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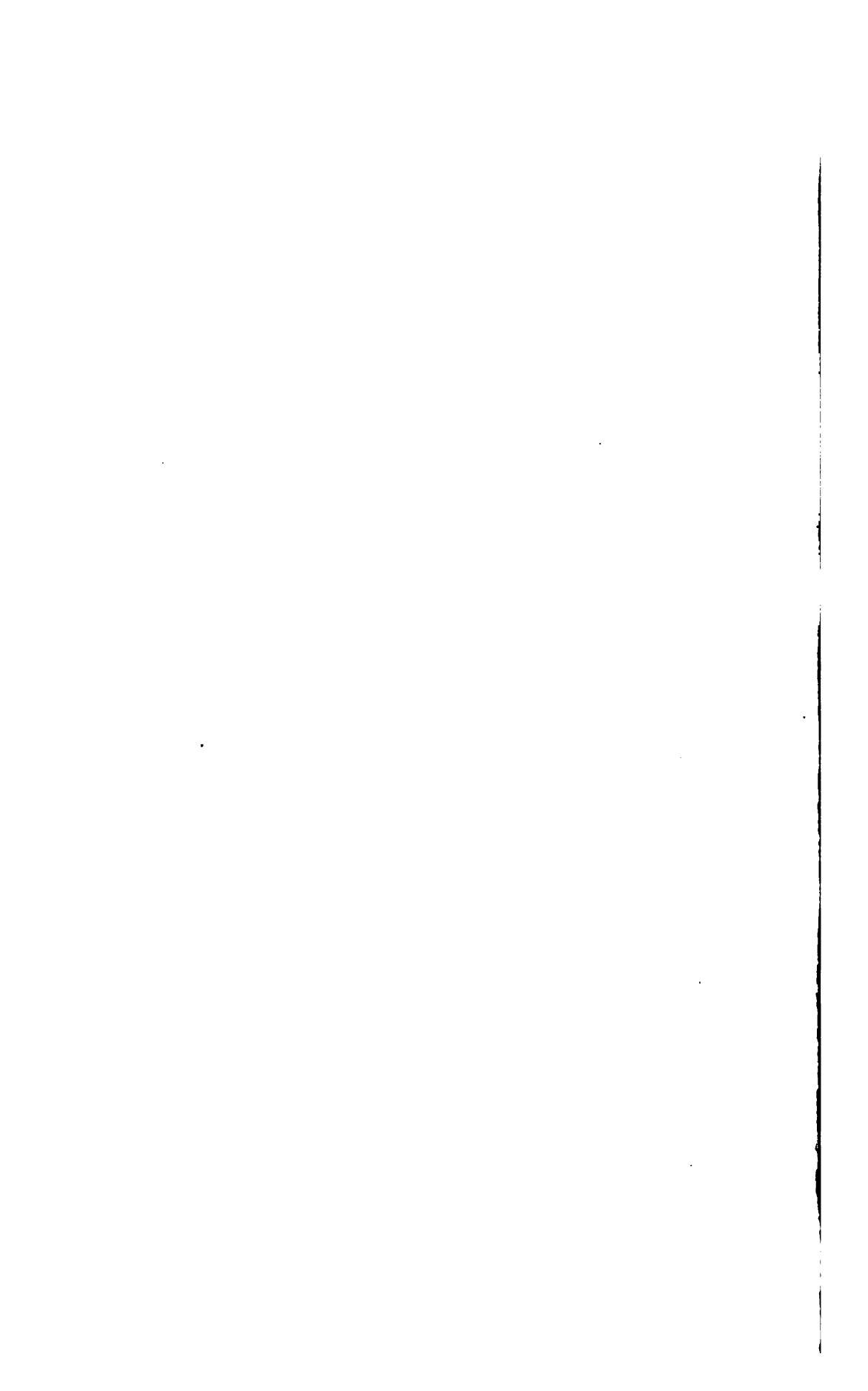
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THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL
HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND:

ORIGINALLY FOUNDED AS

The Kilkenny Archæological Society,

IN THE YEAR

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

PREFACE.

THE present volume of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland is the first which has appeared since the death of the Rev. JAMES GRAVES, by whom the earliest portion of the subject matter which it contains—that is to say, the January, April, and July Numbers of the Journal for 1885—had been arranged for publication. It is, however, a sign hopeful for the future, that a volume like the present could be completed, and laid before the Archæological world, in little more than a year after our late eminent and deeply lamented Secretary had rested from all earthly labours.

Volume VII. will be found to contain subjects in unprecedented variety, each treated so exhaustively as to take the rank of an Essay rather than that of an ordinary Paper. In its pages new writers appear, and not a few contributors (long distinguished as authorities on special Archæological questions) lend their valuable aid to render the new issue one of the most important which can be pointed to in the annals of the Association.

G. H. Kinahan, in his account of the “Archaic Antiquities of the county Donegal,” has done excellent

service; as has also W. J. Knowles, in his "Report on Pre-historic Sites in Whitepark Bay," &c., &c.

The Right Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., Bishop of Limerick, describes an Inscribed Cross, discovered by him upon one of the stones of the famous Ogam souterrain at Dunloe, near Killarney; and he expresses his belief that the cave had been at one time occupied by Christian ascetics.

To our list of such remains Gabriel O'C. Redmond, M.D., Hon. Local Secretary for Waterford, adds a fine example of the Ogam-inscribed Stone—a class of monument in which the south of Ireland is peculiarly rich. His "Notes on the Antiquities, History, Archæological Remains, and Legends of the Western End of Waterford," are so interesting, that it is to be hoped he will give similar attention to other parts of that county.

A description by R. J. Ussher of "A Number of Objects Found in the Kitchen Middens of certain Rathes," is of importance, as clearly showing that the people who occupied those primitive defences were identical with the dwellers in crannogs.

In his Paper on "Certain Ancient Churches in the county Sligo," W. F. Wakeman has been able to point to some remarkable peculiarities in architectural design which those structures present, and which bear interestingly upon the question of one of the presumed uses of our round towers. A full and detailed description of the numerous Antiquities remaining upon the Island of Inismurray—from the same pen—occupies 157 pages. Indeed this monograph may be considered a volume in itself; and no pains appear to have been spared in the

elucidation of the subject, which was one of great Archæological interest. The instructive Paper upon "The Crannogs of Drumdarragh and Lankill, near Enniskillen," together with numerous references to their contents, is also contributed by the same writer.

Colonel Wood-Martin, in his notice of the "Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland," has thrown much new light on the subject of our megalithic and kindred remains.

Robert Young, Architect, gives a very admirable account of the grand old Fortress of Dunluce, Co. Antrim, which Paper is supplemented by copious and valuable Notes, by the Rev. J. O'Laverty, P.P.

A Report by V. Mackesy, on "Recent Discoveries in Waterford," and "Cooking Places of the Stone Age in Ireland," by J. Quinlan, will be read with great interest by many.

In a Paper by R. Day, and G. M. Atkinson, on "The Silver Mace of the Cork Guilds," will be found much to attract the attention of all who are desirous of studying the history of art manufacture in Ireland.

An account of the "Rothe Family" of Kilkenny, by G. D. Burtchaell; one, of the "Purcell Family," by the Rev. W. B. Wright; and one, of the "Butlers," by J. T. Prendergast, will be considered valuable additions to county family history.

Miss Hickson's "Notes on Kerry Topography" are singularly interesting and valuable.

John Brown, Local Secretary for Londonderry, contributed a Paper on "British War Medals and Decorations;" and W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., an Essay on "The Medallists of Ireland, and their Work." Both these

subjects are new to the great majority of our Fellows and Members, and will doubtless be studied with pleasure by not a few.

Readers will be pleased once more to recognize the name of Aquilla Smith, M.D., attached to an article on "Coinage in Ireland." His contribution, as also that of J. G. Barry, on "Aran of the Saints," considerably enhance the importance of the present issue.

It has not been considered necessary in this Preface to refer to all the Papers here volumed. It was deemed advisable to point only to the more important communications.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—1885.

- PROCEEDINGS—January Meeting:—**Election of Officers, p. 7. Election of Members, p. 8. Vote of Condolence with the Family of the late John Hogan, *ib.* J. Hogan's last work, "Kilkenny, the Ancient City of Ossory, the Seat of its Kings and the See of its Bishops," presented to the Association by the publisher, Mr. Egan, p. 9. Photographs exhibited by the Chairman of the Meeting, *ib.*
- Notice of Book-plates engraved by Cork Artists. By Robert Day, F.S.A., p. 10.
- Paper on British War Medals and Decorations. By John Browne, M.R.I.A., p. 14.
- NOTES AND QUERIES,** p. 29.
- PROCEEDINGS—April Meeting:—**Election of Members, p. 41. Address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, p. 42.
- Architectural Peculiarities of some Ancient Churches in the Co. Sligo. By W. F. Wakeman, F.R.H.A.A.I., Hon. Local Secretary for Dublin and Wicklow, p. 43.
- Answer to the Question "Was Ecclesiastical Money Coined at Clonmacnoise, A.D. 1170?" By Aquilla Smith, M.D., M.R.I.A., p. 55.
- The Geraldines of Desmond. Edited by the Rev. Canon Hayman, B.A., p. 66.
- Excursions, and Reports of Local Secretaries, p. 93.
- Quarterly Notes from Archæological Publications, p. 97.
- PROCEEDINGS—July Meeting:—**Election of Members, p. 101. Fellowship of the Association conferred on His Excellency the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, *ib.* Address by the President of the Meeting, *ib.*
- Report on the Pre-historic Sites at White-park Bay. By W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Antrim, p. 104.
- On a Bronze Gilt Fibula. By W. H. Patterson, M.R.I.A., p. 126.
- On a Flint Arrow-head, with portion of Shaft, and ligature of Sinew, found in Co. Antrim. By W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Antrim, p. 126.
- On some Indian Burial Urns. By the Rev. G. Raphael Buick, M.A., p. 128.
- Dunluce Castle. By Robert Young, Architect, p. 133.

- Note on R. Young's Paper on Dunluce Castle. By Rev. James O'Lavery, M.R.I.A., p. 146.
- On some Crannogs in Cavan. By Seaton F. Milligan, p. 148.
- On a Copper Celt, found near Manorhamilton, p. 152.
- A Classification of Flint Flakes, found on the Raised Beach at Carnlough, Co. Antrim. By the Rev. Leonard Hassé, p. 153.
- Wrought-iron Key of Casket. Exhibited by R. Day, F.S.A., p. 158.
- Notes on Ballywillan Church, Portrush. By F. W. Lockwood, Architect, p. 159.
- Reports of Local Secretaries, p. 162.
- Excursions, p. 168.
- Quarterly Notes from Archæological Publications, p. 174.
- PROCEEDINGS—October Meeting:—Inismuiredach, now Inismurray, and its Antiquities. By W. F. Wakeman, p. 175. Notices of the History of Inismuiredach, p. 181. The Antiquities of Inismuiredach, p. 184. The "Caiseal," or Cashel, p. 185. The Churches, p. 213. The Woman's Church outside the Cashel, p. 230. The Altars within the Cashel, "Cursing Stones," &c., p. 233. The Inscribed Stones, p. 252. The Unlettered Monumental Stones, &c., p. 269. The Holy Wells on Inismurray, p. 296. The Leachta, Stations, &c., with their Monuments, p. 300. "Leachta Patraig" Station, p. 311. Concluding remarks, p. 329.

PART II.—1886.

- PROCEEDINGS—January Meeting:—Election of Members, p. 333. Vice-Presidency of the Association for Munster conferred on H. Villiers-Stuart, D.L., *ib.* List of the National Monuments to be compiled, *ib.* Address by the President of the Meeting, p. 334.
- On the Early Structures of Human Origin. By Dr. Martin, p. 336.
- Ancient Sword. Exhibited by Rev. Mr. French, p. 337.
- Observations regarding Celts. By Rev. James Graves, *ib.*
- Inspection of the Antiquities of the city of Waterford by Members of the Association, p. 338.
- On the Silver Mace of the Cork Guilds. By Robert Day and G. M. Atkinson, Members of the Royal Irish Academy, p. 341.
- Description of Objects found in the Kitchen Middens of Raths. By R. J. Ussher, p. 362.
- On the Vestments and Chalice of Dr. Richard Arthur, Bishop of Limerick. By Gabriel Redmond, M.D., Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Waterford, p. 369.

- The Crannogs of Drumdarragh and Lankill, Co. Fermanagh. By W. F. Wakeman, F.R.H.A.A.I., Hon. Local Secretary for Dublin and Wicklow, p. 372.
- The Cooking Places of the Stone Age in Ireland. By John Quinlan, p. 390.
- Report on Recent Discoveries in Waterford. By Vincent Mackesy, p. 392.
- Notes on the Antiquities, History, Archaeological Remains, and Legends connected with the Western End of the County Waterford. By Gabriel Redmond, M.D., Local Secretary for Co. Waterford, p. 394.
- PROCEEDINGS—April Meeting:—Election of Members, p. 411. The Annual Report, p. 412. The Finances, Presentations, *ib.*
- Remarks on an Ogam Stone, lying in Salterbridge Demesne. By Gabriel Redmond, M.D., Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Waterford, p. 418.
- On Traces of an Ancient Glass Manufactory. By the Rev. J. F. M. French, Clonagal, p. 420.
- A Brief Report on Antiquities in the Co. Donegal. By G. H. Kinahan, M.R.I.A., Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Donegal, p. 424.
- On Counterfeit Antiquities. By W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Antrim, p. 430.
- On Foulkrath Castle and Loughmoe, their Founders and Possessors. By the Rev. William Ball Wright, M.A., p. 432.
- On Castle Grace, Co. Tipperary. By Gabriel Redmond, M.D., Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Waterford, p. 440.
- The Medallists of Ireland, and their Work. By William Fraser, F.R.C.S.I., Member of Council, Royal Irish Academy, &c., p. 443.
- PROCEEDINGS—July Meeting:—A Sketch of the Life and Labours of the late Rev. James Graves in the cause of Irish History and Archaeology, p. 467.
- The Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland. By W. G. Wood-Martin, M.R.I.A., Fellow and General Secretary, R.H.A.A.I., p. 470.
- “Aran of the Saints.” By James G. Barry, p. 488.
- Notes on Kerry Topography, Ancient and Modern. By Miss Hickson, p. 495.
- The Family of Rothe, of Kilkenny, with Pedigrees I., II., III., and IV. By George Dames Burtchell, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, p. 501.
- NOTES AND QUERIES:—Bronze Anvil and Perforated Hammer. By Seaton F. Milligan, p. 538.
- PROCEEDINGS—October, 1886, and January, 1887:—The Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland. By W. G. Wood-Martin, M.R.I.A., Fellow and General Secretary, R.H.A.A.I., p. 539.
- The Butlers, Lords Ikerrin, before the Court of Transplantation at Athlone, A.D. 1666; and at the First and Second Court of Claims, King’s Inns, Dublin, 1662–1666. By John Prendergast, p. 596.

- On a Monument Exhibiting Cup Markings and Circles, from the neighbourhood of Youghal. By W. F. Wakeman, Hon. Local Secretary for Dublin and Wicklow, p. 603.
- Note on the Ogam Cave at Dunloe. By the Right Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., Lord Bishop of Limerick, p. 605.
- The Medallists of Ireland, and their Work. By William Fraser, F.R.C.S.I., Member of Council, Royal Irish Academy, p. 608.
- The Family of Rothe, of Kilkenny. By George Dames Burtchaell, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, p. 620.
- The Holy Wells of Meath. By John M. Thunder, p. 655.
- The Antiquity of Chess in Ireland. By Hardress J. Lloyd, p. 659.
- INDEX, p. 671.

APPENDIX.

	PAGE
The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland,	1
Patrons,	3
Presidents,	<i>ib.</i>
Vice-Presidents,	<i>ib.</i>
Committee,	4
Treasurer,	<i>ib.</i>
Honorary General Secretaries,	<i>ib.</i>
Honorary Curator of the Museum and Library,	<i>ib.</i>
Trustees,	<i>ib.</i>
Bankers,	<i>ib.</i>
Honorary Provincial Secretaries,	<i>ib.</i>
Honorary Local Secretaries,	<i>ib.</i>
Fellows of the Association,	5
Societies in Connexion,	6
Members of the Association,	7
General Rules,	14

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

An asterisk prefixed indicates a Plate.

	PAGE
1. *British War Medals,	28
2. Interior of Kilaspugbrone Church,	45
3. Kilaspugbrone Church, from the North-west,	46
4. Aghanagh Church, from the North-west,	47
5. Doorway inserted in the North-side Wall of Aghanagh Church,	48
6. South-western View of the Old Church of Ballysadare,	50
7. Original Doorway, now built up, in the Western Gable of Ballysadare Church,	51
8. Irish Romanesque Doorway inserted in the South Wall of Ballysadare Church,	52
9. pitals on South-side Doorway of Ballysadare Church,	53
10. cient Irish Silver Coin,	57
11. Ditto,	60
12. Ditto,	62
13. Ditto,	63
14. Carved Stone over External Entrance to Chamber, Newgrange,	95
15. *Foundation and Section of Hut-Site, Whitepark Bay, Co. Antrim,	107
16. *Flint Scrapers and Choppers, Whitepark Bay, Co. Antrim,	111
17. *Side Scrapers, Circular and other Knives, Choppers, &c., Whitepark Bay, Co. Antrim,	ib.
18. *Rude Axes and Choppers, Whitepark Bay, Co. Antrim,	113
19. *Lance or Spear-heads, Chisels, Implements of Chalk, &c., Whitepark Bay, Co. Antrim,	ib.
20. *Rude Arrow-like objects, "Slugs," &c., Whitepark Bay, Co. Antrim,	114
21. *Tool-stones, Hammer-stones, &c., Whitepark Bay, Co. Antrim,	115
22. *Fragments of Pottery, &c., Whitepark Bay, Co. Antrim,	117
23. *Horn and Bone Implements, Whitepark Bay, Co. Antrim,	119
24. Disc of Fibula found at Budore, Co. Antrim,	126
25. *Flint Arrowhead with Shaft, found at Kanestown Bog, Co. Antrim,	127
26. Burial Urns, from India,	130
27. *Ground Plan of Dunluce Castle,	135

	PAGE
28. *Dunluce Castle,	137
29. *Dunluce Castle, from the Sea,	139
30. *Dunluce Castle, showing Drawbridge,	141
31. Iron-riveted Cauldron found in Crannog,	150
32. *Ballywillan Church, Portrush,	159
33. Map of Inismurray, or Inishmurray Island,	175
34. Inismurray Cashel,	187
35. External View of Inismurray Cashel, as it appeared before the alterations recently made by the Board of Public Works,	189
36. Interior of the Cashel, as it appeared before the alterations recently made by the Board of Public Works,	191
37. The Water-gate,	192
38. Ground Plan of Low Entrance,	193
39. Section of Low Entrance, No. 1,	194
40. Section of Low Entrance, No. 2,	<i>ib.</i>
41. Ope of Low Entrance No. 1, taken from Interior of Cashel,	195
42. Ope of Low Entrance No. 2, taken from Interior of Cashel,	197
43. Interior of Cashel Wall, North-west side showing incline, or steps to summit,	201
44. <i>Toorybrenell</i> , or the School-house,	204
45. Doorway of <i>Toorybrenell</i> , or the School-house, from the Interior,	206
46. <i>Trahaun-a-Chorrees</i> , or the Lent Trahaun,	207
47. Doorway of <i>Trahaun-a-Chorrees</i> , or the Lent Trahaun, from the Interior,	209
48. <i>Teach-an-alais</i> , or the Sweat-house,	212
49. South-west View of <i>Teach Molaise</i> ,	214
50. South-east View of <i>Teach Molaise</i> ,	215
51. Interior of <i>Teach Molaise</i> ,	217
52. Cross on Lintel of Door, <i>Teach Molaise</i> ,	218
53. Doorway of <i>Teach Molaise</i> ,	220
54. Oaken Figure of <i>St. Molaise</i> ,	222
55. Interior of <i>Teampull-na-Teinidh</i> (sometimes called <i>Teach-na-Teinidh</i>), showing, in Foreground, position of Ancient Hearth,	226
56. Cross inscribed on Lintel of Doorway of <i>Teampull</i> or <i>Teach-na-Teinidh</i> ,	227
57. <i>Leao-na-Teinidh</i> , or "The Stone of the Fire,"	229
58. <i>Teampull-na-mban</i> , or "Church of the Women," sometimes called <i>Teampull Muire</i> , or "Church of Mary,"	231
59. <i>Clocha-breaca</i> Altar,	233
60. Altar-stone on <i>Clocha-breaca</i> . No. 1,	237
61. *Altar-stone on <i>Clocha-breaca</i> . No. 2,	238
62. Ditto, No. 3,	239
63. Ditto, No. 4,	240
64. Ditto, No. 5,	241
65. Hollowed Stone, with Cover, on <i>Clocha-breaca</i> ,	243
66. Objects formed of Stone, on <i>Clocha-breaca</i> ,	244
67. The Station called <i>Altoir-beg</i> ,	245
68. The Eastern <i>Altoir</i> ,	247
69. Holed Stone at <i>Teampull-na-Bfear</i> , resorted to by Women. No. 1, Half-side View; No. 2, nearly Front View,	251
70. Holed Stone near <i>Teampull-na-mban</i> , or "Church of the Women,"	253
71. Inscribed <i>Leao</i> in Modern Niche in Cashel,	255

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

xiii

	PAGE
72. Flagstone in <i>Teach Molaise</i> ,	257
73. Fragment of Inscribed Flag in <i>Teach Molaise</i> ,	258
74. Inscribed Flag in <i>Teach Molaise</i> . Inscription not yet deciphered, ..	259
75. Stone of Murchad in <i>Teach Molaise</i> (No. 1),	260
76. Inscription on opposite side of Stone of Murchad (No. 2),	261
77. Stone of Muredach, grandson of Chomocan, in <i>Teach Molaise</i> ,	263
78. Inscription on Stone in the Cemetery of <i>Teach Molaise</i> ,	264
79. Portion of Inscribed Pillar-stone in <i>Teampull-na-mban</i> , or the "Church of the Women,"	267
80. Monumental Stone on Altar near <i>Tober Molaise</i> , outside the Cashel Wall, ..	272
81. Monumental Stone in Cemetery of the Men,	273
82. Monumental Stone in Cemetery of the Men, exhibiting Five Crosses, ..	275
83. A second Monumental Stone in Cemetery of the Men, exhibiting Five Crosses,	276
84. On <i>Clocha-breaca</i> ,	278
85. Stone with Cross and Nimbus facing Doorway of <i>Teach Molaise</i> ,	280
86. *Slab with Triple Cross, in Cemetery of the Men,	281
87. Monumental Stone in Cemetery of the Men,	283
88. Monumental Stone with two Crosses, in Cemetery of the Men,	285
89. Sepulchral Stone in Cemetery of the Men,	287
90. Fragment of Monumental Slab at <i>Teampull-na-mban</i> , or <i>Teampull Muire</i> , ..	289
91. Fragment of Monumental Slab on the Altar of <i>Teach Molaise</i> ,	ib.
92. Monumental Stone lying to the south-east of <i>Teach Molaise</i> ,	290
93. Cross-inscribed Monument near the Modern Portal of the Cashel,	292
94. Pillar-stone and <i>Bullán</i> standing at the Church of the Men,	293
95. * <i>Tober Molaise</i> , or St. Molaise's Well, near the Cashel,	296
96. <i>Tobernacoragh</i> , or the "Well of Assistance,"	299
97. <i>Olla Muire</i> Station (pronounced Ollamurray),	302
98. <i>Trahtán-na-righ fhear</i> Station,	303
99. Cross on Altar of <i>Trahtán-na-righ fhear</i> Station,	304
100. Bee-hive Cell in <i>Trahtán-na-righ fhear</i> ,	305
101. <i>Leachta Crois mahr</i> Station,	307
102. Cross on <i>Leachta Crois mahr</i> ,	308
103. <i>Trahtán Aodha</i> (pronounced Trahanee) Station,	310
104. <i>Leachta Patraig</i> (pronounced Laghta Patrick) Station,	312
105. <i>Trionid mahr</i> (pronounced Treenode more), or the Great Station of the Trinity,	313
106. Head of Pillar-stone in <i>Trionid mahr</i> ,	314
107. <i>Trionid beg</i> , or the Little Station of the Trinity,	315
108. Cross-inscribed Stone in <i>Trionid beg</i> ,	316
109. The Station of Mary,	317
110. Pillar-stone near the Station of Mary. Back view, showing remaining Cross,	318
111. Pillar-stone in the Cemetery of the Women,	319
112. <i>Leachta Cholúimcille</i> (pronounced Laghta Columkille) Station,	320
113. Columkille's Altar-flag.—Front view,	321
114. Ditto, Back view,	322
115. Altar of <i>Reilic-Odraín</i> (pronounced Relickoran) Station,	324
116. Stone on <i>Reilic-Odraín</i> Altar.—No. 1,	325
117. Ditto, No. 2,	ib.

	PAGE
118. Pillar standing in <i>Roslie-Odrais</i> ,	326
119. *The Silver Mace of the Guilds of Cork, Plate I.,	352
120. Ditto, Plate II.,	354
121. *Articles of Stone, Bone, and Jet, Plate I.,	362
122. Bronze Trapping with Clasp,	363
123. *Articles of Bone, Horn, or Clay, Plate II.,	ib.
124. *Objects of Iron, Plate III.,	364
125. Fragments of Pottery,	365
126. Stone Hatchet,	366
127. Curved Object of Deer's Horn,	367
128. Old Chalice and Pedestal,	369
129. *Objects of Stone, Bronze, and Iron, from the Crannog of Drumdarragh, Plate I.,	378
130. *Fragments of Pottery, from the Crannog of Drumdarragh, Plate II.,	383
131. * Ditto, ditto, Plate III.,	384
132. *Fragments of Pottery from the Crannog of Lankill, Plate IV.,	387
133. *Fragments of the Rims of Pottery from the Crannogs of Drumdarragh and Lankill, Plate V.,	387
134. *Fragments of Pottery from the Crannogs of Drumdarragh and Lankill, Plate VI.,	ib.
135. *Miscellaneous Articles of Wood, Horn, and Stone, discovered in the Cran- nogs of Drumdarragh and Lankill, Plate VII.,	388
136. Plan and Section of Cooking-place, Stone Age,	391
137. The Old Bridge of Cappoquin,	395
138. Norman Gateway,	403
139. Iron Skean, with wooden handle,	410
140. Remains of wooden handle,	ib.
141. Ogham Stone in Salterbridge Demesne,	418
142. Plan of Glencar Scotch <i>Fosleac</i> , Fig. 1,	429
143. Plan of Mondocey Giant's Grave, Fig. 2,	ib.
144. Map of Megalithic Structures in the district of <i>Cuil-irra</i> , Co. Sligo,	485
145. * <i>Tempul-Bonen</i> ,	491
146. *East Window, Interior of <i>Tempul-Kioran</i> ,	ib.
147. *Formina Castle, Inishere,	492
148. * <i>Kil-Chemin</i> , Inishere,	ib.
149. Bronze Anvil and Hammer,	538
150. No. 1 Monument Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	540
151. Fragments of Rude Bone Pin,	541
152. No. 3 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	542
153. Front and Side View of Pierced Quartz Crystal,	ib.
154. Bronze Pin, stated to have been found in Cinerary Urn at Carrowmore,	547
155. Bead formed of Steatite, highly calcined,	548
156. Ditto,	ib.
157. Bead formed of Steatite,	ib.
158. Upper Portion of Semi-petrified Bone Pin,	549
159. Pointed Extremity of Pin,	ib.
160. Curved and Polished Fragments of Bone,	ib.
161. Fragments of Bone Pin,	ib.
162. General View of No. 4 Monument, Carrowmore, looking N.E.,	551
163. No. 4 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan—a Cromleac,	ib.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	XV
	PAGE
164. Fragmentary Head of Bone Pin,	553
165. Fragment of Bone Pin or Piercer,	<i>ib.</i>
166. Fragment of Bone Handle of some Implement,	<i>ib.</i>
167. *General View of <i>Leaba-na-bhystan</i> , or the "Kissing-stone," looking North— a Cromleac, Plate I.,	555
168. No. 7 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	<i>ib.</i>
169. No. 7 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan of Cromleac,	<i>ib.</i>
170. No. 9 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	558
171. No. 9a Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	<i>ib.</i>
172. No. 10 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	<i>ib.</i>
173. No. 12 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	559
174. No. 13 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan—a Cromleac,	560
175. General View of No. 13 Monument, Carrowmore, looking S.S.W.—a Cromleac,	561
176. Amorphous Fragment of Greenish-coloured Glass,	<i>ib.</i>
177. No. 14 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	562
178. Dagger-like Implement made of cetaceous Bone,	563
179. Fragment of blackened and charred Bone,	564
180. No. 16 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	566
181. No. 17 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	<i>ib.</i>
182. Cinerary Urn from Carrowmore,	567
183. Dagger-like Implement of cetaceous Bone, found in No. 17 Monument, Carrowmore,	568
184. No. 18 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	569
185. No. 19 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	570
186. No. 20 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	571
187. No. 21 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	<i>ib.</i>
188. No. 22 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	572
189. No. 23 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	573
190. No. 26 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	574
191. No. 27 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	575
192. View looking into W. (or A) Arm of Cist in No. 27 Monument, Carrow- more, when excavated, and Ground Plan of same,	<i>ib.</i>
193. Fragment of Cinerary Urn from (E. or) South Arm of Cist in No. 27 Monument, Carrowmore,	578
194. Cinerary Urns found near Dundrum, Co. Down,	579
195. Ring formed of Shale, found in a Cinerary Urn at Dundrum, Co. Down,	580
196. *Articles of Flint and Bone, found in the Rude Stone Monuments of Carrow- more, Plate II.,	580
197. No. 32 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	581
198. No. 36 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	583
199. General View of No. 37 Monument, Graigue, Carrowmore Series, looking West—a Cromleac,	584
200. No. 37 Monument, Graigue, Carrowmore Series, Ground Plan,	585
201. No. 37 Monument, Graigue, Carrowmore Series, Ground Plan—a Cromleac,	<i>ib.</i>
202. General View of the remains of the Central Monument of No. 48 Monu- ment, Carrowmore, looking N.E.—a Kistvaen,	587
203. No. 49 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan,	588
204. Dress Fastener, or Pendant, formed of Steatite,	589
205. Back View of same,	<i>ib.</i>

	PAGE
206. General View of the Carn of Listoghil, Carrowmore, looking West, ..	592
207. Ground Plan of Cist in Carn of Listoghil, Carrowmore,	593
208. General View of No. 52 Monument, Carrowmore, looking South—a Cromleac,	595
209. No. 52 Monument, Carrowmore, Ground Plan—a Cromleac,	id.
210. *Monument exhibiting Cup-markings and Circles, with Channel, from the neighbourhood of Youghal,	604

 E R R A T A .

- Page 333, line 22, for "Ulster," read "Munster."
 ,, 393, ,, 30, for "making coincides," read "neck-mould corresponds."
 ,, ,, ,, 31, for "Purbeek Shaft," read "diameter of the Purbeek Shaft."
 ,, 577, ,, 19, for "cist," read "cross."
 ,, 578, ,, 5, for "East," read "E."
 ,, 669, ,, 4, for "Vol. II.," read "Vol. VII."

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

ORIGINALLY FOUNDED AS

The Kilkenny Archaeological Society,

IN THE YEAR

M.DCCC.XLIX.

THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION,

1885.

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

VOL. VII.—PART I.

FOURTH SERIES.

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

1885.

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

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL
HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
OF IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1885.

AT the LEINSTER ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held at the
Museum of the Association, Kilkenny, on Wednes-
day, January the 7th, 1885;

THE RIGHT REV. W. PAKENHAM WALSH, D.D., Bishop of
Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, in the Chair;

The Honorary Secretary read the Annual Report for
1884 as follows:—

At the close of the thirty-fourth session your Committee is still able to give a good account of the life and work of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. It cannot, however, be denied that a trying time has been passed, not confined to a brief period or only slightly affecting its interests. It is undeniable that there has been a sad decadence in the literary life of the country. Not only has publishing enterprise in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Belfast, and elsewhere, become almost defunct, but (and perhaps this is cause and not effect) there seemed to be a failure of all interest in literary, historical, and archæological subjects on the part of the public generally, not confined to any one class or party. A glance at the literary advertisements in the metropolitan and provincial Press reveals the low estate to which such pursuits have fallen. The cause of this is not far to seek, but this is not the place to dwell on it. The action of this state of public feeling has been felt by our Association in the decreased interest in its objects and welfare. Not only have many Members abandoned the Association, frequently stating directly their indifference to and want of interest in its objects, but a much more injurious effect resulted from the

conduct of those who simply refused or neglected to pay their debts, and allowed their rights of Membership to lapse, without, apparently, giving a thought to the injury inflicted on the Association in a vital quarter by their receiving and retaining its publications, furnished to them by postal delivery, the expenditure needful to effect this having been incurred on the faith of their engagement to defray the moderate subscription which all Members bind themselves by the very terms of their election to pay yearly *in advance*. There has been a very unpleasant feature in many of our recent Annual Reports, termed by some "the black list," and it cannot be denied that it is gloomy enough. Neither can your Committee hope that it will be absent from this year's Report. The following list of members, three years and upwards in arrear, must follow here in accordance with the rule of the Association, viz.:-

	£	s.	d.
Miss Carruthers (1881-84),	2	0	0
Dillon Kelly, M.R.C.S.I. (1879-84),	3	10	0
Hugh Leonard (1882-84),	1	10	0
R. MacDonald (1882-84),	1	10	0
W. P. O'Leary, M.D. (1881-84)	2	0	0

and their removal from the roll of members is recommended by the Committee, unless the arrears are duly paid on special application laid before them by the Treasurer. Another incident injuriously affecting the interests of the Association has been the diminished supply of new members. But notwithstanding all this, your Committee reiterate their congratulations on the present healthy condition of the Association, and they venture to hope that an improvement all round has set in, and that better times may reasonably be looked for in the future. The Fellows and Members of the Association numbered on the 31st of December four hundred and forty-eight. Thirty new Members were elected in the course of 1884.

The financial position of the Association, though not very flourishing, is satisfactory. Nothing has been added to the capital investments, no Fellows having been elected, and no Life Compositions effected by Members in the past year. Your Committee would strongly advise that the capital now invested in New Three per Cent. Government Stock, and producing very low interest, should be realized by the Trustees and otherwise safely invested, so as to produce at least enough to defray the rent and insurance of the Apartments and the Museum of the Association. Government stock is now at par; there are many other equally safe modes of investment, and the difference between the price of consols when the money was invested and that now ruling would more than defray the cost of transfer.

The past year has been marked by very successful Meetings held in the Provinces. For the first time Connaught has had its Meeting, and, although it was not very numerously attended, the proceedings of the Sligo Meeting were of considerable interest, showing what a mine of rich archaeological ore awaits working in that province. You will be called on to-day to make some additions to the list of Vice-Presidents and Local Secretaries, and it is hoped that before the year 1885 is over the organization of all the counties in Ireland will be perfected.

It is much to be lamented that the completion of "The Destruction of the Bruden da Derga," as the Annual Volume, cannot be announced. Much of it is in type, and Mr. W. M. Hennessy, who had undertaken the editing of the volume, has not spared his labour, and is still confident that in a short time he will be enabled to complete the work. It has, however, been thought best that the promise of this work as the Annual Volume of the Association should be for the present withdrawn, and that another should be announced in its place. This will be a Monograph of Inishmurray and its cashel, churches, cloghans, crosses, and other ecclesiastical remains, with exhaustive illustrations of these which form the most ancient and remarkable ecclesiastical settlement in Ireland, to be edited by W. F. Wakeman, Fellow of the Association, and Local Secretary for Dublin and Wicklow.

It was then resolved that the Report should be received and considered.

The Rev. J. Graves said there had been very great dissatisfaction expressed by the Members of the Association at the delay in bringing out the Annual Volume. Some of the members had paid for it (a special annual subscription of 10s. was devoted to that purpose), but getting nothing in return at last withdrew their additional subscriptions, and there was thus a considerable loss. It should be generally understood that the delay was not the fault of the executive of the Association.

The Chairman asked whose fault it was.

Mr. Graves said that he did not know how to answer the question. The fact was, that Mr. Hennessy, the eminent Irish scholar, who alone could do the work, had not gone on with the printing. Over one hundred pages were set up, and the printers complained of having their type locked up for so long a time.

The Chairman inquired if Mr. Hennessy held out any hope at all of the work being completed.

Rev. J. Graves said there was every hope held out.

Mr. Robertson observed that he could not agree with the suggestion of the Report in reference to the withdrawal of their capital from the Government Funds.

The Chairman said that it would be an advantage if they could transfer their capital from securities from which they derived a less dividend to securities from which they would get larger dividends, having regard,

of course, to the nature of the securities. It would be a subsequent consideration what funds to invest in. It should then be a separate consideration what was to be done with the dividends, from whatever source they were derived.

Rev. J. Graves said he thought the Government would soon compel them to accept even lower interest. The present dividends only amounted to £11 7s. 6d. per annum, and a considerable sum was lost every year, in consequence of their capital not being more profitably invested. An income of £20 a-year, which might be easily obtained from perfectly safe investments, would pay the rent of their Museum, and would give greater permanence to their place of meeting, which was, as it were, the abode of the Society.

Mr. Robertson observed that more than 4 per cent. could not be expected with safety, and he did not see the advantage of selling out stock for the sake of an additional £3 a-year from dividends. He then proposed "That the capital shall not be withdrawn from the Government Funds."

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Robertson also proposed, "That in future the dividends on the capital now in Government Stock shall be added to the principal."

The Treasurer said that the 13th Rule of the Association directed that life compositions and the entrance fees of Fellows should be invested in Government Stock, and that the dividends be paid to the Treasurer. The proposed resolution directed the Treasurer what to do with the dividends. Of course they could be invested through the Post Office in Government Stock, thereby avoiding broker's fees.

Mr. J. Blair Browne said that Mr. Robertson's object was to increase the capital in order to obtain ultimately sufficient by way of dividends, or interest, to keep up the property of the Society. But if this resolution passed, it might so happen that current income would not meet expenses, and then they would be exceeding their income—be in debt, in fact.

The resolution was then proposed and passed.

The Treasurer's accounts for the year 1884 were submitted, showing a balance to credit on the 1st instant of £151 6s. 5d.

Mr. J. G. Robertson and Mr. J. Blair Browne were appointed Auditors of the Accounts.

The President, Officers, and Committee of the Association were then elected as follows:—

President.—The Most Noble the Duke of Leinster.

Vice-Presidents.—*Connaught*: The Hon. L. Gerald Dillon; Richard Langrishe, M.R.I.A.I.; Mitchel Henry, M.P. *Leinster*: Right Hon. Lord Castletown; John Ribton Garstin, D.L., M.R.I.A.; J. P. Prendergast, Bar.-at-Law. *Munster*: O'Donovan of Lisard; the Rev. Canon S. Hayman, M.A.; Maurice Lenihan, M.R.I.A. *Ulster*: Right Hon. Lord Clermont; the Very Rev. William Reeves, D.D., Dean of Armagh; the Rev. Canon Grainger, D.D.

Treasurer.—Rev. James Graves, A.B.

Honorary General Secretaries.—Rev. James Graves, A.B.; Richard Caulfield, LL.D., F.S.A.

Honorary Curator of the Museum and Library.—James G. Robertson.

Committee.—Peter Burtchaell, C.E.; Robert Day, M.R.I.A., F.S.A.; Barry Delany, M.D., C.M.; Rev. Canon Hayman, M.A.; Maurice Lenihan, J.P., M.R.I.A.; Robert Malcomson, A.M.; Rev. Philip Moore, P.P.; Rev. John O'Hanlon, M.R.I.A.; W. H. Patterson, M.R.I.A.; J. G. Robertson; Rev. John F. Shearman; Rev. C. A. Vignoles, A.M.

Trustees.—Patrick Watters, M.A.; Peter Burtchaell, C.E.

Bankers.—The Provincial Bank of Ireland.

Hon. Provincial Secretaries.—*Leinster*: Rev. James Graves, Kilkenny. *Ulster*: William Gray, Belfast. *Munster*: Robert Day, Cork. *Connaught*: The O'Connor Don, Clonalis, Castlereagh.

Hon. Local Secretaries.—*Antrim*: Rev. S. A. Brennan; W. J. Knowles. *Armagh*: Rev. H. W. Lett, M.A.; *Cavan*: []. *Carlow*: Robert Malcomson, M.A. *Slare*: Rev. S. Malone; John Hill, C.E. *Cork*: Arthur

Hill, B.E.; Rev. Professor Goodman; Philip Raymond. D. A. O'Leary. *Donegal*: G. H. Kinahan. *Down*: W. H. Patterson. *Dublin*: W. F. Wakeman. *Fermanagh*: Edward Athill, J.P. *Galway*: Hon. Luke Gerald Dillon. *Aran Islands*: Rev. W. Kilbride. *Kerry*: Rev. Denis O'Donoghue, P.P.; Miss Hickson. *Kilkenny*: Rev. Philip Moore, P.P. *King's County*: John Hanlon, M.D. *Leitrim*: []. *Limerick*: G. J. Hewson, A.M.; J. Frost, J.P. *Londonderry*: T. Watson; John Browne, M.R.I.A. *Longford*: []. *Louth*: John Ribton Garstin, M.R.I.A. *Mayo*: Edward Glover, C.E. *Meath*: J. Ribton Garstin. *Monahan*: A. Knight Young, J.P.; D. Carolan Rush. *Queen's County*: Robert Staples, D.L. *Roscommon*: R. Cochrane. *Sligo*: Lieut.-Col. W. G. Wood-Martin. *Tipperary S. Riding*: John Davis White. *Tipperary N. Riding*: John Love. *Tyrone*: J. Carmichael Ferrall. *Waterford*: James Budd; Gabriel O'C. Redmond, L.R.C.S.I.; Vincent Mackessy. *Westmeath*: []. *Wexford*: J. J. Percival; J. Ennis Mayler. *Wicklow*: Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench; W. F. Wakeman.

The following Members were elected:—

Colonel Philip Doyne Vigors, Malcolmvile, Bagnalstown.

Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Bart, Monreith, Newtown-stewart; Wigtonshire.

J. S. Kelly, Manager, Provincial Bank, Kilkenny.

Rev. Canon Dillon Purcell, St. Mary's, Hampstead, London.

John Quinlan, Clonkerdon, Cappoquin.

Henry F. Baker, Willow Lodge, Booterstown-avenue, Dublin.

Joseph S. Hume, S.I., R.I.C., Aughnacloy, Co. Tyrone.

D. H. Creighton, F.R.G.S., Parliament-st., Kilkenny.

Mr. Egan proposed the following vote of condolence to the family of the late Mr. John Hogan:—"That the members of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland take the opportunity of conveying their sympathy to the family of the late Mr. John Hogan, in the great loss they have sustained, and also greatly deplore the loss which this Association has sustained by his death." Mr. Egan observed that John Hogan exercised

a sustaining influence in promoting the study which this Association so assiduously laboured for. The works which Mr. Hogan had issued from the press would give him enduring fame: as a man of high social and agreeable qualities, he had endeared himself to the Members of this Association.

The Rev. James Graves seconded the motion. He said that the late Mr. Hogan was one of their Original Members, and no one regretted more than he did his decease. Much of their Transactions had been enriched by Mr. Hogan's research and acumen, and they were all aware what he had done for the history of Kilkenny. He (Mr. Graves) greatly regretted the sad necessity to pass such a resolution. He deeply felt the loss they had sustained by the death of Mr. Hogan.

The Chairman said that there was a simplicity too about his character which was exceedingly striking. The resolution, of course, would pass unanimously, and the Secretary should convey a copy of it to the late Mr. Hogan's family.

Mr. Egan said that, as publisher of Mr. Hogan's last book, "Kilkenny, the Ancient City of Ossory, the Seat of its Kings, and the See of its Bishops," just now issued, he had much pleasure in presenting a copy of it to the Association.

Rev. J. Graves said that the Association was much obliged by the presentation. He hoped that the issue of this work presaged a revival of publishing in Kilkenny.

The Chairman exhibited a photograph of the obelisk of Shalmaneser II., discovered by Layard, at Nimroud. This king died 823 B.C., and the inscription records the tributes paid to him by various tributary kings, amongst the rest being Jehu, king of Israel, who is represented on the obelisk as prostrating himself before Shalmaneser. Ahab is also mentioned by name in this inscription. Also a photograph of "the Taylor cylinder." This records the first eight years of the reign of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, and gives an account of his invasion of Palestine, and of his quarrel with Hezekiah, king of Judah (see 2 Kings xix.). This cylinder dates about 700 B.C. And also a photograph of the cylinder of Esar-haddon,

king of Assyria, son of Sennacherib. It records his contest with his two brothers, Addramalech and Sharezer, and his victory over them in their contest for the throne. It states that they fled after the battle, and escaped into the land of Armenia. (See 2 Kings, xxxvi., xxxvii.).

These photographs were exhibited in order to show the great advantage of photography as an aid to archaeological study. As soon as any important record of antiquity is discovered copies can be immediately made by means of this art, and the student, at a distance, can work with them as distinctly as if he had the originals before him, and without any danger arising from copying or transcription.

Dr. Martin, Portlaw, wrote to say that he thought he could have sent to the Association's Museum a stone with cup-marks and spirals on it, now at Bessborough, which was said to have been taken from a cairn opened by the late Peter Walsh, of Belline, when Bessborough Park was being made. Also some sculptured stones which were removed from Jerpoint Abbey by the late Peter Walsh. He also proposed to send to the Museum a large ancient quern.

It was resolved that Dr. Martin's kind offer should be accepted with thanks, and that he be requested to have the antiquities above mentioned transmitted to the Museum.

Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., sent the following Notice of Book-plates engraved by Cork artists:—

The subject of armorial and other book-plates (*ex libris*) is at present attracting the attention of many collectors, and we need not be surprised at this when we remember the wonderful variety of their designs at once so artistic and attractive, embracing many peculiarities fascinating alike to the man of letters, the artist, the biographer, and the student of heraldry. From them may be gathered the names of those who were book lovers and book collectors during the fifteenth century and down to our own times, and now and then, while going over a collection, the eye is arrested by the well-known name of some one eminent in the senate, the law, or the church, or of another who perchance wore the laureate wreath, figured upon the stage, or conquered in the fight, names that are household words with us. Again we find a book-plate of some unknown and forgotten owner, but designed by such an artist as William Hogarth, Sir Robert Strange, Bartolozzi, or the Brothers Bewick, or engraved by such well-known workers as George Vertue, Cipriani, Gribelin, or Pyne. It is,

however, my intention to devote this note to the engravers of *ex libris* in my native city, foremost amongst whom is Mr. Green, now in his eighty-third year, to whom I am indebted for a set of book-plates, the most complete that he could give me, of his father's and his own work, and of information respecting his contemporaries and predecessors, who were engravers in Cork. Mr. Green has for some years retired from trade. His place of business was the corner house on the South Mall and Grand Parade, where he succeeded his father, who commenced business in the opening years of the present century, and the character of whose work is quite in keeping with the festoon and flower-wreath and landscape designs of that period. Mr. Green, like other engravers, did not observe the habit of signing all his works, indeed only a comparatively small number of his plates have his name. I am fortunate enough to possess forty-eight, all signed in the same fashion, "Green, Cork." They are:—

Allman, James E.	Hill, Rev. James.
Allman, Richard.	Herrick, John Edward.
Anonymous, with motto, "per vicax," &c.	Jagoe, Nicholas B.
Allen, Aylmer Wrixon.	Kenny, Rev. Edward Her- bert.
Bennett, Thomas.	Leslie, James Edward.
Barter, Benjamin.	Leycester, Joseph.
Beale, George T.	Milward, Thomas.
Biggs, Thomas Joseph.	Morrogh, Henry.
Bell, Rev. Robert. ¹	Murphy, Jeremiah James.
Curtis, Joseph.	Meade, Thomas.
Croker, Thomas.	Manly, Joseph Henry.
Chatterton, Sir William, Bart. ²	Newenham, George.
Creagh, Michael.	O'Grady, Kilballyowen.
Callaghan, Gerard.	Pennefather, Rev. John.
Dennehy, John.	Reeves, Thomas Somerville.
Duncombe, Thomas.	Sarsfield, James B.
Daunt, George Digby.	Spiers, Thomas E.
Drew, Rev. P. W. ³	Tonson, Ludlow. ⁵
Day, R. W., M.D.	Terry John.
Foott, George.	Witham, Henry.
Fagan, William Trant. ⁴	Wallis, Henry.
Guest, Thomas R.	Warren, William.
Hewitt, Thomas Wall (two varieties).	White, W. C., R.N.

Some of these plates deserve special mention, and among them is the pictorial plate of Thomas Bennett. His shield bears gu., three demi-lions rampant between a besant. The crest is, out of a ducal coronet a demi-

¹ Was curate of Youghal from 1807 to 1817, and again from 1820 to 1822.

² General Sir William Chatterton, Bart., was sometime M.P. for Cork.

³ March 29, 1847, Rev. Pierce William Drew was admitted Rector of Youghal, and was instrumental in restoring and beautifying the ancient Collegiate Church

of St. Mary's, Youghal—*vide* Notes and Records of the Ancient Religious Foundations at Youghal, by the Rev. S. Hayman.

⁴ Was M.P. for Cork.

