 1541, in which they claimed to have remained in possession of all the surrounding districts of Fercullen, until driven out by the Earls of Kildare (referring, perhaps, specially to the measures taken by Gerald, the Great Earl of Kildare, and his son, against the Irish Tribes in 1513, and the following years, ending in the capture and execution of the Chief of the O'Tooles, whose head is stated to have been sent as a present to the Mayor of Dublin). This claim would hardly appear to be borne out by facts, but may, perhaps, be taken as showing that previous to 1514 the O'Tooles had not been disturbed in their possession of these lands within the memory of living man.²

On the attainder of Richard FitzGerald, son of the Great Earl (who was executed at Tyburn in 1536), some of these lands were granted in 1538 to Peter Talbot, Captain and Governor of part of the Marches of Dublin, who, however, did not long enjoy them, as, on the receipt of the petition from the O'Tooles, already cited, the Lord Deputy was directed to send for Talbot and "in gentle sort" to induce him to surrender the lands, in order that they might be restored to the O'Tooles: the Government of the day being anxious for a full winning to their side of Turlogh O'Toole, and the better alluring of others by his example. Talbot accordingly surrendered the lands of Powerscourt, Cookstown, Killegar, and Kilgarran, retaining, however, the neighbouring lands of Fassaghroe, and thus creating a division between these properties, which has since continued.

The lands surrendered by Talbot were now restored with others to the O'Tooles. This appears to have been done with some hesitation, and regarded somewhat in the light of a hazardous experiment. Turlogh O'Toole had to give "one of his best sonnes" as a pledge of good behaviour, and the Lord Deputy was directed to keep a vigilant eye upon him.

¹ Sweetman's "Calendar," iv., §§ 462, 463, 480.

² "Pat. Rolls," Henry VIII., and Inquisition, Car. I.—Holinshed.

For some years the O'Tooles appear to have adhered to the conditions of allegiance upon which their lands were restored to them, and to have won the confidence of the Government so far that Phelim O'Toole of Powerscourt was appointed to serve the office of sheriff for the County of Dublin.¹

But towards the close of the century, the claims of race and kindred compelled the O'Tooles to take the losing side in the great effort which was then made to throw off the English yoke.

The leader of the Leinster Tribes in this final struggle was Feagh McHugh O'Byrne. With him the O'Tooles were doubly connected by marriage: Phelim O'Toole of Powerscourt being married to an O'Byrne; while Feagh McHugh's wife was sister to Barnaby O'Toole of Castlekevin, grandson of Arte O'Toole above mentioned.

The O'Tooles staked all on the success of their kinsman, and lost; and the lands of Fercullen were granted in 1609 to Sir Richard Wingfield (created Viscount Powerscourt in 1618), an Elizabethan soldier who held the high office of Marshal of Ireland, and had done good service in the previous year in suppressing the rebellion of Sir Cahir O'Doherty in Donegal.²

In his family the lands still remain. Some of the O'Tooles were allowed to remain as tenants,³ and their descendants are still to be found in the valley, which is, however, now mainly occupied by families of English origin, followers presumably of the Wingfields, whose names occur in the earliest existing parochial records, dating back to near the middle of the seventeenth century; but are not to be found in any of the numerous fiants of Elizabeth which deal with this locality, nor in the Chancery Inquisitions of 9 James I., which indicate the occupiers of most of these lands.

The petition of the O'Tooles, while referring to the adjoining townlands of Beanaghbeg and Beanaghmore (now Bahanagh), Onemaghe (now Onagh), Ancrewyn (now Anacrevy), and Ballybrewe, makes no mention of the forest; nor is it alluded to in the statement of the conditions on which the restoration of their lands was to depend.

It is, moreover, expressly stated that the whole district, except certain specified townlands, lay desolate at this time.

The name of Glencree does not occur in the fiants of Elizabeth, as calendared, or in the grant of lands to Sir Richard Wingfield; and though "le parke" appears as a denomination in the Chancery Inquisitions, the name is coupled with Kilgarron in such a way that it is doubtful whether it may not refer to the adjoining lands of Parknasilloge.

Spenser, though referring at length to the Wicklow mountains, their

¹ "Fiants" Elizabeth.

² "Pat. Rolls," Jac. I. Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland."

³ "Chancery Inquisitions," No. 8, Jac. I., Wicklow.

passes and the nature of their woods, makes no mention of the forest or park of Glencree.

Finally, Sir John Davis writes from Ireland to Lord Salisbury in July, 1607, that the great wood or forest of Glanconkeyne "is nigh as large as the New Forest; and if his Majesty, *having neither park nor forest in this kingdom*, will be pleased to reserve the same. It lies commodiously upon the river Banne."¹

To sum up, it would appear that the wide expanse of country which formed the royal forest in the early days of the English settlement, was narrowed by the claims of the Church, and also by the reviving strength of the Irish tribes on one side, and the gradual destruction of timber and underwood in the advance of the English settlers on the other, until, during the last half of the thirteenth century, it was limited to the Royal Park at Glencree: a park no larger than that of many a nobleman of the present day, perhaps as carefully enclosed, and certainly with its rights and revenues as zealously guarded and brought to account.

Towards the close of the thirteenth century the king was elsewhere occupied. He delighted no more in this distant park. The trees were for the most part cut down, and the deer given away; and finally, in the troubled times of the beginning of the fourteenth century, the encroachments of the mountain tribes probably rendered the maintenance of forest rights and laws in this locality impossible, and all protection being thus withdrawn, the woods of Glencree (if they escaped the fate of being burnt, like many other woods, during some of the sallies of the Irish) were left a prey to a process of destruction already rapid, but now more rapid and complete, until the whole valley lay bare and desolate, only to be replanted in some measure during the latter half of the present century.

¹ "State Papers," Jac. I., vol. ii., 213.

PREHISTORIC STONE FORTS OF CENTRAL CLARE.—MOGHANE
AND LANGOUGH, NEAR DROMOLAND.

By THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., FELLOW.

CROWNING a gentle height, thickly planted with trees, beside the lofty gabled tower of Moghane Castle,¹ in the Dromoland demesne, stands one of the most remarkable forts in Ireland, as yet undescribed, though its strange shape and large size make it very conspicuous even in the key map of county Clare in the Ordnance Survey. Struggling through high brakes of fern, alive with birds and rabbits, we wander along masses of fallen stones, through gateways (green gaps in the ruinous heaps), and, standing on the highest summit, look around us.

Three broad circles of grey, bleached, weather-worn stones gird the hill top; beyond lies one of the widest and loveliest of Clare landscapes. Round us we see in turn the quaint towers of Dromoland in its deep woods, the flashing estuary of the Fergus, the Shannon, the long line of lakes towards Kilkishen, the smoke and high spire of Ennis, the richly-chequered hills of Burren and Aughty, Slieve Bernagh and the Galtees, the Abbeys of Ennis, Quin, and Clare, and the numerous brown, square towers, so old to us, yet mere mushrooms of yesterday to the vestiges of human labour that hem us round. Confused by sloe, hawthorn, and undergrowth, it is only on comparing a plan with the fragments that we form a clear idea of the venerable ruin.

“ Wondrous is its wall of stone
But the Fates have shattered it;
Shorn away and sunken down
Are the sheltering battlements,
Under-eaten by Old Age.”

¹ Moghane Castle was granted by letters patent, 1560, to Conor, Earl of Thomond. In 1584 it was held by Donat O'Brien, under lease of the Earl of Thomond. In 1641 it was forfeited by Mahon, son of Teige Macnamara, and sold to Thomas Macnamara. It escaped being dismantled, and was occupied by a Cromwellian garrison in 1652. It was occupied by Aney Macnamara and Thomas Burton in 1663. Moghane consists of a lofty square tower of three storeys, in excellent preservation, the two lower are vaulted, the upper one has a handsome fire-place, on the keystone of which, on a small shield, appears in raised capitals, “T.M.MOM-N.ME.FIERI.FECIT.IN.A.D.1610.” The staircase is in the north-east corner, and, like the door and windows, is beautifully built of well-dressed limestone. A small enclosure with bastions and embrasures surrounds the tower.

Professor O'Looney states that the tradition of the Sixmilebridge district asserted that the fort of Moghane was called after a certain warrior, who built it for a fighting ring, and, being presented with a gold cap by his admiring tribe, took the name “Oirceannagh,” whence his descendants are surnamed Mac Inerney. Another tradition says its last chief sold it to Sir Donat O'Brien for threescore cows and twenty bullocks. The unfounded view advanced in our *Journal* for 1864 (“Note on Tomfinlough,” p. 176—Dyneley's Tour), that Moghane was erected by the Danes in the tenth century, refutes itself—the author seems not to have visited the remains.

Strange to say Vallancey also advanced a theory that Staig Fort was an amphitheatre for contests.

The peasantry call the forts named in this Paper “Moochan” or “Meihan,” and “Loongah.”

Moghane consists of an oval "cashel" (round the summit of a hill 263 ft. above the sea). This has entrances to the east and west, simple opes in the wall, nor are any great lintel stones apparent among the ruins. The three ramparts vary from 13 ft., where most distinct, to over 20 ft., but they seem to have been so systematically overthrown that we cannot say for certain whether they had terraces and steps; as these do not occur in the forts of Langough and Cahershaughnessy, they were probably absent here.¹ The inner fort (A on plan) measures 350 ft. N. and S., 380 E. and W., and 327 internally from gate to gate, the circuit of its walls being about 1100 ft. round. Concentric to this is a second enclosure (B) 650 E. and W., and 630 to 650 N. and S., with a circuit of wall 2200 feet round. It has gates to the N.W., the E., and the S.W., the last defended by a small round caher (E 1), about 100 ft. in diameter, and much rebuilt, the walls 8 ft. thick, and 5 to 7 ft. high, enclosing a plantation; its entrance faces the inner fort. The third



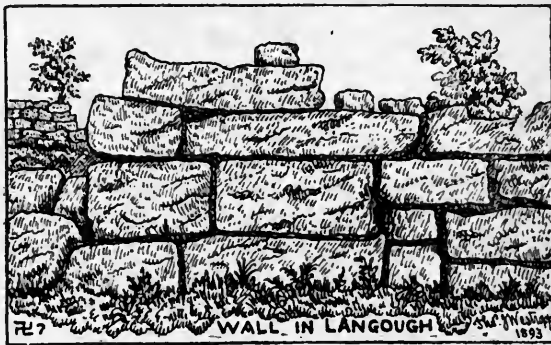
enclosure (C) is a great irregular oval, adapted to the edge of the steep cliffs and crags westward, and running nearly in a straight line to avoid the abrupt eastern slope. It has three northern entrances and one southern; the Ordnance Survey marks four to the west, but two seem mere accidental gaps. The western wall is defended, like the inner gate, by a caher (E 2) over 100 ft. across; it is rebuilt, its entrance closed, and thickly planted; while another small fort (E 3), a mere ring of mossy stones in the depth of a wood, stands on a hillock to the south of the great fort, guarding the approach to its more accessible southern face and gate.

The whole great fort measures 1500 ft. N. and S., and 1050 to 1100 E. and W.; the circuit of the outer wall is 4550 ft., and of all the three ramparts no less than 7850 ft., enclosing over 27 acres. The interior spaces seem to have been filled up behind each wall, so as to be 6 or 8 ft.

¹ Mr. Wakeman tells me that absence of steps is a characteristic of the inland forts in county Galway. The three small forts (E 1, 2, and 3) show that attack was most feared from the direction of the Fergus.

above the outer ground level. A few radiating walls, of modern appearance, and some curious circular hollows occur in the two outer enclosures, and the rock crops out everywhere. It is much to be regretted that the site was not inspected, even at the risk of a wetting, when our Society and the Cambrians visited Dromoland in August, 1891. The northern side can be well seen from the railway between Ballycar and Ardsollas, but the eastern is screened by a dense mass of larch and fir, growing up to the very foot of the wall.¹

About 1500 ft. S. of Moghane, in the lands of *Langough*,² is a very noteworthy fort, of complicated plan. It consists of a nearly circular cashel (F) 110 ft. E. and W. by 95 N. and S., enclosed by a wall 6 ft. thick, of which only the lower part, from 2 to 4 ft. high remains, the entrance not being discoverable. It is of the usual construction—facings of dry stonework, of large oblong blocks, roughly coursed, many 3 ft. by 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in., beautifully fitted, with a filling of smaller fragments



of crag. This circle springs from the edge of a small cliff, 10 to 12 ft. high, so that the next enclosure (G), an oval 450 N. and S. by 250 E. and W. “rings” into the inner wall at the cliff; it is similar to the first wall, but 5 ft. thick, and of even larger stones, and is levelled to the bottom courses except at the cliff. North of this is a third wall, 4 ft. 6 in. thick, running to a point, and pear-shaped in plan, to enclose the whole summit of the ridge (H) and measuring 600 by 300. This was probably the original fort, as the second rampart crosses its nearly defaced walls. South of this, two dismantled parallel walls, 300 ft. apart, run for 400 ft. into the lands of Rathfollane, in which they have been demolished. The total length of the walls of Langough is about 4000 ft. A small round cashel, 65 ft. N. and S., stands in tilled ground

¹ Moghane Fort has been placed on the Schedule of National Monuments since this Paper was written.

² The R.I.A. “Gold” *Catalogue*, p. 31, and our *Journal*, vol. iii., Part 1, p. 181, wrongly describes “Laungagh” and “Moghane” as earthen forts.

to the S. E., its facing entirely removed. A bold round hill, like a tumulus, of natural rock, stands N.E. from the main fort, and is the best guide to the latter, as the whole ruin and crags are buried in high nut-trees and hawthorns.

Not only is Moghane, even in its overthrow, a most interesting example of our prehistoric forts, but it is probably one of the largest (whether of earth or stone) in Ireland.¹ It could contain Dun Enghus and Dun Conor, Emania, or the two largest forts of Tara; while, to give a definite notion of its great size, it is three times the length and four times the greatest width of St. Paul's Cathedral, or three times the size of the Acropolis of Athens. The Colosseum could stand within its second rampart, and the outer wall could enclose Trinity College, Dublin, with its Park, and much of Nassau and Brunswick-streets. The walls of Moghane and Langough are $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and the forts, respectively, cover $27\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land.

With natural hesitation and doubt one faces the question of the origin of the great forts of Moghane and Cahershaughnessy, which Messrs. Harris and Creagh describe below. Their aspect plunges us back to the ages, perhaps five hundred years before the written history of Clare commences, when the Amazonian Maev reigned in Rath Croghan, and the sons of Huamore were entrenching themselves behind giant ramparts of dry stone in the sea-defended Arran, "for they are not of to-day or yesterday, but are everlasting, and no one knows whence they originated." It is only in a poem by Murchad Mac Liag, who died in 1016, that we even find a sufficiently definite legend to guide us; but, though a millennium had elapsed from the asserted date of the events to the time of their recorder, we cannot altogether neglect the persistent story that Adhar, son of Huamore, gave his name to the central plain of Clare, and was buried under that great mound, near the centre of the district bearing his name in the earliest traditions of the Dalgais, whose princes were inaugurated on its summit, as if to emphasize the conquest of the Celts over the Firbolgs.

The forts here described lie to the north and south borders of the plain, and Cahershaughnessy is, roughly speaking, half-way between the alleged Firbolg Kingdom of Cutra, round Lough Cooter, and Moghane, which latter is on the northern edge of Tradree, alleged to take its name from a Druid prince. To come to historic times, the Dalgais, under Lachtna son of Corc, about 845, asserted to the ambassadors of Felim of Cashel, that their race had won all eastern Clare from Connaught; while, in the legends of St. Patrick, the Dalgais Kings resided in county

¹ Moghane, 1100 × 1500 feet (*in round numbers*). Caher Crofinn (Tara), 950. Emania, 850. Rath Maeve (Tara), 800. Grianan of Aileach, 450. Moghane inner fort, 350; second wall, 560. Cahershaughnessy, 567. Dun Enghus, 1100 × 650. Tlachtgha, 450. Rath Laoghair (Tara), 300. Rath Graine (Tara), 260. Rath-croghan, 300. Grianan of Aileach, 450. Dun Conor, 240. Grianan of Lachtna, 130. Staig, 90. Balboru (Kincora), 150.

Limerick at Singland and Dunrileague, and Senan (or perhaps Patrick) prophesies that their kingdom will reach to Elva beyond Lisdoonvarna, and Eachty beyond Feacle, as if it then included only southern Clare. So we may conjecture that one group of settlers won the kingdoms of Corcovaskin and Corcomroe (the last the Firbolg state of "Daelach"), while the Dalgais expelled their foes from "Adhair," and this seems borne out by the fact that out of some 60 cromlechs in county Clare no less than 24 occur in "Daelach" and 25 in "Magh Adhair," while 8 more are in the hills along the east border and in the latter district.

MacLiaig tells how the Huamorian Firbolgs, flying from the Piets to Cairbre of Tara, and from his tribute to the King and Queen of Connaught, were given lands by the latter. Aonghus and Conor got Arran, and their brothers Adhar, Dael, and Cutra, got Magh Adhair, Daelach, lying north of Ennistymon and Hy Fiacra-aidn , round Lough Cooter. Meanwhile their sureties to Cairbre, the great mythic heroes, Ross, Keth, Connall Cairnech, and Cuchullin challenged them to single combat, in which the Firbolg champions, Connel, Kime (suggesting Caherkine¹ near Moghane), and Jargas, were defeated and slain, and their countrymen driven to the islands. The Clare colony was apparently expelled by the victor, Ross Mac Deaghaid.

How much of this is primitive legend, and how much emanated from the gifted elegist of Brian Boru—whether the Firbolgs gave their name to the forts or the forts to them—few would be hardy enough to decide in these days of unbelief. "We are Time's subjects," and he has closed their records against us; but we may receive it as a dim historic fact that a colony of foreigners, tolerated by the Kings of Connaught, settled between the Shannon and Lough Mask, and if this race built the great forts that crown the hills and sea cliffs of Aran, it is reasonably certain that they built the similar strongholds of central Thomond to dominate the lands of Adhair and Tradree.²

¹ Caherkine (*recte* Caherkime, as appears by Thomas de Clare's "Inquisition," 1287, "Cathyrnachym") has now no "caher" on its lands. Perhaps this was really the ancient name of Moghane Fort (Moghane = Marsh), from which it is not half a mile distant, as in county Clare parts of many townlands have been renamed, so that a building may stand on quite a different denomination to that of the lands whose name it bears. This is well shown by Ballyhannon, Balintlea, and Ballymulcassel Castles, the part round each building having been renamed respectively Castle Fergus, Castlequarter, and Mountcashel. Moghane does not appear in the "Inquisition" of 1287, nor, as far as I know, till Elizabeth's reign.

² The Royal Irish Academy's "Catalogue of Gold Ornaments," by Sir W. Wilde, pp. 31–3, gives a very full statement of the great "Clare find" of gold ornaments on lands of Moghane, near the lake of that name, on March, 1834, when no less than £3000 worth of gold was discovered. Dr. Todd brought the matter before a special meeting of the Academy on the 26th of July following, when he displayed 5 gorgets, 2 torques, 2 unwrought ingots, and 137 rings and armill , being 174 oz. 11 dwt. 7 grs. in weight. They were laid together in a small stone chamber under a little mound, the rings and torques twisted together, and the gorgets on top, being procured for the Academy by Dr. Todd, Charles Haliday, and Dr. Fleming, at a cost of £500. Mr. J. Frost informs me that many were exchanged for meal, &c., by the workmen. The residue can be inspected in our National Museum. It certainly seems probable that

CAHERSHAUGHNESSY, NEAR SPANCEL HILL.

Mr. H. B. Harris contributes the following Notes about this Fort :—

About two years ago Mr. Arthur Gethin Creagh, of Carrahan, accidentally mentioned to me that he had discovered a curious structure at Cahershaughnessy, near Spancel Hill, which he had not found marked on any map. When an opportunity presented itself I visited the place myself, and was much struck by the remarkable appearance of these ruins, not on account of their beauty or imposing aspect, but because of the peculiarity of their design, which, with the entire absence of mortar or cement in the building of the massive walls, pointed to a period very remote in history. I communicated the existence of the place to Captain Paske, of the Ordnance Survey, and to Mr. Thomas J. Westropp. The latter visited and carefully planned the ruins for illustration in the *Journal*.¹

It is remarkable that a large structure, existing for many ages, should have been hidden from everyone except those living in the immediate neighbourhood, yet, so far as I can ascertain, no book of reference alludes to this fort; however, the absence of any lofty buildings to attract the notice of those travelling on the highway not far to the north, and the shrubs and brushwood rising nearly as high as the caher itself, hid it from the curious; nor is there any place of general interest, or picturesque scenery to make it a holiday resort for pleasure seekers.

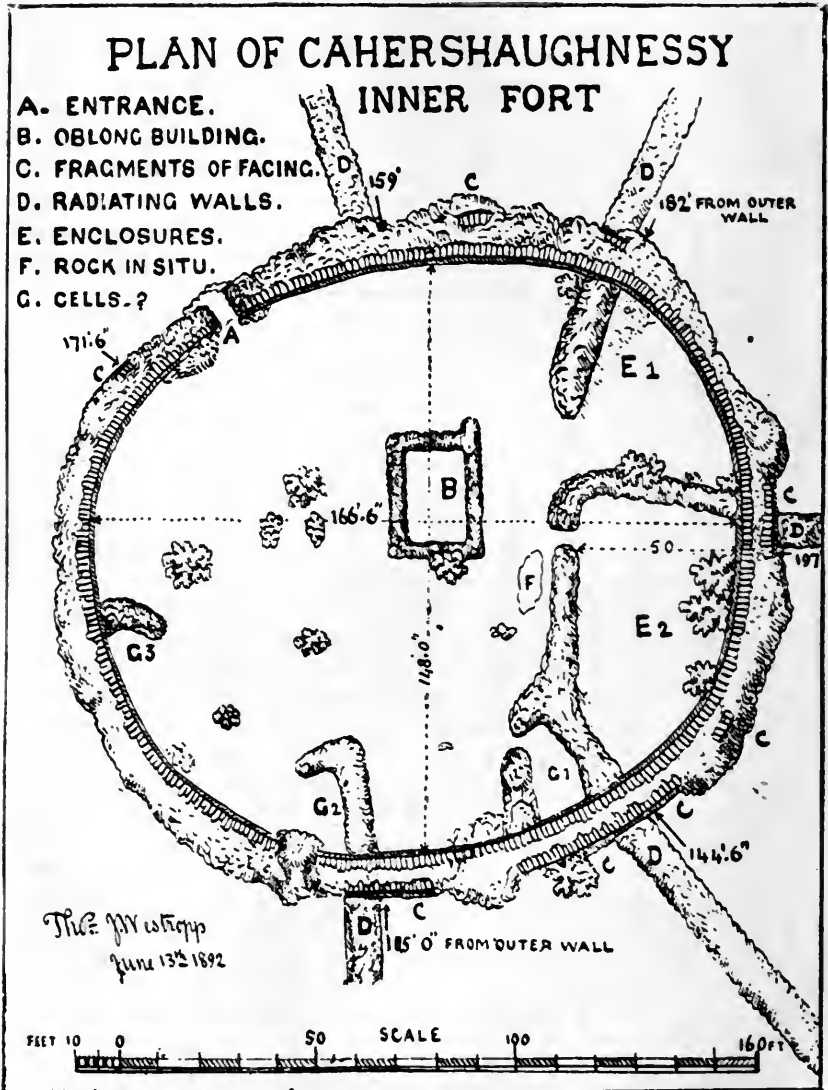
Its builders chose a low and even swampy hollow, overhung by two hills. One of these seemed the obvious site for defence and outlook, being detached and with a prospect from the river Fergus to Slieve Bernagh. This hill is actually crowned by a little earthen rath, with a perfect fosse, and a large triangular stone, about 4 ft. high (like one of the pillars on the hill S.W. of Carrahan). This fort was no doubt employed as a look-out post; its entrance faces S.E. towards the caher. An old roadway can be traced up to it from the latter, and westward into the opposite valley towards Spancel Hill; so perhaps the builders of the caher trusted to the protection of a low and swampy situation, buried deep in the woods which give the place its old name "Drum Urchaill."

Mr. Creagh wrote to me: "It was about fifteen years since I had last seen Cahershaughnessy, and since then the road contractors have worked their will on it, and taken away an immense quantity of the facing, so that the centre, which consists of small loose stones, has run

the great forts close to the scene of the find may have been wrecked in Briau Boru's war of extermination against the Danes in Tradree, but perhaps the builders of De Clare's Castle, and the later Abbey at Quin, and those of Moghane Castle are answerable for much of the destruction wrought on Moghane Fort. The exhibition of the gold ornaments is recorded in the *Proceedings, R.I.A.*, vol. vi., p. 113, but the details and Paper are not given. Rev. Mr. Graves laid the facts of the finding before our Society, September 20th, 1854 (see vol. iii., Part 1, 1854-5, p. 181).

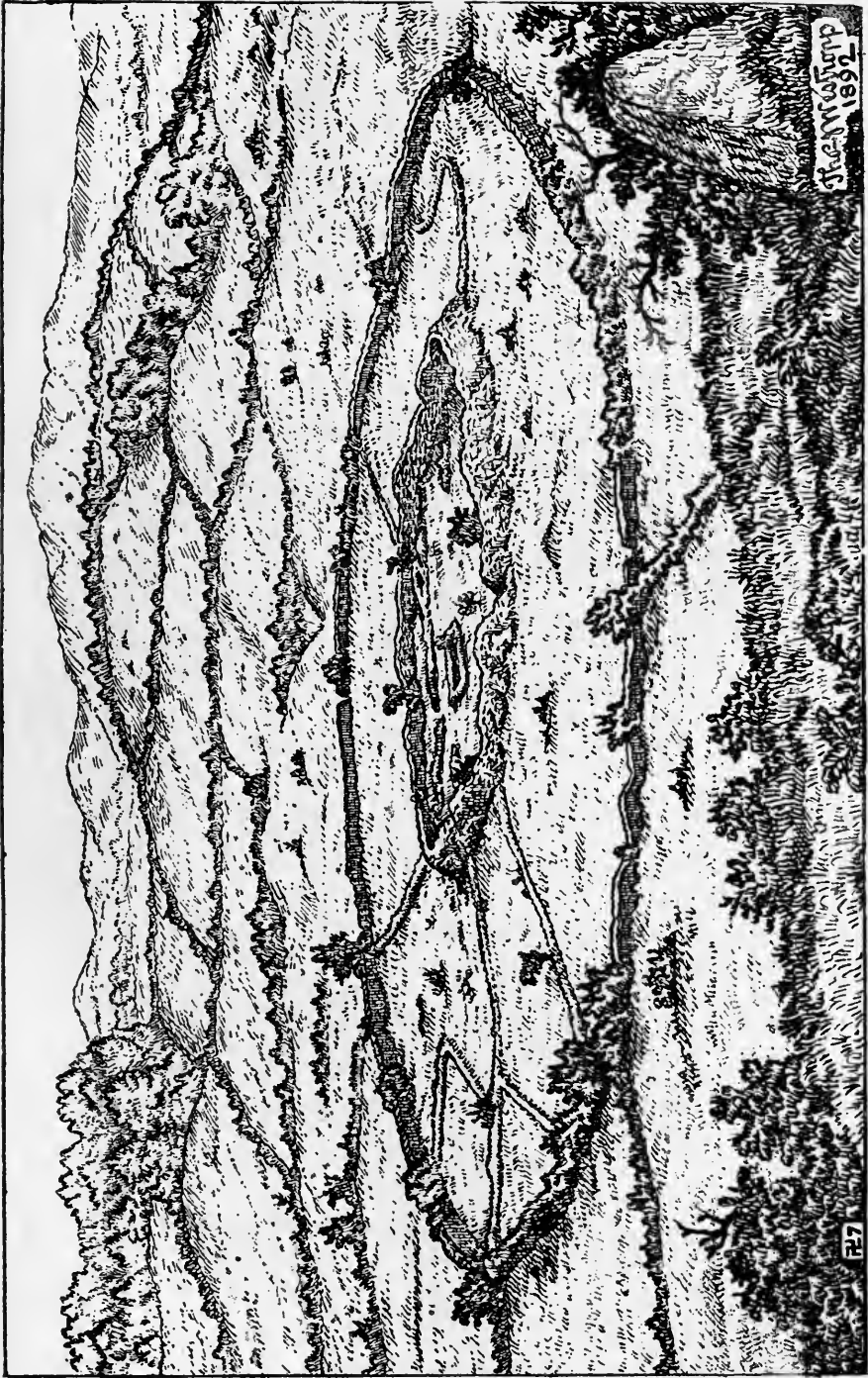
¹ I here take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Westropp and Mr. Creagh for their assistance to me in the compilation of these notes.

down into a heap. I miss one curiously-shaped building, which existed when I first saw the remains. It is regrettable that the havoc made by



the contractors has disfigured the structure ; however, the present tenant has promised to stop the vandalism."¹

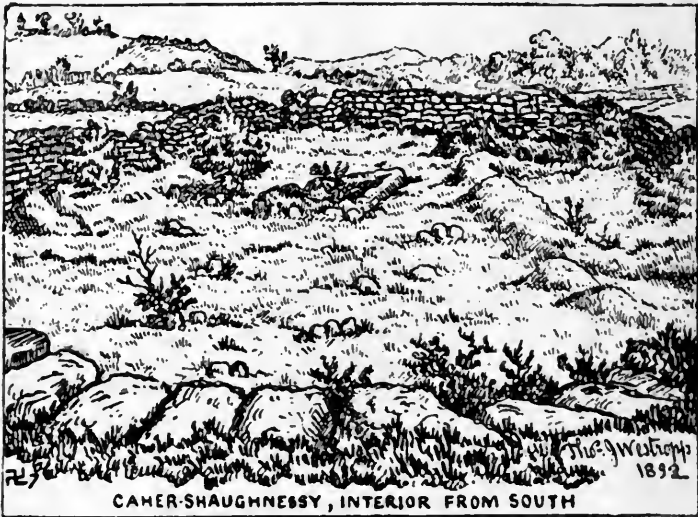
¹ It is strange that the country people, while having a superstitious regard for the earthen raths, and fearing to level them, cherish no such feeling towards the stone forts—probably a persistent racial tradition.



CAHERSHAUGHNESSY FORT, CO. CLARE, FROM RATH TO N.W.

The caher is circular in plan; the walls are built of dry stone, tapering upwards from 12 ft. at the base to 8 on top, and 6 ft. high. They had no steps or terraces, and only one vertical joint is apparent in the stonework, which was evidently built simultaneously, and not in divisions like the Aran forts. Nearly the entire inner face of well-fitted cragstones, bearing no trace of hammering, exists; from this long "headers" bond for 3 ft. into the filling. The gateway (A) lies to the N.W., and is completely defaced.

The inner caher measures 166 ft. 6 in. E. and W. and 148 ft. N. and S.



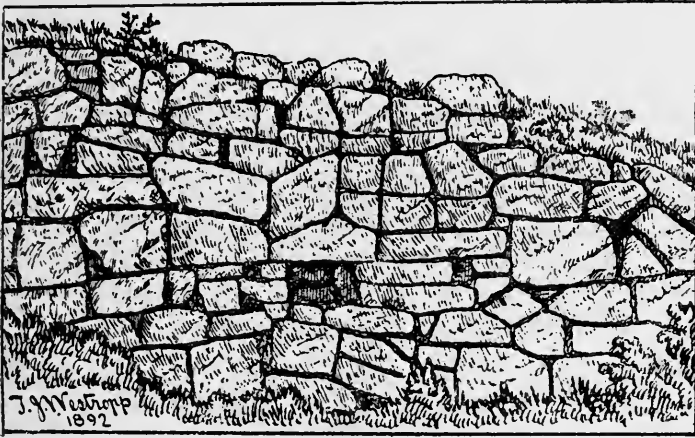
CAHER-SHAUGHNESSY, INTERIOR FROM SOUTH

The east side is occupied by two enclosures (E 1 and E 2) overgrown with sloe bushes. A small cell (G 1) seems to have stood at the south end of their western wall, and two similar cells (G 2 and 3) probably stood against the south segment of the rampart. A small oblong building (B), facing N. and S., stands near the centre of the caher. The foundation walls of all these structures are roughly built of field stones and earth, and, strange to say, are continued in the same direction outside the caher, radiating like five spokes of a wheel (D) to the outer rampart, and varying in length from 105 ft. to the south, 144 ft. 6 in. S.E., 197 E., 182 N.E., and 159 N., while to the W. where no radiating wall occurs, the distance between the ramparts is 171 ft. 6 in. Between these walls, in the outer circle, are large irregular enclosures, probably for cattle.

The second rampart measures 567 ft. E. and W. (in Moghane the second wall is 561 ft. E. and W.). It includes between 5 and 6 acres, is 6 ft. wide and 5 ft. high inside, and built like the caher. It has

narrow entrances to the E. and W ; no trace of lintels remaining. South of the fort are a number of small enclosed plots of about 20 perches each cleared from the surrounding crags and bushes.

Spancel Hill is not without a history. We know that a very early abbey existed there, of which no trace remains except we look for it in the caher, and that the enclosed buildings are ecclesiastical, as at Inismurray. Domnall, son of Aed, Abbot of Dromurchaill, died in 837. Its only other record is that King Mortough O'Brien marched past it on his way to the battle of Dysert, May, 1318, and that it was the scene of



Cahershaughnessy—Inner Rampart.

the defeat of Conor, Earl of Thomond, by Garrett, Earl of Desmond, 1559; in confirmation of which history Mr. Creagh tells me he saw some years since a cannon ball which was dug up near Spancel Hill. Meagre as these notes are, few, if any, in the neighbourhood, ever heard of these events, and but for the interest created by our Society since they adopted the plan of visiting places enriched by remarkable ruins or historic memories, which led Mr. Creagh to speak to me on the subject, the caher might still be unnoticed.

I now close my observations, and if I have not done justice to this grand old fort, I trust every allowance will be made for me.

WEAVERS' CANDLEHOLDERS.

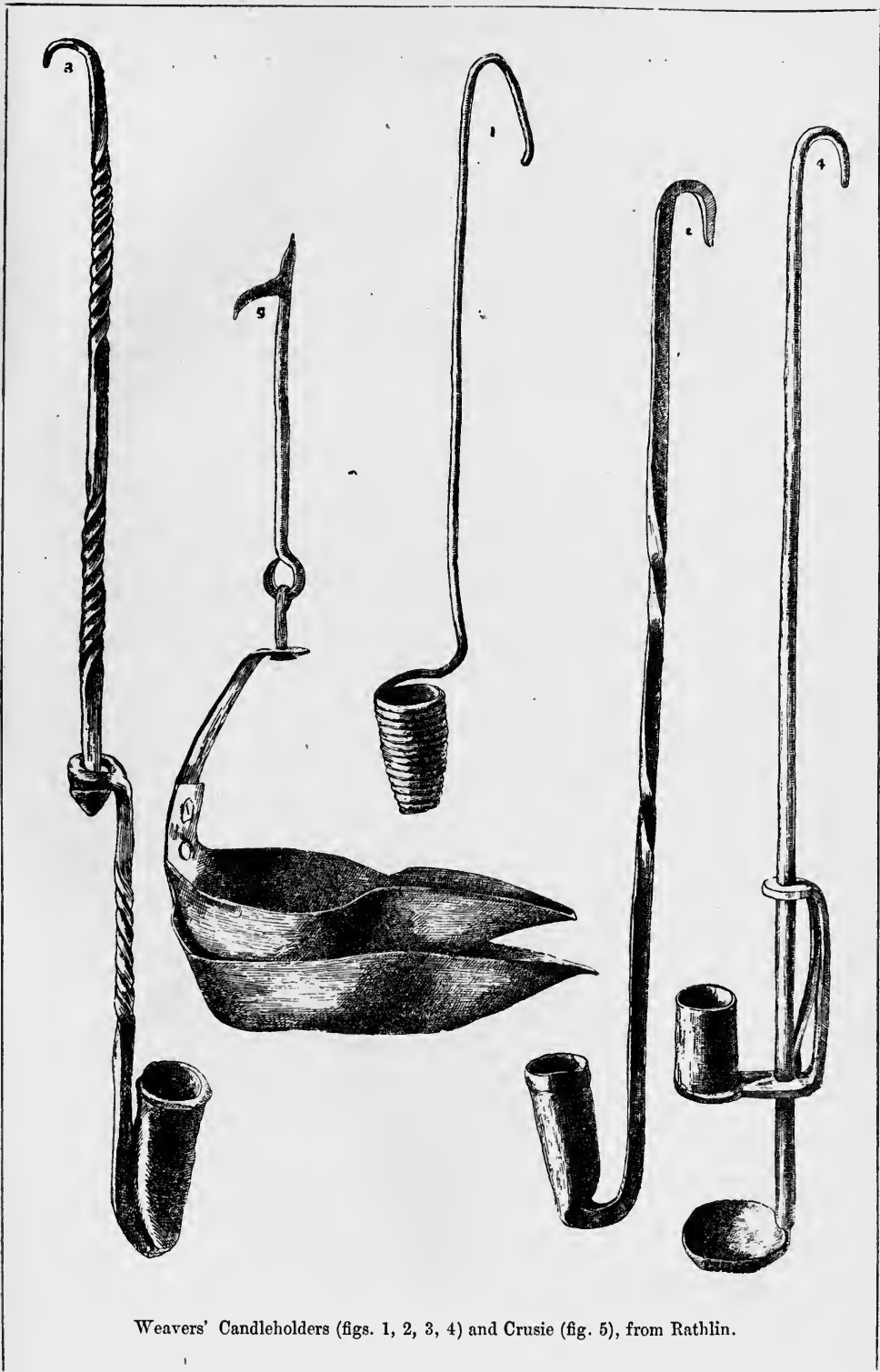
By REV. GEO. R. BUICK, A.M., M.R.I.A., VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE handloom weaver of the present day in this district (Mid-Antrim), and I suppose it is the same in other parts of the country, employs the paraffin lamp to light him at his work during the long evenings in winter. Thirty or forty years ago his predecessor was necessitated to use a less satisfactory illuminant—the tallow candle. This was placed in an iron holder which hung from a cord stretched across the loom and directly in front of where he sat as he wove. These holders are fast disappearing. Before long it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a specimen. Under these circumstances a brief description of them may prove both interesting and serviceable.

The commonest one of all, and the most recent as well, is made of stout wire one end of which is twisted spirally until a socket for the reception of the candle has been formed about two inches in length (fig. 1), whilst the other end is simply bent into a hook to catch upon the cord.

The older specimens are of hammered iron. The stem is somewhat thicker than an ordinary tenpenny nail, and is mostly square in section. Its usual length is from 16 to 24 inches. It is oftentimes plain, but more frequently, perhaps, than otherwise has been neatly twisted by way of relieving the monotony of the square rod out of which it was formed. The socket is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in length and is wide enough to admit easily a man's middle finger (see fig. 2). It has been wrought out of the stem at one end. In many instances the stem, instead of being in one piece, is in two put together so as to form a swivel. This arrangement (see fig. 3) allowed the portion with the socket attached to be turned about as the weaver wished.

The oldest kind of all, and the most interesting, is at the same time, strange to say, the most complicated (see fig. 4). Here the stem is round, and carries a socket so attached as to be easily pushed up and down upon it. A spring keeps this socket attachment in its place, and yet allows it to turn freely about the stem. The upper end of the stem has of course the needed hook for suspension; the under or lower is broadened out into a little dish or saucer which is set at right angles to it. This latter dish or saucer comes directly underneath the socket, and was designed to catch the drip from the candle and thus prevent it from falling on the web. This arrangement seems to me a survival from the crusie, or oil-lamp, the immediate predecessor of the candle and candlestick. I therefore



Weavers' Candleholders (figs. 1, 2, 3, 4) and Crusic (fig. 5), from Rathlin.

figure one which I have from Rathlin, and which the Very Rev. Alexander Mac Mullan, P.P. of Ballymena, kindly procured for me (see fig. 5). It is a hanging one, of iron, with two boat-shaped receptacles, the one immediately underneath the other and slightly larger. The upper one contained the oil and the wick. The lower one received any oil that might happen to drip over and thus conduced alike to cleanliness and economy. This particular crucic was in use up till recently. In the candleholder I am now referring to, the idea of a second receptacle to receive the drip is perpetuated, though of course the dish or saucer intended to catch the melted grease as it fell is very much smaller than the corresponding saucer in the crucic.

NOTES ON THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY.

By JOHN L. ROBINSON, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., FELLOW, HON. CURATOR OF
THE SURVEY.

ABOUT two years ago the Council of the Society took steps to secure a series of photographs of Irish Antiquities for future reference, but owing to different circumstances little progress was made with the work.

The marked success which has attended the Photographic Survey of Warwickshire, undertaken some time ago by the Birmingham Photographic Society, induced the Council of this Society to appoint a Photographic Committee to obtain information on the subject. The following are the Rules of the Birmingham Society with reference to the Survey:—

1. That this body be called "The Warwickshire Survey Section of the Birmingham Photographic Society."
2. That the work of the Section be controlled by a President, a Vice-President, two Secretaries, a Curator, a Treasurer, and a Committee.
3. That all officers be elected annually, those having served during the preceding year being eligible for re-election.
4. That Members of the Section shall pay an annual subscription of *2s. 6d.*, to be due on the 1st of January in each year.
5. That Members' tickets shall be issued to Members by the Hon. Secretaries upon payment of subscriptions, and that Members not paying their subscriptions by the 31st of March shall cease to be Members for the ensuing year.
6. That Members who may happen to lose their Tickets of Membership shall be supplied with fresh ones upon payment of *6d.* each to the Hon. Secretaries.
7. That the 6-inch Ordnance Map be adopted as the basis of the Survey.
8. That the work be conducted, as far as may be convenient, on the lines of the Hundreds.
9. That in order to systematise the work, it is desirable that Members shall confine their work, as far as possible, to the Hundred selected for the ensuing year.
10. That each square of the Ordnance Map (containing, roughly, six square miles) shall be considered a distinct field for work, and that any Member may have allotted to him such square as he may select, unless such square has previously been allotted.
11. That one or more Members may work upon the same square if mutually agreed; but that any contention or desire for preference shall be referred to the Committee.
12. That each Member may, upon application to the Hon. Secretaries, obtain a printed permit, authorising him to photograph within the limits of his allotted square or squares, which permit he shall produce when called upon to do so, to show his authority for photographing in the name of the Survey Council, such permit to be withdrawn upon knowledge of its abuse being substantiated to the Hon. Secretaries.
13. Any of the squares may be re-allotted if the Member holding the permit for that square shall not have done a reasonable amount of work within three months of the date of the issue of the permit.

14. That a printed receipt be given by the Curator for all prints received.
15. That only such prints as are obtained by permanent processes, viz. platinotype, carbon, and bromide, or any other processes which shall be deemed permanent, shall be accepted by the Curator.
16. That the sizes of such prints be limited to $\frac{1}{4}$ plate, whole plate, and intermediate sizes.
17. That all prints shall be mounted uniformly, the mounting to be in charge of the Curator.
18. That once in every year, or oftener if it be thought fit, all mounted prints shall be handed over to the Curator of the Warwickshire Survey Council.
19. That any Members of the Section may obtain from the Hon. Secretaries of the Survey Council any number of Survey mounts, of not less than three dozen, at cost price.

March, 1892.

It will be seen by the above Rules that the work is purely voluntary, and that the county is parcelled out into arbitrary divisions, the 6-inch Ordnance Map being adopted as the basis of the Survey. The prints are mounted on strong mounting boards of uniform size, with one, two, or four prints on each, according to size, and are indexed on the back with the name of the object, the date on which it was photographed, and the name of the artist, and are deposited in the Birmingham Free Library for reference by the public.

The Photographic Committee of this Society prepared a set of rules which they considered would be suitable. They have since been approved of by Council, and are as follows :—

1. That the work of the Photographic Survey be conducted by a Committee appointed by the Council.
2. That the work be conducted, as far as may be convenient, on the lines of Provinces and Counties.
3. That in order to systematise the work, it is desirable that Members confine their work, as far as possible, to the districts selected by the Committee.
4. That each Member may, upon application to the Secretaries, obtain a printed permit authorising him to photograph within the limits of his allotted district or districts, which permit he shall produce when called upon to do so, to show his authority for photographing in the name of the Society, such permit to be withdrawn upon knowledge of its abuse being substantiated to the Secretaries.
5. That a printed receipt be given for all Prints received.
6. That only such prints as are obtained by permanent processes, viz. platinotype, carbon, and bromide, or any other process which shall be deemed permanent, shall be accepted.
7. Members possessing negatives of objects of antiquarian interest, on sending proofs to the Committee, may, on approval, be paid at a fixed rate, according to size, for permanent prints; or if they prefer to lend the negatives, the Committee will have prints prepared, and return the negatives, but will not be responsible for any injury.
8. That the size of such prints shall be limited to $\frac{1}{4}$ plate, whole plate, and intermediate sizes.
9. That all prints shall be sent in unmounted, the mounting to be in charge of the Committee.
10. That any Members of the Society engaged on the Photographic Survey may obtain from the Committee any number of Survey mounts (not less than three dozen) at cost price.

Before, however, parcelling out certain districts amongst our Photographic Members, it was considered desirable to collect as many existing photographs as possible, so as to save the trouble of going over the same ground again. A circular was therefore issued early this month (July) requesting the co-operation of our Members in the project.

The response has so far been most satisfactory, as we have already secured nearly 300 prints, some being of the greatest interest, and I anticipate that in a very short time we shall have a large and valuable collection of the most accurate records it is possible to obtain of our ancient monuments.

Anyone who has looked over Grose's "Antiquities," rude as the drawings are, must feel pleasure that even such a record should exist of relics of the past which have since been injured or destroyed by the hand of man, the action of time, or that inherent element of decay which accompanies, like its authors, all human work from its inception.

The Library of the Royal Irish Academy and our Society are fortunate in possessing a large number of beautiful drawings of antiquities from the pen, brush, and pencil of the gifted Du Noyer; but it is an acknowledged fact that no two artists, no matter how careful or conscientious, can see or draw the same object so as to produce the same results.

The photographic camera, provided that the lens used does not cover a greater angle than 60° , is free from this reproach; it holds the mirror up to nature, and is therefore most useful in giving an accurate and enduring record.

I trust that all our Members will now enter enthusiastically into this work, and that in a very short time our Society can not only boast that it was the first of its kind to initiate such a work, but that it has brought to completion an entire Photographic Survey of Ireland.

NOTE.—Since above was written I have been informed that the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club have been collecting photographs for the last three years. They number about 300 prints, and are mounted in six albums, with interchangeable leaves, and are mostly full-plate size.—J. L. R.

Miscellanea.

Treasure Trove.—The most recent number of the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London contains a Paper on this subject by Sir John Evans, which is of considerable interest to antiquaries. In popular acceptance the term is applied generally to all “finds” of coins or articles of gold or silver, of which the original owner is unknown. Sir John contends that it is essential, to constitute treasure trove, that the objects should have been hidden, not merely lost or left unclaimed. Where a number of coins or valuables are found buried together in the ground, or enclosed in the walls of a building, it is obviously probable that they have been hidden, and so constitute legal treasure trove. But if not found under such circumstances, as in the case of a single coin, a ring, or other personal ornament unearthed alone, it may be presumed that they have been lost, not hidden, when he contends, under ordinary circumstances, they lawfully belong to the finder. This view is fully supported by the opinion of two lawyers to whom a special case has been submitted. It only remains to be seen whether the legal advisers of the Treasury will acquiesce in this view of the law.

Corcomroe Abbey, Co. Clare (Monument injured).—I am sorry to report a very recent injury to the crown of the reclining effigy of King Connor O'Brien. It has suffered much in the past, but quite lately some mischievous person has knocked off a piece of the head. I spoke to the custodian, who seemed unable to give any explanation. Although Corcomroe is not in my district, still I think it right to report this mutilation of a monument of great historical interest, and almost unique of its kind, since there is but one other effigy like it in Ireland, viz. the tomb of Phelim O'Connor, King of Connaught, in the Dominican Friary of Roscommon.—EDWARD MARTYN, *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Connaught.*

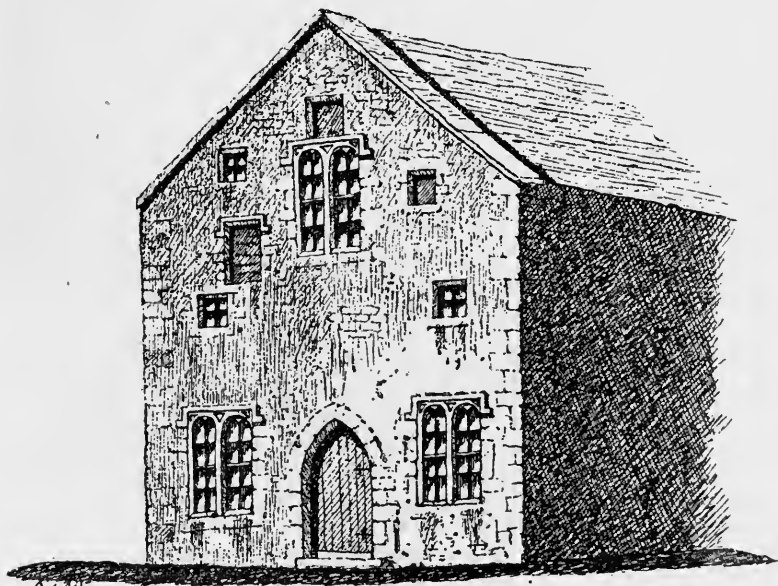
[The Council have forwarded this Report to the Board of Works, who are guardians of the Abbey.]

Bona Margy Abbey, Co. Antrim.—I recently visited the ruins of this Abbey, containing the tomb of the first earl of Antrim. The beautiful east window is in a good state of preservation, and the entire ruins are extremely interesting, but unfortunately it is quite impossible to see them properly on account of the disgraceful state of neglect in which they are allowed to remain. The visitor has to wade through long damp grass to

see the tombs, and the whole nave is filled up with a dense mass of enormously tall nettles. The Abbey enclosure is still used as a burying place, which makes its present condition still more disgraceful. Can nothing be done to prevent this interesting old historical structure from falling into a state of hopeless decay?—L. A. WALKINGTON.

[The neglected state of these ruins is similar to that of innumerable other ancient remains throughout the country. It rests with the owners of the sites to keep them in proper order. The practice of burying within the walls of ancient churches has helped materially to complete their ruin, and many ancient monuments and sculptured stones have been ruthlessly broken up to furnish headstones for the more recent graves. By calling attention of the Members of the Society to these matters it is hoped they will all exercise whatever influence they can to remedy the disregard for the preservation of antiquarian remains.]

A description of *Shee's Almshouse, Kilkenny*, by Mr. J. G. Robertson, appeared in this *Journal* (1892, p. 435), and also a drawing of the lane



Shee's Almshouse, Kilkenny—Street Front.

front (1893, p. 81). Mr. Robertson now adds a drawing, made by him in 1840, of the street front of the building, which was erected in 1594.

Date of the Creation of the Earldom of Kildare.—In the short historical notice of this castle given in Mr. Lockwood's most interesting and valuable Paper on the "Anglo-Norman castles of the County Down" it is stated that "it is on record that in 1312, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, was here married to Jean ('Joan?') de Burgo." Whatever record this is taken from cannot be a contemporary one, as the earldom of Kildare was not created till four years after the date mentioned. Joan de Burgo was in point of fact married to Thomas, eldest son and heir of John FitzThomas, sixth Baron of Offally, created first Earl of Kildare in 1316,¹ on whose death Thomas succeeded as second Earl of Kildare. This belongs to a class of mistakes exceedingly common in popular writing on subjects connected with Irish topography, antiquities, and history, but from which the *Journal* of the R.S.A.I. should be kept free. It is a pity that a really valuable and interesting Paper such as Mr. Lockwood's, rendered still more valuable and interesting by his artistic and evidently careful and accurate illustrations, should be blemished by an inaccuracy caused by a little inattention in getting up the few historical notes required to make the account of the castle complete, and which being beyond the architectural and descriptive part of his work, which is evidently done *con amore*, the writer seems to have performed in a less careful manner. I have, however, often remarked, that some fatality seems to attach to the early Geraldine genealogies, which causes even those who are perfectly acquainted with them to make unaccountable blunders when referring to them incidentally in writing on other subjects; besides which Lodge's fearfully blundered pedigrees are a regular series of pitfalls for the unwary writer who is so unfortunate as to refer to them for information. I hope I may not be thought hypercritical in thus noticing a mistake, which would be of little consequence in a newspaper paragraph, but which I think a decided blemish in the *Journal* of a Society such as ours.—GEORGE J. HEWSON.

Date of the Creation of the Earldom of Kildare.—Modern writers all assert that the Geraldine Earldom of Kildare was created in 1316. Archdall's Lodge actually professes to give a true copy of the patent dated at Westminster on the 14th of May in that year, and calls the first Earl "Johannes Filius Thomæ de Hibernia" (John FitzThomas of Ireland). But at p. 143 of his "Calendars of the Irish State Papers," 1285-1292, Mr. Sweetman gives a letter or mandate of the king, dated April 22nd, 1287, empowering the Bishop of Cork "to receive the attorneys of the mayor and bailiffs of Cork city, whom they may attourn before the king in a plaint in the king's court before Thomas FitzJohn, Earl of Kildare, Lieutenant of the Justiciary of Ireland. I am inclined to think that this

¹ The Latin text of the patent is given in full in Appendix I. of "The Earls of Kildare," by the Marquess of Kildare (late Duke of Leinster). Printed for private circulation in 1857. The date of the patent is given as "14^o die Maii, 1316."