⁵ The Hon. and Rev. Ludlow Tonson, Bishop of Killaloe, and eventually Lord Riversdale.

lion rampant, holding between his paws a besant; these rest against an oak tree upon the greensward. In the background are shrubs and flowers. Books, both closed and open, an inkhorn with pen, and a terrestrial globe, are in the foreground. The grouping, engraving, and arrangement of the design are excellent, and reflect credit upon the engraver. The next is that of George Digby Daunt. The shield with his arms rests upon the grass, in which is thrust a sickle, and behind the shield and projecting from the dexter side are warlike emblems, such as regimental flags, bayonets, and spear-heads, with a drum and a piled-up heap of cannon-shot in front. And from the sinister side of the shield project in like manner the emblems of peace and of the peaceful art of husbandry, conspicuous amongst them being the hay-fork, hay-rake, garb, spade, and plough. The same design is adopted by Achilles de Courcy Daunt, who bears a different crest. Another favourite design of Green's was a shield of arms resting against or timbered with a cross-hilted sword and belt; of such are "Spiers," "Milward," &c., &c. Lyons, another Cork engraver, adopted the same design in the plate of Bernard Shaw, Esq.,¹ and David Rochfort. An engraver who preceded the Greens, and who flourished in the middle of the last century, was Deeble. We have one plate signed "Deeble, Sct.," which he engraved for Patrick Blair, M.D., who resided at Blair's Castle, Cork, and who was the author of a book entitled "Thoughts on Nature and Religion: or, An Apology for the Right of Private Judgment Maintained, by Michael Servetus, M.D." This was replied to by Walter Richards, Cork, printed by Denis Donohue, Broad-lane, 1774. Another engraver, who, had he lived, would have attained to eminence in his profession, was Frank Lewis. I only know of one signed plate which he engraved for the late well-known author and antiquary John Windele. The plate measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is monumental in character and gothic in design. The arms are in a canopied recess that rests upon an arcade of seven moulded arches, half hidden by grass, flower, and fern, with pieces of broken masonry lying in the foreground. This plate is signed "Lewis." Mr. Windele's motto is "Hibernicis Hibernior," and his name, so often found in the early volumes of this Journal as one of its most valued contributors, is below the motto, "John Windele, Blair's Castle, Cork." Mr. Lewis, who engraved this plate, devoted much time, thought, and care to the production of motto and armorial seals in a clay that became intensely hard when baked in a certain way. Before perfecting the manufacture of these "Lewisian seals," he used to carve others in boxwood. Two of these, which were given to me by Miss Lewis, I very highly prize as marvels of minute lettering and picture-writing, and as mementoes of a talented fellow-townsmen. Another engraver was Forde. He was a man of versatile genius, and a talented artist. Two plates signed by him are in my collection, namely "James Nesbitt Gregg" and "George Newenham." His signature occurs immediately beneath the shield as "Forde, Sculp." There are two other plates, though unsigned, yet of quite the same character, namely, Thomas Newenham and John Leader. The arms are in a heater-shaped shield, with a motto scroll below and above, supported by three

¹ Bernard Shaw, Esq., of Monkstown Castle, Cork, was father of Eyre Shaw,

Esq., the gallant Captain of the London Fire Brigade.

oval roseheaded nails, and a festoon of leaves and flowers. The other Cork engravers who have left signed book-plates are—Lyons, O'Connor, O'Donovan,¹ O'Driscoll, Wynne, P. Butler,² and Franklin. I possess six plates signed by Lyons, viz. "Bernard Shaw," "Mic. Knaresbro," "David Rochfort," an anonymous plate, and a pictorial plate of "Christopher Frederick Musgrave," in which the shield is surrounded by military emblems and a chaplet of oak leaves, and an allegorical plate of "John Colclough." The Hon. J. L. Warren has kindly supplied me with a record of the following, by the same engraver, in his collection:—"Grogan," "Bradish" (anonymous), "Js. Dunn," "Chas. Tisdall," "Bagot," "Forster," "Greer." He has also given me the name of another signed plate by Green, with the motto "Semper Amico."

"O'Connor, Sect.," has left us one fine and boldly engraved plate of a similar character to the last, which he engraved for John St. John Long, who practised as a physician in Cork.

We have three signed plates by O'Donovan. One of these is a poor, weak attempt at a pictorial plate. A shield of arms rests against a broken pillar of the churchyard monument type; this would be overshadowed by a tree, but the branches are bare except at their extremities, where they terminate in a number of mop-like heads that would be quite incapable of affording any shade whatever; there is a cactus of foreign growth at its foot, and all are upon an eminence by a river's bank, at the opposite side of which are conical hills, a castle, and the stump of a round tower. This plate belonged to the Very Rev. John A. Cronin, o.s.a. A decided improvement upon it is the pictorial plate of the Rev. Bartholomew Thomas Russell, o.s.d. Unfortunately the same tree, though slightly improved, obtrudes upon the sky. A high-pitched gothic ruined gable forms the central object of the picture, a round tower stands as an outlying sentinel at the left, and a one-arched bridge spans a river on the right, with a swan upon its waters; two shields of arms occupy the foreground charged with the arms of a bishopric and of the Russell family. The same design reversed has been adopted by Francis Joseph Molony, and is unsigned. I have only one plate signed by "O'Driscoll, Lithog.," of the Rev. James O'Regan. O'Driscoll is better known as a producer of silhouette caricatures and other portraits than of book-plates. He obtains the photograph of his victim and works from it with considerable ability, and so untiring are his efforts that scarcely a town councillor, poor law guardian, justice of the peace, or beggarman in Cork but he has cut out with scissors in black paper and touched off with a little gold-dust or paint, and exposed for sale in the print-shops. My list ends with F. Wynne, who only died last year, and who gave me a few book-plates that he had engraved, one of which, Nicholas Dunscombe, is signed by him, and another of the Carroll Family, which is signed by "Franklin."

¹ Morgan F. O'Donovan, Patrick-street.

² Butler engraved a plate for the Rev. Giles Lee's School, to be inserted in the premiums given to the pupils. It represents a female, presenting a wreath to Minerva, who introduces to her a youth with a scroll in his left hand. At the

back of the group is a temple, with this inscription—*Hæc itur ad asha*; over the temple is a female blowing a trumpet; at Minerva's right is a Pegasus. Butler resided for some time in Water's-Gate-lane, which he got changed to Hanover-street. The premium was given 1782.

In Mr. Warren's list of engravers, Study of Book-plates, p. 169, the name of "Unkles" occurs. He resided in Cork, and lithographed the illustrations to Lindsay's works on the Coinage of Scotland, &c.

Mr. Green has kindly given me the names of the following engravers who resided in Cork during the first half of the present century, and who, although producing armorial and other book plates, do not appear to have left any signed examples of their work, namely:—Bartholomew Butler, North Main-street; Dan. Corbet, Patrick-street; ¹ Daniel O'Leary, Devonshire-street; G. J. Jordan, Patrick-street; and John Condon, Grand Parade. Condon was an apprentice to the elder Green, and has been dead about thirty years. I remember him very distinctly, and am indebted to him for one of the first parcels of book plates that came into my possession. I have here only given the names of men who worked prior to 1840, or who, although in business after that date, produced book plates anterior to it.

Mr. John Browne, M.R.I.A., Local Secretary for Londonderry, contributed the following Paper on British War Medals and Decorations, which was read at the Meeting of the Association held at Ballymena in 1883:—

Being much interested as a collector in the subject of war medals, it has suggested itself to me to bring before you some notes on war medals, which, though not within the range of this Association, I hope it will not be altogether out of place; and in what I shall now say it will be my object not to tell over again the many victories which have been won by British arms since medals were first awarded, but simply to notice the medals themselves descriptively, with regard to classification, and according to the following arrangement:—

Medals of honorary distinction granted to British soldiers by Charles I. and the Protector. The Peninsular medal; Waterloo. Medals given for actions and campaigns in India, closing with the Mutiny, 1857-8, including the Honourable East India Company's medals, given to native troops. The Chinese Wars, 1842-60. The Kaffir War. The Crimean campaign. The medals given for services in New Zealand, 1845-66. Medal for the Abyssinian Expedition, 1868. The medal for the Ashantee War, 1873-1874. The late Zulu and Afghan campaigns. Medals for long service, meritorious and distinguished conduct. Regimental medals; and lastly, a glance at Naval Medals.

I may say that the custom of striking medals to commemorate victories may be traced to the ancients, and the Moguls are believed to have granted them for civil and military services in the twelfth century: but it was only in modern times they have been issued in order to be worn as personal decorations. Sir Nicholas Harris Nicholas, in his History of the Order of Knighthood of the British Empire, published in 1842, has given much interesting information regarding many of these decorations, both naval and military, although there has been quite an era in war medals since the publication of his work.

¹ Not to be confounded with the Dan Corbet of Father Prout's Reliques.

It is not certain that many of the medals of Queen Elizabeth and James I., which are known to exist, were actually granted to be worn as naval or military decorations; though from their character and appearance we may infer that they were intended to be worn as badges commemorative of some great naval or military achievement. Their oval form, and the fact that they have either loops or rings attached to them, would seem to lead to no other conclusion. But as little is known of the early history of our military medals, we will leave them, with the hope that an abler pen may some day remove the obscurity in which they at present remain, and pass on to those which claim our more immediate attention.

It appears that no proof can be afforded of medals being conferred in England for services in the field earlier than the time of Charles I., who in May, 1643, authorized a badge for such soldiers as might distinguish themselves in a "forlorn hope." This was directed to be of silver, and, by a warrant dated from the Court of Oxford, 18th May, 1643, it was ordered that the "royal image," and that of our "dearest son, Prince Charles," should be contained thereon. This medal was to be worn on the breast of every man who should be certified by the commander-in-chief to have done faithful service in the forlorn hope. It was also forbidden that any soldier should sell, or any buy, or have such badges other than those on whom they were conferred, under such pains and punishments as a council of war might think proper to inflict. The commanders and wardens of the mint were to keep several registers of the names of those, and their county, for whom they were to give the certificate. It is also recorded that a special mark of favour was conferred on Robert Walsh, an Irish gentleman who commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Edgehill, on Sunday, 23rd October, 1642, and who succeeded in recovering from the Parliamentary forces the standard of the King's Own regiment, taken by them, and also captured two pieces of cannon and the waggon belonging to the Earl of Essex. The following morning the King, upon the top of Edgehill, knighted Mr. Walsh, who was presented to him, with the trophies, by Prince Rupert; and as a special mark of favour the King commanded that a medal of gold should be made, which decoration Walsh afterwards received; and from the knight's own narrative, printed for himself in 1679, it appears this medal was to be worn on the breast. The Long Parliament passed an Act in 1649, enacting that a tenth of all prizes due to the Lord High Admiral should be appropriated for medals or rewards for eminent services at sea. This ordinance was repealed in the succeeding year.

After the defeat of the Scots at Dunbar, in September, 1650, the House of Commons "ordered that it be referred to the committee of the army to consider what medals may be prepared for officers and soldiers that were in this service in Scotland, and set the proportions of them and their number, and present the estimate of them to the House." The House voted that the officers and men "which did this excellent service be presented with gold and silver medals." Simon, an eminent engraver of that day, was sent to Cromwell to consult with him as to the device for this medal. Doctor Harris, in the appendix to his Historical and Critical Account of Oliver Cromwell, has printed an original letter of Cromwell to the Parliament, in which, among other things, he says: "I may truly say it will be verie thankfully acknowledged by me if you will spare the

having my effigies in it." But Cromwell's modesty was overruled, and the medal bears his bust. On the obverse is the head of Cromwell in profile; under the shoulder, "Thos. Simon, E." The motto above the head, "Word at Dunbar—The Lord of Hosts, Sept. ye 3, 1650," and behind the head the prospect of a battle. The reverse has the House of Commons sitting, as represented on the Parliamentary great seal, 1648, and also on that of the Commonwealth, 1651. I may say that the bust on this medal is remarkable as a likeness of Cromwell when Lieutenant-General. An engraving of this medal appears in the *Medallick History of England* and also in *Simon's Medals and Coins*. The medal is of two sizes, and is the first given generally to officers and men, as the present practice, and no instance occurred of a general distribution of medals by the Sovereign's command until that for Waterloo was authorized.

It might not be out of place to mention here that it is recorded that when Napoleon surrendered himself on board the *Bellerophon*, he was received by a captain's detachment of Royal Marines. After acknowledging the salute, he minutely inspected the men, and having remarked that they were very fine and well-appointed, the ex-Emperor added, "Are there none among them who have seen service?" Upon being told that nearly the whole of them had seen much service, he exclaimed, "What! and no marks of merit!" The officer explained that it was not customary to confer medals except upon officers of the highest ranks. The conversation terminated by Napoleon remarking: "Such is not the way to excite or cherish military virtues."

In the two works I lately referred to are engravings of several medals, probably worn by officers as honorary badges. Some contain the effigies of King Charles I., or Prince Rupert, or Sir Thomas Fairfax, or his son, or the Earl of Essex, Manchester, or Dunfermline, General Rossiter, or of other Parliamentary commanders; on the reverse were their names or arms, or a representation of the Parliament, or the words "Meruisti" or "Pro Religione, Rege, et Parlamento," or "for King and Parliament." It now seems impossible to describe the precise history of these medals, but I may mention here that the battle of Naseby, in June, 1645, was commemorated by a silver-gilt medal, with a ring.

With these exceptions, the medals of the Commonwealth era, which appear to have been given for naval services against the Dutch, such distinctions being granted to Generals Blake and Monk, and Vice-Admiral Penn, and Rear-Admiral Lawson, in the shape of gold medals, and silver medals for the captains of the vessels engaged. It may not be out of place to state, that of this splendid medal, known as the "Blake Medal," struck to commemorate the victory over the Dutch fleet, off the *Texel*, 1653, four only were struck in gold, one being for each of the four officers just named. (One of these medals was purchased by William IV. for one hundred and fifty guineas, and is now in the possession of Her Majesty; a second was bought at Captain Hamilton's sale last year, in Southby's establishment, Wellington-street, Strand, for £305; the third is in the possession of Mr. Stuart, of Aldenham Lodge, Watford; and the fourth, not having been met with, may have been melted down.) At this period the positions of these officers were scarcely defined, for at times they appear to have fought on land as well as sea.

The medals of succeeding reigns appear to have been confined to naval services. Although medals were struck in commemoration of the great

Duke of Marlborough, it is certain they were not worn by either officers or soldiers. It was not so, however, with the naval service.

After the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746, a medal was struck, having on the obverse the head of the Duke of Cumberland; the reverse had a figure of Apollo and a dragon pierced by an arrow. Although this medal has a ring attached, which would imply that it was intended to be worn, there is no account of its being conferred as an honorary badge on the officers or men serving under his Royal Highness.

Early in 1767 a system of honorary distinction for long-continued good behaviour was introduced into the 5th Fusiliers, which was found to be productive of the best effect. These distinctions consisted of three classes of medals, to be worn suspended by a ribbon at the button-hole of the left lapel. The first or lowest class, which was bestowed on such as had served irreproachably for seven years, was of gilt metal, bearing on one side the badge of the regiment, St. George and the dragon, with the motto, "Quo fata vocant," on the reverse, "V, for merit." The second was silver, bearing on one side the badge and motto, and on the other: "Reward of fourteen years' military merit." The third was similar to the second, but was inscribed with the name of the individual whose conduct had earned it, with the words: "For twenty-one years' good and faithful service as a soldier, had received from his commanding officer this honourable testimony of his merit." These medals were bestowed only upon soldiers who for the respective periods of service had never incurred the censure of a court-martial. They were given by the commanding officer at the head of the assembled battalion, and if, which rarely happened, the owner of a medal subsequently forfeited his enrolment among the men of merit, his medal was cut from his breast by the drum-major as publicly as he had been invested with it. Those who obtained the third, or twenty-one years' medal, had also an oval badge, of the colour of the facings, on the right breast, embroidered round with gold and silver wreaths, and inscribed in the centre with the word "Merit," in gold letters. This may be considered the forerunner of the good conduct medal of a subsequent period, but the mode of conferring it was far superior, for a soldier could not, at first, obtain the latter till his discharge, which was contrary to the original design of military decorations; this, I may say, has been remitted.

In 1794 a medal was bestowed by the Pope on certain officers of the 12th Lancers, shortly after the taking of Bastia, in Corsica. A portion of the above regiment proceeded to Italy, and landed at Civita Vecchia, when the conduct of the officers and men was such as to gain the notice of Pope Pius VI., who ordered gold medals for the officers, some of whom proceeded to Rome, and were very graciously received. The number of medals bestowed amounted to twelve.

A gold medal was presented by the Emperor of Germany to each of the officers of the two squadrons of the 15th Light Dragoons engaged in the action of Villiers-en-Conché, near Cambrai, on the 24th April, 1794, when a handful of men attacked the French, killed and wounded 1200 of them, and captured two pieces of cannon. This gallant charge prevented His Imperial Majesty, who was proceeding from Valenciennes to Catillon, from being taken prisoner. His Majesty George III., in 1798, permitted the recipients to wear these medals constantly with their uniforms. Only nine were struck, one being deposited in the Imperial Museum at Vienna.

In 1800, crosses of Maria Theresa were conferred on the eight officers: the doubt that the decoration could be granted to foreigners having been overcome, the Royal Licence to accept this additional honour was at once accorded.

I have tried to show that the practice of bestowing honorary distinctions in the many naval and military operations of our country is but of recent date. It is only a few years since that a general order was granted for the distribution of medals to those surviving officers and men, of both services, who took part in the long-protracted wars between this country and Spain, France, America, and the hostile nations of India—from the declaration of war with France, in 1793, till the triumphant entry of Wellington into Toulouse, 12th April, 1814, and the siege and storm of Bhurtpoor January, 1826.

This extraordinary delay, or unpardonable neglect, on the part of those high in authority, caused no little disappointment among those who considered that they should be the recipients of some distinguished badge or order of merit, to be worn not only in commemoration of the gallant achievement, but as a reward of their faithful and long professional services.

It is well known—for much publicity was given to the fact—that the old “Peninsular men,” the heroes of Assye and Laswarree, and the gallant tars who had fought at St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, had no medals. Every likely opportunity was made use of to stimulate the tardy Government. The accession of William IV., for example, brought forth a plentiful correspondence. It was recommended that “The Army and Navy should unite, and humbly and respectfully request one of the Royal Dukes to solicit His Most Gracious Majesty a boon for both services at the beginning of his reign; that he would bestow an order of merit upon all officers and men who had fought the battles of their country.” The writer goes on to say: “It is very vexatious to honourable feelings when we go into society at home and abroad to meet foreigners of all nations covered with medals and orders, when we, who have had the pleasure of licking them in every part of the world, have neither orders nor medals.”

The seven years of King William’s reign passed away; the ranks of those old warriors, the survivors of a hundred fights, gave way before the irresistible march of time; they, who so successfully contended with the combined fleets of France and Spain, who had upheld the supremacy of British arms in the East, and taught Napoleon’s Marshals so terrible a lesson, had at last to yield to the universal conqueror, with no mark of their glorious services, except those honourable scars obtained by their own bravery on the field of battle.

After the foregoing short and very imperfect historical sketch of our War Medals, I will now, as I before stated, take them up in succession, commencing with that given for the Peninsula. Then, to commence, it was not till the 1st June, 1847 (the date of the General Order) that Her Most Gracious Majesty granted silver medals for the twenty victories gained by our arms in Spain, Portugal, and France, three in North America, and two in the West Indies. I may here mention that the clasp for the war in Egypt, ending 1801, was not included in the General Order of the 1st of June, 1847, but was afterwards granted under an order dated the 12th February, 1850, to those who were still alive and had served in that war.

The medal was struck from a design by W. Wyon, and represents on the obverse the head of the Queen, with the date 1848; and on the reverse Her Majesty, as the representative of the country or people, is in the act of crowning with a laurel wreath the Duke of Wellington, in a kneeling attitude, as the representative of the army.

As regards the rarity of the Peninsular medal, a few words may be added. It is very difficult to meet with medals having more than eight or nine clasps; and should any of these have on them inscribed what may be denominated as "rare actions," the value of the medal is greatly enhanced. Fort Detroit, Chateanquay, Chrystler's Farm—all North American achievements—are extremely rare; as also the clasp of Sahagun and Benevento, in the Peninsula. The clasps for Egypt, Maida, Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Java are also scarce. The rest are not uncommon.

Waterloo will ever be associated with the name of Wellington. It ended a war which was a series of victories to the British arms, and exalted him to high rank and honour. It brought prosperity to England, and yielded many years of enjoyment to the victorious general. It was at the suggestion of the great Duke that silver medals were awarded to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier who was present in the field during the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of June, 1815.

On the obverse of the medal is the laureated head of the Prince Regent, with the legend "George P. Regent"; the reverse has a figure of victory, seated, holding in her right hand a palm branch, and in her left a sprig of olive—emblems of the victorious achievement and the peace which followed. Underneath is inscribed the word "Waterloo, exergue "June 18, 1815." Above is the immortal name of "Wellington." The Waterloo medal is worn with a crimson ribbon edged with blue, precisely the same as worn with the Peninsular.

The Prince Regent also ordered that medals should be distributed to the soldiers of the Brunswick contingent who survived the action of the 16th, 17th, and 18th June. The medal, which is of bronze, was made from the captured guns.

We now come to an exceedingly interesting series of medals, awarded for services in India, from the war with Tippoo Sultan till the Sepoy mutiny, 1857-8, including the campaign in Persia, 1857.

Hyder Ali's death and the subsequent treaty of peace with his son, Tippoo Saib, in 1784, terminated a prolonged and harassing war. It appears that the Supreme Government at Calcutta was not long in awarding a medalic badge; for the same year we find that the Company's troops received a silver medal in commemoration of their good service. The reverse has inscribed in the Persian language, "Presented by the Calcutta Government, in memory of good and intrepid valour, A.D. 1784. Mahomedan era 1199." The legend, which is also in Persian, may be rendered into English thus: "Like the coin, may it endure long in the world; and the exertions of those lion-hearted Englishmen of great name, victorious from Hindostan to the Deccan, become exalted." The obverse of the medal represents Britannia seated, holding forth a wreath towards a fortress in the distance.

Those who have read Indian military history must be familiar with England's brilliant success and consequent gradual acquisition of territory. The war with Tippoo, in 1791-2 ended in his signal defeat, which for a time completely paralyzed his power and checked his ambitious designs,

deprived him of half his kingdom, and obliged him to a humiliating submission. The war earned for Lord Cornwallis and the soldiers he directed an universal tribute of applause. The event is commemorated by a silver medal, distributed by the Indian Government to the Company's troops. The obverse represents a Sepoy in the military costume of the time, viz. piqued hat, red jacket, bare legs. The figure is erect, and holds in his right hand the English flag; in his left the Mysore banner reversed; behind is the distant view of the fortress of Seringapatam. The reverse is inscribed, "For services in Mysore, 1791-1792." The legend, which is in Persian, signifies the same, and that the medal was given by the English Government.

At midday, on the 4th May, 1799, the fortress of Seringapatam was taken by storm, after a month's siege, conducted by Lieutenant-General Harris; Tippoo Sultan, the Englishman's implacable and cruel enemy, perished; and his palace, containing much treasure, together with immense supplies and ordnance, fell into our possession. The medal, which is struck in gold, silver, bronze, and tin, bears on the obverse a victorious lion standing over a prostrate tiger—significant of the British triumph over the terrible ruler of Mysore. Above is unfurled the British flag, having on it an Arabic inscription, "The lion of God is the conqueror." Exergue "iv. May, 1797." The reverse represents the storming of the citadel; above is the sun shining in full splendour, indicating the time. Exergue in Persian, "The fort of Seringapatam the gift of God, iv. May, 1799."

With the present century began a long series of military operations, which followed each other in quick succession. The Mahratta war gained for Sir Arthur Wellesley a noble name, as it records his first great and decisive victory at Assye, 23rd September, 1803.

In the same year General Lake gained an important victory at Laswarree, which destroyed Scindia's power in Northern India. A month later and Wellesley had won the battle of Argaum: again in the following year, 1804, Lake had brought the Mahrattas to an engagement; Holkar was completely routed, and the fortress of Deig taken by storm. The war in Nepaul, ending in 1816, was followed by a second campaign against the Mahrattas, conducted by Generals Hislop, Malcolm, and Sir Lionel Smith, and terminated after the great battle of Maheidpoor, December, 1817.

Hostilities commenced against the King of va in the year 1824, General Sir A. Campbell commanding the united forces. After a two years' campaign the Sovereign of Burmah was compelled to sue for peace upon any terms. Again, on the 18th January, 1826, the fortress of Bhurtpoor, the stronghold of the usurper Durgoon Sal, succumbed to the prowess of British arms. Lord Combermere, who directed the siege and assault, on the following 6th February ordered the fortifications to be entirely demolished.

We have seen but a brief outline of the glorious achievements inscribed by the hand of victory on the page of Indian military history; we have followed the march of our illustrious countrymen, from Assye's well-fought field to the complete success attending the operations before the almost impregnable fortress of Bhurtpoor; we have now only to observe that the surviving few, who participated in the first-named victory, did not receive the decoration until after a lapse of eight-and-forty years.

The siege and storm of Bhurtpoor completes the list of distinguished services for which it pleased Her Most Gracious Majesty, under the General Order of 21st March, 1851, "to signify her assent to a measure proposed by the Honourable East India Company for granting honorary distinctions to the surviving officers and soldiers of the Crown who were engaged in India." Clasps to the number of nineteen were issued with this decoration, commencing with the storm of Allighur, 4th September, 1803, and ending with the clasp for the siege and storm of Bhurtpoor, January, 1826. The obverse of the medal is the usual head of Victoria, with the legend "Victoria Regina." The reverse shows a figure of Victory holding in her right hand a laurel branch; in her left a victorious wreath; at her feet is arranged a trophy of arms, behind which rises a palm tree; above the group are the words, "To the army of India." Exergue 1799-1826. The medal is worn with a pale blue ribbon.

We now approach a period nearer our own times, when medals for distinguished services were granted immediately after the close of a successful campaign or the gaining of an important victory. Thus on the 30th August, 1839, about a month after the British army, under Sir J. Kane, had captured the fortress of Ghuznee, his Majesty Shah Shoojah intimated his intention to confer medals on all the troops thus employed, as a mark of the high estimation in which he held their gallantry. This decoration was soon afterwards distributed to the soldiers of the Crown, when permission had been granted by Her Majesty for the same to be worn. The medal, though rather small, is made of excellent silver, and presents on the obverse a view of the citadel, with the name Ghuznee underneath; on the reverse, within a laurel wreath, is a mural crown, with the date 23rd July above, and 1839 below. The recipient's name is generally engraven on the centre, which is left plain for that purpose. It is attached to the breast by a crimson and green ribbon.

The medal for Jelalabad modestly records the glories of Sir Robert Sale and his invincible garrison. In this instance, as in "the brave days of old," the gallant defenders of the fortress received a mural crown. The Governor General, Lord Ellenborough, in recognition of the valuable services displayed by the garrison and their commander, ordered that silver medals should be presented to each. The obverse of the medal bears upon it a mural crown, with the word "Jellalabad" above; on the reverse is the date of the victory, "VII. April, 1842." The ribbon, which is of a rainbow pattern, was first introduced to be worn with this medal as the military ribbon of India.

The decoration known as the Second Jelalabad Medal was issued by our own Government. It was intended to be worn instead of that granted by the Honourable East India Company; but we may infer, from its scarcity, that few availed themselves of the offer of exchange. It represents a figure of Victory flying over the fortress of Jelalabad, with the Union Jack in her left hand, her right hand holding laurel wreaths; above are the words "Jelalabad, VII. April." Exergue "1842." Obverse—head of Victoria; legend, "Victoria Vindex." It is worn with the military ribbon of India.

To the defenders of Kelat-I-Ghilzie Lord Ellenborough also awarded a silver medal. Upon the obverse of this medal is a mural crown, and a shield inscribed with the words "Kelat-I-Ghilzie"; upon the reverse is

a trophy of arms, with the word "Invicta," and the date "1842" underneath. It is worn with the military ribbon of India.

The medals for Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul, mark the triumphant advance and complete success of the avenging armies under Generals Nott and Pollock. The treachery of the Afghans, and the fearful massacre which followed, are all too well remembered to be here repeated; it will be sufficient, therefore, to observe, in the words of Lord Ellenborough, that "they have, in one short campaign, been avenged upon every scene of past misfortune." No less than five distinct medals are included in the distribution, viz. :—

For Candahar—To soldiers engaged with the enemy from the 1st January till the 10th August, 1842.

Candahar and Ghuznee—When the same person was present at both only.

Ghuznee and Cabul—From the 6th September to the 16th and following days.

Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul—To the soldiers present during the whole campaign.

Cabul—Those who reached that place subsequent to the 16th September, 1842.

Excepting for Ghuznee and Cabul, the design for these medals is alike. The name "Candahar," &c., is inscribed within a laurel wreath, surmounted by a crown, with the date "1842" below; that for Ghuznee and Cabul being inscribed within a double wreath of laurel, with crown and date 1842. On the obverse is the usual head of Victoria, with the legend "Victoria Vindex." It is worn with the military ribbon of India.

The medals granted for the victories of Meeanee and Hyderabad commemorate the success of Sir Charles Napier in his conquest of the Scinde, and the unflinching bravery of the 22nd Regiment. The reverse of the medal has the words "Meeanee and Hyderabad," inscribed within a circle of laurel wreaths; above is a crown, and below the date, 1843. The medal awarded to the soldier who served only at the battle of Meeanee is inscribed "Meeanee" alone. The same may be said of the soldier who was present at Hyderabad; his is inscribed "Hyderabad" alone. Obverse—head of Victoria; legend, "Victoria Regina," and it is worn with the military ribbon of India.

The first division of the army, under Sir Hugh Gough, completely defeated the Maharattas on the 29th December, 1843, at Maharajpooor. On the same day Major-General Grey, with the second division, utterly routed a strong Maharatta force at Punniar. Lord Ellenborough ordered that a decoration, in the form of stars, should be made out of the captured guns and presented to the officers and men of both divisions. The star is of six points and made of bronze; it is studded with a smaller star of silver, on the face of which is inscribed "29th December," encircled by the word "Maharajpooor, 1843." The words "Punniar, 1843," encircles "the 29th December" on the star given to the second division of the army. They are worn with the military ribbon of India.

The Sutlej campaign, or first Sikh War, 1845-6, introduces the great battles of Moodkec, Ferozeshuher, Aliwal, and Sobraon. As they are still in the memory of a good many people, it would be superfluous to again describe the bravery of British soldiers, or applaud the already exalted names of Gough, Harding, Smith, &c. The medal, which is a beautiful

example of the die-sinker's art, presents the figure of Victory in an upright position, holding in her right hand, which is extended, a victorious wreath; her left supporting a palm-branch; at the feet of the figure is a trophy of arms. The legend is: "The Army of the Sutlej," exergue "1845-6," together with the name of the first engagement the soldier was present at who received the medal. If a soldier was present at only one of the four actions, the decoration was awarded to him without a clasp, the name of such action being inscribed in the exergue of the medal; but if the same person served with the army in more battles than one, for such he received with his medal one, two, or three bars, being inscribed with the names of the victories he took part in. For example, the 9th Lancers, present only at Sobraon, received the medal without a clasp; name, "Sobraon, 1846," being in exergue. The 53rd Foot, present only at Aliwal and Sobraon, received the medal with only one clasp, Aliwal being in exergue, and the clasp for "Sobraon." The 31st Foot, present at Moodkee, Ferozshuher, Aliwal, and Sobraon (the whole campaign) received the medal with three clasps, "Moodkee, 1845," being in the exergue. Obverse—head of Victoria; legend, "Victoria Regina." The ribbon for the medal is blue, edged with crimson.

The siege of Moulton and battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat (which completely destroyed the Sikh power in the Punjab, and subjected the whole of Duleep Singh's dominions to British rule) are known as the Punjab campaign, or second Sikh War, for which silver decorations are granted. The reverse of the medal represents the surrender of the whole Sikh army. Lord Gough, who is on horseback, and in front of the British army drawn up in line, is in the act of receiving from the conquered enemy their arms and accoutrements. Above are the words: "To the army of the Punjab," exergue, 1849. Obverse as usual. The ribbon blue, with narrow stripes of yellow.

The medal for the second Burmese War, 1852, next claims our attention. Again did our brave soldiers convince the enemy of Britain's might by signally defeating him upon his own territory. The result of this campaign was the annexation of Pegu to our Indian possessions; the reverse of this medal is a figure of Victory crowning with a wreath of laurel a nude figure of a soldier, seated, and holding in his right hand a Roman gladius; his left holding the sheath. The lotus flower is in the exergue; there is neither date nor legend; the only distinguishing mark is on the clasp, which is inscribed "Pegu." Ribbon—alternate stripes of scarlet and blue.

The medal for the Persian campaign of 1857 is similar to the preceding, excepting that the clasp is inscribed "Persia"; obverse, the same and ribbon the same.

The ever-memorable mutiny of the Sepoy regiments in the service of the Honourable East India Company brings the Indian medals to a close, with the exception of the medal granted for the late Afghan campaign, 1878-9-80. The desperate resistance offered by Colonel Inglis and his little band of the 32nd Regiment in the defence of Lucknow is almost without parallel in the history of the past. Who shall forget this horrible rebellion and the mighty efforts made by Sir Colin Campbell and Sir Henry Havelock for its suppression? The clasps are inscribed: "Defence of Lucknow," "Relief of Lucknow," "Lucknow," "Delhi," and "Central India." The medal represents Britannia distributing wreaths of

laurel; behind the figure is the British lion. Above is the word "India"—exergue, 1857-8; obverse, head of Victoria—legend: "Victoria Regina." Ribbon, alternate stripes of scarlet and white.

The medal for the China War, 1842, awarded both to army and navy, has on the reverse an oval shield of arms, behind which is a palm-tree; to the right of the shield is arranged a field-piece, together with military arms and accoutrements; to the left is a piece of naval ordnance, an anchor, capstan, &c., over which is the Union Jack; above are the words: "Armis exposcere pacem;" exergue, China, 1842. Obverse: the head of Victoria; legend, "Victoria Regina." Ribbon, crimson, edged with yellow.

The medal of the late war in China, ending 1860, is the same in design, the date 1842 being omitted; but, in addition to the medal, clasps were awarded for the different operations in which our soldiers and sailors were engaged. The clasps are inscribed "Fatshan, 1857"; "Canton, 1857"; "Taku Forts, 1858"; "Taku Forts, 1860"; "Pekin, 1860." An additional clasp was also granted, inscribed, "China, 1842," to such as had received the medal for that war. Obverse and ribbon the same.

The medals to commemorate the success of the British arms in South Africa in the years 1834-5, 1846-7, and from December, 1850 till 1853, were distributed by command of her Majesty towards the close of the year 1854. The medal, which is without an inscribed clasp, has upon the reverse the conquered lion of Africa, behind which is a shrub common to the country. Above are the words "South Africa;" exergue 1853. Obverse as usual. Ribbon, orange, with stripes of dark blue.

The campaign against Russia, 1854-5 is rich in military decorations and medals, no fewer than seven varieties having been conferred upon those who were present with the army and navy in the Crimea, from the battle of Alma till the fall of Sebastopol, 9th September, 1855. They are as follows:—

- The Crimean Medal, four clasps.
- Victoria Cross.
- French Legion of Honour.
- French Military Decoration.
- Sardinian Medal.
- Sultan's Decoration of the Medjidie.
- Turkish War Medal.

Medals for Silistria, Kars, and the Danube were awarded.

The Crimean medal represents Victory holding a palm-branch, and placing a laurel crown upon the head of a Roman warrior; in the field is the word "Crimea." The clasps, which are formed of oak leaves ornamented with acorns, are inscribed, "Alma," "Balaclava," "Inkermann," "Sebastopol;" and the crews of the ships which served in the Sea of Azoff had a clasp granted inscribed "Azoff"; the army did not receive this clasp. Obverse: head of Victoria, the date, 1854, underneath. The ribbon is pale blue, edged with yellow.

The idea of creating a new Order for distinguished bravery was originated by the late lamented Prince Consort (who is said to have designed the insignia), and afterwards instituted by Her Most Gracious Majesty on the 29th of January, 1856. The distinction is styled the "Victoria Cross," and is awarded to the soldier or sailor who performs "some signal

act of valour or devotion to his country." The decoration is in the form of a Maltese cross of bronze, with the Royal crest in the centre, underneath which are inscribed on a scroll the words "For Valour." It is suspended by a laminated clasp, and the letter "V" (for Victoria), and attached to the left breast with a crimson ribbon, and in the case of the Naval Brigade with a blue one.

The insignia of the French Imperial Order of the "Legion of Honour" was also granted to several of our officers and soldiers by his Majesty the late Emperor of the French, as a mark of his approval of their distinguished services in the Crimea. His Majesty also awarded the decoration of the French military war medal to a number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, selected from the different regiments which served in the Crimea. The decoration, which is of silver, is a small medal, surmounted by an eagle; on the centre of the medal is the head of the Emperor, encircled by a blue enamelled band having thereon the words "Louis Napoleon;" a crown of laurel, which forms the outer rim of the medal, is shown both on obverse and reverse; the centre of the latter is inscribed with the words "Valeur et Discipline." It is worn with a yellow ribbon, edged with green.

The Sardinian medal conferred by the King of Sardinia upon several officers and men selected from the Crimean army, has upon the obverse the arms of Savoy, crowned and encircled by the laurel and palm. The legend is "Al Valore Militaire." On the reverse of the medal is a wreath with the dates "1855-1856," underneath the legend "Spedizione D'Oriente." It is worn with a dark-blue water ribbon.

To upwards of a thousand officers of the British army and navy the Sultan of Turkey granted the decoration of the five classes of the Medjidie. The decoration consists of a small convex silver centre, bearing the Sultan's cypher, encircled by a crimson enamelled band, inscribed with the words "Zeal, Decoration, Loyalty, 1268" (1852), in Turkish characters, and surrounded by a radiated border of silver. It is suspended to the ribbon by a crimson enamelled crescent and star.

The Sultan also distributed to the British army and navy silver medals, having the royal cypher upon the obverse, enclosed within a circle of laurel. The reverse, which is a clumsy though significant design, represents the success of the allied powers in the Crimea. A field-piece and a map of the Crimea are placed upon the Russian flag, to the right of which are an anchor, &c.; above are the respective flags of Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia. Exergue, "Crimea, 1855." The ribbon is crimson, edged with green. I should perhaps mention that the Sultan's medal granted to the French and Sardinian armies differs a little from this. On the French medal the national flag is brought to the front with that of Turkey, while that of England and Sardinia are behind. Exergue, "La Crimée, 1855." On the Sardinian medal the flags are similarly transposed, the flag of Sardinia being in front with that of Turkey. Exergue, "La Crimea, 1855."

The medals for services in New Zealand were instituted by a General Order dated March, 1869, and conferred upon all the troops who had taken part in any of the actions against the Maories between the years 1845 and 1866. Obverse—diademed bust of the Queen with a veil falling over the back of the head and neck. Legend, "Victoria: D.G.: Brit.: Reg.: F.D." Reverse—"New Zealand—Virtutis Honor," around a

wreath of laurel, containing the date in which the service was performed. Ribbon—blue, with red stripe in the centre.

The medal for the Abyssinian Expedition, 1868, was instituted by a General Order dated March, 1869, and conferred upon the troops engaged in the expedition. The obverse of this medal has the diademed bust of the Queen, with veil falling over the back of the head and neck, surrounded by the points of a star containing the letters A.B.Y.S.S.I.N.I.A. Reverse—the recipient's name, rank and regiment, inscribed in raised letters, encircled by a wreath of laurel. Above the medal is a Royal crown, with a ring for suspension. Ribbon—scarlet, with broad white edges.

The medal for the Ashantee War has on the obverse a diademed head of the Queen, with a veil covering the back of the head: "Victoria Regina." Reverse—scene in the bush, British soldiers attacking the natives. Ribbon—yellow, two broad and two narrow black stripes. There is one clasp issued with this medal inscribed "Coomassie." This medal was instituted by General Order dated 1st June, 1874, and conferred upon the troops engaged in the Ashantee Expedition.

The medal for the Zulu War, 1877–8–9 is exactly similar to that issued for the Kaffir Wars from 1834 till 1855, with this exception that the date in exergue is removed, and a handful of assegais and a shield substituted. The ribbon is also similar. In addition to the medal, clasps were awarded with the date inscribed upon them of the year in which the recipient had been in Africa. Thus the soldier who had been serving there during 1877 received a medal with the clasp inscribed 1877, and so on; the men who served during the entire campaign have a clasp inscribed 1877–8–9.

The medal for the late Afghan Campaign has on the obverse the bust of the Queen crowned with a veil hanging down behind. Legend, "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." Reverse has a troop of Lancers riding through a mountain pass, an elephant with a field-gun on its back being in front. The word "Afghanistan" above; exergue "1878–79–80." Ribbon—green, with crimson edges. I regret exceedingly that I have been unable to ascertain how many clasps were issued with this medal, or the greatest number with one medal.

The medal "for long service and good conduct" was first granted by William IV., in 1830, to men of irreproachable character, and who had completed twenty-one years in the infantry, and twenty-four years in the cavalry. The obverse of this medal is a trophy with the King's arms in the centre. The reverse is inscribed—"For long service and good conduct." It is worn with a crimson ribbon.

The medal for meritorious service, together with an annuity of £20, is granted to sergeants as a reward for distinguished service. It has upon the obverse the head of the Queen, the reverse being inscribed, "For meritorious service." Ribbon, crimson.

The medal for distinguished conduct in the field has the same obverse as the medal for long service; the reverse is inscribed, "For distinguished conduct in the field." The colour of the ribbon is crimson, with a stripe of blue down the centre.

We now come to regimental medals, and under this head we have to treat of a class of medals altogether different from the preceding. Regimental medals are those which have been specially granted to soldiers by the officers of the regiments in which they served; they were awarded as badges for long regimental services and good conduct. It does not, how-

ever, appear that the distribution of such medals always received the sanction of Government: in the majority of instances when regimental medals have been granted the distribution has been merely of a private character, originating with the officers themselves. The number of regiments which have awarded medals is but limited, and, as far as I have been able to learn, may be enumerated as follows:—

10th Hussars, 16th Lancers, 22nd Light Dragoons, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 13th, 22nd, 26th, 32nd, 37th, 40th, 42nd, 45th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 71st, 73rd, 74th, 79th, 88th, 94th, 97th Foot; 2nd West Indian Regiment, Ceylon Rifles, 16th Foot temperance medal. As this list is so long, time will not permit me to describe them separately. I will draw to a close with a very few words upon naval medals.

For the victories of the Nile and Trafalgar two private gentlemen, Messrs. Davison and Boulton, presented medals to every officer and seaman engaged. These medals, it appears, were highly prized by the recipients, and were actually worn as decorations.

Clarke and M'Arthur's *Life of Nelson* speaks of the medals as follows:—"Mr. Alexander Davison on being appointed sole prize agent for the ships that had been captured at the battle of the Nile, immediately ordered medals to be struck in gold, silver, and gilt metal, and copper, at the expense of near £2000. The first was presented to every captain; the second, in silver, to every lieutenant and warrant officer; the third, in gilt metal, to every petty officer; and the fourth, in copper, to every seaman and marine serving on board during the action. Many of these medals were afterwards found by the Russian sailors scattered over the island of Tenedos in 1807, owing to the explosion that took place on board the *Ajax*, when that ship was burned in the roads of Tenedos."

With regard to Boulton's Trafalgar medal, the *Naval Chronicle* says:—"Mr. Boulton, the scientific and venerable proprietor of Soho, whose public exertions have so uniformly been distinguished by a patriotism the best directed, has solicited the permission of Government that he might be allowed to strike a medal, at his own expense, in commemoration of the brilliant victory off Cape Trafalgar, and to present one to every seaman who had served that day on board the British fleets. The permission was immediately granted, with the warmest approbation of so laudable a design. In a short time the medals will be sent down to the several ports, to be distributed among the valorous tars by His Majesty's Commissioners."

The medal for general naval services, 1793–1840 bears on the obverse the diademed head of the Queen, "Victoria Regina, 1848;" reverse, Britannia seated upon a sea-horse, a trident in her right hand, an olive branch in her left. Ribbon, white with blue edges.

This medal was instituted by command of Her Majesty by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by an order dated 1st June, 1847, and conferred upon every surviving officer, seaman, and marine who had taken part in any of the naval actions (for which clasps were awarded) between the years 1793 and 1815. By an after order, dated 7th June, 1848, clasps were granted for Martinique, Guadaloupe, Java, St. Sebastian, Algiers, Navarino, and Syria. There are over two hundred clasps for different actions which have been given with this medal. The clasps vary in number from one to six, which is the largest number on one medal.

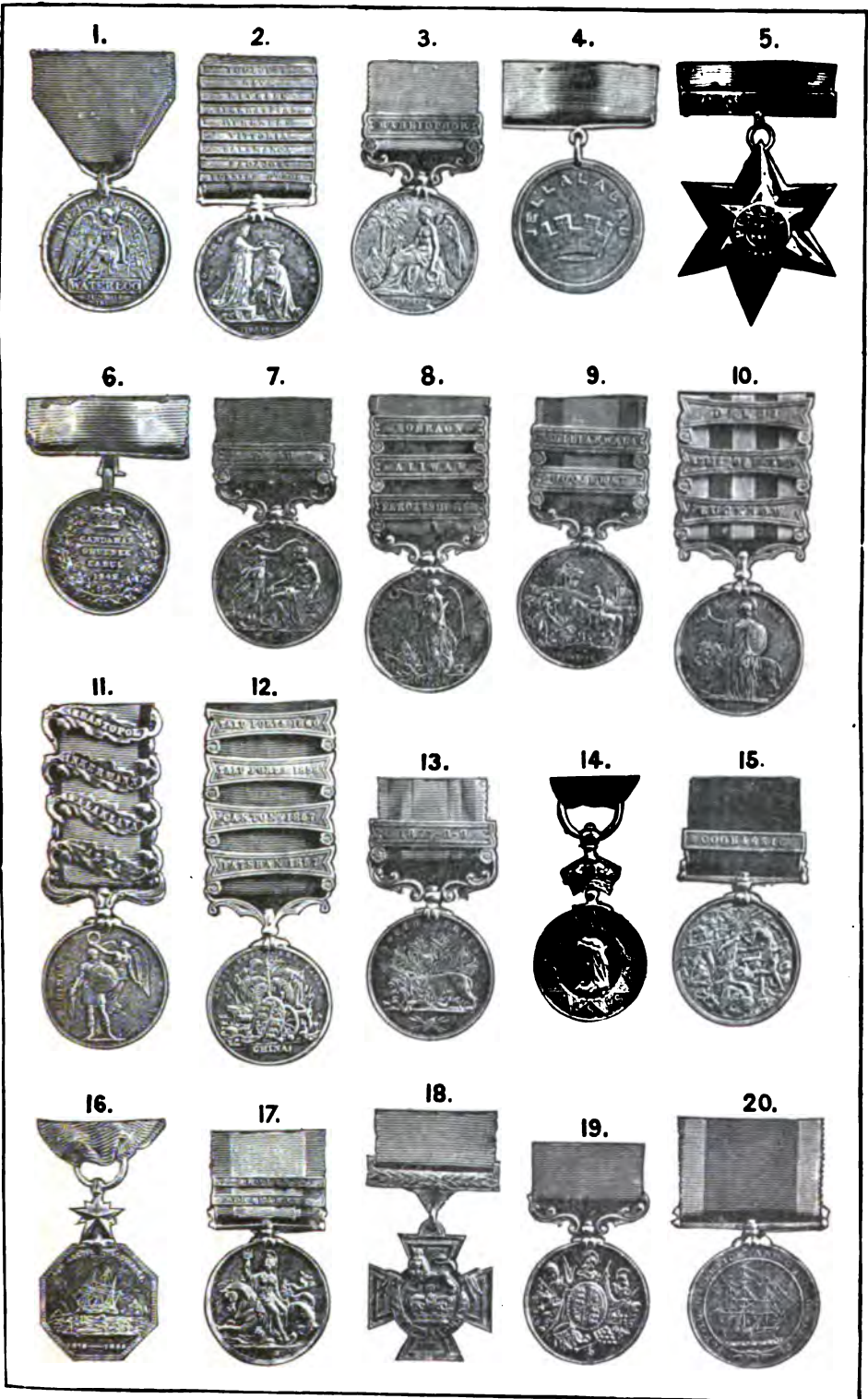
The Baltic medal, conferred upon the officers, seamen, and marines who served in the Baltic fleet during the war with Russia 1854-1855, bears on the obverse diademed head of the Queen, "Victoria Regina"; reverse, Britannia seated, with a trident in her right hand; in the distance are the fortresses of Sveaborg and Bomarsund; above the word "Baltic." "1854-1855" in the exergue. Ribbon yellow, blue edges.

The only other naval medal to which I shall refer is the "Medal for long service and good conduct," as time will not permit me to take up the medals granted for saving life at sea. I may only mention that in many cases the medals and clasps which were distributed to the Naval Brigade were exactly similar to those given to the soldiers, where the Naval Brigade had been co-operating with the army: they are as follows:—The war in Ava 1799-1826; first China wars, 1840-1842; medal for the Scinde campaign, 1843; medal for South Africa, 1834-1835; second Burmese war medal, 1852-1853, with the clasp for Pegu; Crimean war, 1854-1855; medal for the Persian Naval Brigade, 1856-1857; medal for the Indian Naval Brigade, 1857-1858; second China war medals, 1857-1860; New Zeland medals, 1845-1866; medal for Abyssinia, 1868; Ashantee medals, 1873-1874.

The naval medal "For long service and good conduct" was instituted by William IV., by an Order in Council dated August 24th, 1831, and conferred upon seamen and marines who had completed twenty-one years' service with irreproachable character. The obverse of this medal has upon it a crown and anchor, encircled by a wreath of oak; reverse, "For long service and good conduct." In the centre are engraved the recipient's name, rating, ship, and length of service. Ribbon, narrow blue. On the accession of Her Majesty she granted a medal for long service, in place of that given by William IV. On the obverse is the diademed head of the Queen, "Victoria Regina"; reverse, a line-of-battle ship, encircled by a cable, "For long service and good conduct." The recipient's name, rating, ship, and length of service, are engraved on the edge. Ribbon, broad blue, white edges.

The following is a description of the British War Medals given in the Plate, one-half size of originals, facing this page:—

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| 1. The Waterloo Medal, 1815. | 11. The Crimean Medal, 1854-1856. |
| 2. The Peninsula Medal, 1794-1815. | 12. Medal for the second China War, 1857-1860. |
| 3. Medal for Services in India, 1799-1826. | 13. The Zulu Medal, 1877-8-9. |
| 4. First Jellalabad Medal, 1842. | 14. The Abyssinian Medal, 1868. |
| 5. Punnier Star, 1843. | 15. The Ashantee Medal, 1873-1874. |
| 6. Medal for the Afghan Campaign, 1842. | 16. The Arctic Medal, 1818-1855. |
| 7. Medal for the second Burmese War, 1852-1853. | 17. Medal for General Naval Service, 1793-1840. |
| 8. The Sutlej Medal, 1845-1846. | 18. The Victoria Cross. |
| 9. The Punjab Medal, 1848-1849. | 19. The Army Long Service Medal. |
| 10. The Indian Mutiny Medal, 1857-1858. | 20. The Naval Long Service Medal. |



BRITISH WAR MEDALS.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

Note on the Parish of Errigal Keerogue, Co. Tyrone.—Errigal Keerogue, or, as it is called by some, Errigal Kieran, is a parish in the county of Tyrone and barony of Clogher, near to the town of Augher, and close to the old mail-coach road from Aghnacloy to Omagh. It is undoubtedly an ancient place, and many traditions of the past are still remembered by the neighbouring peasantry, who, as a rule, are a most industrious and respectable class. It derives its name from the supposed dedication of its church to St. Kieran, who is said to have built it. Upon the summit of a steep hill, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, are situated the ruins of this ancient edifice, which are fast hastening to decay. The stones used in the building seem to have been put together without cement. Part of the east wall still remains, but it is fast crumbling away. Portions of the west, north, and south sides are also standing. The space within the ruins is used as a burial-place, being considered of great sanctity, and there are many graves and tombstones to be seen in what was the interior of the building. Although tradition states that this church was built by St. Kieran, yet it is also said that it was not built by him,¹ but merely dedicated to him. There is a curious account of the building implicitly believed by the country people, and willingly told to any listener, which, from its singularity, is worth preserving. It is as follows:—

St. Kieran, the builder, when engaged in the building of his church, possessed a bullock who assisted his owner by drawing up the steep hill upon which the ruin stands the stones necessary for its erection. The bullock having laboured during the day, was slaughtered when the evening came, and on its flesh the masons made a hearty supper. The bones, clean-picked by hungry men, were carefully collected by the saint, and put into the stall. When morning dawned, it was found alive and well, ready for another day's work. St. Kieran cautioned the labourers to be careful and not break any of the bones. This went on for some time, but on one unlucky night a mason named Macmahon, tempted by his love for marrow, broke the shin bone and feasted to his heart's content. In the morning the bullock was alive as usual, but dead lame. The good saint cursed the glutton, and prophesied that the walls of the building would never fall until three Macmahons had been killed in the ruins. The country folk say that two of the name have paid the penalty of their progenitor's disobedience. Be this as it may, I have been told you could scarcely get a Macmahon to go near the place. There are not many of the name in the neighbourhood, so the old walls are likely to stand for some time. It is stated that some carved stones, which were part of the remains of an ancient priory—said to have been founded by one of the O'Neills—were to be seen built into the walls, but if so, they must be covered up with rubbish, as I examined the place carefully, but could find no traces of carving of any kind. If these sculptured stones were ever there, I would suggest that they had been used in re-

¹ The name Eregal Keerogue is often pronounced Errigal Kieran by the people; yet there can be little doubt that it never had anything to do with that saint. The true form is Arrigle Mochiarog—the Oratory of Mochiarog. Chiarog was a female saint, and under this title, and that

of Erregal Dachiarog, the church is frequently mentioned in the annals. *Da* and *Mo* are interchangeable terms frequently found prefixed to the surnames of saints, and both mean *dear* or *beloved*. See O'Hanlon's *Lives of the Irish Saints*, vol. v., p. 115.—Ed.

pairing, at some time or other, the original structure; for on inquiry I find that in the townland of Ballinasaggart, or Bal-na-saggart, situated in this parish, there stood, in what is now known as the "priors meadow," some remains of an old building of this sort, but no traces whatever are now to be discerned, save a grass-grown mound, showing where the priory once stood, and quite close to this spot is a fine spring, called the priory well. I examined closely the stones with which it is built over, but could find no traces of ornamental carving or of letters. I believe the name of this townland was sometimes spelled Bal-na-soggarth. This would be in keeping with the tradition that a religious house once stood in the vicinity. Close to the ruins of the old church on the roadside there is a "holy well"—two enormous thorns almost conceal it from view. It is neatly built in with rough stones, nicely fitted together, and a large slab partly covers the top. I was informed that years ago, people afflicted with illness, but with sore eyes especially, came even from distant places on a pilgrimage to the sacred water. They bathed the afflicted parts with a rag, which was then hung on the thorn bushes, a common pin was thrown into the well, and the charm was thus rendered complete. An old man told me that, in his early days, people came from all parts to try its virtues, but now it is completely deserted and almost forgotten, save by tradition. In the graveyard surrounding the ruins of the church there stands an ancient stone cross. The ornamentation is partly defaced, in the centre of the cross on the far side is a kind of raised boss. It seems to have been ornamented, but being greatly exposed to the weather it is almost completely worn away. There is no carving round the edges (as in the case of the cross at Donaghmore, in the same county). The cross at Errigal stands about 5 ft. 6 in. high, and 2 ft. 6 in. in width. There are many old tombstones to be seen with quaint devices rudely executed, but I observed none which dated earlier than the beginning of the 18th century. This place, being secluded and out of the way, is seldom visited.

W. J. SIMSON.

Note on a Button connected with the Expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin.—The button which I now have the pleasure of presenting to the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland was given to me by a friend whose uncle had served as surgeon in the Royal navy, and had been with the expedition sent out to search for Sir John Franklin. On the outside of the button is the following inscription in raised letters:—"Gone N.E. of Pt. Barrow: Investigator, August, 1850; Enterprise, August, 1851. Plover at Port Clarence, 1852. Squadron, with steamers, searching N. and W. of Parry Islands, 1852. Depots of provisions: Refuge Inlet, Port Leopold, and Admiralty in Barrow Straits." Inside the button is the following:—"Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin."

JOHN BROWNE, M.R.I.A.

Note on the Kennedy and Bailie Pedigrees.—The following notes are taken from the Kennedy MSS.¹ (written by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy

¹ Gilbert, second Earl of Cassilis, had, as appears from the Charter of the mains of Cassilis and other lands, several sons, of whom Gilbert, the eldest, inherited the honors, etc., and Thomas, the second, had a charter of the lands of Ardmillan, or

Ardmilland, in Ayrshire. He was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, who died in November, 1586, and was succeeded by Thomas, his eldest son, as appears from his retour of heirship, dated 9th May, 1609. This last Thomas Kennedy had

Bailie, F.T.C.D.) by kind permission of the Rev. Canon Grainger, D.D., M.R.I.A.: whenever the words "at present," "now," &c., occur, they refer to the period of the completion of the ms., *circa* 1829-1830:—Thomas, maternal ancestor of Dr. Kennedy, having completed his studies at Glasgow, entered the ministry, was appointed chaplain to one of Major-General Monroe's regiments, which took place about 1646. Soon after he was appointed to the living of Donoughmore, under Primate Ussher's comprehension, which he held till 1660, when he was ejected for non-conformity, and he became minister of the Presbyterian Congregation of Carland, in the same parish, and continued there till the persecution of James II., when he was compelled to return to Scotland, where he was appointed to a parish in Glasgow. He remained in that kingdom till the termination of the contest between James and William III., at which time, according to a promise formerly made to his Irish congregation, he returned to Carland, and continued to officiate till his death, which took place in 1714. He married Mary O'Brien, daughter of Major William O'Brien, of the Bawn, one of King William's officers, and nearly related to the Lords Inchiquin and Ibrican, and had issue two sons, Thomas and John, and six daughters, Margaret, Jane, Elizabeth, Sarah, Martha, and Isabel (?).

The second married the Rev. Archibald Maclaine, of Market Hill, whose grandson was the celebrated Archibald Maclaine, of the Hague, translator of Mosheim, and author of "Letter to Soame Jenyns." The third, Elizabeth, married the Rev. Mr. Turner, of Greenock, in Scotland, who filled the Chair of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow, and founded the Andersonian Institute in that city.

Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Kennedy, of Donoughmore, being intended for the ministry, studied at Glasgow in 1693-8, and was shortly after his ordination, which took place in 1700, appointed to the Presbyterian congregation of Brigh, near Stewartstown, county Tyrone, where he remained till his death in 1745. He married Sarah, daughter of John Bell, Esq., of Mullentaine, by whom he had issue two sons, Thomas and Robert, and two daughters, Mary and Sarah. The eldest of these daughters married John, son of Hugh Stewart, Esq., of Gortigal, county Tyrone, a cadet of the Castlestewart family, and ancestor of the present (late) Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart., and ex-M.P. for county Tyrone. The youngest, Sarah,¹ married firstly Dr. Bailie,² youngest son of Andrew Bailie, Esq., of Turniskea, county Tyrone; and secondly her cousin, Dr.

three sons—Thomas, Hugh, and Gilbert, as appears from the College of Glasgow, where the first and last studied, and the records of the Court of Chancery, where the return of the second son as heir was discovered by Dr. Kennedy's agent, which return took place in 1640. The records of their matriculation bear date, respectively, 1637 and 1642.

¹ Part of my late uncle's estate entailed on me came into the family by this marriage, viz. the half townland of Augh-larg, near Stewartstown, of which the remaining half is enjoyed by Sir Hugh Stewart, in consequence of the first of

these marriages.

² The issue of this marriage was a son, Andrew Thomas Bailie, who inherited part of the Bailie estate in the county Tyrone, which, as he never married, he bequeathed to my late uncle and his half-brother, Dr. Thomas Kennedy, of Kilmore, county Down, entailing it in the eldest male line. Of this and other property of my said uncle I am now legal heir. The founder of this family of Bailie was a younger son of Lemington (Lamington), and was one of the earliest Scottish settlers in the North of Ireland.

James Kennedy, of Downpatrick (from which marriage the author of the Kennedy MSS. was descended).

Thomas, eldest son of Rev. Thomas Kennedy last-named, studied at Glasgow 1728-34, having been originally intended for the ministry, left this country subsequently for America, where he died unmarried in 1743. Robert, the second son, entered the navy in 1737, and also died unmarried. The male issue of Rev. Thomas Kennedy of Brigh having thus become extinct, the representation of the line of Ardmillan devolved on the heir male of John, second son of Rev. Thomas Kennedy, born December 22nd, 1683. He studied at Glasgow 1704-9, and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of Benburb, county Tyrone, in 1711, which he retained till his death, in 1765. He was a person of considerable literary attainments, and a firm adherent of orthodoxy in the synod of Ulster, in which body he was consequently possessed of a great deal of influence. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Stevenson, Esq., of Stewartstown, county Tyrone, and had issue five sons, Thomas, James, William, John, and Gilbert, and five daughters, Mary, Margaret, Letitia, Elizabeth, and Sarah.

Thomas, eldest son, studied at Glasgow, 1736-42, licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Tyrone, 1743, died in 1746, without receiving a call to any charge, his health having been impaired by excessive application to study. He was unmarried.

James, second son, studied at Glasgow and Edinburgh for medical profession, commenced practice in Cookstown, county Tyrone, married Margaret, daughter of James Ferguson, Esq., of Littlebridge, county Tyrone, and had issue three sons, John, Thomas, and James, and three daughters, Sarah, Margaret, and Letitia.

John, eldest son, went to India and died there. Thomas, second son, entered the army, held a commission in the Tay Fencibles in the rebellion of 1798, afterwards went to America, and still resides there, holding a post in one of the military colleges (when the MSS. were written). James, third son, died in early life unmarried. As Thomas is unmarried in very advanced life, the eventual representation would rest with the heir male of William, third son. He was intended for the ministry, entered Glasgow, where he studied along with the late Lord Castlestewart in 1745-6, and subsequently at Edinburgh in 1753; next year he was licensed to preach and ordained to the pastorate of Carland, his grandfather's congregation, by the Presbytery of Tyrone. He married Martha, eldest daughter of Robert Bailie, Esq., of Donahendry, county Tyrone, in 1759, by which marriage he had issue four sons, John, Robert, Andrew Thomas, and William, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Jane, and Martha. The eldest of these, Elizabeth, married her cousin, Rev. Nicholas Ward Kennedy, youngest son of Dr. James Kennedy of Downpatrick (of which marriage the author of the mss. was the eldest son).

John, eldest son of Rev. William Kennedy, left issue three sons, William, David, and Robert, and four daughters, Margaret, Martha, Elizabeth, and Letitia Jane. In this family, consequently (when the MSS. were written), was the representation of their branch of the house of Cassilis. Failing them, the descendants of Rev. Gilbert Kennedy, of Dundonald, for Robert, second son of Rev. William Kennedy above-named, died unmarried *circa* 1792; and Andrew Thomas, third son, although married, died without issue male; and William, fourth son, died in infancy; while Hugh, second

son of Thomas Kennedy, returned heir 1640, had two daughters co-heiresses, one of whom married Crawford, of Baidland, and the other Alexander Kennedy, of Craigach, from whom the present Earl of Cassilis is descended. Gilbert Kennedy, having graduated at Glasgow *extra ordinem*, was nominated to a chaplaincy of the forces under Monroe, and accompanied his elder brother Thomas to Ireland, *circa* 1647-8. The circumstances which attended his settlement corresponded with those of his elder brother, and shortly after his coming over he was inducted into the combined parishes of Dundonald and Holywood, in county Down, on the same terms as Thomas, viz. not being required to conform to the ritual of the Church of England. He shared in the persecution which obliged Thomas to fly to Scotland, where he, too, fled, and became minister of Girvan, but was subsequently ejected by the act of the Council of Glasgow in 1672, when he remained pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of Dundonald till his death in 1687. He married Miss Montgomery, a relative of the Earl of Eglinton, and had three sons, Thomas, Gilbert, and James, and five daughters, viz. Anne, Elizabeth, Sarah, and two others, of whom Dr. Kennedy had received no certain information. Thomas, the eldest, remained in Glasgow, where he practised as a physician, and became one of the professors in that university, married, and had issue Jean, only child, wife of Wallace, of Eilerslie, and the grandson of this marriage was the late Sir Islay Campbell, Lord President of the Court of Session, who became Laird of Eilerslie by right of inheritance. Gilbert, second son, of whom more afterwards. James, third son, was a physician of great eminence in Armagh, and compiler of a volume of mss. referred to on p. 39 of the volume of mss. from which this is taken; its characters are those of 1699 and 1723; it contains mention of events in which members of the Kennedy family had a principal share, and the Montgomeries were also frequently mentioned, &c., &c.

Gilbert, second son, being designed for the ministry, attended the classes at Glasgow, 1697-1702, and some time after was appointed domestic chaplain in the family of the Duchess of Hamilton, by whom he was treated with marked attention and regard. On his return to Ireland was appointed minister of the Presbyterian congregation of Donaghcloney, *alias* Tullylish, county of Down, which he held till his death in 1745. He married firstly Elizabeth Long, or Lang, 1704-5, daughter of Rev. George Lang, by his second wife Esther Clements, daughter of Major Clements, of Straid, who was an officer of Charles I.'s, and killed at Dunbar. His brother Henry was M.P. for Carrickfergus. And secondly, the widow of — Morton, Esq., by whom he had no issue. By Miss Lang he had four sons, James, Gilbert, Thomas, and George; and three daughters, Esther, Frances, and Mary, by whose marriages the Kennedies were connected with the Fergusons, Moodies, Barbers, &c. James, according to some accounts, eldest son, was designed for a doctor, studied at Glasgow and Leyden, under Boerhave, and practised subsequently at Downpatrick, where he died. He married his second cousin, Mrs. Sarah Bailie, before alluded to, by whom he had issue four sons, Thomas, Robert, James, and Nicholas-Ward; and three daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Rebecca. Elizabeth was mother of the late Rev. Dr. Wilson, S.F.T.C.D. and Professor of Mathematics, and finally Rector of Clonfeacle, in Armagh diocese. Nicholas Ward was so called after Sir N. Ward, afterwards Lord Bangor, who was his godfather, and to a relative of

whom his cousin, Alicia Stewart, was married. James's portion of the family property was the townland of Greengraves, in the county Down, to which Dr. Kennedy, the author of the MS. was legal heir. Thomas, eldest son, studied at Glasgow, entered the Established Church, became Rector of Kilmore, in the county Down, and died in 1818, aged 76. He was honorary D.D. of Glasgow. By his marriage with Sarah, daughter of Richard Waring, Esq., of Waringstown, he had three sons, James, Richard, and Andrew Thomas; and two daughters, Sarah and Anne, all of whom died in early life and unmarried. Robert, second son of Dr. James Kennedy, died in London, unmarried, not long ago.

James, the third son, died lately in America, where he had taken out his wife, Miss Susan Pepper, of Dublin, whom he married before he left Ireland, by whom he had issue one son, Andrew Thomas, and three daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Susan. Andrew Thomas died lately in his residence in Washington, unmarried, wherefore the representation of his particular branch devolves on the author of the MSS., his cousin-german, the eldest son of Nicholas Ward, fourth son of Dr. James Kennedy. This Nicholas Ward was a student in Trinity College, Dublin, which he entered January 6th, 1777, under Mr., afterwards Dr. Richardson; graduated in regular course; ordained in the Established Church by his brother, the Bishop of Down and Connor's, letter of orders dated September 25th, 1796; married his cousin, as already mentioned, Elizabeth daughter of Rev. William Kennedy, of Carland, by whom he had issue five sons, James, William, Robert Reid, Thomas, and Thomas, and one daughter, Martha, who died in infancy. James, the eldest son, entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1807, under his cousin-german, the late James Wilson, D.D., S.P.R.C.D., &c.; subsequently Scholar and Fellow, and by the decease of his cousin, as aforesaid, has become heir of entail to the landed property of his uncle, the late Thomas Kennedy Bailie, D.D., situated in the counties of Tyrone and Down. He is unmarried. William, the second son, educated for business, resides at present (at date of MSS.) in Bengal; was appointed then by Messrs. Colvin & Co., of Calcutta, a partner in their establishment and superintendent of their indigo factories at Sewarra, district of Tirhoot; married in 18— his cousin Maria, daughter of — Ledlie, Esq., of Calcutta, and has issue.

Robert, third son, entered, in 1823, Trinity College, Dublin; graduated in due course; candidate for holy orders; unmarried.

Thomas, fourth son, died in infancy.

Thomas, fifth son, entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 18—, and completed the usual course in 18—.

Gilbert No. 2 was, some accounts say, eldest son of the Rev. Gilbert Kennedy, of Donaghcloney. Being intended for the ministry, he attended the classes preparatory thereto in Glasgow, 1724–30; licensed to preach in 1730; ordained by the Presbytery of Dromore pastor of Lisburn in 1731; removed successively to Killyleagh and Belfast, in which latter he remained till his death on May 12th, 1773, aged sixty-seven. He married Elizabeth, niece of Hamilton Trail, Esq., and granddaughter of James Trail, Esq., of Marybrook, near Redemon, county Down, a person of very large landed property in that county, connected with the Bishop of Down and Connor (the Clanbrassil Hamiltons and present family of Killyleagh are relations of the Trails, as appears from a marriage settlement in the possession of James T. Kennedy, Esq.), by whom he had

one son, the present James Trail Kennedy, Esq., of Annadale, near Belfast; and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Margaret. The first married Rev. Henry Reynett, of Belfast, and subsequently of London, by whom she had several children; among others a son James, an officer of high rank, created a Knight of the Guelphic Order by his Majesty George IV., and attached to the staff of the Duke of Cambridge in Hanover. Her eldest daughter Mary married Sir William Bagnal Burdett, Bart., and secondly married Colonel Bayly.

James Trail, only son of Rev. Gilbert Kennedy, of Belfast, married Isabella, daughter of Christopher Byron, Esq., of Dublin, and had two sons, Gilbert and James, and one daughter, Elizabeth. The sons died in their infancy, and the latter married George Bomford, Esq., of Ryanstown, county Meath, nephew to Massey Dawson, Esq., late M.P. for Limerick.

Thomas, third son of the Rev. Gilbert Kennedy, &c., entered the profession of the law, in which he attained to much eminence; married Elizabeth, relict of — Campbell, Esq., of Newry; but died without issue. George, fourth son, in the linen trade, which he carried on at Kennedy's Grove, his father's residence in county Down; but shortly after his marriage with Mary, daughter of Rev. Patrick Simpson, Presbyterian minister of Dundalk, he removed to Mount Pleasant, in the county Louth, where he died. Five sons were issue, Patrick Simpson, Henry McNeill, Malcolm, George, and James Thomas.

Patrick Simpson, eldest son, entered the law; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Fleming, Esq., M.D., of Banbridge, county Down, by whom he had seven sons, Simpson, John, George, James, Henry, William, and Malcolm; and two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth. Simpson, the eldest son, at first entered the law, then into the army; now major in the 68th Regiment of Infantry; married Catherine, daughter of — Blackwell, Esq., of Tipperary, and has issue surviving two daughters, Caroline and Emily.

John, the second son, resides in Dublin, an apothecary; married twice, first, Mary, daughter of Mr. James M'Neilly, of Mourne, county Down, and had issue one son, James, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, engaged at present in the profession of the law. John married, secondly, Martha, daughter of Mr. Fleming, of Strabane, county Tyrone, and has issue two sons, Henry and John, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Mary.

George, third son of Patrick Simpson Kennedy, died unmarried.

James, fourth son, died in London, unmarried.

Henry, the fifth son, is resident in Dublin; had issue by Sarah, daughter of the above-mentioned Mr. M'Neilly, of Mourne. She died in 1815, leaving an only daughter, Jane, still living.

William resides in London, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of — Louden, Esq., Shropshire; no issue.

Malcolm, seventh son, died in Dublin, unmarried, January, 1820.

Henry M'Neil, second son of George Kennedy and Miss Simpson, resided in Dublin; practised as a doctor; married Anne, daughter of John Smyth, Esq., of Cootehill, county Cavan; had issue Henry, graduate of Trinity College, Dublin; died December, 1822, unmarried; and two daughters, Margaret, married to Robert Smyth, Esq., of Dublin, Barrister-at-law; and Mary.

Malcolm, the third son, resided in Dublin; practised as an attorney;

married Ellen, widow of John Kennedy, Esq., of Dublin, by whom he had no issue.

George, the fourth son, was a doctor; lived in Dublin, and died unmarried.

James Thomas, fifth son, went to India when young; made a considerable fortune in Calcutta, where he was a merchant; married Mary Wilkins, of that city, in 1792, and had issue seven sons—George Alexander, James Thomas, Henry, Thomas Lee, William, Gilbert, MacDonald; and six daughters, Mary, Catherine Elvira, Susan, Elizabeth, Anne, and Charlotte. Of whom George Alexander is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and Fellow of the College of Physicians; is unmarried; James Thomas, the second son, is captain in the Honourable East India Company's Civil Service; unmarried; Henry, third son, graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, in Established Church, at present curate of Clonfeacle, Armagh archdiocese; Thomas Lee, the fourth son, was an officer in the Company's service; died some time since, in consequence of a wound received while hunting, by the sudden discharge of his fowling-piece; was unmarried.

William, the fifth son, at present an officer in the Company's service.

Gilbert, the sixth son, entered Trinity College, Dublin, under his cousin, the compiler of this statement, and some time after left for the law, to an eminent practitioner of which he is now serving his time.

Mac Donald, the seventh son, is at present preparing for entrance into Trinity College, Dublin.

J. CARMICHAEL-FERRALL.

Note relating to the Fortifications of Kilkenny in the Years 1690–91.—

It would appear that Kilkenny was in a great state of commotion and alarm at this period. King William was encamped with his army not far from the walls of the city, at Bennettsbridge, from whence, on the 19th July, 1690, he sent a Royal Letter to the town relative to the affairs of the Corporation.

The town was put into a state of defence, as if expecting to be besieged or attacked. The great guns were put in order, iron purchased for the purpose; timber procured for repairing the gates and erecting fortifications; soldiers employed laying sods to the latter; a magazine constructed in St. Mary's Church. General de Ginkell, one of King William's generals, appears to have entered the city with a high hand, superseded the mayor, and taken it upon him to give orders to him, as appears by the following letter:—

Letter of General de Ginkell to John Baxter, Esq., Mayor of Kilkenny, dated 11th November, 1690.

“The necessaries requisite for the Hospitall here not being yet arrived at this City, I doe hereby require you in the meantime to cause the Inhabitants hereof to furnish the sayd Hospitall with twenty beds for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers, of which you are not to faile as you will answer the contrary, and this shall be your warrant.

“Given at Kilkenny, this 11th of November, 1690.

“BARR. DE GINKELL.

“Necessaries for dressing their food, as two or three kettles, wooden vessels or carthen chambre potts, wooden platters and wooden cupps for their drinke or broath.”

The following receipts were given for the various articles supplied :—

“Received of Captain Baxter, Mayor of the City of Kilkenny, the sum of one pound tenn shillings on account for firing for the guard at St. John's Gate, this 7th day of October, 1690.

“RICHARD BROWN.”

“Received from Captain John Baxter the sum of eight shillings ster^t., being for thirty-two large bundles of straw for to make bedds for the Hospitall, received by me, this 28th day of November, 1690.

“PATRICK SHEE.”

“Received from John Baxter, Esq., Mayor of Kilkenny, the sum of forty shillings ster^t., in full payment for work done by Mr. Henry Watson, mason, about the Magaasen in St. Mary's Church, Kilkenny, as witness my hand the 29th day of October, 1690.

“HENRY WATSON.”

“John Baxter, Esq., Mayor of the City of Kilkenny, Dec., 1690.

“For five tun and 3 foott of timber delivered by Robert Walsh to make stops and fortifications to the City upon account of the Corporation, at 20s. per tun is £5 1s. 6d.”

“Received from Captⁿ. John Baxter, Mayor of the City of Kilkenny, the sum of five pounds one shilling and sixpence ster^t., in full of the above bill on the account of the Corporation of the said City.

“Witness my hand, ROBERT WALSH.”

“August the 3rd, 1691.

“Received from Captⁿ John Baxter, Mayor of the City of Kilkenny, the sum of one pound four shillings ster^t., for five soldiers' work, six days each man, laying of sods at the fortification of the city of Kilkenny, by mee,

“HENRY ROCHET.

“More p^d for laying of sods to labourers, 14s.”

“August the 15th, 1691.

“Received for 3 locks for the Barrier Gates of the City of Kilkenny the sum of nine shillings ster^t., by mee from the Mayor of Kilkenny.

“HENRY HARPER.”

“A Bill for Timber sould unto Captⁿ John Baxter, Mayor of the City of Kilkenny, for to repaire, mend, and fortifie the City Gates, &c.

“Anno 1691.

“Delivered by order of the said John Baxter, Esq., to the uses afores^d two tun and half of scantling timber of threes and fours, att 24s. p. tun as then agreed for by the said Mayor, unto Marg^t Marshall, widdow, £3.”

“An account of Iron worke don by John Plumer, smith, for the use of the carrage of the great gunes:—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
It. for working 2 ^c . 3 st . 20 ^l . Iron att 2d. p ^l . cometh to,	2	14	8
It. for 5 greate staples for the gate with 10 ^l att 5 ^d p ^l ,	0	04	2
It. mony's laid to Pickerin and the rest about helpinge to raise the gunes, }	0	01	8
	<hr/>		
	3	00	6

Received the contents of the above bill of John Baxter, Esq., May^r of the City of Kilkenny, as witness my hand this 30th of 9^{ber}, '91.

“JOHN PLUM^r.”

“Being present, GEO. BIRCH.”

“By Patrick Connell, Esq., Mayor.

“Out of such sum or sums of this Corporation Revenue as shall come to your hands you are to issue and pay unto Mr. Edmond Connell the sum of ten shillings ster^s., due to him for blanketting supplied for the use of the sick men in the Hospitall during the tyme of the late camp at Bennetts Bridge, and this with his receipt shall be sufficient to you for soe much upon your account.

“PATRICK CONNELL, Mayor.

“To Ald^r Stephen Haydocke, Treasurer.

“Dated 7^{ber} 27th, 1704.”

“By Ebenezer Warren, Esq., Deputy Mayor of the said City.

“You are likewise to pay unto the s^d Edw^d Connell two shillings and sixpence due to him for scouring the s^d blanketting, being much damaged by the sick men in the Hospitall.

“EBEN. WARREN.

“Dated Nov^r 28, 1704.”

“To the R^t Worshipful the Mayor, Recorder, and Justices of the Peace for the City and County of the City of Kilkenny.

“The humble Petition of Margarett Marshall, Widdow, and Relict of Gregory Marshall, late deceased.

“In humble manner shewing: That in the year 1691 Capt^r John Baxter being then mayor of the City, it was thought convenient by the Magistrates to fortifie the City Walls, Gates and Rampiers of the City, and to that purpose the said Capt^r Baxter tooke up store of timber and especially from your Pet^r two tunn and halfe of scantling timber for which he agreed to pay 24s. per tunn, as in the annexed bill, the truth whereof Pickering Airy, the carpenter that wrought up the timber can aver; that the said Capt^r Baxter soone after dycing, and your Pet^r being very sickly and helpless for above three years past, noe care was taken for the payment, having noe assistant to move or solicit for the same, soe that yo^r Pet^r is still out of the said money, to her greate damage, and especially in this tyme of her long sickness, and want, of her charge of orphans.

"May it therefore please yo^r Worships, in consideration and compassion of the premisses, to order yo^r Pet^r her payment for the said timber to be a releefe to herselfe and orphans in her long sicknesse, which granted as in duty bound they shall ever pray.

"16th Jan^r, 1695."

"To the R^d Worshipful the Mayor, Ald^{rn}, and Common Council of the
"Citty of Kilkenny.

"The humble petition of Lawrence Sergeant, gunner of the sayd Citty,

"Humbly sheweth unto your Worpth that your Pet^r was impowered by Captain John Baxter, when Mayor of this Citty, in the behalfe of the Citizens thereof to take care, look after, and manage the Gunns of this Citty until further order.

"Now soe it is may it please yo^r Worships that your Petitioner hath accordingly took care of and looked after the sayd Gunns for about these three years last past, durence all which tyme your Pet^r hath been ready to obey all orders and directions from the Mayors of this Citty, and hath not rec^d any manner of satisfaction for the same. That your Worships were pleased when your Petitioner last petitioned yo^r Worships to refer the contents of his Petition to the s^d Captⁿ Baxter, who att the tyme being on his sick bedd had not oportunity or leasure to report to this Worshipfull Board what he knew of the sayd Peton soe referred.

"May it therefore please yo^r Worships to order your Pet^r satisfaction for the trouble and charge he hath beene att, or to doo otherwise therein as your Worships shall seeme meete,

"And he shall pray.

"2^d of June 1694.

"Referred to the Common Council.

"Afterward ordered by consent of the whole board that the Pet^r be p^d four Pounds in consideration of his service as Gunner to the 1st of May last past.

"J. WARING.

"Referred to the Grand Jury.—J. WARING."

All the above are copied from the originals amongst the Records of the City of Kilkenny.

PATRICK WATERS,

Town Clerk of Kilkenny.

Query as to Porter Family.—Wanted place and date of marriage of John Porter, who married Isabella Nixon Izod of county Kilkenny. He settled near Durrow; died between 1830-40, and must have married before 1820—possibly as early as 1800. Also wanted male lineage of this John Porter.

JOSEPH SAMUEL HUME, D.I.R.I.C.

QUARTERLY NOTES FROM ARCHÆOLOGICAL
PUBLICATIONS.

The following letters from Lord Wentworth to his wife bear on his Vice-regal visit, in 1637, to Kilkenny, and his reception by the Corporation there, an interesting Note of which was given at p. 242, vol. vi., of this Journal. The originals are in the Collection of Lord Houghton, pp. 21, 22, and they are here given from Miss Cooper's *Life of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford*, vol. ii., pp. 41, 42:—

Lord Wentworth to his Wife.—"SWEET HEART—Thus far we are got forward from you, or rather back towards you, for now the farther we go the nearer we are our return.

"I have not seen anything so noble since my coming into this kingdom as is this place, and a very fine, sweet country all along. Here the town hath entertained us with the force of oratory and the fury of poetry; and rather taught me what I should be, than told me what I am.¹ And yet for all this I find not myself the prouder, nor out of love so with my own, but that I desire to be back to see my house at the Naas, and after, as fast as I can, to Dublin, when I shall begin again, and so to the end constantly go on in the resolution of my being

"Your loving husband,

"WENTWORTH.

"KILKENNY, *this 16th of August (1637).*"

Same to Same.—"SWEET HEART—Through foul weather and ways we draw nearer you, and this day are for Cork, where I purpose, if the weather serve, to stay till Saturday come seven-night; then to the Naas, where, having stayed a few days to order my business, then I am, God willing, for Dublin.

"We are all in good health, only left James² drunk at Kilkenny, and have here Captain Southworth, with only half-a-crown in his purse, which makes him somewhat grave; and that the more, that, unless it fall to my share, not one man of the company will lend him a crown.

"If the week have been as foul with you as with us, I am persuaded you will be soundly weary of your Connaught journey, and then you will see that I am good in the perspectives as well as in the prognostics; for, according to my confidence, against all other men's opinions, Sir Thomas Wayman, we hear, recovers.

"Little more have I to say, but that which, indeed, is a very great deal, so that in full truth and purpose I am to continue always

"Your loving husband,

"WENTWORTH.

"CASTLE HAUGH, *this Friday morning.*"

¹ See the accounts of the payments to the "poet" and the "orator" in the Note above referred to.

² Probably "James the Lo: Deputy's

foole," who was handsomely "tipped" by the Corporation of Kilkenny, where it appears he was left behind "drunk." See Note already referred to.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

At the QUARTERLY (LEINSTER) MEETING, held (by permission) in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, on Thursday, April the 2nd, 1885 ;

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEINSTER, K.G., President of the Association, in the Chair ;

The following Member was admitted Fellow of the Association :—

Andrew Knight Young, J.P., The Terrace, Monaghan.

The following Members were elected :—

The Right Rev. Abraham Brownrigg, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny ; Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bart., M.P., Monreith, Whauphill, Wigtonshire ; Joseph H. Moore, C.E., Athlumney Lodge, Navan ; Rev. Canon Lloyd, Clonlea Vicarage, Kilkishen, Co. Clare ; James A. Mahony, Ramelton, Co. Donegal ; Rev. E. A. Cooke, Kilnasoolagh Glebe, Newmarket-on-Fergus ; the Venerable Archdeacon O'Rourke, P.P., Collooney, Co. Sligo ; John Mathewson, Queen-street, Londonderry ; the Rev. Narcissus Grey Batt, A.M., Rathmullen, and Abbot's Norton Vicarage, Evesham ; and Henry F. Baker, Willow Lodge, Booterstown-avenue, Co. Dublin.

The Treasurer submitted the audited Accounts of the Association for the year ending December 31, 1884, as follows :—

		C H A R G E .	£	s.	d.
1884.					
Jan. 1.	To balance in Treasurer's hands,	. . . . .	211	12	1
Dec. 31.	„ Annual Subscriptions,	. . . . .	253	17	0
	„ Cash by sale of "Journal" and "Annual Volume,"	. . . . .	21	2	1
	„ Dividend on New Three per cent. Government Stock, less Income Tax,	. . . . .	11	3	4
			£497 14 6		

		D I S C H A R G E .	£	s.	d.
1884.					
Dec. 31.	By Postages of Correspondence and Book Parcels,	. . . . .	15	0	4
	„ Printing of "Journal" for October, 1883, and January and April, 1884,	. . . . .	89	2	9
	„ Postages of "Journal,"	. . . . .	11	4	9
	„ Illustrations and Engravings for "Journal,"	. . . . .	101	4	6
	„ General Printing and Stationery,	. . . . .	18	17	11
	„ Expenses of Quarterly Meetings and Sundries,	. . . . .	16	13	1
	„ Purchase of Books and Scarce Numbers of "Journal,"	. . . . .	2	7	0
	„ Rents and Insurance,	. . . . .	21	17	3
	„ Collection of Subscriptions,	. . . . .	22	19	6
	„ Editing "Journal,"	. . . . .	25	0	0
	„ Balance in Treasurer's hands,	. . . . .	173	7	5
			£497 14 6		

We have audited these Accounts and find them correct, there being a Balance in Treasurer's hands of £173 7s. 5d.

JAMES G. ROBERTSON, } *Auditors.*
JOHN BLAIR BROWN, }

It was proposed by Lord James Wandesford Butler, and unanimously resolved—That an address of welcome be presented to their Royal Highnesses the Prince

and Princess of Wales on occasion of their approaching visit to Ireland; and that His Grace the Duke of Leinster, President of the Association, be requested to present the Address, which was as follows:—

“ TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES.

“ The President, Fellows, and Members of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland offer you their heartiest congratulations on this your welcome visit to Ireland with your Royal Highness's Consort and eldest son.

“ We are ever grateful to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen for deigning to give this Association her Letter of Incorporation by the name of the ‘ Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland,’ and to your Royal Highness for becoming its first Patron.

“ We are proud that your Royal Highness takes an interest in the Archæology of Ireland.

(Signed),

“ LEINSTER.

“ President of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland.”

W. F. Wakeman, Fellow, and Hon. Local Secretary for the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, read the following Notice of the Architectural Peculiarities of some ancient Churches in the county of Sligo:—

Any ecclesiastical antiquary who would take up, link by link, the chain of style which connects our mediæval churches with the primitive Christian temples so frequently met with in Ireland, will find an instructive subject of study when considering the peculiar features of three historic edifices situate in the county of Sligo, viz., the churches of Kilaspugbrone, Ballysadare, and Aghanagh.

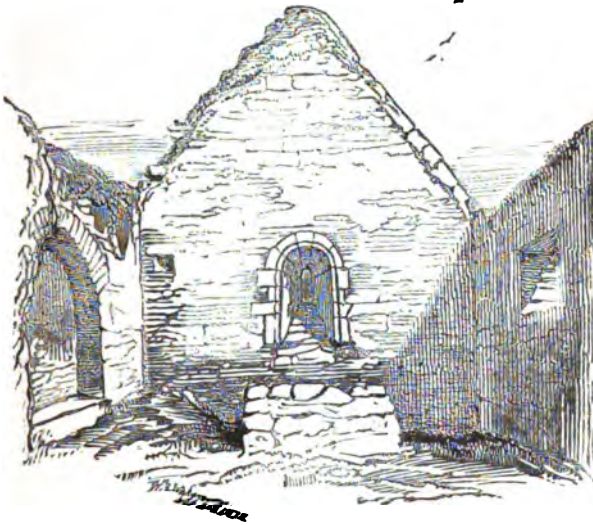
That in the designing of doorways and other open early church builders bore in mind a style which had existed in Ireland from time immemorial in cahir, cashel, dun, carn, cloughawn, &c., is a fact very patent to any archæologist who may glance beyond the line of actually historic work as found in this country. It is, indeed, universally admitted amongst architectural antiquaries that with us the flat-headed doorway, with inclining jambs, is characteristic alike of pagan and of primitive Christian design; and it is equally conceded that for many ages this form of opening, whether in doorway or window, continued to be constructed by builders of stone churches and other ecclesiastical edifices. At first, with doorways of this kind, and the structures to which they belonged (I speak now of works of the Christian period), very little mortar or cement of any kind appears to have been used. In the earlier examples the stones are usually of great size, rough and unhewn. As time advanced more attention was paid to regularity in the masonry—the stones are laid in courses more or less even; many of them are

roughly dressed, and there is evidence of lime mortar having been used in the external and internal wall-facings; while the interior, generally more or less rubble, was strengthened by liquid cement, amongst the remains of which small portions of the bones of mammals, or of sea shells, wholly or partially pulverized, may at times be discovered.

Many of the foregoing remarks may be said to apply equally to the construction of the doorways and the fabric of a large number of our celebrated round towers, not a single example of the latter being, like acknowledged pagan or pre-Christian edifices found in Ireland, un-cemented. There can be no question whatever amongst those who would compare the architectural features of our round towers and early churches one with another that they belong to the same style, and are often contemporaneous. The doorway of the towers is almost invariably found to have been placed at a considerable distance above the level of the adjoining ground. This was no doubt a precaution for security and defence; and indeed a like arrangement may be seen in several of our mediæval castles, as at Athenry, and in a very interesting fortalice, by which the passage from the mainland to Lady's Island, county Wexford, was defended. The same idea was adopted in the construction of the modern Martello towers, by which the coast of Ireland was supposed to be secured against the possibility of a successful foreign invasion. Not every community of the ancient Irish Church could undertake the cost of erecting a *cloightheach*, as the round tower belfry was formerly called—that is, in English, "bell-house," from the Celtic words "clog," a bell, and "teach," a house. In some instances it would seem that the *teampul, cill*, or church itself, was so constructed as to afford a degree of security against sudden predatory attack. The Sligo churches under notice present at least one feature in common with the great majority of our ecclesiastical round towers. I allude to the form and position of their original doorways respectively. Kilaspugbrone and Aghanagh are recorded to have been founded by St. Patrick himself, and must, therefore, have been originally erected some time before the close of the fifth century. Ballysadare, of which establishment St. Fechin was patron, must be regarded as more than a century later, the saint having died of the *buidhe chonnaile*, or great yellow plague, by which Ireland was devastated in A. D. 664.

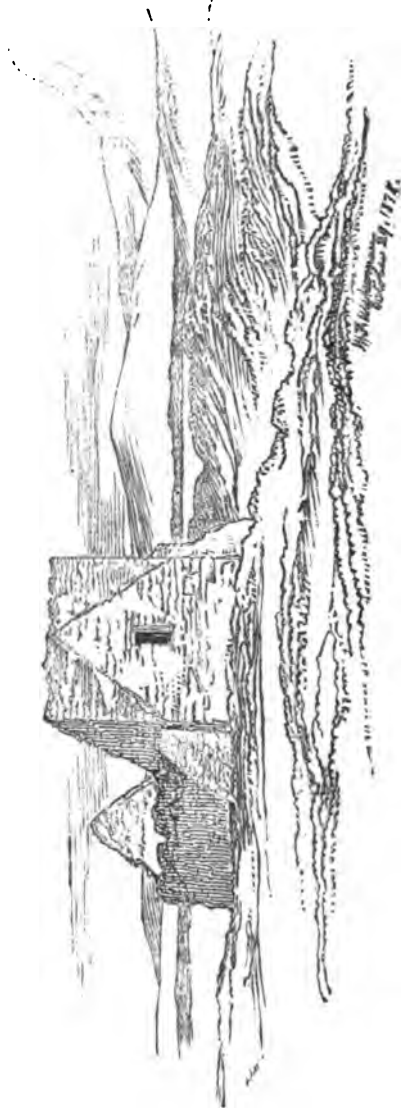
It is not in the least degree probable that any portion of the structures erected at Kilaspugbrone or Aghanagh by St. Patrick remains, at least above ground. No doubt the churches at the localities named may, in the course of centuries, have been even more than once rebuilt. It should be remarked, however, that the existing remains, in plan and style of masonry, present indications of very considerable antiquity. Their general character is that of churches which there is reason to believe were erected anterior to the eleventh century—how far anterior it is extremely difficult to determine—and which are not unfrequently accompanied by the round tower belfry. In plan they present a simple oblong quadrangle; and each appears to have been furnished at first with but one window, which was placed in the eastern end. Their original doorways are flat-headed, and occupy an elevated position in the centre of the western gable. Now the striking peculiarity of these churches, as well as that of Ballysadare, consists in this elevation of their primitive doorways, and in the fact of one of their side walls having, at some period long sub-

sequent to the erection of the present remaining structures, been pierced for the insertion of round-headed entrances of a character which cannot be considered older than the close of the twelfth century, and are most probably somewhat later. We have thus some clue to the period when the characteristically Celtic flat-headed doorway, with inclined jambs, went out of fashion with the Irish, and was succeeded by a completely new style of design, in which the opening was surmounted by semi-circular arches of cut stone, with a reveal and vertical sides. The south side doorway of Kilaspugbrone no longer exists; but it has been figured by Petrie in his work on the "Round Towers," where its measurements are given as follows: height, 6 ft.; width, 3 ft. 6 in. At the date of the insertion of this doorway further alterations would seem to have been made in the fabric of the church; amongst others, what appears to be a pointed recess for sedilia has been fashioned in the thickness of the northern wall, at a little distance from the eastern gable, and nearly facing the ancient altar of stone which still remains.—(See illustration below). The eastern window, it will be observed, is extremely elegant in style, and in its mouldings and inclined sides very closely resembles the door-

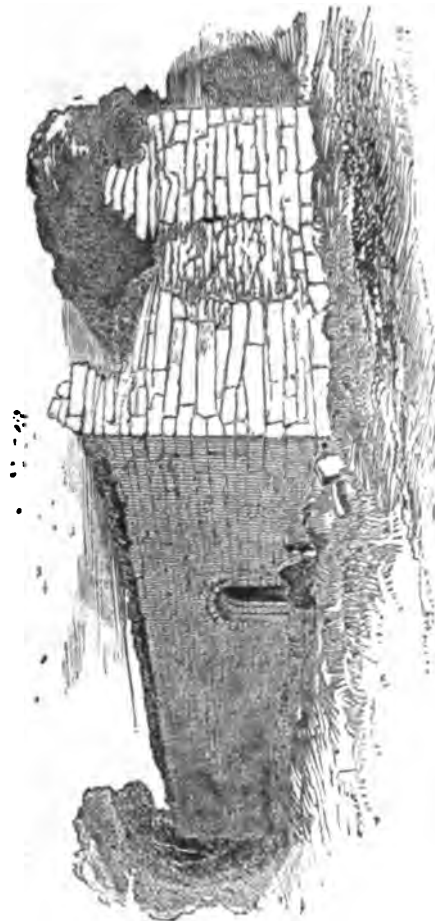


Interior of Kilaspugbrone Church, showing the Altar, Eastern Window, and Arch for Sedilia.

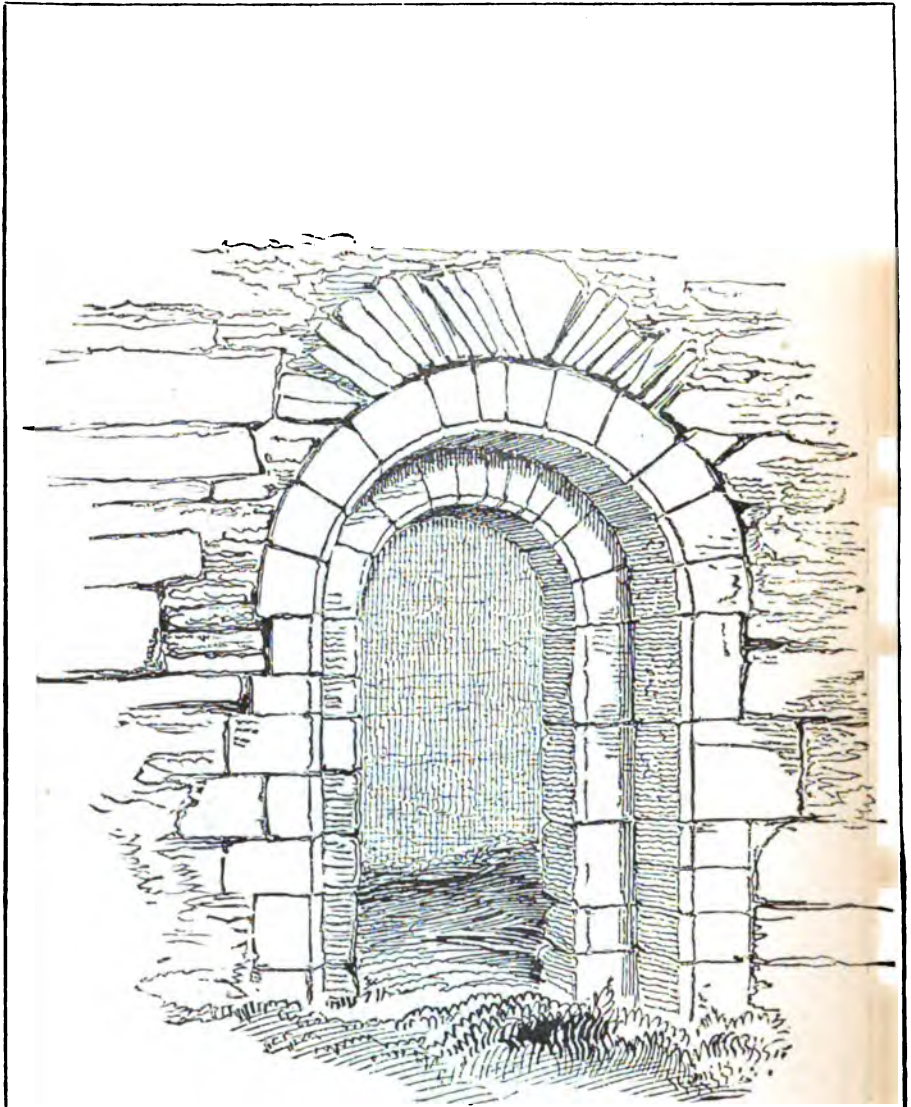
ways of some of our round tower belfries. The masonry surmounting the slopes of the western gable was probably built as a screen for the roof of the church from prevailing winds, which along the Atlantic coasts are often highly destructive.—(See sketch on next page.) The primitive doorway, like that of Ballysadare, presently to be noticed, measures about 4 ft. 4 in. in height, by about 2 ft. in breadth at the sill, the breadth at the lintel being somewhat less. These dimensions



Kilaspugbrone Church, from the north-west.



Aghanagh Church, from the north-west.



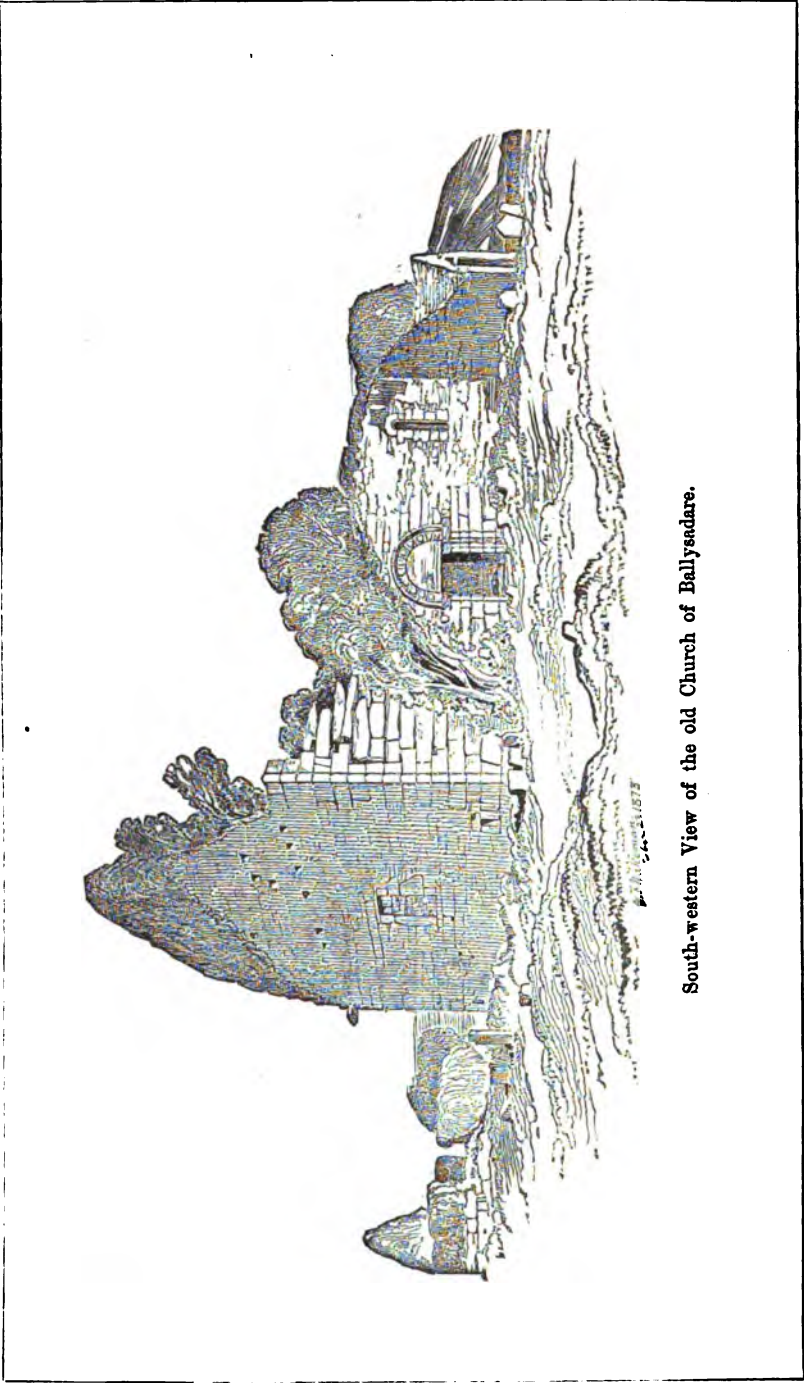
Doorway inserted in the North Side-wall of Aghanagh Church. Drawn from the exterior.

are about the same as those of the doorway of the round tower of Antrim.