Thomas FitzJohn was the eldest son of John of Callan, killed in 1261, and that on the death s.p. of his cousin, the last Lord of Offaly of the elder line, between 1281 and 1286, he succeeded as Lord of Offaly, and was created in 1287 Earl of Kildare. But I write this under correction of those who have closely studied the history of the illustrious and long descended Earls of Kildare and Dukes of Leinster.—MARY HICKSON.

[Mr. Sweetman has probably misplaced the document referred to by Miss Hickson in the reign of Edward I. instead of Edward II. If so, its true date is probably 1322 (15th Edward II. instead of 15th Edward I.). This agrees with the internal evidence, as Thomas FitzJohn, Earl of Kildare, became chief governor in 1320; and P. Bishop of Cork, to whom the document is addressed (Philip of Slane), succeeded to that see in 1321].

Lough Ree and the Island of Inchcleraun (Report from Local Secretary, County Longford).—On 6th June I visited this lake. I may mention I was accompanied by Mr. R. J. Ussher, the Hon. Secretary for East Waterford, and he was much pleased and interested in the ruins on Inchcleraun as was I. In driving from Newtown to Cashel Lodge one passes a fine old piece of ruined tower, the remains of Elfeet Castle. The geological formation of rock-beds facing the lake near Cashel Lodge is very peculiar. On landing on the island (Inchcleraun) we were met by an old man, Farrell by name, who was born there, and has lived there all his life. He naturally was very anxious to give information about the seven churches on the island, and indeed they are extremely interesting. I succeeded in taking four photographs. It is pleasant to be able to record the fact that the Board of Works appears to have done a good deal to preserve these interesting ruins from decay, and also from being invaded by cattle. One very fine window (but I should imagine comparatively modern) was so obscured by ivy that I could not see it or photograph it well. The ruins are in a well-preserved condition, differing very much in this respect from the shamefully dilapidated state of those on Inchboffin, lower down the lake, which, however, is outside my county, being in Westmeath.

The old man on Inchcleraun had, as might be expected, several old fables connected with these buildings to relate; one of which was that at some far distant epoch a huge serpent had come out of the waters of the lake and partly demolished the buildings. One of the ruins has a round tower attached to the gable, which I fancy is very uncommon. Having left Inchcleraun, I rowed up the lake and landed at Fermoye bay, near Ratheline, and took a photograph of the ruins of Fermoye House, a comparatively modern erection, but of interest in many ways, one being that the two ends of the house have no windows at less than about thirty feet from the ground. It is very substantially built. The only information I could get about it was that a family called Frayne had lived there about 100 years ago.—J. M. WILSON.

The Flemings, Barons of Slane.—In Burke's "Landed Gentry," under the heading Purdon of Tinerana, is the following entry:—"John Purdon, Esq., of Tullagh, Co. Clare, m. Eleanor, dau. of Sir John Fleming, *brother of the then Lord Slane*, and had issue five sons, of whom the youngest, Sir Nicholas Purdon, was M.P. for Baltimore in 1661. . ." I find a Sir John Fleming of Staholmock living in 1685, son of Sir James Fleming, and grandson of William Fleming, sixteenth Lord Slane, who died 1612; but as Sir Nicholas would appear to have been born circa 1630, and was the fifth son, his mother, the daughter of Sir John Fleming, cannot have been born much later than 1600—this would make Sir John over 100 years old in 1685. Any information on the above subject will be of much interest to the writer.—R. G. FITZGERALD-UNIACKE, Stanwell, Co. Middlesex.

Fumbally's Lane, Dublin (*Journal*, present volume, p. 90).—I am able to confirm Mr. Berry's suggestion as to the derivation of this name, having lately seen in the Registry of Deeds an entry of an assignment dated the 7th of October, 1762, made between Mary Fombely of the city of Dublin, widow, Ross M'Ilroy of Enniskillen in the county of Fermanagh, gent., and Mary Ann M'Ilroy, otherwise Fombely his wife, of the one part, and Jacob Poole of Black-pitts in the liberty of Thomas court and Donore, and county of Dublin, brewer, of the other part, reciting that by lease dated the 17th of March, 1741, David Fombely the elder, of the city of Dublin, skinner, did demise unto Anthony Fombely of the same, skinner, "all those two houses situated in a lane called Fombely's lane, leading from Black-pitts to New-street in ye county of Dublin." This is absolutely conclusive as to the origin of the name, and shows that the lane was so-called in 1741, some years before the first appearance of the form Bumbailiff's lane noticed by Dr. M'Cready.—G. D. BURTCHAELL.

Ogam at Silchester.—The *Academy* says:—"A discovery of the first importance has just been made in the course of the excavations that are being carried on at Silchester, by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. Fox, on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries. This is nothing less than a stone bearing two lines of Ogam inscription, which Professor Rhys provisionally interprets to read—' [The Grave] of Evocatus, son of Muco XI.' The significance of the discovery arises from the fact that this is not only the oldest Ogam in existence (being dated by the destruction of Calleva of the Atrebatas), but also the only one that has been found in England so far to the east."

CALENDAR OF THE "LIBER NIGER ALANI."

BY REV. G. T. STOKES, D.D., M.R.I.A.

THE Library of Trinity College has lately become possessed of Dr. Reeves's MS. copy of Alan's *Liber Niger*. I have been going through it for my own information, and it has been suggested that the notes I have made of the nature of each piece, usually consisting simply of a translation of Alan's titles, would benefit other investigators by serving as a table of contents for the work, and accordingly I here give the first instalment of them. I do not offer them as critically accurate, as they have been very rapidly made amid the demands of other pressing work during this last summer. This calendar is simply one made for my own working purposes, and as such may be helpful to others who wish to consult this great mediæval record of Dublin Church life, but do not know where to look for what they want in this work. I give the references according to Dr. Reeves's own pagination. Dr. Reeves's copy is in two volumes. My present contribution covers the first volume. Here follows Dr. Reeves's own preface. It shows how useful his work will prove to historical students.

DR. REEVES'S PREFACE.

"This copy of the *Liber Niger*, or Register of Archbishop Alan, is the fullest and most accurate that exists. It has been carefully collated with the original, which was lent to me by Archbishop Whately, and all Alan's marginal notes have been transferred. The pagination of the original is noted in the margin in red ink. Some of the earlier documents contained in the collection have been collated also with the text of the *Crede Mihi*, from which Archbishop Alan caused them to be transcribed into his repertory. These are marked in red with the letters C. M.

"The copy of Alan's Register in the library of Trinity College has also been consulted, as it contains some documents which have been barbarously cut out of the original since that transcript was made. And all the supplemental matter which it contains has been added to the present copy. But the Trinity College copy is a very unsatisfactory one, having been made by a scribe who either was ignorant of Latin or unaccountably careless. As an authority it is of little worth. There is also a copy in Marsh's Library of an earlier date and better execution, but defective, as it omits in almost every instance the names of the witnesses to the instruments. This has also been consulted, and its pagination is given in the margin in blue ink."

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1. "Thomas de Chadsworth, Dean of St. Patrick's, gives the Vicars a moiety of a messuage and mill in St. Patrick's-street, formerly the property of John de Stack. Date: Trim, 4th year Edward I."

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3. "Thomas the Dean and the Chapter of St. Patrick's grant to William of Hoclin, Canon, a tenement formerly the property of Robert Blound and a tenement formerly belonging to Walter Balle."

The text mentions the tenements as near St. Patrick's and the Bishop of Meath's House. Its date was 1302. The Bishop of Meath must have then had a house near the Cathedral. At the dissolution of St. Patrick's in the time of Henry VIII. a residence for the Bishop of Meath seems then to have been assigned to him in the Cathedral Close.

5. "Memorandum concerning a message of Robert of Ireland in Patrick-street." This document treats of the property in Patrick-street, in 33rd year of Henry VI. This deed has many Dublin place-names. With it should be compared Mr. Mills's Paper on Alan's "Rent Roll," printed in this *Journal* in 1889.

6. "Henry Archbishop of Dublin gives to William, son of Guido, the Dean and Deanery of St. Patrick the Church of Tamlaght, and lands of Clonavin and Kilberry."

The deed states that it is necessary that persons highly placed should have means of supporting their dignity. The Archbishop, therefore, gives William FitzGuido, Dean of St. Patrick's, the Church of Tamlaght, vacant by the resignation of Laurence, its late rector. Witnesses, Ralph, Bishop of Kildare, Roger, Prior of Holy Trinity, &c., &c.

8. "Warrant from John Archbishop of Dublin to lease Collinstowne, in the 16th year of Edward IV."

9. "Archbishop Henry confirms various benefices to the Nuns of Techmolinbeg." Among the benefices named are St. Brigid, of Rassenferme (with a side note by Alen "Dunlavin town"), and that of Norragh Patrick. See about the fate of this endowment Fiants of Edward VI., Nos. 391, 601, 806, 1083, in Dep. Keeper's Report, 1876. The deed is witnessed by William Dean of Dublin (? St. Patrick's), Thomas the Chancellor, Rob. Luttrell Treasurer, and William Archdeacon of Leighlin.

12. "William of Kauvasham gives Tristledermot to the Prior and brothers of St. Woolstan's."

15. "Philip, son of Rysius, gives land in O'Mayle to Meyler de Curin."

17. "William Rokeby, Archbishop, confirms an agreement made by John Walter the Archdeacon, to pay 26/8 (two marks) to Prior and Convent of Holmpatrick, Ballygossan *alias* Cabragh-hill. Date: October 3, 1521."

20. "Inquisition about lands in Swords, made in the King's name by Henry Stanihurst and others."

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21. "John the Archbishop confirms grant of Ballygossan, *alias* Cabragh-hill, to the monks of Holmpatrick, granted by the King for their assistance."
21. "Walter Fitzsimons confirms estate of Walter Bermingham in Ballyloghe."
Date of this is 20th March, second year of Henry VII.
It refers back to another grant of March 3, of 13th year of Richard II.
24. "Archbishop Michael grants a cottage in Swords to Robert Garols, at a rent of £1 12s. 0d. per annum."
26. "Walter the miller confirms to William of Winchester the land of Tirknoc, near the Dodder."
This document is full of place-names pertaining to the district about Rathfarnham, Taney, and the Dodder. Ticknock is still a well-known spot under the Three Rock Mountain.
27. "Memorandum of 85 acres at Taney, granted by Archbishop Alexander to Edmund Hacket." This document contains place and field names pertaining to the districts of Taney and Rathmines.
29. "Pleas concerning lands held in Tipperker and Killreske by Elias de Ashbourne from Simon and John de Geneville." This document relates to a trial before the King's Bench held under Edward II.
30. "Exchange made between Robert Bagot and the abbess of Hogges." He exchanged three acres of land called Shamballymore, lying apparently at the back of the Representative Church Body's House in Stephen's Green.
32. "This document deals with the spiritualities of the parish of Castleknock."
33. "This document treats of land of Ballyntverges granted to Geoffrey de Turvill, Archdeacon of Dublin."
33. "Juliana Loghlin hires a vacant space from the Nuns of Hogges in Sutor-street, near Christ Church, A.D. 1461."
34. "Archbishop John Comyn grants a certain land in Dublin to Cerlon of London. It lies on the north of the cemetery of Holy Trinity near the land of William Archdeacon of Dublin. It is 30 feet in length and 20 in breadth. Annual rent is seven shillings and eightpence." Here follow the names of the witnesses.
34. "Ralph de Piro bestows a gift of land near Christ Church upon the nuns of Hogges."
35. "Form of oath of obedience of suffragans to Archbishop of Dublin."
36. "Gift of five acres of land in Clondalkin by Edward Stillingford to John Locke of Colemanstown, June 28th, in 4th year of Edward IV."

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37. "Another deed about William Locke of Colemanstown, and his five acres of pasture in Rathcor called Pallard Lays."
37. "Church of Donard, appropriate to Convent of St. John's extra Novam Portam, on the presentation of Jordan de Marisco in the time of Archbishop Henry, and confirmed by Archbishop Luke, together with Church of Stagory, *alias* Palmerstown and Straffan."
38. "Archbishop John admits Walter Comyn to be parson of Swords and of churches called those of SS. Columba and Finian, with eight chapels." In a note Alan discusses the names of the chapels, and calls Swords the Golden Prebend, "instar Sarum."
39. This is a document nominally about Church of Swords, but containing much about St. Patrick's, which is called a patriarchal church, "jure primatiæ quidem S^{ti}. Patricii," Dub. A.D. 1443-1450.
- 40-43. "On these pages are documents about the churches of Trim and Mone." The latter is witnessed by Giraldus Cambrensis. In a note Alan says Mone is to-day Momehonoke.
44. "Opinion of St. Bernard about monastic cells where three or four brothers live apart from monasteries."
44. "Concerning prebend of Wicklow."
Here follows a long note of Alan on Wicklow, very important for local history.
45. "Archbishop Alexander makes Church of Incheboyne prebendal." Incheboyne is in modern language called Dunganstown."
47. "Concerning churches of Drumsalan Dio. Armagh, appropriated to the prior and convent of Holy Trinity."
49. "Archbishop John Comyn confirms church of Balrothery to the house of Kilbixy."
51. "Composition between prebendaries of Lusk and Prior of Kilbixy about Balrothery." This deed gives title of St. Patrick's to Lusk.
53. "William of Bethlinas confirms a charter to Richard of Kilcullen about twenty acres of land." This document is full of Kildare field-names. It has a connexion with charters on pp. 27, 28, &c.
55. "Exchange made between Theobald Butler and Amitia de la Corner of Manor of Turvey, near Swords." Date, Dublin, 1263.
56. "Composition between the Archdeacon and Prior of Holy Trinity about Church of Rathfarnham, made by Archbishop Luke." Each party contended for its possession. There is a list of townlands in that neighbourhood, with numerous place and field names. Date about A.D. 1230.
59. "Inquisition, A.D. 1284, about patronage of Lusk, followed on p. 60 by another of date 1318."

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61. "Document concerning a tenement of Theobald Butler detained by John, a justice, and recovered by Archbishop Fulk."
63. "Marshallstown in Swords, demised for forty years by Archbishop Alexander to Edward 'Hostiario nostro.'" July 12th, 1349. This was a messuage and forty acres in Swords.
65. "Archbishop Alexander grants to John Lovell certain tenements in New-street, near St. Patrick's." He was the Archbishop's bailiff. Date February 22nd, 1331, A.D.
66. "Hugh Terrell, son of Richard, grants to Church of St. Patrick and to L. Archbishop the land of O'Konagh which William of Spain held, and which the same Hugh recovered by the felony of William de Marisco."
67. "Concerning the pardon and liberation of William Ball, clerk, convicted and attainted for the death of W. Toppe."
68. "Confirmation by Archbishop Walter of the churches and lands enumerated below belonging to the church of the Holy Trinity." Walter Fitzsimons was Archbishop from 1484-1511. This is important for place-names and consecrations round Dublin and in the county Kildare. It names, for instance, St. Fintan of Clonkene, and St. Bridget's of Stillorgan.
75. "Charter of John, son of Alexander, giving Sleverdach to Archbishop Fulk."
75. "Charter whereby Roger Stocard binds himself to pay the constable of Swords xxviii. shillings."
76. "Confirmation by Hugo de Hylinn of fourteen shillings of rent to Archbishop Fulk."
78. "Papal decree concerning the Visitation of Ferns, limiting the attendants of the Archbishop of Dublin when visiting that diocese." Issued by Pope Alexander IV. in time of Archbishop Fulk.
79. "Charter of Ralph Blound of Clifford, granting Clemethye and Conyvor to his son William."
80. "Walter of Bodenham grants a piece of land in town of Lusk to Archbishop Fulk de Saundford, A.D. 1256-1271."
- 81-86. "Decree of election of Geoffrey Fyche, Dean of St. Patrick's."

This embodies a chapter petition to the Archbishop for leave to elect a dean in lieu of one that was deceased. It is interesting as showing the mode of election in the time of Archbishop Alan, and is enriched by him with many marginal notes. Thus he explains that it is addressed to the 'Reverendissimus' John, Metropolitan of Dublin, because he was a primate. He is called Metropolitan not Archbishop, because though elected, confirmed, and consecrated, he had not yet received the pall. The customs at the time of election, choice of compromisors, &c., were the same as those practised down to Dean West's election. Date of this decree is March, 1529.

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- 87-95. "Here begin the statutes of the Dublin Consistorial Court made by John, seventh Archbishop of the name, in the year of Christ, 1530."

This series of documents contains minute legal rules for the management of the Consistorial Court, service of citations, duties of proctors, of the archiepiscopal official, &c.

96. "Privilegium ab Adriano quarto per Henricum Secundum Angliae Regem impetratum."

This is a copy of Pope Hadrian's Bull. Alan notes that the Papal tribute was popularly called "smoke silver." Spenser says that it was called "Romescot." Archbishop Alan, who knew the Roman Archives thoroughly, evidently believed in the truth of this document.

- 98-101. "Concerning the triple change of St. Patrick's Church, from parochial to collegiate, from collegiate to cathedral, and then to metropolitan."

He first gives the words of John Archbishop Comyn, who speaks of the wide enthusiasm for literature in the Latin world, and the need of extending the same to Ireland. Thereupon Comyn made the church collegiate. Alan in a note calls attention to the beauty of his predecessor's Latin.

- 101-105. Two decrees of Henry of London making St. Patrick's a deanery, then a decree of Archbishop Luke touching the Church of Aythdere, dated 1235, which is followed down to page 110 by various other documents dealing with the property of St. Patrick's in the thirteenth century.

113. "Archbishop Alexander de Bicknor grants to Thomas Oecle a messuage and xxx acres in Portran or Portrachryn. Date 1349."

114. "Archbishop Alexander, visiting diocese of Ossory, united the Church of Compterr to the convent of St. Thomas, near Dublin."

This article was wholly written by Alan himself and was composed by him in the year 1532.

116. "Concerning certain lands given to the Church of Ashbourne and to James Marward, Baron of Scryne."

117. "Concerning the patronage of Church of Ballygriffin, and concerning the case of a new lay fee to be heard in the 'Curia Christianitatis.'"

This is a royal prohibition addressed to Thomas the Lord Lieutenant, dated June 6th, in the 4th year of King Henry, which is immediately followed by a revocation of this prohibition on p. 119.

121. "Concerning the Church of Ballyscaddan, given to the Church of the Holy Trinity by Archbishop Luke."

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123. "Concerning the Church of Kilcolyn, and a presbyter to celebrate Divine Service for the soul of the Earl of Kildare in Holy Trinity Church."

This deed contains a covenant by the Earls of Kildare, granting the patronage and property of the Church of Kilcolyn in return for a daily Mass in Christ Church. Date, time of Edward III.

125. "Adam de Weedforde confesses that he is bound to pay twenty pounds per annum for wardship, lands, and marriage of Agatha, daughter and heir of Meyler O'Tochil; date, Valentine's day, 1264." The deed belonged to the Archbishop Fulk, who seems to have been the true warder of the young lady.

From p. 126 to p. 191 there is a series of Charters, Bulls, &c., dealing with the See of Dublin. The general title of this section is "*Privilegia et Concessionones Summorum Pontificum Ecclesie Dublinensi.*" The order of the Bulls is as follows:—

126. "Bull of Alexander III. to Archbishop Laurence."
 129. "Bull of Alexander III. to Malchus, Bishop of Glendalough."
 132. "Bull of Pope Lucius to Archbishop John Comyn."
 This has a note by Alan certifying that Hadrian IV. gave Ireland to Henry II.
 137. "Bull of Pope Celestine III. Concerning St. Kevin's Chapel."
 138. "Bull of Innocent III. to Thomas Abbot of Glendalough, A. D. 1198." Important for place-names of Wicklow.
 140. "Bull of Innocent III. to Chapter of St. Patrick's"; orders use of Sarum in St. Patrick's.
 141. "Bull of Innocent III. about tithes in Ireland."
 142. "Bull of Innocent III. to Archbishop Henry of London, reciting the Estates of the See of Dublin and laying down the law about the Pallium, days of its use, &c. Date 1216."
 146. "Bull of Innocent III. uniting Glendalough to Dublin."
 148. "Bull of Honorius III. to Archbishop Henry, concerning the diocese of Glendalough."
 150. "Bull of Honorius III. concerning the Estates of the See of Dublin, its suffragan Sees, and the Pallium."
 154. "Honorius III. confirms the sentence of the Archbishop of Tuam on the Church of Glendalough."
 155. "Honorius III. concerning raising the cross in the diocese of Dublin."

This of course refers to the long-standing quarrel between Armagh and Dublin. A similar strife raged in England between Canterbury and York. There are several other royal and papal decrees in this work on the same subject.

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156. "Bull of Gregory IX., A.D. 1241, confirming Churches and Estates of Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's."
157. "Indult of Innocent IV. concerning provisions."
158. "Another bull to same effect."
160. "Bull of Alexander IV., A.D. 1261, concerning the union of religious houses."
161. "Bull of Alexander IV. against provisions."
162. "Bull of Innocent IV. about the exemptions of the Archbishop of Dublin." He was exempted from the ordinary jurisdiction of legates of the Holy See.
162. "Bull of Nicholas III. about Kilberry."
163. "Bull directed by the Pope to the nobles and bishops of Ireland against provisions."
164. "Bull of Alexander III., about the union of the deanery of Penceris to the See of Dublin." This was copied out of the *Crede mihi*.
166. "Bull of Alexander IV., A.D. 1261, about a lawsuit between the Archbishop and the Prior of Baltinglass." To this is appended a very long note by Alan concerning the liberties and rights of the Irish Church and its Church Courts.
169. "Bull of Alexander IV., about revocation of indult concerning non-payment of tithes to the Dean and Chapter." Hereupon follows a long note by Alan concerning prohibitions addressed to Ecclesiastical by the Secular Courts.
171. "Bull of Urban IV., A.D. 1264, concerning the illegal intrusions of the Citizens and Justiciary in Ecclesiastical cases." It is addressed to the Bishop of Dromore and the Prior of the Dominicans at Drogheda.
175. "Bull of Urban IV., about a lawsuit between the Archbishop and the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem."
177. "Pope Urban to the Priors of Newtown, near Trim, and of Colp concerning a suit between the Archbishop and the convent of St. John of Jerusalem about the Church of Stacsithen." Hereupon follows another long note by Alan touching the laws and rights of the English and Irish Churches.
181. "Pope Nicolas III. recalls the illegal alienations made by Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's."
182. "Bull of Pope John about certain parties." It is addressed to Archbishop Alexander Bicknor.
186. "Pope Clement appoints John of St. Paul's in London Archbishop of Dublin by provision," A.D. 1349-1362.
188. "Bull of Pope Boniface concerning the translation of Robert Waldby, Archbishop, A.D. 1390." He subsequently became Archbishop of York. He wrote against Wickliff and his followers.

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191. "Pope Clement confirms possessions of See of Dublin." This is followed by a number of long notes by Alan.
200. "Procurations, fees, &c., received by Archbishop John Alan, in his diocesan and provincial visitations, A.D. 1531."
204. "Pope John, at the supplication of Nicholas, Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1404-1415, confirms the customs about appeals."
205. "T., Archbishop of Dublin, grants for twenty years five curtilages in the parish of St. Kevin to William Stafforde, perpetual Vicar of the same."

This is important for names and boundaries in St. Kevin's.

207. "Bull concerning the excommunication of Geoffry Harold and his accomplices, who had imprisoned Archbishop Michael in 1462."

The persons excommunicated were Geoffry Harold, Thomas and Edmund Harold his sons, Patrick O'Byrne, Thaddæus Shereff, Thomas Bechaighe, Robert Burnell, and certain other laymen of Dublin. This quarrel evidently arose about some property near the Three Rock Mountain, where the name Harold still continues to exist. Alan has a note about it.

211. "Composition of peace between the Cathedrals of Holy Trinity (Christ Church) and St. Patrick's, touching the election of an Archbishop. It was made in 1300 by Richard de Ferings, Archbishop of Dublin."

The reader may compare Cotton's *Fasti*, ii., p. 13, and Mason's *St. Patrick*, p. 116. The document itself may be consulted in Appendix vi. of Mason's book as he took it out of the *Liber Niger*.

215. "Exemplum Literarum Patentium Regum Angliæ a Conquestu Hiberniæ, A.D. 1172."

Alan then gives five or six specimens of such letters, the first by King Henry II., and the remainder by Prince John. They deal with such topics as the boundaries of property near Ballymore, the rights of the Church of Crumlin, the diocese of Glendalough, and its transfer to Dublin. The first letter by King Henry II. is of interest as treating of a grant of land in St. Kevin's parish to Richard del Tuit, who, as Alan notes, was killed by the fall of a tower in Athlone, or Alone, as he spells it, in A.D. 1211. He calls Tuit the founder of the monastery of Granard, in which monastery the parish of St. Mary, Athlone, was impropriate till A.D. 1536.

221. "John, Lord of Ireland, grants to Archbishop John Comyn, the land of Coillacht for 'xx librates terrae.'" Alan has a note on this: cf. other deeds on pp. 237, 259.

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222. "John, Lord of Ireland, grants to J., Archbishop, fairs at Swords about the feast of St. Columba."
223. "John, Lord of Ireland, grants to Archbishop John Comyn, feudal jurisdiction over his tenants."
224. "King John grants to John Comyn custody for life of the forest of Leinster."
225. "Same grants to same a market at Ballymore on Saturday."
225. "Same grants to Thomas the Abbot, the Abbey of Glendalough, with all its property."
227. "King John confirms to John Comyn all the estates of the See of Dublin." This is important, as showing the growth of the Dublin Episcopal Estates from the time of St. Laurence. The notes on this by Archbishop Alan should be carefully studied.
230. "King John grants J. the Archbishop that he and his successors may nominate the bishops of Glendalough."
231. "Count Richard (Strongbow), Lord Lieutenant, confirms to Thomas the Abbot, the abbey and parsonage of Glendalough." This is important for Alan's notes on place-names in Glendalough. This deed is witnessed by St. Laurence O'Toole.
233. "Count Richard (Strongbow) confirms to Aldred Gulafre, Dathlow or Dochlon, which is one earuate of land beneath Dublin Castle."
234. "Henry III. confirms John's Charter about the privileges of the See of Dublin." See Alan's note on p. 236 on this subject.
237. "Henry III. deafforests the land of St. Kevin, Fertyr and Coillachte the property of Luke the Archbishop, lying within the annexed bounds, formerly that of the Abbot and Bishop of Glendalough." Alan adds abundant notes. This deed is important for Wicklow names and the boundaries of the Episcopal Estates. On p. 239, there is an important note by Alan about property in Stillorgan, and Dundrum, the land of Hugh de Clahull, about A.D. 1251.
241. "Henry III. grants Luke the Archbishop a market at Stagumúlde (Stagonel) and a fair at Balymore." Alan notes that the Stagonel fair is now transferred to Dalkey.
242. "Henry III. grants to Archbishop Luke power of willing his goods movable and immovable."
245. "Edward, eldest son of Henry the King, commands the Justiciary that he should support the Archbishop and his official."
245. "A composition of peace in presence of Robert de Ufford the Justiciary, between the Archbishop Fulk and the mayor and citizens of Dublin."
247. "Edward the King grants to Richard Archbishop elect, the liberties his predecessors had enjoyed."

Alan notes that this was not Richard Feringes, but a prelate Richard Havering, who was elected but never consecrated. See Ware on Richard de Ferings, A.D. 1300.

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248. "Edward the King grants to John Archbishop certain lands alienated by Richard Feringes Archbishop, and taken into the King's hands."
250. "King Edward III. (?) confirms a demise of xxiv. carucates of land made by Robert de Ufforde Bishop of Waterford to John de Saundford, A.D. 1283."
252. "King Edward grants John de Saundford and his successors free warren in his lands."
253. "Edward II. pardons Robert de Shirebourn and others who without licence have acquired certain lands by concession of Richard Feringes, formerly Archbishop."
This deed is important about the extent of, and place-names in, the See estates of Dublin.
257. "Edward II. grants Archbishop Richard the liberties his predecessors possessed."
258. "Edward the King grants to William Archbishop and his successors, Deans of Penedred, a messuage in Pencrich, co. of Stafford." The premises included a mill.
259. "Inspeximus by Edward III. of King John's grants to See of Dublin." Important for place-names round Dublin. This Charter identifies, for instance, Coillacht and its wood with Tallaght and Glenasmole.
262. "Edward III. inspects and confirms grants of Henry III. to Church of Dublin."
267. "Another confirmation of same by Edward III."
270. "Edward III. grants to John Archbishop free warren in his lands."
273. "Edward III. on the claim of Archbishop of Armagh to bear his cross erect in Dublin."
- 276-281. "Mandate from the King to imprison those who assemble to raise the primate's cross."
This is a long deed with many documents bearing on this topic.
281. "Edward the King commands John the Archbishop and the clergy of Dublin to pray for the soul of Queen Alianora."
283. "Concerning the Dominical lands of the Archbishop alienated by Richard Feringes."
286. "Edward II. gives licence to Archbishop Alexander to acquire lands not exceeding £200 in value."
287. "Document of 13th year of Edward III. concerning alienations made by John the Archbishop."
- 292-295. "Process about moiety of Ard-Macrenane." Discusses alienations made by Archbishop Alexander.
298. "Documents concerning the Primatial cross and the controversy thereby raised."

Alan appends a note wherein he says that when he was

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- for eleven years Proctor for the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the Papal Court, he saw in the secret Papal Library documents bearing on this question.
- 301-356. Contains a series of letters-patent, licences, &c., dealing with the property of Dublin diocese during the 14th and 15th centuries. The documents have no separate headings. They deal with divers matters, *e.g.* p. 301 is a licence from Edward III. to Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, authorising them to hold lands; on pp. 303-308 is a series of documents touching the property and patronage of the Church of Stacallan.
357. "Concerning the lawsuit between John the Archbishop and Columban Prior of Holy Trinity settled by Matthew Archbishop of Cashel."
359. "Award of the Archbishop of Tuam about union of Glendalough and Dublin."
360. "Henry III. confirms to Archbishop Henry, Stamultan near Tallaght in return for the losses sustained by the Church of Dublin, when the castle was formed." Alan appends a note in which he identifies Stamultan with Tymothan or Tymon, and notes that though this was anciently the Archbishop's Prebend, it has been now exchanged for Cullen.
363. "Decree concerning the wills made by the archbishops and not hindering them."
364. "Eglantina the Prioress and the convent of Tachmoling grant to Simon Livoll de Mon two messuages in the burgh of Mon."
365. "John the Archbishop sets to farm to Simon Brown of Kilpatrick a chief rent out of Dersenekill in the barony of Foure."
366. On this page is a note appended by Alan, giving the names of the tenants, the extent of the farms, and their names in 1532. He identifies Kilpatrick, mentioned in the previous deed.
366. "Richard the Archbishop lets to Thomas Sanguyne the butcher 211 acres in Ballinlegan in the Barony of Clondalkin."
367. "Part of one carucate of land in Clonmackarville from Richard Tirrell to John de Kilpech."
368. "Inspeximus of letters granting estates made by Henry III. to Luke the Archbishop. The inspeximus was made in the year 1262." Important for place-names in Dublin and Wicklow.
370. "Grant of see lands from Richard Archbishop to Thomas Sanguyne, citizen and butcher of Dublin." There are numerous notes and identifications of names and lands by Alan in connexion with this deed.
372. "John son of John Penrys grants to Fulk the Archbishop the land of Fynnoebeg."
373. "Order and time of the temporal courts of the Archbishops of Dublin."

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374. "Gregory the Cistercian abbot promises the rents of a certain estate to the Archbishop of Dublin if they should be exiled into France." This deed is apparently intended to anticipate the action of the Crown who, when money was wanted, often seized upon the estates of foreign monastic bodies. There are notes by Alan appended.

376. "Grant of a burgage in Swords from Nicholas Russell to Fulk the Archbishop." The Russells are an old Swords family. Sir Charles Russell, M.P., belongs to this family.

From p. 377 to 395 occur a series of agreements between Archbishop Fulk and his tenants, which are interesting for place-names, throughout his diocese.

377. "Agreement between Fulk the Archbishop and John Bosthere and Matilda his wife about 14 acres in Ballirothegane."

379. "Final concord between F. Archbishop and Walter Dun about 16 acres in Glynmethan."

380. "Final concord between the same and John le Clarke about lands in Glynmethan and Rathcoule." This deed contains the names of many of the Archbishop's tenants.

383. "Do. with Robert Tyrrell concerning a carucate in Ballykevan." There is a note wherein Alan identifies this with Ballyhovan, near the Franciscan Friary of Newtown, diocese of Kildare.

384. "Do. with William Waspaylle and Emma his wife about 94 acres in the town of Trussell."

385. "Do. with Stephen le Joesne about 40 acres in Glynmethan."

387. "Do. with John Worgan about 93 acres in Glynmethan."

389. "Do. with David de St. Michaele and Agatha his wife about 36 shillings of rent, and 10 acres in Tipperkevne."

390. "Do. with Hugh Bere and Isabella his wife about 8 acres in Donagh." Alan appends important notes about rentals, leases, and tenants.

391. "Do. with John de la Hide about the Church of Ballymachdun." This deed treats of the exchange made with the nuns of Grace Dieu when St. Audoen's was given up for Ballymachdun. See Alan's *Repertorium Viride*, p. 1.

393. "Do. with Henry Proud about one carucate in Delgenie." Here follow important notes by Alan on the See estates and place-names in Wicklow.

395. "Do. with John, son of David the Clerk, about two and a-half carucates in Fertir, Glendalough, Leykyn, and Mynglas."

395. "John the Archbishop grants to Audoen son of William Brun the tithes, lands, &c., of Thomas Burnel near Glynmethan." In a note Alan identifies a number of places.

398. "Elias Neill remits to Robert Wykforde the Archbishop his rights in Scaterrny and Rolekestown."

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399. "John the Archbishop grants to William le Brun for his life the carucate of Takelsi." Alan notes that the place is called from this man Brownstown.
400. "Roger Bekeforde son and heir of Elena, heir of Simon Neele, grants to Thomas the Archbishop his rights in Stahney, Neles-town, and Clondolcan."
Alan gives the place-names of his day in a note, p. 402.
402. "Pleas of the Crown before Walter Cusack the Judge of Assize, concerning the archiepiscopal jurisdiction at Swords."
403. "Inquest held at Swords concerning a murder, &c." Names of the jurors are given. This is interesting for its illustrations of the criminal jurisdiction exercised by the Dublin prelates from 1200-1500, A.D.
407. "John Holliwood concedes to the Archbishop his right over Rogers-haven *alias* Rogerstown." This document is important for place-names in Fingal and North Dublin. The Holliwood family sheltered Alan at Artane when pursued by Silken Thomas.
410. "Change of taxation of non-resident prebendaries in St Patrick's." This is a statute made by Alan himself.
411. "Patrick the sub-prior and convent of the Holy Trinity resigns Porrachelin and Lambay in exchange for certain lands in south of Dublin." Alan has appended a very important note identifying the lands given to Christ Church. He identifies Telagh na Escop as near the mill of Shankill; Dromin, as adjoining Kiltykerry; and Balliogan he places between the Leper's Chapel at Leopardstown and Carrickmines. This deed is very important for place-names in neighbourhood of Stillorgan. Dromin is now the Golf Club.
412. "Luke the Archbishop grants to Thomas of London his servant 15 acres in Swords."
413. "Inquest made at Castle Dermot in the 48th year of Henry III. touching the rights of the Archbishop, and showing that the Archbishop had a palace and residence there." There was necessarily a collision at this point between the jurisdictions of the Earls of Kildare and of the Archbishop.
415. "Grant of Nicholas Russell of Swords to Fulk the Archbishop."
417. "Fulk the Archbishop augments the Church of Swords which he has granted to Alan his chaplain." Archbishop Alan appends a note upon the prebend of Swords and its title of "Prebenda Aurea."
418. "Mandate from Henry VIII. to John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, to grant a message rightly claimed by William Tayllour of Swords."

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418. "Agreement between the Prioress and Convent of Grane and Richard of St. Martin about the Church of Turvil." Date of this was about April, 1230. It is witnessed by a number of Dublin parochial clergy of that time.
420. "William of Glastonbury, the Prior, and the convent of Kilbixy, grant vicarage of Ballyrothery to John of Cambridge."
421. "Malachias, Bishop of Glendalough, confirms to John the Archbishop (Comyn) Rathcraig and Killrue and other lands in exchange for Killmacabry and others." This deed is important for Dublin and Wicklow place-names.
422. "Robert, son of Roger, grants to Archbishop Fulk the lands of Werhewe, in Swords."
422. "Robert le Poer and Thomas de Montpellier grant to Archbishop Alexander a tenement in the suburbs of Dublin given by Alexander Bicknor to the Bishop of Meath."
424. "Alexander the Archbishop grants to John de Evesham a tenement in suburbs of Dublin."
424. "Concerning the lands of Geoffrey Tryvers, knight, in Fynglas, being the King's man, taken into the King's hand." This is a very long deed, dealing with Finglas and its chapel of St. Bridget. Alan has added many notes.
430. "Thomas of the Hill grants to Robert of Dunganvan rent of a burgage in Donore."
430. "Richard, son of Gilbert at the cross of Fynglas, grants T., Archbishop, a toft and an acre and a-half in Fynglas."
431. "John, son and heir of Geoffrey de Trivers, remits to Robert the Archbishop his whole right in Fynglas and the Ward."
434. "Concerning a letter of obligation of John, son of Geoffrey Tryvers, about a tenement in Fynglas and the Ward."
436. "Final concord between Richard, Archbishop, and Edmund Butler, about the Manor of Lusk."
436. "John de Segrave of Fynglas sells to F., Archbishop, an acre of land."
437. "Memorandum about manor of Dunbok, near Holywood."
438. "Final concord between Edmund the Butler and Richard the Archbishop about the manor of Holywood, near Ballymore." This and the preceding are very ancient deeds coming from about the year 1250.
440. "Bull about University of Dublin." Alan notes that the original was destroyed when Christ Church was burned.
442. "Decree of Archbishop Alexander about the University of Dublin."
446. "Simon Gower, a chaplain, holds a tenement in New-street in the manor of St. Sepulchre."

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447. "Dionysius White resigns Bishopric of Glendalough." He is called pretended bishop.
450. "Agreement between William de Norfelde, Archdeacon, and Prior and convent of Holy Trinity, about Rathfarnham Church." This is important for Alan's notes and the names, places, &c., in the neighbourhood of Rathfarnham.
452. "Alan's treatise on the Pallium."
457. "Royal revocation of wrongful alienation of property of Dublin Sec."
460. "Manassarus Arsich grants to Henry the Archbishop a knight's fee in Slefardagh." Alan identifies this with an estate in the parish of Ballygarry, county Tipperary, *forte* Gerards-town.
461. "De Kerlowre, or Gospel of Howth." This deed treats of Ireland's Eye, the evil spirits who guard it, and Puck's or Powke's Rock. It is interesting about Howth and its traditions four hundred years ago.
462. "Form of oaths taken by bishops suffragan to Dublin."
463. "Payments to be made in Provincial Synod."
464. "Oaths of the Dean and two Archdeacons."
465. "William Moenis grants William Martin and others the rights he had in a mill." It was situated near the Dodder. Date, time of Richard II.
466. "Concerning 10 acres in Donnybrook owned by Isold, daughter of Gilbert of Donnybrook." Date, 22nd year of Edward.
466. "Bull of Pope Clement to Mary's Abbey." This is important for Meath and Dublin place-names.
469. "John the Archbishop grants to nuns of St. Mary's of Tamullinbeg the tithes of Armakerma."
469. "Walter the Archbishop confers the Vicarage of Newcastle M'Kenigane on Maurice Ibreyne." This deed identifies Newcastle with Killadrenan.
470. "The occasion of taking two marks unto the King's hand in Ballygossan."
471. "John the Archbishop confirms to the nuns of Grace Dieu the Churches of Killadrenan and Newcastle, granted by Archbishop Luke." See the *Repertorium Viride* on this point.
473. "Archbishop Richard remits to Margaret White and John Rikman executor of John Dermot his claims on account of demise of Ballykarran farm in parish of Tallagh."
475. "Walter the Archbishop grants to John Alan, Dean, S. T. P., a certain place in the town of St. Kevin for building a hospital."
478. "Agreement between Fulk, Archbishop, and William de Lysburn, about Ballylorman and Koldwell."

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480. "Fulk, the Archbishop has inspected the institution of Henry the Clerk into the Church of Stanefythenane on presentation of the Prior of Kilmainham."
481. "Walter de Ervyas Prior of the Hospitallers presents Henry the Clerk to H. the Archbishop in the Church of Stahafythenane."
482. "Walter de Ervyas confers Church of Tachfithenane on the same Henry."
- 483-493. "The Proctor's exceptions to the Archbishop's sentence about Stahyfithenane."
493. "Decree of Pope Urban concerning the preservation of the rights of Boniface, Rector of Stathfithenane."
494. "Form of peace between the Archbishop and the Hospitallers."
496. "Agreement between Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's and the Hospitallers."
498. "Archbishop Thomas confirms the Churches possessed by Hospitallers."
504. "Indenture between Walter Archbishop of Dublin and Hospitallers about unpaid procurations."
505. "Prior of Newtown near Trim inhibits the other delegates from proceeding in the case of Stafythenane." This name seems differently spelled every time it is mentioned.
510. "Indenture between Archbishop Walter and Sir Rob. Ever, Prior of Kilmainham."
511. "Concerning the liberties and franchises of Dublin." This is almost the only document in English. It is a petition by Hugh Inge, Archbishop of Dublin, addressed to Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy.
514. "Liberties of Dublin." This is another document on the same subject.
515. "The bounds of the liberties according to the new Inquisition."
- 517-522. "Inquisition made about St. Sepulchre."
522. "Bartholomew the goldsmith grants John Walsh land in St. Patrick-street." Alan has many notes on this deed. He quotes original deeds of 1312 which he had seen in 1532.
- 523-528. "Henry IV. has inspected the extent of the episcopal manors made in the 19th year of Edward, son of Edward." Alan has long notes on this also.
- 528-543. "Account of manor of Finglas."
543. "Acquisitions of John Wodloke in Fynglas."
544. "Hugh Tyrrell confesses that he is bound to suit of Court to be made for lands in Finglas."
545. "Nickokeston, Bertoneston, Churchtown, &c., granted to John, son of Robert Brown."
546. "Inquisition made at Shankill."

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550. "Merchandise can be brought into port of Dalkey, notwithstanding the statute of Staple."
553. "Archbishop's bailiff is admiral of port of Dalkey."
554. "Edward IV. and Fair of Dalkey."
556. "Thomas, Abbot of Glendalough, grants to Archbishop Laurence Cravmochal."
559. "Alan son of Milo de Boneville confirms rent of 7 acres in Clondolcan made by Simon the Ussher to Archbishop Fulk."
560. "Robertus de Pulla remits to Archbishop Fulk his rights in the lands of Richard de Chilton in Holywood."

(End of Part I. of "Liber Niger.")

Notices of Books.

[NOTE.—Those marked * are by Members of the Society.]

- * *History and Antiquities of Kilkenny (County and City)*. With illustrations, and Appendix, compiled from Inquisitions, Deeds, Wills, Funeral Entries, Family Records, and other historical and authentic sources. By the Rev. William Healy, P.P. Vol. I. (Kilkenny: P. M. Egan.)

THE Rev. Mr. Healy has made a valuable contribution towards a History of Kilkenny by the publication of his notes on the Inquisitions taken during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, formerly preserved in the Rolls Office of the Court of Chancery. Forty-nine of these Inquisitions, as published in 1825 by the Irish Record Commissioners, are dealt with in the present volume, leaving one hundred and forty-nine for future comment and illustration. The first three chapters are somewhat out of place as an introduction to a work of this character, and even were the subject one of wider scope the time has surely now arrived when the absolutely mythical tales of antediluvian and other early settlements in Ireland, which bear upon the face of them conclusive evidence that they were patched up after the introduction of Christianity, may be left by serious historians to the writers of romance.

The history of Kilkenny as a county extends no farther back than the Anglo-Norman invasion, but in order to explain the majority of the place-names it is necessary, as Rev. Mr. Healy has done, to investigate the history, both ecclesiastical and civil, so far as it can be ascertained, of the ancient territory or kingdom of Ossory, with which at its first formation the county of Kilkenny was almost, if not altogether, conterminous. Although, no doubt, the plan adopted in this book is a good one upon which to base the history of the landowners of the county, it can hardly be considered equally satisfactory for tracing and explaining topographical nomenclature. In the latter respect the author is deserving of much praise for the pains he has taken to identify the situation of now forgotten denominations of land, and to explain the origin and changes of local names. He has also rescued from oblivion numerous monumental inscriptions in danger of being lost by the prevalent neglect of our ancient churchyards, and the disregard shown by the majority of the people for preserving from injury these memorials of the dead.

The "Book of Survey and Distribution" for the county Kilkenny has

been added as an appendix. The chief defect noticeable in the body of the work is that the author had not sufficiently studied his Appendix before going to press. Hence, there are many discrepancies to be found between the statements, both genealogical and topographical, made in the early part of the book and the facts disclosed by the Appendix. Although useful for reference, the Books of Survey and Distribution are not themselves very accurate works as regards the spelling of names. They are compiled from the Down Survey, or in cases where the Down Survey was deficient, the older Civil Survey, from the Patents confirming the Grants under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation (which have been published in the fifteenth Report of the Irish Record Commissioners), and the Decrees of the Court of Claims. The date of the compilation is about 1680. Subsequent additions were made referring to the sales by the Trustees of forfeited estates in 1702. Every opening in the Books is divided into eight columns. The first contains a reference-mark to the maps of the Down Survey, the second the names of the proprietors before the distribution, the third the names of the lands, the fourth the amount of unprofitable land, the fifth the amount of profitable, the sixth the amount of each lot under the new distribution, the seventh the names of the new proprietors, followed by marks distinguishing them as Nominees, Innocents, Grantees, &c., and the eighth column contains occasional observations and entries referring to the sales of estates forfeited in 1691. The Rev. Mr. Healy's Appendix cannot be described as an accurate transcript, as this arrangement is neither explained nor indicated. But it fails in a more important respect from the difficulty of deciphering the character in which the original is written. This has resulted in *e* being printed for *o*, and *vice versa*, with numerous other mistakes in spelling, some of which render the names quite unrecognizable. The author has also incorporated notes of his own in the text, a most objectionable practice. A bad example of both faults occurs in the case of "Roskon," being printed "Reeken (Garry Ricken)," the name in parenthesis being an addition by the author, who thus further obscures the identity of Roscon by confounding it with Garryricken.

Any work dealing with local history must be considered as behind the times, in which the valuable materials supplied by the Calendars of Documents relating to Ireland, and the reports of the Deputy-keeper of the Records, are not utilized. The importance of consulting these sources of information, especially the latter, which can be procured at a price which places them within the reach of all, cannot be too strongly impressed upon the members of the Society of Antiquaries. Had the author availed himself of these authorities, he would have avoided many inaccuracies, and very much enhanced the value of his work. It may be pointed out also that it is unsafe to base any argument upon the dates or spelling found in the printed Inquisitions without taking the precaution to consult the originals, which can be readily done in our

excellently arranged Public Record Office. By calling attention to these matters, the Rev. Mr. Healy can best be assisted, as he says himself, "in opening the way to deeper and more extensive knowledge of the history of my native county," and his future volumes we may expect will be more complete and accurate than the present one. Among the valuable portions of his work may be mentioned the author's criticisms upon O'Donovan's Ordnance Survey letters, which have been here printed for the first time. Attention is called to the origin of the names of many townlands in Grace's country being derived from the occupations of the various attendants upon the feudal chief—the physician, huntsman, tailor, hawk, and swine-herd having their separate allotments. It would form an interesting investigation how far similar place-names can be explained in connexion with our ancient manors. An error is made in confounding the Westmeath family of D'Alton with the Kilkenny family of Daton, originally D'Autun, who bore different arms, and whose name appears to have been first corrupted into Dalton by the Down surveyors. Dr. Daton, bishop of Ossory, never called himself Dalton.

The author has recorded some curious family legends. The romance about a member of the Frayne family and an imaginary Colonel Arsdell, nephew of Oliver Cromwell, is probably, if not a pure fiction, an instance of a much older tradition, modified by the introduction of Cromwell. The impression created by Cromwell's government is nowhere more apparent than in the manner in which his name has been introduced into the folk-lore of the country. The book is illustrated by views of Gowran Church, Kilree Round Tower, the doorway of Freshford Church, Fearta Round Tower, Kells Abbey, and the Castles of Balleen, Inchmore and Courtstown. Not a stone of the latter now remains in position. The work is appropriately dedicated to the memory of the Very Rev. Philip Canon Moore, one of the founders of this Society.

**Brendiana: St. Brendan the Voyager in Story and Legend.* By the Rev. Denis O'Donoghue, P.P., Ardfert. (Browne and Nolan, Dublin.)

THIS book will be welcome to all students of Irish hagiology. For the first time we have put together in a connected form, the many fragments that exist concerning the life of one of the most celebrated of Irish saints. The compilation is no attempt, as the writer acknowledges, at a complete history of St. Brendan. With skill and devotion, however, he has collected what has escaped the waste of centuries, "often disguised or distorted by a parasitical growth of extravagant legend which twined round the name and fame of St. Brendan in singular luxuriance." The introduction consists of a short but interesting description of the "Ancient

Cathedral of St. Brendan, Ardfert, its Chapels and Chantries," and a historical sketch of their foundations and subsequent vicissitudes. The first part of the work dealing with the life of St. Brendan is Irish, taken from the *Book of Lismore*, with the translation on the opposite pages. This, says Father O'Donoghue, "ought to be called rather the *Book of MacCarthy Reagh*, for it is now ascertained that it was compiled in the latter half of the fifteenth century, from the lost *Book of Monasterboice*, and from other ancient MSS., for Finghin MacCarthy Riabhach, and his wife Catherine, daughter of Thomas, eighth Earl of Desmond." After the discovery of the MS. in 1814 in Lismore Castle, it was mutilated, and about one-third stolen, among the parts being the "Betha Brenainn." These were afterwards traced, and copies made by O'Curry from which the writer used a transcript made by the late Mr. Hennessy. This portion gives, in a plain and simple style, a summary of the Life of the saint up to the time of his expedition in search of the "Land of Promise of the Saints." Some very full and copious notes are appended of historical and topographical references, which remove many difficulties met with in the text. Few stories were better known in the middle ages than that of the voyage of St. Brendan. Most of the public libraries in Europe contain MSS. of this most popular legend. The Bibliothèque Royale in Paris contains eleven, and the writer says that one in the Vatican, consulted by Cardinal Moran in preparing his edition of the *Navigatio* in his *Acta Sti. Brendani*, dates probably from the ninth century. We have now, for the first time, a complete translation of the *Navigatio*, with poetic extracts from an Anglo-Norman Trouvere of the twelfth century. The earlier portion of the Latin version, printed from the copy in Marsh's Library, Dublin, is practically a translation of the Irish Life, and the writer omits this and takes up the later, giving an excellent translation. He says:—"In the Latin Life we find incidents of the later history of the saint more in detail than in any other ancient account that has come down to us." This portion of the book is largely enriched with full and copious notes, showing careful research into the history and topography of ancient Ireland. A few of the many legends connected with the name of St. Brendan are also given, concluding with an interesting account of the public pilgrimage to Brandon mountain on Sunday, June 28th, 1868, when it is estimated 20,000 assembled to do honour to the memory of the famous Kerry saint. A valuable Appendix is added, consisting of the early English metrical life and early English prose life of St. Brendan, versions which the late Thomas Wright edited for the Percy Society. The metrical version dates from about the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, and the prose version is from Wynken de Worde's edition of the *Golden Legend*, there being but little doubt that the latter was taken from the former. We cannot but recommend this work to our readers, and we compliment the publishers on the admirable manner in which it is produced, the paper and typography being alike excellent.

* *The History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Kilmacduagh.* By the Very Rev. J. Fahy, D.D., V.G. (Dublin: Messrs. M. H. Gill & Son.)

THREE years ago we congratulated Dr. Monahan on entering into a neglected field of Irish Archæology in his history of the dioceses of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise. We welcome this important work of Dr. Fahy, who has now removed the reproach against his own diocese, in writing an able and comprehensive history of Kilmacduagh. Few districts in Ireland, as the author says, are richer in memorials of the past; and he has rescued from the past history, tradition, and legend of his diocese much which must soon have been hopelessly buried in oblivion. His introductory chapter gives interesting details of the ancient territory of Hy Fiachrach Aidhne, which was co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, and describes the striking monuments, Cahir Mugachane, near Gort, and Cahir Cugeola, in the parish of Kilmacduagh. Here also is "Uinche's Ford," called from the death of Uinche, at that spot, by Fin Mac Cumhail; and to the woods of Doire Dhabhoth he pursued Diarmait and Graine, identified with the wooded valley between Lough Cutra and Lough Graney. The writer summarises a history of the provincial kings who resided in Hy Fiachrach Aidhne—Mac Eare, Colman, Loigneun, and Guaire, of the last of whom interesting details are given, quoting from O'Curry and Sir Samuel Ferguson, of his hospitality to Seanchan Torpest, chief poet of Ireland, accompanied by 150 other poets, 150 pupils, with a corresponding number of women-servants, dogs, etc. The accommodating powers of Guaire's establishment must have been strained during their stay of "a year, a quarter, and a month." The complicity of Guaire in the murder of St. Ceallagh, and his defeat at Carn Conail (identified with Ballyconnell, near Gort), no doubt heralded, as the writer says, the decay of Guaire's authority. He was buried in Clonmacnoise in 663, and from what is known of him he seems to have deserved the title of the "pious and charitable" king of Connaught. Dr. Fahy refers to the question of the probability of St. Patrick having visited Aidhne. There can be but little doubt that the spread of Christianity was much slower, and attended with greater difficulties, along the west coast of Ireland than elsewhere. Interesting details are given of St. Sairnait, St. Foila, St. Colga, and St. Caimin. He treats very fully of St. Colman Mac Duagh (descended from Dathy, last of the Irish Pagan kings), from whom the diocese received its name. Interesting descriptions are given of his travels, his churches at Aranmore, his oratory at Kinvara, and the monastery of Kilmacduagh, erected by the Gobban Saer in 610. A full account is also given of the excavations at the Round Tower by the writer in 1879, and the discovery of human remains therein. The history of the diocese is then continued through the Danish occupation and subsequent centuries, showing great research and industry

on the part of the writer. He treats exhaustively of the national affairs affecting the diocese, and minutely enters into its local family history, such as that of the De Burgos, O'Flahertys, O'Clerys, O'Dalys, O'Shaughnessys, and others. He has carefully compiled lists of the Episcopal succession, but we would like to have seen this tabulated. The history of the diocese is brought down to the present time, with an interesting chapter on the modern parishes. It is impossible in the space at our disposal to follow the writer through his carefully compiled work. It is exhaustive and rich in detail, treated in an eminently calm and impartial spirit, which adds to the dignity of the work and to the credit of its learned and scholarly author.

* *Glendalough in the Twelfth Century.* By the Rev. James Manning, P.P., Roundwood.

THIS subject has been handled in two articles contributed by Father Manning to the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record* of April and July. The title is rather misleading. One would at first sight imagine that the writer deals with the town of Glendalough in the twelfth century, and the Seven Churches now in ruins, while, in fact, the subject-matter of these articles is the diocese of Glendalough, its churches, its extent, and divisions at that period. Father Manning's Papers form an excellent example, showing us how to use our ancient documents in the light of personal investigation and local knowledge. He takes the work published by the Record Office, styled *Chartæ Privilegia et Immunitates*, which contains a large collection of the earliest charters issued by the Anglo-Normans after the Irish conquest, and is a most important collection for the purposes of Irish History. The articles under review discuss one of the earliest of these charters—that issued by Strongbow, confirming Thomas Abbot of Glendalough in his possession, and incidentally enumerating the churches of the diocese, which Father Manning skilfully endeavours to identify. The ever-to-be-lamented scholar, Dr. Reeves, undertook much the same task in a pamphlet issued by him more than twenty years ago, touching the boundaries of Glendalough diocese, but our present writer has the great advantage, not only of Dr. Reeves's investigations, but also of a prolonged residence in Wicklow, and a local knowledge which cannot be surpassed. He shows, and we think with much probability, that Glendalough diocese came as far as Rathfarnham and the Dodder, and then, turning south, ran along by Stillorgan, Kill-o'-the-Grange, and Rathmichael, leaving the Danish bishop of Dublin, but a thin fringe of the coast lands. This is a most interesting topic for Dublin people, touching their ancient history, as it does, at an important point. Even the most cursory reader may extract instruction from it, for he will learn where

many an ancient church lies hid to reward an explorer bent on combining the pursuit of knowledge with fresh air and exercise.

We do not say that we agree with all the writer's identifications and Celtic derivations, though the great majority seem very likely. Some of them, as in the case of Celladgair (Killegar), on p. 641, seem very problematical, and to gain them the writer has to take great liberties with his text. But we have no wish to undertake the ungracious office of fault-finder where so much loving labour has been bestowed on a subject of great local interest. But why does not Father Manning give references to his authorities? He is not like a great many who give no reference, because they have none to give. He has made a patient study of the Bollandists and Colgan, the *Liber Niger* and the *Repertorium Viride* among the ancients, not to speak of the moderns at all. Why not give a hint of his sources?

* *Ulster in '98: Episodes and Anecdotes now first printed.* By Robert M. Young, B.A., M.R.I.A., Editor of the "Town Book of Belfast." Third Edition. (Belfast: Marcus Ward and Co., Limited, Royal Ulster Works. London and New York, 1893.)

THE details of the "turn-out" in Ulster, collected by Mr. Young, have more than a local interest. The effect of the revolutionary movement in the Northern counties is not generally known. The disaffected in Ulster appear to have been chiefly Presbyterians. Twenty-two Ministers and Probationers were concerned in the rebellion, two of whom were executed. Among the narratives here published are several collected by the late Rev. Classon Porter, from survivors who had witnessed the scenes described. The local ballads are especially interesting, many of them having never appeared in print before. It appears that in Belfast the name of "The Walking Gallows" was given to a yeoman, tall and thin, who on several occasions hung rebels over his shoulders. As the name of "The Walking Gallows" has generally been attributed to one Hempenstall, and the County Wicklow made the scene of his exploits, the question naturally arises whether there is any truth in the stories, or whether there were more "Walking Gallows" than one.

**Devia Hibernia*. By George A. de M. E. Dagg, M.A., D.I. (Hodges, Figgis & Co., Dublin.)

THIS is a most painstaking and useful compilation of a road-book of Ireland, and could only be executed by one who had the machinery of the Royal Irish Constabulary at his command. To the tourist and cyclist the work will prove of the greatest service, and the pedestrian antiquarian will also find it most useful in pursuing his investigations in the many unfrequented districts of the country. At a first glance the hieroglyphic appearance of the pages may alarm the inquirer; but a little study of the careful instructions will quickly facilitate him in his search for information. The whole plan of the book is original and unique, and for such a mass of information as the book contains, some such method of contractions as that adopted was indeed necessary to render the book at all handy and portable. A carefully executed map accompanies the work, and we quite agree with the editor that "never before has a map, so elaborate and accurate, on such a scale, and giving so much information, with so many distinguishing printings, been published." If anything, indeed, the map is too perfect and overloaded. We have tested the book in many places and found it on the whole most accurate. We cannot but compliment Mr. Dagg on the success of such a difficult undertaking, and we strongly recommend *Devia Hibernia* as the best guide-book yet published to the roads of Ireland.

Proceedings.

THE THIRD GENERAL MEETING of the Society for the year 1893, was held (by permission) in the Lecture Theatre of the Crawford Municipal School of Science and Art, CORK, on Tuesday, 25th July, 1893, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

ROBERT DAY, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., J.P., High Sheriff of Cork, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following took part in the proceedings:—

Fellows:—The Most Rev. Richard A. Sheehan, D.D., Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer*; Arthur Hill, B.E., F.R.I.B.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for S. Munster*; P. J. Lynch, M.R.I.A.I., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for N. Munster*; Joseph Bennett; F. E. Currey, J.P.; Rev. J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary, Co. Wicklow*; Deputy Surgeon-General King, M.B., M.R.I.A.; S. K. Kirker, C.E., *Hon. Secretary, Co. Cavan*; Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster*; Colonel Philip D. Vigors, J.P., *Hon. Secretary Co. Carlow*; John Vinycomb, M.R.I.A.; John L. Robinson, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.I.A.I.; *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster*.

Members:—Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., *Hon. Secretary, North Cork*; William H. Hill, F.R.I.B.A., *Hon. Secretary, Cork City*; Richard J. Ussher, J.P., *Hon. Secretary, West Waterford*; Very Rev. Francis O'Brien, P.P., V.G., M.R.I.A.; *Hon. Secretary, South Tipperary*; W. Ringrose Atkins; Rev. Canon Baillie, M.A., *Hon. Secretary, East Donegal*; H. F. Berry, M.A.; Francis Joseph Bigger; Michael Buggy, Rev. H. W. Burgess, LL.D.; James Byrne; James Charles, M.L.J.; Rev. John Harding Cole, B.A.; James Coleman; M. Edward Conway; John Cooke, B.A.; M. Dorey; H. Edwards; George Fawcett; P. J. Fielding, Ph.C.; George E. J. Greene, L.R.C.P.I., M.R.I.A.; Thomas Greene, LL.B., J.P.; Granby Higinbotham; Rev. John W. Hopkins, B.A.; Rev. Patrick Hurley, P.P.; P. Kenny; Miss K. S. King; Colonel T. A. Lunham, M.A., J.P.; Rev. Eugene Mac Cartan, P.P.; Very Rev. Alexander Mac Mullan, P.P., V.G.; Brian Mac Sheehy, LL.D.; John M'Loughlin; George M. Moore; Rev. Thomas Olden, B.A., M.R.I.A.; Joseph Pigott; Rev. John Pratt, M.A.; E. W. Smyth, J.P.; W. D. Webber, J.P.; R. Welch; Rev. Canon Willcocks, M.A.; Rev. Canon Abbott, B.A.; Rev. Canon Brougham, M.A.; Fenwick Carre, F.R.C.S.I.; William Stirling, C.E., &c.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Vice-President, Mr. Robert Day, in opening the proceedings, said:—"I am sorry that the honour of presiding here has not devolved on one who has had more leisure time at his disposal than I have of late enjoyed. I have been much away from Cork, and I have had little time for the necessary preparation in occupying the chair at so important, influential, and representative a meeting of the Irish Antiquaries. Some of you will remember the last time that our Society met in the Lecture Hall of the old Royal Cork Institution here. The chair was filled by the late O'Donovan, of Lissard, and he was supported by the then Honorary Secretaries; on one side by Dr. Caulfield, and on the other by the Rev. James Graves, who for so many years took such a deep and absorbing interest in all that concerned the Society's welfare. Indeed the retrospect

of the twelve fleeting years that have since passed away is one that awakens sad thoughts, because of the many deaths that have occurred, and although the gaps thus made in our ranks have been filled up, yet 'the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still,' have passed from us for ever. But to-day, while we cannot forget the past, we look forward to the glowing future with brighter hopes, because while our list of Fellows and Members is steadily increasing there is ample work for the investigations of all: in the stately Castle, the ruined Monastery, the ivy-covered Abbey, the Church Architecture in its varied character and design; the indigenous Round Tower, the ancient Barrow, and Burial Mound, the Holy Well with its romantic legend and story; the Ogam-inscribed monolith; the great stone Fort, a Dun that carries the student of history back to the centuries that immediately preceded the advent of the harbinger of the Gospel of Peace; the Sand Dune and the Raised Beach in which the worked flints fashioned by the primitive inhabitants are found; the island Crannog of the lacustrine inhabitant, and the Rath of the agriculturalist; the hoard of buried coins and the treasure hid in the earth or secreted mayhap beneath the old thornbush upon the rath side. How inviting these relics of a bygone age are in all their variety and in their general resemblance, yet possessing their own typical variations when compared with the similar objects from other countries. Then there are the Stone and Flint antiquities that are strewn broadcast over our fields, and the Bronze Weapons, Implements and Ornaments; the treasures in gold and silver personal decorations; the enamelled glass; personal pendants and beads, that so often occur in our land, fruitful of everything that gratifies the Antiquary's taste and stimulates his zeal. The illuminated manuscripts, of which all lovers of early Christian decorative art are so enraptured; and the marvellous ecclesiastical antiquities and ancient metal work that have been so wonderfully preserved to us, and that at rare intervals are still discovered, and when found by the ignorant are saved from destruction by those who are better informed. Take a recent instance—the Lough Erne Shrine, which would have been thrown back into the Lake as worthless had not one of the fishermen remembered that Mr. Plunkett, our local Secretary for Fermanagh, might give something for it; and I am glad to say the man was right, as it was acquired by that gentleman who has placed it in the Science and Art Museum, Kildare-street, Dublin, on loan, that it may be seen and studied by all. There is still ample work for the archæologist in this lovely land of ours; that owing to its isolation has been preserved, when neighbouring countries have been overrun by incursive hordes; and the imperfect list that I have given of its varied antiquities will, I hope, stimulate our ardour in making extensive researches and fresh discoveries in its wide domain. I will not detain you further, but greatly regret that my official duties will not allow me to join in the excursion, in which, however, you have an accomplished guide in Mr. Arthur Hill."

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were then read and confirmed.

The following Candidates, recommended by the Council, were elected :—

FELLOWS.

John L. Robinson, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.I.A.I. (*Member*, 1889), *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster*, 198, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin : proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., *Fellow*, *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer*.

His Honor Judge Fitz Gerald, B.A. (Cantab.), 9, Herbert-place, Dublin : proposed by Richard Langrishe, J.P., *Vice-President*.

MEMBERS.

Valentine Ball, LL.D., C.B., F.R.S., Director of the Museum of Science and Art, Dublin : proposed by Edward Perceval Wright, M.D., *Sec. R.I.A., Fellow*.

Rev. Patrick M'Donnell, P.P., Graig-na-managh : proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., *Fellow*, *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer*.

William Harvey Swan, Cappagh Lodge, Monaghan : proposed by D. Carolan Rushe, B.A., *Fellow*, *Hon. Secretary, Co. Monaghan*.

Charles S. Graham, M.A. (Dubl.), Solicitor, Loughrea ; Charles E. Mac Dermot, B.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, 44, Westland-row, Dublin : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Robert Johnston, Glencoe, Antrim-road, Belfast : proposed by Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*, *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster*.

Very Rev. Canon Burke, P.P., Bagenalstown ; Rev. Canon Abbott, M.A., Old Leighlin ; Rev. Alexander Irwin, M.A., Armagh : proposed by Colonel P. D. Vigers, *Fellow*, *Hon. Secretary, Co. Carlow*.

William F. Bailey, M.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, 62, Harcourt-street, Dublin : proposed by H. C. Cullinan, LL.B., *Fellow*.

William Stirling, C.E., Architect, 3, Molesworth-street, Dublin ; Walter Hare, 16, Royal-terrace, E., Kingstown ; proposed by John L. Robinson, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster*.

Lieut.-Colonel John N. Coddington, J.P., D.L., Oldbridge, Drogheda : proposed by Joseph H. Moore, M.A., *Hon. Secretary, South Meath*.

Rev. Frank Stonham, M.A. (Oxon.), The College, Fermoy ; Anderson Cooper, J.P., Weston, Queenstown : proposed by Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., *Hon. Secretary, North Cork*.

Joseph Lowry, Bachelor's Lodge, Navan ; John Ringwood, M.D., Kenlis, Kells, Co. Meath ; Rev. Canon Brougham, M.A., The Rectory, Monkstown, Cork : proposed by Rev. John Healy, LL.D., *Hon. Secretary, North Meath*.

Herbert Sullivan, B.A. (Dubl.), J.P., Curramore, Broadford, Co. Limerick : proposed by John Horan, M.E.

William J. Hardy, LL.B. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, D.I.R.I.C., Slane, Co. Meath : proposed by Charles Mullin.

Very Rev. Henry Jellett, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin ; Ven. Garrett Nugent, M.A., Archdeacon of Meath, Trim : proposed by Rev. Canon J. H. Walsh, D.D.

William Carrigan, Solicitor, Thurles : proposed by Joseph Molloy.

William J. Fennell, M.R.I.A.I., Architect and C.E., 11, Chichester-street, Belfast : proposed by William Patrick O'Neill, M.R.I.A.

Rev. Bartholomew Quinn, C.C., Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo : proposed by P. Newell, B.A., *Hon. Secretary, West Mayo*.

Rev. Andrew Dempsey, P.P., Ballinakill, Queen's County : proposed by Thomas Greene, LL.B., J.P.

Thomas F. O'Connell, Solicitor, 10, Mountjoy-square, Dublin : proposed by John R. O'Connell, LL.D.

Rev. William Jellie, B.A. (Lond.), 12, Nelson-square, London, S.E. : proposed by John S. Crone, L.R.C.P.I.

Fenwick Carre, F.R.C.S.I., Letterkenny : proposed by Rev. Canon Baillie, *Hon. Secretary, East Donegal*.

James M'Burney, Tully, N. S., Upper Tannybrake, Kells, Co. Antrim : proposed by W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*.

Rev. William J. Gerrard, St. Mogue's Rectory, Ballycanew, Co. Wexford : proposed by Rev. J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary, Co. Wicklow*.

The Chairman announced that an Address from the Cork Historical and Archæological Society was to be read, and invited the Secretary, Mr. John Paul Dalton, to the dais. The Members of the Society forming the deputation present then stood up. They were—The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, F.R.S.A., Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, President; Denny Lane, Vice-President; Rev. Father Dwyer, Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, W. R. Atkins, Rev. Mr. Whitelegge, Robert Walker, Joseph Bennett, F.R.S.A., Thomas Farrington, T.C., C. G. Doran, John Fitz Gerald, James Coleman, Council Members; John O'Mahony and John P. Dalton, Hon. Secretaries.

Mr. Dalton read the following:—

“ ADDRESS TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

“ On behalf of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, we bid you a hearty welcome to Cork.

“ After the lapse of almost half a century, your Society, whose birthday carries us back to the Forties, is to-day stronger in numbers, more influential and representative in its list of Fellows and Members, and a greater power for usefulness in stimulating the taste for archæology, which it has done so much to create and foster, than at any previous period of its existence; and we trust that it may long continue on its career of success and prosperity.

“ Although we have little to show you of ancient buildings or monuments within the boundaries of Cork that link us with its past, we can justly point with pride to those surroundings which have gained for it the name of ‘The Beautiful City.’

“ You are now within the sound of those bells whose music will ring for ever in the verse to which Father Prout has wedded them; and, advancing a little farther, you come within the influence and all-attractive atmosphere of Blarney and its Stone of wondrous power, which we can assure you is not bestowing its gifts on our cousins of Chicago at this moment, but remains clasped in iron upon the castle awaiting your caresses.

“ To all and much more we bid you welcome. Welcome to our city that has given birth to such painters as Barry and Maelise; to such numismatists as Lindsay and Sainthill; to such Antiquaries as Windele, Abel, Brash, Hayman, and Caulfield; to such poets as Callanan, Millikin, and Michael Joseph Barry; to such men of universal endowments in letters as Maginn, Mahony, and Denny Lane; and last, though not least, to Richard Dowden (Richard) and his accomplished relative, Professor Edward Dowden of Trinity College, Dublin; and to the gentleman who is one of your Vice-Presidents and one of ours, and is now so worthily presiding at this Meeting—Mr. Robert Day.

“ That your visit may be as productive of pleasure to you in the same degree as your objects are patriotic, noble, and praiseworthy, is our warmest wish.

“(Signed),

“ ✠ RICHARD A. SHEEHAN, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, *President*.

“ JOHN PAUL DALTON, } *Hon. Secs.*
“ JOHN O'MAHONY, }

“ July 25, 1893.”

The Chairman said in reply—My Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Vice-Presidents and Council of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, on behalf of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, I thank you for your kindly words of welcome to the representative gathering of

our Society in the capital of the south. Your Address has recalled the names of some of those who were among the first Members that joined its ranks, when it was founded as the Kilkenny Archæological Society in 1849. In the first published list of Members are two of the names which you have referred to, namely, John Windele, who contributed three articles to the first volume of the *Journal*, on Ogam inscribed stones in the county of Cork and a most valuable Paper on the ring money of ancient Ireland; and John Lindsay, whose cultured pen was ever at the service of the editor. And thus it has continued to the present. In those early days when the Kilkenny Society was simply a county archæological fraternity the pages of its *Journal* were rendered more attractive by the contributions of your fellow-townsmen, and it so happens still. As in your Cork Society so in the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—you go far afield for literary and antiquarian contributors, and so do we. Our Societies—yours in its infancy, ours in mature age—have one common object and one end in view—the study of the past—and to-day we join hands in aiding each other to fulfil that purpose.

Mr. Arthur Hill, M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Provincial Secretary for Munster*, read a Note on “The Blarney Stone.”

Mr. John L. Robinson, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster, and Hon. Curator of the Photographic Survey*, read “Notes on the Photographic Survey” and exhibited a series of the photographs already collected. The Papers were referred to the Council.

Mr. Arthur Hill, *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Munster*, explained the arrangements that had been made for the Excursions.

The Meeting then adjourned to 8 p.m.

EXCURSION.—FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, *July 25th*, 1893.

An excursion was made to Kilcrea by the Cork and Macroom Railway, leaving Cork at 2 p.m. Kilcrea stands on the River Bride, a branch of the Lee. In past times the bog of Kilcrea was a dangerous and impenetrable fastness, covered with trees and thick underwood. Wolves frequented it up to the beginning of the seventeenth century, and its reclamation commenced one hundred years later.

Kilcrea is named after St. Cyra, or Chera, who was Abbess of a nunnery here at an early period. Her name is given in the “*Leabhar Breac*” as being of the race of Conaire.

“These are the three *cailechs* (nuns) who freely gave their love to Christ—Ciarascach, Gobinaib, with devotion; and Sciach, daughter of Mealchair.”

The ecclesiastical ruins now standing are those of a Franciscan monastery founded by Cormac M'Carthy, surnamed Laidir, or *strong*, in 1465. The dedication is to St. Bridget. He was murdered by his brother and buried in the abbey. The inscription on his tomb reads:—“Hic jacet Cormacus fil. Thadei, fil. Cormaci, fil. Dermittii magni M'Carthy, Dns. de Musgraigh Flayn ac istius conventus primus fundator. an. Dom. 1494.”

The castle ruins show it to have been one of great strength, and are in a state of tolerable preservation. The abbey ruins are beautifully



Franciscan Monastery of Kilcrea.—View in Nave.

situated on the banks of the Bride, approached by a fine avenue of trees. It was erected probably about the fifteenth century, and must have been of considerable architectural beauty. It was built of marble found in the neighbourhood. The nave and choir, with pointed arches, still remain, supported on massive marble pillars. It was largely used as a place of burial, writers in the past describing the many thousand human bones piled in heaps within its walls. In the choir are several monuments over the remains of the Lords of Muskerry.

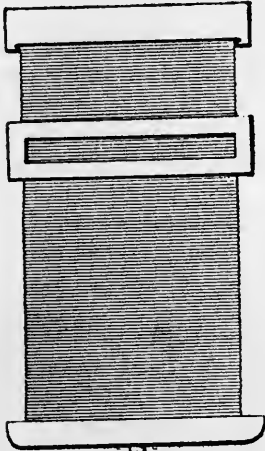
The abbey was pillaged in 1584, and in 1599 in the wars with the Geraldines, in 1601 by Tyrone, and again in Cromwell's time.

On returning to Cork from the excursion to Kilcrea, the Members of the Society dined at the Imperial Hotel.

EVENING MEETING.

The Society again met in the Lecture Theatre of the Crawford Municipal School of Science and Art at 8 o'clock, p.m., ROBERT DAY, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., High Sheriff of Cork, *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

The Chairman exhibited "A Medal and Buttons of the Irish Volunteers," with the following description:—
 "I have already in the pages of our *Journal* described¹ some Medals of the Volunteers. I have now the renewed pleasure of illustrating another which is of more than ordinary interest. It is of engraved silver work, oval in form, and is two inches in length, by one and a-half inches wide. Obverse upon a garter divided in the centre at each side by a star 'Ballymascanlon Rangers,' and within the garter, the harp crowned with smaller garters above and below the arms, having the motto 'Liberty' 'or Death,' and the figures '222.'



"Reverse—Upon the corresponding garters, 'We Struggle for Liberty,' and 'The Volunteers of Ireland.' In the centre of the field are nine of the volunteers, grouped as three Light Infantry, three men of the Line, and three Grenadiers: beneath their feet the owner's name 'Jno. Thompson,' and above the points of the bayonets with which the men are

¹ *Journal*, vol. i., Fifth Series (1891), pp. 459, 591.

armed three masonic groupings. In the centre the square and compass enclosing the letter G. . . At its left the hour-glass resting on a book ; and on the right the level, rule, and mallet. It is more than probable that the '222' is the number of Thompson's Masonic Lodge. The medal has its original scarlet ribbon, clasp, and suspender, and is of peculiar interest, illustrating the character of the uniforms worn by this Co. Louth Regiment.

"Mr. F. E. Crossle of Newry has identified many of the masonic lodges in Ireland with the Volunteers of '82,' and this medal of Thompson's, while primarily a decoration of the Rangers, is also an enduring record that either a lodge of Freemasons was in the regiment, or else that the Rangers themselves constituted a masonic lodge and a masonic company of Volunteers.¹

"M'Nevin laments the difficulty that he experienced in ascertaining the colours of the various volunteer uniforms, and is unable to describe that worn by the Ballymascanlon Rangers,² the commanding officer of which was Captain R. M'Neale.

"To further illustrate this subject I have brought two buttons of the Cork Artillery Volunteers, whose uniform was blue faced scarlet lace, and whose commander was Captain Richard Hare, junior. The buttons are circular and one and a-half inches in diameter, in a copper frame, glazed, and beneath the convex glass, painted on the flat, and in the background two towers, probably the 'King's' and 'Queen's' Castles, and in the foreground, behind a piece of ordnance, three soldiers with firearms standing at attention, and in the uniform and colours of this old Cork Corps. Such buttons could not have been worn by the rank and file of this regiment, but would probably have been used by the commissioned officers on special occasions."

Mr. Day also exhibited a number of stone celts, bronze swords, and spearheads, with a perfect example of a perforated greenstone hammer, which had been found recently during dredging operations at Lough Erne, and collected by Mr. Thomas Plunkett, M.R.I.A. Among other objects shown were a beautiful gold lunette, with chevron pattern on obverse side, a fine ecclesiastical gold ring, fourteenth century, a serpent brooch, beads, arrow-heads, &c.

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

"The Manor of Mallow in the Thirteenth Century," by Henry F. Berry, M.A.

"A List of Justices of the Peace for the County Wexford, from A.D. 1563 to 1800," by Joseph P. Swan, *Fellow*.

¹ "History of the Volunteers." (Dublin: Duffy, 1848.)

² The parish of Ballymascanlon is remarkable for its great cromlech, the covering-stone of which measures 12 feet x 6 feet, and is computed to weigh forty tons. It is known as "The Giant's Load," and is illustrated and described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1752, and in Wright's "Louthiana," p. 12.

Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*, showed some drawings of a Canoe found recently near Belturbet.

The Papers remaining on the list were taken as read, and referred to the Council, viz. :—

“The Anglo-Norman Settlement in Leinster,” by James Mills, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

“The Geraldines of the County Kilkenny (Part iv.)—Fitz Gerald, *alias* O’Dea of Gurtins, now of Turlogh, Co. Mayo,” by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

“Notes on the word ‘Sidh,’” by David Mac Ritchie, F.S.A. (Scot.)

The Meeting then adjourned.

EXCURSION.—SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, *July 26th*, 1893.

The Members left Cork for Timoleague by the Cork and Bandon Railway, at 8.50 a. m.

Timoleague Abbey, thirty-five miles by rail from Cork, is situated at the head of Courtmacsherry Bay, and washed by the Atlantic. The name is derived from Teach-Molaga, signifying "Molaga's House." The tradition relating to the occupation of the site is that Saint Molaga and his disciples endeavoured to build somewhere in the neighbourhood, but whatever they built in the day fell down at night; judging from this that it was not the will of Heaven that they should persevere in building where they were, they took a sheaf of corn, and placing on it a lighted

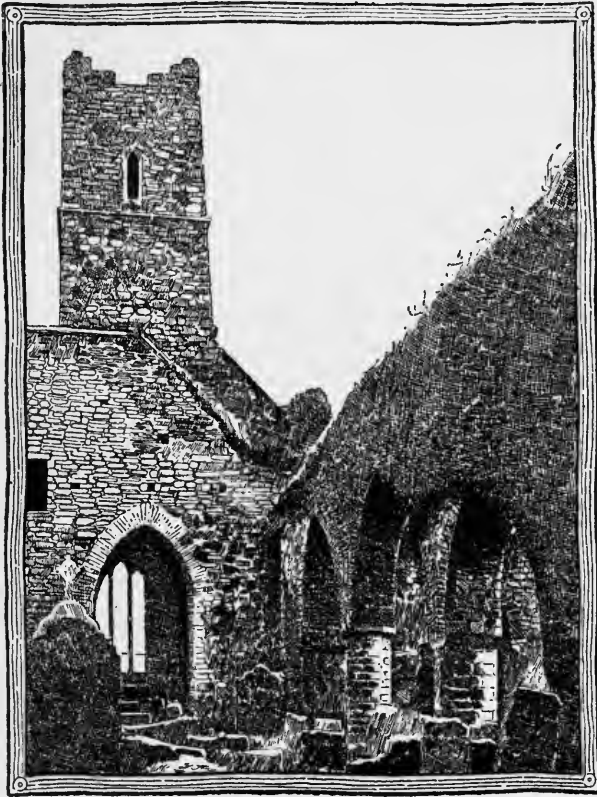


Franciscan Monastery of Timoleague.—South-west View.

candle from off the altar sent it adrift, at the same time offering a prayer that the Lord would direct it to the spot where He wished an abbey to be built, with the result that it lodged on the shore where the abbey now stands. This tradition refers to the original occupation of the site in the seventh century; it is needless to say that nothing of such an early date is now in existence. The earliest portions of the present building date from the middle of the fourteenth century, the founder being Donal Glas, Prince of Carbery, who was buried in the abbey in 1366. Some authorities place the foundation of the building a century earlier, but as usual there are no records extant.

A small chalice belonging to the abbey was discovered about thirty years ago at Cape Clear; a station was being held on the island, and the attention of the priest was directed to an old box in one of the cottages; the owner said it had been there in his father's time, and had never been

opened, that the tradition respecting it was—that a priest had left it there in troublous times. When the box was opened it was found to contain a set of vestments (which fell to pieces on being touched) and



Franciscan Monastery of Timoleague.—View in Nave.

a chalice black with age. On the chalice being cleaned it was found to bear the following inscription :—

“FF R U MIN ; CONV DE THIMOLAGGI.”

This very interesting relic is now in possession of the parish priest of Timoleague, and an opportunity was afforded the members of inspecting it. The house belonged to the Franciscan Order.

The Members returned to Cork at 2 p. m., and at 3 p. m. left for Blarney by special cars from the Imperial Hotel.

BLARNEY CASTLE.—Blarney was a great stronghold of the Mac Carthys, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in Munster, and had four towers beside the *enceinte*, which was defended by bastions. The keep and foundations of a circular

building alone remain, besides some ruined walls of a dwelling-house that was built in the last century against the keep. The keep is "L"-shaped in plan; the western portion of the north front, of which the kitchen occupies the top, is much more ancient than the rest, and probably dates as far back as the thirteenth century. Cormac Mac Carthy, the founder of Kilcrea Abbey, was the builder of the other portion in the middle of the fifteenth century. The estate passed through several hands before reaching those of Sir James Jeffreys, ancestor of Sir George Colthurst, the present proprietor, more than two centuries ago. At that time the keep was roofless, and the oak timbers are said to have been removed to Dawstown and used there. The entrance doorway and iron gate were for a long time at the glebe. The late Rev. J. Penrose returned them to Lady Colthurst, who had the stones replaced in their original position and the gate re-hung under the direction of Mr. Arthur Hill, *Fellow, Hon. Provincial Secretary for Munster.*

With regard to the "Blarney Stone," Mr. Arthur Hill stated that more than one stone was popularly accredited with mystic properties. The stone which is best known at the present day has probably the least claim to antiquity; it forms the sill of one of the machicolations on the south side of the Castle. This stone was injured during the siege of Cromwell's time, and cramped with iron to secure the parapet above. That age was not a romantic one, nor productive of traditions, and kissing the stone was unknown even in the early part of the present century—at least so he was given to understand by his father, the late Henry Hill. A slightly water-worn hollow stone, situated on the parapet of the eastern side of the turret was, in his father's time, pointed out as the true stone. This stone, to his personal knowledge, has disappeared for upwards of twenty years. Another stone, which is said to bear a shamrock cut in relief, and supposed also to possess special virtue, is built into the wall in an inaccessible place known to few.

EXCURSION.—THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, *July 27th*, 1893.

The Members left Cork for Youghal by the Great Southern and Western Railway at 9.55 a. m., arriving at 11 a. m.

Youghal, from its situation, was particularly exposed to the Northmen. Irish annals of the ninth century have many records of their doings in this locality. The chief monument now existing in the town is St. Mary's Church. The Rev. Canon Hayman, in his "Memorials of Youghal," states that a church of the twelfth century existed on the site now occupied by the tower, and that some portions of it are still to be recognised incorporated in the existing building, which was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century by Richard Bennet, and his wife Ellis Barry, of whom, save their monument in the south transept, we

know nothing. The taxation made by Pope Nicholas IV. in 1291 shows St. Mary's, Youghal, to have been the richest benefice in the diocese. The choir dates from 1350. In 1464 the College was founded by Thomas, eighth Earl of Desmond, and the Church re-edified the following year. The oldest existing tombstone, to one Francis Tobyn, is dated 1557. In 1579, Gerald, sixteenth Earl of Desmond, plundered the town and desecrated the Church. Sir Walter Raleigh was Mayor of Youghal, 1588-89. In 1606 Sir Richard Boyle, from whom both the Dukes of Devonshire and Earls of Cork derive their Irish properties, purchased the south transept for a mortuary chapel, and expended £2000 on the restoration of the Church and College. About 1619 he repaired the founders' tomb, and "had their pictures cut in stone placed thereon." He also erected the monument to himself and his two wives, Joane Appsley and Katherine Fenton, an elaborate structure in the Elizabethan style, with effigies of himself, his wives, and children. The arms which appear under the arch are those of Boyle and Appsley to the left; Boyle and Fenton to the right. Following down the left-hand side are—Boyle and Clifford; Boyle and Fielding; Boyle and Howard; Boyle and Killigrew; Boyle and (uninscribed). To the right—Barry and Boyle; Digby and Boyle; Goring and Boyle; Fitz Gerald and Boyle; Jones and Boyle; Loftus and Boyle; Riche and Boyle. This very interesting monument was restored by Mr. Arthur Hill, *Fellow*, at the expense of the late Duke of Devonshire, fifteen years ago. Some loose portions were then secured, the figures of the children repaired, and a new stone bearing the inscription:—

“PRECATIO VIVENTIS :

QUEM PATRE QUEM PROLE & GEMINO QUEM CONIUGE FAVSTVM
FECISTI, Ô FAVSTVM FAC FACIENDO TVVM,”

which had been lost for many years, was put in its proper place. The inscription was preserved by Dineley in his "Tour in Ireland," 1681. At the same time it was carefully cleaned and repainted in the most faithful and accurate way by Mr. G. Brenan, with the assistance of his brother, Mr. James Brenan, R.H.A., *Member*.

Cromwell made Youghal his head-quarters during the winter of 1649, and traditionally is said to have made a funeral oration on the occasion of the burial of Lieut.-General Jones in St. Mary's.

The site of the lighthouse has been in use from the end of the twelfth century for this purpose. Maurice Fitz Gerald, about that date, founded there the Convent of St. Anne, the nuns devoting themselves to the duty of keeping a light for the benefit of mariners.

In 1224, Maurice Fitz Gerald, second Lord Ophaly, erected a house for Franciscans at the south side of the town; and in 1268 Thomas Fitz-Maurice Fitz Gerald founded one for Dominicans at the north end. The town was then of considerable commercial importance, for the customs in that year amounted to £103, more than £1500 of our currency.

The quaint old gabled mansion to the north of the church, known as Sir Walter Raleigh's house, contains some interesting oak wainscoting and mantelpieces.

The town originally had five gates. The north, the south, and the quay gates have been removed; a fragment of the water gate remains, and a clock gate still spans the principal street, built in the last century, replacing a more ancient structure known as Trinity Castle, which was built by Alderman Bluett in 1563, under a building lease made by the Corporation, he covenanting to build "stiffe, stroung, staunche," and, judging from the sketch in Dineley, he fulfilled his bond. The Castle became Corporation property again in 1616, and was taken down and rebuilt in 1777, one William Meade being the architect.

At Ardmore, in the county Waterford, a visit was paid to St. Declan's Oratory, built about the beginning of the fifth century, one of the very earliest ecclesiastical buildings in Ireland, and also the smallest, the interior measuring 13 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 9 inches, and the walls being 2 feet 5 inches in thickness. An Ogam stone, built into the eastern gable-end, was discovered by the late Mr. E. FitzGerald, a Member of this Society, in 1854, and described by him in the *Journal* (vol. iii.). Beside the Oratory stands a remarkable Round Tower, built of highly finished cut stone, ninety-five feet high. The late Rev. James Graves attributed it to the tenth century. There are also the ruins of a church, called "the cathedral, which has unique bas-reliefs of sacred subjects carved on the western gable. The Cranoge on the beach was discovered by Mr. R. J. Ussher, *Hon. Secretary for West Waterford*, and reported on by him to the Royal Irish Academy.

Nearer to Ardmore Head is Teampul Dysart, a church of the tenth century. Close to this church is a Holy Well over which are three very ancient crucifixes wrought in stone, one of which was dug up in the interior of the Round Tower.

The following notice of the Meeting appeared in *The Sketch* for August 23, 1893:—

"The Proceedings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland are of an interest equal to the proceedings of any ordinary society which meets together for artistic purposes. And the Meeting of this most estimable body, which for some time past has been the subject of conversation among all who care about practical matters in connexion with art, pictorial or otherwise, has proved to be an event of exceptional interest. Mr. John L. Robinson, R.H.A., be it noted, on this particular occasion, read an account of the Photographic Survey which is being made of all the objects which have artistic and antiquarian interest in Ireland at the present moment. Other Papers of considerable interest were read on the same occasion, Papers concerned with matters rather of local interest than of world-wide demand. The usual excursions were formed, the customary outbursts of designed artistic excitement were indulged in, and, on the whole, a remarkably successful meeting was not only planned but also fulfilled."

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1893.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART IV. FOURTH QUARTER, 1893.

Papers.

THE ANTIQUITIES FROM KINGSTOWN TO DUBLIN.

PART I.

By REV. G. T. STOKES, D.D., M.R.I.A.

OUR Society has lately changed its name for the third time, and is now called the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Our previous designation was, however, of a wider type, and represented us as being devoted to Historical as well as Antiquarian studies. We have changed our name but we have not changed our nature, and I now propose to embody both elements of our Society's constitution in this Paper, and will strive to show that there are subjects worthy the investigation of the local historian as well as of the local archæologist in a district where, owing to the rapid growth of population and the manifold changes involved in modern civilization, all remains of antiquarian interest, and all traces of ancient usages or names would seem to have departed. In fact, when I announced to some of my friends that I proposed to read this Paper, they seemed to think that it would, necessarily, be a very brief one, and that, like the famous article on "Snakes in Ireland," which simply consisted of the words, "There are no snakes in Ireland," so my Paper on the Antiquities between Dublin and Kingstown would simply consist of the words, "There are no antiquities between these

places." However, I would not dare to treat this learned Society in such an unbecoming and irreverent manner, and therefore propose to show there are places and remains, roads and names, some of which run back to prehistoric times, others which embody mediæval usages, and others which tell of men and things whose memories can never die for any true member of a Society like our own.

I have another object in writing this Paper. I wish to stir up, all over the country, a keen interest in purely local antiquities. I do not mean that I wish to stir up an interest all over the country in Dublin antiquities, but I wish to stir up in every locality an interest in its own antiquities, giving that word, "antiquity," its widest extension, and this I hope to effect by showing what can be done even in such an unpromising locality as the line of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway. I look upon it as most important to collect and commit to the immortality of print all the yet living traditions of the last century, and of the early portions of this century. I have, for instance, been wonderfully helped in the composition of this Paper by the information imparted to me by one of our own best-known members, Mr. W. F. Wakeman, who is a walking repository of traditional lore concerning the state of the county and city of Dublin, as he remembers it twenty years before I was born. It is most important in every locality to secure these living traditions. In a few years those of us who survive will have passed into another century, when the eighteenth century will then stand to our members as the seventeenth century now stands to us—as the century before the last, and then farewell for ever to much which can even yet be recovered.

But why should the southern side of the coast of Dublin Bay be counted a district destitute of antiquities? Is there any reason in the nature of the case why it should be so? The north side of Dublin is not devoid of antiquities and antiquarian memories. I only wish that our members who live on the north side of the Liffey would take up the north side of Dublin townland by townland and parish by parish, and place its traditions in print before they have for ever vanished. Sure I am that they have far more antiquarian helps to assist them than I have had, as, for instance, anyone who has ever glanced through Burton's history of Oxmantown and Grangegorman will at once acknowledge. But how comes this about? Let me explain. It is the simple fact that till the middle of the last century the north side of Dublin was far more fashionable than the south side. I can summon an unexceptionable witness to this. Dr. Rutty was a celebrated Quaker physician, and a keen observer of nature, who lived and flourished in Dublin, say between 1715 and 1775. He wrote a valuable work called "The Natural History of the County Dublin," which he published in 1772. In the first volume of this work (p. 5) he is explaining what he calls the beautiful ventilation the City of Dublin enjoys. He explains that it lies in a valley between a lofty range of mountains on the south and a lofty tableland

on the north. This, as he conceives, causes a thorough draught, but the advantage lies with the north side of the city where the land does not rise so high. The foul air escapes there the more easily, and so he proceeds:—"A gentle breeze from the east is not sufficient to disperse the smoke and vapours of the city, as anyone will be convinced who will take a walk from Finglas, or any other more elevated place situated to the north of the city, in such a state of weather, when he will see a large cloud of smoke intercepted by and stagnating under the mountains to the south, of which the villages to the south have a large share, while those to the north enjoy a serener air, which seems to be one reason, besides the nature of the soil, for the preference that has been given to habitations on the north, to those on the south side of the river;" and then he goes on to tell us that the smoke of Dublin has been sensibly felt thirty-five miles west of the city. Now, whether we agree or not with Dr. Ruddy in his explanations, we may receive his witness that up to the middle of the last century, the south side of the bay was the less fashionable quarter, and therefore it is not so marked by antiquarian remains as the opposite quarter of Dublin. Still let us try and see what we can make out. Let us then start from Kingstown.

Here, perhaps, I should at once correct myself. Kingstown have I said? But how can we expect to find an antiquity in a place whose name proclaims its novelty? Kingstown only dates from George IV. and his visit to Ireland, in 1821. How can we expect an antiquity there? Well, even so, George IV. and his visit will soon be a topic of antiquarian interest. How very few now survive who remember that visit! How very few now survive who can say, as a respected and well-known friend of mine own has lately told me, that he was present at the Lord Mayor's banquet given to George IV.¹ Still Kingstown can scarcely be regarded as the special home of antiquities unless we bring under that category the Dublin and Kingstown Railway which some daring and irreverent people would be bold enough to class under that description. Suppose, however, that we accept this daring description and view the railway from the antiquarian point of view; it may sound strange to the people of 1893 to learn that the Dublin and Kingstown railway, when first made, did not enter Kingstown at all, that the inhabitants of Kingstown at first resented the intrusion of such a vulgar mode of conveyance where the peer and the pauper would ride, if not in the same carriage at least in the same conveyance, and that they actually presented the late Mr. Gresham of hotel celebrity with an address and 500 guineas for his valiant and successful efforts to keep the railway station outside the sacred precincts of a town which derived its name from the Majesty of England.²

¹ This is Judge Darley of Fern Hill, county Dublin, son of Alderman Darley, a well-known citizen of Dublin, seventy years ago, who occupied the chair at the banquet after the King had retired.

² Originally the Dublin and Kingstown railway went only as far as the head of the western pier of Kingstown Harbour. The first Act of Parliament, 1 & 2 William IV.,

Again, if you want another trait which has now become antiquarian with respect to the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, I can point to one of which you can all have ocular demonstration. The railway was originally laid with stone sleepers. The Engineers thought that granite would be much more lasting for this purpose than timber, and would therefore save the cost of perpetual renewals. But the stone sleepers would not work. It was soon found that the want of elasticity in stone as compared with wood brought speedy rack and ruin upon the rolling stock, the carriages, and the engines, and recourse was soon obliged to be had to the rejected wooden sleepers, which have ever since held their ground; and now if you want to see the stone sleepers of those days, just stroll along the public walk by the side of the railway between Merrion and Blackrock, or between Scapoint and Monkstown, and there you will see vast quantities of long pillar stones, with deep holes punched into them. They now form part of the public passage, but they once held the lower though more honourable position of the stone sleepers forming the permanent way of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway,¹ so that you can see that even from the point of view of the railway the road between Dublin and Kingstown offers topics of antiquarian or at least historical interest. Let us now leave that novel upstart Kingstown and seek out a more respectable antiquity; and that we find in the aged parent of the upstart, the venerable Dunleary, whose ancient arms still stand wide open to embrace the fuel supplies of south Dublin in the well-known coal harbour adjacent to the great Western pier of Kingstown. Dunleary as we now call it, Dunlary as we find it called 250 years ago, is a spot which enjoys a truly venerable antiquity.

Let us first interrogate its name—Dunleary. Whence comes this designation? Dr. Joyce, in his valuable work, "Irish Names of Places,"² tells us that Dunleary was possibly called so after Laeghaire or Leary, King of Tara when St. Patrick arrived in Ireland. He was a noted warrior. He died fighting, and though a nominal Christian, he desired to be buried in a fighting posture, with his face facing his Leinster foes, whom he abhorred. One of the earthworks at Tara is called after him Rathleary, and it is not at all improbable that he erected a dun or fort at Dunleary, as the point whence he might despatch the plundering expeditions with which the Scoti or Celts of Ireland used to devastate the coasts of England,

cap. 69, dealing with the subject, authorised a railway only to that point. This Act received the Royal assent September 6, 1831. (See for much information on this subject an elaborate Paper read by Mr. T. B. Pierson before the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland, June 1, 1887.) The names of the *Committee* by whom the work of construction was begun were—Edward Alexander, James Perry, John Barton, Thomas Pim, James Ferrier, Robert Roe, and Joseph Kincaid, all of whom are still found honourably represented sixty-two years later in connexion with the trade and commerce of Dublin. The first Board of *Directors* numbered in addition, among its members, Francis Low, James Twigg, and Henry Roe.

¹ The granite sleepers continued in use till 1837; but two years and a-half from the opening of the line they were replaced by timber sleepers. (See Pierson, as above.)

² See Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," vol. i., p. 140.

Scotland, and France, during the fourth and fifth centuries.¹ A dun was erected there in pre-historic times, and continued down till living memory; for Mr. Wakeman informs me that he remembers the Martello Tower, which stood in the very middle of the dun. And he fixes the very site of the dun, for he says the Martello Tower stood on the spot where now there exists an unused bridge across the railway close to the Kingstown coastguard station. So that we may conclude that from the very same spot where the imperial troops now embark for foreign service the Irish troops used to embark on their warlike expeditions some fourteen or fifteen hundred years ago.

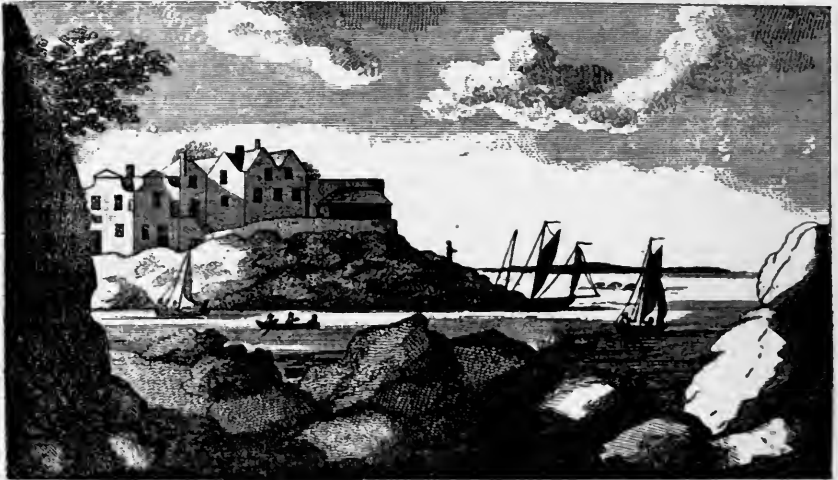
Dunleary does not, however, emerge on the face of history, so far as I know, till the middle of the seventeenth century, that is the time of Cromwell and the Commonwealth, when, however, we find it well established as the special landing-place for men-of-war, as the approach up the river to Ringsend was too shallow for this purpose. This we learn from Ludlow's Memoirs.² General Ludlow was one of the regicides, and lived in Monkstown Castle, as I shall hereafter show. He tells us in these memoirs how that Dunleary was the usual place whither ships of war directed their course. He therefore expresses his surprise that Colonel Henry Cromwell, the Protector's second son, when coming to Ireland to see how affairs stood as regards his father's interest, did not land at Dunleary, but proceeded by boat direct up the river to Dublin. In a short time after, when returning to England, Cromwell drove to Monkstown, dined with Ludlow at Monkstown Castle, and embarked at Dunleary; while as for Ludlow himself he always landed from England or embarked for England from Dunleary, or Bullock Bay, as he sometimes calls it.

Let us now advance thirty years, and come to the time of James II., and then we find Dunleary quite an important port. In King's "State of the Irish Protestants under James II." there is given a list of the principal officers employed in the Revenue 24th June, 1690, where we find the names of all the chief commissioners and other officials connected with the port of Dublin. There we find that there were two surveyors, William Brison and Phelim Dempsey. They were stationed at Ringsend to overlook and inspect all the ships coming direct to Dublin. And then there was one surveyor, Francis Creagh, stationed at Dunleary for the exclusive care of that port. So that Dunleary cannot have been an

¹ Of course every member of our Society knows that *Scoti* anciently meant Irishmen. The Scotch have robbed us of our national name. I have given abundant classical references for the invasion of the Roman Empire by the Celts of Ireland in "Ireland and the Celtic Church," p. 17, note 1.

² General Ludlow was a thoroughgoing Republican, and fled from Ireland in 1660 to avoid the gallows. His grandnephew, Peter Ludlow, however, gained property in Meath, and often appears in Swift's Correspondence. His seat was Ardsallagh, in Meath. His son became Earl Ludlow. Peter Ludlow gained the Ardsallagh estate by marriage with Mary, only daughter and heiress to John Preston, Esq., M.P. for Meath, and died at Bath, June 19, 1760. (See Lodge's "Peerage," by Archdall, iii., 74-5.)

insignificant harbour in 1689, but must have then enjoyed fully half the traffic which proceeded direct to Dublin. From the beginning of the last century we perceive that Dunleary began to develop and expand. From the reigns of William III. and of Queen Anne it seems to have been the place whence the English packets often started. Dean Swift in one of his letters written from Chester, Sept. 2nd, 1710, tells us that as he sailed from Dunleary to Holyhead or Chester he saw Dr. St. George Ashe, the Bishop of Clogher, riding along the strand.¹ At the same early period Dunleary seems to have been rising into notice and popularity as a summer resort. In one of the witty Dean's curious letters, written from London, to Stella and her companion, between 1710 and 1714, he wants to know whether they intend resorting much that summer to Dunleary for sea air and to Dalkey for amusement. Let us now come down later in the century. The Rev. John Wesley was a perpetual traveller. His



View of the Coffee House, Dunleary. (From a Plate in Walker's *Hibernian Magazine*, July, 1803.)

journeys from England to Ireland, and *vice versa*, were almost annual occurrences. I do not think that any works are more valuable for showing the social condition of Ireland one hundred and fifty years ago than Wesley's *Journals*, and if you examine them carefully you will find that he generally landed at Dunleary when sailing from England to Ireland,

¹ See Faulkner's edition of Swift's works, vol. xvii., p. 2; cf. vol. xvi., p. 240, for another allusion to Dunleary as a seaside resort, and to Dalkey as a famous place for boating, in a letter from Gallstown to the Rev. Mr. Worrall, dated September 14, 1721.

though at times he landed at the quay of Dublin. Arthur Young again, in the very beginning of the first chapter of his famous tour in Ireland, tells us that, on "June 19th, 1776, he embarked in the packet 'Claremont' at Holyhead and arrived the next day at Dunleary," while to crown the matter, I shall now show you a picture of the old Dunleary tavern or hotel where the passengers spent the nights waiting for the vessels to sail. I shall show it to you as it was in its full glory about the year 1803. And strange as it may seem, this hotel still exists; and anyone who will walk along the side of the railway can see the old Dunleary tavern, looking down over the Monkstown gas works, fallen indeed from its high estate as a hotel, and now reduced to a building set in tenements. Still there it is the one remnant of antiquity, save, perhaps, the piers of the old harbour, which date from about 1760, testifying to the ancient importance and dignity of famous Dunleary.

Let us now come a step nearer to Dublin. The road from Dunleary has ever led to Monkstown, and Monkstown can give us much archæological and historical information if rightly interrogated. Monkstown, why is it so called? Till the Church Temporalities Act was passed, some sixty years ago or so, the living of Monkstown was in the gift of the Dean of Christ Church. Upon the passing of that Act the deanery was practically dissolved, and the patronage belonging to it vested in the Archbishop. This connexion, however, of the patronage of Monkstown with the deanery of Christ Church Cathedral led a good many people to think that Monkstown was so called because formerly the property of the Augustinian Canons who inhabited the Priory of the Holy Trinity commonly called Christ Church. But this was a complete mistake; Monkstown had nothing to say or do with Christ Church in ancient times. But it has within the last four centuries got the name of Monkstown, because that, from the year 1172, it was the property of the Cistercian monks of St. Mary's Abbey, whose beautiful Chapter House, just off Capel-street, this Society has so often visited. The original name, however, by which this locality is designated in early Anglo-Norman documents is not Monkstown but Carrickbrenan, or Brenan's Rock, a name which still survives—a veritable historical relic of pre-Norman days.

Now, let us trace the history of Monkstown. The Abbey of St. Mary was possessed of Carrickbrenan, and all the lands pertaining to that manor even before the Norman Conquest. It has been suggested by Mr. Gilbert that this Cistercian foundation was under the special patronage of Mac Gillamochoilmog, prince of the Dublin valley, and that he endowed St. Mary's Abbey with the lands of which the Anglo-Normans found it possessed when they arrived in Dublin. Who may have given Carrickbrenan we know not, but we have the best of evidence that Carrickbrenan was part of the original endowments of St. Mary's Abbey as in the first volume of the "Chartularies of St. Mary's," edited by Mr. Gilbert, p. 138, we have a Charter dated 1172, confirming Mary's Abbey

in the possession of Carrickbrenan.¹ I shall not now trouble you with any more of the history of Carrickbrenan within the succeeding four hundred years, and till the days of Henry VIII. Those who are disposed to go into dry details about Monkstown and Bullock, its tithes of fish and corn, its herrings and herring-boats, may consult the works in which Mr. Gilbert has made accessible to the multitude the ancient chartularies of St. Mary's touching their property in Monkstown, and elsewhere throughout their broad estates.