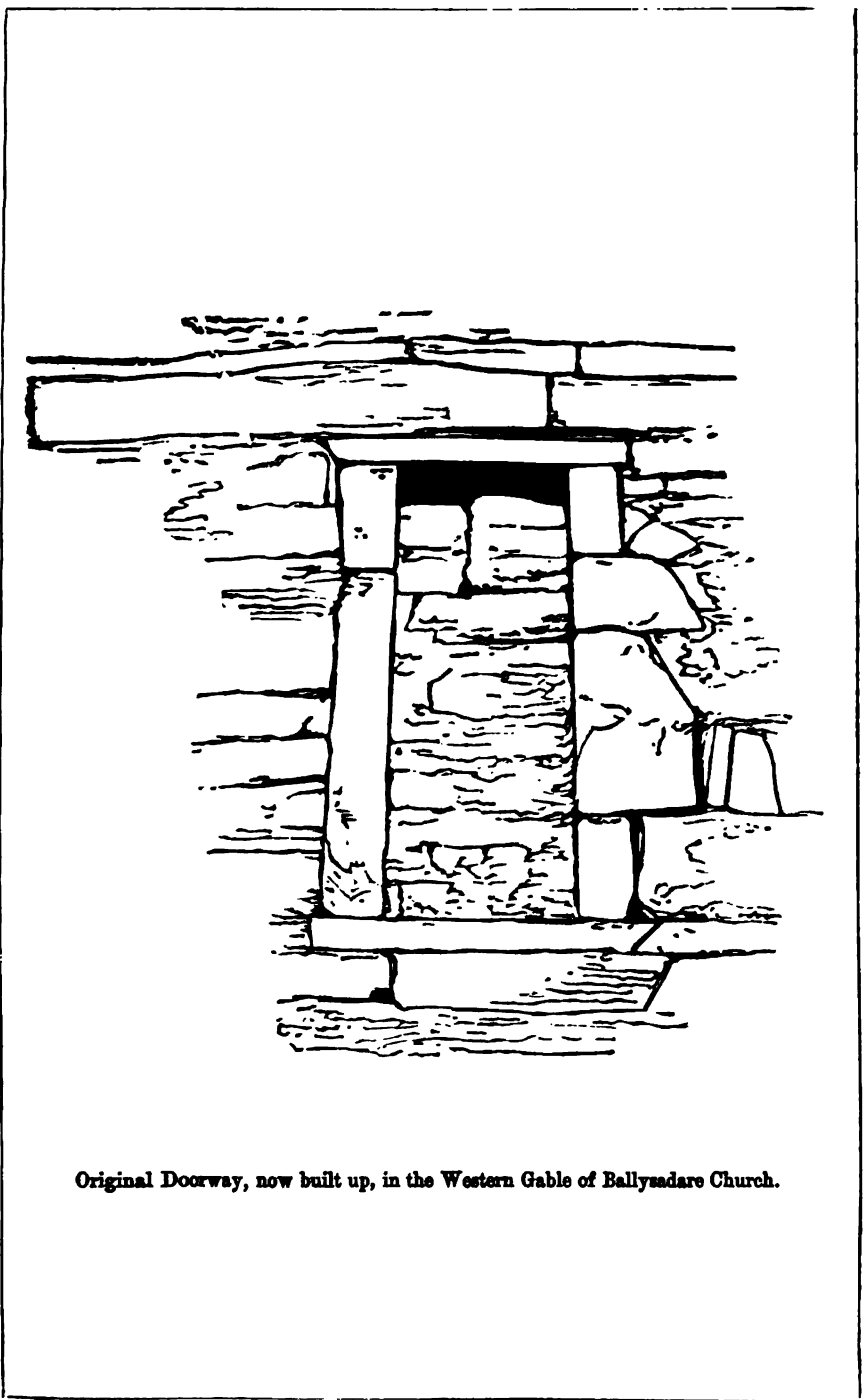
It was while at Kilaspugbrone, visiting his friend Bronus, after whom the church is called, that St. Patrick, then an aged man, dropped one of his teeth. This relic appears for many ages to have been regarded as very sacred, and was enclosed in a casket known as the *Fiachal Phadrig*, or "Shrine of St. Patrick's Tooth." The case or shrine, from an inscription which it bears, appears to have been made at the cost of Thomas de Bramichen, or Bermingham, who was lord of Athenry, county Galway, sometime in the fourteenth century. Through the liberality of the late Dr. Stokes, it now forms one of the objects of high interest preserved in the "Strong Room" of the Royal Irish Academy.

This church, the *Each-aineach* of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, is stated to have been a foundation of our national saint for the use of his disciple, Bishop Manius. Of its history I shall have now little to communicate; but a few remarks on the subject of the character of its architecture will here, perhaps, find a fitting place. Like the kindred establishment just noticed, Aghanagh in plan is an oblong quadrangle with remains of an elevated western doorway. A double-arched entrance (see sketch facing this page), evidently a later insertion, has been broken through its northern side-wall. The eastern gable no longer remains. In the south side-wall is a long, slight, lancet window (also plainly a comparatively modern insertion), the pointed head of which on the exterior is carved out of a single stone. The masonry is very excellent, and of a kind often found in early, but not in our earliest, churches. The stones are very large, and are laid in courses more or less regular. Unfortunately the lintel and jambs of the original doorway have been removed (see view from the north-west, on p. 47): probably the stones were required as building material for the construction of its successor in the side wall. The latter feature remains quite perfect, and is in form so like the drawing preserved by Petrie of the doorway which was inserted in the southern wall of Kilaspugbrone, that an outline of the one might well answer for that of the other. Its dimensions are here given:—height of outer arch, 7 ft. 9 in.; breadth of outer ope, 4 ft. 10 in.; inner arch, 7 ft. high; breadth of ope, 3 ft. 4 in.; breadth of jambs, 8 in.; wall of church at doorway, 3 ft. 9 in. in thickness.

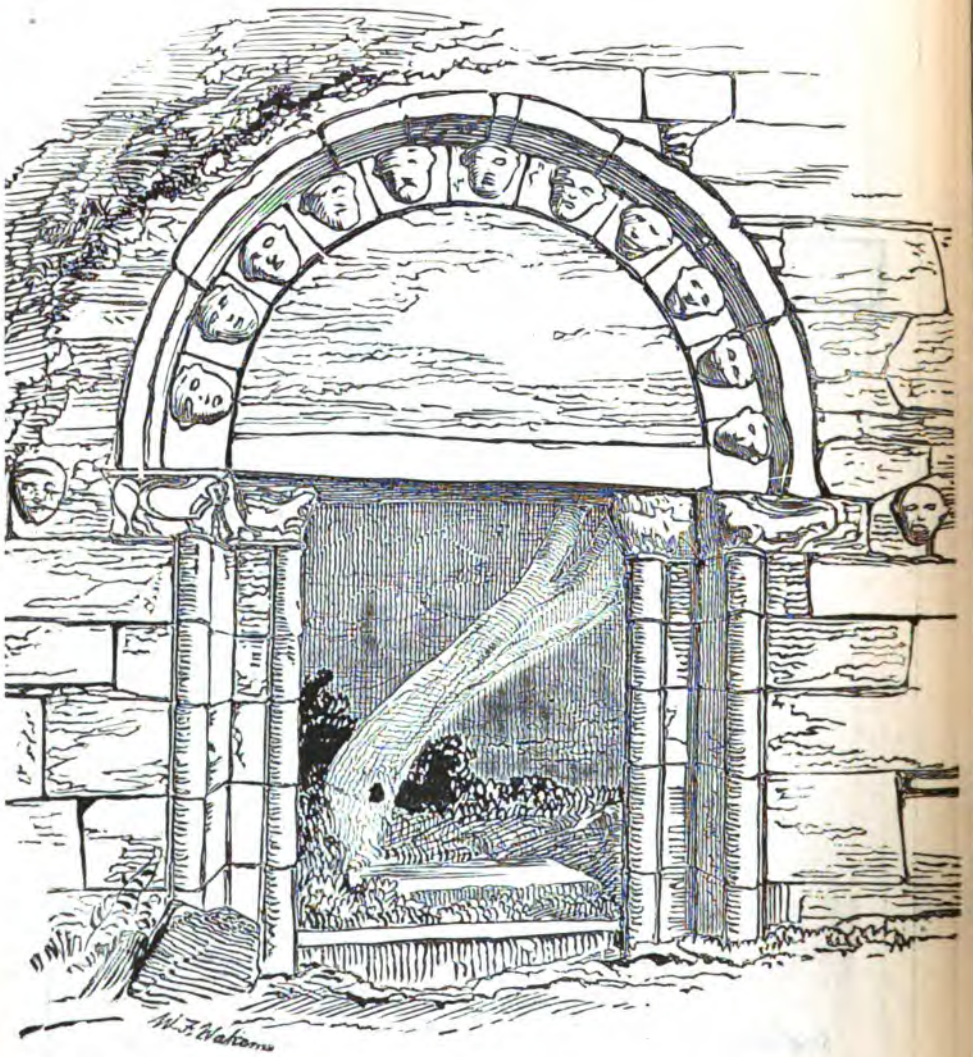
Easdara, now Ballysadare, is a beautifully situated village standing at a distance of about seven miles from Sligo. The name signifies the *Town of the Cataract of the Oak*. Here in the seventh century a church and monastery were founded by St. Fechin. This establishment figures considerably in the history of Sligo, and a large portion of its principal church still remains. The church (see south-western view, on next page) measures externally 70 ft. in length, by 33 ft. in breadth. It appears to have suffered violence from time to time, and its walls in places bear evidence of having been repaired, altered, or rebuilt at various periods. The oldest portion of the fabric is probably of the time of St. Fechin. This consists of nearly the whole of the western gable and some yards of the adjoining northern wall. Nearly the whole of the south side-wall has evidently been rebuilt, or at least remodelled, and within it, at a distance of eighteen feet from the western gable, has been inserted a doorway in the Irish Romanesque style of architecture. The original doorway still remains in the western gable. It is square-



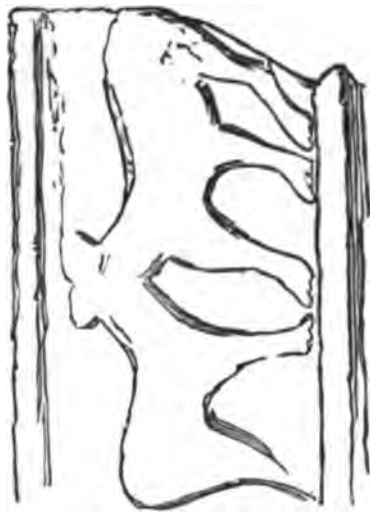
South-western View of the old Church of Ballysedare.



Original Doorway, now built up, in the Western Gable of Ballysadare Church.



Irish Romanesque Doorway inserted in the South Side-wall of Ballysadare Church.



Capitals on South Side Doorway of Ballysadare Church.

headed, has inclined jambs, and is placed at a distance of about five feet above the present ground level. That this church was used as a kind of fortress, or place of strength, there is abundant evidence in our Annals.

We read that, in 1199, a battle was fought at Ballysadare between Hugh O'Neill, O'Heigny Prince of Fermanagh, and the men of the north on the one side, and Cathal Caragh O'Connor, William Burke, &c., on the other. On this occasion the northerners were defeated, and many of them slain; and O'Neill was detained a close prisoner in the church of Ballysadare until he made peace and gave hostages to Cathal Caragh. Again, we read that, in 1261, the Birminghams profaned the church of Ballysadare (*Tempul mor Fechin, in Easdarra*), slew Cathal O'Hara and five other Derry men within its walls, and carried away as booty some sacred objects belonging to it. This outrage was avenged the same year by Donnell O'Hara, who conducted an expedition against the Birminghams, or clan Feorais, and slew Sefin Birmingham, who had on his head at the time of death the bell, or bell-cover, taken from the church of Ballysadare, thinking doubtless that the sight of this object would alarm the conscience and arrest the arm of O'Hara.

The south doorway is very remarkable in the possession of a tympanum, consisting of a large thick flagstone devoid of ornamentation. A doorway of this class occurs in the church of Kilmalkedar, county Kerry, and in Cormac's Chapel, county Tipperary, both structures dating from the twelfth century. There are eleven carved human heads standing in bold relief from the lower arch, and at each side of the doorway is another head, thirteen in all, supposed possibly to represent the Saviour and the twelve Apostles (see sketch, p. 52). There is no sign of interlacing, or other patterns on the sides of this ope; but two of the capitals are sculptured with figures of monsters, which are represented as devouring a human head (see enlarged sketches on p. 53). Similar designs appear amongst the sculptures at Glendalough. Their meaning has not yet been explained.

The north-western angle of the church is quite plain, and, as shown in the etching, is surmounted by one of those mysterious corbel-like stones which we find similarly placed in some of our most ancient churches. The opposite angle has been rounded off into a semi-cylindrical pillar, and is probably coeval with the side doorway. The remaining windows, which are in the south side-wall, are all narrow and round-headed; they are, no doubt, coeval with the southern doorway. It is interesting to compare this beautiful doorway with its older companion, now built up, in the western gable. Its inclined sides, trabeated head, and style of masonry, would not be out of place in the doorway of a round tower (see drawing on p. 51). Probably it would have been better for the holders of the church against their enemies had the latter remained the only entrance.

I must at present close my remarks upon this most interesting edifice, which, by-the-by, has already been admirably described by Dr. O'Rourke, in his most valuable publication entitled "Ballysadare and Kilvarnet."

Dr. Aquilla Smith, M.R.I.A., read the following answer to the question "Was Ecclesiastical Money Coined at Clonmacnoise¹, A.D. 1170?"

This question has been suggested by a quotation from Mageoghegan's translation of the "Annals of Clonmacnoise," in Dr. Petrie's 'Disquisition' on Bracteate Coins found in the Round Tower at Kildare; and it also includes the consideration of Dr. Petrie's conjecture that "the bracteate *pinginns*² found at Kildare were ecclesiastical coins minted there."³

Dr. Petrie says: "I am also of opinion that those rude pieces without legends, whether *scrapalls* or *pinginns*, were very probably for the most part, if not wholly, ecclesiastical, their types having usually a religious character, and being most commonly found in the localities of ancient ecclesiastical establishments" (p. 228).

In the "Annals of the Four Masters," at the year 1031, distinct mention is made of the *pinginn* as being at that time in circulation in Armagh, where "A *sheshheagh* (measure) of oaten grain" was sold "for one *pinginn*," or "seven-grained piece;" and in a very ancient glossary, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and also in several copies of Cormac's Glossary, written in the ninth century, there is the explanation of "*Pinginn*, quasi *pan-ung*, i.e. part of an ounce; or *benn-ing*, i.e. it wants *benns* (points), i.e. [it is] *round*."⁴ On this explanation Dr. Petrie remarks: "If it be considered that the application of the word *penning* to a coin amongst the Saxons must have been familiar to Cormac, it will be obvious that he could hardly have explained the meaning of the word in this manner, if he did not intend to intimate that it was applied to a coin minted by the Irish also; nor would he have given such derivations for it, if he supposed it had its origin amongst the Danes in Ireland."

Cormac may have been familiar with the Saxon penny, which was the twentieth part of an ounce, and was round, because coins of Alfred, A.D. 872-901, have been found at Armagh, and hoards of his immediate successors, Eadward the Elder, and Ethelstan, have been frequently found in Ireland.⁵

I am unable to see any evidence that Cormac's intimation is applicable to a coin minted by the Irish; but if the explanation of the *pinginn* was written in the ninth century, how could it be supposed that the word originated with the Danes, while Dr. Petrie asserts, "certain it is that the earliest ascertained Danish money, minted in Ireland, is that of the brother of Godfrid, Sitric III., 989" (p. 223).

In confirmation of this decided opinion I may quote the conclusion of my Essay, "When was Money first coined in Ireland?" "No satisfactory evidence has yet been produced that money was coined in Ireland before the authority of the Danish or Scandinavian kings was established,

¹ Cluain-Mac-Nois, the "Retreat of the sons of the Nobles," is situated on the east bank of the Shannon, between Athlone and Shannon-bridge, in the King's County: in the earlier periods of Irish ecclesiastical history it was distinguished by the number of its religious establishments and its schools: in 1201 it was completely sacked by the English invaders,

and in 1568 it was united to the See of Meath.

² All the words in italics are quotations.

³ "On the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland." *Trans. R. I. Academy*, 4to, 1845, vol. xx., p. 229.

⁴ Petrie, p. 221.

⁵ *Num. Chron.*, vol. ii., 3rd Series, p. 103; and vol. v., 3rd Series, p. 128.

and if my objections to Mr. Lindsay's appropriation of certain coins to Ifars I. [A.D. 870-872], and to Aulaf IV. be admitted to be well founded, the chronological series of the Hiberno-Danish coins will commence with Sihtric III., King of Dublin, who was contemporary with Aethelred II., sole monarch of Saxon England."¹

Dr. Petrie, in support of his opinion respecting ecclesiastical coins, refers to the "curious hoard of coins found at Glendalough in 1639, of which Sir James Ware published a few examples," and he also notices, as another remarkable instance of the discovery of coins at a celebrated religious establishment, "the '*minores denarii*, quasi oboli'—most probably the bracteate pennies, found near Kilcullen [county of Kildare] in 1305, of which mention is made in an Exchequer record of 33 Edward I." See Harris's *Ware*, vol. ii., p. 206, quoted by Petrie, p. 228.

Relying on these records, he observes: "If these arguments have any weight, it will not perhaps be an improbable conjecture that the bracteate *pinginns*, or *pennings*, found at Kildare, were ecclesiastical coins minted there" (p. 229).

In connexion with this conjecture he quotes "Annals of the Four Masters:" "At the year 962, where it is stated that a vast number of the seniors and ecclesiastics of Kildare had been made captives by the Danes, it is added that they were redeemed by Niall O'Heruilbh, with his own money" (p. 229). He also gives the Irish text from the "Annals of Ulster," A.D. 963, together with Dr. O'Conor's translation in Latin, and observes that it is not strictly correct, for the Irish words which he renders *pretio argenti, eodem tempore*, should be expressed by *propriis pecuniis*, and it is so rendered by Colgan in his translation of the record of this transaction given in the "Annals of the Four Masters." *Trias Thaum.*, p. 630 (p. 229).

I subjoin the translation by the eminent Irish Scholar, Dr. O'Donovan—"A.D. 962. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners, and a great number of seniors and ecclesiastics were taken prisoners there; but Niall Uah-Eruilbh ransomed them."

The conclusion of Dr. Petrie's inquiry is—

"Whether the money here referred to was minted at Kildare or not, it is certain that ecclesiastical money was in use in Ireland at a later period, as it is stated in Mageoghegan's translation of the "Annals of Clonmacnoise" that money was coined there in the year 1170" (p. 229).

Dr. Petrie's reference to "money" in the extract from the "Four Masters," and his statement that Niall redeemed the seniors and ecclesiastics of Kildare, "with his own money," together with his preference of Colgan's "*propriis pecuniis*" to Dr. O'Conor's "*pretio argenti*," indicate his belief that bracteates were minted in 962, whether "at Kildare or not."

When a doubt occurred to him respecting the meaning of the translations of Dr. O'Conor, and of Colgan, it appears strange that he did not refer to O'Donovan, whose valuable assistance, "as a most competent Irish scholar" (p. 118), he has duly acknowledged on many occasions. See index to Essay on Round Towers.

Dr. Petrie says the captives at Kildare were "redeemed" by Niall, and O'Donovan says he "ransomed" them; the true meaning of which

¹ Num. Chron., vol. ii., Third Series, p. 318.

is, that he accomplished his purpose not "with his own money" or bracteates minted by him at Kildare or elsewhere, but from his own resources, and that if the price or ransom for "a great number of seniors and ecclesiastics" was, according to Dr. O'Connor, paid in silver, it would amount to many ounces of rings or ingots—a mode of payment which Dr. Petrie, "is far from denying was continued in Ireland even to the close of the twelfth century" (p. 212). He has not adduced any satisfactory evidence that "the rude pieces without legends" were for the most part or wholly ecclesiastical, or that they were minted at Glendalough, Kilcullen, or Kildare, but his quotation from Mageoghegan has suggested the question, Was money coined at Clonmacnoise A.D. 1170? The ecclesiastical and religious characters of the types, of which Dr. Petrie has not given any description, will be presently considered; and as to bracteates being "most commonly found in the localities of ancient ecclesiastical establishments" (p. 228), his statement is not satisfactory.

The coins published by Ware were found "prope Glendelacham, in agro Wickloensi," and Harris in his edition of Ware¹ describes the hoard discovered in the county of Kildare in 1305 as "pence and halfpence of an ancient and unknown stamp found in a field near *Kilcolyn*," which Dr. Petrie asserts were "most probably bracteate pieces," and on these grounds he conjectures "that the bracteate *pinginn* or *pennings*, found at Kildare, were ecclesiastical coins minted there" (p. 229).

Mr. Lindsay, in Appendix vii. to his "View of the Coinage of Ireland," gives an account of many hoards of coins found in Ireland, not one of which was discovered in the locality of an ancient ecclesiastical establishment. The only authentic account of the finding of bracteates in or near an ecclesiastical building is, of "five or six ancient coins" discovered under the original floor of the Round Tower at Kildare: drawings of three of these unilateral bracteates, made by me at Dr. Petrie's request, are published in his Essay on the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland (p. 209).

The six coins found at Glendalough, published by Ware, and reproduced by Simon,² pl. i., figs. 12 to 17, present some symbols of a 'religious character,' and also types which resemble coins of known age.

The long double cross on the reverse of three of them is usually admitted to be a symbol of Christianity; the Agnus Dei on two, and the word *CRUX*, in the angles of a short double cross on another, require special consideration.

I am indebted to the Hon. R. Marsham for permission to publish the coin which is represented in the annexed wood-cut.



This rare coin weighs 13·3 grains, which is of importance to know,

¹ Folio, 1764, vol. ii., p. 206.

² Essay on Irish Coins, 4°, 1749.

because Ware does not mention the weight of any of his coins, and it also serves as a guarantee for the fidelity of his wood-cut.

The Agnus Dei type was introduced in the coinage of France by Louis IX., or St. Louis, A.D. 1226 to 1270. The Mouton or Agnel D'or de Saint Louis, as it was called, is engraved in Le Blanc¹. It has on the obverse the legend '✠ Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata Mundi, miserere nobis,' and on the reverse 'Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat;' some of the words contracted. This coin exemplifies the religious character of the type. A fact of more importance in the present inquiry is, that the type of the Agnus Dei exists on Saxon coins of Aethelred II.

Mr. Sainthill, in his account of 'Saxon and Anglo-Norman Coins, Plates xx. and xxi.,' gives the following description of a coin purchased by him in France:—²

AETHELRED II.

'No. 20 (pl. xxi). This singular coin has on one side the Holy Lamb, its head surrounded with a nimbus or glory, and a crucifix rising from its back: beneath the breast, AGNVS. On the other side of the coin is a bird with expanded wings, no doubt intended for the Dove or Holy Ghost.

Obv. ✠ AETHELRAED R—LORUM.

Rer. ✠ EALDRED O—ALDMES. Weight 21 grains.

The defects in the legends are owing to a portion of the coin being broken off.

Mr. Sainthill subjoins to his description of the coin the remarks of his friend Mr. Lindsay, who in his work on "The Coinage of the Heptarchy," p. 89, observes:—"Mealdmes. The discovery of the very singular coin of Ethelred, bearing the name of this place of mintage, furnishes us with unquestionable evidence that the word *Meald*, hitherto considered to denote *Maldon*, was often intended at least for *Malmesbury*; for, if we look to Ruding, pl. xxii., No. 13, we shall find that the Reverse exhibits the legend 'EALDRED MO MEALD,' the moneyer's name being the same as on this coin, which evidently exhibits also the name of the same mint, only at full length; the attribution of the coin, in Ruding and others, bearing the same word, to Maldon, was caused by the words *Maeldv* and *Maeldone*, and which, no doubt, signify *Maldon*, appearing on other coins of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs.

"It may be however observed, that, where the mint is unquestionably Maldon, the word commences *Maeld*, whilst the coin in Ruding (No. 13) exhibits *Meald*, and this distinction may be used in classing the doubtful coins of these two places of mintage. The singular coin just noticed bears religious devices, perhaps alluding to circumstances or events of the time, and was probably struck at Malmesbury on occasion of the celebrated Conference of the Clergy, which assembled there in 977 for the purpose of discussing the question of the Celibacy of the Clergy."

¹ *Traite Historique Des Monnies De France*, 4to, 1690, p. 196.

² *Olla Podrida*. London, 8°, 1844, p. 214 (privately printed).

After an interval of nine years Mr. Sainthill gives an engraving of "a perfect specimen of the type," and the following description:—¹

"*Obv.* † ÆTHELRÆD REX ANGLOR.

Rev. † PVLFNOTH HAMTON (Southampton).

This coin is in the Royal collection at Stockholm. My specimen I purchased in France; so that we are indebted to the Continent for all that we know of this type, one of the most singular in the Saxon series."

The first letter of the moneyer's name on the coin is the Saxon w, and not the Roman p, as in the description; and Ruding, to whom this coin was unknown, gives the name of Wulfnoth in his list of Aethelred's moneyers.

Ware gives a wood-cut of another coin of the Agnus Dei type. On the reverse it has in the centre a dot in a small circle within a lozenge with curved sides, like that on a coin of Aethelred II. Ruding, also pl. xxii., fig. 1, and on a coin of his immediate successor Cnut, pl. xxiii., fig. 22. Another of Ware's coins has on the reverse the word *crvx*, in the angles of a short double cross, encircled by straight lines instead of a legend. The obverse presents not exactly the 'peculiarly Irish' head, according to Petrie (p. 227), but one with radiating lines and a double fillet; and, in place of a legend, some letters and straight lines which are unintelligible.

This type resembles the first Dublin coinage of Sihtric III. (see Lindsay, pl. i.); but the double fillet is more like a Saxon coin of Aethelred II. (Hawkins, 204).

Aethelred's piety is indicated by the symbols on his coins: the Agnus Dei and the Dove; the word *crvx*, in the angles of a short double cross; the open hand of Providence, between the Greek letters *α* and *ω*, descending from a cloud; and the hand of benediction, with the third and fourth fingers bent on the palm, descending from a cloud, but without the Greek letters. See Ruding, pl. xxii., figs. 4, 9, and 15.

One of Ware's coins has on the reverse a long double cross, with each arm terminated by three crescents, exactly like some of the Saxon coins of Aethelred, which type was copied on the second group of the Dublin coins of Sihtric III.; in each angle of the cross there is a † like an English coin of Henry II. (Ruding, pl. ii., fig. 4), of which type some have been found in Ireland, associated with unilateral bracteates.

Another of Ware's coins has on the reverse a long double cross, and on the obverse the "peculiarly Irish" head to the right, a variety which is rare on Hiberno-Danish coins (see Lindsay, pl. ii., figs. 41-43).

The last of Ware's six coins has on the reverse a transverse band, like the type of Harold II., A. D. 1066 (Hawkins, 230), between two skeleton human arms: a coin of exactly the same type is in the Royal Irish Academy; it weighs 14.8 grains. This type is nearly allied to a coin with a tribrach of skeleton human arms on the reverse; both are published (figs.

¹ *Olla Podrida*, vol. ii., 8°, 1353, pl. xxix., fig. 3, and p. 166.

9 and 10) in my Essay—"The human Hand; on Hiberno-Danish Coins" (Num. Chron., vol. iii., third series, p. 23).

Ware's entire account of the six coins, of which he has given woodcuts, is, 'Aversa pars nummi tertii annum videtur designare 1115, quod si certum sit, non est cur quis ulterius, de hac re, operam insumeret. De cæteris, cum sine aliqua literarum luce, non habeo quod pro certo affirmam; antiquitatis speciem præ se ferunt, et procusi videntur ante Anglicum ingressum' (p. 154).

The order of the letters on Ware's coin is *rcvx*; and I may observe that of twenty-six Dublin coins of Sihtric III. in the Royal Irish Academy, six read *rcvx* or *rcv*, instead of *crvx*. Ware supposed that the letters were employed as Roman numerals, and reading an imperfect *v* as *m*, he felt satisfied that the coin bore the date *m.c.xv.*, and that the other five coins, from their antique appearance, were struck before the English entered Ireland.

This conjecture in the infancy of Irish numismatics may be excused, yet it is probable that some of the rude coins were made not many years before 1115.

When I published, in 1883, the illustrations of "The Human Hand on Hiberno-Danish Coins,"¹ I expressed my opinion that fig. 10, with the crozier before the head on the obverse, and the tribrach of three skeleton human arms on the reverse, which has straight lines instead of letters on each side, and weighs only 8.5 grains, "appears to be the latest in the series, and is probably contemporary with the Irish bracteates of the close of the twelfth century."

At that time I was not aware of the existence of a coin, a woodcut of which was published in 1860, in the "Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society."²

The woodcut was contributed by the late Mr. Hoare, the owner of the coin, and was returned to him by the Rev. James Graves, Honorary Secretary of the Kilkenny Society, to whom I am indebted for the accurate copy annexed.



The obverse is copied from the canopy type of William I. or II.,³ and the type of the reverse is identical with the tribrach of three skeleton human arms.⁴ The weight of the coin is 14 grains; the coin (fig. 10) published in my description of "The Human Hand on Hiberno-Danish Coins," weighs only 8.5 grains, and has on its obverse a crozier before the "peculiarly Irish" head.

Numismatists are unable to determine whether the canopy type was coined by William I. or II.; but as this type is not found on any other

¹ Num. Chron., vol. iii., 3rd Series, p. 32.

² Vol. iii., New Series, p. 123.

³ Ruding, pl. i., fig. 1; and Hawkins, 236.

⁴ Lindsay, pl. iii., fig. 51.

English coin, its coexistence on the obverse with the rare and indubitable Irish type on the reverse, is of the highest importance, as it determines the fact that the coin was not minted before the latter half of the eleventh century, between the accession of William I., 1066, and the death of William II., 1180.

Mr. Lindsay, in his description of the bracteate coins found near Fermoy, in 1837, compares their types with the "Reverses of English coins, to illustrate the Irish bracteate coins,"¹ and observes that "A comparison of these types with those of the English coins, to which I have drawn the attention of the reader, will lead us to conclude that they have been in general copied from English coins, commencing with William I. or II., and ending with John, or perhaps Henry III., and to assign as the probable period of their mintage the early part of the thirteenth century; and as the Danes had then no power over, or intercourse with, Ireland, it is not likely they were struck by that people, and still less by the English, who had then a very different coinage of their own, and never appear to have struck bracteate coins in their own country; and we may therefore conclude that they are genuine and unquestionable specimens of the coins of the native Irish princes."²

Mr. Lindsay's observations relate to unilateral bracteates, such as were discovered "in the Round Tower of Kildare, which," Dr. Petrie says, "there is every reason to believe were placed there, either accidentally or by design, contemporaneously with its original erection, namely, the close of the eighth or beginning of the ninth century, when the description of the Church of Kildare was written by Cogitosus."³

It does not appear that Cogitosus described the Round Tower of Kildare; and at present I need only say that I find it easier to believe with Mr. Lindsay that the Fermoy bracteates were coined about the twelfth century, than that the bracteates discovered in the Round Tower were coined at the close of the eighth or beginning of the ninth century.

Dr. Petrie says, "It is quite certain that the Danes minted money in Ireland; not, indeed, as is supposed in the ninth century, but in the tenth and eleventh; however, as they do not appear to have previously coined money in their own country, and as the types on what seem to be their earliest coins struck in Ireland do not appear to have been borrowed from the earlier or contemporaneous Anglo-Saxon coins, but from the still ruder money without inscriptions, found abundantly in Ireland, it seems to me a more natural and philosophical indication, and more in accordance with the historical evidences which I have adduced, that such rude pieces are generally of Irish mintage, and anterior to the Danish irruptions, than that they are Danish or Irish imitations contemporaneous with or of a later age than the better minted coins of the Danes." And, moreover, Dr. Petrie, when refuting some "really amusing" assertions of Dr. Ledwich, gives evidence of Danish irruptions, showing "that they plundered and devastated [Glendalough] in the years 830, 833, 886, 977, 982, 984, 985, 1016" (pp. 227-8).

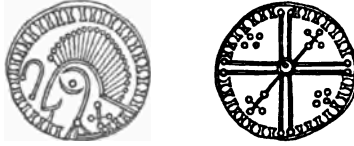
The latest Danish irruption on Glendalough took place during the reign of Sihtric III., whose fine and well-executed coins are abundant and well

¹ *View of the Coinage of Ireland*, 4^o, p. 22, and pl. viii.

² *Ibid.*, p. 24.

³ On the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, *Trans. R. I. Academy*, 4^o, vol. xx., p. 230.

known; and if an "Irish mintage" of "rude pieces" had been carried on at Glendalough it must have been frequently interrupted; however, it is possible that money was coined by ecclesiastical authority at a later period, and down to the year 1170, at Clonmacnoise, as stated by Mageoghegan.



The coin here represented is a bilateral bracteate, and weighs only 6·3 grains. In place of legends, it has straight lines closely set together, like Ware's six coins; the head to the left resembles that which Dr. Petrie regards as "peculiarly Irish," the cross botonné on the neck occurs on many Hiberno-Danish coins, but the important character is the crozier before the head. The arms of the long double cross on the reverse are terminated by pellets, a peculiarity which is rare on Irish coins, and is not on English coins earlier than the short-cross pennies of Henry II.; and the cross-botonné sceptre in the alternate angles of the long cross is also to be seen on a short-cross penny (Ruding, pl. ii., fig. 15, and Hawkins, 286).

This coin is one of a group of thirty-two in the Royal Irish Academy, all of similar type, but presenting many varieties of the head with the distinctive symbol of the crozier varying in size on all of them; the cross terminated by pellets is rare; on a few it is terminated by crescents; and, instead of four pellets in two alternate angles, one has a \dagger , another has three pellets, and many have only one; the central annulet is on each coin, the impression is frequently imperfect, owing to the thinness of the metal; the average weight of the thirty-two coins is 7·2 grains, and a few weigh 8 grains.

The common type and the crozier indicate that all these coins belong to the same place of mintage, and the varieties of the head and of the reverse that many different dies were employed.

The symbol of the crozier has not, I believe, been noticed by any writer on Irish coins. Dr. Petrie says, "I am of opinion that these rude pieces without legends, whether *screpalls* or *pinginns*, were very probably for the most part, if not wholly, ecclesiastical, their types having usually a religious character;" but he adduces no evidence in support of his opinion except that such coins are "most frequently found in the localities of ancient ecclesiastical establishments" (p. 228).

Dr. Petrie, in his description of the ruins at Rahin, in the King's County, gives a woodcut of a sculptured bas-relief, representing the tympanum of a triangular pediment over a doorway. He repudiates Dr. Ledwich's description of the three figures, and thinks that the central figure represents a bishop, St. Kevin, the patron of the place. "There can be little, if any, doubt, that the figure on the right is also a bishop or an abbot, holding his crozier or pastoral staff, and that the figure on the left is also an ecclesiastic, but of lower grade, holding in his hand a quadrangular bell, such as we see represented on many stone crosses in Ireland of the ninth and tenth centuries. The crozier is of the form of the simple

shepherd's crook, as found on croziers of the primitive saints of the Irish Church" (p. 249).

The crozier on some of the bracteates is smaller than that on the coin engraved (p. 62), and in form is identical with one in the hands of ecclesiastics represented on two sides of the sculptural stone at Culbinsgarth, in Bressay, Scotland.¹

The head before the "Irish head" is also on a coin, having the tri-brach of skeleton human arms on the reverse, without any legend, and weighing 8.5 grains.²

The "peculiarly Irish" head on the coin (p. 61) is only a degraded copy of the head on the Dublin coins of Sihtric III., which was copied from a Saxon coin of Aethelred II.; the sceptre on the reverse is probably a symbol of authority, and the crozier indicates that the coin was minted by ecclesiastical authority.

The six coins published by Ware, and all the coins with a crozier, have straight lines instead of legends; the weight of two coins similar to Ware's types is 14.8 and 13.3 grains, the weight of a coin with the crozier and the tri-brach is 8.5 grains, and the average weight of thirty-two coins, all of the same type as the woodcut, is only 7.2 grains, while the average weight of a large number of the fine coins of Sihtric III. is 20 grains.

These facts establish the degradation of weight, and the rudeness of the type and workmanship display the gradual deterioration of the Irish coinage, which commenced very soon after the reign of Sihtric III., A.D. 989 to 1029.

The association of the canopy type of William I. or II., and the types of other English coins, described by Mr. Lindsay, down to the time of Henry II., along with the peculiar Irish types of the rude coins, includes a period within which it is probable that coins were minted in some of the great ecclesiastical establishments in Ireland, down to and even later than 1170, when, according to Mageoghegan, money was coined at Clonmacnoise.

A "very accurate drawing" of a coin found near Fermoy, in the county of Cork, about the year 1820, is represented in a woodcut, published in the *Transactions* of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. iii., 1854-55, p. 180. The original woodcut was returned to the late Mr. Hoare, the owner of the coin, and I am indebted to the Rev. James Graves, Honorary Secretary of the Kilkenny Society, for the copy subjoined.



The workmanship of this coin is remarkably good. A few coins of the same size and style of work are in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

¹ Anderson, *Scotland in Early Christian times*, Second Series, 8°. Edinb., 1881, p. 206.

² Hand-type on Hiberno-Danish Coins, N. C., vol. iii., Third Series, fig. 10.

The peculiarity of this coin is the rude representation of five fingers under the head, which are intended to represent a human hand like that on figs. 1 and 3 in my description of "The Human Hand on Hiberno-Danish Coins."¹

The "peculiarly Irish" head, the straight lines instead of letters, and the "hand-type" are good evidence that this coin was minted in Ireland. Its weight is 11 grains.

Mr. Hoare observes that, "the reverse, however, is most interesting, as it has been evidently copied or imitated from a penny of Henry I. of England, which will be found figured in the 'Supplement' to Ruding; and perhaps, therefore, this coin may be considered somewhat in the light of an evidence that the intercourse between each island was greater in those days than some persons have hitherto imagined or supposed, or at least have been willing to allow."

The coin referred to by Mr. Hoare is in part ii. of the "Supplement" to Ruding, pl. ii., fig. 5; and in the same plate a coin (fig. 1) attributed to William II. has on its reverse a mascle like fig. 5, with one pellet in each quarter of the intersecting cross. Other varieties of the mascle occur in figs. 2, 11 and 21 of the same plate; also on a coin of Henry II. (Ruding, pl. ii., fig. 6).

A closer resemblance to the mascle on the Irish coin is on the reverse of a penny of William II. in Ruding, "Supplement," pl. ii., fig. 1.

A coin, published by Mr. Lindsay (fig. 31), has on the obverse the Irish head, with five fingers on the neck, and on the reverse a mascle, with three pellets in each angle of the intersecting cross; but it has not what Mr. Hoare calls "the ornaments" or shamrocks outside the mascle, which device has no emblematic significance, and its varieties indicate only the fancy of the moneys; but Mr. Hoare says: "The ornaments outside are, no doubt, representations of Ireland's national emblem, the shamrock, and clearly denote it to be of Irish origin;" and concludes, from the resemblance of its reverse type to a coin of Henry I., that "it may have belonged to Reginald the Third, who at that period flourished as one of the northern kings of Ireland."

Setting aside the fanciful notion respecting the shamrock, and the utterly groundless appropriation of the coin to Reginald III., or any person recorded in Irish history, the numerous varieties of type, the light weight of the coins, with unintelligible legends, or only straight lines, instead of letters, and the rude workmanship of many of them, are evidences that the right of coining was assumed, as Mr. Lindsay conjectured, by "the native Irish princes," or the chieftains of septs, and by bishops, after the accession of William I.

The interval between the death of Sihtric III. and the accession of William I. is only thirty-seven years, during which brief period the rapid decline of the moneyer's art, and the association of English and Irish types, which commenced in the latter half of the eleventh century, support Mr. Lindsay's conjecture, and refute Dr. Petrie's opinion that the types on what seem to be the earliest coins struck in Ireland by the Danes appear to have been borrowed from the still ruder money without inscriptions, found abundantly in Ireland, and that such rude pieces are

¹ Num. Chron., vol. iii., Third Series, 1883, p. 32.

generally of Irish mintage, and anterior to the Danish irruptions on Glendalough, which commenced A.D. 830. (See *ante*, p. 61.)

In my description of "Inedited Silver Farthings Coined in Ireland,"¹ I published farthings bearing the name of John De Curci, who was created Earl of Ulster in 1181 by Henry II., and finally quitted Ireland in the year 1204, during which interval farthings were coined in Carrickfergus and Downpatrick.

John, who in the year 1177 was created "Dominus Hiberniæ," came to Ireland, and during the reign of his father Henry II. coined halfpence and farthings in Dublin and Waterford, which, together with the abundance of the English short-cross pennies of Henry II. introduced into Ireland, superseded in the English settlements the circulation of the rude and light Irish money; but the right of coining without regal authority was exercised so late as the year 1447, when it was ordained at a Parliament held at Trim that clipped money, "nor the money called O'Reyley's money, or any other unlawful money, should be received in Ireland."²

The question to be solved is: Was money coined at Clonmacnoise A.D. 1170?

In the latter part of the twelfth century there was no established authority for coining money in Ireland, or any fixed standard of weight, while there are numerous unintelligible coins, varying in type and weight, issued subsequent to the reign of Sihtric III. Clonmacnoise was the most eminent ecclesiastical establishment in Ireland up to the year 1201, and it is a reasonable conjecture that the coin with the crozier before the head (*ante*, p. 62), was coined there by episcopal authority in 1170, seven years previous to the first Anglo-Irish coinage of John Dominus Hiberniæ.

¹ Num. Chron., vol. iii., New Series, p. 49.

² Simon on Irish Coins, 4^o, 1749. Appendix, p. 80.

THE GERALDINES OF DESMOND.

EDITED BY THE REV. CANON HAYMAN, B. A.

(Continued from Vol. v., page 440).

Μεic Χρoιcτoρa : ιngen
 Ριρδερδαιz Chille δριzδε
 ματαιρ α μεic οιορεcτα .ι.
 Τεμαρ η Μαρzρεz ιngen
 ζεροιcτ μεic Σεααιν, μεic
 Τομαρ, ματαιρ Νιοcλαιρ.

Son of Christopher: the
 daughter of the Richardic
 Cell Brigde was the mother
 of his son of heirship, that
 is, Thomas: and Margregy,
 daughter of Garret, son of
 John, son of Thomas, was
 mother of Nicholas.

Μεic Τομαρ, μεic Υιλ-
 lian 'Οicc : ιngen an Ταλ-
 βοιδιz α βεν ; η αρ ι τυz λε
 Μαz an Ραχα ec Λιορ an
 Ρυπιυλ ec βαιλε San Ριρ-
 δερδ,

Son of Thomas, son of
 William the Young: the
 daughter of the Talbodic
 was his wife: and it is she
 who brought with her Mag
 an Ratha, and Lios and
 Phupiul, and Bail St. Ri-
 chard,

μεic Υιλλιαμ Μοιρ,
 μεic Νιcολαιρ, —
 μεic Τομαρ, ecc.

son of William the Great,
 son of Nicholas,
 son of Thomas, &c.

Μιντερ Τηιzhe Ραραν-
 ναιν.

The People of Lech Faran-
 nain.

Ριαρραρ,
 mac Ταλ ραιρ,
 μεic Ρα ρραρ,
 μεic Νιcολαιρ,
 μεic Υιλλιαμ δicc.

Pierce,
 son of Laurence,
 —
 son of Nicholas,
 son of William the Little.

Μιντερ Λοχα an ζηαρρ.

The People of Loch an
 Gharr.

ζεροιc Δυδ,
 mac Ριρδερδ,
 μεic Νιcολαιρ,

Garret the Black,
 son of Richard,
 son of Nicholas,

meic Uilliam 'Oicc, meic Uilliam Mhóip.	son of William the Young, son of William the Great.
Muintep bhaile an cSpuchain.	The People of the Baile ant Sruthain.
Uilliam mac Teportt, meic Uilliam 'Oig, meic Teportt, meic Uilliam 'Oicc, meic Uilliam Moip.	William, son of Theo- bald, son of William the Young, son of Theobald, son of William the Young, son of William the Great.
Cripcoip, mac Uilliam 'Oicc, meic Teaboid, meic Uilliam 'Oig, meic Teboid, meic Uilliam, meic Uilliam Mhoip.	Christopher, son of Wil- liam the Young, son of Theobald, son of William the Young, son of Theo- bald, son of William, son of William the Great.
Muintep an bhaile Riabairg.	The People of Baile Riabhach.
Semur mac 'Eduairb, meic Tomair, meic Ed- uairb, meic Ripdeipb, meic Uilliam, meic Nicolair.	James, son of Edward, son of Thomas, son of Ed- ward, son of Richard, son of William, son of Nicholas
Muintep Chille hÉc.	The People of Cell Ech.
henri mac Tomair, meic Semair, meic Ripdeipb, meic Seoin, meic Ripdeipb, meic Uilliam, meic Nioclair.	Henry, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Rich- ard, son of John, son of Richard, son of William, son of Nicholas.
Muintep Droma Criuad.	The People of Druim Criadh.
Oileber: Anna bennabal a ben: 7 ariac a clann Cripcoip, Roibeipb, Lamai- lm et Ripdeipb.	Eliver: Anna Barnwall, his wife: and they are his sons—Christopher, Robert, Lewellyn, and Richard.
Mac Cripcoipa: Ailinop, mgen Alurcraimn ploing-	The son of Christopher: Eleanor, daughter of Alex-

ced, aben, maéair Oileuer
oíðre ;
meic Roibeir,
meic Semair,
meic Rírbair,
meic Uilliam Nunnreann.

ander Plunket, his wife,
mother of Oliver the heir,
son of Robert,
son of James,
son of Richard,
son of William Nuinn-
seann.

Roibeir ó'n Cairlén nua:
ar iad a clann Eouair,
Cristoir, Uilliam, 7 Se-
mar:
meic Roibeir,
meic Semair,
meic Rírbair,
meic Uilliam Nunnreann.

Robert from the New
Castle : they are his sons—
Edward, Christopher, Wil-
liam, and James,
son of Robert,
son of James,
son of Richard,
son of William Nuinn-
send.

Seamar Maol :
Anna ingen Cristoir, meic
barum Dealbna, a ben :

mac Uatir,
meic Anóriu ;
ingen barum na huag-
congála, a ben :
meic Semair,
meic Rírbair,
meic Uilliam,
meic Niocolair,
meic Tomair,
meic Gillebeirt,
meic Gillebeirt,
meic Sir Gillebeirt.

James the Bald ;
Anna, daughter of Christo-
pher, son of the Baron of
Delvin, his wife :
son of Walter,
son of Andrew ;
the daughter of the Baron
of Navan, his wife :
son of James,
son of Richard,
son of William,
son of Nicholas,
son of Thomas,
son of Gillebert,
son of Gillebert,
son of Sir Gillebert.

Munter Cluana Loirde.

The People of Cluain
Loisde.

Anóriu 'Og, mac Anóriu,
meic Semair, meic Rír-
bair.

Andrew the Young, son
of Andrew, son of James,
son of Richard.

Τῖζερα βαίλε Ιονν
puloit.

Teaboric: Sioban ingen
Uilliam Ualir, a ben: 7 ap
iad a clann—Uacer, Rir-
depb, Uilliam, Semur, 7
Tomar,
mac Andriu,
meic Semair,
meic Rirdepb.

The Lord of Baile Ioun-
ruloit.

Theobald: Siobhan, daugh-
ter of William Wallace, his
wife: and they are his sons
—Walter, Richard, Wil-
liam, James, and Thomas,
son of Andrew,
son of James,
son of Richard.

Uinnpennach brecloinne.

Edward,
mac Tomair,
meic Christopher,
meic Lailialin.

Umnsennach Brecloinne.

Edward,
son of Thomas,
son of Christopher,
son of Lewellyn.

Genelach an Shoil Finn
ó bhaile nam bileb in
Dealbna:

Emann,
mac Uilliam,
meic Semair,
meic Uacer,
meic Seón,
meic Uilliam,
meic Tomair,
meic Remann,
meic Tomair,
meic Uilliam,
meic Nicolar,
meic Uilliam:

7 ap eiride canaic ino Erin
diob o túr.

The Genealogy of the Fair
Foreigner from Baile
nam Biledh in Delvin.

Edmund,
son of William,
son of James,
son of Walter,
son of John,
son of William,
son of Thomas,
son of Raymond,
son of Thomas,
son of William,
son of Nicholas,
son of William:

and he is the only one of
them who came to Erin
from the beginning.

Genelac Fheorarach
Cairpre Fheorair.

Uacer,
mac Seann,

The Genealogy of the Feora-
saigh of Cairpre Theorais

Walter,
son of John,

meic Uilliam Carrach,	son of William Carrach,
meic Piarrair,	son of Pierce,
meic Maoilín,	son of Meyler,
meic Rícheard,	son of Richard,
meic Seon Óg,	son of John the Young,
meic Seon Duinn,	son of John the Brown,
meic Piarrair,	son of Pierce,
meic Uacér,	son of Walter,
meic Sir Uilliam,	son of Sir William,
meic Sir Sheon, Iarla	son of Sir John, Earl of
Lúg-maig,	Louth,
meic Rícheard Rúad,	son of Richard the Red,
meic Rícheard,	son of Richard,
meic Maoilín :	son of Meyler :
ó bhfuil Feorasaiḡ in ḡac	from whom are Feorasaiḡ
airid d'Éirinn. Ec ar pe linn	in every part of Erin. And
an dara Ríḡ hÉirí tanic	it is in the time of the Second
an Maoilín rin co hÉirinn,	King Henry this Meyler
araon la Muirir, mac Ḣe-	came to Erin, together with
raic.	Maurice, son of Gerald.

Remann,
mac Teabóir,
meic Remann,
meic Piarrair,
meic Maoilín,
meic Rícheard,
meic Seon 'Óig,
meic Seon Duinn.

Raymond,
son of Theobald,
son of Raymond,
son of Pierce,
son of Meyler,
son of Richard,
son of John the Young,
son of John the Brown.

Muintir Coillid an Ruire-
laig.

The People of the Wood of
the Russelian.

Seann,
mac Maoilín,
meic Uacér,
meic Maoilín,
meic Uacér,
meic Maoilín,
meic Rícheard,
meic Seón 'Óg,
meic Seon Duinn.

John,
son of Meyler,
son of Walter,
son of Meyler,
son of Walter,
son of Meyler,
son of Richard,
son of John the Young,
son of John the Brown,

Clann Mhaoilín, meic
Uatep: Ḑepoid , Seon et
Uilliam.

Semur, mac Rirdeirid,
meic Semair, meic Uatep,
meic Maoilín, meic Rir-
deirid, meic Seon 'Oig.

Muintep na Coillid Fáide.

Tomar,
mac Ḑepoid ,
meic Remaind,
meic Semair,
meic Seon,
meic Rirdeirid,
meic Seon 'Oig.

Muintep buaile na Ḑrec-
raide ḑ Coillid Rata
Muirghile.

Serpin,
mac Maoilín 'Oicc,
meic Riocairid,
meic Maoilín,
meic Uatep:
 Ḑepoid , Seon et Uilliam
clann Maoilín meic Uatep.

Teapoit, mac Semair,
meic Riocairid, meic Maoilín,
meic Uatep.

Andriú Laighnech, mac
 Ḑillibeirt .i. ant Ab, meic
Riocairid, meic Maoilín.

Tomar ḑ Remann, clann
 Ḑepoicc , meic Serpin, meic
Riocairid, meic Maoilín,
meic Uatep.

The sons of Meyler, son
of Walter: Garret, John,
and William.

James, son of Richard, son
of James, son of Walter, son
of Meyler, son of Richard,
son of John the Young.

The People of the Long
Wood.

Thomas,
son of Garret,
son of Raymond,
son of James,
son of John,
son of Richard,
son of John the Young.

The People of Buaille na
Brecraidhe and of Coile
Ratha Muirghile.

Sesfin,
son of Meyler the Young.
son of Rickard,
son of Meyler,
son of Walter:
Garret, John, and William
were the sons of Meyler,
son of Walter.

Theobald, son of James,
son of Rickard, son of Mey-
ler, son of Walter.

Andrew Laighnech, son
of Gillebert, that is, the
Abbat, son of Rickard, son
of Meyler.

Thomas and Raymond,
the sons of Garret, son of
Sesfin, son of Rickard, son
of Meyler, son of Walter.

Semair 'Og, meic Semair,
meic Riocairb, meic Maoil-
lip.

'Eman Laighneach, mac
Gillibeirt, meic Gearoitte,
meic Riocairb, meic Maoil-
lip, meic Uacer.

Gearoit, mac Ebuairb
buide, meic Semair, meic
Riocairb, meic Maoilip.

Sesfin oile ó Choill Ra-
tha Muirghile mac Riocairb,
meic Gearoit, meic Riocairb,
meic Maoilip.

Andrew, mac Séppriúin,
meic Andrew, meic Rioc-
airb, meic Maoilip.

Muinteap bhaile o cCiartha.

Rirdearb, Muirip et Ua-
cer, clann Semair,
meic Muirip,
meic Uilliam,
meic Uacer.

Clann Andrew, meic Muir-
ip,
meic Uilliam,
meic Uacer, map an
ccebna.

Muinteap Charlein Siur-
tan.

Piarrap, mac Piarrap,
meic Tomair, meic Piarr-
ap, meic Tomair, meic
Remainn, meic Uacer, meic
Maoilip, meic Rirdearb,
Seaim 'Oig.

James the Young, son of
James, son of Rickard, son
of Meyler.

Emann Laighnech, son of
Gillibert, son of Garret, son
of Rickard, son of Meyler,
son of Walter.

Garret, son of Edward
the Yellow, son of James,
son of Rickard, son of
Meyler.

Another Sesfin from Coile
Ratha Muirghile, son of
Rickard, son of Meyler.

Andrew, son of Sesfrinn,
son of Andrew, son of
Rickard, son of Meyler.

The People of Baile
O'Ciartha.

Richard, Maurice, and
Walter, the sons of James,
son of Maurice,
son of William,
son of Walter.

The sons of Andrew, son
of Maurice,
son of William,
son of Walter, in the
same manner.

The People of the Castle of
Siurtan.

Pierce, son of Pierce, son
of Thomas, son of Pierce,
son of Thomas, son of Ray-
mond, son of Walter, son of
Meyler, son of Richard, son
of John the Young.

Uatep Laighnech, mac
Seirpin, meic Tomair, meic
Diarrair, meic Remann,
meic Uatep, meic Maoilir.

Riocapθ Laighneac, mac
Uatep, meic Uatep, meic
Remann, meic Seirpin, meic
Remann, meic Uatep.

Mac Feorair inbpo.

Ανδριου mac Σερόιττ,
meic Remann, meic Seuin,
meic Semair, meic Ριρδερθ,
meic Seon 'Οιγ, meic Seon
Dunn, γc.

Cuirgep mac αγ

Ριρδερθ, mac Seon 'Οιc^c
.i. Maoilir mac ar pine
δ'Feorurachaib Clair Cair-
pre, et oidne Clair Cairpre
et Oidne na Cairpre (clann
Maoilir, Diarrur γ Uatep).
Semur an Dara mac Ριρ-
δερθ .i. oidne na Collib
Faide. Uatep an tpep mac
.i. Oidne Dhum Fercirt.
(Clann Uatep .i. Uilliam,
Emunn, γ Ανδριου). Uilliam
an ceptamaθ mac, Ριρδερθ
og an cuirgeθ.

Geneac mac Feorair.

Ανδριου, mac Σεροιδ, meic
4TH SER., VOL. VII.

Walter Laighnech, son of
Seisfin, son of Thomas, son
of Pierce, son of Raymond,
son of Walter, son of Meyler.

Richard Laighnech, son
of Walter, son of Walter,
son of Raymond, son of
Sesfin, son of Raymond, son
of Walter.

Mac Feorais here.

Andrew, son of Garret,
son of Raymond, son of
John, son of James, son of
Richard, son of John the
Young, son of John the
Brown, &c.

Five sons had

Richard, son of John the
Young, namely, Meyler, the
eldest son of the Feorasaigh
of Clar Cairpre, and heir of
Clar Cairpre, and heir of
Carric (the sons of Meyler
were Pierce and Walter).
James, the second son of
Richard, that is, heir of
Long Wood. Walter, the
third son, that is, heir of
Dun Fercirt. (The sons of
Walter were, William, Ed-
mund, and Andrew); Wil-
liam, the fourth son, Ri-
chard the Young, the fifth.

The Genealogy of Mac
Feorais.

Andrew, son of Garret,
F

Remann, meic Semair, meic
Seain, meic Semair, meic
Riḃberḃ,

meic Seoin 'Oig,
meic Seoin Duind,
meic Sir Piarrair,
meic Sir Uacer,
meic Uilliam,
meic Sir Seoin.

son of Raymond, son of
James, son of John, son of
John, son of Richard,
son of John the Young,
son of John the Brown,
son of Sir Pierce,
son of Sir Walter,
son of Sir William,
son of Sir John.

Ἰapla Luḡ-mairḡ,

meic Riḃberḃ Rúaid,
meic Riḃberḃ,
meic Maoilir Moir,

ḃḃḃḃ an abarthaol an tḃḃḃḃ
cor do'n Conqueror: ḡ ar
uaḃa dogablaidḃer Feora-
raigh tḃḃḃ ḡ abur.

Earl of Louth,

son of Richard the Red,
son of Richard,
son of Meyler the Great,
who used to be called the
third leg of the Conquest:
and it is from him have
branched the Feorasaigh in
the west and here.

Ḃenelaḃ Uḃ Darrigḡ.

Clann Uilliam Darrigḡ
.i. diaḃ mac ḡ diaḃ ingen:
Sinet ḡ Caitilin na hingen,
Seoirre ḡ Criḃtoir na ḃa
meic.

Clann tSeoirre, ḃa Uil-
liam, Tomair 'Emann, Roi-
berḃ ḡ Uacer, et cuigḃḃ
ingen .i. Mouda, bean ḃa-
ruin na Scḃine, ḡ ben Riḃ-
berḃ, meic an Iapla, in a
ḃiaidḃ rin, et an Chiomroc-
caigh ḃaile Cuirḃḃ in a ḃiaidḃ
rin: Mairgrecc, bean Ḃer-
lunairḡ na habann, et All-
rḃn, ben Tomair Ḃerlḃn,
ḡ Caitilin, bean tSemair,
meic Uacer Nunnḃḃ, et

The Genealogy of Ua Darsy.

The children of William
Darsy, that is, two sons
and two daughters: Sinel
and Caitilin the daughters:
George and Christopher the
two sons.

The children of George,
two Williams, Thomas, Ed-
mund, Robert, and Walter,
and five daughters, namely,
Maud, wife of the Baron of
Screen, and wife of Richard,
son of the Earl, after that,
and of the Ciomhsaccian of
Baile Chuisin, after that,
Margreec, wife of the Ger-
lunian of the River, and
Allsun, wife of Thomas
Gerlun, and Cartilin, wife

Elis bean an Teirbeirig.

Clann Sir Uilliam —
Seoirre an t-oidhe, Seon 7
Cristoir, et diair ingen .i.
Maipill ben Uí Donnúill,
et Semair meic an Iarla 7
an Ghollúinig, et Elinor an
dara hingen.

Diair mac 7 aoin ingen as
Seon ne hingen Deraic meic
Seam Mheg Tomair .i.
Riobard 7 Nicolar, 7 tu-
gab Caitilin, an ingen do
Trialach Ferloulach .i. Muir-
rir.

Mac as Riobard, meic
Seon, ne hingen an Prioira
Petit .i. Maingreg: Emann
ainm an meic. Diair mac
as Nicolar .i. Uatep 7
Arctú[r].

Cristoir: ingen Tigerna
Baile Truimlet .i. Iribel,
a maíair.

Mac Uilliam: Sined Di-
uid, ingen meic Riocard, a
maíair.

Meic Seoirre: ingen Ti-
gerna Beinni hEttair .i.
Maingregg a maíair.

Meic Sir Uilliam: Iribel,

of James, son of Walter
Nuinnsin, and Elis, wife of
the Tervesian.

The children of Sir Wil-
liam — George, the heir,
John and Christopher, and
two daughters .i. Marsilla,
wife of Ua Domhnaile, et
of James, son of the Earl,
and of the Gollunian; and
Eleanor, the second daugh-
ter.

John had two sons and one
daughter with the daughter
of Gerald, son of John Meg
Thomas, that is, Richard,
and Nicholas, and Caitilin:
the daughter was given to
the Trialach Ferloulach,
that is, Maurice, son of
Richard.

Richard, son of John, had
a son with the daughter of
Prior Petit, namely, Mar-
greg: Edmund the name of
the son. Nicholas had two
sons, namely, Walter and
Arthur.

Christopher: the daugh-
ter of the Lord of Baile
Truimlet, that is, Isabella,
his mother.

Son of William: Sined
the Simple, daughter of the
son of Rickard, his mo-
ther.

Son of George: the daugh-
ter of the Lord of Benin
Ettair (Howth) .i. Mair-
gregg, his mother.

Son of Sir William: Isa-

ingen Plomgebarig an Cillin, a maíair.

Meic Seon: Mairgreg, ingen barúin Slaine, a maíair.

Meic Seon: Anna, ingen bernabalairg Cincircouun, a maíair.

Meic Uilliam: ingen barúin Petic a maíair.

Meic Seon: inghen Sir Roibeird Fitz Geroirt, Tigerna Alman, a maíair.

Meic Uilliam: Dam Siuban a burc, a maíair.

Meic Seon Dairg: Ar e mrim canic in a lurtir inn Erin, 7 ar é ced duine d'ob canic in Erin ar forailim níg Saxan, di á r'bo bpatair é. 7 tug an rí a ionad fein in Erin do ar lairne a laime, ar caoine a comraidh, 7 ar a croidact caidib et hi comlanduib. Ar é an Seon rin dochuir pluarig nioḡda romor a hErin do hAlban ar forailim an níg, 7 dobean geill 7 braidhe d'Albanachuib, 7 nuz leir dia co deoicc, mar a paibe an níg fo'n amon rin. Et tuc an rí Maneir Ratha Guairne doran 7 an tiri in a timceall, et Cill Galza do fein 7 d'á mnaói .i. do Dam Sioban a burc, ingen an

bella, daughter of the Plunketian of the Cillin, his mother.

Son of John: Mairgreg, daughter of the Baron of Slaine, his mother.

Son of John: Anna, daughter of the Barnwallian of Circustown(?), his mother.

Son of William: the daughter of Baron Petit, his mother.

Son of John: the daughter of Sir Robert Fitz-Garret, that is, Lord of Almu, his mother.

Son of William: Dame Siobhan a Burc, his mother.

Son of John Darsy. He it is who came as Justice to Erin, and he is the first person of them who came to Erin, at the urgent request of the King of the Saxons. And the King gave his own place in Erin to him, for the strength of his hand, for the gentleness of his conversation, and for his bravery in battles and contests. It is that John who sent a royal, very large host from Erin to Abba at the request of the King, and who took pledges and captives from the Albanaig, and brought them with him to Berwick, where the King was at the time. And the King gave the Manor of

Iapla Ruaid, Rirdeib :

meic Tomair,
meic Rirdeib,
meic Seoin,
meic Tomair,
meic Sir Rirdeib,

.i. Tigeirna cren-cumactac
a Chairlen Airrgeac ir in
pfrainc; et dech mile ficet
ata eitir Paris 7 Chairlen
Airrge, 7 o'n baile rin pai-
ter Airrge riu ocu. Ar
e Rirdeib taimic le hUil-
liam Conquerer co Saxaib
ar eir.

Rath Guaire to him, and the
land around it, and Cell
Galga to himself and to his
wife, that is, to Dame Siobhan
A Bure, daughter of
the Red Earl, Richard,

son of Thomas,
son of Richard,
son of John,
son of Thomas,
son of Sir Richard,

that is, a strongly-powerful
Lord from Castle Arsyeach
in France; and thirty miles
is what is between Paris and
Castle Airsy, and from that
town Airsy is said to them.
It is Richard who came with
William the Conqueror to
England first.

Genealac Petideac.

Siogmann,*
mac Geriott,
meic Siogmaiñ,
meic Geriott,
meic Seoinin,
meic Rirdeib,
meic Semair,
meic Maoilir,
meic Uater,
meic Semair,
meic Adam;

Petit .i. Lug ir in Frainc-
cyr: Uiliam a ainm oile.

Genealogy of the Petidians.

Siogmann,
son of Garret,
son of Siogmann,
son of Garret,
son of Seoinin,
son of Richard,
son of James,
son of Meyler,
son of Walter,
son of James,
son of Adam;

Petit, that is, Little in the
French: William, his other
name.

* N. B.—Before Siogmann, is written in a modern hand: "Luair, m., Geriott, m.,
Tomair, m. Tomairm."

Genealac an Diolmanais.

mac Sir Uide de Lacy,
meic Roloind,
meic Rirdeird,
meic Seoipre,
meic King Danmarc,
meic Drobarid,
meic Rirdeird,
meic Lambairid,
meic Arcobail.

Genealogy of the Dilvonian.

son of Sir Hugh de Lacy.
son of Roland,
son of Richard,
son of George,
son of King of Denmark.
son of Drobbard,
son of Richard,
son of Lambard,
son of Arcobal.

Genealac Bernabalac Cir-
curovune.

Patricin,
mac Christopher,
meic Eouairid,
meic Patricin,
meic Seoipre,
meic Eouairid,
meic Uater,
meic Semair,
meic Rirdeird,
meic Tomair,
meic Eouairid 'Oig,
meic Eouairid Dub,
meic Eouairid Bernais,
meic Bernairid,

ó raiteir Bernualais, ó á
tuc King Seoin an tigeirnar
mor:

meic Iomair Ua Bhirn,
Oide Feilim meic Cathail
Croib-deirc.

Tigeirna Maige Lacha.

Tomair mac Roibeird,
meic Roibeird, meic Seoin,
meic Eouairid 'Oig, meic
Uater, meic Semair.

Genealogy of the Bernwa-
lians of Circustown.

Patraiccin,
son of Christopher,
son of Edward,
son of Patricin,
son of George,
son of Edward,
son of Walter,
son of James,
son of Richard,
son of Thomas,
son of Edward the Young,
son of Edward the Black,
son of Edward the Gapped,
son of Bernard

(from whom Bernualais
are said), to whom King
John gave the great Lord-
ship,

son of Iomhar Ua Bhirn,
Tutor of Feilim mac Ca-
thail Croibh Deirc.

The Lord of Magh Lacha.

Thomas, son of Robert,
son of Robert, son of John,
son of Edward the Young,
son of Walter, son of James.

Teaboit, Gerald et
Emann — cland Tomair,
meic Semair .i. an Ppior
Mor, meic Gerald, meic
Gepoit, meic Emann, meic
Gepailt, meic Semair, meic
Roibeid, meic Emann, meic
Sir Gerald Diolmain de
Nogla.

Teboitt Riabach.

mac Nicolair,
meic Emann,
meic Diapair 'Oig,
meic Diapair chaoic,
meic Uacer,
meic henri,
meic Gerald.

Gerald 'Og,
mac Gerald,
meic henri,
meic Diapair Caoich.

Gepoit Caoch,
meic Diapair,
meic Remann,
meic Diapair Caoich.

Sepraig,
meic Remann,
meic Uacer,
meic Diapair Chaoic.

Geneiac mac Siurtain
Dextra.

An Calbach,
mac Tomair Dub,
meic Uilliam 'Oig,
meic Uilliam Sionraig,

Theobald, Gerald, and
Edmund—the sons of Tho-
mas, son of James, that is,
the Great Prior, son of
Gerald, son of Garret, son
of Edmund, son of Gerald,
son of James, son of Robert,
son of Edmund, son of Sir
Gerald Dillon de Nogla.

Theobald the Brindled,

son of Nicholas,
son of Edmund,
son of Pierce the Young,
son of Pierce the Blind,
son of Walter,
son of Henry,
son of Gerald.

Gerald the Young,
son of Gerald,
son of Henry,
son of Pierce the Blind.

Garret the Blind,
son of Pierce,
son of Redmond,
son of Pierce the Blind.

Geoffrey,

son of Walter,
son of Pierce the Blind.

The Genealogy of Mac
Siurtain Dextra.

An Calbach,
son of Thomas the Black,
son of William the Young,
son of William of the Fox,

meic Tomair Dubh,
meic Seonin na Parta,
meic Suirtain 'Oig,
meic Suirtain Mhoir na
Gaillme.

son of Thomas the Black,
son of Seonin of the Part,
son of Suirtain the Young,
son of Suirtain the Great
of Galway.

Genelac mac Goirdealbaig.

Genealogy of Mac Costello.

Suirtain,
mac Seain Dubh,
meic An Giolla Dubh,
meic Seain Dubh,
meic Emainn an Machaire.

Suirtain,
Son of John the Black,
son of the Giolla Dubh,
son of John the Black,
son of Edmund of the
Plain,

meic Suirtain na ber-
taigecca.

son of Suirtain of the
Cunning,

meic Gillebert 'Oig,
meic Gillibert,
meic Píolbot,
meic Miled bpegoig,
meic Goirdealb, ó'tá

son of Gillibert the Young,
son of Gillibert,
son of Píolbot,
son of Miled the Liar,
son of Goisdealbh, from
whom are the Clann Gois-
delbhaigh (Costelloes),

Clann Goirdealbaig,

son of Ludovicus, that is,
The Frankest Knight,
son of the Duke of the
City, that is, Ludarius, son
of the King of the Franks.

meic Lubovicur .i. an
Ríoir Francach.

meic Ouce na Cathrach
.i. Ludair, mac Rí
Franc.

Emainn,
mac Suirtain buide,
meic Suirtain,
meic Seain Dubh,

Edmund,
son of Suirtain the Yellow,
son of Suirtain,
son of John the Black.

Sliocht Seain Dubh meic
Emainn an Machaire.

The posterity of John the
Black, son of Edmund of
the Plain.

Seain, Si(u)rtain buide,
et Uilliam Caoch—clann
Suirtain,
meic Seain Dubh,

John, Suirtain the Yel-
low, and William the Blind
—the sons of Suirtain,
son of John the Black,

meic Ghiolla Duib,
meic hoibeipb,
meic Uatep,
meic Emainn an Mach-
aipe.

David mac Tomair, meic
Seon, meic Uatep, meic
Emainn an Mhacáipe.

Milib, mac Uatep Fodb-
ta, meic Milib, meic Uatep
Fodbta, meic Uilliam, meic
Uatep buide, meic Seain
buidé, meic Uatep, meic
Uilliam, meic Tomuic an
giolcaig, meic Suirtan Duib,
meic Philpot meic Milib
breghoig, meic Goirdealb,
ó'tá an riondaó.

Conn 'Og,
mac Cunn,
meic hoibeipb bacaiḡ,
meic Maoilip buide,
meic Uilliam,
meic Seain buide,
meic Uatep,
meic Uilliam,
meic Tomuic an Giolcaig.

Shioct Uilliam, meic Emainn
an Macáipe.

Eman, Uilliam et An
calbac, meic Uilliam,
meic Suirtan gleḡil,

meic Uilliam,
meic Emainn an Mhach-
aipe.

son of the Black Giolla,
son of Hubert,
son of Walter,
son of Edmund of the
Plain.

David son of Thomas,
son of John, son of Walter,
son of Edmund of the Plain.

Milid, son of Walter of
the Attack, son of Milid,
son of Walter of the Attack,
son of William, son of Wal-
ter the Yellow, son of John
the Yellow, son of Walter,
son of William, son of To-
muic of the Broom, son of
Suirtan the Black, son of
Philpot, son of Milid the
Liar, son of Goisdelbh, from
whom is the name.

Conn the Young,
son of Conn,
son of Hubert the Lamé,
son of Meyler the Yellow,
son of William,
son of John the Yellow,
son of Walter,
son of William,
son of Tomuic of the
Broom.

The Posterity of William,
son of Edmund of the
Plain.

Edmund, William, and
Aucalbach, son of William,
son of Suirtan the pure-
white,
son of William,
son of Edmund of the
Plain.

Dauid,
 mac Uilliam,
 meic Piarair,
 meic Seain Oub,
 meic Uilliam
 meic Emmañ an Mhac-
 airne.

David,
 son of William,
 son of Piers,
 son of John the Black,
 son of William,
 son of Edmund of the
 Plain.

Genelaic an bharrach
 Mhóir.

The Genealogy of the Bar-
 rach Mor.

Dauid,
 mac Semair,
 meic Rirdeird,
 meic Semair,
 meic Rirdeird,
 meic Semair,
 meic Labhair,
 meic Uilliam Mhaol,
 meic Dauid,
 meic Dauid 'Oig,
 meic Dauid Moir,
 meic Uilliam,
 meic Pílip,
 meic Roibeird ó Ma-
 nerbhe.

David,
 son of James,
 son of Richard,
 son of James,
 son of Richard,
 son of James,
 son of Laurence,
 son of William the Bald,
 son of David,
 son of David the Young,
 son of David the Great,
 son of William,
 son of Philip,
 son of Robert from Ma-
 nerbhe.

Trí Semair do Shemu-
 raib, da Rirdeird doib, ir
 Labhair, ag rin na ré tpen-
 bharrach: niam an an-
 manó ní hantraic.

Three James's of James's,
 two Richards of them, and
 Laurence—those are the six
 strong Barrachs: the reck-
 oning of their names—not
 a wrong time.

Genelaic an bharrach
 'Oicc.

Genealogy of Barrach the
 Young.

Tomar,
 mac Uilliam,
 meic Pílip,
 meic Eoa,
 meic Pílip,
 meic Uilliam Cnuic an
 Bile,

Thomas,
 son of William,
 son of Philip,
 son of Aedh(?) or Hugo(?),
 son of Philip,
 son of William of Cnoc
 an Bile,

meic Seasain,
meic Pílip,
meic Eða,
meic Pílip an Aíccer,
meic Uílliam,
meic Pílip,
meic Roibeird ó Ma-
nerbhi.

son of John,
son of Philip,
son of Aedh(?),
son of Philip of the Silver,
son of William,
son of Philip,
son of Robert from Ma-
nerbhe.

Genealac an bharracg
Rúaid.

Genealogy of Barrach the
Red.

Emann,
mac Seasain Riabairg,
meic Seasain bacairg,
meic Uílliam,
meic Seasain Chocairg,

Edmund,
son of John the Brindled,
son of John the Lamé,
son of William,
son of John the Left-
handed,

meic Dauid Lorganaig,
meic Dauid an Duilli
Moip.
meic Dauid 'Oig,
meic Dauid Mhóip,
meic Uílliam,
meic Pílip,
meic Roibeird ó Manerbhi.

son of David the Swinger,
son of David of the Great
Blow,
son of David the Young,
son of David the Great,
son of William,
son of Philip,
son of Robert from Ma-
nerbhe.

'ORunoig Contae Luimnig.

O'Runaigh of the County
of Limerick.

Uatep, mac Uillic, meic
Tomair, meic Uatep, meic
Seasain, meic Pílip, meic
Uílliam, meic Dauid, meic
Pátraiccin, meic Iurtaip,
meic an Mellig .i. Seon mac
Sciainna .i. méne magaird
London, meic Sciainna .i.
Sihriam London re linn an
dara Ríng henri.
Tomair, mac Semair,

Walter, son of Ulick, son
of John, son of Philip, son
of William, son of David,
son of Patraiccin, son of
Eustace, son of the Fool,
that is, John, son of Ste-
phen, that is, . . . son of
Stephen .i. Sheriff of Lon-
don during the time of the
second King Henry.

Thomas, son of James,

meic Tomair, meic Semair,
meic Tomair, meic Semair,
meic Tomair, meic Seainn,
meic Semair, meic Tomair
meic Piarrair, meic Emmainn,
meic Ullam, meic Semair,
meic Sir hUide Rúaid,
meic Semair, meic Seainn,
meic Binett, meic Tomair,
meic Remainn, meic Rob-
nett, meic Emmainn, meic
Rirdeird, meic Uater, meic
Rirdeird.

Ar iac clann an Rirdeird
rín .i. Pilib, Uater, Piarur:
do cupéð an Piarur rín co
Croch .i. an fearonn fuair
an Puirrelac i fuarglud Ti-
gehnana Chairrge O'Coin-
dell .i. Donnchad O'Briain, 7
ata leé-marq ciora ag ba-
rún Luachra an Puirre-
lacaib epoch gaca bliadna.
Do cupéð Uater co baile
an Phuill, 7 ata leé-marq
de ciora ag ann barún an
gaca bliadna .i. ag Pilib.
Meic Rirdeird, meic Piar-
air, meic Sir hUide, meic
Roibeird, meic Chappoluir
Moir .i. Rí Franc; 7 noba
mac Deirbreatar do Ríng
Seon an Sir hUide rín, 7 in
ainpéct la Ríng Seon canic
an Sir hUide rín in Erin.
Et nobaol an Ríng Seon rín
in Erin do deachaid tar
a air co Saxaib: et por-
agaid a ionad fein ag Sir
hUide, 7 nocha baig tige-
nar ionda di a renatar

son of Thomas, son of James,
son of Thomas, son of James,
son of Thomas, son of John,
son of James, son of Thomas,
son of Piers, son of Edmund,
son of William, son of James,
son of Sir Hugh the Red,
son of James, son of John,
son of Binett, son of Thomas,
son of Raymond, son of Rob-
net, son of Edmund, son of
Richard, son of Walter, son
of Richard.

They are the children of
that Richard—Philip, Wal-
ter, Piers. That Piers was
sent to Croch, that is, the
territory the Puirseilian got
for releasing the Lord of
Carrac O'Coindell, that is,
Donnchadh O'Briain, and
the Baron of Luachra has
half a mark of rent on
the Puirselians every years.
Walter was sent to Baile an
Phuill, and the Baron has
another half mark of rent
on him, that is, Philip has:
son of Richard, son of Piers,
son of Sir Hugo, son of
Robert, son of Charles the
Great, that is, King of the
Francs: and that Sir Hugh
was son of a sister to John,
and it is along with King
that Sir Hugh came to Erin.
And that King John was in
Erin until he went back to
England, and he left his
own place with Sir Hugo,
and he won an abounding

fein .i. Ríng henrí, 7c.

Lordship for his own grand-
father, that is, for Henry, 7c.

Mumceṛ baile na Caradh.

The People of Baile na
Caradh.

Ḑeṛoic mac hOibeṛḑ, meic Niocolair, meic Piarair Ouib, meic Píolbuic, meic Nioclair, meic Pílip an Duin, meic Sir Uateṛ tanic co hEirinnḑ.

Garret, son of Hubert, son of Edmund, son of Nicholas, son of Edmund, son of Piers the Black, son of Pilboc, son of Nicholas, son of Philip of the Dun, son of Sir Walter who came to Erinn.

Ríṛḑeṛḑ, Ḑeṛalc, Píolbocc, Mílir, henrí, 7 Muirir—clann Emainn, meic Nioclair, meic Emainn, meic Piarair Ouib.

Richard, Gerald, Piolboc, Milis, Henry, and Maurice—were the sons of Edmund, son of Nicholas, son of Edmund, son of Piers the Black.

Tomair buíḑe, hénrí, Eduard, Semur, Niocolair, Ríṛḑeṛḑ Oḑ, hoibeṛḑ, Piarair, Teaboic .i. an Peppún, Uilliam, henrí et Ḑeṛoic—clann Ríṛḑeṛḑ, meic Ḑeṛoic, meic Tomair, meic Emainn, meic Piarair, meic Muirir, meic Piarair Duinḑ.

Thomas the Yellow, Henry, Edward, James, Nicholas, Richard the Young, Hubert, Piers, Theobald, that is, the Person, William, Henry, and Garret, were, the sons of Richard, son of Garret, son of Thomas, son of Edmund, son of Pierce, son of Maurice, son of Piers the Brown.

Mumceṛ Impir.

The People of Impir.

Tomair mac Mílir, meic Seacam, meic Ḑeṛoic, meic Nioclair, meic Uateṛ, meic henrí, meic Niocolair, meic Pílip, meic Pílip a(n)Dúm.

Thomas, son of Miles, son of John, son of Garret, son of Nicholas, son of Walter, son of Henry, son of Nicholas, son of Philip of the Dun.

Mumceṛ baile Uí Luicc.

The People of Baile Uí
Luicc.

Eman, Ḑeṛoic 7 Semur

Edmund, Garret, and

—clann Uatep Ruaid, meic
 Zepoit, meic Semair, meic
 Uatep, meic Piliip, meic
 Muiriip, meic Diarraip
 Oub.

James—the sons of Walter
 the Red, son of Garret, son
 of James, son of Walter,
 son of Philip, son of Mau-
 rice, son of Piers the Black.

Genealaic Mac Uilliam Ioch-
 tar.

Genealogy of Mac William
 Iochtar.

Seaan a burc,
 mac Oileuepaip,
 meic Seaan,
 meic Riocairb Uí Chu-
 airpce,
 meic Emmañ na pépoige :
 inghen Uí Conchobair a
 mátaip ;
 meic Tomair : inghen Uí
 Chellaig a mátaip ;

Seaan a Burc,
 son of Oileveras,
 son of John,
 son of Rickard Ua
 Cuairsce,
 son of Edmund of the
 Beard : the daughter of Ua
 Conchobair his mother.
 Son of Thomas : the
 daughter of Ua Chellaigh,
 his mother.

meic Emmañ Albanairg :
 inghen meic Suirtain moip na
 Gaillme, a mátaip ;

Son of Edmund the Al-
 banian : the daughter of the
 son of Suirtan the Great of
 Galway, his mother.

meic Sir Uilliam burc :
 Una, inghen Fedlimid, meic
 Catail Croibhdeirg, a ma-
 taip ;

Son of Sir William Burc :
 Una, daughter of Fedlimid,
 son of Cathal Croibh Dheirg,
 his mother.

meic Uilliam 'Oig, ppiip
 an abairtaoi Uilliam Aca
 an Chip ;

Son of William the Young,
 who used to be called Wil-
 liam of the Ford of the Cep.

meic Riocairb Mhoip :
 inghen piig Saxaan mátaip ;

Son of Richard the Great :
 the daughter of the King of
 the Saxons, his mother.

meic Uilliam Conquerer
 .i. Uilliam Adelmipone ;

Son of William the Con-
 queror .i. William Adelmip-
 sione,

meic Riubearb,
 meic Antoin .i. Iarla King
 Sir Seon a ainm oile ;

son of Richard,
 son of Anthony, that is,
 Earl King Sir John his
 other name,

meic Sir Balbuad
meic Sir Badbdann,
meic Sir Crass .i. Cenn
na Crisctored;
meic King Rolont 'Oig,

meic King Rolont Mhoir,
meic Chappoluir 'Oig,
meic Chappoluir Mhoir
na France.

son of Sir Balbuad,
son of Sir Badbdand,
son of Sir Crass, that is,
Chief of the Crusaders (?),
son of King Roland the
Young,
son of King Rolont the
Great,
son of Charles the Young,
son of Charles the Great
of France.

.1. Ua Cuairce.

Riocard, Uilleac, Tomar
Ruadh, Dauid Dub, 7 Seaan
7 Uilliam—clann Emainn
meic Tomair, meic Emainn
Albanais: Sadhb, ingen Uí
Ceallaigh, matair an triú
tóirigh: ingen Uí Flaithber-
taigh, matair an triú
deidenaigh.

Uilliam 'Occ, mac Rio-
card Moir—triúr mac lair
.1. Sir Uilliam Burc; Seonin
an dapa mac, ó tat clann
tSeonin; Pilpin an triúr
mac, ó tat clann Pilpin, et
plocht mac Teaboir, et
clann Maoilir na hEile, 7
clann Giobun, 7 plocht hoir-
berd na Cille.

Ceatran mac Pilpin .i.
hoiberd 7 henri (an plocht
henri atá Clann Teboid et
Clann Maoilir), et Giobun
an triúr mac, et Seonac

.1. Ua Cuairce.

Riocard, Uillec, Thomas
the Red, David the Black,
and John and William—
werethesons of Edmund the
Albanian: Sadhb, daughter
of Ua Ceallaigh, the mother
of the three first: the daugh-
ter of Ua Flaithbertaigh
was the mother of the three
last.

William the Young, son
of Rickard the Great—three
sons he had, namely, Sir
William Burc: Seonin, the
second son, from whom
are Clann tSheonin (Jen-
ningses); Philippin, the
third son, from whom are
Clann Pilpin, et the poste-
rity of Theobald, and Clann
Meyler of the Neale, and
Clann Giobun, and the poste-
rity of Hubert na Cille.

The four sons of Pilpin—
Hubert and Henry (of the
posterity of Henry is Clann
Teboid and Clann Maoilir),
and Giobun, the third son,

δασακ αν σεηημαθ μακ,
ο αταττ Clann Pilpin.

Αον μακ ας Ση Uilliam
α δυηκ .i. Emann Albanac :
αον μακ ας Emann Albanac
.i. Tomar. Coiger mac la
Tomar .i. Uatep α δυηκ,
η Emann na Feoige, et
Rirdepo τυλαις, et Seaan
α δυηκ Muintipe Crechan,
et Tomar 'Og Maighe.

Teaboitt α δυηκ, μακ
Uatep Chioταις, μεικ
Seaan, μεικ Oileuepar,
μεικ Seaan.

Μαοιη η Dauid, η Rir-
depo an lapainn clann Tea-
boitt na Long, μεικ Rir-
depo an lapainn, μεικ
Dauid, μεικ Emann, μεικ
Uillic na cCallech, μεικ
Emann na Feoige.

lapla Chloinne Riocartt.

Riocartt,
μακ Uillic,
μεικ Riocartt Saxanaς,
μεικ Uillic na cCeand,
μεικ Riocartt,
μεικ Uillic Cnuic Túaς,

μεικ Uillic Ruaid,
μεικ Uillic an Phiona,
μεικ Riocartt 'Ois,
μεικ Uillic Enaig Chaoin,

and Seonac Bacach, the
fourth son, from whom is
the Clann Pilpin.

Sir William Burke had one
son, namely, Edmund the
Albanach (the Albanian):
Edmund the Albanach had
one son, namely, Thomas.
Thomas had five sons,
namely, Walter Burke, and
Edmund of the Beard, and
Richard of Turlach, and
John Burke of the People
of Crechan, and Thomas the
Young of Maigen.

Theobald Burke, son of
Walter the Left-handed, son
of John, son of Oliveras, son
of John.

Meyler, and David, and
Richard of the Iron, were
the sons of Theobald of the
Ships, son of Richard of the
Iron, son of David, son of
Edmund, son of Ulick of
the Nuns, son of Edmund
of the Beard.

The Earl of Clanrickard.

Rickard,
son of Ulick,
son of Ricard the Saxon,
son of Ulick of the Heads,
son of Rickard,
son of Ulick of Cnoc
Tuagh,
son of Ulick the Red.
son of Ulic of the Wine,
son of Rickard the Young,
son of Ulic of Enach
Caoin,

meic Riocairb an Fhob-
air,
meic Uilliam Leith,
meic Rocairb 'Oig,
meic Uilliam Conqueper.

son of Rickard of the
Increase,
son of William the Grey,
son of Richard the Young,
son of William the Con-
queror.

Rémann a búrc, mac
Seasain na Semair, meic Ri-
cairb Saranaig.

Raymond Burke, son of
John of the Shamrocs, son
of Richard the Saxon.

Rémann na Scúab, mac
Uillic na cCenn, meic Roi-
cairb.

Raymond of the Browns,
son of Ulick of the Heads,
son of Rickard.

Genealaic mac Dauid.

hoibeirb buide,
mac Uilliam,
meic Tomair,
meic Dauid,
meic Emmañ,
meic Uilliam Fairb,
meic Dauid,
meic Emmañ,
meic Roibeirb,
meic Sir Dauid,
meic Riocairb Fhinn,
meic Riocairb 'Oig.
meic Uilliam Conqueper.

Genealogy of Mac David,

Hurbert the Young,
son of William,
son of Thomas,
son of David,
son of Edmund,
son of William the Rough,
son of David,
son of Edmund,
son of Robert,
son of Sir David,
son of Rickard the Fair,
son of Rickard the Young,
son of William the Con-
queror.

Sean an Termann, Dauid
.i. an Peppún buide, Uatep
7 Teaboit .b.—clann Rir-
deirb, meic Uatep, meic
Tomair, meic Emmañ Al-
banaisg.

John of the Termann,
David, that is, the Yellow
Parson, Walter, and Theo-
bald the Yellow, were sons
of Richard, son of Walter,
son of Thomas, son of Ed-
mund the Albanian.

Seasain 7 Tomair .i. Abb
Cungaclann—Maolir, meic
Teaboit, meic Uatep, meic
Tomair, meic Emmañ Al-

John and Thomas, that
is, Abbat of Cong—were
the sons of Meyler, son of
Theobald, son of Walter,

banairġ, meic Sir Uilliam
burc.

Teaboit mac Uillic, meic
Rirderb, meic Tomair,
meic Emann Albanairġ.

Shioct henri a burc—
Uater, mac Dáuid, meic
henri, meic Tomair, meic
Emann Albanairġ.

Genealac Clainn Pilpin
Cairleim an bairrairġ.

Emann burche,
mac hoiberb,
meic henri .i. an Peppun,
meic Teaboit,
meic Uater,
meic hoiberb,
meic Seonac bacairġ,
meic Pilpin, ó tat
Clann,
meic Uilliam 'Oig,
meic Riocarib,
meic Uilliam Conquerer.

Genealac mac Pilip na
Letreach.

Pilip,
mac an Giolla Dhub,
meic Uater Chaoich,
meic Uilliam,
meic Semair,
meic Tomair Rúaid,
meic Miluin,
meic Pilip, ó tat Clann
Pilip,

son of Thomas, son of Ed-
mund the Albanian, son of
Sir William Burke.

Theobald, son of Ulick,
son of Richard, son of Tho-
mas, son of Edmund the
Albanian.

The Posterity of Henry
Burke—Walter, son of Da-
vid, son of Henry, son of
Thomas, son of Edmund
the Albanian.

Genealogy of Clann Pilpin
of Castlebar.

Edmund the Yellow,
son of Herbert,
son of Henry the Parson,
son of Theobald,
son of Walter,
son of Hubert,
son of Seonac the Lamé,
son of Pilpin, from whom
are Clann Pilpin,
son of William the Young,
son of Richard,
son of William the Con-
queror.

Genealogy of Mac Philip
na Letreach.

Philip,
son of the Black Giolla,
son of Walter the Blind,
son of William,
son of James,
son of Thomas the Red,
son of William,
son of Philip, from whom
are Clann Philip,

meic Baillorin,
meic Philip,
meic Goisdelb Mór,

son of Baledrin,
son of Philip,
son of Goisdelbh the
Great,
son of Gillibert the Great.

meic Gillibept Mór.

Genealac Cloinne Tomín.

hénrí Dub,
mac Rirdeird,
meic Uilliam Dhuib,
meic Magiu,
meic Tomín, ó tá Clann
Tomín,
meic Uilliam 'Oig,
meic Uilliam Mór na
Maighne,
meic Uilliam Phinn.

Genealogy of Clann Tomín.

Henry the Black,
son of Richard,
son of William the Black,
son of Magiu,
son of Tomín, from whom
are Clann Tomín,
son of William the Young,
son of William the Great
of the Maighin,
son of William the Fair.

Genealac mac Siúrtáin,

Rirdeird,
mac Tomáir 'Oig,
meic Tomair .D.

meic Seain,
meic Maoilín,
meic Seonín na Part,
meic Siúrtáin 'Oig,
meic Siúrtáin Mhór na
Gaillme.

Genealogy of Mac Siurtain.

Richard,
son of Thomas the Young,
son of Thomas the
Brown(?),
son of John,
son of Meyler,
son of John of the Part,
son of Siurtan the Young,
son of Siurtan the Great
of Galway.

Genealac mac Feorais.

Maoilín Dub,
mac Tomair,
meic Tomair na Feóige,

meic Uacép,
meic Rirdeird,
meic Maoilín Mór.

Genealogy of Mac Feorais.

Meyler the Yellow,
son of Thomas,
son of Thomas of the
Beard,
son of Walter,
son of Richard,
son of Meyler the Great.

Genelaic mac Baitein.	Genealogy of Mac Baitin.
Riubert,	Richard,
mac henri .R.,	son of Henry the Red,
meic Tomair,	son of Thomas,
meic Roibert,	son of Robert,
meic henri Mui,	son of Henry of the
	Cake (?),
meic Roibert,	son of Robert,
meic Magiu,	son of Magiu,
meic Baitein, ó tá Mac	son of Baitin, from whom
Baitein,	are Mac Baitin,
meic Uilliam 'Oig,	son of William the Young,
meic Uilliam Mói na	son of William the Great
Maighne,	of the Maighen,
meic Uilliam Fíno Cille	son of William the Fair
Commain,	of Cell Commain,
meic Sir Dauid .i. mac	son of Sir David, that
Riú Breatain	is, son of the King of the
	Britons.

(To be continued.)

EXCURSIONS AND REPORTS OF LOCAL SECRETARIES.

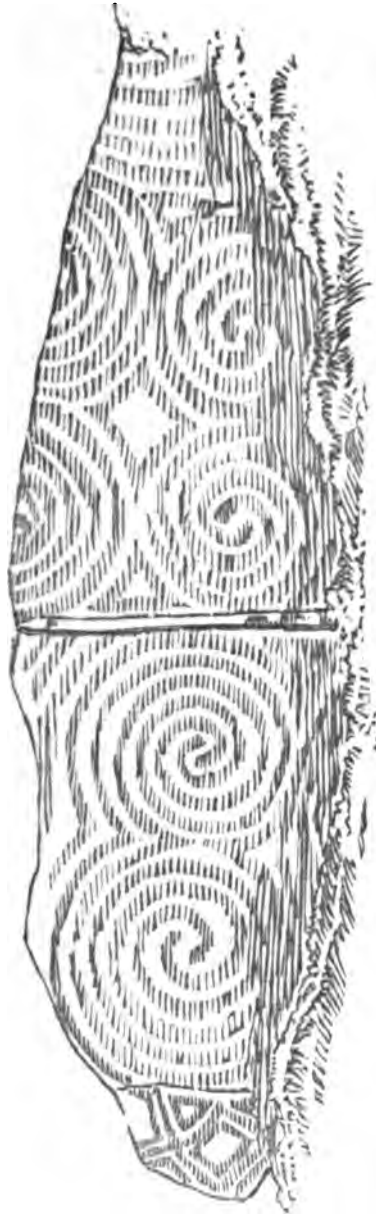
EXCURSION.—An excursion was made by some Members of the Association on the day before the Meeting, April 1st. The party left Dublin by the 9 A.M. train to Drogheda; the railway journey commanding land and sea views of much interest. The route is highly picturesque; and during the journey glimpses were had of many places or districts celebrated in Irish history. Amongst these, the more remarkable are, perhaps, the Hill of Howth, Ireland's Eye, Malahide, the Round Towers of Swords and Lusk, the Skerry Islands, on one of which, Holm Patrick, our national saint is recorded to have landed when on his voyage from Wicklow to the mouth of the Boyne, on his way to Tara. To the northward were seen the Carlingford Hills, and beyond them the range of the Mourne Mountains in the county of Down.

Upon the arrival of the party at Drogheda cars were hired for the day. The first place visited was Monasterboice, a foundation of St. Bute, or Boetius, who died A.D. 521. Here was examined one of the finest of the Round Towers of Ireland, two ruined churches, one of which is probably as old as the sixth century, two crosses of stone, which latter have been pronounced on competent authority the finest monuments of their class and age to be found in the Christian world. One of these art-laden memorials bears an inscription in Irish which records the name of its maker—*Muiredach*. There were two abbots of Monasterboice of the name *Muiredach*, one of whom died A.D. 844, the other in A.D. 923 or 924. Dr. Petrie has suggested a variety of reasons for assigning this cross to the latter, who was a very remarkable man. His death is thus entered in the Annals of Ulster:—"A.D. 923 or 924, *Muiredach*, son of *Domhnall*, taniist-abbot of Armagh, and chief steward of the southern Hy Niala, and successor of *Buite*, the son of *Bronach*, head of the council of all the men of *Bregia*, laity and clergy, departed this life on the fifth day of the Calends of December." There is a third very beautiful but rather small cross, besides a number of other objects of high antiquarian interest, to be found in the cemetery. In some respects the group of ecclesiastical antiquities at Monasterboice must be looked upon as one of the most important remaining in the country. All have been well cared for by the Board of Works, being made national monuments. After studying the sculptures of the crosses, and the peculiarities of the Round Tower, which is remarkable from its double lean, the party proceeded to Mellifont, a small hamlet situate a short distance from the old ecclesiastical settlement of St. Bute, and very celebrated in the chronicles of Ireland. The ruins, visible until lately, consisted of but few portions of a once important monastery—two of them remarkable in many respects for their architectural character. This abbey having been constituted a national monument, it is now under the hands of the Board of Works, and very remarkable discoveries have been made. By excavation the base of a

grand church has been uncovered. Its plan a cross, with tower in the centre, transepts with chapels opening off them to the east, and nave with centre and side aisles. The richly-moulded bases of the piers of the tower and of the arcade pillars are uncovered, and a grand entrance doorway in the gable of the north transept is revealed. The cloister has been traced at the south side of the church, and now the two previously-known fragments are seen to fall into their places. That called St. Bernard's Chapel, proves to be the chapter-house, opening on the eastern cloister walk; and the beautiful and richly-sculptured octagon structure heretofore generally called the "Baptistry"—a designation ignoring the fact that abbeys did not baptize—is seen to open off the south cloister walk by a noble doorway, the base of which has been uncovered, and was probably the lavatory. It is to be hoped that the proprietor will soon allow the excavation of the western portion of the church to be completed. It is at present covered by some half-ruined mill premises.

Leaving Mellifont, the party, after a short drive through a beautiful country, arrived at Newgrange, one of the three gigantic chambered tumuli for which the neighbourhood, formerly called "*Brugh-na-Boinne*," is celebrated. "The great and grand form of pagan sepulture," wrote Sir William Wilde, "and that in which Ireland excelled all the nations of north-western Europe, was the pyramid—the western stone-and-clay analogue of those upon the Nile, from Cairo to Sackara." The great tumuli of the Boyne have no doubt many points of resemblance to the celebrated pyramids of the Nile. The long low passage leading from without to the domed stone chamber, or chambers, with their sarcophagi of stone, and the colossal proportions of the stones of which they are composed are features common to both. Unlike the famous relics of the Nile, our tumuli are circular in form, and are encompassed by a circle of stones, some of which weigh several tons. The various carvings which appear upon the stones forming the chambers of Newgrange and Dowth have great interest. In some instances they occur on the sides and backs of the megaliths, and plainly were cut before the stones were placed in their present positions. By the subjoined engraving is represented the carved stone which externally surmounts the entrance to the Newgrange megalithic chamber, and its spirals and lozenge patterns not the least interesting amongst them. The drawing was made by Mr. W. F. Wakeman.

On the return to Drogheda the excursionists passed through some of the finest river scenery in Ireland. Not the least interesting locality on their route was, of course, the scene of the Battle of the Boyne, and the glen through which William's forces marched to meet those of James.



Carved Stone over external entrance to Chamber, Newgrange.