Between the years 1536 and 1540 the property of the abbeys of Ireland was seized by Henry VIII., by whom it was handed over to various officials possessed of sufficient influence to get a share in the spoil. Monkstown was given to a certain Sir John Travers, Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, a person whom we frequently meet in the records of that time. In 1542, Travers obtained his first grant of Monkstown, or Moncketon, or Carrickbrenan, as it is called in the grant; and in 1545 he had that grant enlarged by the estates of one James Fitzgerald, attainted, and by an addition of part of the estates of the Abbey of Baltinglass.² These documents, which you will find among the fiants of Henry VIII. in the Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records for 1875, pp. 61 and 78, give us much interesting information concerning the very persons who lived in our neighbourhood three centuries and a-half ago. William Kelly was then the tenant living at and cultivating Monkstown, while John Moran was the tenant of Newtown, otherwise Blackrock. There was an old tradition in England and Ireland that ill luck evermore haunted the families of those who received grants of abbey lands. The founder, for instance, of the Library of which I have the honour to be the keeper, Archbishop Marsh, was always most careful to see that none of the lands purchased by him had been confiscated Church lands, and Swift, if I mistake not, had a similar dislike. This ill-luck always took the shape of the failure of direct male heirs. Travers was thus afflicted; he had no son, and his daughter married a Cheevers of an ancient and honourable Anglo-Norman family in Meath, who are still directly represented by the Cheevers of the county Galway. A younger member of the same family married the Travers heiress, and thus the Monkstown and Blackrock estates passed into the Cheevers family, who, however, as we shall see, were pursued by the same fate of the failure of male heirs a hundred years later. The Cheevers family flourished in Monkstown till the evil days of 1641 came. Cheevers was loyal to Charles I., and it was not hard therefore to find an excuse for depriving him of his pleasant castle beside the bright waters of Dublin Bay, while

¹ See a still earlier Charter in Mr. Gilbert's "Chartulary of St. Mary's," t. I., p. 79.

² This Fitz Gerald grant was a result of the Geraldine rebellion earlier in the reign of Henry VIII. The grant of Monkstown to Sir John Travers was made on June 28, 1545 (see "Report of Dep. Keeper of Records in Dublin," A.D. 1875, p. 78).

the elder branch of the family was transported into Connaught, where they still remain.

Mr. Cheevers' estate in Monkstown was handed over to General Ludlow, one of the regicides; and if you will consult Ludlow's Memoirs, published by himself after he escaped to Switzerland, you will see frequent mention of his house at Monkstown, and the colloquies he had there, walking in the garden with Colonel Henry Cromwell, the Protector's second son. From 1650 to 1660 Monkstown Castle was in Ludlow's possession; this was a most fortunate thing for the Cheevers family. Had the Cootes, or the Loftuses, or any other of the time-serving Cromwellians got Monkstown, the Cheevers family never would have recovered it, because the others were regular Vicars of Bray, and were always found on the winning side, no matter what the politics. But poor Ludlow was a thorough-going republican, and, as a regicide, was beyond mercy. Thus it was that upon the Restoration Mr. Walter Cheevers regained his Castle and estate, which he held till his death in 1678.¹ But I have not undertaken to trace the devolution of property in Monkstown, though that would be an interesting topic; but to point out the historical notices of Monkstown Castle so as to make the view of it more interesting and to invest it with somewhat of antiquarian charm.² The Cheevers family sold their estate in Monkstown to Primate Boyle, and this may account for the fact that in 1703 we find Monkstown Castle inhabited by a Judge Upton. He was a jolly soul, and very fond of entertaining his brethren of the bench and bar at his country house. There was just then a celebrated ecclesiastical lawyer named Dr. William King, not the archbishop of that name, be it observed, for he was then Bishop of Derry, and a very different character indeed. The Dr. William King of whom I am now speaking was an English ecclesiastical lawyer, a

¹ Walter Cheevers died December 29, 1678. He was married to the Hon. Alison Netterville, daughter of Nicholas, 1st Viscount Netterville.

² The devolution of the Monkstown property from the Cheevers family to the present owners, Lords Longford and De Vesce, forms an interesting illustration of Irish history. Walter Cheevers seems to have sold the Monkstown part of his estate to Primate Michael Boyle about 1678, retaining the portion of his property called Newtown-on-the-Strand. There is a vague local tradition that his only son was drowned on the Blackrock strand, leaving him with one daughter, to whom, therefore, his property belonged. She married into the Byrne family of Cabinteely, with whom the property remained till our own day. Hence Newtown-on-the-Strand gained the name Newtown Castle Byrne, which is the proper name of the whole district from Belgrave-square to the town of Blackrock, as will be seen from a rental of the estate of Edward John Smyth and others, sold in the Land Judges' Court on February 10, 1893, and advertised in the Dublin newspapers of January last. The Ordnance Survey Map indicates for us many new townlands instead of the ancient Newtown Castle Byrne, which the surveyors have largely clipped of its old proportions. Mr. R. Longworth-Dames has kindly furnished me with an account of the manner in which the property in Monkstown passed from Primate Boyle—who figures as owner in the Crown Rental of 1706 in the Record Office—to the present joint-owners, Lords Longford and De Vesce, by which it appears that the male heirs of the Primate also failed, and so the last female heir left it jointly to the Longford and De Vesce families, whose ancestors had married into the family of Primate Michael Boyle, in order, as she puts it, that the property may continue in the blood of Michael Boyle. She left her Blessington Estates to the Earl of Hillsborough for the same reason. Hence the connexion of the Downshire family with Blessington.

clever man, a good canonist, but a man of somewhat free-and-easy if not dissipated life. He was made by King William III. Judge of the Admiralty Court in Dublin, and was also appointed ecclesiastical Judge of the Prerogative Court by Archbishop Marsh.¹ Judge King crossed the seas from London to Dublin, but he did not change his habits as he crossed our stormy waters. He was idle, careless, free-living in London, and when he came to Dublin he found Judge Upton a congenial soul, with whom he preferred to spend his days at Monkstown rather than attend to his business in Dublin. He was a poet and a literary man, too—a quality which is rather dangerous for a lawyer. Dr. William King is now ranked among the poets of Queen Anne's time; he assisted Swift in bringing out some of his politico-literary publications, and his life can now be read among Johnson's "Lives of the British Poets." King composed at Monkstown, in the year 1703 or 1704, a poem that was very famous in its day called Mully of Mountown or Monkstown, celebrating the virtues and merits of a red cow which used to feed on the meadows of Monkstown Castle, furnishing the Judge with sweet milk, which he keenly appreciated. Mully of Mountown will be found printed in King's works and in collected editions of the British poets. Perhaps, however, as editions of the British poets are not too common you would like to hear a few lines of the song, written in 1704, in praise of Monkstown Castle, as I quote them from Chalmers' "British Poets," vol. ix., p. 283:—

" Mountown, thou sweet retreat from Dublin cares,
Be famous for thy apples and thy pears;
For turnips, carrots, lettuce, beans, and pease,
For Peggy's butter and for Peggy's cheese."

Peggy herself, who was evidently cook and dairymaid, is thus apostrophised. The cook then made the ale and stout: there was no Guinness's Brewery in those times; so the Judge sings:

" Oh, Peggy, Peggy, when thou goest to brew,
Consider well what you're about to do;
Be very wise, very sedately think,
That what you're going now to make is—drink."

While, as for Mully the cow, whence the poem is named, she is thus described:—

" Mully, a cow, sprung from a beauteous race,
With spreading front, did Mountown's pastures grace;
Gentle she was, and with a gentle stream,
Each morn and night gave milk that equal'd cream."

¹ See "Dictionary of National Biography" for an account of Judge King. He must have been an able ecclesiastical lawyer. In the great case decided lately in England concerning the Bishop of Lincoln, the arguments turned principally upon a precedent dating from the time of William III., styled *Lucy v. Watson*, where a Bishop of Llandaff was deposed by the then Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. King was one of the doctors and canonists employed by the prosecution, so that he must have been an able lawyer. He was one of Swift's literary circle, and was employed by him in writing political articles. He returned to England and died in comparative poverty.

We find Monkstown again mentioned in another famous local poem of the last century. The Kilruddery Hunt is a composition which may be found among Crofton Croker's "Popular Songs of Ireland." It celebrates the fame of a fox hunt which took place in the winter of 1744, and describes the leading county Dublin sportsmen of that day. It tells of the Earl of Meath who kept the pack of hounds; of Squire Adair, of Kiltiernan Abbey, lately Mr. Joyce's residence; of Owen Bray, the sporting landlord of Loughlinstown Inn, which no longer exists, but which was the Salt Hill Hotel and famous suburban dining place of that day; and of many other mighty Dublin Nimrods, whose fame and glory have long since passed away.¹ This song speaks vividly of the changed habits of even sporting men, for it describes the hunt as beginning at 5 o'clock in the morning on the 5th of December. I fear that if even the Wards or the Kildares fixed a hunt at that hour now not a soul would be found present. It was quite otherwise, however, with our ancestors one hundred and fifty years ago. They were certainly a hard-drinking set, but they were also a very active and athletic generation of men. The whole party rode forth from Kilruddery at 5, and at 9 in the morning they found a fox at Killeagar on the side of the Scalp, a spot with which I have before now striven to interest the members of this Society.² And then the poem describes how the hunt fared. The fox was found at Killeagar, a likely spot to this day for such a find; he then ran round by Kiltiernan Abbey, and thence to Carrickmines Hill, which he climbed, and then passing Tullow old church, sought the shelter of Cherrywood close to Loughlinstown. Dislodged thence by the hounds, the fox crossed Katty Gallagher (Carrick Golligan) or the Chimney Hill (as we now know it), raced through Ballyman Glen, one of the sweetest and most sequestered spots in the county Dublin, whence he passed to Bray Common, and then made for Killiney, which leads the poet to mention Mountown or Monkstown in the following lines:—

" To Malpas's summits away then he flew,
On Dalkey's stone common we had him in view ;
He shot on through Bullock to shrub Glenagary,
And so on to Mountown, where Larry grew weary."

So that it is evident that as foxes raced through Monkstown and hounds and huntsmen followed them in hot pursuit in 1744, that the locality must have been a thoroughly rural one, and the woods left there by the monks

¹ Squire Adair's name is still perpetuated in his old neighbourhood by a rock at the highest point of the Scalp, called Adair's Leap, because he did not leap it. Adair is said to have been following the hounds one day with such enthusiasm that he did not note where he was going till the fox rushed down the face of the precipice. Adair, by a mighty exercise of strength, pulled his horse back at the very edge of the cliff—whence the name Adair's Leap. I could not find any local memory of the family at Kiltiernan Abbey, though he only died in 1760, according to Walker's *Hibernian Magazine* of that year. The residents of the Scalp will point out the rock called after him. It stands high up on the right-hand side as one enters from Dublin.

² See our *Journal* for April, 1891, p. 443.

two hundred years earlier must have been still flourishing when the great Kilruddery hunt of 1744 took place.

The last notice of Monkstown Castle with which I shall trouble the Society I find in the Dublin newspapers of June, 1780. Any one who will search the Dublin advertisements of that year will find Monkstown Castle described and offered for sale. It is the old castle now in ruins, not the modern house which is there described. Let me just quote the advertisement and then pass on. There had been some law proceedings in the case of the Earl of Clanbrassil *v.* James Shiel, and Monkstown Castle was ordered to be sold; so it is thus described in the advertisement: "The house is magnificent, and at the same time convenient, equally adapted for a family of great and moderate affluence, and is supposed to be the



Monkstown Castle.

second best house in the county on the south side of the Liffey." The advertisement then proceeds to give minute measurements of the various rooms, parlours, saloon, twelve bedrooms, a gallery, great vaults for cellars, and a chapel, together with a tower 90 feet high, "from the top of which"—as the scribe puts it—"is a most extensive prospect of everything pleasing near and distant." But I am sure you are tired of Monkstown Castle, and yet I trust that this lengthened notice will show you that every ruin throughout our land has some history attached to it, and that if traced, as I have tried to trace the history of Monkstown Castle, it will be found that almost every ruin brings us back straight into the middle ages at least.

When the traveller from Dunleary to Dublin has passed Monkstown Castle he soon meets Monkstown churchyard. This, doubtless, was the ancient cemetery attached to the grange and castle of the monks, where stood the chapel with which they were bound to supply their tenants. They were possessed not only of the lands of Carrickbrenan but of the tithes thereof as well.¹ In the year 1220 a daring canon of St. Patrick, who also held the churches of St. Fintan of Clonkeen, or Kill-of-the-Grange as we now call it, and of Dalkey, endeavoured to make the monks pay tithes, but they fought the question of law and won the victory.² The monks were landlords in spirituals and in temporals of Carrickbrenan, and as such had to make provision for the spiritual wants of their tenants. They had a chapel therefore and cemetery in all probability exactly where the old churchyard of Monkstown is now. After the dissolution of the monastery the fate of the Church of Monkstown was very varied. In the Visitation of 1615 it is described as ruined, and its revenues as sequestrated. During the Church revival of Stafford's day, when much Church property which had been made away with, was restored, and many ruined churches rebuilt, Monkstown Chapel, as it was technically called, seems to have been rebuilt, as in the Cromwellian survey of 1654 it is described as in good repair. This old church survived till the end of the last century, though the only description I have ever seen of it is that contained in Mr. Austin Cooper's note-books of Antiquarian Rambles through the County Dublin in 1780. These documents I have had the pleasure and advantage of perusing through the kind courtesy of his grandson Mr. A. D. Cooper, and in them I found the following notice of Monkstown and its old church, now gone for ever:—"Monkstown, May 21st, 1780. About half-a-mile south of Dunleary stands the Castle of Monkstown; this is a very large building, consisting of two square castles with turrets, and one high tower, between which and farther back is built a house, all in the Gothic taste; and before it is a house with a handsome lawn encompassed with a shrubbery and a

¹ The tithes of Carrickbrenan, Bullock, &c., were granted to various lay proprietors at the Reformation. Their fate has been since a very chequered one. Thus in the "Report of the Irish Record Commissioners," 1824-25, p. 372, we find "An indenture tripartite made 17th Feb., 1702, whereby, at the nomination of Narcissus, Archbishop of Dublin, the trustees conveyed to William Neave, Esq., and others, for the uses set down, p. 362, the rectory impropriate and tythes of Bullock, forfeited in fee by the attainer of Richard Fagan, $\frac{1}{2}$ Bar. of Rathdowne, Co. Dublin." The Fagans of Feltrim passed patent for the town, lands, and tithes of Bullock in 1611. According to Dalton's "Hist. of Co. Dublin," p. 368, the tithes of grain of Monkstown, or Carrickbrenan, were originally vested in Viscount Baltinglass, upon whose attainer they became forfeited, and were, by Queen Elizabeth, demised to James Barnewall of Bremore. The Barnewalls got into trouble in 1641, and therefore we find, in 1673, the corn tithes of Monkstown granted to the Archbishop of Dublin and his successors in trust for the incumbent.

² See Gilbert's "Chartulary of St. Mary's Abbey," vol. i., p. 189. There is a dispute about the exact site of Clonkeen. See *Liber Niger* (Dr. Reeves' copy), vol. i., p. 411, for Alan's note on the subject.

serpentine walk. North of this is the church, very plain and small. On the weathercock is cut $\left(\frac{1668}{\text{E. C.}}\right)$. There are no old tombstones or anything in that way, but a very old yew-tree mostly decayed, and measuring in diameter 3 feet 6 inches. Adjoining the churchyard are the walls of a modern house, with the remains of a handsome garden, summer-houses, &c. Perhaps," Cooper adds, "it was one of the Cheevers family put up the weathercock." The weathercock, however, has disappeared, together with the old church, though the churchyard still remains and has been the burial-place of many notable personages as well as of the humble tenantry of St. Mary's Abbey whose bones were mingled with its dust three centuries ago and more.

(To be continued.)

EARLY PAVEMENT TILES IN IRELAND.

By W. FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I., Hon. F.R.S.A. (Scot.), FELLOW.

THE employment of baked bricks and tiles for building purposes dates back in England to the period of Roman occupation. The Roman brick resembled in shape a large-sized flat tile, made from clay, with so much vitrifiable material in addition as would render the resulting mass, when strongly heated, almost everlasting. This is observable in the remains of Roman buildings still existing, and in the walls of numerous early English churches, where the old bricks were utilized after having passed a long and useful career in walls or houses of preceding ages. A Roman brick, by its peculiar shape and composition of well-baked and partially vitrified clay, may be considered the type from which our pavement tiles for church purposes were derived.

There is no satisfactory evidence that pavement tiles were introduced into Ireland earlier than the date of the Norman Conquest. They must have reached this country soon after that period for decorating the magnificent ecclesiastical structures which were constructed by the followers of Strongbow and their successors to replace our humble and modest native shrines. They would appear to have reached us across the sea, as a constant communication was kept up with England, principally through Bristol and Chester, and there is a remarkable resemblance observable between many of the patterns found on tiles in English churches and those got in Ireland; besides, we know they were manufactured in Britain, as the kilns themselves have been found there; whilst, so far as present information extends, no positive traces have yet been discovered of the presence of kilns for baking tiles on Irish soil. This statement must be considered open for future investigation, for there are some tiles of ruder and later fabrications which may possibly have been made on this side of the Channel.

Mr. Oldham, in a paper published some years since, which contained drawings of thirty-two Irish tiles, being the first attempt at giving representations of their patterns, when describing certain tiles found in St. Patrick's Cathedral, directed special notice to their being nearly identical with others obtained from Malvern Abbey, in Worcestershire. It is important to note that an intimate ecclesiastical connexion is known to have existed between those places; for in A.D. 1225, the year in which St. Patrick's became a Cathedral establishment, the Prior and Brothers of Malvern the Less re-granted to it one-half of the tithes of Castleknock, which they obtained in A.D. 1221. A similar connexion occurred between Newtown Abbey and Malvern; for, in A.D. 1224, the

Prior of the latter establishment granted to the Priory of SS. Peter and Paul, at Newtown, all the lands of Dunsink, and rents out of Keppock and Dobber, &c. (see "Archdall," p. 561). In the same Paper he alludes to the discovery of the tile-works at Malvern, with fragments of broken tiles in various stages of the process of manufacture, but is inclined to claim for Ireland and Irish workmen, the genius which is undoubted, to fabricate similar tiles, and the positive manufacture of them which is yet unproven.

The majority of our specimens we obtained from the ruins of Cistercian houses, such as St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin (the Notre Dame De Ostmanby); from Mellifont—their parent settlement; from Bective, Douske, or Graignamanagh, and Jerpoint. It is possible that if other establishments of the Order were examined, they would afford additional supplies, but their use cannot be altogether limited to edifices under Cistercian rule. Mr. Oldham has given the oft-quoted extract from "Martène's Thesaurus Anecdotorum," communicated to him by Rev. Richard Butler of Trim, about one of the "Select Statutes" of a General Chapter of the Cistercian Order, anno 1210:—"Let the Abbot of Beaubec (in Normandy), who has for a long time allowed his monk to construct, for persons who do not belong to the Order, pavements, which exhibit levity and curiosity, be on slight penance for three days—the last of them on bread and water; that the monk be recalled before the Feast of All Saints, and never again be lent except to persons of our Order, with whom let him not presume to construct pavements which do not extend the dignity of the Order." As Mr. Oldham's Paper is not easily obtained, it may be desirable to recall the words of this Statute, which appears directed against the fabrication of patterns representing ludicrous or offensive subjects, rather than a display of narrow monastic jealousy of other ecclesiastical orders; still it is certain that, excluding our cathedrals, it is in Cistercian and the allied Benedictine establishments that tiles are found in greatest abundance here.

When compared with the extensive series of decorative tiles belonging to the wealthy abbeys of England, those discovered in Ireland are very inferior in numbers and importance. For example, if we consider heraldic tiles alone, a series of the utmost interest for historic purposes, which are amply represented in the English series, the contrast is striking. With the exception of one great family—the Geraldines—there is not another example of heraldic blazonry found in our abbeys. An imperfect and broken tile obtained from Howth Abbey, of which Mr. Oldham gives a rough sketch, may display the arms of the St. Lawrence, but it will require better preserved specimens to determine this than such as are known at present.

A few large tiles of exceptional size and thickness were found in Dublin, which are about equal in surface to four ordinary flooring tiles joined together, and once and a-half the usual depth. They were



Fig. 1.

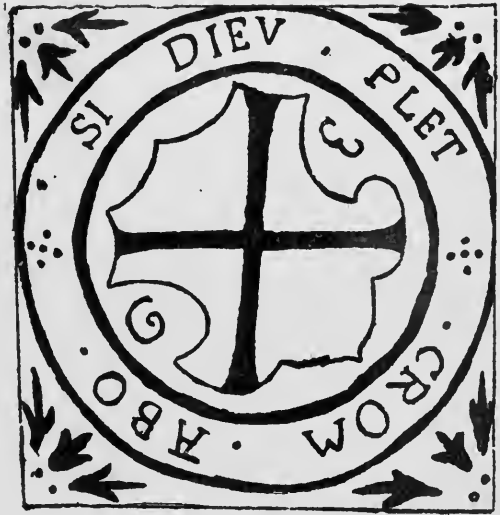


Fig. 2.

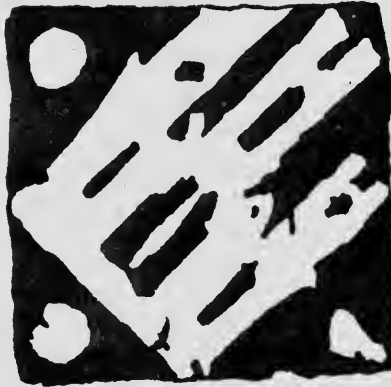


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.

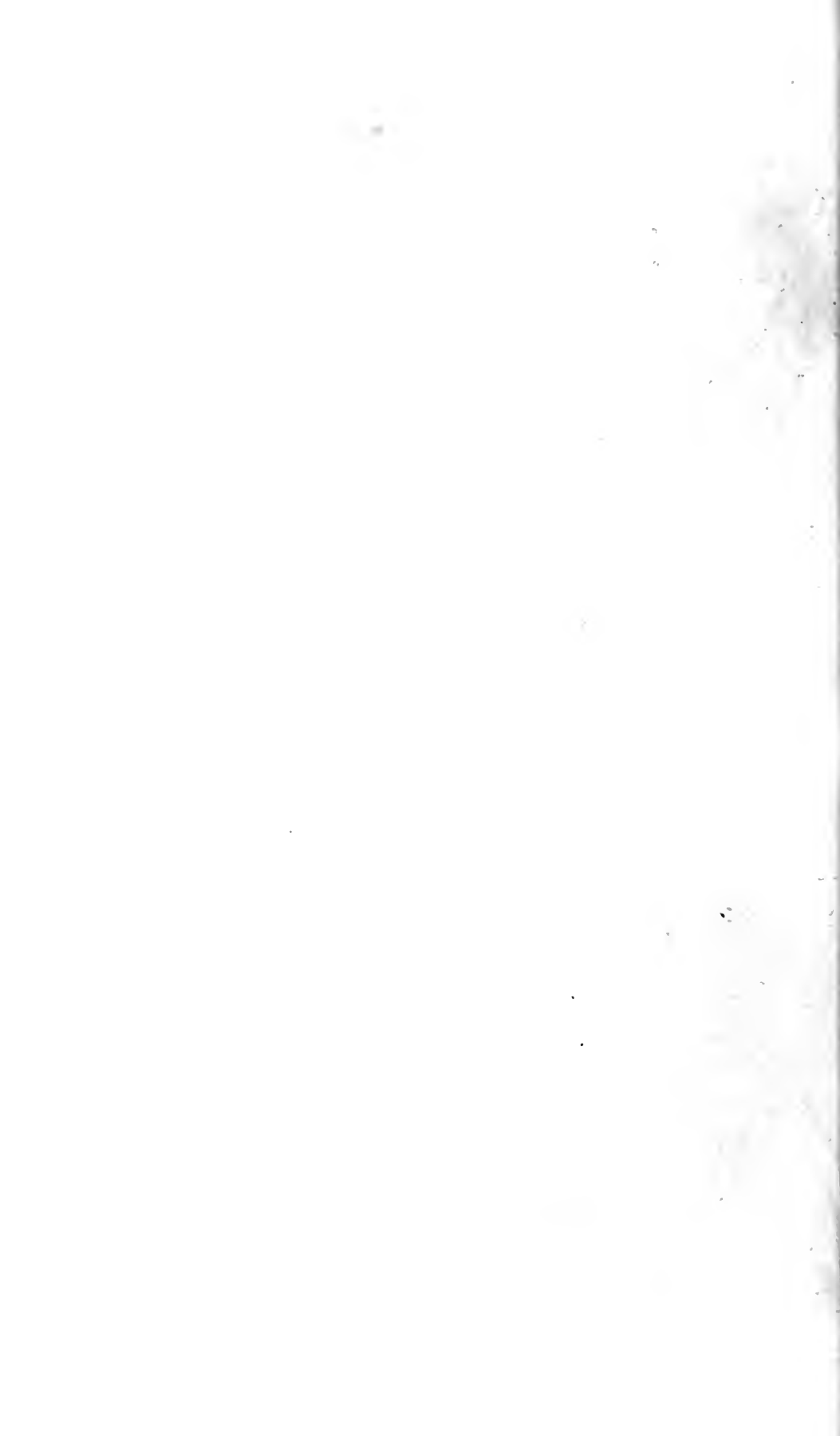




Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.





Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 15.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



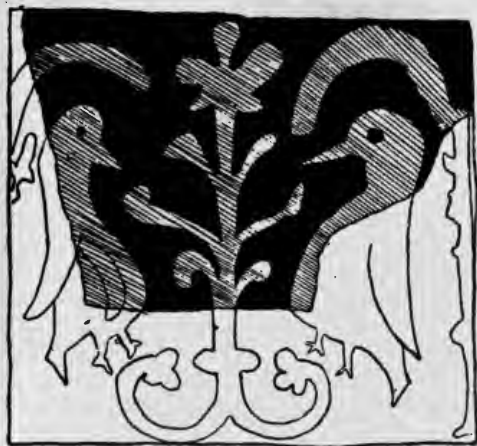


Fig. 16.

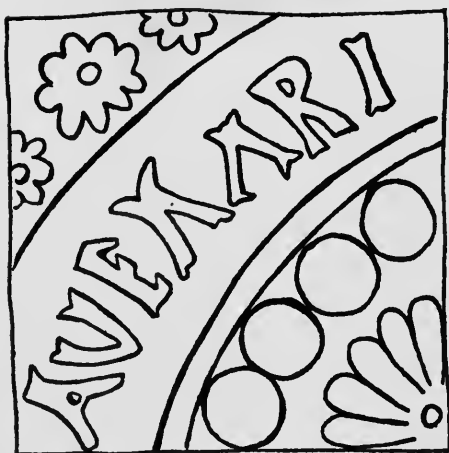


Fig. 17.

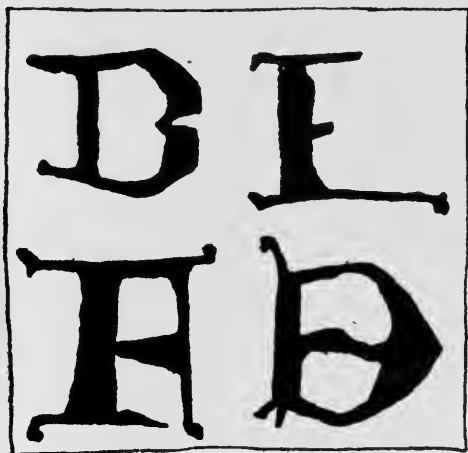
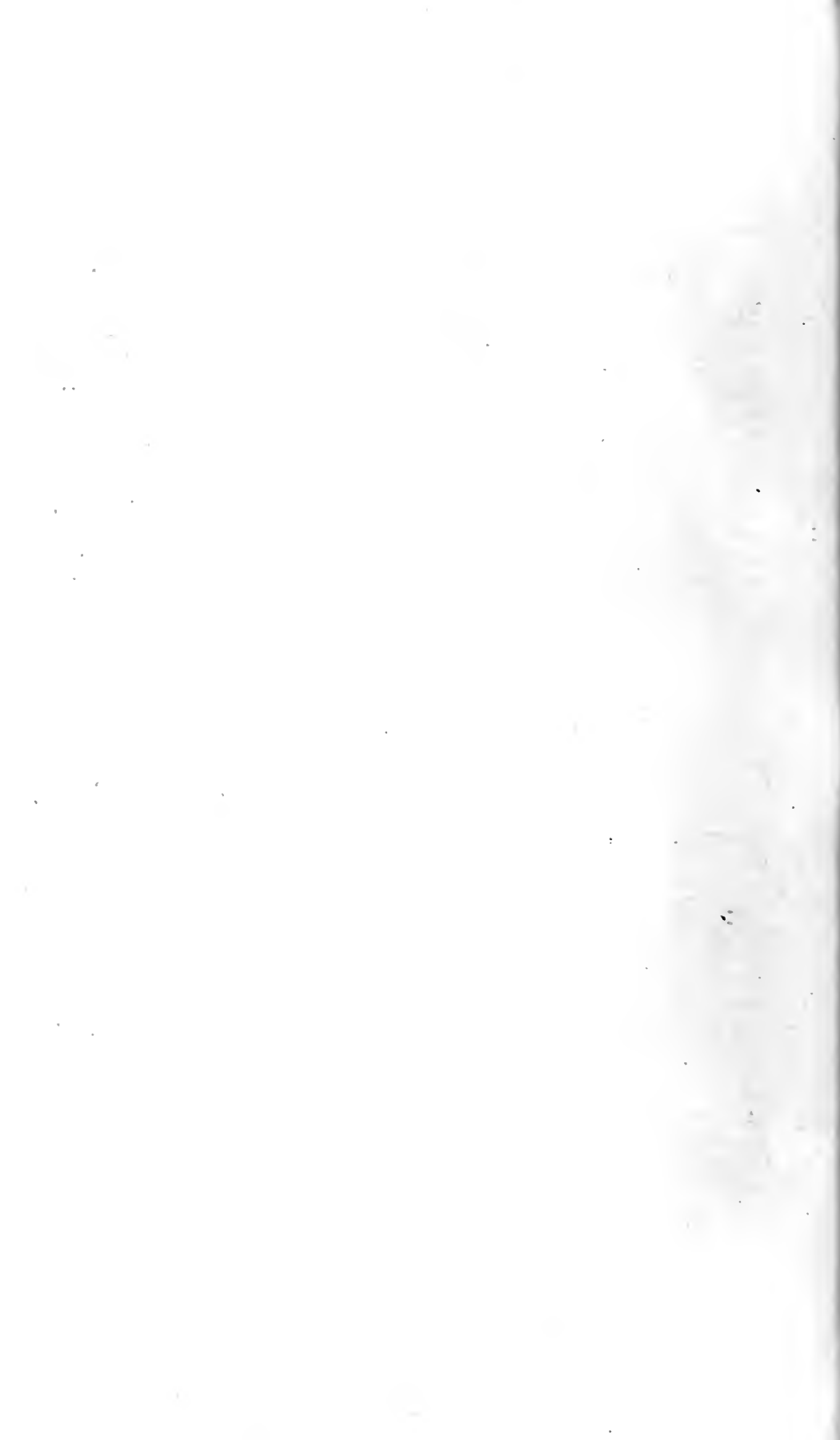


Fig. 19.



Fig. 18.



decorated with bold patterns, and well glazed. The examples which first came under my observation were obtained from explorations carried on around Christ Church Cathedral, and others subsequently turned up in St. Audoen's Church, High-street, Dublin. They bear a close resemblance in shape to the old Roman brick, and to those bricks still employed for building in Austria. Large and thick tiles like these were, it is believed, intended for attaching to walls. They are technically recognised by the distinctive name of Dossal tiles. When they first reached my hands it was difficult to ascertain what they were intended for, as similar specimens had not been previously described in Ireland. They are much oftener obtained in English Abbeys. F. Renaud, M.D., F.S.A., in a valuable Memoir on the subject of "Tiles," contributed to the "Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Archæological Society," vol. ix., mentions that within the last twenty years a number of "wall or dossal" tiles have been removed from Malvern Abbey. This notice is of peculiar interest in association with the ancient connexion already mentioned of Malvern with our St. Patrick's Cathedral and Newtown Abbey.

A few tiles were also found at Christ Church Cathedral and St. Audoen's, Dublin, about the size of ordinary specimens, though made of greater thickness; they were glazed uniformly on the surface with a thick, vitrified layer. The clay forming them was well burned and very hard.

The simplest process for decorating tiles was by painting some suitable pattern on the surface of the moulded clay; if previously baked it would become more absorbent. This was subsequently covered by an easily fusible compound, and strongly fired to vitrify the glaze—a process still employed for making earthenware. Such tiles, when subject to much traffic, would in a short time become worn down, and more or less defaced; they are, therefore, seldom obtained from explorations, unless in a damaged condition.

The ordinary process followed in tile works was forcing the damp clay into suitable moulds, having the intended designs raised in relief, so as to produce corresponding sunk impressions on the surface of the clay; it was then ready for being glazed and baked. The greater number of our better-preserved tiles were manufactured in this manner; and from the depth of the impressed lines they could bear a considerable amount of friction without becoming worn down.

A third variety of the "encaustic" tile consists of those in which sunken depressions of the intended pattern were got by stamping, and subsequently filled up to the level of the rest of the surface with pipe-clay, or some light-coloured marly earth, before baking and glazing. Numerous handsome designs resulted from this procedure. Such tiles wore fairly well, and presented several advantages for decorative purposes.

In a fourth form of tile, the pattern was elevated above the surface

of the clay, projecting more or less. This procedure would enable an artist to display skill and taste in his work, but did not produce tiles capable of enduring rough usage or heavy wear.

The vitrifiable material, used for glazing over the surface of the baked clay, could be modified in composition to produce different tints of coloration. It consisted of glass or its components, with a considerable amount of oxide of lead, which required comparatively moderate temperature for its fusion. When this glaze has undergone partial decomposition by lying imbedded in damp soil charged with putrefying or decaying matters, we find it is liable to acquire a dark or blackish hue from the production of black sulphuret of lead. The earlier descriptions of English earthenware appear to have been covered with some kind of salt glaze over colour, as they are obtained unchanged in their appearance after centuries of exposure.

In the present communication it is intended to limit the detailed descriptions of our Irish tiles at present to those relating to—

No. 1. Armorial tiles.

2. Those decorated with figures of animal life, birds and ideal monsters.
3. *Ave Maria* and other religious emblems.
4. Educational tiles.
5. Those with satirical or humorous representations.

Armorial bearings, which are of frequent occurrence in English churches in commemoration of benefactors or noble individuals connected with their history, are of exceptional rarity with us. We have a solitary example, blazoned with the Geraldine shield and motto, found in Bective Abbey, in Great Connall Abbey, Kildare, and the Dublin Cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick. Three varieties are recognisable, differing in minor features. One has Tudor roses at the sides of the shield (fig. 1); another (of which a broken fragment is preserved) has this rose in the angle of the tile; and the third, by far the most common, bears the initials G. and E. separated by the shield with the Kildare "saltire" (fig. 2). They all have the mottos, *SI DEIV PLET* and *CROM ABO*, on a raised circle surrounding the armorial bearings. The letters G. and E. are important, for they serve to fix, within certain limits, the date when the tiles were made. For this information I am indebted to Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, who ascribes them to "Garrett More" Fitz Gerald, the eighth Earl of Kildare. By his marriage with Alison, daughter of Rowland Fitz Eustace, Lord Portlester, he obtained the Manor of Portlester, and became interested in the neighbouring Abbey of Bective, which he embellished. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver St. John of Tregooze (ancestor of Lord Bolingbroke); she died on 28th June, 1516, the Earl having died previously on September 3rd, 1513, from a wound inflicted by one of the

O'Mores of Leix. The tile that bears no initial can be referred to the earlier period of his first marriage, by which he obtained an interest in the Abbey of Bective; and those having the letters G. and E., representing Garrett and Elizabeth, belong to his second wife's lifetime. It was this Earl Garrett or Gerald who, in 1479, was appointed Lord Deputy to Richard Duke of York, and on the accession of Henry VII. was re-appointed to the same distinguished office. He was engaged in the mysterious affair of Lambert Simnel, who was proclaimed king in Dublin, and crowned in Christ Church, under the title of Edward VI., on May 2nd, 1487, the crown being borrowed from an image of the Virgin. After the defeat of Simnel at Stoke in England, where the Deputy's brother, Thomas Fitz Gerald, was slain, he had the good fortune to make his peace with the King, so that for the long space of 37 years he continued chief governor of this kingdom.

Belonging to about a century later is a tile (fig. 4) preserved in the British Museum, inscribed, CARICFARGUS, 1615; it bears a fully expanded flower in its centre (fig. 3). This is unique amongst our Irish tiles in having a date. Dr. F. Renaud has met with only two dated tiles in England, found at Malvern Abbey, and in Gloucester Cathedral, with the years 1453 and 1455, respectively.

With these may be considered a tile (fig. 4) bearing a representation of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, found in 1882, twelve feet beneath the surface of the soil in a stratum of dry river sand. It was figured with drawings of other tiles obtained during the investigations into the original plan and existing remains of that ancient Cistercian House, made by Thos. Drew, Esq., R.H.A., at the request of the proprietors of the Bakery of Messrs. Boland, who own the greater portion of its site, and have published an illustrated description of it. I must thank Mr. Donnelly for allowing me to draw the tiles that were discovered, and for his aid in the researches carried out by his permission and desire. To Dr. Renaud I am indebted for three sketches of buildings represented on tiles, belonging to early English ecclesiastical edifices; one was found both at Harblington, Essex, and at Winchester; another belonged to Christ Church, near Bournemouth. This bore the letters I.D., which enabled its date to be ascertained with much certainty. They are the initials of the last prior of that place, John Draper, who was deprived of office by Henry VIII. The third example resembles in many respects the façade shown upon the St. Mary's Abbey tile, with its central and two lateral towers; it came from Wimborne Minster, and is preserved in the Salisbury Museum. From these examples it would appear there are reasonable grounds for believing they are intended as records of their respective churches, and, if so, it may be assumed we have preserved on this tile a fair idea of the western front of the great St. Mary's Abbey, so celebrated in Irish history, of which no other illustration is known, and few remains are left to show its former magnificence.

The representations of different animals and fanciful forms of ideal

monsters constitute a series which may be grouped together for convenience of description.

The rampant lion appears to have been a favourite, as it is found in many places, both here and in England. I have a drawing copied from one discovered at Norton Priory, Cheshire. Mr. Oldham gave a sketch in his work from two localities, St. Patrick's and Mellifont; besides these, specimens have reached me from Christ Church and St. Audoen's, Dublin; Kildare Cathedral, and Jerpoint. The lion is displayed with rather heraldic outlines within a double wavy border, with mouth wide open, the pattern deeply sunk into the surface of the tile (fig. 5).

The boar is represented on our Irish tiles, devouring an acorn, its figure drawn with bold artistic skill and much faithfulness, though the artist has represented two of the animal's limbs separated from the rest of its body by narrow black lines (fig. 6). This conventional mode of drawing is of frequent occurrence on early English tiles, on which human beings or animals are shown, and is compatible with a high degree of skilful delineation in the draughtsman, so far as the entire figure is concerned. Mr. Oldham's reproduction of this tile is less fortunate than his other illustrations. It was copied from an injured specimen, and he states that when perfect it should be shown as if eating acorns. My specimens came from Kildare Cathedral, and Great Connall Abbey in the same county; also from St. Patrick's Cathedral. The association of Kildare with the oak is well known; St. Brigid is traditionally reported to have placed her church, constructed of "wattles," under the shelter of a large spreading tree, whence it obtained the name of Kildare or the Church or Cell of the Oak; and the arms of the See contain oak leaves in allusion to the same legend. Irish lore contains a vast amount of early stories about boars which occupied an important position in the adventures of both our Fenian and Danaan heroes, abounding in a wild state, full of ferocity in our woods. Numerous localities still preserve its Irish name, Muc; also Collach, a hog, and its residence, Cro, a sty. It would appear to figure on the tiles of Kildare in connexion with a tradition about St. Brigid's early life, whose stepmother induced the saint's father to employ her in feeding and watching his herd of swine. The details are related in Rev. J. O'Hanlon's "Lives of Irish Saints." The original boar tile preserved in St. Patrick's is damaged round its edges, and imbedded in the centre of a handsome border of shamrocks and traced lines, to which it evidently bears no connexion; it is placed with numerous other ancient tiles on the floor of the old Baptistery. When the shamrock bordered tile was perfect, as it is of large size, it may have served for wall decoration. A reproduction of the boar, surrounded with a different border, may be seen in the pavement of the Choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Three tiles having figures of the heads, or rather faces, of lions, or allied feline animals, are known to me. One was obtained from St. Patrick's

Cathedral (fig. 7); one from St. Mary's Abbey (fig. 8); and the third came from St. Patrick's, from Christ Church, and from St. Canice's, Kilkenny, all the latter referable to the same pattern (fig. 9). In that found at Mary's Abbey, the artificer had recourse to a twisted piece of twine for producing one of the curved lines of the design; traces of it were recognizable in the depressions thus formed. Tiles with those figures of animals' heads appear to be merely ornamental, not symbolic.

The Cow (of St. Brigid).—I obtained an encaustic tile from St. Patrick's Cathedral (fig. 10), in which the head of the animal was so much damaged and worn, that it was impossible to understand what it was originally meant to portray, being represented rampant with claws resembling those of a griffin or of some beast of prey; hence it did not occur to me that it could possibly be intended for the ordinary domestic cow. Owing, however, to the kindness of the Dean of Kildare, who permitted me to examine a perfect specimen of the same tile, which was found in some excavations made during the restoration of his Cathedral, its bovine character was evident and unmistakable. The animal's head is crowned with a regal diadem similar to that observed on the silver coins of the Edwards and early Henrys, and its neck appears to have borne some collar or chain surrounding it. The legends related in connexion with St. Brigid and her cows are numerous and well known, such as her mode of obtaining sufficient pasturage for her favourites on the rich plains of Kildare from the King, &c. It was, therefore, an appropriate symbol to represent the saint's cow on tiles intended to ornament Kildare Cathedral.

A handsome tile, on which two cows or calves are seen erect, back to back with their heads turned over their shoulders, looking at each other in an amusing manner, is figured in Mr. Street's plates (fig. 11). It was found during the alterations carried out in Christ Church Cathedral. Those who may feel disposed to investigate the pre-historic legends and later tales about cows, will find much interesting information contained in a communication contributed by Mr. Hackett in the second volume of the early series of the "Kilkenny Archæological Journal," entitled "Bovine Legends." In another Paper in the same Journal he gives similar stories about swine and their place in Irish history.

In the set of Folio Plates published by Mr. Street there is represented on a heater-shaped shield the figure of an animal resembling a dog in an erect posture, with its head turned backwards, and having a long wavy tail (fig. 12). This figure may be intended for some heraldic illustration, but does not admit of any obvious interpretation.

Mr. Street has also drawn an encaustic tile found like the others during his alterations of Christ's Church Cathedral, on which is shown a rampant fox. It appears rather to resemble the work of an heraldic artist than that of an ordinary draftsman (fig. 13). There is a waved border surrounding the animal, into three of the corners of which its limbs are disposed with

much skill, and the fourth is occupied by its bushy tail. The claws are furnished after the usual manner with exaggerated crooked talons.

From Mellifont Abbey came a tile which has a life-like drawing of some animal allied to the tribe of cats (fig. 14). This also shows much of the herald's style of representing similar figures. It seems about to spring forward upon its prey. Around is placed a broad circular band; and in each corner a small *lys*. The tile is "encaustic." The separation of the limbs of this creature from the rest of its body is easily recognized. The intention of the artist may have been to symbolize the evil one under the appearance of a wild beast seeking its prey. Whether this be so or not, he has succeeded in producing a drawing of an animal full of energy and action in all its outlines.

Birds are seldom represented upon Irish tiles. The double-headed eagle is of rather frequent occurrence (fig. 15.) It ought rather to be considered either symbolic or heraldic than coming immediately under the "Bird" class. Mr. Oldham gives a good representation, and states he found it in both St. Patrick's and Mellifont Abbey. To this list must be added Mary's Abbey and the Cathedral of Kildare. The examples vary in minor and trifling details, but are all referable to a common type, and the pattern is impressed into the surface of the tile. It is likewise often noticed in English churches and abbeys, affording another of the numerous links which connect such tiles on both sides of the channel, and strengthen the view of their reaching us from English manufactories.

A tile with two doves placed one on each side of what appears to be intended for a tree, possibly the tree of life, came from Christ Church Cathedral (fig. 16). It is encaustic, and the specimen in my possession has its glaze considerably altered and darkened in colour from the lead preparations it contains. Mr. Street has given a representation of it in his work upon the restoration of the Cathedral.

Of *Ave Maria* tiles two good examples are known: one bears an inscription in early Lombardic letters (fig. 17); it came from the ruins of Bective Abbey, and is preserved in the Science and Art Museum of this city. I am indebted to Thomas Longfield, Esq., for a drawing of this handsome and interesting specimen. The other belonged originally to the Abbey of Mellifont (fig. 18); on it the lettering is referable to a later date, and may belong to the time of Henry VIII.

In the account of Graigue-na-Managh Cistercian Abbey, lately published in this *Journal*, figures of six tiles found in excavations are there represented. Five of these are already well-known as occurring in other localities; the sixth is new. It represents a crescent moon and star, or five-petalled flower, and was intended to symbolize the Virgin and Child. It is needless to discuss the meaning or origin of those symbols more fully in this communication, as I have given at length a description of a bronze badge found in the grounds of Christ Church Cathedral, which bore a crescent moon and star, and made some remarks as to the presence

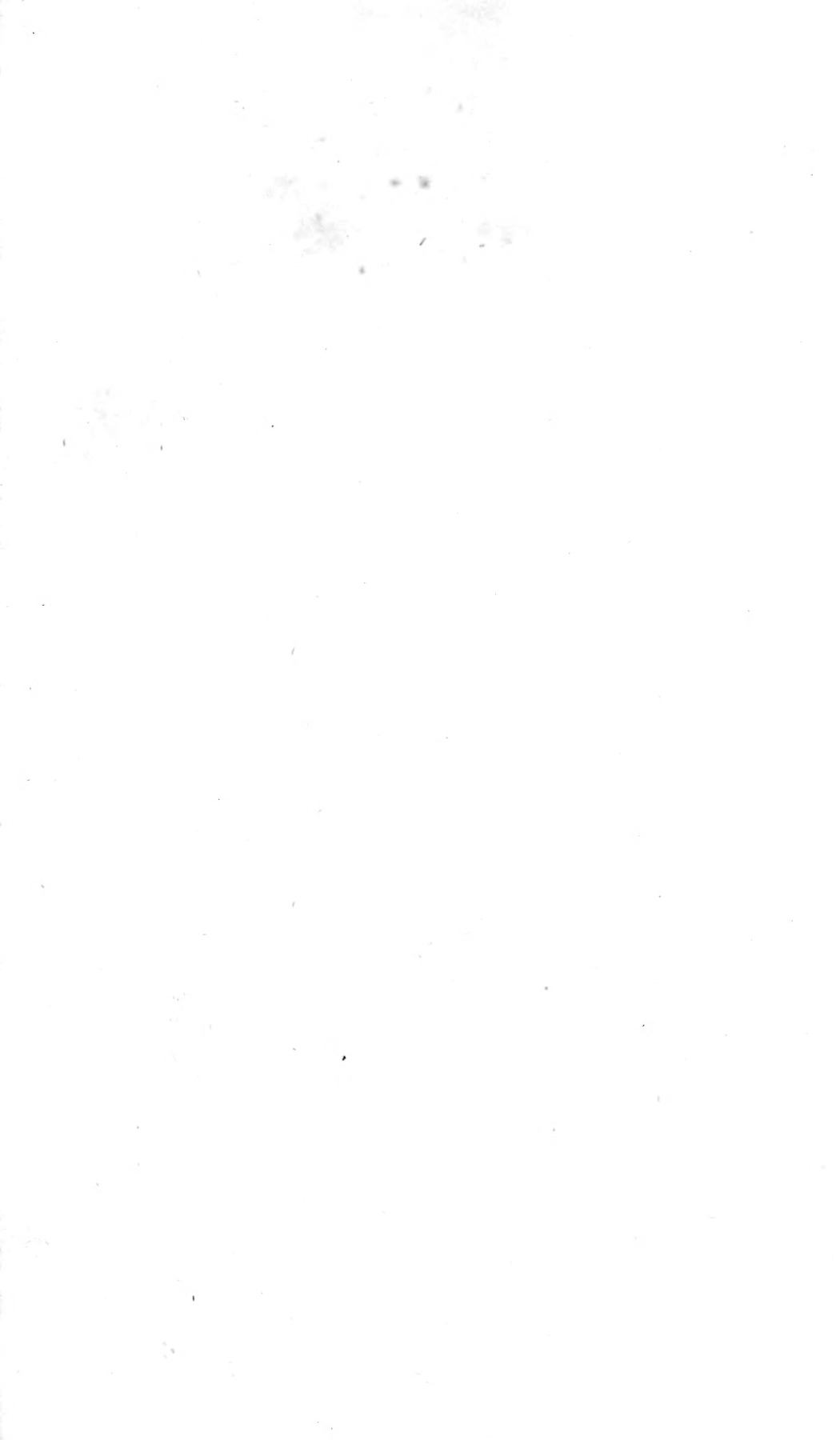




Fig. 20.



Fig. 21.

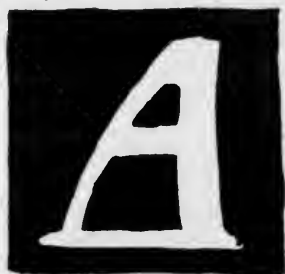


Fig. 22.



Fig. 23.



Fig. 24.

of similar symbols on the Irish silver coin of King John, and on certain Templar buildings.

Educational Tiles.—The requirement of a certain amount of learning for church purposes would suffice to explain the educational character of our abbeys, &c.; and long before the art of printing had rendered books accessible, many simple plans were devised for teaching pupils, such as tracing letters on a layer of dry sand, the smooth surface of which could be easily marked with a rod or pencil. Tiles of the kind about to be described, inscribed with letters of the alphabet, must have fulfilled a similar purpose, and preceded the portable horn books of a subsequent generation. In England, tiles marked with the complete series of letters are met with, but none such have yet been found in Ireland. I have, however, obtained from St. Patrick's Cathedral (fig. 19), one tile marked with four Lombardic letters, B, E, F, D, impressed deeply into the surface of the clay, one of which, the E, is worn down to a considerable extent. There are also found smaller sized tiles about one-fourth the size of an ordinary one, each representing a separate letter; that with the Lombardic F (fig. 20) was obtained from a deep excavation outside St. Patrick's Cathedral, and is a good specimen of the "encaustic" tile. Another tile, with letter B, was got in Christ Church, Dublin (fig. 21). Another has the letter A; it was found in Mary's Abbey (fig. 22). The cross-line being indistinct it was mistaken for a V, and figured as such in error. This tile is also "encaustic," and is covered with a pale brown glaze. These small tiles are represented of full size.

Satirical Representations.—Though tiles of this class are so seldom found in Ireland that only a solitary specimen has up to the present fallen under my notice; they are less uncommon in England. Dr. Renaud's monograph contains two drawings; one tile is preserved in the Museum at York; it has the body of a ravenous beast joined to the head of a cowed monk; the other, found in York Minster, shows a tumbling ape with attendant minstrel who is playing upon a pipe. Mr. Street's plates show the unique Irish tile found by him in the Cathedral of Christ Church (fig. 23). It represents a procession of foxes walking after each other like a band of pilgrims with their staves and wallets, having head-dresses of cowls. A series of modern reproductions of this tile may be noticed in the restored cathedral pavement.

Fig. 24 shows a portion of a broken tile found in Christ Church Cathedral in 1886. The two animals represented may be placed rather in the class of "satirical," than belonging to representations of ordinary animals.

Those numerous Irish tiles which have patterns of leaves and flowers, especially combinations of shamrocks, or of *fleurs-de-lys*, geometrical designs, and fanciful designs are not described in the present communication; they form an extensive series. My collection of drawings

and of tiles themselves from Irish localities amounts to upwards of 160 varieties. I would feel obliged for any opportunity of seeing and drawing additional examples wherever they may be found, several important abbeys being totally unexplored and unrepresented. I owe my thanks to Dr. Renaud for a large number of drawings of English tiles, and for his monograph on them, from which I have quoted several references in illustration of our Irish specimens.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS ON IRISH TILES.

Ancient Irish Pavement Tiles, by Thomas Oldham, A.B., F.G.S., Dublin, contains thirty-two examples, chiefly obtained from St. Patrick's Cathedral, Howth, Mellifont, and Newtown.

Description of St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny, by Rev. J. Graves and John G. A. Prim. Six tiles are figured. Dublin, 1857.

Street's Work on the Restoration of Christ Church Cathedral contains three plates of tiles found in this cathedral; in all thirty-one examples are given, many of which were reproduced and placed in the cathedral.