REPORT from the Local Secretary of the County of Wicklow.—The ancient Celtic church of Aghowle, in the county Wicklow, on which an article was recently published in the "Journal" of the Association, having been constituted a national monument, the Board of Works have been engaged in its repair. I visited it some time since, and believing that the Members would be pleased to hear of the excellent work that has been done, I present the following Report on the subject:—The Board of Works have had the north wall under-pinned, and also the east gable. They have also taken down three courses from the top of the north wall, and re-set them in cement, and then covered the top with concrete. They have removed the ivy, and built up the great open crack in the north wall, and have also placed a buttress against the corner of the east gable where it joined the north wall. As the east gable only overhangs six inches, and as the foundations are well secured, and the wall is three feet thick, I think, with the help of the buttress, it may now stand for any number of years. The removal of the ivy has revealed the small window high up in the west gable, which the writer of the Paper alluded to was unable to sketch owing to the mass of ivy which then covered it. The window has inclined sides, and externally its head is a straight-sided arch cut out of two stones. Internally it has a wide splay, and the head is a semicircular arch, which is mostly of rubble work. There are only three cut stones built into the arris of the internal splay near the bottom. These are evidently original work. The removal of the ivy has also uncovered a third corbal stone at the west end of the church, which must have been used for the support of a loft or gallery at one time placed there. A recess has been uncovered in the south wall which may be a window built up; but if so, it would be probably one inserted in the church at a later period, as it would have been a large window quite unlike the old existing windows. In clearing about the foundations of the east gable inside the church two objects of interest were discovered. One was apparently the base of a pillar cut on the end of a stone that was inserted in the wall of the east gable, and pretty close to the south side-wall. It seems contemporary work, and there was a similar pillar at the other side of the east gable, there being a vacancy, or broken-down place, whence it appears to have been pulled out. The other object of interest was a square font, or holy water vessel, not very much unlike many fonts used at the present day. There is no drain-hole in it. The cross has also been restored, the head having been fastened on with two stone pins, and it now presents a most striking appearance. The very intelligent mason employed by the Board of Works examined the churchyard and the ditches around for any trace of a round tower, but could find none. It is to be regretted that the Board of Works did not take down the modern wall built across the church by the "Nixon" family, and restore it to the breach which they pulled down in the north wall for materials to build it. Had they done so, and placed a gate in the west doorway, I do not see that there could have been any just cause for complaint, as the graves would have been still inclosed, and at the same time the appearance of the church not spoiled, as it now is, by this most unsightly modern cross wall. They could then also have relieved the west doorway of the masonry, also quite modern, with which it was blocked up at the time the cross wall was built.

J. F. M. FRENCH.

QUARTERLY NOTES FROM ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

SCRAPS FROM BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—I have before me a little pile of catalogues with headings as various as their contents, and all relating to books and manuscripts. Amongst these are clearance catalogues in all classes of literature, volumes "which no gentleman's library should be without." "Rare, valuable, and useful books, ancient and modern." Books relating to America, to heraldry, facetiæ, ballads, poems, satire, humour, biography, history, antiquities, Cruikshank, Bewick, fine arts, games, sports, the stage, &c., &c. These catalogues are a sad temptation to the book lover and book collector of slender means and limited income: how his eye lingers upon choice copies of rare first editions with bindings in scored, mottled, or tree marbled calf, with the superlibrio of a former owner stamped upon the cover, or with the book-plate or autograph placed inside it. Tall copies with wide margins, or dainty copies of Elzevers, or of the Aldine press, or in Baskerville's clear and perfect type. And what a pleasant and instructive hour a readable catalogue affords; it is one of those easily carried pamphlets that can be taken up and laid aside and taken up again, and when done with, it should be passed on to some brother book-buyer. I have often regretted that I did not note the quotations from poets and authors that occur on some of these catalogue covers. I have copied the following from those before me.

William Downing gives four lines in black letter :

*"For he would rather have at his bed-head,
A twenty books, clothed in black or red,
Of Aristotle, or his philosophy,
Than robes rich, rebeck, or saltery."*—Chaucer.

Again, in 1871, he quotes from Dean Milman :

"In the Office at Whitehall, or the Horse Guards, on the Bench of the House of Commons, amid the applause or admiring silence of the House, his heart was in his Library and among his Books."—Dean Milman: *Memoir of Lord Macaulay*.

And in 1873, from Ruskin :

"To be without books of your own is the abyss of penury. Don't endure it."—Ruskin's *Fors Clavigera*, xxiv. 31.

And again, more recently :

"The mind shall banquet though the body pine."

And lastly, another from Ruskin :

"Every good book, or piece of book, is full of admiration and awe ; . . . and it always leads you to reverence or love something with your whole heart."—Ruskin's *Elements of Drawing*, p. 357.

W. P. Bennett gives the quaint poesy :

"Antique Books—Good Old Books—
Brought from many Odd Corners and Books."

And again, James Wilson has the trite and business-like motto :

"If a book is worth reading it is worth buying."—Ruskin.

And another from the same author :

"I say we ought to love literature. If a man spends lavishly on his library, we invariably find him a contented man ; sometimes we call him a Bibliomaniac, but you never hear of him ruining himself by his book purchases. Indeed books are precious things ; they ought to be in every man's house."—Ruskin.

John Hitchman gives the next three :

"Peruse me well, and thou
Mayest find a want supplied."

Old Play.

"Buy, read, and judge,
The price do not grudge.
It will do thee more pleasure,
Than twice so much treasure."

George Peele.

"Bent on fresh supplies,
He cons his catalogue with anxious eyes :
Where'er the slim Italics marks the page
Curious and rare his ardent mind engage."

Dr. Ferrier's The Bibliomania.

All the foregoing are well-known booksellers in Birmingham.

John Kinsman, of Penzance, gives the following :

"Still am I besy Bookes assemblynge,
For to have plenty it is a pleasant thing."

Brandt.

B. & J. F. Meehan, of Bath, quote from Caxton :

"After dyuerse Werkes, made translated and achieved,
hauing noo werke in hand I sitte in my studey where laye
many dyuerse Paumflettes and Bookys."—*Caxton.*

Edward Avery, of London, gives a wood-block of a bookworm, and the original lines :

“Behold ! in various throngs the scribbling crew,
For NOTICE eager, pass in long review,
Here SENSE and WIT, with POEY allied,
DRAMAS and PLAYS, are all ranged side by side.
Now, DRAW thy PURSE and be my guest,
When you with BOOKS will soon be BLEST.”

And again, another, with the anonymous lines :

“Books, of all earthly things my chief delight,
My exercise by day, and dreams by night :
Dispassion'd masters—friends without deceit,
Who flatter not ; companions ever sweet.”

Anonymous.

Arthur Reader, of Red Lion Square, uses the term “By-paths of Literature,” and terms his catalogue :

“*A Catalogue of Books, wherein contains
Religion's Laws and Poets' lofty Strains,
With Humour from the Wit's droll pen,
And ev'ry Art e'er since the world began.*”

John Salkeld, of Clapham-road, S.W., ignores the poseys and quotations; and as his catalogues, in their quaint originality, amuse the mind, so the covers do the eye with old woodcuts, such as events in the history of Old Mother Hubbard, a broad grin, the race between Joey Grimaldi and the sweep, a comic cut by Cruickahank, or a sylvan scene by Bewick.

ROBERT DAY, JUN., F.S.A.

THE STONE AGE ON THE NILE.—The following notes are from “Nile Gleanings,” by H. Villiers Stuart, of Dromana. He visited the pyramid of Senafreon at Meidoum, of the 3rd Dynasty, the most ancient pyramid in Egypt. Near this he found tombs of the 3rd Dynasty (which ended B.C. 3500): on these occurs the Oval of Senafreon with the title of Neb Matt “Lord of Justice” beneath it:—“The tomb differs in other respects entirely from those even of the 4th Dynasty which succeeded. The figures and hieroglyphics were all in mosaic of peculiar structure, consisting of a network of deep cells cut in the hard limestone, and then filled in with cement, coloured to suit the subject. . . . All round, the desert was strewn with flint flakes, the instruments used to carve the mosaics in the hard rock : more efficient, no doubt, than the bronze tools or copper tools which there is evidence they then possessed. We brought away a few of those flakes with us ; *the edges had all been worn to blunt-*

ness.”—p. 30. Yet “the very characters forming the name of the former inmate of this tomb prove that they had metal implements. The second hieroglyphic being a reaping-hook, which, from its shape, could not have been of flint, while on the wall is a representation of a man cutting the throat of a spotted goat with a long-bladed knife.”—p. 36.

Mr. Stuart visited a forest of fossil trees in the Lybian desert, twenty miles in a direct line from Cairo, beyond the great pyramid:—“We ascended the hill, which was also crowned with quantities of fossil wood, and there I found a fossil stick, showing three very distinct cuts made with an axe of some kind while the wood was still in its natural state: we brought it away with us. The ground was littered in many places with chips, as if split off with an axe.”—p. 350.

JAMES GRAVES.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

AT the QUARTERLY GENERAL (ULSTER) MEETING, held at the Town Hall, Portrush, on Wednesday and Thursday, July the 29th and 30th, 1885 ;

THE REV. CANON GRAINGER, D.D., M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S.I.,
Vice-President of the Association, in the Chair,

The following Members were elected :—

The Rev. Leonard Hascé, Gracehill, Ballymena ; Major-General Francis W. Stubbs, Dromiskin, Castlebellingham ; Mrs. Hans White, Kilbyrne, Donerail ; James Allen French, the Rectory, Drumcliff, Sligo ; Blaney Reynell Balfour, J.P., Townley Hall, Drogheda ; Effingham C. MacDowell, M.D., F.K.Q.C.P., the Mall, Sligo ; Robert Kilpatrick, 1, Queen's-square, Glasgow ; and Rev. Frederick Tymms, Baskin Hill, Cloghran, Co. Dublin.

It was resolved that an address should be presented to His Excellency the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ; and by a unanimous vote of the Meeting the Fellowship of the Association was conferred on His Excellency.

The Chairman then delivered an address as President

of the Meeting. He said, amongst other valued members of the Association removed by death, they had to regret the loss of the Rev. John Francis Shearman, who had, with great learning and research traced on the pages of their Journal the foot-prints of St. Patrick; and whose essay on the Early Celtic Races of Great Britain, though far advanced, was, alas, left unfinished. He had just seen a touching memorial of him in the hands of a relative, the Rev. J. N. Shearman. It was a Bible, four centuries old, in most beautiful type, the capital letters being manuscript, in red ink. The pages of their Journal showed the extent of the work of the Association in the very large number of valuable historical and archæological papers with requisite illustrations, including an account of the cromlechs of Antrim and Down, illustrated by Mr. William Gray. There was also an account of the finds in the Lisnacrogghery crannoge in his (the President's) parish, which were splendidly illustrated by Mr. W. F. Wakeman in a style that reminded them of his master, Petrie. A question which he would press upon the attention of members was whether they should encourage great central collections or small local collections. He was himself in favour of encouraging small local collections, having seen the vacant countenances of visitors at the great national museums, wearied by the extent of the galleries. Ireland would, however, be honoured by having soon in Dublin one of the finest museums in the world, under the Directorship of Mr. Valentine Ball. His idea would be that their Local Secretaries should make a record of all private collections within their limits, and place the names of the owners on the pages of their Journal. Even small collections thus recorded might prove of value to experts in the various subjects. The clergy, for instance, might have a number of interesting articles as heirlooms in their parishes, handed down from century to century. If this were done, Ireland would soon become known as rich in objects of historical interest. His own parish of Skerry and Rathcavan had two cartloads of antiquities exported out of it before he came on the scene. He need

scarcely say there were none taken since. As a specimen of what might be done by attention in every quarter, he produced the bone of a whale which had been only disinterred three months and three days ago out of the gravel pit at the Curran, Larne. It was the forearm of an enormous whale, and the animal may have been contemporary with the primæval men who worked the flints that were said to be found in the same sand and gravel. It belonged to the species which now inhabited the antarctic regions, and indicated the great difference between the climate of Ireland then and now. He thought their learned scholars might endeavour to identify the animals mentioned in the "Annals of the Four Masters" with existing species. For instance, in the year 739, a whale was recorded as having stranded at Mourne, three teeth of which were of gold, and one of them was exhibited on the altar at Bangor for many years. Giraldus Cambrensis thought, however, that the gold was only the glitter of the teeth; and perhaps a bone of such a whale was now in the Glenny collection at Newry, where he (the President) saw a cetacian vertebra within the last few days. In the year 887, a mermaid was described as cast ashore in the country of Alba. It was 195 ft. long, with fingers 7 feet long, nose 7 ft. long, and a skin of pure swan-white colour. The question arose, was this a seal or a great sea serpent? He had no doubt in the authenticity of the fact of some such animal having been seen, because the eclipses that were described in the time of Patrick, in the "Four Masters," have been all verified to the very hour and day; and another animal was mentioned in the year 1472, so artlessly as to prove the account to be the narration of an eye-witness. It was in the following terms:—"A wonderful animal has been sent to Ireland from the king of England. It is a mare of a yellow colour, with hoofs like a cow's; a very large head, and a long neck; an ugly tail, with which she draws burdens; she has a saddle of her own, and stoops when going under a doorway however high on her knee, and also to receive a rider." Under this description some camel or dromedary must be meant. The President hoped that the present Congress of the Association would

be of an instructive, as well as of an enjoyable nature, and concluded amidst loud applause.

Mr. W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., one of the Local Secretaries for the county of Antrim, exhibited a large collection of stone and bone implements, weapons, and ornaments, obtained from the prehistoric sites in Whitepark Bay, near Ballintoy, and read an account of them—being the first section of a Report intended to comprehend the other sites of the neolithic folk in the north of Ireland—as follows:—

WHITEPARK BAY, CO. ANTRIM.

The north of Ireland has for many years past yielded a rich harvest of flint implements and other prehistoric antiquities. The study of these gives us much instruction, and enables us to obtain a wonderful glimpse of the manners and customs of the earlier inhabitants of our island when written records fail us. There are, however, serious drawbacks in the way of obtaining all the information that should be learned from a study of those objects, which arise chiefly from the irregular and unscientific manner in which they are procured and gathered into museums or private collections. In the spring and autumn, when the soil is being turned over, they are picked up by farmers and labourers, who take them to their homes, where they may lie tossing about in out-of-the-way corners for a long time before the dealer gets them, and by the time they come into the collector's hands they may possibly be broken or otherwise injured, and all trace of their history lost or forgotten. If they are flint implements, perhaps they may have been boiled hundreds of times to cure cattle which were elfshot, and be found so useful for this purpose that their owners are unwilling to part with them unless they get a smart price. I have known cases where the possessors of a few flint antiquities refused to sell them, as it was found more profitable to lend them out to neighbours for the purpose of curing cattle than sell them at once for a small sum. Collectors themselves have been greatly at fault, for even if they have been able to procure an object shortly after being found, they have, as a rule, taken too little care to find its history—the object or, as it is frequently called, the “curiosity,” being often all that is sought for. The evil of this course will be at once apparent when we consider that our country has been alternately occupied by peoples of different race and culture, and that an object which had been used by one race may be found in a field to-day, and another which had been in use by a race which occupied the country either long before or after, may be found in the same field to-morrow.

In the earlier days of collecting, matters were worse than at present. Only the large and attractive objects were collected in these times, perhaps the largest stone axe, the finest bronze spear or gold ornament. Many excellent gold and bronze ornaments and implements were sold for their mere money-value as old gold or brass, and were melted down. Some

kinds of stone implements were not collected because, I think, dealers did not know that they existed and never inquired for them. We, therefore, find that many collections of antiquities in Ireland, England, and Scotland, are poor, or perhaps entirely wanting in some kinds of Irish antiquities. I learned not long since that it was only within the last few years that the Royal Irish Academy had obtained a specimen of a certain kind of flint implement, and I think I possess sixty or seventy examples of another class of antiquities, of which, as far as I can make out, the Royal Irish Academy has only one or two specimens. The poorer flints and other stone objects were so little valued ten or fifteen years ago that one collector, who lived in a neighbourhood where they were abundant, and had obtained a rather large supply, offered to sell them at 4d. a quart; and another gentleman who had an extensive collection, while retaining a lot of useless forgeries and rubbish, threw the poor but honest "scrapers" among the gravel of his walks. One of our members, knowing more of their value put in a word in their favour, and got liberty to remove them "to his own walks if he pleased." He removed them, not, however, to his walks, but to his museum, and had such a load that it broke the springs of his conveyance on the way home.

From what I have stated it is not surprising that there should be a want of information on many points. Our museums and private collections are not only deficient as regards some classes of objects, but they do not, even when all kinds are represented, show in what proportion the various kinds have been used. Besides, from the manner in which they are collected we cannot have a correct idea of the relation which one object bears to another. Hence we frequently see expressed in our best books on antiquities that a certain class of objects is scarce, which is perhaps very plentiful, and that the age of some other class is doubtful, while, if we had paid more attention to the manner of collecting, there might have been no doubt in the matter.

It does not follow, however, that all our earlier collections are valueless. Owing to the improvement in the manner of collecting which has prevailed in later years, there has been a gradual accumulation of evidence bearing on the age and manner of using certain kinds of objects, and there is every prospect that in a short time we will be able to give a fairly accurate classification of our prehistoric antiquities. Large finds are always valuable because we usually meet with a variety of objects which were in use at the same time. In such cases as the Swiss lake dwellings we find many relics which had been in use together, and obtain much information as to the arts, the food, &c., of the lake dwellers. In England much information has been procured by the excavation of British barrows, where objects in use at the time of the interment have been found in the graves. Of such excavations the most valuable information has been obtained from the labours of the later explorers, such as Mr. Bateman, Canon Greenwell, &c., because some of the earlier explorers, like our own earlier collectors, neglected the poorer objects.¹ In all enlightened countries the subject of Archaeology is receiving more attention than formerly, and to enumerate the various intelligent explorers would make a pretty extended list. Unfortunately, we in Ireland cannot lay claim to much accurate work, when we take

¹ *Prehistoric Times*, by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F. R. S. 3rd. ed., p. 139.

into account our wealth in prehistoric remains. Our collections have been chiefly obtained, not by means of excavation or from large finds, but, as I have stated, from chance finds of our farmers and labourers when cultivating their fields.

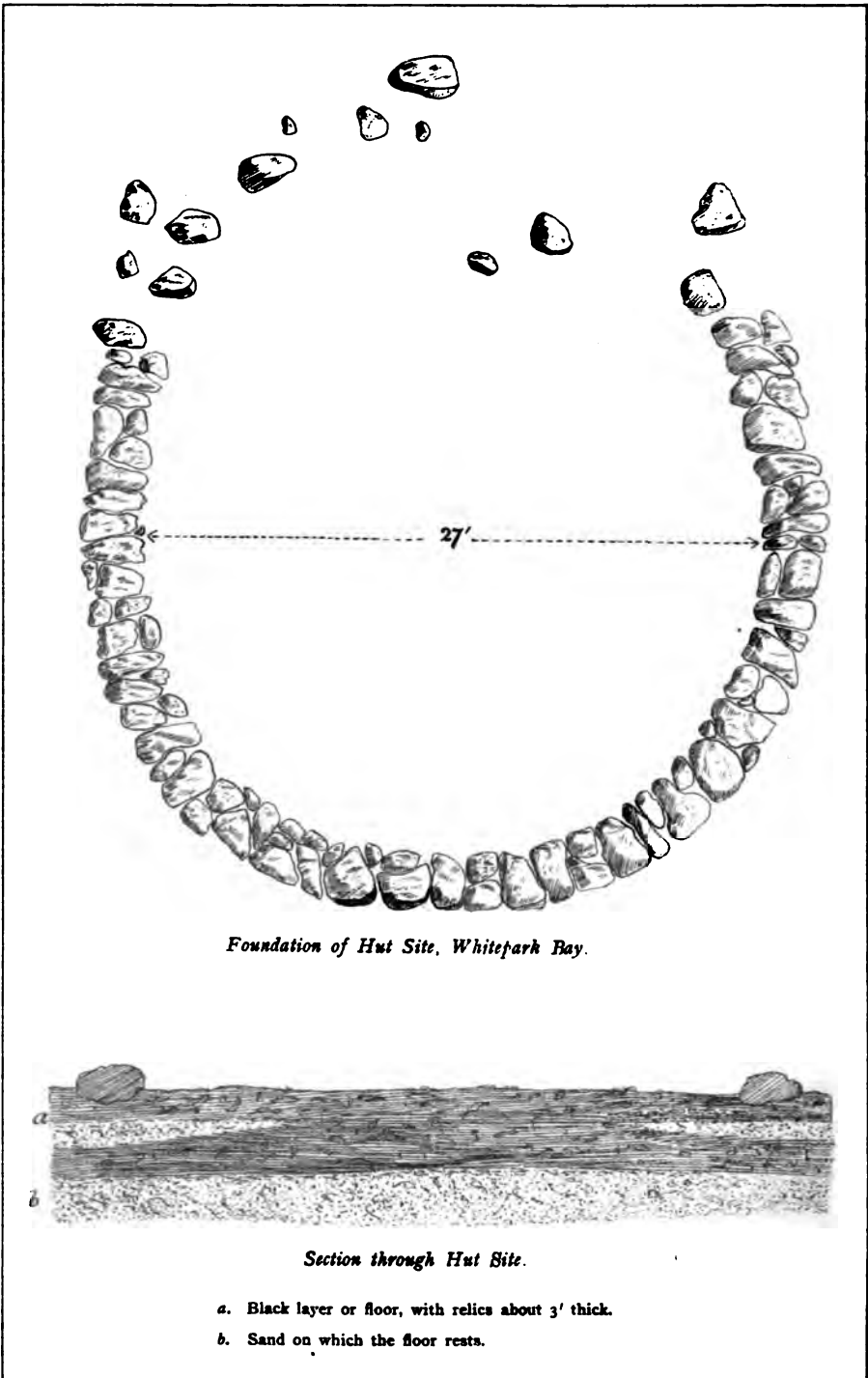
The prehistoric remains found by me in the sand-hills near Ballintoy, Portstewart, Castlerock, Dundrum, and other parts of the north of Ireland, which I intend to describe, are valuable for the reason I have mentioned; namely, that many implements in occupation of one people at the same time have been found together, and these remains are of more importance to us than are those from any other country, in enabling us to arrive at a correct idea of the life and customs of some of the earlier inhabitants of Ireland.

I began to study the prehistoric remains found in the sand-hills of the north of Ireland early in the year 1871. My attention was first occupied by the sand-hills in the neighbourhood of Portstewart, where I wrought quietly for over three years, before giving any one an idea of what I was doing. I found the remains of dwelling-places surrounded with flint flakes, wrought implements, and broken and split bones of animals, all in close proximity, and apparently just as they were left when the ancient inhabitants ceased to occupy the place. I studied the subject carefully, and gave a report of my work to the British Association, when it met in Belfast in 1874, entitled "A Glimpse of Prehistoric Times in the North of Ireland." Immediately after this there was a gathering of antiquity seekers from all parts, and the place was in a short time so digged, and scraped, and riddled in search of objects, that it lost its old appearance, and the sites of dwelling-places, which I had allowed to remain for the instruction of others, were soon entirely destroyed. Shortly afterwards I turned my attention to other parts, and next came to Whitepark Bay, near Ballintoy, about which I am now going to speak. I found it was necessary for me to make haste, as others were on my track; but I was in time to get several good hauls at this place before I was seriously disturbed by any one. Several notices have been given of my explorations among the sand-hills of the north of Ireland,¹ and it is my intention to lay before the members of the Association a revised account of the work I have done at the different stations, bringing up the information to the present date, and giving illustrations of the various classes of objects which were found. Though Whitepark Bay was not the first place explored, yet for several reasons I shall begin with it. First, because while there is a likeness between the objects there and those found at other places, there is a certain amount of dissimilarity, and far more agreement in character between the objects found at Portstewart and Dundrum than there is between either and those from Whitepark Bay. Secondly, there are some lessons concerning the antiquity of man in Ireland which can be more clearly observed here than at any of the other stations, and therefore I shall take up the remains found at Whitepark Bay and deal with them in the present Paper, leaving Portstewart, Dundrum, and other places for future occasions.

¹ "British Association Report for 1874," *Transactions of Sections*, p. 156, and 1879, "Report," p. 171; *Journal Anthropological Institute*, vol. vi., No. 4;

vol. vii., No. 3; vol. ix., No. 3; *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, 2nd Series, vol. ii., No. 3, 1881.





Foundation of Hut Site, Whitepark Bay.

Section through Hut Site.

- a. Black layer or floor, with relics about 3' thick.
- b. Sand on which the floor rests.

Sprague & Co. Photo-litho. London

FOUNDATION AND SECTION OF HUT SITE.

WHITEPARK BAY, CO. ANTRIM.

Whitepark Bay is a quiet recess on the north coast of Ireland, about one and a-half miles from the village of Ballintoy, and five from the Giant's Causeway. On the land side there are steep cliffs, up to which the sea had at one time reached when the coast was at a lower level. Near the shore, and running parallel with it, there is a bank of sand fully half a mile in length, parts of which are covered with grass, but others are bare and now show no vegetation of any kind. On this bare portion, which is about thirty feet above sea level, there is still visible the remains of several huts which were the dwelling-places of a former race; but I regret that in this case, as in that of Portstewart, the destructive tendencies of implement-seekers have greatly altered the appearance of the place, and it is not now anything like what it was when I first discovered it. At the time of my earlier visits, seven hut sites were visible, and, on looking at the bank from the sea, these stood out as little mounds or prominences at intervals along the top of the bank. One of these sites was in very perfect preservation. It was circular, and had a foundation of stones about two feet broad all round the outside. The stones were unhewn, and it took two sometimes to form the breadth, but there was only one row in depth. This hut site was twenty-seven feet in diameter inside the walls. At the time I am writing none of these stones are in their former position; every one of them has been tumbled down the slope. Plate 1. shows a view of this hut site when in a comparatively perfect state, from a drawing made on the spot. It is likely that the dwellings had been formed by poles meeting at the top, and covered with sods or thatch. They could only have been used to sleep in, as the floors when dug into yield very few relics, and there is abundant evidence that most of the work of manufacturing flint implements was carried on immediately outside the dwelling-places. Though most thickly around the dwelling-places, I found over all the portion on which there was no vegetation flint flakes, cores, hammer-stones, scrapers, and pieces of pottery, with several species of sea-shells and bones of various animals; some of these were lying exposed on the surface, while others were partly buried in the sand, which all along this bared portion was black for some inches below the surface, and full of relics similar to those lying on the surface itself. This black layer, I knew at once, from previous study at Portstewart and Castlerock, to be the old prehistoric surface.

THE BLACK LAYER, OR OLD SURFACE.

The old surface layer, as seen along the top of this bank, averages about three inches in depth, while the floor of some of the hut sites is fully a yard deep. Until a comparatively late period it had been covered by sand which I estimated to be from twenty to thirty feet in thickness. A remnant of this covering was standing at the time I first visited the place. It had a sward of grass on the top, and showed a steep face of crumbling sand on one side, while on the other it sloped away towards a small ravine. This piece of covering has now nearly disappeared through atmospheric denudation. At Portstewart the spaces among the sand-hills, which were laid bare by the action of the wind, were in the form of pits, and instead of a large extent of old surface appearing bare, it was to be seen in the form of black layers round the sides of the pit, with here

and there a portion standing out in the form of a platform. This is why I at first gave the name of black layer to the old surface.

It was very impressive to see this black layer laid bare as I first saw it at Whitepark Bay. There was the old surface, that had been covered up for centuries, again uncovered and appearing as the present surface, with the hut sites of the prehistoric people standing out so plain, and such evidence of active work all lying round. In one place a flat rubbing-stone with its top stone, or rubber, lying near it; an oval tool stone lying on a foundation stone of a hut, where it had evidently lain since last laid there by its prehistoric owner; and in another place the thick basal portion of a red deer's antler with deep cuts, and the flake that fitted into these cuts, lying side by side. Then the hammerstones, cores, and flakes lay about in profusion, and amongst them the scrapers and other manufactured objects, many of which had evidently never been in use. Everything seemed as if the ancient inhabitants had only lately gone away. Their daily occupation and mode of life were clearly depicted on the mind, and all formed a sight I shall never forget.

I dug over portions of this old surface on several occasions, and found many objects which must have been buried, perhaps accidentally, before the ancient people left. The sand would be constantly blowing about, and many things newly manufactured and laid down would be covered over. During winter—if they resided there all the year round—there must have been many occasions when blown sand would accumulate, which being trodden down might remain as a permanent covering. Possibly we might explain in this way the appearance of several dark layers one above the other. The dark floor inside the huts is always thicker than the old surface outside, and in both cases the blackish layer is firmer, and withstands the denuding action of the weather more than the sand above and below it. The black layer is generally very dark, sometimes being quite black, and at others brownish. It is full of fragments of charred wood, and its black colour is due in great part to the bits of charcoal, but partly, no doubt, to refuse animal matter.¹

THE COVERING ON THE OLD SURFACE.

It is a difficulty with many to know how this old surface could be covered with sand to a depth, in some cases, of twenty to thirty feet; and to those who do not understand the true nature of this black layer, the wind is the agent always thought of. It is imagined that a strong wind could soon heap up a great thickness of sand on a bare surface. This is no doubt true, but if owing to a strong wind a heap of sand accumulates on any spot to-day, it is liable from being loosely heaped together to be blown to some other spot to-morrow. While I have supposed that some

¹ In 1878, at the Dublin Meeting of the British Association, I obtained a grant of £15 to assist in excavating portions of the old surface layer at Portstewart, Whitepark Bay, and elsewhere. Several portions of the layer were dug over, and produced very interesting results, which are recorded in a report read at the Shef-

field Meeting of the British Association in 1879. The Committee consisted of Major-General Lane Fox, Dr. A. Leith Adams, Rev. Dr. Grainger, and myself as Secretary. The name of Sir John Lubbock was added in 1879. No money was ever drawn, and for various reasons the grant was not again applied for.

of the sand separating black layers may have accumulated by the wind, yet I must say that in all my numerous visits to Whitepark Bay during the past ten years—and I have been there at all seasons of the year—I have never yet found any accumulation of blown sand, such as two, three, or four inches in thickness, resting on the old surface layer. There may have been a little here and there in hollows, but I never found myself prevented from searching for implements from this cause. The tendency has been rather to lower the bank further, as is proved by the hut sites now standing apparently higher above the general surface than they formerly did. If the conditions as to climate were the same in prehistoric times as has been the case during the past ten years, an accumulation of twenty to thirty feet of sand would never have formed, yet there is no doubt that not many years ago the old surface layer which is now exposed had a covering of sand which I estimated from the data at first available, and I think pretty accurately, at from twenty to thirty feet in thickness.¹

I have already on several occasions given my explanation of the matter, which is this.² The old surface, after the place was abandoned, would soon, owing to the rich nature of the soil, become covered with vegetation, and as the sand would be blown on to this surface, part of it would be so protected by the blades of grass that it could not be blown away again. In another season the grass would grow up above the surface, and give shelter to more grains of sand, and so on from season to season the grass would grow up, and as the sand would blow over the surface part of it would be retained. By this means the surface would become slowly raised, the increase of elevation depending on the supply of loose sand, the strength of the winds, and the rate of growth of the vegetable covering. Any one viewing this covering, as it is still to be seen in some portions of Whitepark Bay, must see that the heightening of the surface can only proceed at a very slow rate, and that the time required to form twenty or thirty feet in thickness must have been considerably great. Slowly, however, as it forms, once a breach is made that the wind can act on, this covering may all be removed in a comparatively short period.

As the formation of the covering extends over a considerable length of time, it is probable that relics of a later age than the flints may occasionally be found in it, just as we sometimes find on the present surface of the sand-hills broken glass bottles, cartridge cases, &c. In the early times of the plantation of Ulster the sand-hills may have been resorted to as places of shelter from attack, and as safe places for hiding treasure in, or they may have been used as hiding-places by outlaws; coins, chiefly those of Elizabeth, that must have been brought over by the settlers, are frequently found among the sand. Objects deposited in the sand above the old surface layer would, on the covering of sand being removed, become mingled with the implements of the stone age, and so create more or less confusion. Therefore, everything found lying on the top of the old

¹ An old man in the neighbourhood, over seventy years of age, informed me he remembered the place being all covered with grass, and cattle grazing on it.

² *Journal of Anthropological Institute*, vol. vii., No. 3, p. 203; *Proceedings Royal Irish Academy*, 2nd Series, vol. ii., *Polite Lit. and Antiq.*, No. 3, 1881.

surface layer, after the sandy covering has been removed, should be compared with the contents of the old surface layer itself.

Among the sand-hills around our northern and north-eastern coast there are various tracts of prehistoric surface which are still protected by a covering of sand, so that these sand-hills will be fruitful sources of discovery for many years to come. I do not believe that the north of Ireland has a monopoly of these ancient surfaces, and I think if looked for they would be found, protected by sandy coverings, in many parts of England, Scotland, and the Continent.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

The flint implements which I found are varied and numerous, and without reckoning mere flakes, amount to over fifteen hundred in number. Scrapers are by far the most abundant, but we have besides these axes, choppers, knives, borers, dressed flakes, &c., also hammerstones of flint, quartzite, and different kinds of rock, and a variety of other stone implements and ornaments.

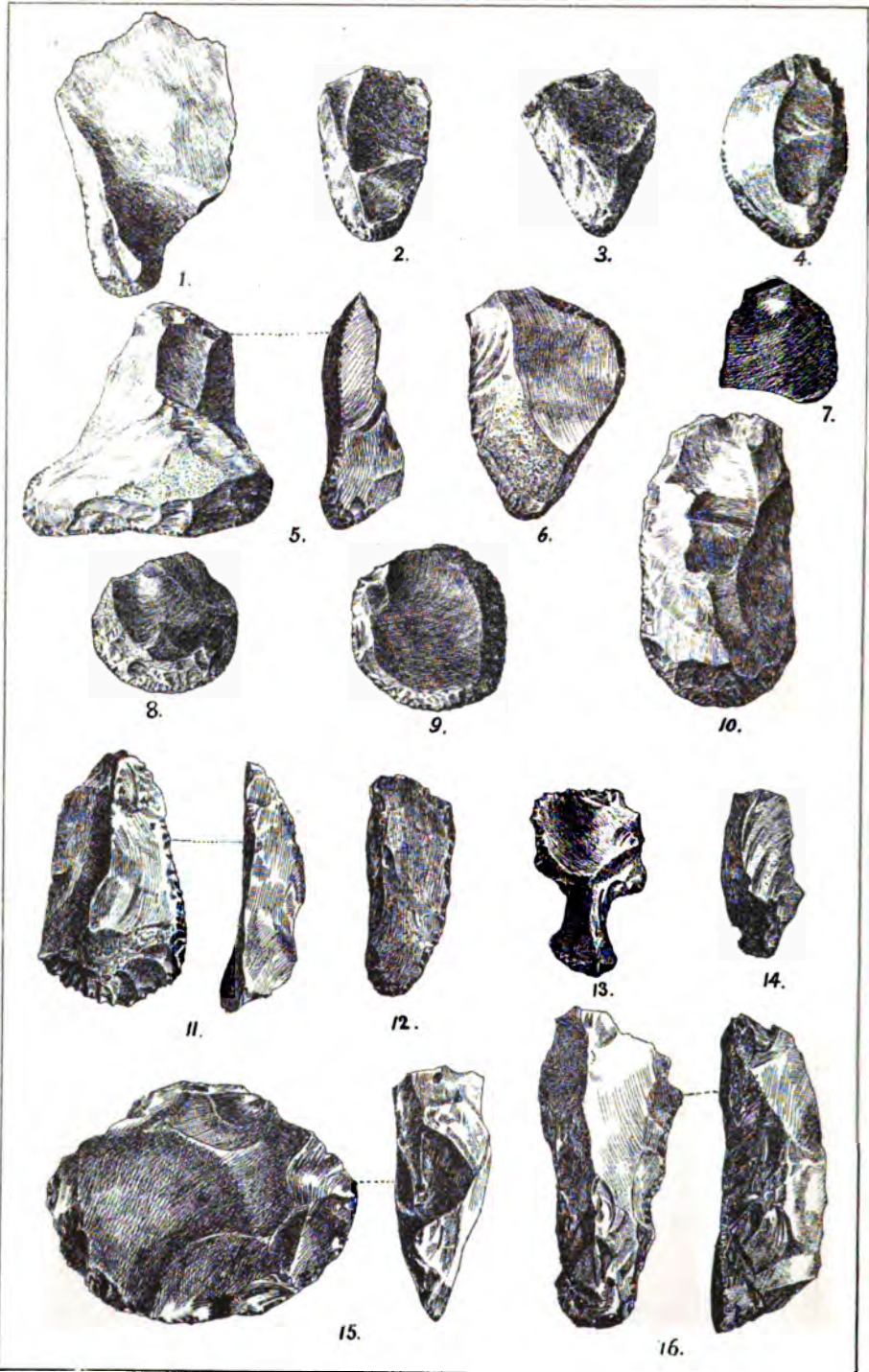
Scrapers.—According to Mr. Evans, these instruments received the name of "scraper" from their similarity to stone implements in use among the Esquimaux for scraping skins, and he defines a typical scraper as "a broad flake the point of which has been chipped to a semicircular bevelled edge round the margin of the inner face."¹ I have no doubt that one of the uses to which scrapers have been put was the dressing of skins. I have tried them myself on goat skins that were cured, by rubbing the fleshy side occasionally for several days with salt and alum, and afterwards drying them. When dry the skin was very stiff and unyielding, but after scraping the fleshy side for some time with a flint scraper, it became quite soft and pliable.

At Whitepark Bay, as at all the other stations, the scraper is more numerous than any other form of implement, amounting to fully as many as all other kinds put together, and must have been employed for various purposes besides scraping skins. Scrapers frequently shade off into other forms, and in many cases I find it hard to say whether some particular object is a scraper, an axe, or a chisel. Many are neatly dressed, but others are very coarsely made, and have small teeth-like prominences, as if they had not been completely finished. It is possible that a certain roughness of edge may have been of advantage in a first dressing of skins; but from digging up the piece of red ochre shown in Fig. 62, Plate VII., out of a portion of the old surface layer, having numerous furrows and scratches on the two more flattened faces, I imagine that these rough scrapers may have been employed by the stone folk in scraping such stones so as to obtain paint with which to ornament themselves.² I have besides met with scrapers having the edge ground or blunted from use. This can easily be understood if they were employed in scraping the red ochre, but it would be hard to conceive that they

¹ *Ancient Stone Implements, &c.* By John Evans, F. R. S., p. 268. evidently too small to be scraped, which had been rubbed or ground on a flat surface.

² I have found other pieces of ochre



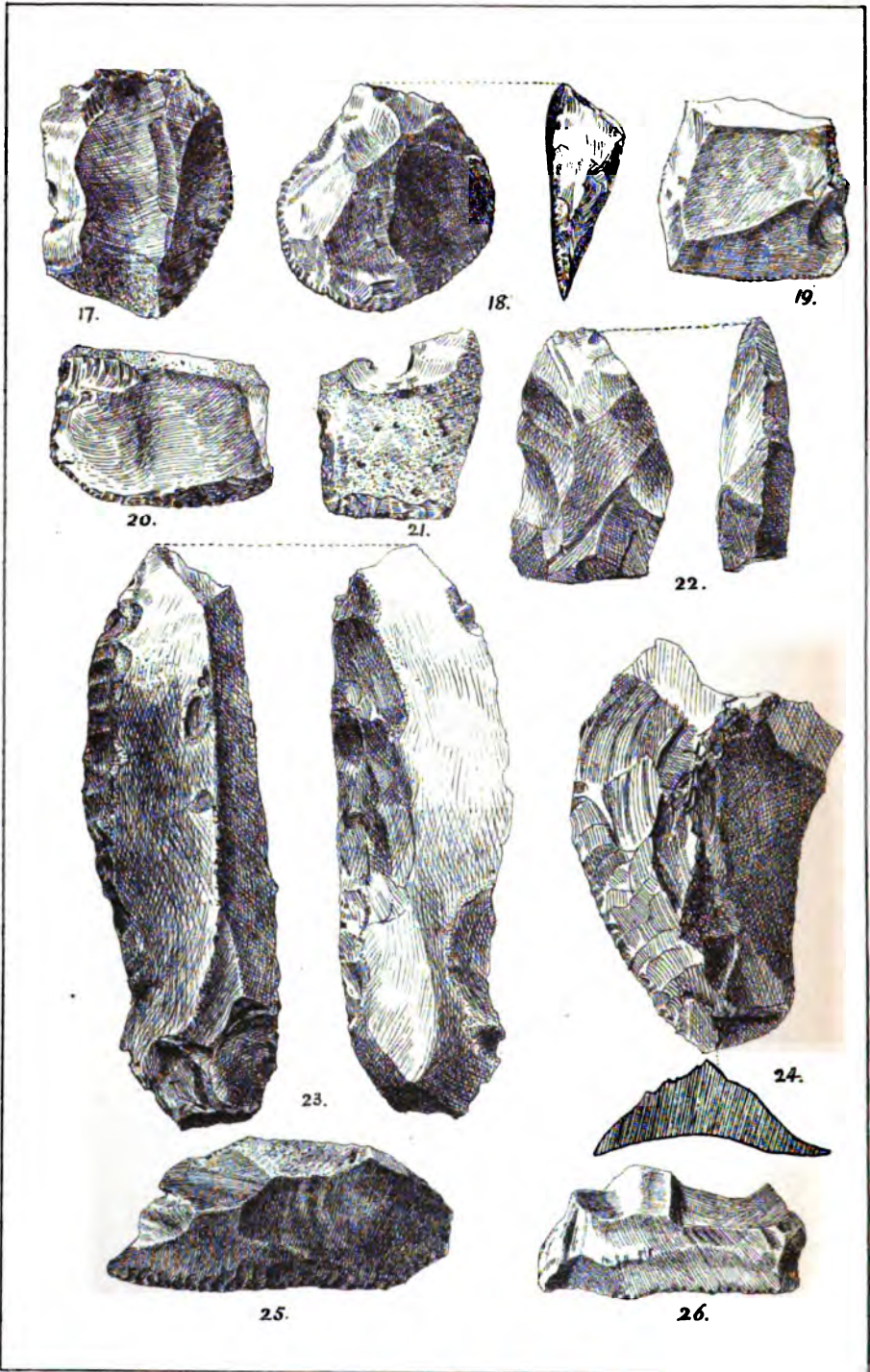


Scale—Half linear measure.

Sprague & Co. Photo-litho. London

FLINT SCRAPERS AND CHOPPERS.
WHITEPARK BAY, CO. ANTRIM.





Scale—Half linear measure.

Sprague & Co. Photo Litho. London

SIDE SCRAPERS, CIRCULAR AND OTHER KNIVES, CHOPPERS, &c.

WHITEPARK BAY. CO. ANTRIM.

would ever become so worn by any amount of scraping on the fleshy side of a piece of skin.

Mr. Evans has classified scrapers into horseshoe-shaped, kite-shaped, oystershell-shaped, double-ended, ear-shaped, handled, &c.¹ There is a great likeness between Irish and English specimens; and while many of those types could be matched from Whitepark Bay, as will be seen in examining Plates II. and III., there are some which are peculiar, and could not easily be brought under any of Mr. Evans's classes. In most cases scrapers have a broad scraping edge; but I find a large proportion, about one-fourth, of the Whitepark Bay scrapers that are smaller at the dressed or scraping edge than any other part. See Plate II., Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 13 & 14. Some of these are so small at the scraping end that they would fit into the hollow of a long bone, and may have been employed in scraping out the marrow. When broad at the base, as in Fig. 5, Plate II., we find sometimes the two ends neatly rounded by dressing, so that they could be used as two small scrapers. In this case, that portion of edge lying between the two ends shows that much less care has been taken in the dressing of it than was bestowed on the manufacture of the two ends themselves. Sometimes in these narrow scrapers there is a dressing running along the sides as well as at the point, but in such cases it is only the point that shows the nicely bevelled edge peculiar to the scraper, while in many instances the sides show no dressing, and it is the point only that is dressed into a scraping edge. There are also side scrapers; scrapers with a straight edge, as Figs. 19, 20, 21, Plate III. and others having two or three jutting points dressed, as in Fig. 6, Plate II. In some cases the dressing, instead of being towards the ridge of the flake, will be away from it and towards the bulb side, as in Fig. 7, Plate II.; and occasionally we find the dressing at the bulb end of the flake (see Fig. 11, Plate II.). Many of those irregularly-shaped scrapers that would fit in best with Mr. Evans's oyster-shaped class would suit the left hand better than the right. While we have the neatly bevelled edge of the typical scraper in the majority of cases, there are still many instances where the dressing is merely a single row of slight chips, as in Fig. 19, Plate III.; and in other cases the chipping runs so nearly parallel with the surface that a sharp knife-like edge is produced. Such an edge could hardly have been used for scraping purposes. It would have been much more useful for cutting or skinning, and therefore objects having this kind of edge might, perhaps, be classed as knives. Hollow scrapers are very rare: only two or three examples have been found, all badly made. One is shown in Fig. 40, Plate V.

I cannot see that scrapers have been used as strike-a-lights. There would be no need of dressing them into shape if intended for use in that way, as they must soon lose their regular appearance. I have seen many examples of the flint and steel used in this country before lucifer matches became common, and the flint was usually a shapeless mass. In many cases the same miserable piece would last for months. Mr. Evans, in *Ancient Stone Implements*, mentions an interesting discovery by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., of a nodule of iron pyrites and a round-ended flake being found together in a barrow, and on summing up he says, "it is hard

¹ *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 270, &c.

to imagine any purpose for which pyrites could be scraped by flint except for producing fire.¹ Canon Greenwell himself, referring to the same objects, calls them "flint and steel."² Fire may have been produced by percussion in the stone age, but I may also mention that Mr. Tylor, in his *Early History of Mankind*, says there is strong and wide-lying evidence in favour of friction of two pieces of wood being the original method of producing fire,³ and shows that this method has been in use in Europe down to a very late period. The stone folk of Whitepark Bay were acquainted with the art of drilling, as is shown in the bored stone, Fig. 58, Plate VII., and why should they not as readily use the older and almost universal method, and produce fire by the "fire drill," as try to produce it with flint and iron pyrites? Even if they did, however, use flint and pyrites, I do not see that it would account for the abundance of scrapers.⁴ I am inclined to think, too, that in a cold climate and in a village community, the fire would scarcely ever get extinguished in all the huts at once, and that there would not be a constant necessity for producing fire by artificial means.

Axes.—The axes are all of the kitchen midden type. There is nothing approaching in appearance the nicely-worked and partly-polished flint hatchets found in other parts of the county Antrim. They are often more or less triangular, but not always so. The edge is sometimes slightly dressed, as in Figs. 29, 30, Plate IV., but frequently it is not dressed, and is just the natural edge produced by the intersection of two planes of fracture. The edge produced in this way has sometimes a bevelled form, as in Figs. 29, 30, Plate IV., and the axes have a likeness to those figured by Sir John Lubbock, from the Danish Kjökkeumöddings.⁵ Others have the sides equal, and are wedge-like in form, as shown in Figs. 27 and 29, Plate IV. Some of the largest scrapers might rather be classed with these, as might also a series of flakes dressed along the edges, but with undressed cutting edge, an example of which is shown in Fig. 43, Plate V. These and some of the smaller axes must have been used as chisels. Neither the axes nor any other class of objects comes near the scrapers in point of numbers; but if we include together the axes, choppers, and chisels, which are more or less allied, we then have a class pretty largely represented: as taken together they would amount to about two hundred.

Choppers.—These are spalls of flint not dressed to any particular shape, but having in some part a cutting edge, which one can easily see has been used for cutting or chopping. The black layer contains abundance of fragments of charcoal, which would indicate a constant use of wood for the fire. I therefore believe that these rude choppers, and some of the larger axes, have been used in cutting down branches for fuel. I tried one of the choppers in cutting down a branch, and found it an excellent implement for the purpose. Many of the choppers only require a little squaring along the sides to make them into axes, similar to some of those described; but there are numerous large flakes and spalls which,

¹ *Ancient Stone Implements, &c.*, pp. 284, 285.

² *British Barrows*, by Rev. William Greenwell, M.A., F.S.A., pp. 36, 41.

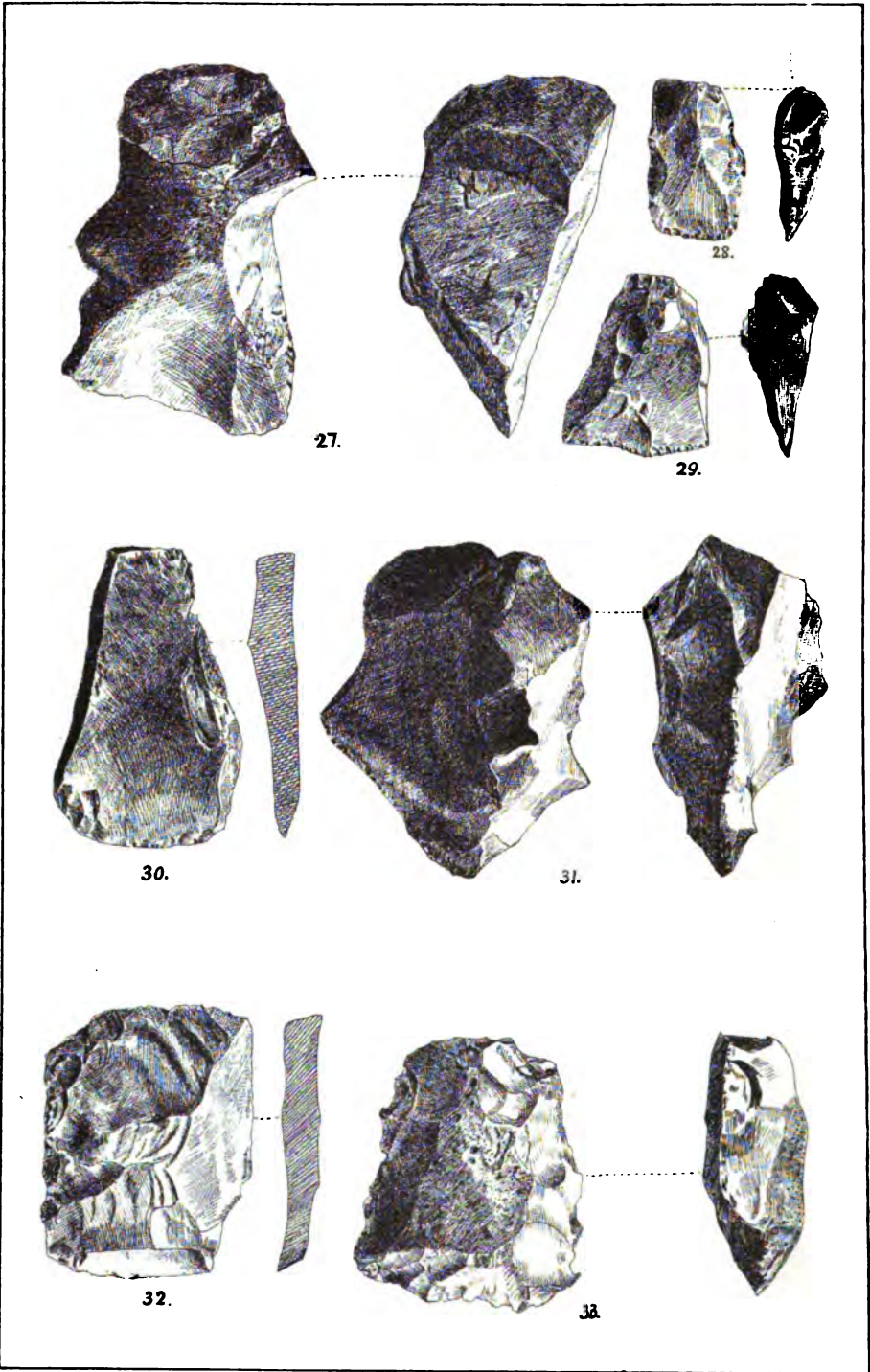
³ *Early History of Mankind*, p. 262.