Remains of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, by Mr. P. J. Donnelly, of the firm of Messrs. Boland (1887). There are twenty-three tiles figured in this publication, which I was enabled to draw through Mr. Donnelly's kindness. They were discovered in the course of researches conducted by Thomas Drew, Esq., R.H.A., on the premises of Messrs. Alexander and of Messrs. Boland, to determine the boundaries and remains of this ancient abbey. Amongst the tiles obtained was one representing the front of the abbey itself.

Graig-na-Managh, or Duiske, Co. Kilkenny. In a Paper published in the *Journal*, Royal Society Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. ii. (1892), Part 3, by Messrs. Patrick O'Leary and Robert Cochrane, our Hon. Secretary, there is a plate giving reduced figures of six tiles found there, one of which, representing a crescent moon and cinquefoil, was previously undescribed.

Some occasional notices of Irish tiles are found scattered through the pages of the volumes of Proceedings published by this Society.

NOTES ON THE WORD *SIDH*.

BY DAVID MAC RITCHIE, F.S.A. (SCOT.), FELLOW.

IN the review of Dr. Standish Hayes O'Grady's *Silva Gadelica*, which appeared in the March number of this *Journal*, one passage is of special interest from the point of view of archæology, of philology, and of folk-lore. This is the passage relating to the word *sidh*. This word, says the reviewer, "was anciently applied to a hill or mound, the interior of which was supposed to be inhabited by fairy-folk, who were called *sidhe*, pronounced *shee*. The late Mr. O'Beirne Crowe was of opinion that it signified a burial-place. Abundant evidence in support of this view is found in the 'Colloquy' [the *Agallamh na Senórach*, in *Silva Gadelica*] . . . This [an instance quoted by the reviewer] is but one of many references in the 'Colloquy,' which show that *sidh* denoted a caved burial-mound or tumulus, and was usually associated with the *Tuatha dé Danann*, who, after their overthrow by the Milesians are said to have retired into hills and under the earth."

Much has been written from time to time about this word *sidh*, or *sith* (in its earliest form, *sid*, presumably pronounced *sheed*), and yet no explanation of its original meaning has been offered which can be regarded as entirely satisfactory. For example, Mr. Alexander Macbain speaks of "*sith*, 'fairy,' allied to the Norse word *seiðr*, 'magic charm.'"¹ There is certainly much to tempt one to connect the Norse *seiðr*, or *seidhr*, and *seid*, signifying "witchcraft" or "magic," and the Norse "*seid*-man" and "*seid*-woman," signifying "wizard" and "witch," with the Irish *sid*, or *sidh*, and its derivative "*sidh*-man" (*fear sidh*, or *duine sidh*) and "*sidh*-woman" (*bean-sidh*). Yet there are objections to be urged against this solution of the problem. Another explanation is offered by an American writer, Mr. Charles de Kay. "We know now," he says, "that the *Sidhe* were early peoples and their gods, incorporated into the following races. . . . We find under the Arctic Circle, and among the Finns and other 'Altaic' or Turanian tribes of Russia, the same belief in 'Tshuds' or vanished supernatural inhabitants of the land, pointing to the same mixture of ideas we find in Ireland concerning dispossessed peoples of a different tongue, but high civilisation, whose record remains only in legend. The 'Shee' of Ireland is the same word we find in Asia, but softened down in pronunciation. . . . Among the early Russians and Irish we can safely infer the Turanian underfolk with its myths and manners of life, its subterranean dwellings and repute as magicians; in

¹ "Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness," vol. xi., 1884-1885, p. 35.

both we perceive remarkably clever members of the Finno-Ugrian women-folk gaining a power over chiefs of the conquering hordes, and going down into legend as supernatural Sidhes or Tshuds.”¹ This also seems a reasonable etymology, but, while agreeing with Mr. De Kay in his general interpretation of the “Sidhe” traditions, I am doubtful whether his identification of the word *Sid* (or “Sheed”) with *Tshud*, *Chud*, &c., is capable of standing investigation. Much stronger, however, is the objection to be urged against the inference drawn by the reviewer of Dr. Hayes O’Grady’s book from certain passages in the “Colloquy,” which “show that *sidh* denoted a caved burial mound or tumulus.” *Sidh* has unquestionably been applied, in innumerable instances, to mounds; but the late Dr. McLauchlan takes a more comprehensive and more correct view of its application when he says that it denotes “a hill of a peculiar form.” “This word,” he observes, “is found in the names of several Scottish hills, as ‘Sith challain,’ *Schihallion* [in Perthshire]; ‘Beinn shith,’ *Ben Hi*; An t-sith mhòr,’ *the great pointed hill*;” as well as in “‘sithan,’ a *hillock*.” And he goes on to say:—“The word has been often mistaken for ‘Sith,’ *peace*, whence the name ‘Sitheach [often written phonetically “sheogh”], sithichean,’ a *faery*, *fairies*, has been absurdly rendered *the peace folk*, instead of *the folk of the hills*, referring to their reputed residence in earthen mounds.”² A consideration of these statements makes it obvious that to accept the definition of the reviewer of *Silva Gadëlica* would be to assert that such a “*sidh*” as Sith-Challain (a mountain of three or four thousand feet in height) is “a caved burial mound or tumulus.” Dr. McLauchlan’s definition, if amended to include “a hill of a [certain] peculiar form, whether the height of that hill may be measured by tens, by hundreds, or by thousands of feet,” appears to be the truest definition of the word *sidh*.

But even here it is necessary to make two reservations. In the first place, it is to be borne in mind that although this word, whatever its radical meaning, has undoubtedly been applied to hills of all sizes, but of one special form (usually, I think, conical), it is equally undoubted that, as Dr. O’Grady’s reviewer points out, it has been much associated with those particular hills or hillocks which tradition says were tenanted by the Tuatha dé Danann,—a people who, says Skene, on account of their residence in these “green mounds, known by the name of *Sidh* . . . became the Fir Sidhe, or Fairies, of Ireland.”³ Assuming, then, that *sid* (aspirated into *sidh*, or *sith*⁴) was originally applied to a hillock of a peculiar form, one is led to infer that its application was afterwards extended to much larger hills of similar form; and that from its primitive meaning were also evolved many compound words, such as *sitheach* (a

¹ *The Century Magazine*, July, 1889, p. 437.

² “The Book of the Dean of Lismore” (Edinburgh, 1862), p. 30, n².

³ “Celtic Scotland,” vol. iii., pp. 106, 107.

⁴ Sometimes it assumes the guttural form of *sigh*, or earlier still, *sig*.

'sheogh'), *sithcair* or *siochaire*, *duine-sith*, *fear-sith* or *sith-fear*, and *bean-sith*, words which are all practically synonyms, and denote "the people (male and female) of the *sidhs*."

The second reservation is that we frequently find the original root-word *sid*, *sidh*, or *sith* applied directly to the people associated with the "green mounds," as well as to the mounds themselves. Thus, Dr. Skene states that "the ancient metrical life of St. Patrick, ascribed to Fiacc of Sleibhte, says [that] . . . 'the *Tuatha* [people] of Erin . . . adored the *Síde*.' . . . And who these *Síde* were," continues Dr. Skene, "we learn from the Book of Armagh, which tells us that on one occasion St. Patrick and his attendants assembled one morning at a well, or fountain, near Crochan, or Cruachan, the ancient residence of the kings of Connaught, in the county of Roscommon," and that there they encountered the two daughters of King Laoghaire, who asked St. Patrick if his white-clad priests were "'*fir-sídhe*,' i.e. men of the *Sídhe*, or fairy mansions."¹ Here Dr. Skene has not discriminated between *Sídhe* and *Fir-Sídhe*; but on the next page he quotes the *Leabhar na h-Uidhri* to the effect that the "demons" who inhabited these green mounds were called by "the unlearned people" "'*Sídhe* and *Aes*² *Sídhe*.'" Another instance of the application of *Síde* to the people, and not to the mounds, will be seen by readers of this *Journal* in the interesting account of "Ogham Inscriptions at Ballyknock, Co. Cork," contributed by the Rev. Edmond Barry to No. 7 of Vol. I. of the Fifth series (Third Quarter, 1891). In this paper, Father Barry states that one stone, which formed a roofing flag of the rath-cave, bore an Ogham inscription, which, from the "case-endings" appears to be of the fourth or fifth century, A.D. (p. 517). This inscription, he reads³ as "Branan son of Ochal"; and he points out (p. 525) that Ochal or Ocaill occurs "in the 'Book of Leinster,' 246a, and 246b, where it is the name of a King of the Fairies of Connaught, *Rí Síde Connacht*." "Ocaill of Síd Cruachan," otherwise "Ocaill in Connaught, of Síd Cruachan," a "fairy-king," is mentioned also in the *Dinnshenchas*; and Dr. Whitley Stokes says⁴ that he occurs again "in the *Cophur in dá muceida*, ed. Windisch, *Irische Texte*, third series, part i., pp. 235 *et seq.*" In this instance, in the *Dinnshenchas*, the term *sid* is applied to Ocaill's residence, and not to himself, and we only know otherwise that he was a "fairy"-king. We have him therefore described in one instance as "Rí Síde Connacht," or "King of the Fairies of Connaught," and in another as the occupant of "*Síd Cruachan*," or "the Fairy-Mound of

¹ The clause just quoted is here taken from the account of the same incident given by Professor O'Curry ("Lectures," p. 505), as the Gaelic words are precise; but the rest of the paragraph is from Dr. Skene's "Celtic Scotland," vol. ii., pp. 108-110.

² Compare "*Aes an ocus sithchaidhe* *Ereun*," "the bright folk and fairy-hosts of Ireland," occurring in the *Dinnshenchas*, as edited by Dr. Whitley Stokes in "Folk-Lore" of December, 1892 (see p. 506), where he adds this annotation:—"Aes an, 'bright folk,' i.e. I suppose, 'light elves,' *Ljós-álfar*."

³ Professor Rhys also gives the same reading.

⁴ "Folk-Lore," December, 1892, p. 488.

Cruachan"; thereby illustrating very clearly the twofold use of the word *sid*. A much more recent example of the former usage is afforded us by a Gaelic scholar of the seventeenth century (the Rev. Robert Kirk), who speaks of "the subterranean inhabitants" as "these *Siths*, or Fairies," and of "a hill called *Sith-bhruaich*, or Fayric-hill."¹ But both usages have continued to the present day; as may be seen by consulting M'Leod and Dewar's Gaelic dictionary, where *sith* is translated alike as "a fairy," and as "a hill or mound."

The question arises—Was *sid* applied in the first place to a certain race, and from them transferred to their mound-dwellings, thereafter being further transferred to any hillock, hill or mountain, resembling these structures in outward form? Or, on the other hand, was *sid* originally used to denote a hillock, hill or mountain, of a peculiar form, being subsequently transferred to a race which inhabited, or was supposed to inhabit, mounds of this shape? By answering the first question in the affirmative, Mr. De Kay's contention that *Sid* is the Turanian *Tshud*, receives strong support. But, while still ignorant of the earliest meaning of the word, I am disposed to believe that *side*, as applied to a race, is only a secondary meaning, derived from the chambered mounds occupied by that race. In modern times we have a similar two-fold application in the use of "blue-jacket" and "red-coat" to denote primarily these articles of apparel, and secondarily the people inside of them. And an illustration still more *apropos* is the word *sithbhrog*, as translated by O'Reilly; who renders it indifferently "a fairy," and "a fairy-mansion." Connellan goes still further and translates *siabhrog*, simply as "fairy";² while Crofton Croker, writing phonetically, refers to the "She Frog," or "Banshee."³ Now all this is plainly a transference from the *place* to its *inhabitant*. Whatever doubt attaches to the first half of this compound name, it can never be assumed that *brog* was primarily used to denote a *person*. O'Reilly defines it as a "house" or "habitation"; and of the several meanings attached to it and its variants, all are cognate. Some of its compounds, with the definitions given in three Scotch-Gaelic dictionaries, are as follows:—*Sith-bhrog*, *sith-bhruaich*, *sith-bhruth*, "a fairy hill," "a fairy residence," "fairyland"; *bruth*, "a house half under the surface," "the dwelling of fairies in a hill" *sith-bruth*, *sith-bhrugh*, "a fairy hill or mansion."⁴ From these definitions, as well as from the fact that *brog* denotes a dwelling and not a person, it

¹ Kirk's "Secret Commonwealth" (MS. 1691), Edinburgh, 1815, pp. 1 and 12.

² An abbreviation of this is O'Reilly's "*siabhra*, a fairy, hobgoblin"; with which compare the statement in the *Leabhar na h-Uidhre* (quoted at p. 98 of Petrie's "Round Towers"), that the Tuatha dé Danann "were called *Siabhras*."

³ "Researches in the South of Ireland," 1824, p. 91.

⁴ See Armstrong's, M'Leod & Dewar's, and M'Alpine's Gaelic dictionaries. The following other translations of Armstrong's are noteworthy:—" *Brug*, *Brugh* (Irish idiom), a large house; a village; a hillock, the residence of fairies; a tower; a fortified town;" and "*Bruth* (Irish idiom), a cave; the dwelling of fairies."

is evident that the translations of O'Reilly and Connellan show a transference from the habitation to the inhabitant.

It will be seen that considerable uncertainty attaches to the question of the *primary* meaning of this word. It was noticed that a Gaelic scholar, whose daily life was passed in a Gaelic-speaking district, referred to the fairies as "the *siths*" only two centuries ago; and this usage still exists. Other references have shown that at a much earlier date—how early I do not know—this word had exactly the same application. But, on the other hand, we have very early instances of *sid* as applied to a mound, hill, or mountain of a peculiar formation; and this usage also still exists. Nevertheless it seems to me that the latter is the older usage, not only because this is the opinion of scholars such as O'Curry and Skene, but also because the compound words derived from *sith* bear out this belief. Apart from the marked instance of *sith-bhrogh* just noticed, such terms as *sith-fear*, or *fear-sith*, and *bean-sith* (which are probably the most common of numerous words derived from this source) signify, according to these two scholars, "the people of the *sidhs*," that word being employed to denote a chambered mound, or a mound believed to be chambered. Now this is an exact Gaelic equivalent of such words as the Scottish "hill-men" and "how folk," the Norse "haug-bui," the English "hog-boy," or "shag-boy," the German "berg-mann," the Dutch "berg-mannetje," and no doubt many other similar words in various European languages. And these terms are all derived from the supposed habitation of the people so described.

But all such terms bear reference to a race or races whom many people believe never had any real existence. Others again, including O'Curry and Skene, regard the semi-historical race of the Tuatha De Danann as in a great measure the originals of "the people of the *sidhs*." It may be as well therefore, to quote briefly the statements made by the former writer, in this connection:—

"The term *Sidh* (pron. 'shee'), as far as we know it, is always applied in old writings to the palaces, courts, halls, or residences of those beings which, in ancient Gaelic mythology, held the place which ghosts, phantoms, and fairies hold in the superstitions of the present day. Of the *fer-sidhe* (pron. 'farr-shee,' 'man of the *Sidhs*') and the *ben-sidhe* (pron. 'bann-shee,' 'woman of the *Sidhs*') there were, however, two classes. One of these was supposed to consist of demons, who took on themselves human bodies of man or woman. . . . The second class consisted of the *Tuatha Dé Danaan*, a people said to have been devoted altogether to the practices of Druidism and the Black Art. This people, in fact, were the possessors of Erin at the coming of the Milesian colony; and having been conquered by the Milesians, and disdaining to live in subjection to a more material and less spiritual power than their own, their chiefs were imagined to have put on the garb of a heathen immortality, and selecting for themselves the most beautiful situations of hills, lakes, islands, &c., throughout the land, to have built for themselves, or caused to spring up, splendid halls in the midst of those chosen situations, into which they entered, drawing a veil of magic around them to hide them from mortal eyes, but through which they had power to see all that was passing on Earth. These immortal mortals were then believed not only to take husbands and wives from amongst the sons and daughters of men, but also to give and receive mutual assistance in their battles and wars respectively. Numerous instances could be adduced to prove that the word signifies a hall or residence of those

immortals. The following stanza is taken from an ancient poem by *Mac Níá*, son of *Oenna* (of whom I know nothing farther), [in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 190, b.] on the wonders of *Brugh* (or *Brog*) *na Boinne* [the Palace of the Boyne], the celebrated Hall of the *Daghda Mór*, who was the great king and oracle of the *Tuata Dé Danaan* . . . and this is the second stanza of that poem:—

‘ Behold the *Sidh* [*sid*] before your eyes,
It is manifest to you that it is a king’s mansion [*treb rig*],
Which was built by the firm *Daghda*;
It was a wonder, a court, an admirable hill.
[*Ba dinn, ba dun, amra brig.*]

From all this it will be evident that *fer-sidhe* is a man of the immortal *Sidhs*, and that the *bensidhe*, so freely spoken of by modern writers on Irish Fairyism, was a woman of the *Sidhs*.¹

Thus it will be seen that Professor O’Curry, like Dr. Skene, regarded “the people of the *sidhs*,” as originally a historical race;² although at the same time he believed (in even a greater degree than my extracts show, for I have omitted a few sentences) that they had somehow become unreal “immortal mortals.” In another passage, however, he quite ignores this secondary idea. His list of the *Airgne*, or “Slaughters,” in the *Book of Leinster*, includes “The Slaughter of *Sidh Nenta*” (*Argain Side Nenta*), with regard to which he says:—“This was a fairy mansion in Connacht, of which *Sigmall* was the lord. This man was charged with the murder of the monarch *Eochaidh Aireann*, A. M. 5084; and I believe the slaughter of his people by the men of Erin was the consequence.”³ Elsewhere he states that the actual murderers were a people called the *Feara Cul*, who “were the first to charge the murder on the secret agency of the *Tuatha Dé Danaan* by the hand of *Siogmall*,⁴ of *Sidh Neanta* (in the present county of Roscommon).”⁵

Here, then, O’Curry speaks of the lord of a *sidh*, or “fairy mansion,” in the county of Roscommon, as “this man,” and states that, as a consequence of his assumed guilt, “the men of Erin” killed “his people,” who were of course, “people of the *sidh*.” In this instance, therefore, O’Curry regards a certain “fairy” chief and his followers, not as “immortal mortals,” but as people who were quite as liable to die as were “the men of Erin” who slew them. Similar evidence respecting this same personage is afforded in *Silva Gadelica*,⁶ where, in the “Colloquy of the Ancients,” mention is made of “*Sigmall*’s hunting neck-torque . . . a

¹ From Professor Eugene O’Curry’s “Lectures,” &c., Dublin, 1861, pp. 504, 505.

² In passing, it may be noted that O’Curry unconsciously applies the word *sidh* to the people themselves, in his last sentence, although he began by stating that the term was “always applied” to their residences.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 591.

⁴ Note also a third spelling, “*Sighmall*,” in *Silva Gadelica*, p. 518 of English translation.

⁵ “Lectures,” pp. 285–286.

⁶ English translation, p. 151.

certain collar of the chase that out of *sidh Nennnta* once was brought to Finn."

More equivocal is an allusion of O'Curry's on another page. He tells us that Meadhbh, or Méav, Queen of Connaught, dwelt at "Rath Cruachan, the royal palace of the kings of Connacht," and that, on a certain occasion, "all these forces [duly specified] met at Cruachain; and after consulting her Druid, and a *bean sídhé* (pron. nearly 'banshee'), who appeared to her, Méav set out at the head of her troops."¹ His use of the verb "appear" indicates that he regarded this "woman of the *sidh*" as unreal. But he seems to have no doubt as to the reality of the "Druid." As *druidh*, however, signifies a sorcerer, and as *bean-sídhé* and *bean-druidh* (or *Druidess*) signify a sorceress, it is difficult to see why O'Curry should accept the former as a real personage, and yet call in question the reality of the latter.²

"*Síd Cruachan*" was, it will be remembered, the residence of the king of the Sidh-folk of Connaught. "*Rath Cruachan*" was "the royal palace of the kings of Connaught"; or, according to Dr. McLauchlan,³ "the chief seat of the Feinn of Connaught"; and of it the remains, says O'Curry, "are still to be seen, near Carrick-on-Shannon, in the modern county of Roscommon."⁴ Then there is the *Cave* of Cruachan, which forms the subject of one of the *Uatha*, or "Plunderings" in the *Book of Leinster*, quoted by O'Curry in his "Lectures," which *Uath* he characterizes as "a very curious story." This cave, he states, was plundered by "the men of Connacht, in the time of Ailill and Meadhbh, as told in the old tale of *Táin Bo Aingen*." It was apparently after this event that Ailill "re-edified the Rath of Cruachan, employing for the purpose a fierce tribe of Firbolgic origin, the *Gowanree*, who were compelled to labour unremittingly at the earth-works, and are said to have completed the dike in one day."⁵ "I have in my possession," also states Professor O'Curry, "a poem in the Ossianic style, which gives an account of a foot race between Caité, the celebrated champion of Finn MacCumhaill, and an unknown knight who had challenged him. The race terminated by the stranger running into the Cave of Cruachan, followed by Caité, where he found a party of smiths at work."

Silva Gadelica also contains mention of this Cave of Cruachan; in

¹ "Lectures," pp. 35-36.

² There was a *Rath Mhedhba*, or "Meave's Rath," in the same neighbourhood as *Rath Cruachan*, but apparently belonging to a different "Meave." In the "Colloquy" (*Silv. Gad.*, Eng. tr., pp. 201-2), Patrick asks: "Was this it that served her as a principal residence?" And Caeilte replies: "By no means was it so; but hither on the high festival day of *samhain* [Hallow-tide] she would resort to confer with her magicians and her poets" ["*a druad ocus a filed*," *Silv. Gad.*, p. 179], in order to learn that which during the coming year should turn out either well or ill for her." This Meave, therefore, consulted her "druids," or fortune-tellers, in exactly the same way as her namesake of Rath Cruachan.

³ "Dean of Lismore's Book," p. 84, n¹.

⁴ "Lectures," p. 33, note.

⁵ Lady Ferguson's "Irish before the Conquest," p. 32.

connection with the *Battle of Magh Mucramha*, which place was situated "in Connacht's eastern part":—

"Now *magh mucramha*, or 'the plain of *mucramh*,' is derived thus:—It was certain pigs of paganism¹ that once on a time emerged from the Cave of Cruachan. . . . Once, however, Meave of Cruachan and Ailill [her husband] proceeded to count them on the plain of *mucramh*. . . . Hence *magh mucrimha*, or 'the plain of swine-counting.'²

Equally dubious etymologies of *Magh Cruachan* and *Rath* or *Sidh Cruachan* are cited by Dr. O'Grady in the same collection (p. 539, Eng. trans.):—

"It is from *Cróichenn chródherg*, handmaid of Medhb's mother, Edaein . . . that *magh Cruachna* is named."³ "Medhb of Cruachan: *Cróichenn chródherg* out of the *sidhes* ['*a sidaib*'] was her mother, from whom also her appellation obtained." "Whence *ráth Chruachan*, 'Rathcroghan'? It was Cruachu, or Croichenn *chródherg*, handmaid of Edaein, that with Midir of Briléith³ eloped out of Fremhainn, from Angus's *aenach*. Now Sineach of the *sidh* of Cruachan was a 'friend' [relative] to Midir, and, for the love he bore her, thither he came to discourse her [which he did] nine days. Edaein, in the meantime, supposing this *sidh* to have been Midir's, she inquired: 'is this thy dwelling?' and he said: 'not it; mine is nearer to the rising of the sun.' Here Croichenn intruded: 'the question is what profit have we of visiting this *sidh* and its plain at all?' 'Croichenn,' said Midir, 'in guerdon of thy trip hither the *sidh* shall bear thy name.' Then he went on to *Briléith*, which then by [Edaein's father] Eochaid *airemh* [the king] was demolished over his head."

These various references, touching incidentally upon other cognate matters, will be found to have a practical bearing upon the subject under consideration. If the remains of Rath Cruachan "are still to be seen, near Carrick-on-Shannon," as they were when O'Curry wrote, one could ascertain whether the "Cave" of Cruachan is an ordinary rath-cave or souterrain, or whether it takes the form of a chambered mound, presumably the "*Sidh*" Cruachan of tradition. From Dr. McLauchlan's interpretation of "Rath Cruachan,"⁴ as well as from the use of *tulach* and *cnoc* (hill or hillock) in the poem annotated by him,⁵ one would

¹ "*Muca geintlechta*" (*Silv. Gad.*, p. 314); and "*mucca drúidechta*" (at p. 490 of the English translation).

² *Silv. Gad.* (English translation), p. 353.

³ "*Bri Léith*, west of Ardagh, in the present county of Longford. . . . As to the elf-king, Mider of Bri Léith, see Windisch's 'Ir. Texte,' i., 115, 116, 876; and O'Curry, 'M. and C.,' ii., 192-194; iii., 191. . . . As to Mider's elopement with Etáin, see L.J. 130 b-132, and O'Curry, 'M. and C.,' ii., 192-194." (Dr. Whitley Stokes in "Folk-Lore," December, 1892, pp. 478 and 493.) Also the following (pp. 477-8):—"Liath, son of Celtchar of Cualu, a prince's son, the fairest that dwelt in a fairy-mound in Erin ('*sith n Brind*') [or, according to a variant in *Silv. Gad.*, pp. 476 and 522 of English translation, 'son of a chief that dwelt in the *sidh*-regions' ('*mac Flatha bá i sídchairib*'), loved Bri Bruachbrec, daughter of Mider of the Mighty Deeds. . . . Liath and his boys went forth to Tulach na h Iarmaitheige, and the slingers of Mider's fairy-mound [*sida Mideir*] did not let them pass, for as numerous as (?) swarms of bees on a beautiful day was the mutual answer of their castings. So Lochlán, Liath's gillie, was wounded by them, and he died."

⁴ "The word 'Rath' means a fort, and Cruachan an elevation more than usually steep. It sometimes stands upon another hill, as in Argyleshire, where we have 'Cruachan Beinne,' *The hillock upon the mountain*, usually called Ben Cruachan" ("Book of the Dean of Lismore," p. 84, note).

⁵ *Op. cit.*, pp. 84-87; and Gaelic section, pp. 62-65.

understand Rath Cruachan to be itself a hill, and perhaps identical with *Síd* Cruachan. But not unlikely the scene has already been fully explored and described by archæologists; in which case conjectures made by one who has neither visited the spot nor read any recent account of it, are unnecessary.

The earliest form of the compound *sith-bhrog*, *sith-bruaich*, &c., is the *sídbrug* which occurs, for example, in "Aidedh Ferghusa,"¹ and is rendered "fairy palace" by Dr. Standish H. O'Grady. But he translates "*síd in broga*" [*sídh an bhrogha*] as "the fairy fort of the Brugh."² Dr. Whitley Stokes leaves the term "*Síd in Broga*" untranslated ("Folk-Lore," December, 1892, p. 506), recognising that it denotes one special *sith-bhruaich*, namely, the "Brugh of the Boyne." And so, indeed, does Dr. O'Grady. This is, of course, "*Brugh* (or *Brog*) *na Boinne* [the Palace of the Boyne], the celebrated hall of the *Daghda Mór*, who was the great king and oracle of the *Tuatha Dé Danaan*," to quote O'Curry again; and in connection with it he cites an old poem in which it is spoken of as a "*sídh*," a "king's mansion," a "court," and "an admirable hill." In *Silva Gadelica* it is variously referred to.³ And it is described as "*Brugh barragheal na Boinne*," or "the white-topped *brugh* of the Boyne," in one version⁴ of the traditional account of the events which led to its occupation by Angus, son of the "Daghda," or "Og," after the Gaels had asserted their supremacy over his people, the *Tuatha De Danann*. From this adjective ("white-topped"), as well as from the form *Sídh an Bhrogha*, one would be disposed to assume that the present "Brugh" was formerly capped by some structure giving it a more pointed outline. There may have been some implied difference between a *síd* and a *sídbrug*. In *Silva Gadelica*, for instance, the words "*i síd do shídhbhrogaib Eirenn no Alban*" (p. 203), signify "in any *sídh* of the *sídh-brughs* of Ireland or of Scotland."⁵ Again, the author of the *Cogadh Gaedhil re Gallaibh*, employs the same terms, "*i síthaib ocus i síthbrugaib*," which Dr. Todd translates "in hills and in fairy mansions."⁶ But

¹ *Silva Gadelica*, p. 249.

² *Op. cit.* (English translation), pp. 476 and 522.

³ It is mentioned as one of "Ireland's three undeniable eminences [*dindgna*]," . . . "mac an Og's *brugh*, brilliant to approach [*brug meic indóc niabda dul*]" (English translation, pp. 474 and 520); "the *brugh* of prodigious Angus *mac an óg* [*brog maic ind Oc adbail*]," "the *brugh* of wondrous *mac an óg* [*brog meic inn Oc annais*]" (English translation, pp. 484 and 532); "the *brugh* [*brog*] of *Aengus mac an Daghda*" (p. 146, and English translation, p. 162); "the *brugh* of the *mac óg* [*brog maic indóc*]" (p. 233, and English translation, p. 265); "yonder *brugh* chequered with the many lights [*brugh breesholus*]" (p. 102, and English translation, p. 110); *brogh*, *brugh*, and *síd*, indifferently (pp. 102-3, and English translation, pp. 110-111); and "the perilous *brugh* [*brug braenach*]" (p. 110, and English translation, p. 119), which last expression is translated "teeming" by O'Curry ("Lectures," pp. 596-7).

⁴ See p. 78 of "The Glenbard Collection of Gaelic Poetry" (Haszard, Charlotte-town, Prince Edward Island, 1888).

⁵ English translation, p. 230.

⁶ "Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gail," pp. 172-3. It is worth noting that the words were addressed to Dunlang O'Hartigan, who fought at the battle of Clontarf, and who figures on that occasion as a prophet, and was indeed described as a *sioguidhe* [or *sídh-man*] by one writer (*op. cit.*, p. clxxx, note).

perhaps the distinction between *síth* and *síth-brugh* is a distinction without a difference.

The mention of that particular *sidh* or *brugh* referred to in the foregoing paragraph as *Sídh an Bhrogha* recalls Mr. O'Beirne Crowe's definition of *sidh* as signifying "a burial-place," for which unique definition the reviewer of *Silva Gadelica* finds support in the "Colloquy." After perusing the passage selected, however, I cannot find that Mr. Crowe's position is thereby fortified. The speakers are certainly seated on a grave-mound (*feart*), in which a certain "gillie" was buried; but after conversing for a while, Derg "of the forcible speech" "passed over" from the grave-mound into the *sidh* in which he was living with his kinsfolk,¹ whom he interviewed on the subject of inviting the stranger to join them. He is invited to enter the *sidh*, and there he lives for six or eight weeks, enjoying the hospitality of the *sidh*-folk (*luchd an t-sída*), and aiding them in the defence of their "fairly *brugh*" (*sidbrugh*),² when besieged by the forces of Lir of Sídh Finnachaidh.³ Far from regarding themselves as "immortal," these mound-dwellers are decidedly uneasy at the prospect of a violent death at the hands of their enemies; while of the latter, who are also *sidh*-folk, nearly all are killed in the battle,—one having his spine broken. There is nothing in this to support Mr. Crowe's assumption that *sidh* is a burial-mound. That graves should be situated near a mound-dwelling, or any other inhabited place, is quite natural; and there is special mention, in another part of the "Colloquy,"⁴ of "the long fresh grave that we saw on the green outside" of the *sidh*; in which grave was buried the magician (*dráí*) of the tribe, whose death was "the greatest loss that was inflicted on them." That this was not the only grave there is shown by the statement that the *sidh*-folk, after they had "passed the night in drinking and making merry, . . . issued forth and looked abroad upon the graves and monumental stones."

In all this, there is nothing to identify a *sidh* with a "caved burial mound." On the contrary, the *sidh* stories are all about fighting, and love-making, and feasting; none of which occupations suggests the charnel-house. The story of the rape of Aine, daughter of Eogabal, the chief of *Sídh Eogabail* (otherwise *Cnoc Aine*, or Knockany, in county Limerick), is very realistic. Ailill, king of Munster, was asleep on the exterior of this *sidh*, when its "denizens" issued forth, the "king of the *sidh* (*rí an t-sída*)," Eogabal, the son of Durgabal, preceded by his daughter Aine, playing on a "*timpán*" of copper.⁵ At this juncture Ailill

¹ *Sídh Aedha*, or the *Sídh* of Aedh *minbhrec* of Assaroe, son of the Daghdha.

² This application of *sid* and *sidbrugh* to the same place denotes that, in this instance at any rate, the terms are synonymous.

³ "*Sídh Finnachaidh* on the summit of *Sliabh Fuaid* (Slievefuad, county Armagh)." *Silv. Gad.*, English translation, pp. 101, 144, and 146.

⁴ Page 198; English translation, p. 224.

⁵ "*Tiompan*" (Lat. *tympañum*) appears to have been applied to various musical instruments, from a drum to a harp.

appears to have wakened; and his satellite Ferches rushed at the *sidh*-king. "With intent to enter again into the *sidh*, Eogabal fled before him; but with a great javelin Ferches . . . smote him, and, piercing him through, broke his back." In the ensuing struggle with Ailill, the girl of the *sidh* bit off his ear, so that he was ever after styled Ailill "*ólom*," or "docked-of-an-ear." A brother of this girl was a certain *Fear Fighail*, or *Fer Fi*, who is described as "a druid of the Tuatha Dé Danann," and who on one occasion, figures as a musician, playing on a three-stringed "*timpán*." It is said that he occupied the south side of *Sidh Eogabail*, "with his dwelling in a comely cairn"; his brother Uainidhe, lived on the north side; and their father Eogabal, "was in the western end . . . while Aine was at the eastern point."¹

References such as these, and *Silva Gadelica* teems with them, do nothing to suggest that *sidh* denotes a "burial mound," whereas they go a long way to substantiate the belief that they relate to the doings of an actual "underfolk, with its myths and manners of life, its subterranean dwellings, and repute as magicians."² Undoubtedly these tales contain very much that is childish and silly, and much that cannot be accepted as truth. But far more impressive than these adventitious characteristics are the innumerable indications that the tales have a genuine historical basis; and that the chief actors in them were the Tuatha De Danann, "who, after their overthrow by the Milesians, are said to have retired into hills and under the earth." Of these souterrains and rath-caves, into which some race or another used to "retire," there are still very many specimens extant. There can be no question as to *their* existence. That their inhabitants were "*sith-eachs*" is a belief still held by the Irish peasantry. And the semi-historical name given to those *sith*-folk is that of the Tuatha De Danann; a name which several distinguished archaeologists have associated with one or more historical races.

Kelly refers to one of these in his note on the Tuatha De Danann (*Cambrensis Eversus*, vol. i., p. 465), where he says:—"I should have cited the life of St. Cadroe (Colgan, *Acta Sanct.*, p. 494), according to which the Milesians found the Picts—'gentem Pictaneorum'—in possession of Ireland. Colgan (*ibid.*, n²⁵), says that he would in another

¹ For these references, see *Silv. Gad.* (English translation). pp. 348-9, and 575-6; also pp. 510-511 of "Folk-Lore," December, 1892.

² The favourite word for "magician" is "druid"; and it will be seen that the *Fear Fighail* above-mentioned was equally a "druid" and a "fear-sidhe." This pagan system of "magic" is really the key to much that seems inexplicable in these stories. Such a detail as the "immortality" which they claimed, is also explainable as one of the means by which those pagan priests asserted their right to be revered. We are told that, before the preaching of St. Patrick, the *tuatha* [people] of Erin "adored the *side*." And an analogous statement is made in the "Four Masters," when it is said that Cormac Mac Art died "on account of the enchantment (*siabrad*) which Mailgenn the druid practised upon him, after Cormac had turned against the *druids* because he worshipped God rather than *them*." (Quoted by Dr. Whitley Stokes, at p. 512 of "Folk-Lore," December, 1892.)

place endeavour to explain how the Tuatha de Danann could be called Picts, but I know not whether he redeemed his promise." One attribute of the Picts namely, their "druidism," which Kelly cites from the *Irish Nennius* (p. 145), is itself a connecting link. But whatever may have been Colgan's reasons for this belief, one does not require to go beyond the *Silva Gadelica* for confirmation of it; as there we read that Crimthann, the son of Lughaid *riabh nderg* ("of the red stripes"), was surnamed *mianáir*, or "Nar's champion," "because his wife Nar *thuathchaech*, out of the *sidhes*, or of the Pict-folk [*a sidaib no do Chruithentuaitih*], she it was that took him off on an adventure." This Nar is referred to in another manuscript¹ as "Nar *thuathchaech*, daughter of Lotan of the Pict-people [*Nár thuathchaech, ingen Lotain do Chruithentuaitih*]." Thus we have here the most direct proof, stated with the ingenuousness indicating a fact beyond dispute, that the *sidh*-folk, or Tuatha De Danann, were one with the Cruithné, or Picts. According to this definition therefore, all these synonyms may be given in the following extracts from the "Four Masters":—

"A.D. 552. Colman mór mac Dermot slain in his chariot by *Dubhsat*, grandson of Trian, of the *Cruithnechs* [or Picts, or *sidh*-folk, or Tuatha De Danann].

A.D. 557. Against the *Cruithné* [or Picts, or *sidh*-folk, or Tuatha De Danann], the *úí Neill* of the North (both Kinelconall and Kinelowen) won the battle of *Móin doire lothair*, in which along with *Aedh bree* there fell seven chiefs of the Cruithnechs [&c.]"²

With this definition, also, Dr. Skene is in close accord, when he states that the Cruithné and the Tuatha De Danann (if they were *two* races), "were of the population who immediately preceded the Gaels in Ireland, and in North and Central Scotland."³ In further agreement with this is the assertion quoted by Father Kelly from the *Irish Nennius* (pp. 53, 125), that "the Picts were 'for a long time in Eri' and 'acquired great power there' until they were driven out by Heremon, except some tribes which remained in Magh Breagh."⁴

Thus, the "green mounds" in which the *sidh*-folk lived are to be identified with the structures which in Scotland are popularly called "Picts' houses" (a term also applied to Scottish souterrains), and which are simply "bee-hive" houses of a primitive type, having a mass of earth heaped over them. "All that meets the eye at first," says one writer, in describing an Orkney *sidh*, "is a green, conical mound, resting silently amid the moorland solitude. On closer inspection, we discover an entrance passage about eighteen inches high and two feet broad, leading from the lower side into the interior of the prehistoric dwelling."⁵

¹ Kilbride MS. No. 3 (Advocates' Library, Edinburgh): the former reference is from the Book of Ballymote. (*Silv. Gad.*, English translation, pp. 495 and 544.)

² *Silva Gadelica*, English translation, pp. 514 and 516.

³ See his Introduction to the Dean of Lismore's Book, pp. lxiv, lxxvi-lxxviii.

⁴ *Cambrensis Eversus*, p. 463, note (also Skene's "Picts and Scots," pp. 41-42).

⁵ Mr. Daniel Gorrie, in "Summers and Winters in the Orkneys." London, 1869, p. 117.

The foregoing is a brief condensation of the deductions which I have obtained from a consideration of *sidhs* and *sidh*-folk. Within these necessarily narrow limits, it is almost impossible to do justice to the question, or even to name the many suggestions (both *pro* and *con.*), to which it gives rise. How far the word *sidh*, as a place-name, is still associated with mound-dwellings, is a point which undoubtedly could be determined, though not without trouble. Any one acquainted with the ruins of Rathcroghan, near Carrick-on-Shannon, or with Knockany, in County Limerick, or with "the Navan Fort [*Sidh Eamhna*], about two miles to the west of Armagh,"¹ would be able to say whether the traditions relating to them are supported by the actual condition of these places. And so with many other "*sidhs*" throughout Ireland.

¹ O'Donovan's "Book of Rights," Dublin, 1847, p. 22, *n.*

ST. BEOC OF WEXFORD, AND LAN VEOC IN BRITTANY,
JUNE 15. (DIED 585.)

By Miss MARGARET STOKES, HON. FELLOW.

IN the beginning of the fifth century there dwelt two brothers in the county of Wexford, Bishop Cairpré,¹ and Beoc,² now called Veoc. He is said to have been first a priest, and then a bishop, in Armagh.³ But, seeking a desert place where he could devote his life to contemplation, he left that country and journeyed southwards till he reached the south-eastern point of Ireland, where he remained for some time studying the word of God with prayer and working miracles in healing. He enclosed a small tract of land upon the sandy shore near Carnsore point, and there he built a little cell and oratory, consecrating a holy well close by, whose waters are still held to be possessed of healing virtues.

The wide sands near Beoc's cashel are strewn with huge dark boulders rounded by the Atlantic waves. Standing on one of these, Beoc longed to reach the continent that he knew lay beyond the far horizon, but he could see no boat to bear him thither. Then, as he prayed, the stone on which he stood began to move, and gliding down the shore, floated with him out to sea. In a night and a day it bore him to the shore of Brittany, and leaving the saint at a place to the south of the bay of Douarnenez, called Lan Veoc, the stone returned whence it came. One fragment, however, that bearing the impress of the saint's head, was broken off and left behind in Brittany. Albert le Grand thus continues this legend:—At the port of Cornouaille, the name of which was Penmarch, many who at that time were walking on the shore, and sailors of ships which were standing at anchor in the harbour, when they saw this huge mass floating to them from afar, thought that some great ship was being driven to land by the force of the waves, the storm having broken over it and having destroyed its mast. But when it entered the harbour, they all stood terrified, because that huge rock, like a ship, was carrying towards them a man seated on its summit. The saint descended to land, and immediately the rock turned back to sea, and—all the crowd who were present looking on—it directed its course towards Ireland whence it came.

That miracle being noised abroad among the surrounding villages,

¹ Cairpré, patron of Cill Carbrey in Wexford, near the meeting of the rivers Boro and Slaney.

² Beoc. The name of this saint has gone through many changes and corruptions, and is now printed Vaugh on the Ordnance Survey Map. He is sometimes styled Mobicoc or Dabioc—Vake, Vogues, Vauk, Vouga.

³ Father Shearman traces his origin to Termon Dabeog, at Loch Derg in Ulster—"Loca Patriciana," p. 158.

called up a great multitude of men desirous of seeing the saint. The Penmarchian citizens, also moved by so great a miracle, offered thanks to God, because he had sent to them so holy a man, and receiving him with great hospitality, they assigned him a house wherein to dwell. There he often preached the word of God and miraculously healed the sick, winning many souls to Jesus Christ.

Subsequently the saint erected a hermitage half a-mile from the city, into which he betook himself to live quietly to God; but when the people flocked to him daily in great crowds he resolved to change his abode.

On a certain day, the saint going forth from his hut met a woman upon his way who, inspired by an evil spirit, sang insulting songs before him. The saint gently reproved her, but when nothing availed, leaving her, he silently went his way; yet she, unhappy woman, soon felt the divine condemnation of her wickedness, for, seized with great internal pain, she fell dead on the earth. Beholding her punishment, St. Veoc ordered the corpse to be carried into the church, and unmindful of the injuries he received from her, he knelt upon the ground, and with tears besought the Lord that he would permit the soul of that wretched woman to return to her body, lest, dying impenitent, she should at the same time forfeit eternal life. The saint had scarcely finished his prayers when she flung herself at his feet, beseeching forgiveness. This being granted, she went home praising God, who had shown himself wonderful in his servant St. Veoc.

Immediately the fame of so great a miracle spread abroad through all Cornouaille, and called forth very many from all the places around to his hermitage. But he, fearing lest so great a crowd of men should disturb the quiet of his devotion, determined to carry out the scheme he had long proposed to himself. He therefore went across an arm of the sea from LAN VEOC, and came to Brest, where he was unwilling to stay; but crossing over through the district of Lesneven, he buried himself in a very dense wood, where, having erected an oratory with a little hut beside it, he was joined by some religious men, with whom he spent his time in holy works until it pleased God to call him away to the reward of his pious labours. He died on the 15th of June, about the year 585. His disciples buried him under the altar of his chapel, in which place God afterwards wrought so many miracles through his intercession that, the wood being cut down, a chapel was built in the same place, and dedicated to his name, which St. Tenenan, Bishop of Léon, subsequently raised to the rank of a parochial church. The revered relics of St. Beoc were honourably preserved here until the arrival of the Northmen in Brittany, at which time this country was desolated, and his remains were transferred elsewhere. However, his missal is religiously preserved in his sacred church, by touching which fever patients think themselves relieved. Many of his relics are also preserved in the chapel called after his name, erected on the shore of the great ocean, one

mile from Penmarch, in the parish of Treguenee, in the diocese of Cornouaille, which chapel is constantly visited by persons suffering from fever, who gradually regain their health there.

Some part also of the rock remained which had brought him over, and it stands to this day in the parish of Treguenee, a mile from Penmarch, in a cemetery of a chapel called from the Saint, and on it is seen, even now, the impress of the saint's head. Wherefore pilgrims who visit the chapel for the sake of religion, in order that they may be relieved from fevers,

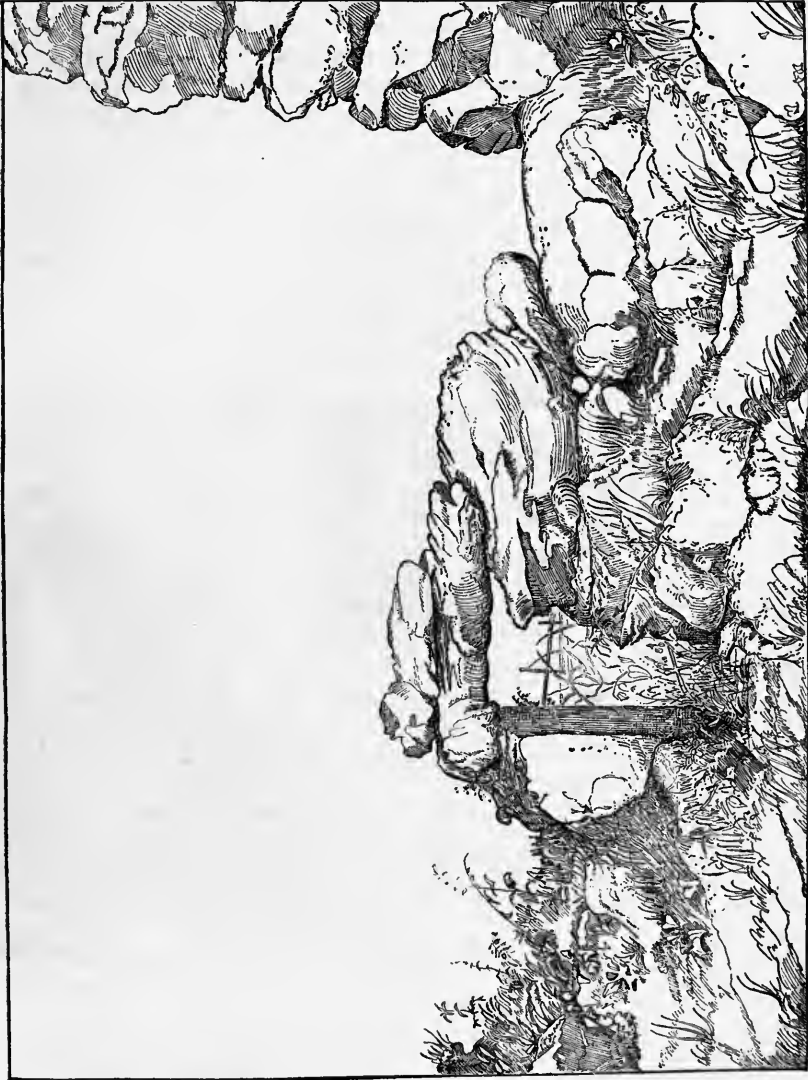


Church of St. Beoc, Parish of Carn, Co. Wexford.

are wont to recline their head upon the rock, and to carry away with them water blessed by contact with the sacred relics, which is drunk by those suffering from fever, or is sprinkled on their forehead.

The vestiges of St. Beoc which still remain in the County of Wexford are to be found on the seashore, in the parish of Carn. They consist of a ruined church, and cashel, enclosing an ancient cemetery, a holy well, and a huge boulder-stone just above tide-mark, on which a cross is incised.

The church in the interior measures 25 feet in length by 15 feet in breadth. The doorway was in the north wall: this is unusual, but it was probably so placed to avoid the prevailing winds from south and west.



Window in South Wall, St. Beoc's Church, Carn, Co. Wexford.

The head and jambs of the doorway are destroyed, but the foundations remain—they are 2 feet 4 inches wide, and the wall is 2 feet 6 inches thick.

There are two windows, one in the east, the other in the south wall. The east window is 3 feet 3 inches high, 7 inches wide at the aperture, with a splay inside to 45 inches in width. The window is round-arched, the arch being scooped out of one stone. An incision, as if for fittings of glass or other material, runs round the aperture. Here is the only sign of stone cutting in the whole building.

The south window is rude in the extreme. It is square-headed, formed of rough boulders, uncut stone—2 feet 10 inches in height by 1 foot wide outside, and a splay to 2 feet 6 inches in width inside.

The remains of the old stone altar beneath the east window may still be traced under a heap of sods and wild brambles, and a bracket projects from the east wall to the south of the altar, while a small recess is visible at the other side, measuring 1 foot 10 inches high by 1 foot 5 inches broad. The gable of the church is still 11 feet 4 inches high from the level of the ground outside.

The stones of which the walls of this oratory are built are rude, undressed, rough boulders, built up just in the same condition as that in which they were when picked up on the seashore. A little rough grouting, with their own great weight, has helped to keep them together so far. The building has all the aspect of great antiquity, and if differing in some details from the so-called cyclopean buildings of the islands on the west coast of Ireland, the difference may be accounted for by the very probable suggestion that the church builders on the east of Ireland, owing to their intercourse with Brittany and Wales, began to use cement at an earlier date than in those more inaccessible parts of the country.

The holy well of St. Beoc is in the field between the church and shore. Here steps may be seen leading down to a natural spring of clear water about two feet in depth. A semicircular enclosure of strong masonry confines three sides of the well, which is open in front, and shadowed by briars and creepers, a tangle of quick and bryony and wild rose-bush threatening to hide the steps from view by which the pilgrims still descend to the healing waters, said by the poor in the neighbourhood to be an unfailing cure for toothache. The stone of St. Beoc, on which he is said to have sailed from Carnsore point to Brittany, and which returned after depositing its burthen on a foreign shore, is still shown upon the seashore. It is a huge boulder, well rounded by the action of the waves. At the sides are two deep cuttings, apparently meant for iron stanchions, by means of which the stone appears to have once been fixed, so as to stand upright. A rude cross is deeply incised on the front of the stone, which, having fallen on its face, only reveals its back to view. However, by kneeling down and peering under the stone a portion of this cross may be discerned. It is possible that at one time it may have been fixed up on end and marked to commemorate the departure of some remarkable person from the shore.

“The county of Wexford, being the gate of the Kingdom of Ireland”

as Colonel Richards, writing in 1656, has termed it, is probably a rich field for the explorer or pilgrim in search of vestiges of the first missionaries to and from the continent in the early Christian period; yet it will be difficult to find any of greater interest than the view we have here described. As seen from the summit of the cashel or enclosing wall which surrounds its cemetery, it would form a good subject for a landscape painter. To the north-east lies the bright village of Churchtown, its low headland stretching far into the sea, the sandy reaches of the shore to the south scattered with huge dark boulders of granite, whose grey tones, broken by the rich bronze and umber of the sea weed, form a solemn contrast to the dancing wavelets and blue distant sea. Such is the fresh and charming background to the pathetic little ruin, the Irish home of our Breton saint, now overgrown with ivy and brambles, sea-pink, blue scabious, and other sea-side plants.

[Authorities—"Boll. AA. SS.," June 15, p. 1061, par. 4. "De S. Vouga seu Veo, episc. in Britannia Armorica . . . ab Alberto le Grand." Lobineau, "Les Vies des SS. de Bretagne," ed. M. L'Abbé Tresvaux, Paris, 1836, vol. i. Shearman, "Loca Patriciana," p. 157. O'Hanlon, "Lives of Irish SS.," vol. vi., p. 668.]

NOTES ON THE ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES IN THE
PARISH OF HOWTH, COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

BY ROBERT COCHRANE, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

I.—ST. FINTAN'S CHURCH.

THE small structure called the Church of St. Fintan (formerly Cill-Fintan), situated on the western base of Slieve Martin, in the townland of Sutton North (Ord. Sheet No. 15, Co. Dublin, 6-inch scale), has not hitherto been described save in the most meagre manner. The late Thomas Bell mentions it in his Prize Essay on Gothic Architecture as the smallest place of worship in existence, and gives its dimensions as "not exceeding 12 feet in length, by about 8 feet in breadth." Even if these measurements were correct it would still fail to be the smallest religious edifice even in Ireland, as the church of St. Benin, on the great Island of Aran, is only 10 feet 9 inches by 7 feet.

Mr. Wakeman, in his "Archæologia Hibernica," has a brief notice of "this singular building," and draws attention to the number of windows in such a small structure; and in his little work on "What's to be seen in Dublin," he refers to it as "one of the smallest and most singular of the ancient churches of Ireland."

These *morceaux* constitute practically all that has been written about it; indeed it is usual for topographical writers to add that nothing is known of this building. Its claim to be the smallest oratory cannot be maintained, for there are, at least, four smaller; and as to its pretensions to singularity, we shall try to discover how far that term is applicable.

St. Fintan's Church, as it now stands, measures internally 16 feet 6 inches in length on the north side, and 16 feet 8 inches on the south. The breadth at the west end is 8 feet 1 inch, and it narrows at the eastern end to 7 feet 7 inches. This contraction is remarkable. Moreover, internally it is what is called by builders "off the square," its diagonals being of different lengths, one measuring 18 feet 7 inches, and the other 17 feet 11 inches. It, however, recovers the rectangular shape externally to a great extent. The external measurements are on the south side 21 feet 5 inches, and on the north 21 feet 4 inches. Similarly the eastern end measures 12 feet 9 inches, and the western 12 feet 8½ inches.

I may forestall further details by stating that the structure, as it now stands, is, in my opinion, "a thing of shreds and patches." It is

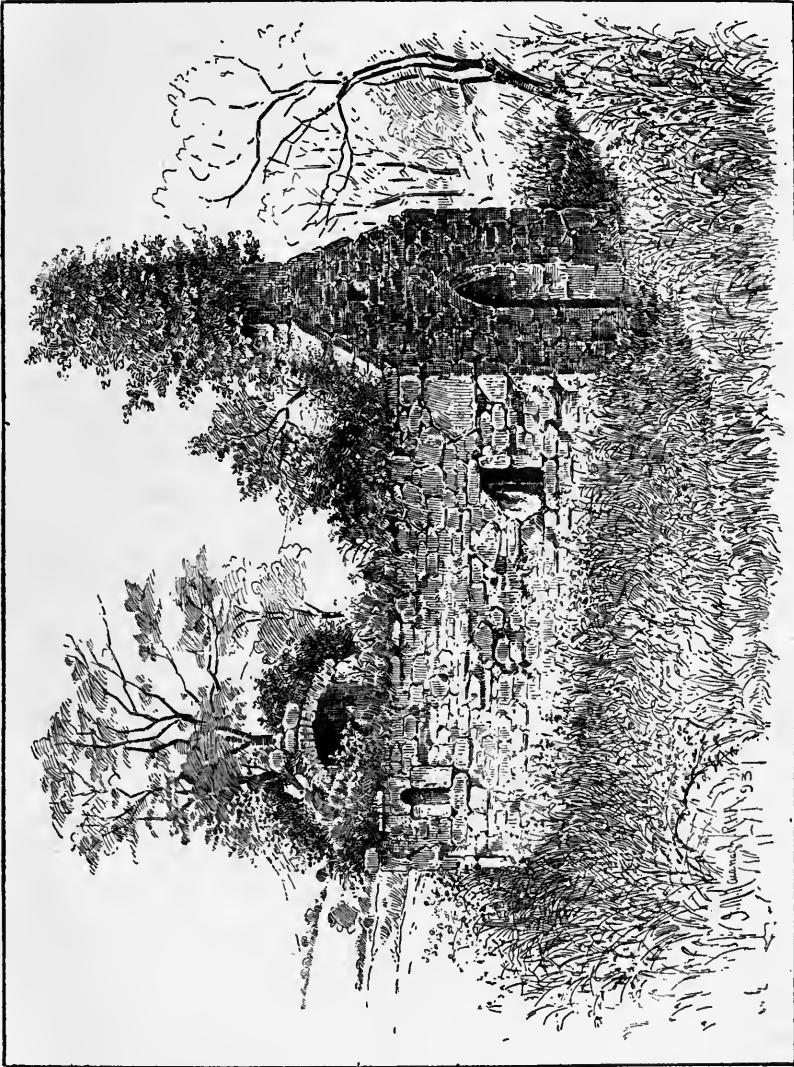


Fig. 1.—North-west View of St. Fintan's Church, Howth. (Drawn by J. M. Kavanagh, R.H.A., 1893.)

formed out of the "survivals" of at least two churches—it may be of more—one of which was of much greater dimensions than the present church, and the other was of about the same size as the structure now extant.

Of the great antiquity of the smaller of the original churches there can, I think, be no possible doubt. The present "St. Fintan's" appears to stand partly on the site of this early oratory, and an examination of the foundations shows that they are laid at two levels. On the northern side there is a small offset, which extends about 12 feet along the side wall, as indicated by the inner line on the plan where it is shown broken across the walling at *S*. The masonry eastward of this line, where the church is so much narrower, rests on the present level of the floor; the other portion is sunk a course deeper, and is built with what is technically known as a footing course. The marked difference both in the horizontal and vertical direction of the masonry sufficiently indicates the joining of what was at one time new work to older building.

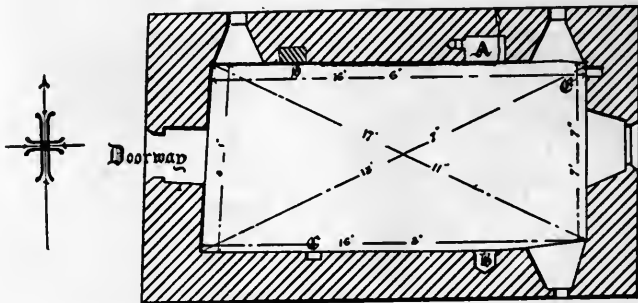


Fig. 2.—Ground-plan of St. Fintan's Church, Howth.

This, however, is not the basis on which the supposition of a compound structure rests; it is only referred to incidentally. Unquestionable evidence is afforded by the stone dressings of the apertures, such as the door, windows, and recesses. The latter are, perhaps, the most remarkable feature, more marked, indeed, than the numerous and unnecessary windows. The circumstance that five windows and three recesses have stone dressings, all varying in character, shows that the builders had a much greater supply of dressed stones at hand than they really required, and that they utilised them because they were at hand, and not because they were essentially necessary.

Let us first consider the recesses. Of these that on the north wall, marked *S* on the plan, is, perhaps, the most singular. It is 1 foot 10 inches in width, 1 foot 2 inches deep, and 2 feet 1 inch in height; the sill is 4 inches in thickness, and it stands 3 feet 8 inches higher than the floor line. It had a shelf of stone or wood, probably the latter; the mortar groove in which it was bedded is still discernible. This recess has the appearance of having been plastered all round internally, and is of modern aspect in every particular but one. The curious and only remarkable feature in it, is the existence of another

recess formed in its western side near the upper corner, and on a level with the shelf before mentioned. This recess within a recess is only 4 inches wide. Its opening was formed of a single stone, now broken in two, formerly a window-head, semicircular in shape, as shown in sketch (see fig. 3). Behind this arched stone, and terminating the recess, is another, semi-domical in shape, which is like the half of an upturned bowl or the head of a small stoup. This window-head belongs to an early structure of the oratory type, the domed stone to a building of later date, and both are taken from other ruins, and were placed here at the caprice of the builder. They were not wrought to shape to be placed in such unmeaning positions.

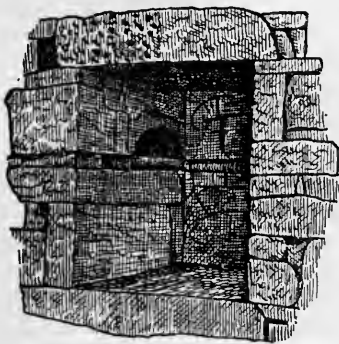


Fig. 3.
View of Recess marked A on Plan.



Fig. 4.
View of Recess marked B on Plan.

In the southern wall, and exactly opposite the last recess, there is another compartment formed of stones dressed originally for another opening. This recess, marked B on plan, is 1 foot 4 inches in width, 18 inches in height, and is angular at the back. The stones forming the sides, or jambs, are deeply chamfered, and the head, which does not fit the jambs on which it rests, is slightly curved. The curve of the stone is represented by an arc of a circle having a chord of 18 inches and versed sine or height of 1 inch. By a simple mathematical calculation the radius of the circle forming such an arc is found to be 3 feet 5 inches (see fig. 4). The end of this stone is radiated for an arch of this size, and these circumstances, combined with the large chamfers, show that the stones were not wrought originally for so small an opening as that which they now surround. The sill is of sandstone, and stands 3 feet 3 inches in height from the floor. The two recesses before described resemble somewhat the aumbries used in larger churches.

The third recess, marked C on the plan, is only 8 inches in width, 16 inches in height, and extends into the wall only 4 inches; the sill stands 4 feet 6 inches high above the present floor; the back of the recess is formed of a

stone which was evidently the jamb of a window, and goes down in the masonry behind the sill, which is of thin slate. The head, sides, and back of this recess were covered with mortar plaster.

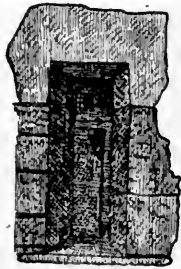


Fig. 5.
View of Recess marked C
on Plan.

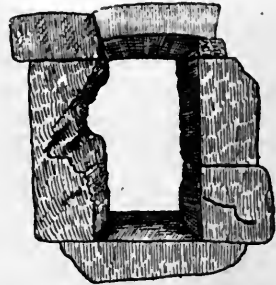


Fig. 6.
External View of Window at N.W.
Angle of Church.

The most remarkable feature in this recess is the construction of the head, which is horizontal, and formed out of one stone, and the few inches of it that still remain show clearly that it was the head of a window formed with sloping jambs. The width of the open at the top is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the slope is sufficiently marked to show that its prolongation to the bottom of the window would cause the open to increase to $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width, being $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches wider than at the top, in a height of 16 inches.

This window-head is of an archaic type, and the stone built into the wall at the back is also of early date.

At B on the plan, in the north side-wall, there are indications of a recess, 1 foot 3 inches in width, now filled in with masonry.¹

At C on the plan, at the north side of the east window, there is a small space 6 inches wide, and of the same height, extending inwards about 8 inches. It is of modern workmanship, and there are no dressed stones employed in its construction.

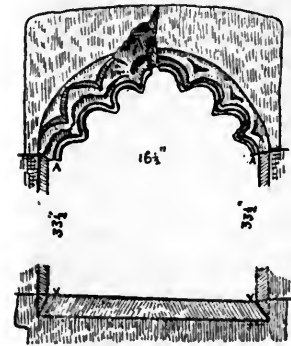


Fig. 7.
Interior View of East Window Head
and Sill, each in one stone, the Head
now fractured.

The east window has a semicircular head, with a septfoil moulding on the arch, and there is a flat segmental arch of rubble over it. The jambs and head are grooved for glass. This is

¹ Underneath this space, and a few inches above the ground level, is to be found, built into the wall, a small stone of about 1 foot in length, boulder-shaped, on the rounded edge of which are curious markings; one is of the form of an arrow-head.

the only window in the church in which the stone-work indicates provision for glazing. The heavy sill has a hole pierced through its base to run off water to the outside. The sill is 5 feet 2 inches above the floor level.

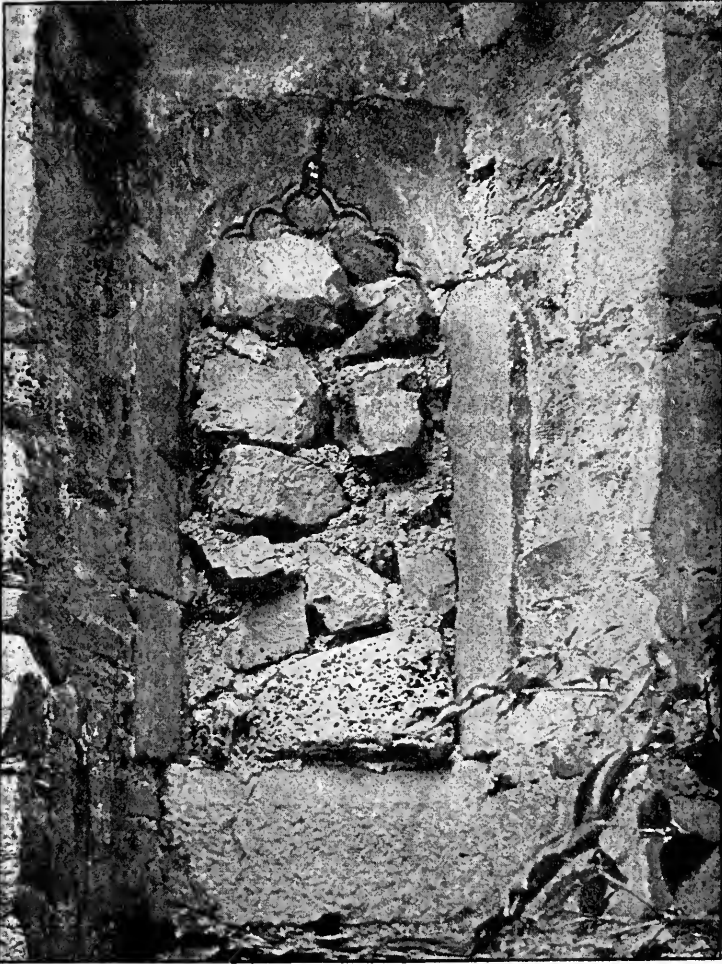
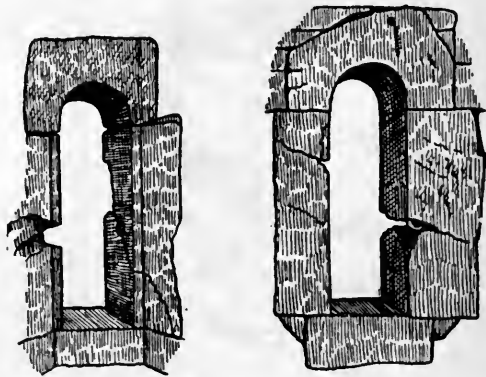


Fig. 8.—East Window—Interior. (From a Photo by Mr. Taunton Clarke, 1893.)

The window at the north-west angle has a sill of undressed stone, and the stones forming the head and one jamb have wide chamfers, measuring 4 inches on the flat. The stone forming the head shows a slight camber, and the ends do not correspond with the jambs; it is 8 inches wide, and 20 inches in height; the stones are those of a

nuch larger window, and of a late date; the sill is 2 feet 10 inches above the floor (see fig. 6).

The window at the north-east angle is semicircular-headed, the head formed out of a single stone; the width is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, 21 inches; sill, 4 feet 9 inches above the floor. This window was probably taken from the east end or south side of a small primitive church of the oratory type. The date at which it was placed here may be comparatively recent. The position of both the windows in the north side-wall betrays an ignorance of the traditions of the early church builders, and indeed the whole treatment of the ancient portion of the remains, and the inferior nature of the masonry by which the old stone-work of the openings is surrounded, are such as might have been done by an unskilled country mason at any time within the present century.



Interior.

Exterior.

Figs. 9 and 10.—Views of Window at N.E. Angle of Church.

I discovered an iron cross-bar, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in diameter and 8 inches long, which fitted in between the jambs of this window, which are $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. The holes in which the ends rested are still to be seen, and the stones are cracked right through owing to the expansion of the iron. These fractures are shown in Mr. Westropp's sketch of this window (see figs. 9 and 10). But very little remains of the window open on the south side, only enough to indicate its position on the plan. There is a semicircular-headed stone of a porous nature lying near the church, which probably belonged to this window.

The doorway is 2 feet 6 inches wide inside, and 2 feet 5 inches wide at the reveals, widening inwards; it has a pointed arch, chamfered and rebated, and inside there is a flat segmental arch of rubble like that over the east window. This door is not quite in the centre of the west wall; the space between the north jamb of the door and the north side wall is 2 feet 8 inches, and the corresponding space on the south side is 3 feet.

The east window is, in like manner, not central, and is nearer the north wall than the south by 3 inches.



Fig. 11.—View of St. Fintan's, showing Doorway in 1841.
(From a sketch by G. V. Du Noyer.)

The doorway has been patched up within recent date; only two stones remain of the old pointed arch; two, one of granite and one of red sandstone, are insertions. The granite stone is not rebated in the solid, but is worked out in cement on the inside; the red stone is in the solid, but the tooling on it is different.¹

¹ The doorway originally had all the stones forming the jambs and arch chamfered and rebated; the width was 1 foot 11½ inches; the splay of chamfer widened to 2 feet 4 inches externally. A reference to the plan of doorway will show the formation of the open. In 1841, when sketched by Du Noyer, the whole doorway was in a ruinous state. It has since been repaired, and the modern builder, not wishing to incur the

There is a somewhat remarkable opening in the centre of the west gable, over the door, and below the belfry which surmounts that end of the church. It is a small circular window 11 inches in diameter; properly speaking, it should be described as a stone with a circular opening

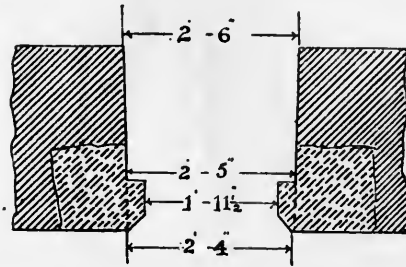


Fig. 12.—Plan of Doorway.

pierced in the solid, which now does duty as a window. A drawing of this "window," as it now stands, is given herewith, and the diagram which accompanies it shows the shape of the stone; the ring is 2 inches thick on face, and 4 inches deep, and has four short arms about 2½ inches



Fig. 13.
Interior View of Window in Gable.

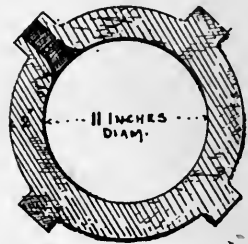


Fig. 14.
Diagram showing shape of Stone forming Window in Gable.

wide, one of which has a grooved channel cut, as shown. The stone is fairly worked, but whatever purpose it was originally intended for, it was clearly not wrought or constructed for its present use or position.

This stone is in the middle of the wall, which is here 2 feet 5 inches thick, and the arms referred to, and the groove, were not, at first sight, visible, but were revealed after such investigation in the joints as could

expense of rebating the new stones, has inserted square quoins flush with the inner jamb. Mr. Sadlier Stoney infers from this that the doorway was so widened for the purpose of admitting a coffin. (See his letter in "Miscellanea," p. 433, on the subject.)

be carried on by means of the point of a small penknife. The surrounding masonry is of rude and unskilful construction.

The belfry on the gable, now grown over with ivy, which, if not removed, will destroy the walls, is out of proportion to the size of the small church, and the erection of such an appendage would go far to prove that the piecing together of the fragments comprising the modernised building was the work of an individual who brought more enthusiasm than discretion to bear on his operations. Mr. Westropp's drawing, made in 1887 (see p. 449), gives a good idea of the appearance of the belfry before the ivy was permitted to injure it. The figures Nos. 3 to 7, and figures Nos. 9, 10, and 13, are from sketches made by Mr. Westropp to illustrate these Notes.

The whole of the interior has been plastered in mortar, and the exterior dashed; both mortar and dashing have fallen off, leaving only an indication that the walls had been so treated.

At the western end there are traces showing that the ends of beams rested on the side walls, supporting a loft: this seems to have extended for about 6 feet from the west end; there are the marks of three beams, on the north wall, each 2 feet apart, and one on the south side. This loft was afforded light from the circular opening before described, which, however, would only be sufficient to relieve it from complete darkness.

It is not likely that any of the remains are as old as the seventh century, but there are indications that some of the work may be that of an early oratory of the ninth century, and a structure whose periods of transformation range from the ninth to the nineteenth century is not without interest. There are no historical references to any of the other churches which undoubtedly existed at or near this site. In all probability there was a group of small churches here, and there are still traces of the enclosing *caher* or fence of stone and earth with which these primitive structures were usually surrounded.

As to the saint to whom the church may have been dedicated, there is a St. Fintan Munno, Abbot of Taghmon, who is classed by the Rev. Canon O'Hanlon among the sacred writers of the seventh century. There is a St. Fintan whose life is sketched in a manuscript, called *Codex Kilkenniensis*, in Marsh's Library. At the commencement of it this passage occurs: "Sanctus Abbas Fintanus vir vitæ venerabilis, de provincia Lageniensium oriundus fuit: pater ejus vocabatur Crymthan: mater vero Findnat." There were several kings named Crimthan, one of whom, called Crimthan Nainair, died at Dun Crimthan, on Howth, A.D. 79 or 90, and the name is taken as, in some degree, connecting this St. Fintan with Howth, although the date makes it improbable. Howth is not named in connexion with any of the many Saint Fintans mentioned in our calendars, or, indeed, in them at all. The martyrologies and other likely sources of information are silent as regards this saint. There is no mention made of him, or of the church,

by Archbishop Alan. Colgan gives twenty-five saints of this name (*Acta SS.*, page 355); the "Martyrology of Donegal" gives twenty; the "Martyrology of Tallaght" gives seventeen: but nearly all of these have the names of other places that are well known attached to them; and of the few which have no name of a place connected with them, we cannot well select one and appropriate him to Howth.¹

I have made inquiry and have been unable to discover the particular day on which pilgrimages were made to the holy well of St. Fintan, which is still to be seen a short distance from the church. If the day on which the Saint was venerated could be accurately ascertained it would give a possible clue to his identification.

An adjoining residence is said to have been built on the site of a monastery, but I have not seen any record of the foundation or existence of such an edifice.²

The foregoing description will, it is hoped, define the claims of this little church to singularity; and while great antiquity cannot be conceded to it as an entity, the story it tells of early vicissitudes and recent mutations, as well as the clue it affords to the probable existence here of buildings which may have been part of an ecclesiastical centre of some importance before the so-called "Abbey" of Howth was founded will, no doubt, be considered a sufficient justification for this somewhat detailed notice of so small a structure.³

II.—THE CHURCH OF INIS MAC NESSAN, COMMONLY CALLED THE CHURCH OF ST. NESSAN, IRELAND'S EYE.

While St. Fintan's at Sutton has not received that notice from historians and archæologists which it deserves, "St. Nessan's" can justly complain of too much attention at the hands of both. The too ardently enthusiastic antiquary has been at work; and a structure which at the beginning of the present century was regarded by such a man as Petrie as interesting, is now, to the archæologist who visits it for the first time,

¹ Dr. Todd (*"Obits of Ch. Ch.,"* p. xlv) supposes that the patron was St. Fintan Find of Drum Ingaid (Dromin, Co. Meath), commemorated on 10th October.

² The name is used by local residents to denote their dwellings. Thus we have St. Fintan's Abbey and St. Fintan's Terrace, in the townland of Sutton South [in which is also St. Fintan's Well], all within a radius of a quarter of a mile of the ruin; and the name St. Fintan's Cottage is given to a house about half a mile distant. These names are, no doubt, of modern application.

³ In the "Book of Howth" we find a record of an after-dinner conversation between the Earl of Ormond and Lord Howth, *circa* 1485. The latter is represented as swearing by "Our Lady of the North Church of Houth," and a second time by "Our blessed Lady that bliste in the North Church of Houth." Would not such reference to a *North* Church indicate the existence of a *South* Church, and one too of a size to compare with the first-named? St. Fintan's lies to the south of the peninsula. It must, however, be borne in mind, as possible, that the North *Aisle* of the Church of Howth may have been referred to as the North Church.

disappointing in the extreme. It has been reduced to a commonplace mass of masonry, with a doorway and a few window openings. There is still evidence of good intention in the reconstruction which has taken place, and a fair attempt has been made to build a *new* ruin as much like what is said to have stood there before, as could well be accomplished; but all such endeavours should be deprecated. A mere fragment of the original would possess a hundredfold the value of the present so-called restoration. Archæological writers, as well as the guide books, say this is a seventh-century church. There is not a word of warning that the primary work has disappeared. One writer says, with apparent approval, "it is a good example of judicious restoration"; but to the earnest student of antiquities all such restoration is a sham.

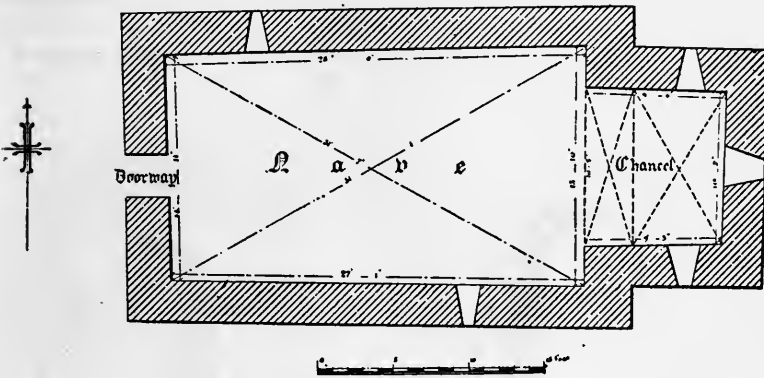


Fig. 15.—Ground-plan of Kilmacnessan, 1893.

The church is represented in the plan herewith, as it at present stands. It consists of a nave and a chancel, the former measuring internally 28 feet on the north, and 27 feet 4 inches on the south side; the width at the west end is 14 feet 11 inches, and at the chancel end 15 feet 10 inches. It will be observed there is a considerable divergence from the rectangular shape, for which no reason is assignable. The east end of the nave is 11 inches wider than the west end, and the chancel is 3 inches narrower at the east than at the west end.

This chancel is vaulted, its width at its west end is 10 feet 5 inches, and at its east end 10 feet 2 inches.

The walls throughout are 2 feet 8 inches to 2 feet 9 inches in thickness. The nave has the doorway at the west end, and it has a window in the north and south side-walls respectively: these windows are about 8 inches wide externally, splayed to 1 foot 7 inches internally, and are formed of rude rubble masonry with rough stone lintels.

The chancel has three windows, one facing north, another south, and the third towards the east; the latter is 15 inches in width, 6 feet

9 inches high, and has a round-headed arch of rubble masonry; the two side windows are each 10 inches wide externally, splayed to 2 feet 2 inches internally, and have recesses or aumbreys under the sills; the east light is splayed to 2 feet 8 inches internally.

The doorway as it now stands has sloping jambs with a semicircular head of rubble springing from roughly squared imposts; the door measures 2 feet 11 inches in width at bottom, and 2 feet 9 inches at top; the imposts are 3 inches high, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches projection, formed of rough hammered flagstones.

The chancel is covered by a semi-cylindrical vault, and on this vault is raised a course of masonry, circular in plan, to represent the base of the tower said to have been built originally over the chancel. The masonry is broached at the level of the arch, to reduce the square angles of the chancel walls to the circular shape of the superincumbent tower, following, no doubt, what was believed to be the original construction.



Fig. 16.
Doorway, as sketched by W. F. Wakeman.

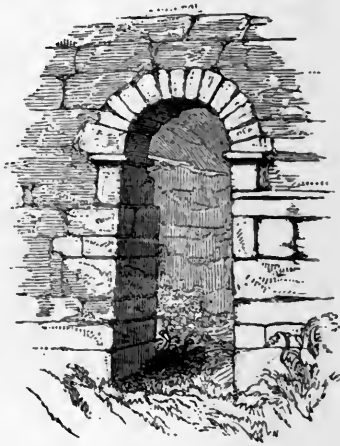


Fig. 17.
Doorway, as sketched by Petrie in 1828.

There are sketches of this ruin which were taken at different times to which we can refer. Petrie, in his "Essay on the Round Towers," gives an outline of the doorway, which, by kind permission of Messrs. Hodges and Figgis, is here reproduced, and says of it:—"I here annex an outline of the doorway of the ancient stone-roofed church of Ireland's Eye. . . . This doorway, which was unfortunately destroyed some years since, that the stones might be used in the erection of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Howth, was, as usual, placed in the west front of the church, and was 6 feet 6 inches in height, 2 feet 8 inches in width below the

impost, and 3 feet at the base; and the wall was 2 feet 8 inches in thickness." He says its date, there is every reason to believe, cannot be later than the seventh century. In his drawing the imposts are shown chamfered below, an important feature not reproduced in the new work. Petrie's sketch was made in 1828.

Mr. Wakeman sketched the east end in 1843; a reproduction of his drawing is given (fig. 19). He informs me that when he first saw the building it was a perfect study, but it is now, owing to modern tinkering, of comparatively small interest. There is another illustration of the ruin in the "Dublin Penny Journal," vol. ii., p. 60, and one in Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Ireland," showing only the vaulted chancel and a lofty fragment of the Round Tower. The Petrie sketch gives a most striking view of the whole before the removal of the door and window. It is reproduced in figure 18.



Fig. 18.—Kilmacnessan. (From a Sketch by Petrie in A.D. 1828.)

It will be observed that in Mr. Wakeman's sketch, which looks from north-east, the east window has disappeared, and that there are no windows in the north side of the aisle and of the chancel. Almost the whole of the south wall of the chancel and half the east end had been removed at the time the sketch was taken; and the south wall of the nave, or the greater portion of it, had disappeared.

The whole of the west gable had also disappeared at that time. These are all now rebuilt up to the full height of the walls. Further than this, the north wall, then shown as standing, has been since pierced with windows, and the arch has been rebuilt; so that at present it is difficult

to point to a single stone and say, with any degree of confidence, that it belonged to the original church.

At page 68 of the first volume of Lord Dunraven's work on "Irish Architecture," there is a ground plan of this church. The structure there represented is shown as having a window in the north side of the aisle and one in the north wall of the chancel; and there is a window shown in the middle of the south wall of the nave in a different position to that now existing, and there is no window shown in the south wall of the chancel where one now exists. This diagram is remarkable as not coinciding with either the arrangements shown in the drawings of the original church or of the present structure; it differs from both very materially.

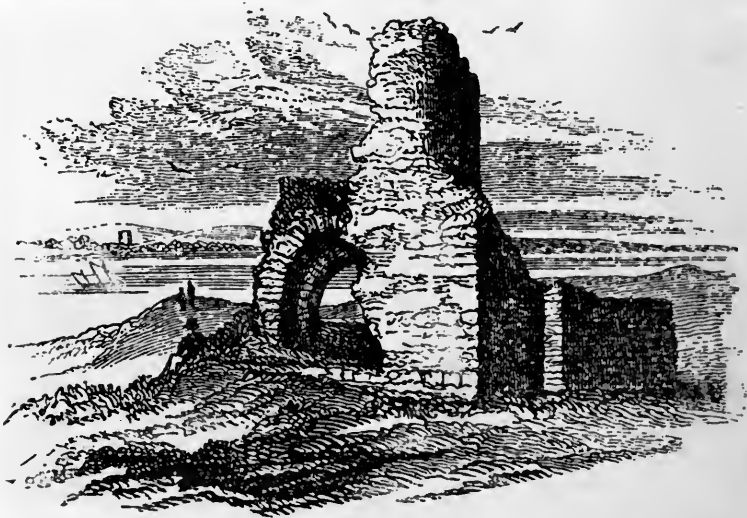


Fig. 19.—Kilmacnessan, east view, 1843. (From a Sketch by W. F. Wakeman.)

The remarkable feature of the church is the round tower belfry, which was built on the chancel vault. A fair idea of the nature of the structure may be gathered from Mr. Wakeman's sketch, which shows a portion of it as still standing in 1843. (See fig. 19).

If we find it not only difficult, but almost impossible, at the present time to identify any portion of the existing structure as a part of that which existed when first sketched by Petrie in 1828, we have much greater difficulty in identifying any portion of the structure of the latter date as being part of the early church built in the time of the three saints, sons of Nessian, who lived in the seventh century. The first Christian church erected here at that date, if of stone, would be of small dimensions, and of the oratory type, rectangular in shape, with a flat-headed doorway and a window in the east end, and without a chancel. The round-headed

doorway would be about two centuries later, at which time the building was probably enlarged, and a chancel may have been added, a practice then greatly in vogue.

The vaulted chancel carrying the tower would be a still later addition. It marks a step much in advance of such constructions as the tower of Temple Finghin, Clonmacnoise, where a round tower is incorporated with the church. At Inis mac Nessian the tower is built over a portion of the church, and a departure from the usual position is also shown in placing the belfry over the east end instead of the west, for detached towers were erected westward of the church. The tower at Temple Finghin rests on its own foundation, and though placed at the south-east angle of the nave, it is at the south-west angle of the chancel. The church of Incheleraun, on the

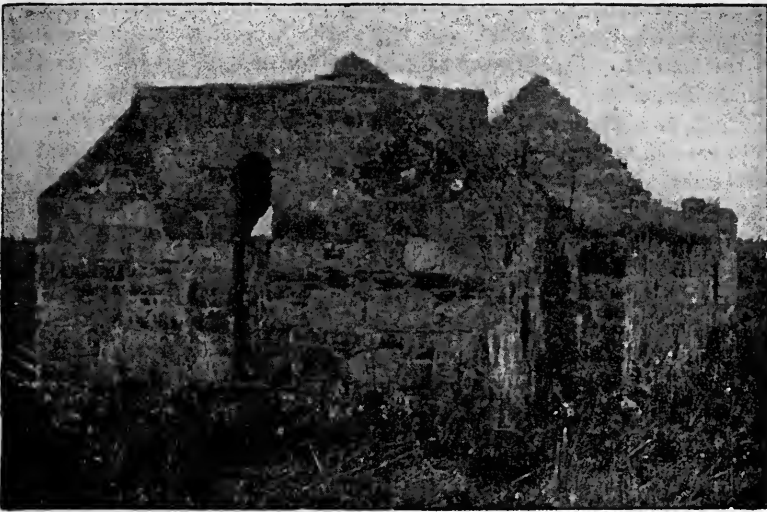


Fig. 20.—View of Kilmacnessan, looking from the east (1893).
(From a Photograph by Mr. Taunton Clarke.)

Shannon, above Athlone, is regarded as one of the earliest examples of the attached square towers, and it is placed to the west; at Glendalough the tower built on the arched roof over the church is also placed at the west end. An east-end tower over the chancel is unique; and it was probably more a whim of the builder than a development of any phase of mediæval construction. The date of the tower cannot, I think, be placed earlier than the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century.

Petrie appears disposed to place the date of this church too early. He says, in the work before quoted:—"As a description of this Church, with its Round Tower Belfry, will be given in the third part of this work, together with an inquiry into its true history, which has hitherto been

very erroneously investigated, I need only state here that its erection may, with every appearance of certainty, be referred to the middle of the seventh century, when the three sons of Nesson, Dichull, Munissa, and Neslug, flourished and gave name to the Island." His description referred to never appeared; and it is probable that in this instance, as in some others, he has considerably antedated the erection.

There are indications of an ancient cemetery surrounding the church; and some ancient stone coffins, formed of flags, were discovered here in 1868. An interesting description of these interments, from the pen of Rev. J. F. Shearman, will be found in the "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. x., pp. 332-334.

This church, like the other religious edifices of the country, was frequently devastated; and its history, like theirs, was a chequered one. The first record is in A.D. 702,¹ when the island was ravaged by marauders from the English coast, and Irghalach, King of Bregia, was killed in the conflict. The place was despoiled on several occasions by the Danes during the ninth and tenth centuries, and very probably the burnings and injuries inflicted on these ecclesiastical buildings were such as to necessitate considerable changes in reconstructing and restoring the edifice; at these dates some of the alterations before referred to were doubtless carried out. It is a mistake to assume that a building of this kind would be allowed to remain in its primitive state. The altered conditions of successive generations making use of the structure would demand corresponding changes, and the work of the spoiler would provide the opportunity, indeed create the necessity, for their execution.

This ancient ecclesiastical establishment, which is described as having formed the original prebendal land and church of Howth, was transferred to the mainland in A.D. 1235, by the then Archbishop of Dublin, at which time a new church is said to have been built at Howth. The church of Inis mac Nesson is not likely to have received any further extension after

¹ In "Silva Gadetica," by Standish H. O'Grady (Translations and Notes, p. 443), the following extract from the fragmentary Annals, from Suibhne Menn's accession down to the death of Conghal of Kinnaweer, A.D. 615-710, is given:—

"702. In the next year (that being the seventh of Loingsech's reign) this Irghalach was slain, having in the night before he was killed himself seen the manner of his death. On the morrow of the vision, therefore, Irghalach came forth, and standing upon a high rock, heard a loud voice cry: 'Spread yourselves over the country round about, and burn, and scorch, and harry it!' Then he saw great bands and companies that spoiled the land; and he came and stood abreast of *Innis mac Nesson*, or 'Ireland's Eye,' where at the self-same hour a British fleet was, by a great tempest, constrained to refuge. Of which Britons a certain warrior likewise had in the past night had a dream: as it were a herd of wild boars that grunted about him, and the largest boar he had killed with a javelin-stroke. A presage verified exactly; for that boar signified Irghalach, and the rest of the herd his retinue of sinners; and with a single javelin-cast Irghalach there and then was destroyed by that warrior."

In the "Annals of the Four Masters," edited by John O'Donovan, vol. i., p. 557, under date 897 A.D., we have a record of the Danes having been besieged on the Island, and at page 681, under date 960 A.D., of their fleets having plundered it.

that date, and it is probable that the ruin, as sketched by Petrie in 1828, represents the building as it was left in the thirteenth century, when it was practically abandoned. I have not been able to find a record of the date at which it ceased to be used.

There is a considerable divergence of opinion respecting the date of the foundation of the original church; the maltreatment of the material fabric in modern times is equalled by the rough handling its ancient history has received at the hands of its historians. Lanigan seems to have been the first who looked into these misstatements. He says:—

“Ussher applies to Nessian what is said in Ailbe’s life concerning the deacon Nessian, and I daresay justly. He confounds him with one Nessian who he thought had led a recluse life in the small island called Ireland’s Eye. This is a mistake which Ussher was led into by a passage which he quotes from John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin. There was no St. Nessian in that island, but we find three holy men, sons of Nessian, of the Royal House of Leinster, inhabited it in the seventh century. Their names were Dichull, Munissa, and Neslug, and their memory was revered there on the 15th of March, at which day Colgan treats of them. The island, which seems to have been originally called Inis-Faithlenn, got from them the name of Inis mac Nessian, or Island of the sons of Nessian—‘insula filiorum Nessiani’—as it appears in the Brief of Pope Alexander III. to St. Lawrence O’Toole. Harris was wrong in attributing a monastery here in the sixth century to a St. Nessian. Archdall goes further, and says he founded it about A.D. 570. There is not the slightest authority for this statement.”

The Rev. Canon O’Hanlon, in vol. iii., pp. 373 to 379, of his “Lives of the Irish Saints,” in a most interesting article on the three sons of Nessian, also makes references to this, and says:—“The learned Ussher appears to have been egregiously mistaken when he supposed that St. Nessian, a deacon, who is classed in the second order of Irish Saints, lived on this Island . . . Colgan has connected St. Dichull, the son of Nessian, with the Island of Innisfallen, in the Lower Lake at Killarney, and he also led Archdall, with some modern writers, astray in this particular.” Canon O’Hanlon gives a view of this church in his valuable work before quoted; he also gives almost all the historical references to this place in his usual minute and painstaking manner. His work should be consulted by all wishing further knowledge of the history of the founders of the original church.¹

¹ Since my notes on this church were sent to the press, I observed a note in the Appendix to Cardinal Moran’s edition of “Archdall’s Monasticon,” which fully establishes my view of the unfortunate nature of the attempted restoration or reconstruction of this church.

III.—“THE GARLAND OF HOWTH.”

Any notice of Inis mac Nesson, however brief, should not omit mention of “The Garland of Howth”—a copy of the four gospels made on the island, it is supposed at, or shortly after, the time of the three

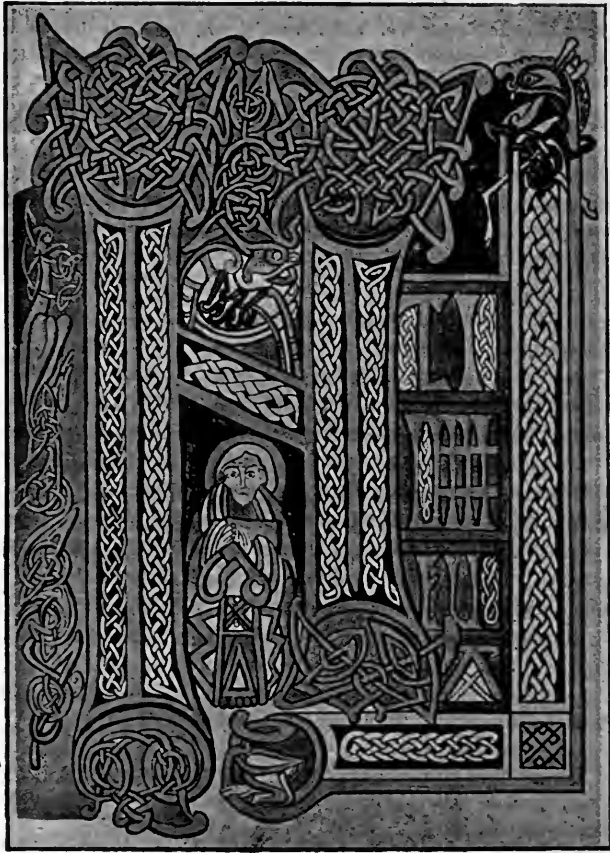


Fig. 21.—“The Garland of Howth.”—St. Mark, i. 1.

brothers who founded the oratory. Its penmanship denotes the work of the seventh century. It was preserved with great reverence and care in

the church at Howth after its removal from the island. Archbishop Alan refers to it in his *Liber Niger*; it fell into the possession of Archbishop Ussher in the 17th century. This precious specimen of native art is still to be seen in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Unfortunately, it was rebound about the middle of the present century, and was much injured in the operation; and the silver clasp, too, which formerly belonged to it, has been lost.

Another manuscript, called the "Book of Howth," written in the middle of the sixteenth century, is now preserved in Lambeth Palace Library. It is a collection of Anglo-Irish historical records and legends, and does not possess anything like the value attached to "The Garland of Howth." The "Book of Howth" was published in 1871 in the Master of the Rolls Series, as part of the fifth volume of the Calendar of the "Carew Papers."

By the kind permission of Miss Margaret Stokes, *Hon. Fellow*, reproductions of two pages from "The Garland of Howth" are here given. The drawings were copied by her from the original in Trinity College Library, and were reproduced in colour in volume vi. of "Vetusta Monumenta," published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, to illustrate an article on "Illuminations in Ancient Irish Manuscripts" by the Rev. Dr. Todd, F.S.A. The illustrations have been prepared for this *Journal*, and reduced by photography to about one-half of the linear dimensions of the original.

The page represented by fig. 21 shows a robed figure, no doubt intended for St. Mark. The hands are clasped, and appear to support a closed book, and it is a doubtful point whether or not the saint is kneeling before a lectern, as the drawing is not sufficiently clear in the original to indicate the attitude sought to be represented. The face is beardless, and in the original there is a blue cowl over the head, which is surrounded by a glory or nimbus.

In addition to the figure, the first words of the Gospel of St. Mark are disposed in this fashion on the page:—



The letters completing the word EUANGELII are in the next page of the MS. The figure supposed to represent St. Mark is in the lower space of the N.

The next fig. (22) contains the opening words of Matt. i. 18, "Christi autem gene[ratio]." At the top is the monogram, in Greek letters, of the word "Christi" (ΧΡΙ). Beneath the monogram are two spaces occupied by the figures of two angels; and in the vertical spaces under these, lettered (A) and (B), are two figures in flowing robes. The



Fig. 22.—"The Garland of Howth."—St. Matthew, i. 18.

left-hand figure (A) is bearded, and has the feet naked, but the legs are crossed, probably intended to represent him as seated; he holds in the left hand a closed book, and the right is raised in the act of blessing.

The right-hand figure (B) is beardless, and holds in the right hand what seems to be a sword, and in the left a closed book. He wears shoes, and the feet are raised, the soles parallel and vertical.

The succeeding words of the text are carried down the side of the page, thus :—

XPI		
ANGEL	ANGEL	A U
(A)	(B)	T E
		M
		G E
		N E

These specimens do not indicate the most perfect type of Celtic illuminated work. The penmanship is not so good as the work in the "Book of Kells"; the perspective shows the usual want of skill in delineating the human figure, and the drapery and accessories are not well treated. Representations of natural forms are, however, the weak points in all the wonderful designs of this inimitable style of ancient penmanship.

The limited space at my disposal in these notes prevents a longer notice of this ms., but the work before mentioned, "Vetusta Monumenta," vol. vi., may be consulted with advantage by those desirous of a further acquaintance with "The Garland of Howth."

(To be continued.)

THE GERALDINES OF THE COUNTY KILKENNY.

PART III.—THE BARONS OF BROWNSFORD.

BY GEORGE DAMES BURTCHAELL, M.A., LL.B., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

(Continued from page 186.)

No mention of a Baron of Brownsford has been found before the sixteenth century. The facts that Brownsford was held of the manor of Overk (or, as the manor was subsequently called, Granagh), and is situated in the parish of Disertmoon, anciently Tristelmochan, which we have seen was at one time included in the possessions of the Baron of Overk ;¹ that the lands of Clone, Coolnamuck, and Ballygub, which formed part of the Baron of Brownsford's estate, were described as late as 1665 as being in the barony of Overk,² although separated from it by half the barony of Ida and portion of the barony of Knocktopher ; and that the names David and Milo were used by the Brownsford family, all tend to the conclusion that the house of Brownsford was derived from the ancient Barons of Overk. While, therefore, they may have assumed the title of Baron to mark their descent from the Barons of Overk, on the other hand they bore arms similar to those of the Barons of Burnchurch, charged with a crescent, indicating descent from a second son, which goes to prove that they were a cadet branch of the Burnchurch family. As no pedigree exists to throw light upon their descent, the origin of their line must for the present remain in obscurity.

In the reign of Henry VIII. Milo Baron (*alias* FitzGerald) rose to high distinction in the Church. Although Ware, who has been followed by every subsequent writer, has stated that he was of that branch of the FitzGeraldts who were Palatine Barons of Burnchurch, in the county of Kilkenny, originally created by the Earls Palatine of those parts ;³ yet as he was buried with his *ancestors* in the monastery of Inistioge,⁴ it would appear that he belonged to the Brownsford family, whose burial-place was there, while the Burnchurch family were buried in their parish church adjoining their castle. Milo Baron, *alias* Fitz Gerald, "was," says Anthony à Wood, "bred a Canon Regular of St. Austin, and among those of his Order in Oxon (where they had three monasteries), was for a time educated in theological learning."⁵ He was eventually elected

¹ "Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland" (Sweetman), 1171-1251 ; 2485.

² Will of Henry L'Estrange (to whom these lands were set out for his service in Ireland), dated 20th January, 1665, proved 8th December, 1666. Prerogative Wills, Public Record Office.

³ Ware's works, ed. by Harris, vol. i., p. 415.

⁴ *Ibid.* "Sepultus in monasterio Inisteock in sepultura majorum 1550," Liber Albus Ossor. quoted, MSS., F. 1. 16, Trin. Coll. Dublin.

⁵ "Athenae Oxonienses," by Anthony à Wood, M.A., ed. by Philip Bliss, London, 1815, vol. ii., p. 757.

Prior of the Augustinian Monastery of St. Columb of Inistioge,¹ and during his rule built for it a new steeple and cloister. On the death of Oliver Cantwell he was elevated to the See of Ossory.² His consecration is placed by Ware in 1527, but this is not correct, for the official documents in the Vatican show that it was not until "the 8th of June, 1528, on the representation of the Reverend Lord P. Cardinal de Cecis his Holiness provided for the Church of Ossory in Ireland, vacant by the death of Oliver, deceased, without the Roman Court, in the person of the Venerable religious Milo Baron, Prior of the Priory of St. Columba and Abbot of Inistioge, of the Order of St. Augustin, with the retention of the said Priory."³ He accordingly held the Priory in conjunction with the Bishopric until the dissolution of the religious houses, when he surrendered it to the Crown on the 20th of March, 1539,⁴ and was thereupon granted a pension of £20 issuing out of the manor of Inistioge, and the churches of Inistioge, Rossynan, Kilbecoke, Thomastown, and Columbkil, portion of the former possessions of the monastery.⁵

The verdicts of the juries sworn before the Commissioners in 1537 found that the Bishop demanded the same oppressive exactions as the lay landlords. The commoners of the town of Kilkenny presented that the Bishop of Ossory and the other prelates holding land in the county—the Abbot of Jerpoint, the Abbot of Kilcooly, the Prior of Kells, the Abbot of Holy Cross, the Abbot of Duisk, and the Bishop of Leighlin—"do in like manner charge their tenants with coyne and livery, and in like manner do all other spiritual men in the same shire"; also "that my Lord of Ossory, the Bishop of Ossory, generally with the other spiritual Bishops, Abbots, and Priors, and all other gentlemen being inhabitants of the county do charge their tenants with codys and cosheys as often as they will, and pay nothing therefor"; and "that the Bishop taketh for the probate of testaments, that is to say, if the goods be worth £40 he will take for the proof thereof £12, and of every pound he will have 18*d.* for the probate."⁶ The jury of the corporation of Kilkenny,

¹ In 1518, Nicholas Baron, perhaps a member of the same family, was Abbot of Jerpoint (Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*).

² *Fiants* Hen. VIII., 17 (1527).

³ The Episcopal succession in England, Scotland, and Ireland, A.D. 1400 to 1875. By W. Maziere Brady (Rome, 1876), vol. i., p. 362.

⁴ *Pat.* 30, 31, 32 Hen. VIII., 32; *Pat.* 38 Hen. VIII., p. 2, 32.

⁵ *Fiants* Hen. VIII., 107; *Pat.* 31, 32, 33, 35 Hen. VIII., 27. The other members of the community who were provided for on the dissolution were—David Bossher, appointed curate of the parish of Columbkil, and granted a pension of 40*s.* issuing out of the Rectory of Dunkit (*Fiant* Hen. VIII., 131; *Pat.* 31-35, Hen. VIII., 28), and James Baron and David Dobyne, pensions of 40*s.* each out of the Rectories of Dunkit, Aghtearte, and St. Michael's, in the county of Kilkenny (*Fiants* Hen. VIII., 132; *Pat.* 31-35, Hen. VIII., 29). James Baron is, perhaps, the same who was afterwards Vicar of Rower (*Inq.* 25th March, 1585).

⁶ "The Social State of the Eastern and Southern Counties in the sixteenth century," by Herbert F. Hore and Rev. James Graves, 1868, pp. 120, 121. The county and city of Waterford made similar complaints of the Bishop of Ossory, *ibid.*, pp. 192-204.

too, complained that the Prior of Inistioge, among others, had made weirs from bank to bank of the river so that no ferry or boat might have its course.

But if he was exacting in these respects, the Bishop was liberal to the Church, for he repaired the episcopal palace in Kilkenny, and presented a pastoral staff of silver to the Cathedral, and a fair marble table for the altar. He died full of days in the year 1550, or, as some say, in 1551, of grief, which often proves fatal to old age, and was buried with his ancestors in the monastery of Inistioge. The cause of his grief was, doubtless, the accession to power of the ultra-Protestant party during the minority of Edward VI. The statement that he was the first bishop of the diocese who conformed to the Reformed doctrines,¹ seems to rest on no more solid basis than his acquiescence in, or non-resistance to, the measures of Henry VIII. for the suppression of the religious houses.

During the period that Milo presided over the See of Ossory we find the first references to the Baron of Brownsford. On the 24th of September, 1532, Thomas, third son of Sir Pierce Butler, afterwards Earl of Ossory and 8th Earl of Ormond, was slain by Dermot macShane mac Gilla Patrick of Ossory, and on an inquiry being held nine years subsequently into the circumstances attending his death, the Baron of Brownsford deposed that he was present when Thomas was slain.

The Commoners of the town of Kilkenny, in their verdict already referred to,² present, among others, the Baron of Brownsford as charging all his tenants with coyne and livery. They further present that "The Baron of Brownsford and his officers use Black men, that is to say, the Baron will show the country that he hath eight score gallowlasses and requires wages of them therefor; where of truth he hath not above the number of 100 gallowlasses, and doth take and levy from the country wages for eight score persons, and so keepeth the residue of the wages to himself, which amounteth to the sum of sixty persons wages."

An award was made at Thomastown in 30 Hen. VIII. (1539) by the Bishop of Ossory and Laurence Dobben, of Thomastown, in a dispute between "David Baroun of Brownsforde," and Piers Dobben, citizen of Waterford, regarding the ownership of a messuage with a garden annexed, and eleven other small gardens in Inistioge, which were all awarded to Piers Dobben.

On the Inquisition taken at Kilkenny in March, 1543, to ascertain the estate of the Monastery of Rosbercon, "David fitz Gerald, Baron of Brownsford," was foreman of the jury.

On the 27th of November, 1543 (35 Hen. VIII.), a decree was pronounced by Lord Chancellor Alen in a suit in which Miles, Bishop of Ossory, and David, Baron of Brownsford, were plaintiffs, and Piers Joyce

¹ *Journal*, vol. i. (1850), p. 175.

² "The Social State of the Southern and Eastern Counties," pp. 117, 121.

and others of Inistioge were defendants, to the effect that the plaintiffs, their heirs and successors, should hold and possess their portion of lands adjoining the river Nore, together with the fishery without let or hindrance of the defendants or of the Portreeve or Commons of the town of Inistioge, and that the latter should not fish in the portion of the river adjoining the plaintiffs' lands without a licence, "until such time as it shall be proved to the said Lord Chancellor that the salt water ebbs and flows on the said portion or part of the said river and water according to the effect of the act, or otherwise that the said Portreeve or Commons have used time out of mind of man to the contrary to fish in the said water or river in the plaintiffs' said portion of the same."

This possession of adjoining lands does not, however, indicate a family connexion between the Bishop and the Baron of Brownsford, as the former claimed "in right of his bishopric."

In a pardon passed to him in 1549 the Baron is described as "David Baron of Brownsforde, gent."² Two years afterwards were enrolled the depositions of witnesses in reply to interrogatories directed to ascertain among other matters whether, Thomas Cantwell married Joanna Barron, and when, and whether they had any issue. Richard Cantwell, of Kilkane, deposed that he was present at Inistioge when Thomas and Joanna were married, and that one Sir David Herford sung the wedding Mass, and "David Baron of Brownesford agreeth word for word with the last deponent."³

This is the last reference to David, Baron of Brownsford, and Edmund, the next representative of the family, was doubtless his son.