⁴ Leaving scrapers out of the question,

there are many pieces of flint which might possibly have been strike-a-lights; but then I have never found a single piece of iron pyrites.

⁵ *Prehistoric Times*, 3rd ed., p. 98.

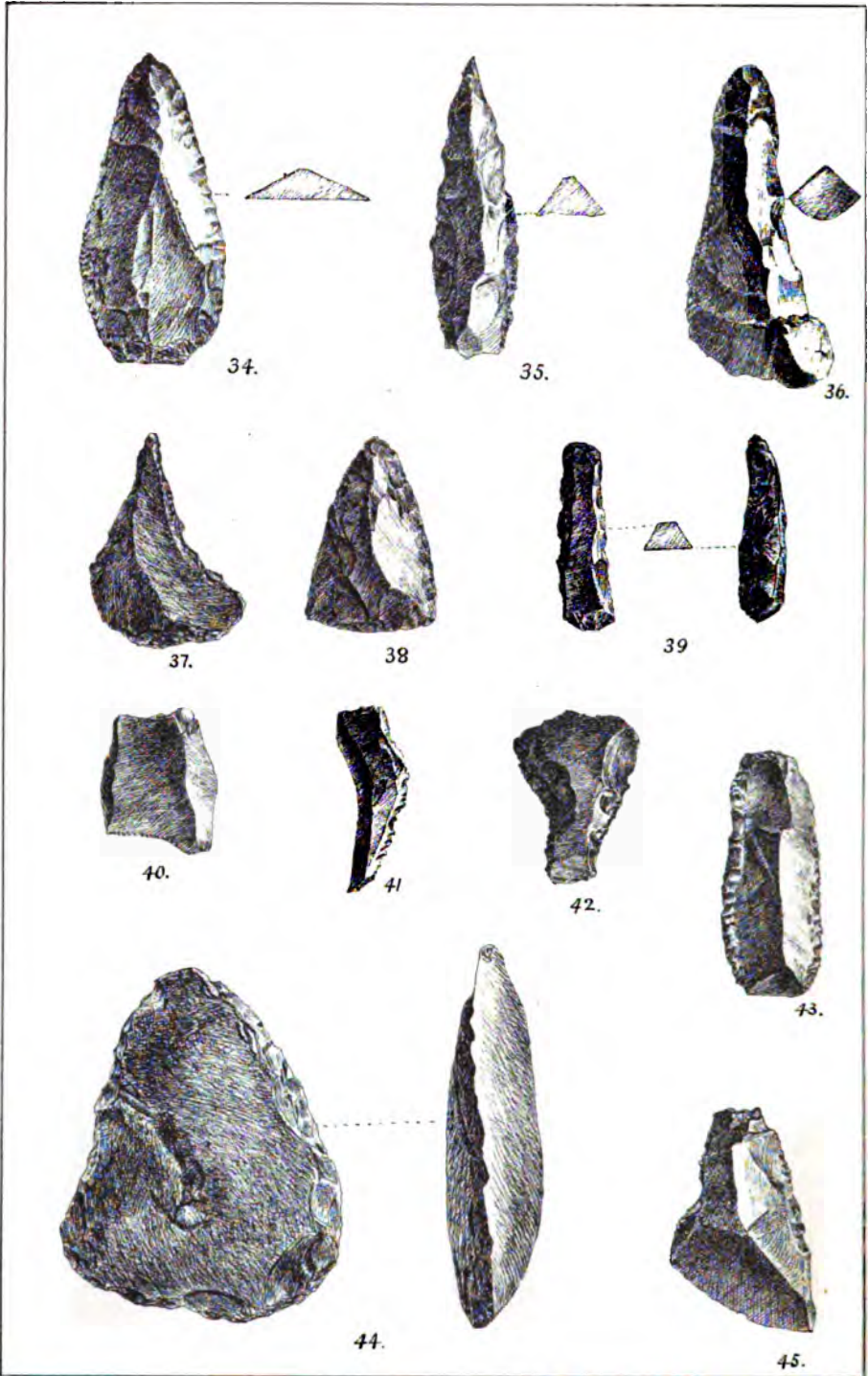




Scale—Half linear measure.

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RUDE AXES AND CHOPPERS.
WHITEPARK BAY, CO. ANTRIM.



Scale—Half linear measure.

Springer & Co. Photo-Lith. London.

LANCE OR SPEAR HEADS, CHISELS, IMPLEMENT OF CHALK, &c.
WHITEPARK BAY, CO. ANTRIM.

at first sight, scarcely any one would think of classing as implements, yet on examining more closely they are found to have sharp edges, which we can see, from the marks, have been used for cutting or hacking. There is one object of this class which I excavated from the old surface layer four and a-quarter inches long, and three inches broad, with a thick butt and slightly dressed point, which makes it not unlike a rude palaeolithic implement. It has several spike-like prominences, which give it an unsymmetrical appearance, and at first sight one would be inclined to cast it aside as a mere waste lump of flint, but on looking closer at it, the point is not the only part that is found to be dressed, but there is a cutting edge running from the point for a considerable length along one side, which is dressed by removal of a row of small chips. I believe this implement to have been used as a chopper. It is shown in Fig. 31, Plate iv. Fig. 15, Plate ii., and Fig. 24, Plate iii., show other examples of choppers. An implement of chalk, which was probably a chopper, was found by the Rev. G. R. Buick, and is shown in Plate v., Fig. 44.

Chisels.—These are long flakes with the edges dressed, but not for cutting, and having a sharp undressed cutting edge at one end. Fig. 43, Plate v. shows one of these objects. I have found several of them, and all have evidently been made on the same model, and must have been used for cutting with the narrow sharp edge, as we now do with chisels. The object shown in Fig. 42, Plate v., though short and constricted in the middle, would appear to have been used as a chisel, as it has a sharp cutting edge at the smaller end. As already stated, some of the smaller axe-like objects, which are evidently too small to have been used for hacking, must have been used to cut by pressing them against the object to be cut, as we do a chisel, and would then fall in more correctly with this class. Two of these small axes are shown in Figs. 28 and 29, Plate iv.

Knives.—Various forms of objects come under this head. Fig. 45, Plate v., may be regarded as a chisel, though the edge is oblique, but it is very like a class of tanged objects which we get plentifully in the north of Ireland, and classify as knives. They have evidently been fastened in a handle, and used in the one hand to cut an object held in the other by the force of the arm alone, in the way we do when we cut such an object as a piece of wood with an ordinary knife. Figs. 53 and 54, Plate vi., though not found at Whitepark Bay, show the gradual passage from the object figured on Plate v., No. 45, to the more knife-like form. There is, again, a number of scraper-like objects of the horseshoe pattern, having a knife-like edge; that is, sharp and thin instead of bevelled, as in the scraper. Fig. 18, Plate iii., showing both front and edge view, will give a very good idea of this form of implement. It is somewhat similar in shape to objects classed as knives, and figured in works on antiquities; but unlike them the edges of the implements from Whitepark Bay are not ground. They could be used in cutting after the manner of a saddler's knife. Such objects have no likeness to ordinary knives, and are classed as chisels in the Catalogue of the R.I.A. In Fig. 17, Plate iii., is shown a somewhat similar implement, but the edge is serrated. It may, therefore, have been used in sawing. The objects shown on Plate iii., Figs. 25 and 26, and on Plate v., Fig. 41, were also probably used as knives. If we include all the scraper-like objects which have not got

the ordinary bevelled edge of the scraper in this class, I would estimate the number at about fifty specimens.

Spear-heads.—Pointed flakes are rare; but two or three have been found dressed along the edges into a rude form of spear-head. Fig. 34, Plate v., gives a fair representation of this class of objects which, though scarce at Whitepark Bay, is found abundantly in various parts of Antrim. I have, however, found several shorter implements dressed in the same way along the edges. They have the outward appearance of the more pointed scrapers, but have an unbevelled, knife-like edge. Several other implements which have been found may be described under this head. The spear-like objects, which are somewhat triangular in section, shown in Plate v., Figs. 35 and 36, are representatives of several others which must have been mounted and used as spear or lance-heads, and the object shown as Fig. 38, in Plate v., may have been a spear-head, judging from its sharp point. At same time it is difficult to decide whether it may have been a spear-head or a chisel, as the broad flat base is dressed as if intended to be used for cutting purposes.

Arrow-heads.—These are very rare. I cannot find that an arrow-head in the proper sense of the term has been found. The object figured in Plate vi., Fig. 48, is only a flake with a tang formed by slight dressing. Fig. 47, Plate vi., shows another arrow-like object; but, though dressed along the edge, it falls in more naturally with tanged knives, a class of objects not found plentifully here, but abundant in other parts of county Antrim. Perhaps the nearest approach to an arrow-head is that represented in Fig. 46, Plate vi., which was found by my son William, who accompanied me on several of my excursions. It rather resembles a class of objects which are called "slugs," which I shall next describe, but it is dressed on both sides. The scarcity of arrow-heads at Whitepark Bay, even if we admit some of those objects which I have figured under this head to be such, seems rather strange. At Portstewart, Castlerock, and Dundrum,¹ arrow-heads were rather plentiful.

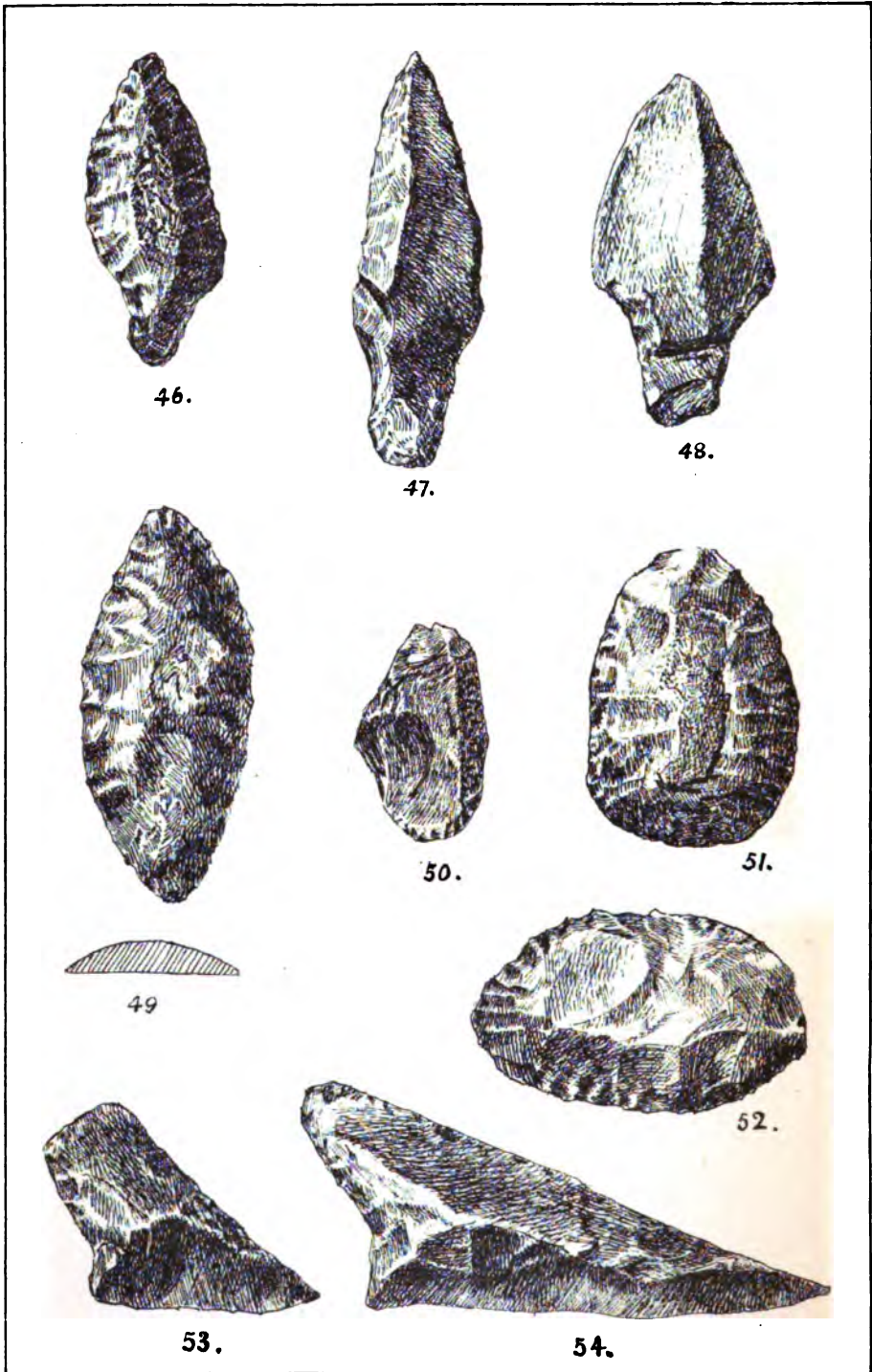
"*Slugs.*"—This kind of instrument is made from a flake of triangular section. It has one flat side undressed and the back of the flake is sometimes only trimmed along the edges, but in other cases it is beautifully chipped all over. I suppose it is owing to the raised back and snail-like appearance which we find in many of the implements of this class, that they have acquired the name of "slugs" from all the antiquaries of the north of Ireland. Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., figures several of these objects which he found during his excavations of British barrows.² He classes them all as knives, and I have no doubt but those figured by him were used as such; but in county Antrim, where we have this form of implement in abundance, while we find them in some cases comparatively flat and knife-like, we often meet with them thick and without cutting edge, also pointed and spear-like, and again in several instances rounded at the ends into a scraper-like form. Many undoubted scrapers, both at Whitepark Bay and other parts of county Antrim, are dressed over the back in a similar way to those so called "slugs." See Figs. 51 and 52, Plate vi. Mr. Evans also figures several objects of this class;

¹ Besides the few arrow-heads found by myself at Dundrum, the Marchioness of Downshire has obtained quite a large

collection.

² *British Barrows*, pp. 270, 285, 359, 380, &c.





Full Size.

Spencer & Co. Photographers, London.

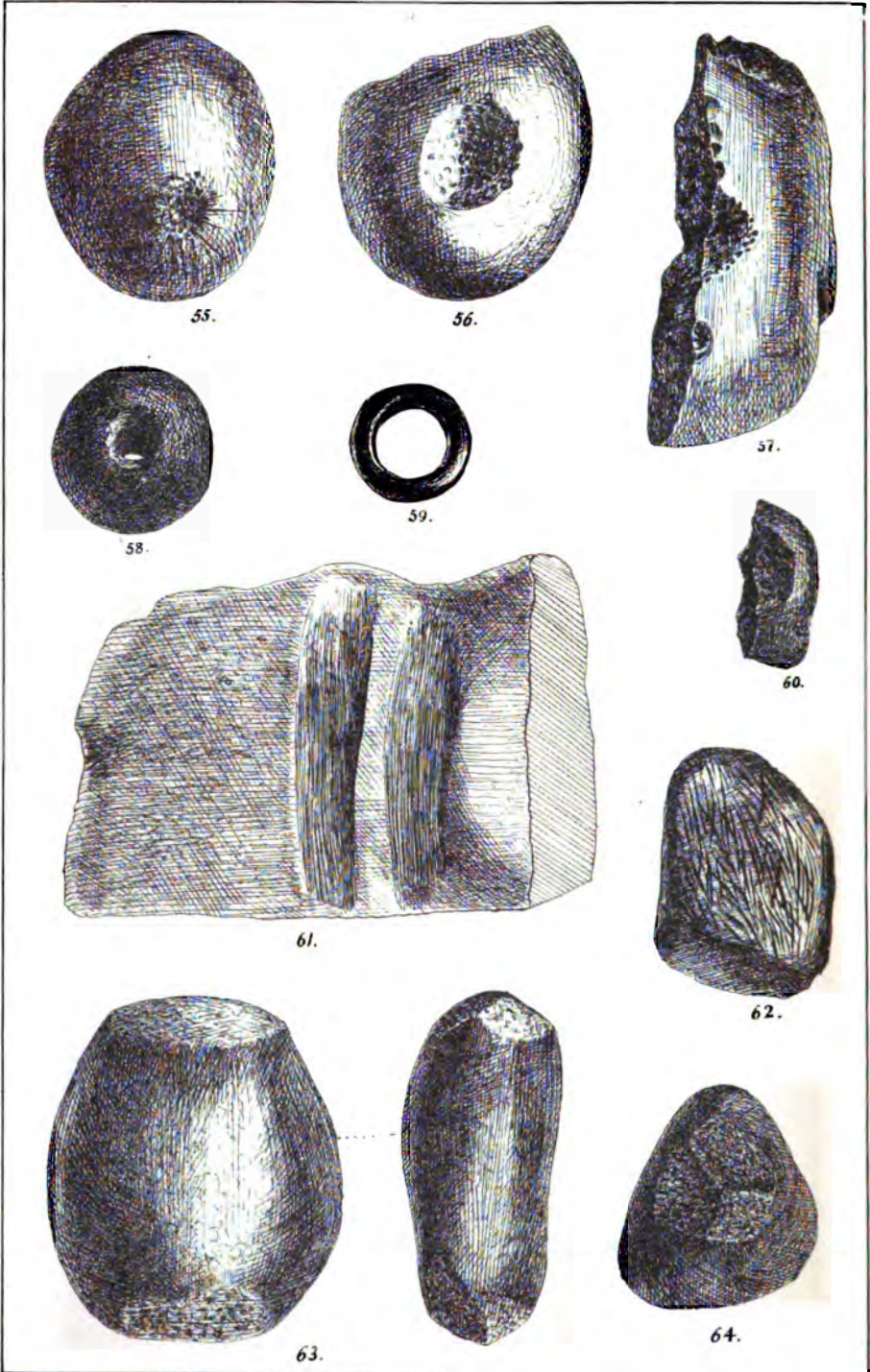
RUDE AKROW-LIKE OBJECTS, 46, 47, 48. "SLUG," 49.

SMALL SCRAPER. 50. SCRAPERS DRESSED OVER THE BACK LIKE-"SLUGS," 51, 52.

WHITEPARK BAY, CO. ANTRIM.

53 and 54 not found at Whitepark Bay, but represent knives of the type of Fig. 45. Plate V.





Scale—Half linear measure.

Sprague & Co. Photographers London

TOOL STONES, HAMMER STONES, STONES SCRAPED TO PROCURE PAINT, &c.

WHITEPARK BAY, CO. ANTRIM.

and I have two very nice specimens, not unlike our Irish forms, from the *Swiss Lake Dwellings*. Fig. 49, Plate VI., gives a fair representation of the implements of this class from Whitepark Bay.

Borers.—Several tools of the nature of awls or borers have been found. In some cases the sides of a flake have been dressed away till a narrow point is left. The boring tool is rather squarish in section when formed in this way. In other cases there has been a sort of all-round dressing in order to form a point. Fig. 37, Plate V., shows an example of this class. Their use would, no doubt, be chiefly for boring leather.

Cores are abundant, and I have at different times brought away a fairly representative series. None of them are very symmetrical or handsome objects, and I believe that all those which I found were either too small or otherwise unsuitable for the further production of flakes. I have never found any large core, such as the largest flakes were struck from, and therefore I would suppose that when a suitable block of flint was found it was hardly ever abandoned when half chipped. I have found several objects of the nature of cores, dressed on two sides by minute flaking, till they have become very long and narrow, with one end sometimes dressed into a kind of scraper. One of these is shown in Fig. 16, Plate II. The transition from the mere core to this form of implement can be easily traced in the specimens I have collected. These scraper-like cores are, however, a form of implement, as we find flakes dressed to a similar shape. See Fig. 39, Plate V.

Flakes are in profusion, and are almost entirely of a broad irregular shape and rather thin. The pointed spear-like form is very rare. No doubt many of those lying round the hut sites in such abundance may have been looked on as very suitable rough material for manufacturing other objects from, or as useful implements in an undressed state; but at same time a large number must have been regarded as failures. In any case where a flake has a sharp cutting edge, I mostly find that it has been used for cutting. Fig. 17, Plate III., though it has one edge slightly dressed, shows in other respects a typical flake.

OTHER STONE OBJECTS.

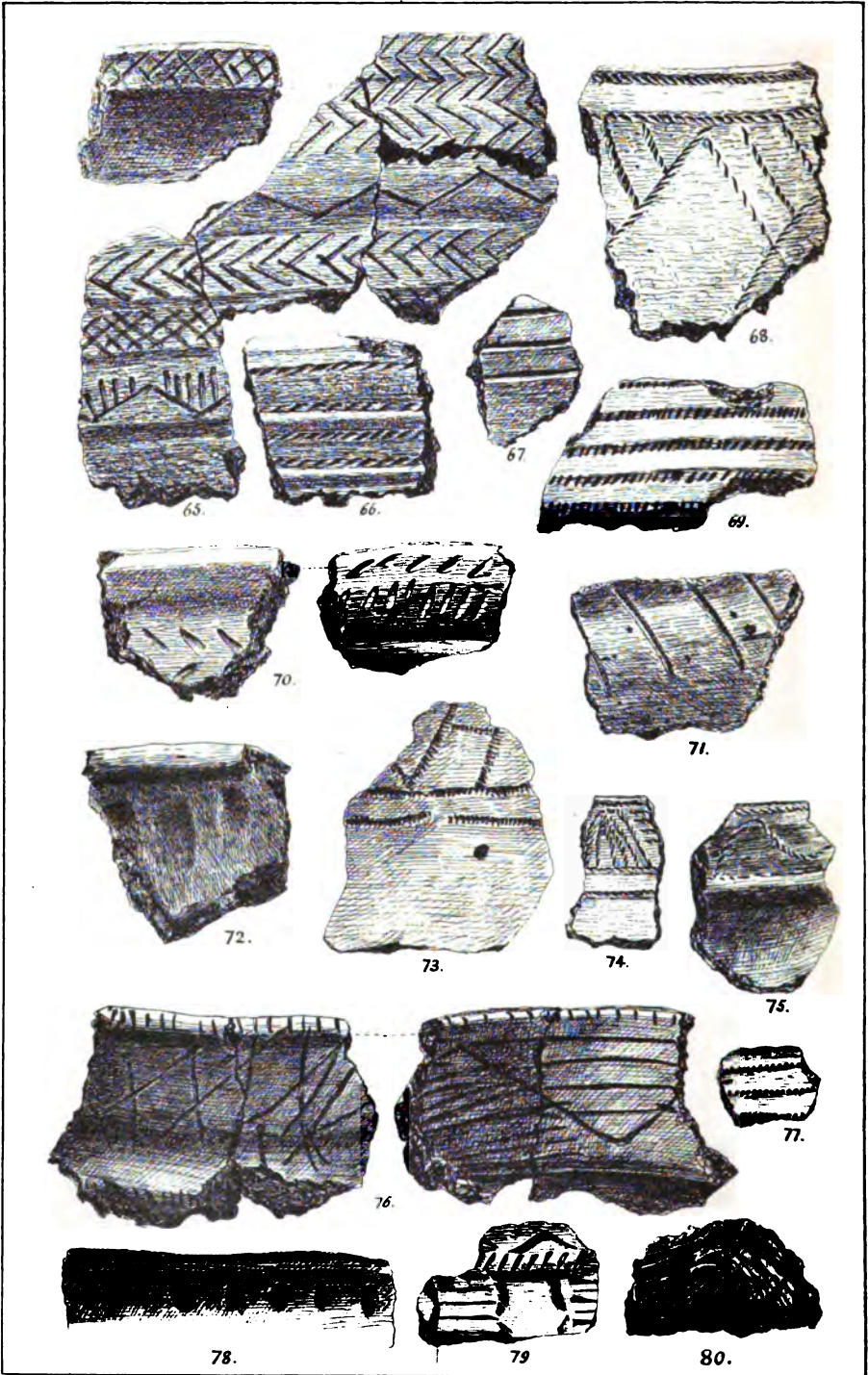
Hammerstones.—There are some lumps of flint chipped to a roundish form, varying from five or six ounces up to a pound in weight, which were no doubt intended for hammers, but the typical hammerstone is a naturally rounded pebble of quartzite or some other tough rock. If the pebble is oval both ends will be abraded from use, but if it is of a triangular form there may be three abraded ends. Sometimes these hammerstones are very far worn down, showing that they have been long in use. Generally the hammerstones have been held so as to strike in one unvarying direction, as is shown by the hammered faces being equally worn down all round, but occasionally we find the hammered ends showing two faces with a ridge between. In one instance three faces appear, with the lines separating them radiating from a point in the centre of the abraded end: see Fig. 64, Plate VII., giving full view of hammered end. These faces on the ends of the hammerstone show that the direction in which they have been made to strike has occasionally varied. Mr. Evans, in speaking of hammerstones with two faces on

one end, says¹ that "it would appear that the face of the hammer was ground away, either by a rocking motion on a flat stone or by the blows given with it being administered alternately from right to left, so as to keep any matter that was being pounded with it from being driven out of position." I am rather inclined to think that those hammerstones having two or three faces at one end, may have been used for a certain time in an oblique direction. If the workman would, after working for a time, turn the stone either a half or a third round, and continue striking in the same direction, two or three facets would be formed. We could not explain the three facets by the method of "administering the blows alternately from right to left." Two of the hammerstones, having two hammered faces on one end, show that they have been used in grinding, as the faces are smoothed and more or less polished. One of these is shown in Plate VII., Fig. 63. Mr. Evans suggests that the more or less polished condition of similar stones, which he describes, may have been used in grinding to a fine powder material which had been already pounded, and refers to a flat pebble found in the cave of La Madelaine, Dordogne, which he says "appears to have been used as a sort of muller for grinding the hæmatite used as paint."² I believe the hammerstones found by me at Whitepark, having smoothed ends, were also used in grinding hæmatite for paint, as several pieces of that mineral, or ochreous stone of similar nature, have been found both rubbed and scraped. Although quartzite pebbles have been most generally used as hammerstones, yet we find that several other rocks have been used, as diorite, basalt, and altered lias. As the hammerstones were very numerous, and frequently heavy objects, only the best and most typical were brought away. The average size was from half a pound to a pound in weight, though some were much smaller, and several were three or four pounds in weight. I have collected about ninety of them.

Anvilstones.—These form a class of objects which I found very abundant both here and at Dundrum, county Down. They are stones varying in weight from about half a pound up to five or six pounds, and have pitted or abraded spots on one or more sides. On two separate occasions, while excavating the floor of hut sites at Dundrum, stones of this kind turned out in conjunction with hammerstones, cores, and flakes. In one of the cases, in addition to the cores, flakes, hammerstones, and anvilstones, I found several beautifully-worked objects. I regarded these stones as rests or anvils on which the worker laid his flint core or flake, and that the punctures were made by the repeated striking of either the hammerstone, or object which was being wrought, against the anvilstone. By constantly striking against one spot a pit comes to be formed like that on one of those objects known as *oval tool stones*. When digging over a portion of the old surface at Whitepark Bay, I found an anvilstone which was very instructive. It shows a spot on each side, about three quarters of an inch in diameter, which has been punctured and abraded by hammering. These spots were only roughened, and pits had not yet been formed, but on both sides lines running from the abraded spot to the

¹ *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 222.

² *Ibid.*, p. 222, *et seq.*



Scale—Half linear measure.

Spurge & Co. Photographers, London.

FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY, SHEWING DIFFERENT KINDS OF ORNAMENTATION.
WHITEPARK BAY, CO. ANTRIM.

edge of the stone show how the core while being struck with the hammerstone had jerked off. See Fig. 55, Plate VII. From seeing this, I imagine the pits when once formed would be useful in keeping the core or other object which was being wrought with the hammerstone, in its place and preventing jerking. Several stones of this kind in the pitted state were found, and the half of one which came out of a hut floor is shown in Fig. 57, Plate VII. Pits have been formed on each side of this stone, and then, probably owing to the force of hammering, it split through the centre of the hollow. I tried the effect of hammering on a quartzite pebble in the way I imagined the flint-workers had done. I selected an anvilstone of quartzite, and took a core of flint, which I held in one hand with the base of the core resting on my anvil, and then struck the core repeatedly with my hammerstone. Every time I struck, the base of the core made a puncture on the anvilstone, and in a comparatively short time a small pit was formed. On persevering farther, and from striking, perhaps, an unguarded or heavy blow my anvilstone split across the pit leaving me two halves similar to what I had found at Whitepark Bay. I feel quite satisfied that those anvilstones were in most instances oval toolstones in an early stage of development. In many cases, however, I have found pits and roughened spots on edges of hammerstones, and also sometimes on stones which, from their irregular forms would not likely ever become what we are accustomed to call oval toolstones.

Oval Toolstones.—These implements are oval pebbles, generally of quartzite, with a hollow or pit on each side. When first found their poorer brethren, the anvilstones, would either be overlooked or not thought worth collecting, and therefore the means of interpreting the use of the toolstone may have been neglected. According to the old theory, which I believe is not now seriously held by any one, the hollows were supposed to be places for the finger and thumb, so that the stone might be more securely gripped when being used as a hammer. I found one of these toolstones, shown in Fig. 56, Plate VII., with neatly hollowed pits, lying on a foundation-stone of one of the huts, and in digging over a portion of the old surface, I found the half of another implement of the same kind split across the hollow like the anvilstone already described, which I have shown in Fig. 60, Plate VII. Whether these objects continued to be used as anvilstones, when the pits came to be large and deep, I am not sure; I rather think not. I have several toolstones from various parts of Antrim with deep pits, which are nicely smoothed and polished, and I believe that these may have been turned to another use than that of a rest or anvil. From finding hammerstones with smoothed ends, showing that they had been turned to another purpose after having been for a time used as hammers, I imagine that the anvilstone when its pits became deep would also be turned to account in some other way. The hollows might be used to grind or mix paint in, as lamps, or for any purpose for which cups or hollows would be necessary. I can show a series collected in various parts of Antrim leading up through all stages, from the simple roughened marks to the nicely rounded and smoothed cups or hollows. Not long since the oval toolstones were considered to be of doubtful age.¹ There is now no doubt, I think, that they belong to the stone age.

¹ *Prehistoric Times.* By Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S., 3rd ed., p. 102.

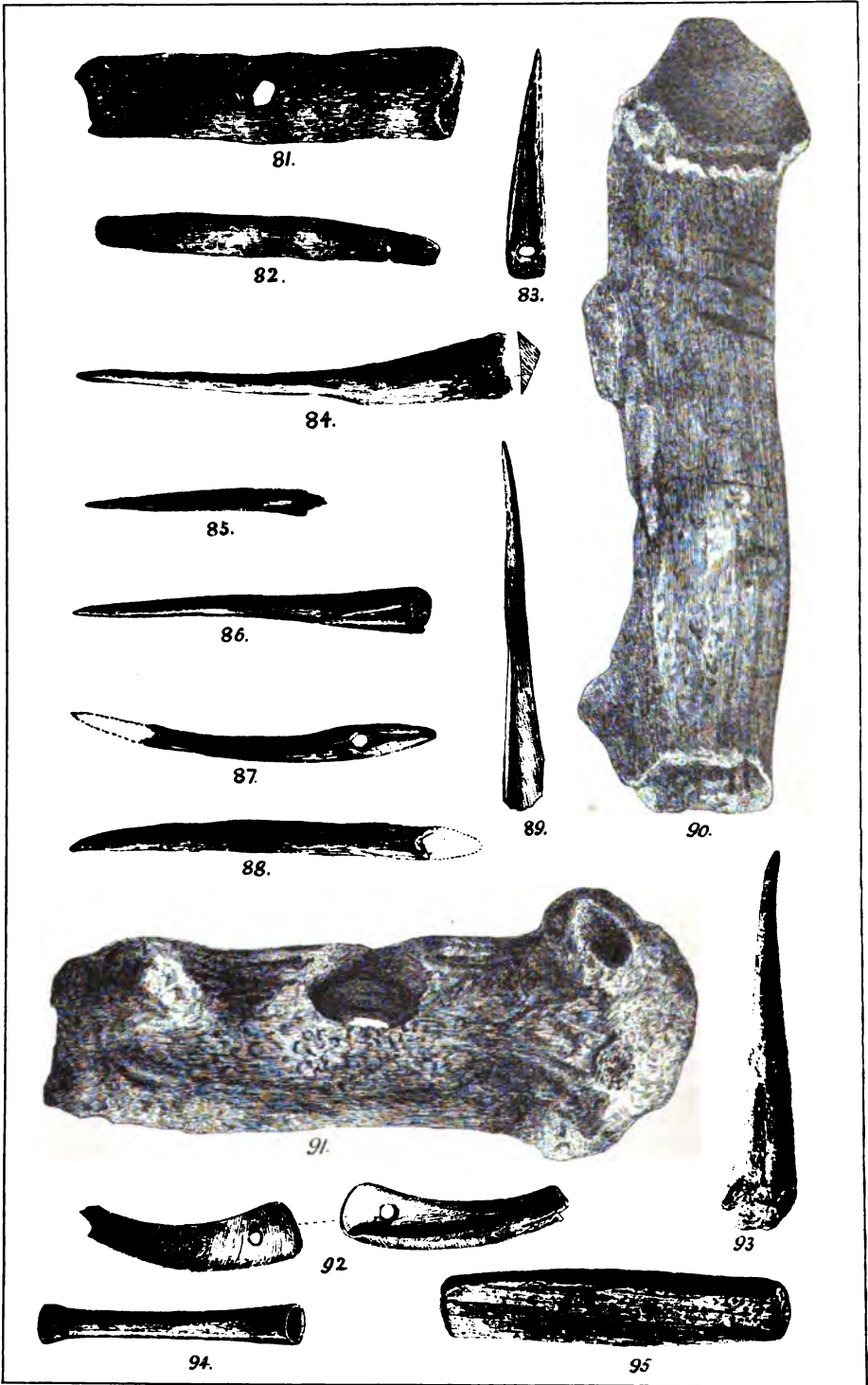
Bored Stones.—One small stone, shown in Fig. 58, Plate VII., was found sticking in the old surface. The hole has been made a certain length by hammering or punching on each side, but the central part has evidently been bored by a rotating motion. Probably a piece of wood or bone and sharp sand have been the means employed. It has been bored from both sides as there is a slight constriction in the middle showing the point of meeting. The hole is not of uniform width, which shows that the borer has not always been of the same thickness. If the end of the boring stick got ruffled it would bore wider than when newly trimmed, but probably several boring sticks would be called into use before the operation was finished. The width of the stone is seven-eighths of an inch, and the hole is about half an inch in diameter at the surface, and three-sixteenths in the centre. It is a dark basaltic-like pebble, and shows signs of hammering round the edges. I have several hammer-stones from Whitepark Bay as small as this object, and I do not see any reason why it may not have been a small hammer, but it may also have been used as an ornament or button. I think it is unlikely that it was used either as a net sinker or spindle whorl.

I found also a piece of another bored stone which had been larger than that just described, with wider bevelled hole. The *stone ring*, Fig. 59, Plate VII., may come under this head of *bored stones*. It is made of dark stone, not very hard. Owing to the weathering, one cannot easily judge as to the rock or mineral, but I think, seeing that it cannot be scratched by the nail, and yet too soft for basalt, that it may be a species of serpentine. It fits a man's thumb or large finger. My son William, who was with me on one occasion, found it among cores and flakes a short distance from one of the hut sites.

Scraped Stones.—Several stones, chiefly of hæmatite and chalk, have been found, both scraped and rubbed. A piece of hæmatite, or ochre, deeply scratched, which was dug up by myself from the black layer, along with flint implements and other remains, is shown in Fig. 22, Plate VII. A portion of a chalk-stone, showing two deeply-scratched furrows, is shown in Fig. 61, Plate VII. It was dug out of the black layer by the Rev. G. R. Buick, who kindly presented it to me.

Saddle Querns.—These consist of an understone about eighteen inches in length and a foot in breadth, hollowed and smoothed on the upper surface, with a top stone dressed and fitted to rub backwards and forwards along the upper hollowed surface of the understone. Grain can be ground on the sestones by this backward and forward motion of the top stone. Besides saddle querns, they are called grain rubbers and mealing stones, and are supposed to be a more primitive form of millstone than the quern, which was turned round by a handle. I prefer the term "saddle quern," as I believe the use of those found at Whitepark Bay is doubtful, and "grain-rubber" or "mealing-stone" might be more misleading than the other. Though reaching back into the stone age they are found in use at the present time in widely separated countries. There was a woodcut in the *Illustrated London News*, during the late Abyssinian war, of a woman in Tigré, with her child tied on her back, grinding grain on one of these millstones; and, in order to show how such stones are used among savages of the present day, a figure of a woman grinding grain on a similar millstone is given in Keller's *Lake Dwellings* (2nd ed.), vol. 1, p. 28, which is reproduced from a work entitled, *A Narrative of an Ex-*





Scale—Half linear measure.

Spink & Sons, London

HORN AND BONE IMPLEMENTS.
WHITEPARK BAY, CO. ANTRIM.

pedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries, by David and Charles Livingstone. Another figure of a Kaffir woman, grinding corn on a millstone of the same kind, is given in Wood's *Natural History of Man* (Africa), p. 152. A friend, who was out in Mexico, informs me that similar millstones are in use among the Indians there at the present day. They have been found in hut circles in England, in the Swiss lake dwellings, in Scotland, France, Germany, and various other countries.¹ Whether the flint-workers at Whitepark Bay cultivated grain, and made these querns for the purpose of grinding it into meal, I cannot tell. I must say I never found any of the querns in the black layer, but always lying on the old surface. Judging from all the surroundings, I cannot bring myself to believe that they cultivated grain. I am rather inclined to think, if the querns belonged to the stone folk, that they used them for grinding roots or nuts; but possibly they were not for one use alone; they may have been employed in grinding hæmatite or chalk for paint. If the people painted themselves—and there is every reason, from finding ochreous and chalk stones both scraped and rubbed, that they did—those saddle-querns would be very useful in grinding the scraped matter to a smooth paste. Paint would likely be required in considerable quantities; for if the same kind of damp climate prevailed then as now in the north of Ireland, we can easily imagine the pickle one of our painted stone folk would be in after a day's rain, or even a good shower, and see that there would be almost a daily necessity for a renewal of his toilet. Five or six of these saddle-querns have been found.

HORN AND BONE IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Horn Hammer.—When digging over a piece of the old surface I found a hammer made from the lower part of a red deer's antler, which I show in Fig. 91, Plate IX. It is seven and a-half inches long, and has a hole bored through it near the centre. On one side the hole is one and a-half inches in diameter, measuring lengthwise along the horn, and one and a-quarter inches across, and on the other side the hole is scarcely so wide. It is narrower in the centre than at either of the outer surfaces, and is bevelled from each side till it reaches the narrowest part, which is not exactly in the centre. I also found a smaller object made, I believe, from the tine of a horn. (See Fig. 81, Plate IX.). It is four and a-quarter inches long, and judging from the crumbling condition of the smaller end it may have been longer in its fresh state than it is at present. There is a hole through this object about half an inch wide at the surface on each side, and though part of the central substance has crumbled away, I think there is sufficient evidence to show that the hole, after being bevelled on each side for a short distance, was then bored straight through. Both objects show the same characteristic bevelling in the holes which we find in stone hammers and other bored stones. One might have expected that, as horn is comparatively soft as compared with stone, that it could easily have been bored so as to have the holes of the same width all the way, and that there would have been no necessity for

¹ For an interesting general summary see Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 225, *et seq.*

bevelled. Perhaps their system of hafting suited bevelled holes, or it may have been owing to the force of custom that holes were made in this bevelled way in every substance, whether soft or hard. The smaller object could not have been used as a hammer or mallet, as the hole is too small to take any shaft thicker than an ordinary lead pencil.

Bone Needles, Pins, &c.—I found two bone needles, one of which is injured at the eye, and the other at the point. Bones when first turned out from the old surface are generally very soft and will crumble away with the slightest touch, hence there is great difficulty in procuring any bone object in a perfect condition. The needle, Fig. 87, Plate ix., was found in the floor of one of the hut sites, and the point broke and crumbled away while lifting it. After drying it became firmer. It was originally about four and a-quarter inches long, and slightly curved. The eye is neatly made and is about three-quarters of an inch from the base, which is somewhat pointed. On each side of the needle there is a deep groove running from the eye towards both base and point, and gradually lessening in depth and width till it reaches the surface. This groove was plainly for the purpose of allowing the thread or sinew to lie in while being pulled through. The resistance would thus be greatly lessened, especially if it were a stiff substance like hide or leather that was being sewed. As the groove runs towards the point of the needle as well as the base, which is also more or less pointed, it is likely that the basal end was either alternately or, at least, occasionally pushed through as well as the point. If leather or hide were the substances sewed, the flint borers, like Fig. 37, Plate v., must have been first used in making the hole, and then the bone needle containing the cord could be pulled through. The other needle is four inches long in its present state; but the basal part had broken off at the eye before I found it. There is a slight groove running from the eye in this case also. It is not so neatly made as the one previously described, and rather looks as if it had not been finished. It may have broken at the eye in the course of making. (See Fig. 88, Plate ix.). Another needle, or I should rather suppose, a pin with a hole drilled at the base, was found by my young friend, Mr. Travers King, son of the Rev. Robert King, of Ballymena, on the occasion of one of our excursions to Whitepark Bay. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, nicely pointed, and in excellent condition. The basal portion is not pointed, and grooves do not run from the eye, as in the needle first described. This pin or needle is now in the collection of the Rev. Canon Grainger, D.D., M.R.I.A., who has kindly allowed me to figure it. See Fig. 83, Plate ix. I found six other pins or borers of bone all neatly pointed.¹ The longest, Fig. 84, Plate ix., is worked into a triangular shape for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the base, and the remaining portion is rounded to the point. Fig. 85, Plate ix., is only the point of a nicely rounded pin or needle, the basal portion of which was not found. These pins in their fresh state would, no doubt, bore a hole through soft hide or leather, or if a hole were first made by a stone-borer the bone pins on being pushed through would make the hole smooth and wide, so that a piece of gut or thong could easily be pushed through. Fasteners of some kind would be absolutely necessary for keeping the dress from being

¹ The Rev. George Raphael Buick, M.A., also found several bone pins.

continually held on, and therefore these pins may have been used as dress fasteners as well as borers.

I also obtained from the old surface a thin knife-like blade, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with an eye at one end, shown in Fig. 82, Plate XI. It is scarcely so thick as a small knife-blade, and slightly thinner at one edge than the other. It was so fragile when found that it broke at once across the eye, but after drying it became firmer and can now be handled. The toothed marks left by the flint in scraping are still visible. I do not know what this knife-like object could have been used for. Scarcely, I should think, for cutting anything in use among the stone-folk. It might possibly have been an ornament, or it may have been used in netting. It might also have been useful in laying on paint, or in scraping off old paint from the skin. Thin knife-like objects have been found in England which were supposed to have been used in modelling pottery,¹ but I cannot see that so thin and delicate an object as this would have been of any use for such a purpose. I also found the half of a similar object. I may mention here that a boar's tusk was found having a small hole at the basal end. This end is neatly rounded, but the point is broken off. It must have been used as an ornament. (See Fig. 92, Plate IX.)

I found another piece of bone or horn $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, square at the sides and edges, and also at the ends. It may have been used in dressing flint objects where fine and delicate work was required, and I think it shows signs at one end of having been used for such a purpose. It is shown in Plate IX., Fig. 95.

Another piece of worked bone was found which it is hard to suggest a use for. It appears to be a portion of the wing bone of a large bird ground straight across at both ends. It is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and is shown in Fig. 94, Plate IX. By closing one end it might have served as a whistle, or as the hole passes through, it may have been strung and used as an ornament. Fig. 90, Plate IX., shows still another portion of the base end of a red deer's antler, about eight inches long, but having no other work appearing on it than three or four deep cuts. These must have been produced by sawing. I took up beside it at the time it was found, a stout flake which fitted into these cuts, and was, I believe, the instrument which made them. I believe both objects must have been thrown down by some of the stone folk, and remained together undisturbed until the time I visited Whitepark Bay, and picked them up.

CYLINDER OF BARK.

I found on one of my first visits a cylinder of the outer bark of birch. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, neatly dressed at the edges and rolled into a cylindrical form, which is about half an inch in diameter. It was lying among the other objects on the denuded surface of the black layer. This old surface having such a quantity of charcoal and other carbonaceous matter mixed through it, may have a preservative character like peat bog, and if this piece of bark is as old as the stone objects, its good state of preservation may thus be accounted for. It may, however,

¹ Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 386.

have belonged to some later time, and been dropped while passing over the sandhills. If so, it would fall down when the covering of the old surface was removed. We frequently find objects of a later date lying among the flints, such as coins, glass beads,¹ and, as already mentioned, articles more modern still, such as cartridge cases, pieces of broken glass, bottles, &c. I have found nothing of the nature of bark or wood in any portion of the old surface layer which I dug over, and it is therefore likely that this piece of bark may be very modern.

POTTERY.

The pottery consists of fragments of vessels, mixed up with the other remains in the old surface layer, some being plain and others ornamented. It is hand-made, and I believe that all these fragments are the remains of vessels which had been used for domestic purposes by the stone folk. I must say, however, that none of these potsherds show much evidence of having been used for cooking over a fire. I observed a good deal of soot on the outside of one fragment, but in most of the other cases it is the inside of the vessel which shows most blackening. I have found shapeless lumps of clay in the black layer, some partly burned, which was, I suppose, part of the material brought there for the purpose of making pottery. The lias clay, which is found near at hand, seems to have been the substance used. I have never found an entire vessel, but many fragments of the same vessel on more than one occasion. In one case I found as much as enabled me to estimate the width of the vessel when in its perfect state at about fifteen inches, and from the slope of the sides it must have been rather oval or cup-shaped in form. The ornamentation has been made by puncturing, by plaited cords, &c., specimens of which are shown on Plate VIII., Figs. 65 to 80. I have found over twenty different patterns.² It is always pleasant to find out something definite, and, I think, I can say that I have done so with regard to one piece of pottery, Fig. 70, Plate VIII. It has been ornamented by pressing into the soft clay the point of a bone pin. One of the bone pins, Fig. 86, Plate IX., fits into the marks, and may possibly have been the pin used in making the punctures. Another specimen is ornamented with plaited cord, and the individual fibres which constituted the cord have left their marks so large and plain that there can scarcely be a doubt from their coarseness that the cords were made of the strong coarse hair from the tail of the horse or ox.

THE ANIMAL REMAINS.

I have obtained, from digging over the old surface, bones of the ox, deer, sheep or goat, hog, and also wolf or dog. I cannot say that I have yet obtained the bones of the horse from the old surface layer,

¹ Mr. Robert Day, M. R. I. A., F. S. A., found one of those peculiar dumb-bell shaped objects called double glass beads in those sandhills, and my son William found a similar object at some distance from the

hut sites.

² Canon Grainger and Rev. Leonard Hassé have each kindly lent me a piece of pottery to figure. See Plate VIII., Figs. 74 and 79.

though I have found his bones and teeth lying about on the old surface in such condition as would lead me to believe that they were of the same age as the other bones.¹ I am of opinion that the ancient inhabitants of Whitepark Bay had not domesticated the dog, as in no case are the ends of the long bones or any other parts gnawed. I don't believe either that they had domestic cattle. The remains of ox are the most abundant of all, and the teeth show that both young and old animals were used without stint. If the cattle had been tame the people could not have afforded to kill them indiscriminately, and use them as food. I therefore believe that the remains of ox are those of wild animals.² The remains of the red deer come next, and the hog appears to have been fairly abundant, and, as would seem from the large tusks, also wild. I think it probable that there were two species of ox, but not having had as yet a professional opinion on that point I cannot speak with certainty. The bones have all been broken and split, evidently for the purpose of obtaining the marrow. I also found human bones, some of which were obtained from the old surface layer, also some human teeth, which were greatly worn down, as if from using gritty food. I found a fibula and portion of a radius, also some phalangeal bones; but whether the bones lying about in this way would indicate that the people were cannibals or only showed that little attention was paid to the dead, I cannot decide.

FISH AND SHELLS.

Though the neighbourhood of Whitepark Bay is a good place for fish, very few fish-bones are found, but sea-shells of the edible kind are lying about. *Patella* is in greatest abundance, but *Littorina littorea* is also found in considerable numbers. The oyster and cockle are occasionally present. Sometimes the shells will be found in little heaps of about the size of a bushel, but they are also thinly scattered through the layer. Fish and shell-fish were not therefore very largely used, probably owing to animal food being plentiful.

CONCLUSION.

In reviewing all that has been said, we find we have evidence of a very rude people. There is no trace of metal, either gold, bronze, or iron, but all their implements and ornaments are of stone, and some of these are of a very peculiar type. There is scarcely a trace of polishing;³ certainly no

¹ Rev. G. R. Buick has found bones of horse in the black layer, and Professor A. Leith Adams found remains of fox among the bones submitted to him in 1878, in addition to those I have named.

² Our General Secretary, Rev. James Graves, B.A., when he visited Whitepark Bay, after the Ballymena meeting in 1883, in company with Mr. G. H. Kinahan, M.R.I.A., found a variety of objects that had belonged to the prehistoric people,

and amongst the rest the skull of an ox which he has identified as *Bos longifrons*. Possibly all the remains of ox from Whitepark Bay may have been those of *Bos longifrons*, but I was inclined to regard some of the teeth which I found as too large for that animal, which was rather a small ox.