The name of Edmund Barron first occurs in a pardon passed 12th February, 1548, to Sir Richard Butler, of Ballyraggett (afterwards created Viscount Mountgarret), and a great number of other persons, wherein he is described as "Edmund Barron, of Coulne-mock, horseman." Five others of the name are included in the same pardon, viz.—Thomas Barron, of Donomogane, kern; Richard Barron, of Mountgarret, horseman; Robert Barron, of Rathortyn, horseman; Roland Barron, of Brownsford, kern; and Redmond Barron, of Eynystoyke, kern.⁴

In the list of the gentry of the county compiled *circa* 1571, before referred to, among those holding by knight service of the Manor of Granagh, is the Baron of Brownesford, and the value of his lands £50.⁵

A pardon was dated 28th December, 1571, amongst others, to Thomas Barron fitzEdmund, of Brownsford, and Maurice fitzPers Baron, gents.,

¹ Chancery Decrees, Public Record Office. Tighe's "Survey of the County of Kilkenny, made in the years 1800 and 1801," p. 150.

² *Fiants* Edw. VI., 321; *Pat.* 3 Edw. VI., 82.

³ *Pat.* 5 Edw. VI., 206.

⁴ *Fiants* Edw. VI., 229; *Pat.* 3 Edw. VI., 7.

⁵ Cal. Carew MSS., vol. i., p. 273.

for a fine of 20*s.* each,¹ and on the 2nd of January following a pardon to Edmund Barron, of Brownsforde, county Kilkenny, gent., for a fine of 40*s.*²

We next find some information concerning the family in the interrogatories administered on the part of Francis Lovell regarding the title of the Serment family to the lands of Lismacteige, inrolled in the year 1583. Thomas Barron, of Clone, in the county of Kilkenny, deposed that Anstace Barron, his sister, was married to Edmund Serment, by whom he had his son David, and for that there was a report of a precontract between Edmund and the daughter of one Oliver fitzJames, of Listrolin, who was divorced from him, deponent for security of his sister's son David, procured Edmund to execute the conveyance (of Lismacteige, &c., by Edmund Serment to his son David). Hugh roe O'Brine, of Ballycocksost, further deposed that Edmund Serment, having to wife Anstace Barron, daughter of Edmund Barron, of Clone, by whom Edmund had his son David, witness saw Oliver fitzJames's daughter claiming him for her husband, for fear of which trouble Thomas Barron and Edmund Barron, father of Anstace, procured Edmund (Serment) to make the conveyance in question, and so the other witnesses.³

With the exception of the Inquisition of 1543, it is to be noted that up to this time this family are invariably referred to as Baron or Barron without the *alias* of FitzGerald, and this observation likewise applies to Milo, Bishop of Ossory.⁴ From the description of "Clone" being now used instead of Brownsford, we may infer that the castle of Clone, Cloone, Cluan, or Cloneamery, was built about this period, and made the principal residence of the family. Both Edmund and Thomas died soon after. An Inquisition was taken at Kilkenny on 20th March, 27 Eliz. (1585), before Nicholas Walsh, 2nd Justice of the Queen's Bench, Walter Archer and Robert Rothe, of Kilkenny, and James White, of Kenlis, gentlemen, Commissioners, when the jury⁵ found that Edmund Barron, of Brownsford, father of Thomas FitzGerald, *alias* Barron, deceased, was seized as of fee of the manor, castle, town, lands, and tenements of Brownesford, Clon, Ballygubb, and Coolenemucke, one burgage in Rosbercon and two

¹ *Fiants* Eliz., 1934.

² *Ibid.*, 1954.

³ *Pat.* 26 Eliz., 24.

⁴ The following were also, no doubt, connected with this family:—Thomas Baron, of Ballycaghewst, gent., Pardon, 29th Nov., 1574 (*Fiants* Eliz., 2527); Rich. Baron, Milo Baron, of Grenan, horsemen, Pardon, 18th Sept., 1575 (*Fiants* Eliz., 2699); Patr. Baron, of Brownesford, Pardon, 3rd June, 1584 (*Fiants* Eliz., 4419); Patr. Barron, executed by martial law, 1587 ("State Papers," Eliz. cxxix., 7); Rowland Baron, of Copenagh, husbandman, Pardon, 27th Feb., 1587 (*Fiants*, Eliz., 5144); Piers Baron, of Clone, gent., Pardon, 4th Aug., 1601 (*Fiants* Eliz., 6565; *Pat.* 43 Eliz., 52); Piers Baron Fitz Thomas, of Balligolan, Pardon, 22nd June, 1604 (*Pat.* 2 Jan. I., p. 1, 32).

⁵ Oliver Grace, of Gracescort, Esq.; William Aylward, of Aylwardstown; Richard Walsh, of Knockmelan; Nicholas fitzGerald, of Gurtins; James Walsh fitz Oliver, of Lysrolin; Walter Daton, of Clonecony; Redmond Blanchefeld, of Rathgarvan; William Butler, of Kirehill; James Brenagh, of Donnagan; Peter Barron, of Goslingston; Richard Rothe, of Soldamrath; and Edmund Shortall, of Highrath, gentlemen.

messuages in Inistioge, and on 10th August, 1574, made an entail of the premises by his deed enfeofing Gerald Blanchville of Blanchvilliestown, Peter Butler of Annaghs, Richard Butler of Coolereny, and James Barron vicar of Rower, to the use of the said Edmund during his life, and after his death to the use of Thomas Fitz Gerald, his son and heir, for life, and after to the use of David FitzGerald, son and heir of the said Thomas and the heirs male of his body, &c., remainder to the use of Peter Barron, second son of Thomas, &c., remainder to the use of Milo Barron, second son of Edmund, &c., remainder to the right heirs of Edmund for ever; that Edmund died so seised at Clone, and the use descended to his son Thomas, who died at Clone on the 3rd of October last past; that the premises were held as of the manor of Overk; and that David Barron was the grandson and heir of Edmund, and aged 20 on the 25th of November last past, and was unmarried.¹

On the 17th of May following a grant was fiated under a Commission of 17th January, 26 Eliz. (1583), to Richard Hardinge, gent., of the wardship and marriage of David, son and heir of Thomas Barron, *alias* FitzGarrett, late of Clone, in the county Kilkenny, gent., to hold during the minority at a rent of 2s.² We hear nothing more of him until 14th May, 1606, when livery of seisin and pardon of intrusion was passed to David Barron, son and heir of Thomas FitzGerald, *alias* Barron, and grandson and heir of Edmund, father of the said Thomas, late of Brownsford in the county of Kilkenny, gent., for a fine of £6 sterling.³ By deed dated 6th February in the same year Peter and Richard Butler, the surviving feoffees to uses of his grandfather, conveyed to him the estate vested in them, and on the 2nd March following he resettled the estate by enfeofing to uses Edmund St. Leger, of Tullaghanbroge, and Robert Forstall, of Kilferagh.⁴ In 1611 he acquired from Edmund Grace, of Kiltrindowney, and his feoffees the town and lands of Ballynabarney.⁵ In 1614 he was granted the wardship of Robert Freny, son and heir of his neighbour, Oliver Freny, of Ballyreddy, for a fine of £3, retaining thereout £1 for the maintenance of the ward and his education in the English language and habits, and in Trinity College, Dublin, from the 12th to the 18th year of his age.⁶ Whether these conditions were fulfilled or not we have no means of knowing, but, no doubt the guardian considered he had fully discharged his duty when he effected a marriage between his ward and one of his own daughters. This David FitzGerald, *alias* Barron, is described sometimes as of "Brownsford," and sometimes "of Clone." His wife was Joan, daughter of John Morres, of Lateragh, county Tipperary, by whom he had five sons and four daughters:—(1) Edmund, his heir; (2) Thomas, to whom his father granted the lands of Ballynabarney, and

¹ Inquisition (Exchequer), Public Record Office.

² *Fiantis* Eliz., 4655.

³ *Pat.* 4 Jas. I., p. 2, 60 *dors.*

⁴ Inquisition (Chancery), Jas I., county Kilkenny, 35.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 16.

⁶ *Pat.* 12 Jas. I., 17.

The *bordure* which puzzled Mr. Prim was doubtless the addition of the stonemason, and is not a peculiarity of the Brownsford coat.

Edmund FitzGerald, who succeeded, had livery of his father's estates, 22nd November, 1628,¹ and under the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, a grant, dated 13th February, 1638, confirming him in the possession of his estates. The original grant was presented to this Society by the late Rev. Philip Moore, P.P., one of the founding Fellows.² This Edmund was one of the few gentry of the county who took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Confederation in 1642. In July of that year he signed the petition of the Catholics of Ireland to the King; his name also appears as one of those who took the Oath of Association.³ His marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Piers Butler, of Kayer, county Wexford, 2nd son of Richard, 1st Viscount Mountgarret, brought him into connexion with the 3rd Viscount, who played so prominent a part in the affairs of the Confederation. In the General Assembly of the Confederates he probably represented the Borough of Inistioge, and had as his colleague his son, whose name, "Thomas Fitz Gerald of Brownsford," is also attached to the Oath of Association, unless, indeed, this is his brother Thomas, sometime of Ballynabarney. John Kearny, of Rosbercon, Clerk, in his deposition, sworn 30th June, 1642, accuses Edmund Fitz Gerald of Coolenemucke, gentleman, of being one of those who robbed him at the commencement of the Rebellion; and Thomas Lewis of Kilkenny, gent., states that part of his goods were taken, as he "hath been credibly told, by the eldest son of Mr. Fitz Garrett, Baron of Brownsford."⁴ The Down Surveyors found the estate of Edmund Fitz Gerald as follows:—In the barony of Gowran, and parish of Inistioge, Coolesillagh, 29A. profitable. In the barony of Ida, Igrim, and Ibercon, and Desertmoan parish, Aghagh Browne, als. Brownsford and Curraghmore, 501A. 2R. arable and coarse pasture, with some timber, 17A. barren mountain, 75A. a parcel of young wood growing on barren mountain; on Aghaghbrowne and Curraghmore, a castle with some cabins. In the parish of Cloane, Cloane 304A. 2R., Ballygub 275A., and Coolenemucke 244A., arable and pasture, and 46A. bog in Coolenemucke; on the lands of Cloan, a castle, some houses and cabins; on Coolenemucke, a house. In the parish of Rosbercon, 378A., and another part of the same 6A., all arable and pasture, the total being 1876A., plantation measure, all profitable, save 138A.

One of the crimes laid to the charge of Colonel Daniel Axtell, the

¹ *Pat.* 4 Chas. I., p. iv., 4.

² *Pat.* 13 Chas. I., p. 4; *Journal*, vol. i., pp. 488, 489.

³ "History of the Irish Confederation and the War in Ireland, 1641-43." Edited by J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., vol. ii., p. 210; iii., 214; vi., p. 78.

⁴ MSS. Trin. Coll., Dublin, F. 2. 5. John Kearny was married to a second cousin of the Baron of Brownsford, his wife being Judith, daughter of Captain David Serment, of Lismacteige, son of Edmund Serment and Anstace Baron. John, eldest son of Richard FitzGerald, *alias* Baron, of Knockeon, county Carlow, was concerned in the murder of three Englishmen, inhabitants of Graignamanagh, near Tinnehinch, in May, 1642.

Cromwellian Governor of Kilkenny, is that he "cut off the head of Mr. Fitz Gerret of Browniford's son."¹ This may have been Edmund Fitz Gerald of Coolenemucke, referred to above. It is, however, remarkable that although Edmund Fitz Gerald of Brownsford was one of the members of the General Assembly of the Confederates, and that his estate was consequently forfeited, he not only escaped transplantation, but appears to have been left in the undisturbed occupation of his house at Clone. In a census of the county Kilkenny made about the year 1659, which gives the names of all the resident gentry under the designation of "Tituladoes," we find among them Edmund Fitz Gerald at "Cloyne."² By the Inquisition taken at Gowran, 13th April, 1664, Edward (plainly a mistake for Edmund) Fitz Gerald, late of Clone, was found to have been in possession on the breaking out of the Rebellion on 23rd October, 1641, of Aghabrowne, als. Brownsfoord and Curraghmore, of which 63A. 1R. 8P. were retrenched and valued at 2*d.* per acre per annum over and above the king's quit rent. Of the rest of the estate, Clone, Coolenemucke, and Ballygub, with some adjoining common, making in all upwards of 900 acres, were set out to Henry L'Estrange for his service in Ireland, and was confirmed to his eldest son, Thomas L'Estrange, under the Act of Settlement. Under the same Act other portions were granted to the Bishop of Ossory, Theophilus Eaton, Andrew Rickards, Nathaniel Markes, and Joseph Deane.

Although it has been stated that Edmund Fitz Gerald was the father of Edward, the last of the family,³ this is most unlikely to have been the case, as there is exactly a century between the birth of the former and the death of the latter, presumably in the prime of life, at Aughrim. Now we have the eldest son of the Baron of Brownsford, old enough to take an active part in the movement of 1641, and also Thomas Fitz Gerald of Brownsford, who sat in the General Assembly in Kilkenny, and who is described as one of those who redeemed their former failings by submitting to the various attempts to establish peace, and upon all occasions manifesting their good affections to his Majesty's service.⁴ As we have seen, Edmund was resident at Clone in 1659, but he seems to have died before 1664, as in that year Thomas Fitz Gerald was in occupation, and paid 2*s.* hearth money for his house at Clone.⁵ We

¹ Clarendon's "History of the Irish Rebellion," p. 353. "Biographia Britannica," vol. i., p. 374 (2nd ed., 1778).

² By the same census it appears that the number of persons then in the county Kilkenny of the names of Barron, FitzGerald, Geraldin, and Gerald, were distributed, according to Baronies, as follows:—Barron, in Gowran, 9; Ida, 10; Knocktopher, 9; total, 28. FitzGerald, in Gowran, 11; Iverk, 7; Ida, 11; Kells, 6; total, 35. Geraldin, Ida, 4. Gerald, Ida, 11. (Copy in R.I.A.)

³ *Journal*, vol. i., p. 489. I also followed this error myself ("Genealogical Memoirs of the Members of Parliament for Kilkenny, 1272 to 1888," p. 72).—G. D. B.

⁴ Carte MSS., R.R. fol. 68.

⁵ "Hearth-money Rolls," Public Record Office. The following persons of the name who were probably connected with this family also paid 2*s.* each in 1664:—David FitzGerald, Kilmacow; Edmund FitzGerald, Dunbill; James FitzGerald,

may, therefore, very fairly assume that Thomas was the son of Edmund and father of Edward, who ended the line.

Edward Fitz Gerald, known as "The Harper" in local traditions, re-acquired Cloan, Coolenemucke, and Ballygub from the L'Estrange family, or their representatives, some time subsequently to the year 1682, but there appears to be no record of this transaction. On the 29th of June, 1685, Edward Fitz Gerald of Cloan, gent., was, by the unanimous vote of the burgesses and freemen, elected Portreeve of Inistioge, and sworn in on the 25th of October following.¹ To this office he was annually re-elected up to 1690. In a list of Commissions received and delivered by Mr. Sheridan since the Earl of Tyrconnell's coming Lord Deputy of Ireland, February 12, 1686-7, till June 21, 1687, is the name of Edward Fitz Gerald, Captain. Although there are three or four captains named Edward Fitz Gerald in King James II.'s Army List, we may identify Captain Edward Fitz Gerald of Colonel Thomas Butler's infantry² with the last proprietor of Cloan.

The following entries appear in the Corporation Book of Inistioge:—

"This day being the Monday after the 24th of June, 1687, Memorand. it is this day agreed by the Burgesses and freemen of the Corporation of Inistioge that Edward fitz Gerald, Esq., the present Portriffe, shall continue portriff vntil the Government's pleasure be knowne,"

"The above rule continue till further order, dated this 3d day of 8 bri, 1687, and the sd Portrive to take his oath next Court day."

"Edward fitz Gerrald, Esq., Harvy Mores, Esq., and James Bolger, Esq., weare three in ellection to be portrive of Inisteoge for ye ensueing yeare, and all the Burgesses and freemen then sitting in court doe unanmously vote and give theire [] that [] fitz Gerald, Esq., shall continue for ye [] yeare June ye 25th, '88."

"Curia tent. 7 br., the 30th, 1688.

"This day being the court day for swearing of the portriue Edward fitz Gerald, that is to continue for the ensweing yeare (in regard that ye Chartr is not com home as yet) the Court is aiorned until a new warnig, and in ye meane time all sutes and arears to continue in statuo quo."

The foregoing entry refers to the new Charter granted in lieu of the old ones, which were revoked by James II. in the case of all corporations

Columbkil; George FitzGerald, Kilmanihine; John FitzGerald, Boherquill; and Robert FitzGerald, Hoodsgrove. The following named Barron also paid 2s. each:— John Barron, Cantwellscort; Edmund Barron, Kilkeran; Richard Barron, Tullabrin; John Barron, Ballyvoole; John Barron, Bolylogh; Miles Barron, Inesteog; Piers Barron, Ballineale; William Barron, Balligub; John Barron, Vings Grove. (Administration to Edmund Barron, of Vings Grove was granted in 1661).

¹ Corporation Book of Inistioge, recently placed in the Public Record Office by Edward K. B. Tighe, of Woodstock, *Fellow*.

² Dalton's "Army List of King James II.," vol. i., p. 20.

in Ireland. When the Charter did "come home," Edward Fitz Gerald was nominated in it as Portreeve:—

"Borogh de Inisteoge, } In obedience to our Sovereigne Lo. the King's
coun'. Kilkenn'. } writt and the sheriffe of the sd county his
mandatt pursuant thereunto for chooseing and ellecting two Burgeses of
plment to serue his Matie. for the sd corporation this next sessions of
plment, we the sd Burgeses and freemen of ye sd Corporatin. affored
have mett this day att Inisteoge afored between ye Houre of ten and
elleuen of the Clock in ye fornoone of the sd day and lawfull election by
ye Maior pte of ye sd Burgeses and freemen haue voted chooscd and
ellected Edward fitz Gerald, of Cloane, Esq., and James Bolger, Esq.,¹
both of ye sd county, to be fitt psons to be Burgeses of this next session
to be held att Dublin ye 7th of May next. Dated this 23rd of Appr. A.
1689, and the fifth yeare of ye Raigne of our Souraigne Ld King James, ye
second of England, Scotland, france, and Irland, defendr of ye faith, &c.

"Curia tentr. July the 1st, Anno Dom. 1689.

"In regard that this day being ellection Monday for a new portriue
to serue for ye insueing year, and for as much as our prest portriue, Capt.
f Gerald, is a Memr. of Plmt., and cannot attend ye ellection the D: po²
Burgeses and freemen doe deffer ye ellection till this day three weeks."

Two years later he fell at the battle of Aughrim, 12th July, 1691.
His servant, named Sinnot, who attended him at the battle, brought back
his sword, which was carefully preserved by his family until Sinnot's
grand-daughter, when an extremely old woman, gave it to Mr. Edward
Butler, of Inistioge, who deposited it in the museum of the Society.
According to a local tradition, his horse found its way back from Aughrim
to Clone, where its appearance without a rider brought the first intima-
tion to the household of the fate of the master. This story is altogether
incredible. No doubt Sinnot rode the horse home when he brought the
sword.³

Captain Fitz Gerald and the others on the losing side fell under at-
tainer. By Inquisition taken at the Black Abbey, Kilkenny (then the
County Courthouse), 29th July, 6 Willm. and Mary (1694), before Charles
Wallis, Esq., Deputy Escheator of Leinster; Sir Richard Cox, knt.,
Justice of the King's Bench; Edward Corker, Edward May, and Jos.
Helsham, Esqrs; Sir Henry Weymes, knt., William Ponsonby, and
Agmondisham Cuffe, Esqrs., Commissioners;⁴ it was found that Edmund

¹ The name of the second Member for Inistioge is given as "James Fitz Gerald" in the incorrect lists of the Members of the Parliament of 1689, published in "A Jacobite Narrative of the War in Ireland, 1688-1691": ed. by John T. Gilbert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. (Dublin, 1892); and "The Patriot Parliament of 1689," by Thomas Davis: ed. by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy (London, 1893).

² i. e. Deputy Portreeve.

³ *Journal*, vol. i., pp. 175, 259, 488, 489. "Genealogical Memoirs of the Members of Parliament for Kilkenny, 1272 to 1888." By G. D. Burtchaell, pp. 72, 73.

⁴ And the following jury:—William Smithwick, of Portnescolly, Esq.; John

or Edward FitzGerald, late of Ballygub, was outlawed and attainted of the treason by him committed at Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny, the 13th February, 1689, and at the time of his attainder and on the 4th of January, 1688, was seised as of fee of the townlands of Ballygub, in the barony of Ida, containing 275 acres; Coolenemucke, 244 acres; and Cloane, 304 acres; and that the lands were subject to various charges, the particulars of which are set out in the original.¹ He does not appear to have been married, or left any family. His aunt, or possibly sister, Jane Fitz Gerald, was the wife of James Bolger of Ballynabarney, Member of Parliament for Inistioge in 1689, and left a large family. James Bolger's life estate only in his lands was forfeited, the entail descending to his grandson, ancestor of William Henry Bolger, J.P., now of Balleynabarney.

When O'Donovan wrote in 1839 the Castle of Brownsford was in good preservation, and had then been lately repaired and roofed.²

The Castle of Cloane, or Cloone, was a square castle, doubtless, of the usual plan. It stands on the east bank of the river Nore, and is now a complete ruin.³

On the 30th of July, 1703, the castle and lands of Cloone, Ballygub, and Coolnamucke, containing 1685 statute acres, was purchased by Stephen Sweet, of Kilkenny, from the Trustees of Forfeited Estates for the sum of £1475, subject to a quit-rent of £18 4s. 5½d.⁴ An offshoot of the old family remained in the neighbourhood, for by lease, dated 7th October, 1714, Stephen Sweet, one of the Attorneys of the Court of Exchequer, demised to David Fitz Gerald, *alias* Barron, and John Fitz Gerald, *alias* Barron, his son, the lands of Oldtown and Newtown, part of Oldtown for 31 years. David's wife was named Joan, and they had three younger sons and a daughter, Silvester, Nicholas, Patrick, and Onor. Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Stephen Sweet, married Kendrick Fownes, son of Sir William Fownes, Bart., and is now represented by Edward K. B. Tighe, of Woodstock, J.P. and D.L., county Kilkenny, Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

[*Pedigree of "THE BARONS OF BROWNSFORD," see next page.*]

Langrishe, of Godwins Garden, Esq.; John Warren, of Pollrath, Esq.; Paul Gore, of Ballyfrank, Esq.; Charles Gore, of Garryhiggin, gent.; Richard Rooth, of Low Grange, gent.; Joseph Poulter, of Dunkitt, gent.; James Collier, of Killrush, gent.; William Jones, of Mullinbroe, gent.; Joseph Wheeler, of Temcarty, gent.; Abell Butler, of Killmurreye, gent.; Joseph Robbin, of Ballyduffe, gent.; Patrick Walsh, of Earlstowne, gent.; Edmond Dun, of Dorrageh, gent.; Henry Daniell, of Ballyduell, gent.; Joseph Lodge, of Closshynoe, gent.; and Henry Cooke, of Nehum, gent.

¹ Inquisition (Exchequer), Public Record Office.

² Ordnance Survey Letters, Co. Kilkenny, vol. ii., p. 163, Library, R.I.A.

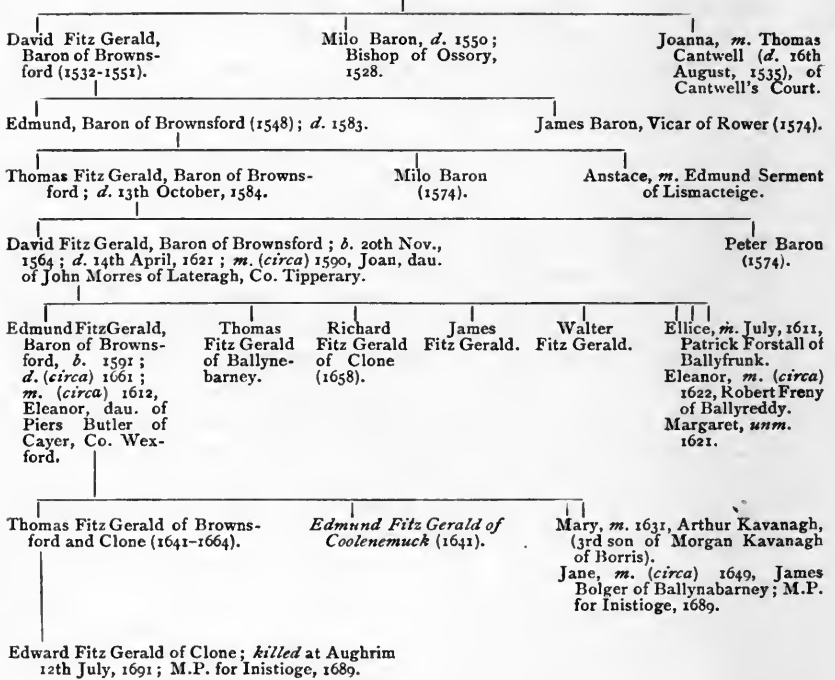
³ *Ibid.*, p. 335. "The Illustrated Guide to the City and County of Kilkenny." By P. M. Egan (F.R.S.A.), Kilkenny, 1884, p. 297.

⁴ *Exchequer Bill*, 9th Aug., 1717, Sweet v. Barron (Public Record Office).

THE GERALDINES OF THE COUNTY KILKENNY.

II.—PEDIGREE OF THE BARONS OF BROWNSFORD.

— BARON OF BROWNSFORD.



Miscellanea.

Diocese of Glendalough in the Fifteenth Century.—In pursuance of the hope expressed at the close of my Paper on Killadreenan (in the number of this *Journal* for June, 1893), that our antiquarians would try and clear up the mist that surrounds the historical fact of a revival of a distinct Diocese of Glendalough in the fifteenth century, I beg to forward the documents subjoined, copied from the Vatican Archives last February, which may serve to throw some light on the subject:—

1. “*Ex Libro Provisionum*, A. D. 1466–88, f. 9.—Eadem die (mercurii xxvii. Apr. 1468) et Concistorio ad relationem R^{mi} Dⁿⁱ Cardinalis Senen. promovit D^{num} Joannem ad Ecclesiam Glanden (*Glandolacem*?) vacan. per obitum ultimi Episcopi, extra R. Curiam defuncti.”

2. “From Brendon’s *Bullarium Ordinis Prædicatorum*.—R. Ep^{us} Portuensis Card^{is} Valentini S. R. C. Vic. Camerarii. Hodie SS. D. N. Sixtus div. Provid. Papa IV. in suo concistorio secreto, ut moris est, ad relationem R^{mi} in X^{to} p^{tris} et dⁿⁱ dⁿⁱ E. U. SS. Petri et Marcellini presbiteri Card^{is} Ulisboneñ. de consilio R^{mi} præsent. d^{nis} Car^bus etc., Ecclesie Glandebateñ. alias Glandoloeñ. in provincia Dublinien (Dublinen.) pastore carenti per obitum bonæ memoriæ Michaelis olim Ep. Glandebateñ. extra Rom. Curiam defuncti; de persona Ven^{is} viri Dionysii Ord. Fratrum Prædicatorum expresse professi de legitimo matrimonio procreati, in sacerdotio et ætate legitima constituti et in Theologia baccellarii, auctoritate apostolica providit, ipsumque eidem Ecclesie in Episcopum et pastorem præfecit: Curam regimen et administrationem ipsius Ecclesie in spiritualibus et temporalibus sibi plenarie committendo eundemque a censuris, etc., ad effectum duntaxat, etc., absolvendo. In quorum fidem præsentem schedulam fieri et propria manu subscribeñ. soliti n^{ri} parvi sigilli jussimus impressione communiri. Dat. Romæ. ap. S. Petrum die lunæ xxii. Oct. mccccxxxii. (1481) Pont. præf. SS^{mi} Dⁿⁱ N^{ri} Papæ anno undecimo. R. Vice-Camer. manu propria.”

If the first of these documents refer to Glendalough—of which some doubt may be entertained—we find, in 1468, a certain John made Bishop in succession to some predecessor unnamed. From the second document, about which no doubt can exist, a Bishop named Michael governed that See in succession to John, and died sometime in 1481. Then we have the appointment, in the October of that year, of the Dominican Friar Denis, in all probability identical with Friar Denis Whyte, who, according to the document in Alan’s “Register,” made a surrender of the Bishopric in the Chapter-room of St. Patrick’s in 1497. This Bishop is not mentioned by De Burgo (*Hib. Dominic.*) in his list of Dominican Friars appointed to Irish Sees. There is also a slight discrepancy in dates, as the successor to Denis was appointed in 1496, whereas the surrender is dated 1497. Possibly Denis was either incapacitated, or induced to resign the See into the Pope’s hands some time before he accomplished the legal surrender in 1497.

3. “*Ex Libro Obligationum*, 1492–98, p. 171.—Die XII. Feb. 1496. R^{tus} Pater D^{nus} Yvo Ruffi, electus Grandolaceni. [*sic*] obtulit Cam^{as} Apost. et Sacro Collegio, etc., pro communi servitio dic^{tas} Ecc^{siæ} Glandolaceni. ratione provisionis et præfectionis

de persona sua eidem Ecclesiæ auctoritate apostolica facta sub data, Romæ 4^o Id. Nov. anno tertio, flor. aur. etc. triginta tres cum uno tertio ad quos dicta Ecclesiæ taxata reperitur et quinque minuta servitia consueta, eorundem co^{ra} et minorum servitiorum medietatem infra sex menses prox. sequen. solvere promisit, etc. Dicta die datæ fuerunt Bullæ parti quia solvit omnia jura, patet per cedulas.”

4. “*Ex Libro Obligationum, 1498–1503, p. 91.*—Die 3^a Sep. 1500. D. Garcias de Gibralcon, Scrip. Apost. ut procurator et procur. nom. Rev. P. D. F^r de Corduba elec. Ecclesiæ Glandelateñ. sponte obtulit Cam. Apost. et S. Coll. etc. pro communi servitio dict. Ecclesiæ rat. prov. et præfect. de persona præf. D. Franc. eidem Ecclesiæ per Bullas Dⁿⁱ Alex. P. P. VI. sub data, Romæ 12. Kal. Sep. anno sui Pont. 8. auctoritate apost. facta, flor. aur. 33 cum uno tertio, ad quos dict. Ecclesiæ taxata reperitur, et 5 minut. servit. consuet. Eorundem autem, etc. Aliam vero medietatem infra alios 6 menses ex tunc et immediat. etiam prox. sequen. solvere promisit, etc. Dicta die Bullæ dict. Ecclesiæ fuerunt datæ D^{no} Garcias quia solvit omnia jura præd. patet per cedulas, etc. Die II. Sep. solvit ducatos 20. f. 29. pat. N^o int. 9. fol. 2.”

From these documents no doubt whatever can remain but that the Holy See provided a regular succession of Bishops for Glendalough during the latter half of the fifteenth century, and in the following order:—

Anno 146—.	Unnamed.
1468.	John.
147—.	Michael.
1481.	Denis (White), o.p.
1496.	Yvo Ruffi, o.s.f.
1500.	Francis de Corduba, o.p.

✠ N. DONNELLY, Bishop of Canea.

Some Seventeenth-Century Recipes.—In perusing a copy of Lati-mer’s sermons, printed and published in 1571–2 by the celebrated John Daye, I found the following curious recipes entered in the margin in what appears to be an early seventeenth century hand:—

1. “*For to ayr your roomes.*—Ayr your severale roomes with charcole fyeres mad on ston panes or chaffindishes, and not in chimnes; set your panes in the middell of the roomes, air every roome once a weeak at leste, and put into your fyeres a lettell quantety of frankensens, juniper, dried rosmary, or of bay leves.”

Judging by the recipes which follow, this process may have been intended as a safeguard against infection. It was the custom in old times to burn frankincense, in chafing dishes on twelfth night, for this purpose (Hone’s “Year Book,” I. 55).

2. “*To procuer sweet.*—Tak posset alle sodden with sorrell and buredgy, mix with triacle of diatesseroome, and get you to youre naked bede.”

Posset ale consisted of “hot milk poured on ale, having sugar, grated biscuit, and other ingredients boiled in it, which all goes to a curd.” (Randle Holme quoted by Malone on Macbeth II. 2).

The use of sorrell is mentioned in "Saxon Leechdoms" (vol. I., p. 150, "Rolls Series") in the following words: "If any stiffness come upon the body take this wort and old swine lard, and the crumb of an oven-baked loaf; pound together in the manner in which one makes a poultice, lay it to the sore, it healeth wonderfully." It was also recommended in the last century by the great Arbuthnot, but rather as a useful article of diet than as a medicine. Nicholas Cox, author of the "Gentleman's Recreation" (4th ed., London, 1697), gives it as an ingredient in remedies for lank madness and mange in dogs.

Borage, according to Baxter ("British Flowering Plants," Oxford, 1834), was reckoned one of the four cardinal flowers, along with alkanet, roses, and violets, whence the adage:

"I Borage bring always corage."

Baxter also states that its juice affords a true nitre, which may account for its appearance in this recipe.

Treacle means a medicine made of many, sometimes sixty or more, ingredients (see "Johnson's Dictionary"). Diatessaron is a name for a medicine made up of four simple ingredients (Hooper's "Medical Dictionary"). "Triacle of diatesseroome" was therefore, probably, some well-known simple draught. There were many ways of making treacle and treacle water.

It is not clear what is meant by "naked bed." Pepys mentions a friend "lying physically" (*i. e.* according to the Rules of medicine) "without sheets." This may, perhaps, explain the term.

3. "*A speciall preservative against the plagge.*—Tak of the root of great valerian a quarter of a nounce: of sorrell a handfull: a nounce of the root of butter bur; boyle them in runing water from a quart to a pint, put too spoonefules of vinegar into it, and let the patient drinke it so whot as he may, and then swete upon it."

The medicinal uses of valerian are well known. Butter bur was also called pestilent wort from its supposed efficacy in the plague.

4. "*Another speciall preservative.*—Take an egge, make a hole in the tope of it, take out the white and the yolk, and fill the shell only with saforne, rost the shell and safforne together in embers of charcoles untill the shell wax yellowe, then beat shell and all together in a mortar with half a spoonefull of mustard seede. Now so sonne as any suspicion is had of any infection dissolve the weight of a french crowne in ten sponfulles of posset ale, drink it luke warme, and swet upon it in your naked bed."

In Postlethway's "Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce" (1751), it is stated that "the essential extract of saffron has such exhilarating virtues, that being used two freely it occasions an almost perpetual and indecent laughing, but used moderately it becomes proper." A case is quoted from Dioscorides, in Thornton's "Herbal," of a merchant who nearly died of laughter thus produced.

Nicholas Cox, in the "Gentleman's Recreation," gives as a vermifuge a prescription somewhat resembling the above. He says:—"Cause your spaniel, by fair means or foul when fasting, to eat the yolk of an egg with two scruples of saffron pulverized and confected with the same egg."

The numerous allusions to French crowns in Shakespeare shows that they were common in England in his time.

The volume containing these recipes is in three parts. Part I., printed in 1571, consisted originally of 125 pages, of which the first two and the title-page are missing. The last page contains the well-known device of John Daye, the printer, consisting of a tree growing from a skeleton resting on a tomb. This portion of the volume also contains a curious plate representing Latimer preaching before Edward VI. "within the preaching place in the palace at Westminster." The king sits in a gallery behind a lattice window, part of which is opened outwards. Several persons are standing in the pulpit, and a lady with an open book sits on its steps. The king, the preacher, and several of the congregation have their hats on. This part of the book contains eleven sermons. Part II., printed in 1572, consists of 144 pages, besides the title-page and epistles, and contains sixteen sermons. Part III. is paged consecutively with Part II., but has a new title-page. It is incomplete, and stops at page 216. It contains eleven sermons, and part of another.

Before passing into the hands of the writer of the recipes, the volume belonged to one Humphrey Bromley, of Shropshire, possibly a member of the old county family (afterwards Barons Montfort, of Horseheath) to which Sir Thomas Bromley, the celebrated Lord Chancellor of Queen Elizabeth's reign, belonged. Among other notes, Humphrey Bromley has made the following entry at the end of one of the sermons:—"Heare I made a nend last, I praye you good cussone that yeow wyl not remove the balet out of her plase except yeu wyl read her, and set her thear agayn." Can it be that Humphrey, whose spelling was not of the best, used a single-sheet ballad as a book-mark (such ballads were printed and published before his day), or can any other explanation of the word "balet" be given?—T. P. LE FANU.

Mediæval Seal Ring.—At the July Meeting of the Society in Cork, Mr. S. K. Kirker exhibited, on behalf of the Rev. Michael Fitzsimon, P.P., of Kinnegad, a gold mediæval seal ring, which has been reproduced at the Royal Ulster Works, Belfast, and illustrates this Paper. It was found so long ago as 1865 by a ploughman who was ploughing a field of Mr. L. Dillon's, in the parish of Girley, townland of Girley, in that most rich and beautiful district of the county Meath, about midway between Kells and Athboy.

The ring has a circular device in the centre for sealing in wax,

which may be described as having within a border of punched beaded work a deeply-engraved triple canopy, castellated, having a seated figure under the central arch. Upon the shank of the ring, at each side, is a panel of oval form, engraved in low relief, representing on one side the Blessed Virgin and Infant Saviour, and on the other the emblems of the Holy Trinity. God the Father, nimbed, is seated, holding in his hands the extended arms of the Cross, on which is the crucified Redeemer, and above his left shoulder the Holy Spirit, as a dove, is descending with outspread wings. From the twelfth century this manner of representing the Three Persons of the Ever Blessed Trinity was very frequent, and occurs in all styles of art, especially on monumental brasses in England. The position of the dove varies in different examples—sometimes it is immediately over the Cross; occasionally it is ascending; or it is left out altogether, as in the very ancient vesica seal of the Church of the Holy Trinity (Christ Church, Dublin), of which an impression, almost entire, exists in the Record Office, Dublin. The seal of Walter Gulborn, Bishop of Waterford, dated 1296, represents



Engraved in low relief.



Deeply engraved for wax sealing.



Engraved in low relief.



that See as anciently bearing a similar device. St. Audoen's Church, Cornmarket, Dublin, has also the same, as, doubtless, have many other churches that are dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was also a favourite device upon the seals of bishops, and occurs on that of John Pilmore, Bishop of Moray, 1326-1362, where the dove ascends from the head of the Son to the mouth of the Father,¹ typifying the union of the Three. Indeed, a reference to any work on Ecclesiastical Seals of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries will show how largely this pictorial representation of the Triune Deity was used. I regret that I have been unable to verify the seal and connect it with its old home in either cloister, presbytery, church, or abbey; but, doubtless, when, through the medium of the *Journal*, it will be seen, some one of our Fellows or Members, more intimately acquainted with the mediæval history of our country, will be enabled fully to identify it with the religious foundation to which it belonged. Dr. Frazer reminds me that a device upon the ancient tiles of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, bears a close resemblance to that on the seal, but in the encaustic tiles the seated figure beneath the central canopy is wanting.—S. K. KIRKER, *Fellow*.

¹ "Ancient Scottish Seals" (Laing, Edinburgh, 1801.)

Conference of Archæological Societies.—The Fifth Congress of Archæological Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries was held on Monday, July 10th, 1893, at Burlington House, London, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., V.P.S.A., in the Chair.

The Congress was attended by delegates from the following Societies: The Archæological Societies of Berkshire, Bristol and Gloucestershire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridge, Cornwall, Cumberland and Westmoreland, Derbyshire, East Riding (Yorks), Kent, Lancashire and Cheshire, London and Middlesex, Norfolk and Norwich, Oxford, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, Surrey, Sussex, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire, the Birmingham and Midland Institute (Archæological Section), the Maidenhead and Taplow Field Club, the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club (Hereford), the Royal Archæological Institute, the British Archæological Association, and the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

Since the last Congress the following Societies have been added to the list of Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries:—Belfast Naturalists' Field Club; East Riding Antiquarian Society; Worcester Architectural and Archæological Society.

The Standing Committee was re-appointed with the substitution of Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, F.S.A., for Mr. William Cunnington, resigned.

With regard to the Archæological Survey of England by Counties (which is progressing satisfactorily¹), it was resolved that the compilers of the various Surveys be requested to keep two (or more) copies of their work, in which to post discoveries in their several counties, made or recorded; one copy to be placed in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, and posted up from time to time, and the other to be retained for the compiler's own use.

A list of Symbols has also been drawn up and adopted for a series of later Maps and Surveys, particulars of which can be obtained from the Secretary of the Congress.

The Standing Committee were requested to continue the issue of the Index of Archæological Papers for those published in 1892. (The Index is already in type, and will be issued almost immediately to subscribing Societies.)

Mr. H. S. Pearson (Birmingham and Midland Institute) read a Paper on a Photographic Survey of Warwickshire, in which he explained the methods used by the Survey Council of the Birmingham Photographic Society to obtain permanent photographs of all old objects in the county of Warwick. A leaflet setting forth the methods employed, and the desirability of extending such Surveys, will shortly be issued.

A similar Survey has been already begun by the Royal Society of

¹ Those for Herefordshire and Lancashire have been completed since the Congress.

Antiquaries of Ireland, particulars of which were also communicated to the Congress by Mr. J. L. Robinson. Specimens of the photographs by both Surveys were exhibited.

The subject of Archæological Education was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Cox, who advocated arousing the interest of the working classes in archæology by means of popular lectures and local museums. He also exhibited proofs of large diagrams illustrative of ancient stone and bronze implements, for distribution in the national schools of the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a view of familiarizing the children with such objects. An interesting discussion followed, in which Sir John Evans, Rev. E. H. Goddard, Chancellor Ferguson, and others took part.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope spoke of the desirability of a list being compiled of the Sepulchral Effigies of England and Wales, on the same lines as Haines's "Manual of Monumental Brasses." Such a list could only be prepared through the co-operation of the local Societies, and of its value there could be no question. Ultimately the matter was referred to the Standing Committee, with a view of the issue by the Congress of a concise handbook on the subject, with illustrations of typical effigies.

Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock (British Archæological Association) suggested the preparation of a list of Saxon churches and sculptured stones in England.

In the evening the Annual Dinner of the Members of the Congress took place at the Criterion Restaurant, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P.S.A., in the Chair.

The next Congress will be held in July, 1894.

Iron Works in Co. Galway.—In Pue's "Occurrences," August 15th, 1758, occurs the following advertisement:—"To be let for 3 lives, or 31 years, from 1st day of November next, the ironworks of Woodford and Ballinruane, Co. Galway, consisting of one furnace and three forges, all in good working order, together with the several workmen's houses, gardens, and plots of ground thereto belonging. Woodford is situated within 2 miles of the Shannon, 22 miles of Limerick. Ballinruane is situated on the banks of the Shannon, within 17 miles of Limerick and 27 of Galway. Proposals to be received by Henry Croasdaile, Esq., at Renn, in the Queen's Co., and by Samuel Benton, at Woodford, aforesaid, who will show the said works. Dated July 17th, 1758. Note.—There are several full-grown woods within 3 miles of said works, and sufficient to keep them going for ever." In the "Gazetteer for Ireland," published sixty years ago, Woodford is described as largely enriched with woods. Is there now any trace of these woods, or of the ancient iron works? Who started them, and when?—G. T. S.

An English Round Tower.—Our Society, in fulfilling its great duty of illustrating the archæology of Ireland, is also justified in examining and describing all such remains in Great Britain as show traces of Celtic influence, or have reacted on later Irish art.



Round Tower at Hythe, Kent.

Mr. W. Ross Lewin Lowe, of St. Albans, having recently sent me an

excellent photograph of an English Round Tower, I beg to lay it before our Society, with the subjoined extract from an account of St. Leonard's Church, Hythe, Kent, by its Vicar, the Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A. :—

“Probably far older than the original Norman Church is the Round Tower which has been incorporated into the choir. The thirteenth century architect, finding it there, made use of it as affording a way of access to the Triforium and the roofs above.

“In the chapter on ‘Ancient Irish and Scottish Round Towers, in the History of the Church of Scotland,’ by Bellesheim, Canon of Aix la Chapelle, the following notice of it appears in a footnote :—‘At Hythe, in Kent, and Beckley, Oxfordshire (besides a truncated specimen at Little Saxham), Round Towers are still to be seen in connexion with their respective churches, from which, however, they would appear to have been originally distinct.’”

The appearance of the tower itself seems to support this theory. It is of ancient rubble work, and like the Round Towers of Ireland and Scotland, gradually tapers upwards. Its walls, too, like theirs, are of unusual thickness, and it is terminated by a conical stone roof.

I further call attention to the swell in the cap of the Hythe Tower, identical with those of this country, and the neglect of which by modern architects (Glasnevin, *e.g.*) makes the recent Round Tower so stiff and unpleasant an object.

A striking view of the Round Tower at Little Saxham, Suffolk, is given in Parker's “Glossary of Architecture.” Its door, ornamented with chevron moulding, is high above the ground.

Would it not be of great value to us if careful plans and drawings of these structures could be procured for our *Journal*.—THOMAS J. WESTROFF, *Fellow*.

Casaubons in Ireland.—In reference to the short article in Dr. Stokes' name, appearing in the *Journal*—“The Casaubons in Ireland”—it may possibly be of interest, that a Captain Thomas Casaubon was settled at Youghal from 1667–1672, as appears from Dr. Caulfield's “Council Book of Youghal.” Captain Casaubon attended the Courts of Common Council of Youghal with great regularity during that period, the first mention of his name being under date 21st May, 1667, and the last, 25th May, 1672.

In the Will of James Uniack, of Dublin (who left considerable property in the town and neighbourhood of Youghal), dated 29th of June, 1682, I find the following reference :—“also y^e house formerly Possessed by Capt. Thomas Casaubon, boath in Youghall I say, rent free to my mother dureing her liffe.”

I should think that Mr. Purdon (William Casaubon Ponsonby), of Tinnerana, county Clare, would be able to give information about the Casaubons, as his great great grandfather married Arabella, third daughter and co-heir of Colonel William Casaubon of Carrig, county Cork, who was M.P. for Doneraile, 1715.—R. G. FITZGERALD-UNIACKE, B.A., *Fellow*.

Descent of the Estate of Monkstown, Co. Dublin.—The following is the full account of the devolution of the Monkstown Estate, to which reference is made in Dr. Stokes' Paper, as printed in the present number of the *Journal*:—

“By a deed dated 6th June, 1709, Morrogh, Lord Blessington, and the Hon. Charles Boyle, his son and heir apparent, settled (among other lands) the Monkstown estate, consisting of the mansion and manor house of Monkstown, *alias* Carrick-a-lenon and the lands of Dunleary, Glan-garry, and Thomastown, upon Charles Boyle and his issue, in what is called a strict settlement.

“By a deed dated 6th June, 1713, Morrogh, Lord Blessington, settled the same lands, in the event of the failure of Charles Boyle's issue, and in order to continue the same ‘in the blood and family of the said Viscount Blessington,’ on Ann, Lady Mountjoy, for her life, remainder to William Stewart, her son, for his life, remainder to his issue, remainder to the daughters of Lady Mountjoy, remainder to Mary Dunbar (his Lordship's grand-daughter), for her life, remainder to her first and other sons in succession, as tenants in tail.

“Morrogh, Lord Blessington, died 26th April, 1716; Charles, 2nd Lord Blessington, died 2nd June, 1732, *s. p.*

“William Stewart (who succeeded, on the death of his father, to the title of Mountjoy), was afterwards created Earl of Blessington, and died, *s. p.*, 13th August, 1769, and Charles Dunbar then succeeded to the estates.

“Charles Dunbar (who evidently had no child) made his will on the 3rd October, 1778, and died on the 13th October, 1778. By his will he made a handsome provision for his wife, Penelope, and after reciting that his intention was ‘to continue his real estate in the family and blood of the late Primate Boyle,’ he devised his lands in the counties of Wicklow and Kildare to the Earl of Hillsborough for his life, with remainder to Lord Fairford (eldest son of Lord Hillsborough), for his life, with remainder to his issue;¹ and he devised one moiety of all the rest of his lands and real estate to Thomas, *Lord Knapton* (ancestor of Lord De Vesci), for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, and the other moiety to Lord Longford for his life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively.

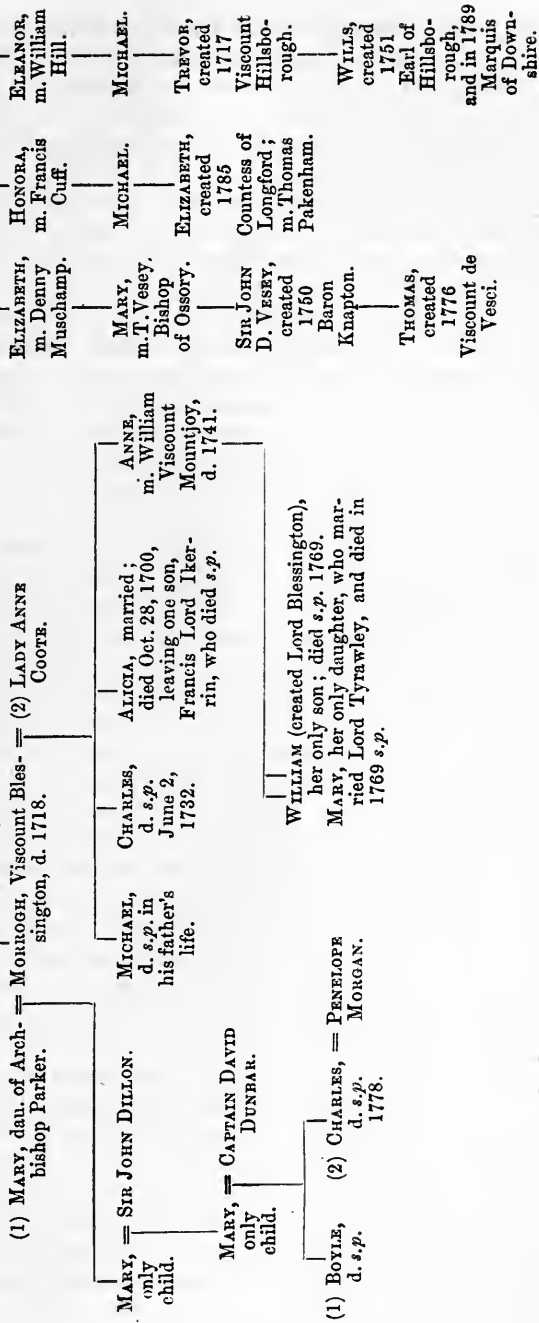
“This will was proved on the 20th October, 1778, by the executrix, Mrs. Penelope Dunbar.”

“I have noticed that among the Primate's property, which was settled by the above deeds and will, were various houses and lands “in St. Austin's Abbey, commonly called the Red Abbey, in the south liberties of the City of Cork,” and that the *alias* of Monkstown is not “Carrick-brennan,” as mentioned in Dr. Stokes' Paper, but “Carrick-e-lannan,” or “Carrick-e-lane,” or “Carrick-a-lenon.”

“I have not seen a full copy of, but only an extract from, Charles Dunbar's will, so, perhaps, some more information would be gathered from the will itself.”—R. S. LONGWORTH DAMES, *Fellow*.

¹ N.B.—This estate, near Blessington, still belongs to the Downshire family.

MICHAEL BOYLE, LORD PRIMATE,
d. 1702.



“Prehistoric Stone Forts of Central Clare,” Cahercalla, near Quin.—Since the publication of my Paper, I have, by the help of two of our Members, Mr. T. G. S. Mahon and Captain G. O’C. Westropp, been able to examine and plan the curious stone fort of Cahercalla, not far from the place of inauguration at Magh Adhair (or, locally, “Moy Ars Park”), north-east of Quin.

The cashel consists of three ramparts. The north-east segment of the outer one was removed, since the year 1840, by a farmer named Nihill, whose grandson gives a circumstantial account of how the demolisher was “struck” by some avenging power, and unable to work for some time, which stopped his further operations. It is rather unfortunate that the “intervention” did not ensue at an earlier stage of the work. My informant, I may add, demolished a curious curved wall across the central space (like those occurring in the forts of the Three Rock Mountains, county Dublin), but built with mortar, without any evil results (perhaps the later builder’s spirit was more placable), finding in it many fragments of rusty iron.

The central cashel measures, internally, 99 feet north and south, by 100 feet east and west. The entrance is to the east, the wall at this point being 17 feet wide. The rampart is 11 feet wide to the south, 24 to the west, and 31 to the north, being defaced by falling in and out at the two latter places. The highest remaining part is to the south, 8 feet high. It is very poorly built of small field stones, less than one foot square. I could see no long-bonding stones, but am told that the foundations are of better masonry. In the outer ramparts the filling is of mere hand-stones, and the facing-stones no better than in the central caher.

The second wall is from 8 to 9 feet wide, and 5 or 6 feet high, except to the east, where it is 18 feet wide; it encloses a ring of good sward, 32 feet wide to the north, 41 to the south, 31 to the west, 51 to the east; it has opes to the south-east and south-west, and a break to the north-east.

The outer rampart is 65 feet from the middle one on the east, 50 on the south, about 15 at the broken west end, and a trace of it across a fence to the north is 42 feet from the second circle. It measures, where most perfect, 8 or 9 feet thick, and 4 to 7 feet high, and had opes exactly opposite those in the second wall. Thus the outer ring is a circle about 344 feet in diameter. There is no local name except that of “The Caher,” nor could I hear of any “finds” in its neighbourhood other than those of the fragments of iron. There is, as usual, no well within the walls.—THOMAS J. WESTROPP, *Fellow*.

Outrage on a ruined Church.—Mr. W. P. Trant M’Carthy, *Member*, sends a report of a very aggravated case of sacrilegious injury to the church on Church Island in L. Currane, or Waterville Lake, county Kerry. It is reported that a sculptured stone on the altar, described as a “chalice

stone," has been broken into three pieces, and the sculpture on the doorway also injured.

A young man was prosecuted at Waterville Petty Sessions, on 3rd November, for the outrage. Several witnesses identified him as the person who, in their presence, broke the chalice stone. Their statement was contradicted by the young man's friends, and, in view of the conflicting evidence, the bench dismissed the case without prejudice.

It is a matter for great regret that the culprit, whoever he be, has not been brought to justice. On the other hand, the evidence for the prosecution places before us the painful fact that the breaking of the "chalice stone" was perpetrated in the presence of about a dozen people, with only a verbal protest from one of them. The constabulary officer seems to have taken every step, on hearing of the affair, to collect all the evidence available, and he actively conducted the prosecution; but the building being vested in the Board of Works, it would have been very desirable that they should have been professionally represented at the Sessions.

The Flemings Barons of Slane.—Though I cannot, strictly speaking, give any information on the subject of the query (p. 302), I think that I can show that the supposed difficulty does not really exist. Not only is there nothing to show that Sir John Fleming of Staholmock, living in 1685, was identical with Sir John Fleming, whose daughter was married to John Purdon of Tullagh, but it seems to me to be evident that he was not the same man. Sir John of Staholmock was son of Sir James, and grandson of William, sixteenth Lord Slane, but does not seem to have been brother to any lord; his father Sir James, Sir John, father of Mrs. Purdon, and the seventeenth Lord Slane, were most likely brothers, sons of William, sixteenth Lord Slane. Thus Sir John of Staholmock would be nephew of the first Sir John and of the seventeenth Lord Slane, and first cousin, not father, of Mrs. Purdon, and so there is nothing extraordinary in his being alive in 1685.—GEORGE J. HEWSON, *Fellow*.

St. Fintan's, Howth.—After the party left the so-called St. Fintan's Church, Howth, I examined the narrow doorway, and observed that it was constructed so as to admit of a coffin's entrance through it, the left-hand door jamb being left wide about two feet from the ground, thus bearing out what I stated, that it must have been a mortuary chapel, built for the caretaker of the cemetery to watch the graveyard, and as a place to say Masses for the dead after the ruin of the original church, from which ruin the stones were taken to build the mortuary; and I think, in the *Journal* wherein an account of our excursion will be published, notice of this should be inserted.¹—SADLEIR STONEY.

¹ The left side of the doorway seems to be an insertion since Du Noyer's drawing in 1841, and cannot, therefore, as it stands, throw any light on the building of the church. An explanation of the appearance, noticed by Mr. Stoney, is given at p. 393.

Notices of Books.

[NOTE.—Those marked * are by Members of the Society.]

Strange Survivals: Some Chapters in the History of Man. By S. Baring-Gould, M.A. (London: Methuen & Co. Price 7s. 6d.)

THIS work is an interesting collection of instructive articles on a variety of old-time subjects treated of in an entertaining manner, and written in the author's usual attractive style.

The opening chapter is on "Foundations," in which the barbarous custom of sacrificing a human victim to mix the blood with the mortar, is referred to; sometimes a living person, commonly a child, was immured to make the foundation strong.

The chapter under the head of "Ovens" treats of the primitive earth-houses and their inhabitants, and this portion of the work is illustrated fairly by sketches of a number of hut-circles and bee-hive cells, the latter form of construction being in use in the Hebrides, where such huts, to the number of twenty or thirty, are still tenanted. These dwellings are found in places so far apart as the desert of Beersheba, the dunes of Brittany, the Cornish Coast, and the Pyrenees, and nearly always associated with them are megalithic monuments, and frequently stone circles. "Arabia has its Stonehenge, precisely like that which figures on the Wiltshire Downs." It is shown by the author that the "cloam" ovens in use now in the west of England are in structure identical with the prehistoric bee-hive huts.

Under the head of "Beds" we have another chapter, and it is remarkable the amount of historic lore that is displayed in treating of this subject; from the boxed-in press beds of the Norsemen, dating from the time when each man had to provide for the security of his life when asleep, the evolution of the stone graves is traced; the dolmens, cromlechs, and the kistvaens, being, in the opinion of the author, derived from the idea of a bed compartment backed, walled, and roofed with stones, a resting-place for the last sleep.

Rushlight lamps and lucifer matches have their history and beginnings treated of in "Striking a Light," and in "Umbrellas" we are brought back to the days of Xenophon.

In the first paragraph in the chapter on "Dolls" we are introduced to a child's doll of the prehistoric period. In the article under the title of "The Gallows," we see how the execution on the wheel was, in its original conception, a sacrifice to the sun.

The chapter on "Hats" is suggestive, and that on "Raising the

Hat" shows how customs are allowed to pass without any idea as to their meaning.

In the chapter dealing with "Gables" of Houses, the author says, that the balls so frequently seen on the apices of 17th-century buildings are the survival of the custom of placing felons' heads on prominent parts of the houses of feudal chiefs who, probably, exercised capital jurisdiction. The introduction of human heads, as well as the heads of beasts, into prominent architectural features, as in arches, frieze, and other parts, belongs to more remote periods, and the ball-like terminations referred to are rather referable to the development of the ornament of the Renaissance period, which was used alike in stone and wood, both internally and externally.

The Chronology of Mediæval and Renaissance Architecture: a Date-book of Architectural Art, from the building of the Ancient Basilica of St. Peter's at Rome to the Consecration of the present Church. By J. Tavenor Perry, Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. (London: John Murray, 1893.)

THIS is a work of much interest to the Archæologist, and it meets a distinct demand for a complete handbook of architectural chronology. The periods which it comprises are those of the greatest activity the world has witnessed in architecture and the kindred arts, embracing, as they do, the whole history of the Gothic Schools from their rise upon the ruins of Imperial Rome to their decadence under the revival of the ancient classical forms in the Renaissance. The volume is uniform with Fergusson's Architectural Handbooks, and is intended to form one of the Series.

In the opening chapter there is an introductory Synoptical Table, showing the characteristics which distinguish each of the periods of Western architectural art from the decay of the classical styles until the Renaissance. From A.D. 300 to 500, imitations of older Roman forms, in which the cornice and the column were the features chiefly used, and the arch and dome were essentials in construction, and it is remarked by the author that a large proportion of the buildings were erected from the remains of older edifices.

From 500 to 800 the columns are applied to construction rather than ornament; the arches become of increased importance, and are grouped in arcades.

In the period from 800 to 1000 the imitations of older forms continue in a lesser degree, and the Lombardic and Byzantine Schools appear. Arches are used in arcading and panelling as ornamental accessories, but the cornice is used only as a string course, while the columns are replaced by built piers, or are used as angle shafts or for ornamental purposes.

In the century from 1000 to 1100, the continuance of the Romanesque style in Italy, and the Byzantine style in the East, is coincident with the use of distinct round-arched styles in France, Germany, and England.

From 1100 to 1175 there is the continued use of the round arch in Italy and Germany, but gradual introduction of the Pointed Arch in France and England for constructional purposes, the round arch being still used for small arcading.

The period from 1175 to 1225 marks the general adoption of the pointed arch in France and England, and its gradual introduction into Germany and Italy.

From 1225 to 1400 the completed Gothic style prevails generally throughout Western Europe.

In 1400 to 1475 the introduction of Renaissance details into Italian architecture is marked, and also increased richness of Gothic work.

From 1475 to 1550 the establishment of Renaissance Architecture in Italy is completed, and the gradual introduction of Renaissance detail into the Gothic work of the rest of Europe is apparent. The period from 1550 to 1626 shows the gradual establishment of Renaissance Architecture throughout Europe.

Under head of each of the foregoing periods the author gives examples, with the date of each.

Part I. contains architectural events arranged in chronological order, commencing with 306, the date at which Constantine began to erect the Basilica of St. Peter at Rome, and ending with 1626, when St. Peter's was dedicated by Urban VIII. on Nov. 18 of that year.

Selecting any intervening years at random, say 1161, we find the following entries:—Boyle, Cistercian Abbey founded. Poitiers, Cathedral commenced. Rântämäki, Finland, S. Mary's begun. Sorö, Cistercian Abbey founded: and so on for any year. All the most notable events connected with the buildings are recorded.

Part II. is an Index to places and buildings mentioned in Part I.

Part III. contains an Index to the names of the architects, sculptors, and other persons referred to in Part I.; and Part IV. is a list of some of the principal authorities quoted, ninety-five in number, and this is of itself a guide to the literature and history of architecture.

It will be seen that the arrangement is systematic, clear, and comprehensive, and in the result a very difficult task has been performed in a manner that leaves little to be desired, when it is borne in mind that the materials which exist for the compilation of such a book are not only scarce, but in many cases not correct. The statements of one writer are adopted by another, and thus errors are perpetuated. It would be little short of miraculous if these stereotyped errors were omitted from Mr. Perry's laborious abstract of dates. In a few cases rather important buildings are omitted. We have the first Cistercian Abbey founded in Ireland noted under the name of "Millifont," while there is no mention

of Jerpoint or Dunbrody. Melrose and some of the Scottish Abbeys are not given. On the other hand, the date of such a structure as the West Bridge at Galway, 1442, is noted.

A few illustrations have been introduced in a somewhat irregular manner. Some of them illustrate the method by which the recorded dates of buildings have been preserved. The sketches are, perhaps, the weak part of the production.¹ Otherwise the execution is worthy of all praise, and the work is one which will be valuable as a work of reference alike to the art student and archæologist.

* *A History of the Irish Presbyterians.* By W. T. Latimer, B.A. (Belfast: James Cleland, 26, Arthur-street. Edinburgh: R. W. Hunter, George IV. Bridge. Dublin: William McGee, Nassau-street.)

MR. LATIMER has succeeded in producing not only an exceedingly full, though concise, sketch of the Presbyterians in Ireland, but also a collection of valuable information concerning the social and political history of Ulster. The first four chapters contain a summary of Irish Ecclesiastical History from the introduction of Christianity to the time of the Plantation of Ulster. Most of the new settlers came from Scotland, and the majority of these were Presbyterians. They were accompanied by several ministers who, while objecting to episcopacy, which James I. had determined to uphold in Scotland, found little difficulty in accepting church livings in Ireland, where the doctrines favoured by the episcopal establishment were more in accord with their views. The names of the principal Presbyterians who obtained livings are here recorded. This would have, in course of time, led to a curious development in the Irish Established Church, but the tendency to amalgamation was checked under the administration of Strafford. The foundation of Presbyterianism in Ireland as a distinct organization dates from the 18th of June, 1642, and was the immediate consequence of the arrival of the Scots army under Monro. Under the Commonwealth many Presbyterian ministers were in the pay of the Government and receipt of the parochial tithes, but at the Restoration the Irish establishment was brought into complete agreement with that of England, and episcopal ordination made an absolutely essential qualification for the tenure of ecclesiastical benefices. While eight Presbyterians conformed to this rule, no less than sixty-one renounced their livings. A few of the ejected ministers suffered

¹ Only four of the drawings relate to the records of dates, and this paucity is not remarkable when we consider how few such records exist, and that so little trouble was taken by the builders to set up any inscription which would reveal either the time or circumstances of the erection.

imprisonment in consequence of their non-conformity, but the majority were unmolested, and, in 1672, received from Charles II. a grant of £600 a-year, which was increased by subsequent sovereigns.

Mr. Latimer has corrected many errors which Reid, Killen, and others fell into; and has evidently endeavoured to substantiate his facts from reliable sources of original information. As regards general history some space is naturally devoted to the wars in Ulster in the seventeenth century. Although not stated in so many words by the author, the fact that the Irish were emboldened to rise in arms to secure the ascendancy of their religion by the example of the successful rebellion of the Presbyterians of Scotland for a similar object is well brought out. The course of the war in Ulster is fairly told, the cruelties perpetrated by both sides being described. But such a statement as "a Protestant clergyman was actually crucified" should not be made unless name, place, and date can be given. The true site of the battle of Benburb has been identified by Mr. Latimer in a manner which can leave no doubt that Carte and those who have followed him based their statements upon incorrect information. A graphic account is given of the siege of Londonderry. The great majority of the defenders, it is pointed out, were Presbyterians whose services failed to meet with recognition, and Walker has been magnified into a military genius and hero, whereas, in truth, he was but a "miserable old meddler." A concise statement is made of the war of pamphlets carried on upon this subject.

The various movements which took place among the Presbyterians during the eighteenth century, and the disabilities they suffered under through the operation of the Penal Laws, are well and clearly described. They entered heartily into the Volunteer movement, which was inaugurated in the Presbyterian Church in Dungannon (not the Episcopal Church, as generally stated, but which here is proved to be a mistake). Students of Irish history will find much that is valuable and interesting in Mr. Latimer's book.

How to Decipher and Study Old Documents. By E. E. Thoys. With an Introduction by C. Trice Martin. (London: Elliot Stock, 1893.)

THIS neat little volume is uniform with Mr. Phillimore's useful work "How to write the History of a Family." The study of original manuscript authorities has been far too much neglected among Irish historical students. Such study requires time and application to master the unfamiliar language and writing of ancient documents. Mr. Martin, in the Preface, urges the need of a careful mastery of these difficulties before the student of history commits the result of his investigations to print. He gives, too, some amusing examples of the strange mistakes to which inexperience or carelessness has sometimes given rise. A handy and

trustworthy guide to the study of old manuscripts is surely a *desideratum*. We can hardly, however, recommend this book as supplying the want. The author's acquaintance with parts of his subject seems to be very superficial. This is most apparent in the chapter on "Legal Technicalities," which is devoted to a description of the commoner forms of deeds, and in a "Key to the Family Deed Chest," as the book purports to be, should have been carefully treated. This chapter opens with a careful and instructive study of a Fine; beyond this the author seems at once out of his depth. The explanation of the Recovery, for instance, is inadequate and misleading, and shows complete ignorance of its legal value. The statement that a Release cancels the lease, "hereby gaining its name of 'release,'" is at least unconventional. The chapters in which the writer seems to be most at home are those on "Character Reading from Handwriting" (the connexion of which with the subject of the book is somewhat problematical), and on Parish Registers.

As to style, the writer expresses an opinion "that the introduction of cheap postage . . . has ruined handwriting, and banished for ever the art of composition." This pessimist view of modern literature may prepare the reader for such sentences as the following:—"Gold-beaters employ it largely, and also to the bookbinders' trade it is essential, besides having many other and varied uses." "Martin Morland, another son of the rector, had returned to his old home for awhile, when, at the Restoration, he resigned his living in 1665, for here two of his sons were born."

The book contains several fairly executed fac-similes of ancient writing, too much reduced, however, to be of use as examples for study.

An Ordinary of Arms contained in the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland. By James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms. (Edinburgh: William Green & Sons. Royal 8vo, pp. xvi, 264, 1893.)

THIS work will form a valuable book of reference on Scottish Heraldry, and the arrangement is such as to facilitate consultation. When a coat-of-arms is given, no difficulty will be experienced in ascertaining from its pages to what family it belongs; and the full index of personal names makes it convenient and comprehensive as an armoury of families.

From the introduction we learn that, while heralds may have attended the coronation of Robert II., at Holyrood, in 1371, it is certain that the office of "Lyon Herald" existed in 1377, one of whose multifarious duties was the supervision of the armorial bearings of the different families of the kingdom. The earliest Scottish armorial now in existence is that of Sir David Lindsay, prepared about 1542. In 1592, an Act was

passed authorizing the Lyon and his Heralds to hold visitations throughout the realm, to distinguish and register the arms of the various noblemen and gentlemen.

The registration of arms, however, continued in a more or less unsatisfactory state until 1662, when an attempt was made to reduce it to order; but it was not until 1672 that an Act of Parliament was passed instituting a Register which was to be considered the true and unrepealable rule of all arms in Scotland. All persons who used arms after the expiration of a year and a day from the passing of the Act, rendered themselves liable to a fine of one hundred pounds.

The Register, so constituted, still continues to be the authority for all Scottish arms. The entries have been continued down to the present day, and the work now under notice comprises every entry in this Register, from which an idea can be formed of the great value of the compilation. Every entry after 1804 is dated, and almost every entry after 1677.

The work bears traces of unusual care in its production, both as regards the treatment of the subject-matter of the text and the excellence of the printing.

A Day at Howth; or, Guide to its most prominent Objects of Interest.

By J. Huband Smith, A.M., M.R.I.A. Second Edition. (Dublin: Hodges & Co. Price 6d.)

THIS little work of 48 pages contains notices of the early history and archæological remains of the peninsula of Howth, and also of its geological character, botanical productions, and objects of natural history, and it is a remarkably well turned out and fairly reliable guide. It contains eight well-executed wood-engravings, illustrative of objects of interest in the locality; and in connexion with the Society's recent visit to Howth, will prove of much interest to our Members.

It is noticed here chiefly because, at the recent Excursion, it was generally understood that the work was out of print. A second edition has been reached, and the work may still be obtained from the publishers.

Proceedings.

THE FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Society, for the year 1893, was held (by permission) in the Library of the Royal Dublin Society's House, Kildare-streét, Dublin, on Tuesday, 10th October, 1893, at 4 o'clock, p.m. :

EDWARD PERCEVAL WRIGHT, M.A., M.D., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., *Fellow*,
in the Chair.

The following took part in the proceedings :—

Fellows :—Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer* ; G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A. ; F. E. Currey ; R. S. Longworth-Dames, B.A., M.R.I.A. ; Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, M.R.I.A. ; Rev. James F. M. French, M.R.I.A. ; William Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., *Hon. F.S.A. (Scot.)* ; His Honor Judge Kane, LL.D., M.R.I.A. ; Deputy Surgeon-General King, M.B., M.R.I.A. ; James Mills, M.R.I.A. ; W. R. Molloy, M.R.I.A. ; Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A. ; J. G. Robertson, *Hon. Fellow* ; J. L. Robinson, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster* ; Rev. R. B. Stoney, D.D. ; W. F. Wakeman, *Hon. Fellow, Hon. Secretary, South Co. Dublin* ; T. J. Westropp, M.A. ; Robert Lloyd Woolcombe, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

Members :—E. R. M'C. Dix, *Hon. Secretary, North Co. Dublin* ; Edward Evans, *Hon. Secretary, City of Dublin* ; Miss Banim ; J. H. Bennett ; Richard Bravin ; J. B. Cassin Bray ; J. J. Law Breen ; James Brenan, R.H.A. ; Charles H. Brien ; Miss Edith Brown ; Rev. N. R. Brunskill, M.A. ; Rev. H. W. Burgess, LL.D. ; A. R. Carroll ; James Charles, M.I.J. ; Charles G. F. Chute, B.A. ; M. Edward Conway ; John Cooke, B.A. ; Austin Damer Cooper, J.P. ; Rev. George W. S. Coulter, M.A. ; Rev. Humphry Davy, B.A. ; Matthew Dorey ; Thomas Dowling, J.P. ; Michael J. Dunn, B.A. ; Rev. H. Evans, D.D., M.R.I.A. ; Rev. T. Doran Falkiner ; Frederick Franklin, F.R.I.A.I. ; Charles Geoghegan, ASSOC. INST. C.E.I. ; T. F. Geoghegan ; Joseph Gough ; G. E. J. Greene, L.R.C.S.I. Surgeon-Major Greene, M.B. ; Thomas Greene, LL.B. ; A. C. Haddon, M.A., F.Z.S. ; Rev. Leslie A. Handy, M.A. ; Rev. F. C. Hayes, M.A. ; H. Hitchins ; P. W. Joyce, LL.D. ; Williams R. Kennan ; P. Kenny ; Rev. James J. Keon, F.P. ; Miss K. L. King ; Stephen M. Lanigan ; Rev. H. Cameron Lyster, B.D. ; Brian Mac Sheehy, LL.D. ; Rev. A. W. B. Mack, B.A. ; J. P. M'Knight ; J. G. S. Mac Neill, M.P. ; C. J. M'Neill ; Thomas Mason ; Captain J. K. Millner ; W. M. Mitchell, R.H.A. ; J. Gibson Moore, J.P. ; Joseph H. Moore, M.A. ; Frederick Morley, A.R.I.B.A. ; Alexander Patton, M.D. ; Rev. Joseph Rapmund, C.C. ; W. Ernest Roe ; T. W. Rolleston ; P. C. Ryan ; Arthur G. Ryder, M. INST. C.E. ; Alexander T. Smith, M.D. ; Rev. Canon Smith, D.D. ; Bellingham A. Somerville ; Mrs. Stoker ; Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D., M.R.I.A. ; Sadleir Stoney, J.P., B.L. ; P. F. Sutherland ; Rev. George B. Taylor, LL.B. ; H. P. Truell, M.B., J.P. ; Henry Wilmot, C.E. ; W. Grove White, LL.B. ; Ven. Archdeacon Wynne, D.D. ; John Barrett, B.A., &c.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from His Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, Senior Vice-President for Leinster, expressing regret at not being able to preside in consequence of his approaching departure for Australia.

The following Candidates, recommended by the Council, were duly elected :—

FELLOWS.

David Mac Ritchie, F.S.A. (Scot.) (*Member*, 1889), 4, Archibald-place, Edinburgh : proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*, *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer*.

John Robert O'Connell, LL.D. (Dubl.) (*Member*, 1892), 10, Mountjoy-square, Dublin : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Henry Stubbs, M.A. (Dubl.), J.P., Danby, Ballyshannon : proposed by Hugh Allingham, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, *South Donegal*.

MEMBERS.

John O'Mahony, 22, College-green, Dublin : proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*, *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer*.

J. M. Fitz Gibbon, Munster and Leinster Bank, Cork : proposed by Arthur Hill, B.E., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*, *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Munster*.

Miss Mary Chearnley, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford : proposed by F. E. Currey, J.P., *Fellow*.

Ven. Archdeacon Jameson, M.A., Killeshin, Carlow ; John Barrett, B.A., Inspector of National Schools, St. Stephen's-green Club, Dublin : proposed by W. R. Molloy, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Thomas Foley Brew, F.R.C.S.I., Ennistymon ; William H. Harkness, B.A. (Dubl.), 42, Dawson-street, Dublin : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Rev. James Flood, c.c., The Presbytery, Cavan : proposed by S. K. Kirker, *Fellow*, *Hon. Secretary*, *Co. Cavan*.

Richard Ferrall, 44, Adams' Express Buildings, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. ; J. J. Lynch, 1, Arno Building, Fourth and Sycamore-streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A. : proposed by Horace W. Whayman, *Fellow*.

John Lopdell, Assistant Land Commissioner, Stamer Park, Co. Clare ; William Frederick Kenny, M.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, 4, Leinster-street, Dublin ; Jasper T. White, Barrister-at-Law, 120, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin : proposed by H. C. Cullinan, LL.B., *Fellow*.

Rev. John Hughes, Coatbridge, N.B. : proposed by Rev. W. Healy, P.P., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster*.

Rev. Thomas M'Grath, P.P., Clogheen, Co. Tipperary ; Arthur St. George, Solicitor, Gervis-place, Clonmel ; Walter Nolan, Solicitor, Garnavilla, Cahir : proposed by Very Rev. F. O'Brien, P.P., M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, *South Tipperary*.

Richard Wilkinson, J.P., St. Helen's, Howth : proposed by John Cooke, B.A.

Patrick Lynch, Officer of Inland Revenue, Ballyshannon : proposed by Hugh Allingham, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, *South Donegal*.

Rev. Edward A. Lavelle, Adm., Innisboffin, Co. Galway : proposed by P. Newell, B.A., *Hon. Secretary*, *West Mayo*.

Robert J. Calwell, c.e., 2, Fitzwilliam-avenue, Ormeau-road, Belfast : proposed by Douglas Lithgow.

Rev. William P. Carmody, B.A. (Dubl.), Cushendall, Co. Antrim : proposed by Rev. H. W. Davidson, B.A.

Marcus Keane, J.P., Beech Park, Ennis : proposed by C. R. A. Mac Donnell, D.L.

Rev. James Carroll, c.c., Howth : proposed by Rev. J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Local Secretary*, *Wicklow*.

Alexander M'Carthy, Solicitor, Town Clerk, Cork ; James O'Brien, J.P., Douglas, Co. Cork : proposed by Rev. P. Hurley, P.P.

The following Nominations were made of Honorary Officers and Members of the Council, in place of those who retire at the Annual General Meeting, 1894 :—

AS VICE-PRESIDENTS :

- Ulster*, REV. GEORGE R. BUICK, M.A., M.R.I.A.
 „ LAVENS M. EWART, J.P., M.R.I.A.
Munster, RIGHT REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.,
 Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardfer, and Aghadoe.
Connaught, . . . MOST REV. JOHN HEALY, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Coadjutor Bishop
 of Clonfert.

AS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL :

- WILLIAM FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., HON. F.S.A. (Scot.), *Fellow*.
 GEO. DAMES BURTCHAELL, M.A., LL.B., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
 JAMES MILLS, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

AS AUDITORS OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS FOR 1893 :

- JAMES GEORGE ROBERTSON, *Hon. Fellow*.
 JOHN COOKE, B.A.

A letter was read from the Cambrian Archæological Association, inviting the Society to join in the Annual Meeting of the Association at Carnarvon in August, 1894, with a recommendation from the Council that the invitation be accepted.

It was resolved that the recommendation of the Council be adopted.

Mr. F. E. Currey, *Fellow*, exhibited and described photographs of the ancient Church of St. Bridget, in the Parish of Britway, county Cork.

Mr. Williams R. Kennan exhibited a collection of photographs of the Antiquities of Howth, and various other places.

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

- “Round Towers of Ireland—Doorways, Masonry, Sculpture,” &c., by Charles Geoghegan, Assoc. Inst. C.E.I.
 “The Liber Niger of Archbishop Alan,” by the Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D., M.R.I.A.

The following Papers were taken as read, and referred to the Council :—

- “Ptolemy’s Map of Ireland,” by Goddard H. Orpen, B.A.
 “Objects from the Sandhills of Dundrum, Co. Down, and their Antiquity,” by the Rev. Leonard Hassé, *Fellow*.

The Meeting then adjourned to 8 o’clock, p.m.

EVENING MEETING.

The Society again met in the Library of the Royal Dublin Society’s House at 8 o’clock, p.m., WILLIAM FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., HON. F.S.A. (Scot.), *Fellow*, in the Chair.

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

- “On a Recently-discovered Pagan Sepulchral Mound in the grounds of Old Connaught, Bray,” by W. F. Wakeman, M.R.I.A.
 “Irish Tiles with Shamrocks and Fleurs-de-Lis,” by The Chairman.
 “Howth,” by J. J. Law Breen.
 “On the Relations between some Stone Implements in Ireland and America,” by The Chairman.

The Society then adjourned to Tuesday the 9th of January, 1894.

EXCURSION.

WEDNESDAY, 11th October, 1893.

Members and Visitors, numbering upwards of one hundred, left Amiens-street by train at 9.45 a.m. for Howth. Arriving there at 10.5, they visited (by kind permission of Lord Howth) the Castle and Demesne.

After examining the Cromlech they repaired to the Castle. Here attention was first devoted to the old gate tower, still perfectly preserved. They then passed into the reception rooms of the Castle. The objects of chief interest in the Great Hall were the sword of Almericus Tristram, the twelfth-century founder of the Howth family, and the ancient inscribed bells which formerly hung in the belfry of the old Church. A painting in the drawing-room, showing the Castle in the time of Queen Anne, when its grounds had been newly laid out in the Dutch style, and another in the dining-room, supposed to represent the incident of the abduction of the young heir of the family by Grace O'Mally, excited much interest.

The party then went through the Castle gardens to the old Church. A descriptive Paper was read, and the architectural peculiarities of the Church described by Mr. Cochrane, F.S.A., *Hon. Secretary*. The details of the St. Lawrence tomb were pointed out by Mr. Westropp. Thence the party passed into the adjoining partly ruined building known as the "College," and, assembled in its roofless hall, listened to a minute account of it by Mr. Cochrane.

At 2 p.m., luncheon was provided at the St. Lawrence Hotel. After luncheon some of the party proceeded by boat to Ireland's Eye; the others started by ear to drive round the Hill. The ear party, under the guidance of Dr. M'Cready, drove to the old Lighthouse Green, and Dun Criffin. Here they again divided. Some were detained by the hospitality of Miss Margaret Stokes, *Hon. Fellow*, at her residence, Carrig Breac, where, assisted by Lady Ferguson, she displayed her valuable and interesting collection of curiosities and photographs of antiquities, while others continued their drive by St. Fintan's Church and Corr Castle back to Howth.

At St. Fintan's Mr. Cochrane read a Paper descriptive of this curious little church.

The boat party, numbering about twenty-six, visited the remains of the church on the island of Ireland's Eye. A Paper, giving an account of what is known about it, prepared by Mr. Cochrane, was read in the ruins by Mr. Westropp.

Both parties rejoined at the railway station, and returned to Dublin by train at 5.35.

HOWTH: ITS OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN AND GENERAL INTEREST.

By REV. C. T. M'CREADY, D.D.

THE Hill of Howth is a well-known headland on the north side of Dublin Bay.

The Harbour of Howth built 1807-9,—and now but little used,—is exactly nine statute miles from the General Post Office, Dublin.

The civil Parish of Howth includes the entire peninsula, with the isthmus. It covers 2,690 statute acres,—and, in 1891, it contained a population of 2,174 persons.

The name Howth is Danish, and means a head, and hence a headland. Its more ancient Irish name was Ben-Edair ('The Peak of Edar').

A.—The *leading* objects of antiquarian interest in Howth may be conveniently, if roughly, divided into three groups as follows:—

I.—PRE-HISTORIC:—

1. The Cromleac.
2. The Carns.

II.—HISTORIC (non-ecclesiastical):—

1. The Castle.
2. Corr Castle.

III.—ECCLESIASTICAL:—

1. The Abbey.
2. The College.
3. St. Fintan's Church (Sutton).
4. St. Nessian's Church (Ireland's Eye).

These may now be considered briefly in the order here given,—and then some objects of minor antiquarian and of general interest may be mentioned.

I. PRE-HISTORIC OBJECTS.

1. *The Cromleac*.—This is beautifully situated in Lord Howth's Demesne, amid

' fields of fern,
Between the cliff and wave.'

It consists of a huge, irregularly-shaped block of stone (weighing about

90 tons), which has fallen from its original position,—some of its eight or ten supporters having given way. Beneath is said to have been buried Aideen,—daughter of Angus, of Ben-Edair,—who died of grief for the loss of her husband Oscar, slain in a battle near Tara in A.D. 284.



The Cromleac on Howth. (Drawn by W. F. Wakeman.)

(See Sir Samuel Ferguson's poem,—*Aideen's Grave*.) The Cromleac is stated to have been known as one of Fin's quoits. [A drawing and a description of this monument are given from the pencil and pen of Henry O'Neill, in vol. ii., page 41, of the *Journal* of this Society.]



The Carn on Shelmartin, Howth. (Drawn by W. F. Wakeman.)

2. *The Carns*.—(1) On the summit of Shelmartin (550 feet above the level of the sea) there is what may be a very ancient Carn. It is said to cover the remains of King Criffan (*d.* A.D. 90),—whose stronghold, Dun Criffan, was on the peninsula, now terminated by the Baily

Lighthouse. From this summit, Atharna,—a bard of the first century,—denounced for a year the people of the valley of the Liffey.

Shelmartin,—better Slievemartin,—may be readily ascended in a very few minutes by a path from its northern base.

(2) On the elevated ground at the rere of Carrig Breac there is the site of another ancient Carn, which in the last century was called St. Patrick's Cross. It is now called the Cross, or the Carn of the Cross.

II.—HISTORIC OBJECTS (non-ecclesiastical).

1. *The Castle*.—(1) The present structure—with comparatively modern additions, rendering it somewhat of a Z shape—was erected in 1564 by Christopher, 20th baron. The original building is said—like the Tower of London—to have been mortared with blood. Until far on in the present century it was in part surrounded by a fosse.

In the front hall are—(a) the great two-handed sword, wielded in the twelfth century by Sir Almericus Tristram, the founder of the Howth family;¹—(b) three inscribed bells, removed hither from the still-existing belfry of the 'Abbey';—and (c) a fine portrait of Dean Swift, painted in 1735 by Bindon, and presented by the Dean, who was a frequent visitor at the Castle.

In the drawing-room, over the fireplace, is an interesting bird's-eye view of the Castle and grounds in the reign of Queen Anne,—well worthy of being reproduced.

In the dining-room, over the sideboard, is a painting representing the abduction, by Grace O'Malley, in 1575, of Nicholas St. Lawrence, the youthful heir, subsequently the 21st baron.

(2) The great gateway tower at one side of the front of the Castle. It seems to belong to the middle of the sixteenth century. Had it a portcullis?

(3) Inscribed and figured stones over the entrance to the stableyard, close to the Castle.

(4) A curious small figured stone, built into the wall at the entrance to the garden, near the ancient tree.

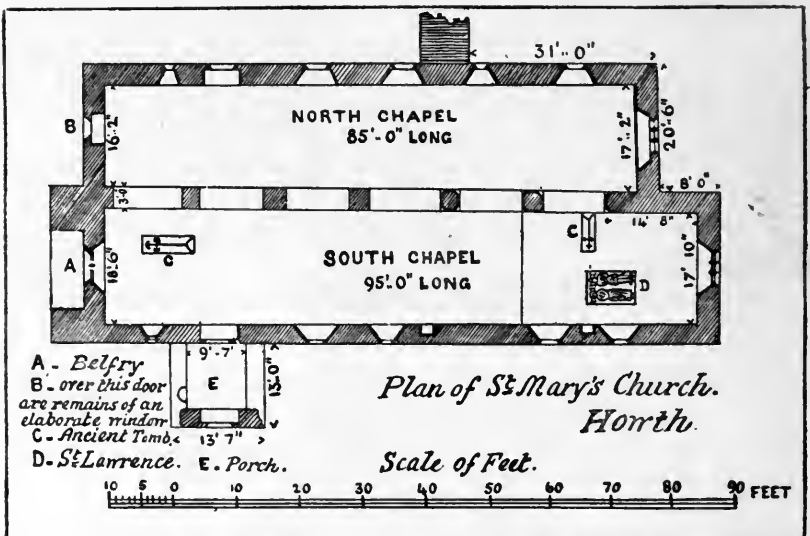
2. *Corr Castle*.—This tall, square building, probably of the sixteenth century, or perhaps earlier, stands in the Deer Park, in a somewhat distant part of the demesne, and commands views of the sea on both sides of the isthmus. Was it an outpost of Howth Castle? Was it the original Howth Castle? It is often called the Old Castle, or the Danes' Castle.

¹ The name of St. Lawrence is believed to have been assumed by this family in consequence of the victory gained by Sir Almericus Tristram over the Danes and others, on St. Lawrence's Day (10th August), 1177.

III.—ECCLESIASTICAL OBJECTS.



South-east View of St. Mary's Church, Howth. (Drawn by T. J. Westropp, M.A., 1887.)



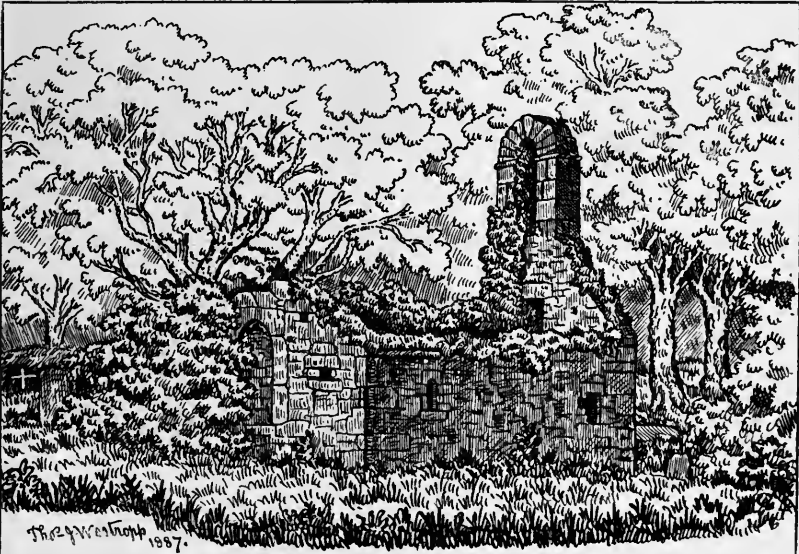
Plan of St. Mary's Church, Howth. (Drawn by T. J. Westropp, M.A., 1887.)

1. *The 'Abbey' of the Blessed Virgin Mary.*—This venerable ruin—not of an abbey, but of a collegiate church—is close to the village,

and was founded probably in 1235, when the prebendal church was removed from Ireland's Eye to the mainland. The northern aisle may have been added towards the close of the sixteenth century. The southern porch (with its seats) is a somewhat unusual feature in Irish churches.

In the chancel is an altar-tomb, often said to be that of Christopher, 20th Baron of Howth (*d.* 1589), and his wife Elizabeth, both being represented by recumbent figures,—but probably it is that of an earlier Baron. The sides of the tomb show the armorial bearings of certain families with whom the Howth family intermarried. The inscription is now almost hopelessly illegible.¹

2. *The 'College.'*—This monastic building, close to the 'Abbey,' is the ruin of an ecclesiastical house,—of a date not later than the fifteenth, or perhaps the sixteenth century. It is now tenanted and appropriated by fishermen.



North-east View of St. Fintan's Church, Howth. (Drawn by T. J. Westropp, M.A., 1887.)

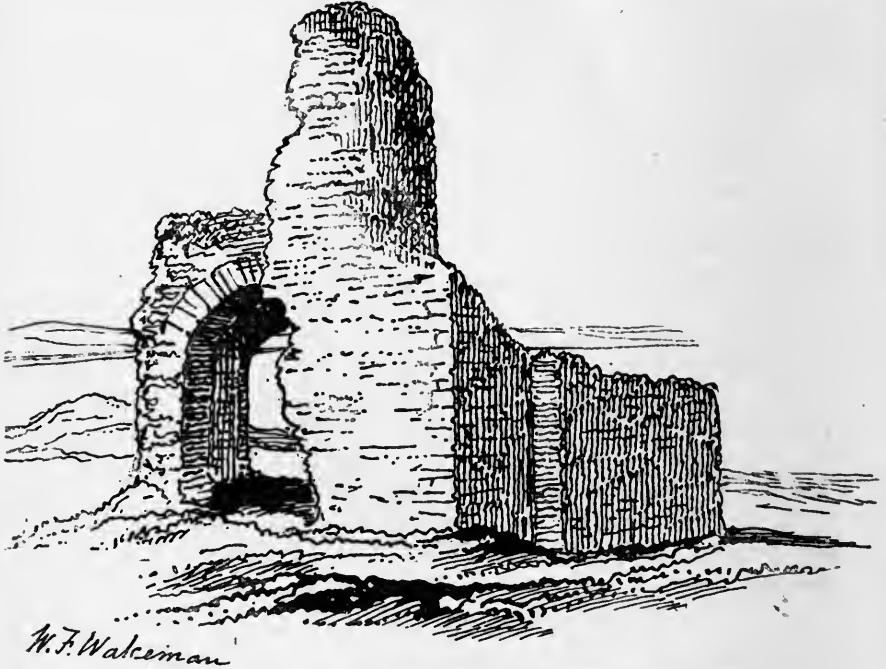
3. *St. Fintan's Church.*—This Church, with burial-ground and well, is on the south or Sutton side of the peninsula. The building, which is small (16 ft. x 8 ft.), being little more than an oratory, may date from early in the fourteenth century.

¹ The 'Abbey' will recall to the minds of many the very similarly-constructed Church of St. Audöen's, Dublin, with *its* very similar effigies of Lord and Lady Portlester,—where, as here, that of the lady is on the *right* hand of her husband. The panelling of the St. Lawrence tomb very closely resembles that of the similar tomb in Duleek Abbey.

The identification of the Saint is uncertain,—but he may have been that St. Fintan (21st October) who died in 634, and whose father had a Howth name, viz. Criffan.

The well is of some repute, and is still visited by the peasantry, who hang around it some humble memorials of their visits.

4. 'St. Nessian's' Church.—This Church, on Ireland's Eye, is also a small building,—and some forty years ago it had still standing a large portion of its round tower belfry (like that on St. Kevin's 'Kitchen' at Glendalough), but little of this any longer remains. Dr. Petrie held



North-east View of 'St. Nessian's' Church, Ireland's Eye. (From a Sketch by W. F. Wakeman made in 1843.)

the date of such in-built towers (nine of which have been found in Ireland) to be little earlier than the twelfth century. The position of this belfry at the eastern end of the Church is probably unique. It was 42 feet in circumference, and probably 60 feet high; the square base-forming the little chancel of the church.

Nessian, of the Royal family of Leinster, flourished in the sixth century. He had seven sons—all saints—of whom three settled on the island, which was called from them *Inis Meic Nessian*, or 'Insula filiorum Nessani.'

B.—Among objects of somewhat *minor* antiquarian interest the following may be mentioned:—

I.—PRE-HISTORIC.

1. Dun Criffan,—an ancient fortress of King Criffan, who died here in the first century,—is usually believed to have been situated on the pointed tongue of land which is now terminated by the Baily Lighthouse. The fosses by which it was defended are still traceable. Here a great battle was fought in A.D. 646. Mr. Shearman is, perhaps, singular in placing the site of Dun Criffan on the *old* Lighthouse Green. When the Board of Irish Lights erected some cottages on the 'Little Bally' about the year 1890, several implements of warfare were discovered in digging for foundations.

2. A site of a caher will be found at the very point of Dun Criffan, almost surrounded by the sea. It is now occupied by the modern Baily Lighthouse. In erecting the engine-room for the fog-horn some fifteen years ago, large quantities of bones were met with. What may be kitchen-middens are close at hand. The stone foundations of the Lighthouse and adjacent buildings appear to be of great antiquity.

3. Dunbo, or the Cow Fort, overlooking the Harbour, is believed by Mr. Shearman to be the site of the siege or battle, mentioned in the *Talland Edar*, an ancient tract contained in the 'Book of Leinster.'

4. A very ancient Celtic town of Howth is placed by Dr. Petrie and the Rev. J. F. Shearman in the Cross Garvey field, under the Ben of Howth,—where may still be seen the remains of very ancient earth-works, with some indications of rectangular buildings.

5. Close to Sutton Station may be seen two moats,—one on the south side of the station, and one on the north side. The latter is called the *Knock of Howth*.

II.—HISTORIC (non-ecclesiastical).

1. Dun Breac, at Carrig Breac, on the south side of the peninsula, is the site of an ancient fortified camp, referred to in the 'Annals of the Four Masters.' (It is not marked in the Ordnance Map.) Here died, in A.D. 891, Cinaedh, son of Flannagan, prince tanist of all Breagh.

2. At Drumleck the Ordnance Surveyors mark the site of a Castle,—but it is not clear what led them to do so.

3. West of Drumleck Point there is an inland cave, identified by Mr. Kuno Meyer and Mr. Henry J. Stokes as the hiding-place of Diarmaid and Grainne, described in an ancient Irish manuscript as 'in the Cave of the Hill of Howth.' (*Revue Celtique*, 1889.)

4. In the face of the cliff, on the north side of the peninsula, not easily accessible, may be found a long disused lead mine, first worked in 1754.

5. On the top of the *old* Lighthouse Green (475 feet above the level

of the sea) there may still be seen—(1) the circular base of a furnace tower,—and also (2) some of the walls of an old Lighthouse, used before 1814. The face of the cliff below the tower is still covered with the cinders and ashes of the beacon furnace used *before* the erection of the old Lighthouse.

6. At and near Balcaddan Hill may be observed, among the curb-stones of the footpaths, some stones which were employed to form the incline by which the material was conveyed down from Kilrock Quarry in the formation of the Harbour. These stones are deeply grooved by the friction of the chains used at that time. Some of these stones may have been 'sleepers' on which the iron rails rested.

7. On the western pier of the Harbour may be seen figured, in granite, the footmarks of King George IV., who landed here on 12th August, 1821. (One of the postillions who drove his Majesty from the pier on that occasion died but a year ago,—needless to say at a very advanced age.)

8. In the Deer Park of the Demesne may be seen the site of a former racecourse.

9. The old disused Dublin Road may be seen to pass the Church, through the Demesne and Evora, out towards the village, passing Dunbo House.

III.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

1. The ruins of a small domestic Church, of the seventeenth or eighteenth century, situated near the Castle, and apparently used as the Parish Church until 1815, possess but little interest.

2. The present Parish Church of Howth, just outside the entrance-gate to Lord Howth's Demesne, was erected in 1865-66, replacing an older church built in 1815, on the site of which a dog-kennel had been. In excavating, in 1865, for the foundations of the present church, human and equine remains, old coins, sword-blades, &c., were exhumed in abundance.¹ The lower portion of the tower of the present Church belonged also to the tower of the older Church.

3. The *Garland of Howth* is a richly-illuminated copy of the Four Gospels, written early in the seventh century, and preserved, down to the time of Archbishop Ussher, in Ireland's Eye. It is now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. (In 'Vetusta Monumenta,' vol. vi., Dr. Todd annotates Miss Margaret Stokes's specimen illustrations of the illuminations in this manuscript. See pp. 404-6.)

4. The *Book of Howth* is quite a different work. It is a compilation of Anglo-Irish legends and historical records, made in the middle of the sixteenth century. It is now in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, and it is printed in the Calendar of the Carew MSS., 1871.

¹ This was probably the site of the battle in which, in 1177, Sir Almericus Tristram vanquished the Danish and Irish inhabitants of Howth. The neighbouring stream, always known as the 'Bloody Stream,' is crossed by Evora Bridge. The battle is described as having been fought 'beside a bridge, as they landed.'

C.—Among *miscellaneous* objects of general interest the following may be mentioned:—

1. Puck Rock, on the north side of the peninsula, near Kilrock, where the cliff path begins, is mentioned in the *Registrum* of Archbishop Alan (*d.* 1534) as *Powke-rocke*, i.e. the Devil's Rock,—being the scene of the issue of a conflict between St. Nessian and the Evil One, whose most horrid image still appears in stony form (*videtur . . . ejus imago in specie lapideâ vilissima*).

2. The Harbour dates from 1807.

3. The present Baily Lighthouse dates from 1814.

4. The fine coach road from Howth to Dublin is (as it were) a continuation of that made by Telford from Chester to Holyhead, and was constructed by him early in the present century.

5. The Townlands of the Parish of Howth are the following:—

Burrow.	Quarry.
Censure.	Sutton, North.
Howth.	Sutton, South.
Howth Demesne.	Thulla Island.
Ireland's Eye.	Islands.

6. Other local names are these:—

(1) Ballglass.	(2) Abbey-street.
Ballkill Field.	Boggeen-lane.
Balscaddan.	Coolmine-road.
Baltray.	Cowbooter-lane.
Carrickmore, or Much Rock.	Fisher-street.
Cross Garvy.	Sack-lane.
Dunbo.	
Glenaveena.	(3) Balsaggart-stream.
Kitestown.	Bloody-stream.
Knocknabohill.	Coulcour-brook.
Loughoreen.	Whitewater-brook.
Mudoak Rock.	
Rellig.	
Stead Walls.	(4) Evora-bridge.

7. Among the Wells of the Peninsula are the following:—

Balsaggart Well.	Juan's Well.
Barrenhill Well.	Priest's Well.
Bawn Well.	St. Fintan's Well.
Black Jack's Well.	Tunnell Well.

8. The chief Heights are these :—

The Ben (Black Glen),	560 feet.	Signal Hill,	. 399 feet.
Slievemartin, . . .	550 ,,	Ireland's Eye, .	339 ,,
Dun Hill,	520 ,,	Kilrock, . . .	274 ,,
Carrig Breac, . . .	503 ,,	Red-rock, . . .	215 ,,
Old Lighthouse Green,	475 ,,	Drumleck Castle,	126 ,,

9. *Danish Local Names.*—*Howth* (a head),—with its *Naz* (or nose), a point on the northern side,—and *Ireland's-ey*, or islet.

10. *Danish Personal Names.*—The names *Harford*, *Thunder*, *Waldron*, *Rickard*, and perhaps others, still and long met with in the peninsula, are said to be the names of families descended from old Danish settlers in *Howth*.

11. *Ireland's Eye* (1. *Inis-fallen*. 2. *Inis-meic-Nessan*. 3. *Inis-Erenn*. 4. *Ireland's Eye*).—A very ancient name of this island was *Inis-Erenn* (genitive of *Ere*), or *Island of Ere*,—*Ere's Island*,—translated by the Danes 'Ireland's I,' which was misrendered by English writers as '*Oculus Hiberniæ*' instead of '*Insula Hiberniæ*' (cf. *Dalkey*, *Lambay*, *Anglesey*, &c.). Archbishop Alan gives it as 'vulgariter nuncupata *Irlandseya*.' It had borne the names of *Inis-Faith-lenn* (*Inis-fallen* = grassy or lawn island),—and, as mentioned above, *Inis-meic-Nessan*. Here, in 701, was slain *Irgalach*, 'regulus of the *Cianaachta* of *Bregia*, '—and, in 1868, when a coin of the Emperor *Constantine* (*d.* 337) was found here, there was also found a tomb (of one of the sons of *Nessan*? or of *Irgalach*?) enclosing human and other remains, some of which were presented to the Royal Irish Academy by the late Rev. J. F. Shearman, Catholic Curate of *Howth*, on his reading a Paper before that body on the 8th of June, 1868.

12. *Interesting Prospects.*—(1) In the *Demesne* :—The vista of the *Sutton-avenue*,—from the approach to the *Castle*; the two lovely vistas from a seat at the *Swans' Pond*, on the west of the *Castle*,—one of these having *Corr Castle* for its centre; that of the isthmus from *Shelmartin* and the *demesne*.

(2) Of the *Islands of Ireland's Eye and Lambay*,—from the north side of the peninsula.

(3) Of the *Baily Lighthouse*,—as seen from the shore, looking between the *Needles* or *Candlesticks*.

(4) Of *Kingstown* and the whole south side of *Dublin Bay*, with *Bray Head*, &c.,—from the south side of the peninsula.

(5) From the old *Lighthouse Green*.

(6) Of the north side of *Howth*,—from the end of either pier, or from *Ireland's Eye*.

' Up *Howth's* brown sides my feet would wend
To see thy sinuous bosom bend,
Or view thine outstretched arms extend
To clasp thine islet daughters.'

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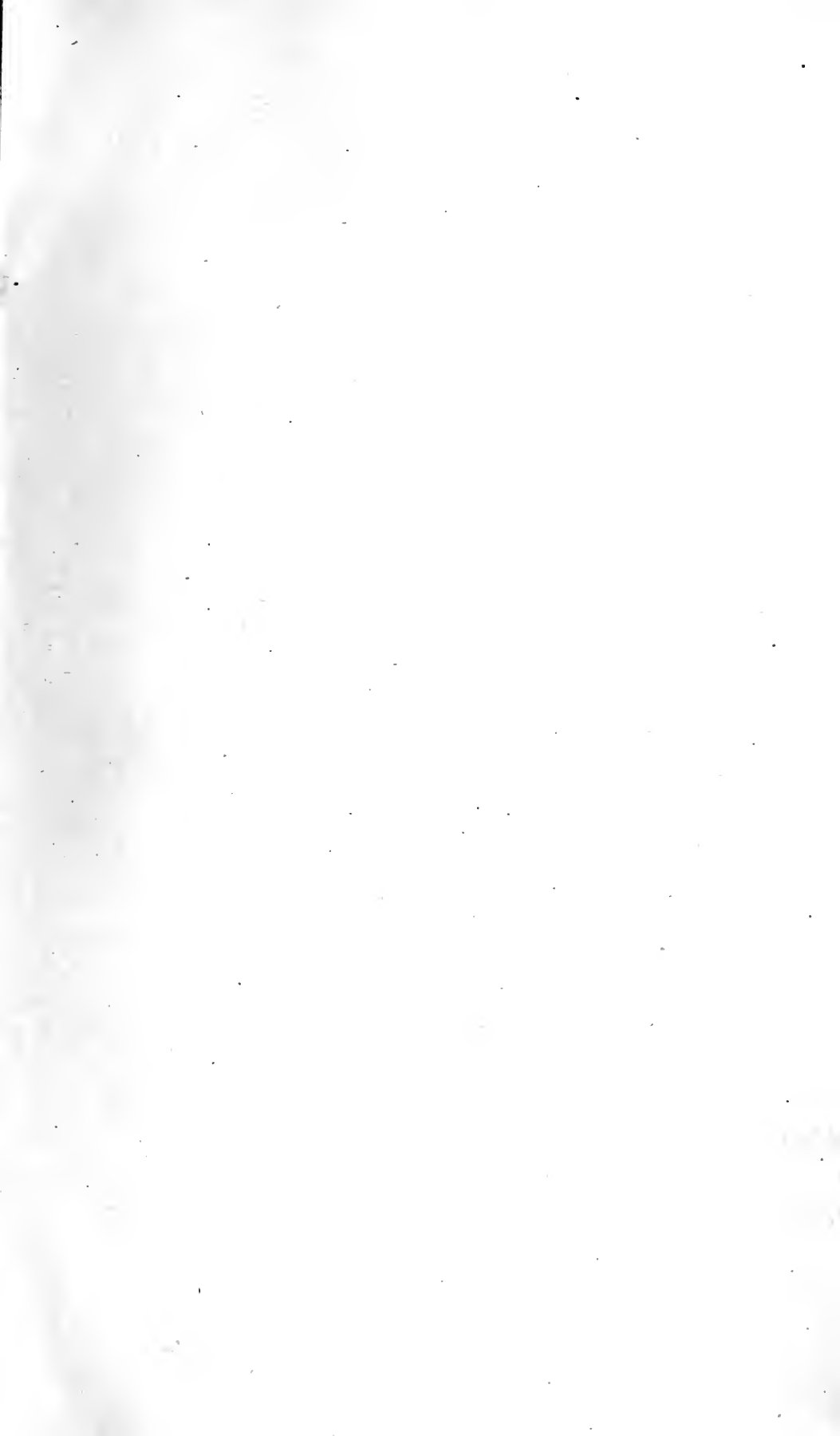
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