³ One polished stone hatchet, apparently of basalt and of poor quality, has been found.

flint implementis polished; but the ends of two hammerstones are smoothed by being used in grinding some substance, which I should say was a mineral matter for paint. They evidently painted themselves, and it is probable they had no domestic animals. I believe they not only belonged to the neolithic age in Ireland, but to an early part of it. If we read the unwritten history of man from the rock shelters of southern France, and then turn to Whitepark Bay, we could almost imagine that we had not skipped many pages, but were at the next chapter. Old, however, as this stone age settlement was, we have evidence of a still older stone age near the same place. Along the shore, a short distance from the hut sites, we find flakes and rough cores of a different type from those I have been describing. They are heavy and massive, and are covered with a thick weathered crust glazed on the outside, which, as I have endeavoured to show in a Paper recently read before the Royal Irish Academy, takes a long time to form. This crust is produced only on flints which are exposed to the air and moisture, and we find it in its earliest stage on those flints from the sandhills which show a glazed and whitened surface. Flints which have been buried up and deprived of air and moisture do not become weathered, and consequently we dig from the old surface layer at Whitepark Bay flakes showing fractures as dull as the day they were struck off. I observed several crusted blocks which had been used as cores by the stone folk, and on examining them and the flakes struck off I saw that they had been wrought in some by-past time by an older people, before the flints became weathered. I found one large flake $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which is shown in Fig. 23, Plate III., that has been made into a chopper-like knife by the newer people. This flake is different in every way from the uncrusted flakes lying about the hut sites. It is long, heavy and massive, and the thick crust is broken through in an oblique direction by the newer dressing. I found several flakes which showed the deep crust on one side over an artificially dressed surface, and on the other side the uncrusted work of the newer people. As no change had taken place on the surface of the flint since it was buried up, this showed that the flint workers of Whitepark Bay had found these thick and massive flakes and cores heavily crusted in their time, and had brought them up to their hut sites and tried to re-work them. I found another implement, which is shown in Fig. 22, Plate III. It is an implement of the older people; it is deeply crusted all over, and shows no evidence of re-touching. The workmanship on this implement is of a different type from anything I have described to you from Whitepark Bay. The method of working flint has occupied my attention for some time, and I can easily tell that the workmanship shown on this implement is not that of the newer people. The deeply weathered crust also proves that it is older than the other implements, because we know from the condition of the newer implements which I have described that, if of the same age, no crust could have formed during the time it was buried up.

I cannot tell the age of the crusted flakes and implements. They are not found associated with the remains of any extinct animals, and, therefore, I cannot say that they are of the palaeolithic age. All I can say is, that we have in Whitepark Bay settlement what appears to be a good and undoubted example of the newer stone age, and that the people of this settlement found cores, flakes, and implements of a different type

and finish from their own, which were old and deeply crusted, even in their time, and that they brought them up to their huts and tried to re-work them.

In Whitepark Bay, near the hut sites, there is a natural conical mound of chalk rock, which has been figured by Mr. William Gray, M.R.I.A., in his Paper on "Rudely-worked Flints of the North of Ireland," which appeared in the *Journal* for July, 1879. On the top of this mound there is a stone circle about 30 feet in diameter, within which is a barrow about 3 feet high, which was dug into and examined by Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., a few years ago, when on a visit to the North of Ireland. He says there had evidently been the burial of an unburnt body in the grave at the centre, which had been disturbed before. Mr. Gray in his Paper also makes mention of having made an excavation, and found remains of a skeleton, but considers that "this may have been a secondary burial." It is possible that this circle and burial in the barrow may have had connection with the flint-workers of the sand-hills, but we cannot give any proof that such was the case. On the high ground near the sand-hills there are several cromlechs, but these we are likewise unable to connect with the prehistoric people who at one time occupied the sand-hills of Whitepark Bay. Perhaps if these cromlechs were carefully excavated such evidence might be found. In the cultivated fields along the cliff-heads, in the neighbourhood of Ballintoy and Whitepark Bay, flakes, cores, scrapers, &c., have been found from time to time, as may be seen by the *Belfast Naturalists' Field Club Reports*, 1870-71, p. 16; and 1874-75 (Mr. Gray's Paper), p. 110. I have myself found flakes, scrapers, &c., and have got arrow-heads that were found in the fields along the cliff-heads, but owing to such objects having been frequently turned over by the plough and spade before being picked up, the lesson to be learned from them is greatly reduced in value. I have therefore looked on a description of any of the objects now mentioned as outside my present purpose, believing it better to confine myself to an account of my own finds from the old prehistoric surface of the sand-hills.

Mr. W. H. Patterson, M. R. I. A., exhibited a bronze and gilt disc of a fibula, probably of the Viking type, in reference to which he made the following remarks:—

The bronze and gilt disc of a fibula now shown was found in June last at a place called Budore, in the parish of Glenavy, county of Antrim. It must have been lying near the surface of the ground, as it was brought to light by the slight breaking up of the ground caused by the trampling of cattle during the dry weather. It was picked up by Mr. Frazer's servant, who brought it to him. The disc measures about one and a-half inch in diameter. It is circular in form, but is evidently imperfect, and it is impossible just now to say what it has lost, or what its form was when perfect. The accompanying full-size wood-cut gives a correct reproduction of the ornamented face of the disc; its weight is a little over 1½ oz. The fibula has been cast probably with the ornamentation formed in the mould or matrix, and then the whole of the ornament has

been cleared and deepened by the use of engraving tools, so that the incised work is extremely sharp and well defined. The fibula has then been heavily gilt, by what process of gilding I am unable to explain. This gilding has in great part preserved the surface of the bronze from



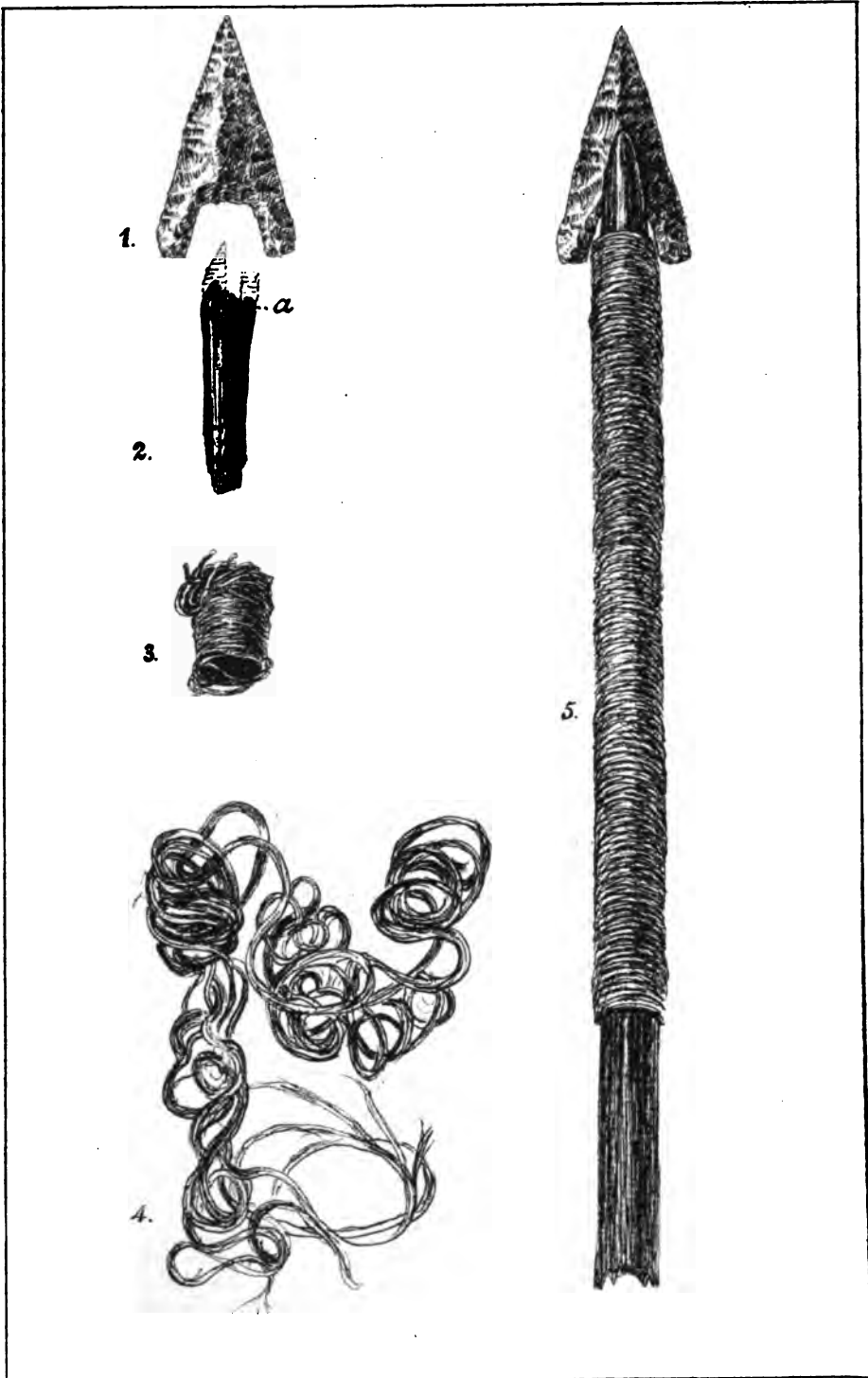
Disc of Fibula found at Budore, county Antrim.

the decay to which metal is liable from the effect of moisture and the air. The gilding has disappeared from the raised lines of the design, but it remains in the interstices. The design of the ornament is Celtic in character, and consists chiefly of a circular band of interlaced work very intricate and pleasing. The circular space in the centre, now empty, contained a setting of white glass very much cracked, and this has crumbled away since the fibula came into my possession. When new and fresh, this brooch must have been a very handsome ornament when worn as a fastening for a cloak or mantle by one of our predecessors of the bronze age. The Museum of the Royal Irish Academy contains several objects of this character. They were found all together in a railway cutting near Navan, but none of these is of the same design as the one now shown. It resembles them, however, in the depth to which the design is cut and in the heavy gilding, and even in the fact that the gilding has worn off the raised edges of the ornament. The small hole drilled through one of the three projecting lobes is old, but clearly is not so ancient as the object itself; it was probably made for purposes of suspension, after the fibula had been broken.

Mr. W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., Local Secretary for county Antrim, exhibited a flint arrow-head with portion of shaft and ligature of sinew, found lately in Kanestown Bog, county Antrim:—

I have to report the discovery in my district of an arrow-head of flint with shaft attached (at least attached when found, though not so when it came into my possession); which was brought to me by a well-known dealer in antiquities, named Michael M'Keever, in June of the present





Full Size.

Spiegel & Co. Photo. Litho. London.

**FLINT ARROW-HEAD WITH SHAFT.
FOUND IN KANESTOWN BOG, CO. ANTRIM.**

year, who stated that it was found in Kanestown Bog, county Antrim, a short time previously.

The "find" was then in a detached condition, and consisted of four parts, viz. :—1st. A very perfect flint arrow-head of greyish colour, deeply indented at the base, and showing all over both sides good and careful workmanship. (See Fig. 1 of Plate facing this page, which shows the arrow-head full size.) 2nd. A small portion of the shaft where it had joined the arrow-head. (See Fig. 2.) The base of the cleft in the wood where it fitted into the arrow-head is still visible at *a*, and a portion of the cement which had been used for fastening still remains in the cleft, and in colour and appearance is like the dullish white putty used by glaziers. The two small portions on each side of the cleft which clasped the base of the arrow-head have been nipped off, but I have indicated by dotted lines as nearly as I could their original size. The small portion of stem has shrunk to about half its original thickness; but at *a* the plug of cement has prevented shrinkage to a great extent, and that part of the stem now appears the thickest. 3rd. A ring or cylinder, which is shown in Fig. 3, formed by part of the tying of gut or sinew having become so firmly bound together by some kind of glue or cement, that it did not get ravelled like other parts of the tying, but dropped off when the stem shrank. The hollow in the cylinder shows the original thickness of the shaft to have been three-eighths of an inch in diameter. 4th. The remaining portion of the tying, in a ravelled condition. (See Fig. 4.) From its fibrous texture, I believe it to be, not gut, but sinew. There is no doubt, however, of its being animal fibre. It can still stand a considerable pull.

The person who found the arrow-head is a respectable farmer named William M'Fetridge, who lives at the head of Glenarm Deer Park, and he gave me, when I visited him recently, the fullest information. He says he found it a short time before M'Keever bought it from him, while cutting turf in Kanestown Bog, in the townland of Carnalbanagh, about five miles from Glenarm, in the direction of Ballymena. He found it, he stated, at a depth of about twenty peats from the surface, which, allowing three peats to the foot, and also allowing eight or nine inches for "parings," that is, surface-matter thrown off before reaching the substance fit for peat, would make a depth of a little over seven feet. When it first attracted his notice he had cut through the shaft. He then tried to get out the remainder without further damage, and in order to do so he cut along in a horizontal direction, but notwithstanding all the care he could use he cut through it again. He threw the pieces of shaft down, believing them to be of no further use, and they became buried with the parings, but he believes he could find some of them again, and has promised to try to do so. When he got out the arrow-head with the remaining portion of shaft attached he examined it, and not thinking it was of much importance to keep them together, pulled the arrow-head from the shaft, which came away quite easily. There was no tying from the shaft round the barbs. The arrow-head had been stuck into the cleft of the shaft and secured by cement only. The tying was bound round the shaft and extended along it, as nearly as he could judge, for about five inches. The shaft then became smaller, or looked smaller, owing to the tying ceasing. From his description, and demonstration by aid of a piece of round wood like the shaft, and my making a pencil draw-

ing before him, which he approved of, I am able to figure the restoration shown in No. 5 of Plate.

It appears then that in this instance the so-called tying had nothing to do with securing the arrow-head to the shaft, and must have been used merely in preventing the shaft from being split by the arrow-head when it struck the object against which it was shot. The tying may only have extended four inches or thereabouts—it is not easy to judge to an inch from recollection—as I think the amount of tying I have got would scarcely bind five inches of stem. I therefore intended in making the etching to show only four inches of tying, but I find this has been slightly exceeded on the restored view. Mr. M'Fetridge's estimate of the length of the shaft is two, or two and a-half feet, and he could not recollect observing anything like feathering at the base end. The stem appears to have been of ash.

This is, I think, the second instance of an arrow-head with shaft attached having been found in the British Isles. The other is figured in the Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy, page 254, and is stated to have been found in Ballykillen Bog, King's County, and to be in the Edenderry Museum. It appears from the figure to be a stemmed arrow-head, and the shaft is said to be of briar wood. Another arrow-head with portion of shaft is figured half size in Keller's *Lake Dwellings*, translated by Lee, 2nd edition, vol. ii., Plate xxxix., and from a description in vol. i., page 236, it is also shown to be a stemmed arrow-head. It was not found in the lake dwellings, but in a moor in the Zug mountain, and is figured to illustrate the method of mounting. Mr. Evans in *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, has figured the same object full size. The method of mounting is also more fully illustrated in Mr. Evans's work on *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, and in *Prehistoric Times*, by Sir John Lubbock by means of arrows of modern savages. These show the tying not only extending along the stem, but crossing the arrow-head diagonally between the barbs and the point. An instance of mounting in the case of an American arrow-head came within my own knowledge a few years ago; but owing to the ignorance of the dealer the instruction to be gained from it was greatly lessened. The arrow-head had shoulders but no barbs. The stem was long, and fitted into a short slit in the shaft, and was then firmly bound. The long stem of the arrow-head appeared as a continuation of the shaft, and there was no cross-binding. This arrow-head, when it came into the hands of the dealer in Ballymena, was separated from the shaft, and the arrow-head itself was then offered as a peculiar Irish type to one collector, and the piece of shaft came in with a lot to myself, at almost no cost. The arrow-head is, I believe, now in the collection of Mr. T. W. U. Robinson, F.S.A.

The Rev. Geo. Raphael Buick, M. A., exhibited some Indian Burial Urns, with reference to which he read the following Paper:—

Cremation, as one has well remarked, is bad for the comparative anatomist and ethnographer, but passing good for the collector of pottery. Here are several specimens which, but for it, would never have existed.

At any rate they owe to it, if not their existence, at least their preservation.

They were obtained in 1873 from kistvaens, in the district of Coimbatore, Presidency of Madras. Prehistoric structures of this kind abound there. As a rule, they are wholly under ground. The exceptions are where the upper surface of the capstone just shows, and no more, above the soil. Ordinarily each kistvaen, or dolmen, is constructed of five granite slabs from six to nine inches thick. Four of these slabs are placed on edge, and slightly inclined inwards. They thus form the walls of the chamber, whilst the fifth slab, or capstone, forms the roof, and by its great weight consolidates the structure. Of the four which make up the sides, two are long and two short. The narrower slabs form the ends, and usually the one which faces the east has a hole or aperture in it, sometimes circular and sometimes square. This orientation is a marked feature in connexion with holed dolmens, no matter to what part of the world, or to what race, they belong. A perfect example of these dolmens was opened by my brother¹ in January, 1873, near Kanjayam, Coimbatore. It was situated in a cultivated field, and the central portion of the capstone was all that appeared above the ground. When the soil was completely removed from this stone it was found to be about ten feet long by eight feet broad. At the edges it was about one foot in thickness, but at the centre it was much thicker, so that the surface of the stone was convex. The weight was considerable, and could scarcely have been less than a couple of tons: it took from twenty to thirty men to move it. Large levers were put underneath, so that it was raised a little at one side; ropes were then tied to it, and the leverage being continued, the capstone was, by an immense effort, turned over clear of the chamber. On examination the latter was found to be quite full of earth, which was carefully removed. No articles of pottery were found intact, but fragments of vessels were plentiful, and along with these what appeared to be a portion of a skull and a piece of iron about the size of a tenpenny nail, but very much corroded. When entirely cleared out, the floor was found to be seven feet long by five broad. The slabs were of granite, and the end one, which faced the East, had a piece about a foot square cut out of it at the left-hand corner, to form an opening. On the right-hand side of the chamber, and extending along its entire length, was a raised stone platform, about two feet broad, and rising six inches above the level of the floor. Neither Mr. Walhouse nor Mr. Garstin, the best authorities on the subject, make mention of having observed a platform of this kind in any of the kistvaens opened and examined by them. Another singular feature of this dolmen was, that a flight of stone steps, five in all, led down from the surface of the ground to the square opening in the end. This would seem to indicate that the aperture was intended to be made use of for some purpose or other from time to time. What this purpose was has excited much perplexity and speculation. Mr. Walhouse at first was of the opinion that the kistvaens so provided were family sepulchres used by successive generations, and that the apertures were intended as means for introducing fresh burial urns, as occasion required. A new idea, however, has lately suggested itself

¹ David Buick, LL.D., formerly Judge of North Arcot, Indian Civil Service.

to him. Recent excavations in Egypt have laid open subterranean closed sepulchral chambers, closely built and blocked up, except one small aperture. The use of this opening seemed very problematical, until some paintings were observed in the chambers themselves, representing the tomb closet with its aperture, but with this addition, that persons were depicted as busily engaged blowing incense through the aperture by means of long tubes. Walhouse thinks the evidence conclusive, and has abandoned his first opinion, in the belief that the aperture was used at stated times in connexion with the rite of offering incense to the dead.

Though unsuccessful in his first search for perfect vessels, my brother was not discouraged. He had several other kistvaens opened, and was rewarded by discovering six urns, four of which are below engraved. They contained, when found, fragments of bones and ashes. They have been made from the clay which abounds in the neighbourhood of the kistvaens containing them. All of them are strong and close-framed, and have been made upon a wheel. Three of them are partially covered inside and outside with an incrustation of carbonate of lime. They are glazed, or rather enamelled, with a crude red glaze, probably made from soda and a protoxide of copper. No native potter in the district, at the present time, knows anything of such a glaze. The vessels now in ordinary use are, as a rule, unglazed.



No. 3.

No. 2.

No. 4.

No. 1.

Burial Urns from India.

No. 1, the largest of the four, is conical in shape. It is nine and a-quarter inches long and five and three-quarter inches across the mouth. At the place of greatest width it is twenty-three and a-half inches in circumference. It terminates at the base in a point, and must have been held in an upright position when in use—if it was ever used for any other purpose than that of holding the ashes of the dead—by being stuck into the sand or else suspended by a cord or net. Vases of this shape abounded in ancient Egypt. Birch, in his *Ancient Pottery*, figures one of fine glazed red ware almost identical. There is this difference, however—the Egyptian vessel is plain; the Indian one is ornamented with two concentric grooves, which run round the body close to the shoulder,

and with bands of hatched lines which cover nearly one-half of its entire surface.

No. 2, the next largest urn, is six inches high and three and a-half wide at the mouth. It has been modelled evidently after the form of the gourd, thus pointing back, dimly and curiously, to the time when the primitive potter moulded his vessel on the calabash or gourd, and then burned away the mould in baking the clay.

It is ornamented with a series of concentric rings which cover it from the lip to where it begins to narrow from the base. These seem to have been made by the potter holding a tool about one-eighth of an inch broad lightly against the urn when revolving on the wheel, so as to produce a slight depression. In this way a series of small rings, slightly elevated, were left where the tool did not touch the clay. When the whole was polished or enamelled these rings would show somewhat lighter in colour than the intervening and depressed parts, which would receive a heavier coating of the glaze.

But what is specially remarkable about this urn is the fact that it is provided with a separate stand on which to sit securely.¹ This stand is two and seven-eighth inches high and four inches broad at the base. It consists of two saucers of terra cotta joined by means of a short neck. This neck is hollow, apparently for no other purpose than to lighten the stand. Similar stands are common in the Indian dolmens, but it is remarkable that no such devices are in use now; the native potters seem to have lost the idea altogether. The vessels used at the present day are almost or altogether circular, without feet or base proper, so that each requires a loop of straw to keep it in its position when placed on the ground. It certainly does seem strange that the advantage arising from the use of a separate and independent stand, once perceived, should have been afterwards lost sight of or forgotten.

No. 3 is a bowl-shaped urn, two and three-quarter inches high and almost five inches wide at the mouth. It, like the one last described, is ornamented all over with concentric rings, but, owing to a deposit of carbonate of lime, these can only be observed in a few places. It is worth noting that its shape is almost identical with that of one of the rudest and smallest urns in the Royal Irish Academy.³

No. 4 is a smaller globular urn, two and a-half inches high and two and a-half inches wide at the mouth. It is formed of a dark-coloured clay, intermixed with particles of mica. Its special peculiarity is its small size. Vessels of a similar size, or even much smaller, and of a variety of shapes, are found in the dolmens, *but not associated with larger vessels*, giving the idea of toy-pottery. Ferguson, in his *Rude Stone Monuments*, refers to these tiny vessels as evidence of the decay of an ancient faith. He finds in them a proof of his idea that the people who made and used them had lost almost, if not entirely, the beliefs of their forefathers, and were content with keeping up the traditions of a primaeval usage by these miniature shams. He also thinks they gave rise to the opinion current among the present inhabitants of India as to the origin of the kistvaens or dolmens, viz., that they were the homes of a dwarfish race. Neither suggestion seems warranted by the facts.

¹ In the woodcut, which is from a photograph taken by myself, the urn is represented sitting on its stand. Scale

one-fifth;

² See Wilde's *Catalogue*, Fig. 124, p. 177.

The miniature pottery is found, not in miniature kistvaens, but in huge megalithic structures, which would not have been the case had the first supposition been the true explanation. In this case the cist would have been a miniature imitation of the original dolmen.

As regards the fact of this tiny pottery originating the belief that the dolmens themselves were the homes of a race of pigmies, native opinion itself knows nothing. On the contrary, the present inhabitants of the land assert that the idea of a race of dwarfs having built the structures containing the vessels was suggested by the hole or aperture almost invariably found in one of the end slabs. This they consider the door of the house; they never supposed, until recently, that the kistvaens were sepulchres, or had anything whatever to do with the burial of the dead, at least by way of cremation.

The Rev. W. Taylor, in his *Analysis of the Mackenzie MSS.*, has enumerated a number of popular legends regarding the origin and use of the dolmens, all of which go directly to corroborate this.

Here are two of these legends or "myths of observation."—

(1) "In very ancient times the astrological books predicted that all mankind would be destroyed by a shower of fire, so the then existing men took counsel together and constructed solid, impenetrable houses of stone, to which they retreated with their families and household utensils. One day, however, a rain of gold fell which lured them forth, and whilst they were gathering up the gold the predicted fire-shower descended and destroyed all except a few, who had remained at home, and by whom the human race was perpetuated."

(2) "In long-past ages the lives of men were far more prolonged than now, reaching to many centuries, and even then they did not die, but when feeble through age they lay in the house, like huge ripe fruits, breathing, but unable to move and helpless—to the great inconvenience of the younger generation. At last, to get these pumpkin-like encumbrances out of the way, and to prevent the pollution of their possibly dying in the house, the younger people constructed stone sepulchres underground, in which the ripe fruit-like ancients were placed, with food and pots, and tended daily whilst they lived. When at length they died, the door of the sepulchre was closed, and earth heaped over all. Thus the men of old time escaped the inconvenience of the fruit-like stage of their forefathers."—See *Indian Antiquary* for August, 1876.

Finally, the consideration of these burial urns suggests a thought in connexion with a practice common amongst the ancient Celts. In the majority of cases, when burial by cremation was practised, the urn containing the ashes and bones was placed in the cist or cairn with its mouth downwards. The custom, I imagine, originated in this way: when cremation began, the vessels in ordinary use were, like the primitive tumblers, incapable of standing erect by themselves. Owing to this, those used for burial purposes, and made at the place of interment after the prevailing fashion, would naturally be turned upside down, so that the contents might be kept together and not scattered or spilled. In process of time it was discovered that each could easily be made to stand erect without danger of overturning through a simple flattening of the globular or pointed base.

By this time, however, the practice of reversing the urn had become part and parcel of the solemn rite of burial, and, in consequence, was adhered to long after the necessity for it had passed away.

Mr. Robert Young, architect, contributed the following Paper on Dunluce Castle:—

The bold sea-board of the county Antrim affords the tourist a series of pictures which for beauty of outline and varied colour are not surpassed in these kingdoms; but from Belfast to Portrush there is no place so likely to engage his attention as where he finds the charms of wildly picturesque scenery combined with the historic memories that are so intimately associated with Dunluce Castle.

The name Dunluce is a singular one, consisting of two Celtic words of somewhat similar import.

From these we infer that in prehistoric times the rock on which the castle was subsequently built was a stronghold of the native Irish, as implied in the word Dun. Two other places on the Antrim coast, Dunseverick and Duneynie, have the same characteristic features of natural rock fortresses. *Dun-lios* would seem to imply that there was at one time an entrenchment or artificial enclosure upon the Dun. *Lios* or *lis*, however, commonly used in the sense of a fort, does not seem to primarily involve more than an inclosure for habitation. The same combination of words, only reversed, is found in the name Lisdoonvarna, county Clare: the *lis* of the *gapped fort*. But the fortress here was entirely artificial.

Our interest in Dunluce, however, is mainly connected with the buildings which cluster upon its rocky summit. History is silent as to the earlier builder of Dunluce; and as the walls throughout are constructed of the local basalt, exhibiting the columnar structure, and this peculiarity being turned to account in forming the dressings of the windows and other apertures where structural details are ordinarily found in most old castles, it is very difficult to compare it with other buildings whose dates are known.

It is admitted on all hands that the native Irish did not erect stone and lime castles, so that in all probability the first building here was done by the M'Quillans, who are supposed to have been of English extraction, and to have derived their title from De Burgo—one of De Courcy's followers. I do not think any part of the work is even so early as the fifteenth century, and it is probable that the walls, round towers, and the barbican at the southern end of the rock, were erected by the M'Quillans early in the sixteenth century. The original fortress was confined to the area of an isolated promontory, washed at foot in great part by the sea, and on all sides defended by steep rocky cliffs, and cut off from the shore by a deep chasm occupying the neck of the promontory, as shown on the accompanying map and plan, measured and laid down by the late George V. Du Noyer when engaged on the Geological Survey of Ireland in the county of Antrim. It will be seen that it was at the southern and eastern sides, and where the position was most exposed to attack, that the strongest walls were erected, and the general arrangements of the works seem to have been made with much skill, and taking full advantage of the contour of the ground.

The only entrance was by a draw-bridge placed where a projecting point of the rock is separated from the mainland by a deep chasm about twenty feet wide. When the castle was dismantled a stone arch was built here, forming the sole and rather trying means of present entrance. After

passing the bridge, which was doubtless capable of being removed at the discretion of the garrison, a small enclosed court-yard is reached, at the lower end of which stands the square tower known as the barbican, in which is the main entrance-door, with embrasure at one side commanding the bridge, and having corbelled bartizans at the angles of the south gable of a very Scotch character.

From the barbican a very strong wall is carried for about seventy feet on the edge of the cliff, till it meets a circular tower at the south-east angle, known as M'Quillan's Tower. The walls are eight feet thick, and a small staircase is formed in their thickness by which access is gained to the top, and also to the parapet of the defence wall between it and the barbican. The only other structure of much strength is on the eastern edge of the cliff about sixty feet north of the M'Quillan Tower, and like it, circular, but some feet less in diameter. It is known as Queen Maude's Tower. The wall which connected it to the other tower has long since fallen down from the decay of its rocky foundation.

The remainder of the rock on the west and north is partly surrounded by walls of no great thickness, and partly covered by domestic buildings. At the extreme north, and overhanging the mouth of a cave opening on the sea, and penetrating entirely through the rock, are the remains of the kitchen, of which mention will be made hereafter in the notice of the history.

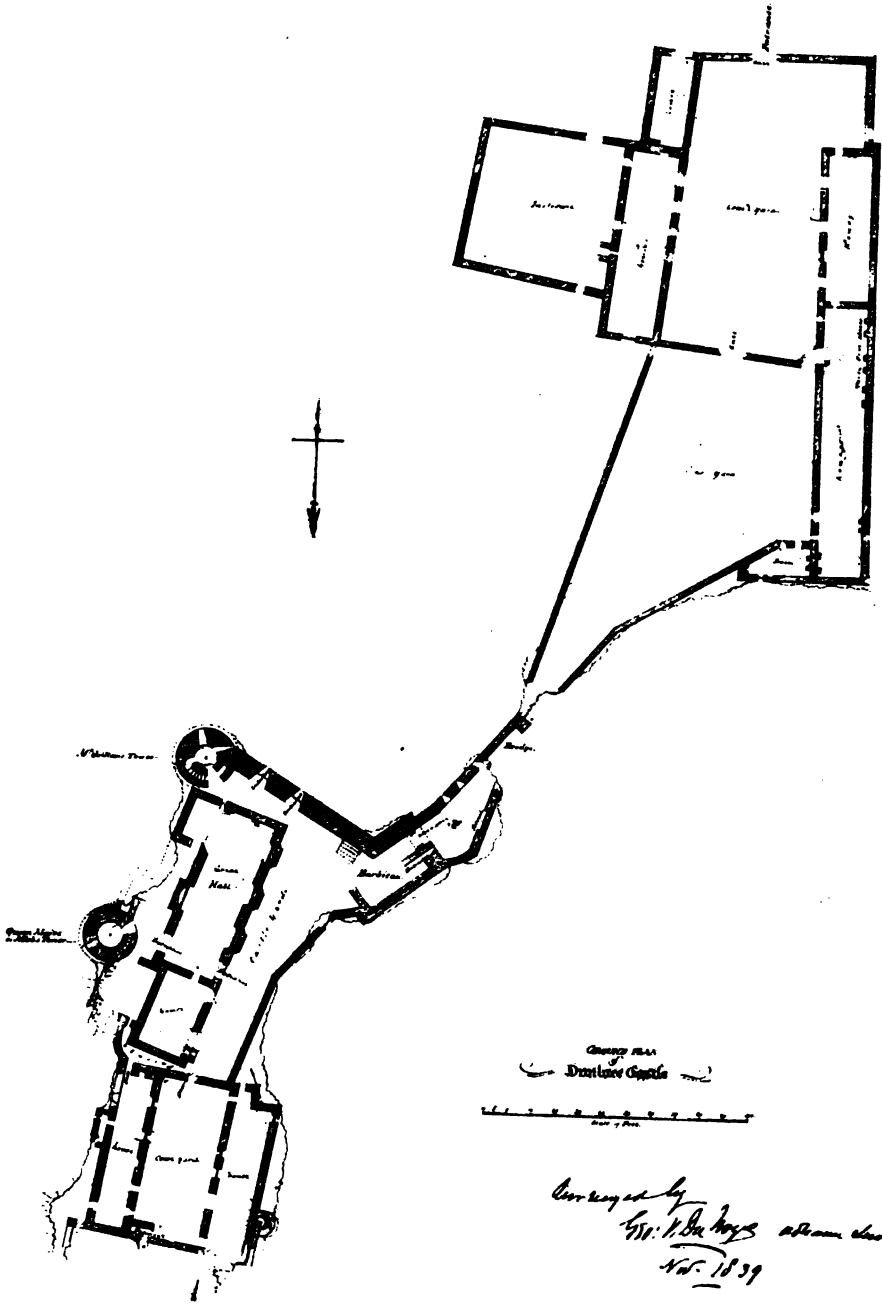
The residence of the lord of the Castle occupies the level platform behind the towers at the eastern side. The principal apartment was the great hall, 70 feet in length by 23 feet in width; its great fireplace was on the east side, and it was lighted on the west by three large bay windows, affording beautiful glimpses across the sea of the blue hills, in Innishowen, in the distant Scotch Isles, and in Cntyre.

The building which forms a continuation of the hall towards the north, and contains one good living room about 32 by 20 feet on the ground floor, had its two windows also to the west. The sleeping apartments for the family were doubtless above this and the great hall, and were lighted by the windows still to be seen in the gables, and by others in the roof, which has disappeared.

The castle yard, which occupies the entire space between the hall and the parapet on the edge of the cliff, is about 120 feet long by 25 feet of an average width, and afforded the only open space within the walls. Two parallel ranges of narrow buildings, separated by an enclosed court-yard, lie immediately next to the lord's residence: these were the servants' apartments, kitchen and offices, probably anterior to the M'Donnell occupation. My impression is that the great hall was built, or at least remodelled, by Sorley Boye for the use of his son Sir James, whilst he himself continued to reside till his death at Duneynie.

The group of buildings on the main land, with their enclosing walls, and which lie to the southward of the bridge, are much later than those on the rock, and may with almost certainty be assigned to a period later than 1640. The local tradition has it that they were erected by Randal, second Earl of Antrim, to accommodate his retainers, who, in consequence of the frightful catastrophe which took place at their quarters on the rock, refused any longer to live there. There were probably other reasons for erecting so extensive a set of buildings here: the family was growing in importance and keeping up a very much larger establish-





General Plan
Durrline Castle

Surveyed by
 Wm. J. De la Haye
 1859

ment than their predecessors, and its large walled yards were no doubt intended for the protection of their tenants "creaghts and studdes" in case of an outbreak of war.

The history of Dunluce Castle is intimately connected with that of the M'Donnel family, and to do this adequate justice it will be necessary to go back to almost the earliest historic records. We find that about the year 300 A. D. a Scottish princess named Aileach, was married to an Irish prince, Eochaidh Drimhleinn, and they resided in the famous Grianan of Aileach near the present city of Derry; and this continued to be the residence of the Northern Ui Neills almost till the English Invasion. Colla had three sons, all powerful and ambitious, and assisted by their kinsfolk in Cantyre about the year 327 A. D., they placed their eldest brother Colla Uais on the throne of Ireland, which he held, however, for only a few years, but he and his brothers afterwards made a raid into Ultonia, defeated and killed Fergus the king, and took possession of what now forms the counties of Monaghan, Armagh, Louth and Fermanagh, which were held by their descendants, M'Mahons, O'Hanlons, and Maguires, till James I.'s plantation.

The great grandsons of Colla Uais were Loarn, Angus, and Fergus, and they seem to have held part of the district then known as Dalriada, so called from a former possessor, Cairbre-righ-fada—or Cairbre, the long-armed—and which is now known as the Route. This comprised so much of the coast and Glynnnes as lay between the Bush River and the Cross of Glinfinneaght, or Glynn near Larne. About the year 506 A. D., an expedition under the leadership of these three chieftains set out probably from Port Brittras in Ballycastle Bay, and, landing in Alba, formed distinct settlements. The islands of Jura, Isla, Iona, fell to Angus. Loarn took the district which still bears his name.

Fergus seems to have been a more successful colonist than his brothers, for he was able to occupy the three wide districts of Cowal, Argyle, and Cantyre; and, surviving the others, he was at length made king of the united Dalriadic possessions in Alba. This comprised all that lay between the Firth of Clyde and Lough Broom, in Sutherland, and was divided on the east by the mountain range of Drumalban, from Pictavia.

It is interesting to know (from Dr. Reeves) that Fergus had been the owner of the lands about Armoy, as it is recorded that in 474 he granted to St. Patrick lands to build and endow the first Christian church there; and the holy man blessed Fergus, and predicted his future eminence beyond his brothers.

One of the royal residences was Dunstaffnyge, on Loch Etive, the ruins of which remind one very much of Dunluce; and to this place tradition says that Fergus brought the famous *Lia Fail* from Tara, afterwards transferred to Scone, and subsequently to Westminster Abbey, where it rests below the seat of the coronation chair.

After a reign of twenty-five years in Alba, Fergus set out for his native soil, it is said to use the waters of a well at Carrickfergus (now known as St. Bride's); but the galley was wrecked on the rock which has ever since borne his name—Carrig Fergus. His body was buried at Ballymanach, now known as Monkstown, where his bones were for long after shown to those who made pilgrimages to his grave.

In the twelfth century we find a lineal descendant of Fergus, styled Somerliid, from his Norse mother exercising great authority in Argyle and

the western isles, where he established the dynasty of his family, which continued for about four centuries as a rival to the Scotch monarchy. One of his grandsons, named Donnel, founded the great clan of Mac Donnells; and Rory, the other, the clan of Mac Rories—both calling themselves “de insulis,” of the isles.

Time would not permit to trace the fortunes and genealogies of the various branches of this powerful family. These are recorded in the exhaustive account given in Hill's *M' Donnells of Antrim*; so we pass on to the time when the family came into contact with Irish soil again. This came about by the marriage, about 1400, A.D., of John of Isla with Margery Bysset, styled “the heiress of the Glynnnes of Antrim.” Her mother was a daughter of Hugh O'Neill, and her father, who was banished from Scotland, was the fifth from the first settler who, it is stated, purchased extensive lands in Antrim from Richard de Burgho, Earl of Ulster.

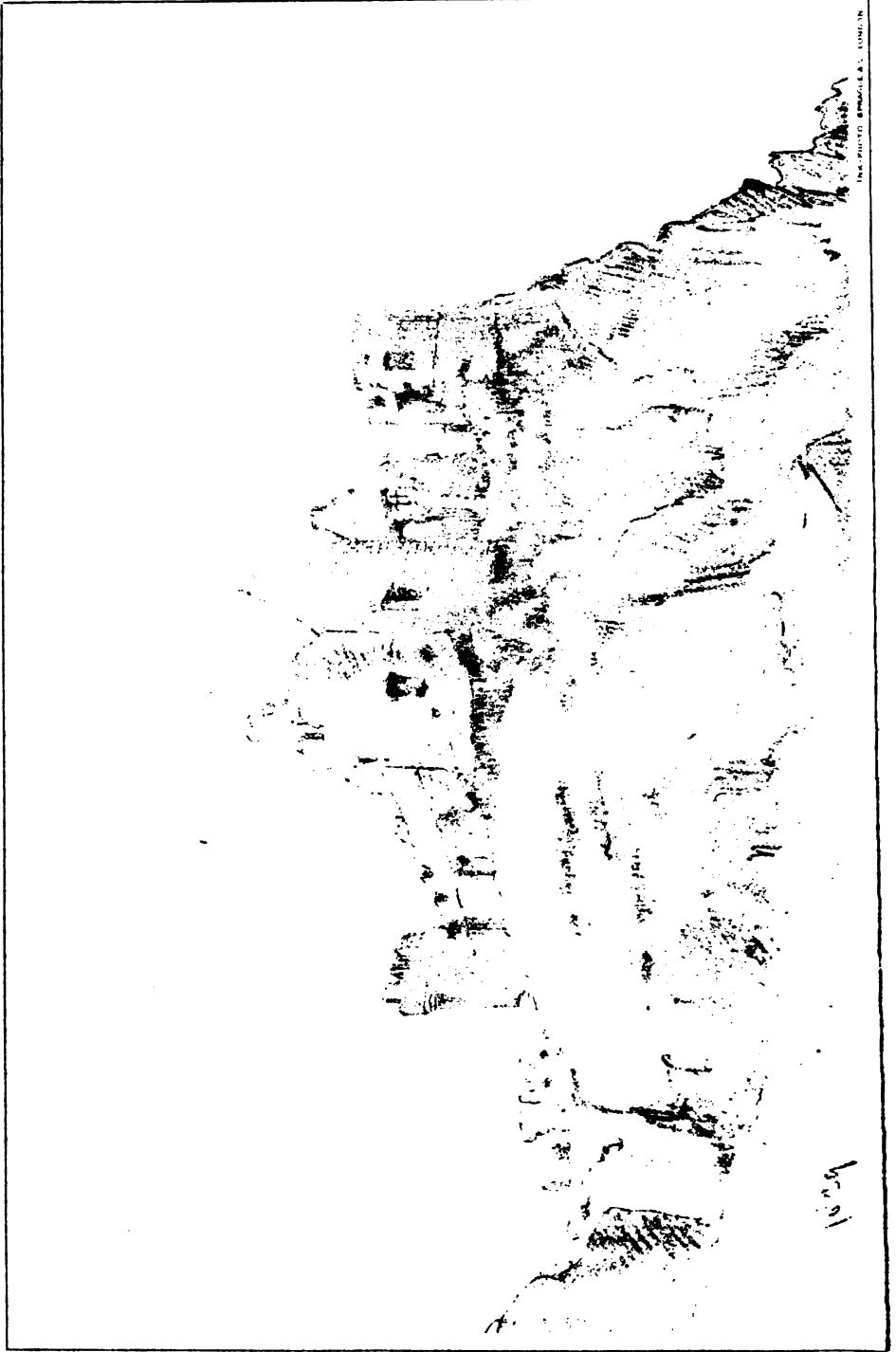
Although I see no reference to a residence in the Glynnnes, yet, from the time of this marriage, members of the Mac Donnel clan began to settle on the coast; and these occasions were generally when some misfortune had taken place to their family in Scotland: *e.g.* we find the young lord of the isles, Alexander Mac Donnel, after his release from Tantallan Castle, seeking an asylum in the Antrim Glynnnes with his cousin Donnel Balloch, and his dying there and being buried in Bunamaige about the year 1440.

In 1476, when the lordship of the isles was surrendered to James IV., a further immigration to Antrim took place; but the greatest of all was upon the execution of John Cahanagh and dispersion of the clansmen, when many escaped and took refuge in the wooded fastnesses of the Antrim coast. So great was the hatred of James against the whole race, that he despatched a trusty ally, John M'Rean, of Ard-na-Murchan, to cut down the woods and extirpate them. This he failed to do; but an Act was passed by the Scottish parliament prohibiting Alexander of Isla from setting foot on Scottish soil or owning an acre of land in it. This led to important results; for the young chief of the clan Donnel was not only able to head a large number of his own relatives, but also many hardy veterans who had agreed to follow the banner of Ian Mohr when the kingdom of the Isles was broken up. These became the well-known and much-dreaded Redshanks; and with these the family estates of the Glynnnes were held, and English power successfully resisted. James V. reversed the policy of his father, and showed various marks of favour to Alexander, entrusting him with the command of a large force to oppose the progress of the English in Ulster, and to consolidate the Scotch possessions on the coast.

There is still no mention of Dunluce; and tradition says that the castle of Duneynie was the Irish residence of the Mac Donnells at this time; and the little port at the entrance of the Mairge to the sea, and then called Port Brittas, was the harbour for their galleys, by which they kept up their intercourse with their brethren in Cantyre.

James Mac Donnel succeeded to his father as Lord of Duniveg and the Glynnns, and was also elected by the Scotch barons to the lordship of the Isles. Among the other residences he possessed, on his wide Antrim territory, was Red Bay Castle, near Cushendall, which he sometimes occupied.





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We come now to the period when the contest so long continued between the clans of the Mac Quillans, O'Cahans, and Mac Donnels may be said to have fairly began.

The Mac Quillan country lay between the Bush and the Bann. In 1551 we find that the clan Donnel was victorious over both the Route and the Glynnnes, and had even made a descent on the O'Neills in Clannaboy and took great spoil, which they stored in Rathlin.

From an account given in the *Annals of Ireland*, it seems the English Government sent a force under Captains Bagenal and Cuffe to Rathlin in four ships to seek for plunder; but James and Colla Mac Donnel gave them battle and defeated them with great slaughter, and took both the leaders prisoners, who were at length exchanged for their brother, Sorley Boye. In the account of this expedition by Sir Thomas Cusake mention is made of Dunluce Castle, "Soe as betwixt M'Collyn's Howse and Bealfart was obedient to his cease of Skottes, which is above 50 or 60 miles;" and at the end of his letter, which is dated 27th September, 1551, and addressed to the Earl of Warwick, he says: "Coll M'Connell had a strong castel bylded on a rock, with a strong baan of lyme and stoon over the sea, named the Castell of Keanbaan, which my lord caused to be defaced and brake much part thereof."

The white chalk rock on which this castle stood rises about 100 feet over the sea, and forms a very striking object, as it is relieved by the dark basaltic cliffs behind it. Colla returned to Kinbaan, where he died in 1558.

It would seem that this Colla was married to a daughter of M'Quillan, whose acquaintance he made during a visit he paid to Dunluce Castle, where he and his Redshanks were giving a "day's fighting" to M'Quillan against the O'Cahans.

We now come to the most conspicuous of all the Mac Donnels, the sixth and youngest of the sons of Alexander of the Isles, usually called Sorley Boye (yellow or swarthy Charles). He was born about the year 1505, very probably at Duneynie Castle, near Ballycastle; and there he had his continuing residence, and there he died. He was early trained to a military life, for which he showed marked capacity; and we saw that he was released from Dublin castle in 1551.

In 1552 he drove the English from Carrickfergus, and carried away Walter Floddy, the Constable, to Duneynie, and only released him on a heavy ransom about 1555. The M'Quillans had been virtually deprived of their property in the Route, the lordship over it having been assumed by Colla Mac Donnel, who we saw was connected by marriage with the former possessors. After his death the lordship was accepted by Sorley Boy, having been declined by his elder brothers, Angus and Alexander. This brought matters speedily to a crisis. The old chieftain, Edward M'Quillan, and his four sons, had remained quiescent during the life and lordship of their relative Colla; but they now saw no hope of regaining their patrimony but by taking up arms.

A series of fierce conflicts ensued, mostly waged in the vicinity of Ballycastle. The first, tradition says, took place on the level ground near the abbey of Bunamairge; and here Rorie M'Quillan was slain, with many of his clansmen; and the survivors retreated to a strong point on the east side of Glenshesk, where they again met, and this time repulsed, the M'Donnels, both sides suffering severely. Charles M'Quillan met

his death here. The final conflict took place on Slieve-an-aura, near the head of Glenshesk, where the M'Quillans were completely defeated.

Edward, the eldest of M'Quillan's sons, made good his escape from the field to Lough Lynch, where the family had a stronghold; but he was shortly afterwards killed there by Owen Gar Magee, one of Sorley Boye's officers.

In April of the year 1565, when James M'Donnel was living in his castle of Sandell in Cantyre, Shane O'Neill set out on an expedition against the Scottes. He advanced from Newry, by Dromore, to Eden-carryduff, near Shane's Castle. Beacon fires at Torr Point alarmed the Cantyre men; and soon M'Donnel and his retainers reached Cushendun, but only to find his castle at Red Bay in flames, and Sorley Boy and those who had survived in full flight before Shane O'Neill.

The united body of the Antrim and Cantyre Scots, numbering 1000 men, made good their retreat to a strong position at the foot of Glentaise, on the north-western side of Knocklayde, thus allowing O'Neill to occupy the town and castle of Ballycastle with his force of 2000 men on the night of the 1st of May.

Next morning a struggle took place, with the result of the almost complete destruction of the Scots. James and Sorley Boy were taken prisoners, and many of their relations were among the slain.

In a letter by Fleming, O'Neill's secretary, to Sir T. Cusake, after describing the battle, he says, "O'Neill camped that night at Nywcastell, where the said James M'Connell, being a prisoner, offered O'Nele all the goods, cattels, creights, stodes, and lands that he had in Irelande and Scotland, and to set himself at liberty, affirminge by othe that he would never seeke to revenge the same.

"In the morning after he removed and came to Downesterick and Downelisse in the Root, being five miles asonder, which were Sanhirley Boye, his cheefe castles and the cheefe defence and holt of those parts, of which he won the same day Downesterick, whercin he left certain of his men to defende it againste the enymie.

"But the other he could not wyn in the space of thré days after, till at laste, partlye through fear of Sanhirle Boye his dethe, who was kepte without meate or drinke to this ende, the castell might be sooner yielded, and partlye for saulf garde of their own liffys seeing the manifold and cruell skirmishes and assaults on every side, the warde were faine to yelde the castle into his handes, which also he committed to the saulfe keypyng of such of his men as were most able to defende the same and mooste true to him, and havinge thus waun the said castells, kyllid and banyshed all the Skottes out of the north, he returned back again to the firste Fort called Gallantry, in Clandeboye, whence he sent James M'Connel, beinge sore wounded, and other of the prisoners to Castell Carake, a town of his own in Tyron, and kept Sanhirle Boye with himself."

The letter goes on to say that, the night after the Glentaise battle, Alexander M'Donnel set sail from Cantyre with 600 men to help his brothers, but coming to Raghline, and hearing of "his brother's mis-carrying," returned back again.

The fate of James M'Donnel was sad indeed. In spite of Elizabeth's wishes, the earnest requests of Mary Queen of Scots, and the demands of the lords of the Isles and western Highlands, and the offer of his weight



and formidable force. But the Castle of Dunluce did not yield without a struggle.

Fenton writes from Dunluce on 14th December, 1584, that the siege of the Rock of Dunluce was proceeding: a culverin and two *shakers* of brass had been landed at the Skerries and drawn up by men.

In a letter from Perrot to the Privy Council he gives a graphic and accurate description of this stronghold. "Myself and the rest of my company are encamped before Dunluce, the strongest piece of this realme, situate upon a rocke, overhanging the sea, divided from the main by a broad, deep, rocky ditch, natural and not artificial, and having no way to it but a small necke of the same rock, which is also cut off very deep. It hath in it a strong ward, whereof the captain is a natural Scot, who, when I sent to summon them to yelde, refused talk, and proudly answered, speaking very good English, that they were appointed and would keep it to the last man for the King of Scots' use."

The seige would seem to have lasted nine months, for in a letter dated 17th September, Perrot writes: "The ward of this Castle of Dunluce being 40 men, most part Scots, have surrendered. Lord President (Norrrys) has lighted on Sorley's people and creaghs, killed certain of them, and taken a great prey. I have taken Dunferte, the ward being fled likewise, another Pyle by Portrushc. The Raghlin is now all the refuge left him; it hath been the Scots' accustomed landing-place."

Dunferte is now known as Ballyreagh Castle, of which a fragment only remains: the "Pyle" stood near the old church, at the base of the tongue of rock known as Ramore.

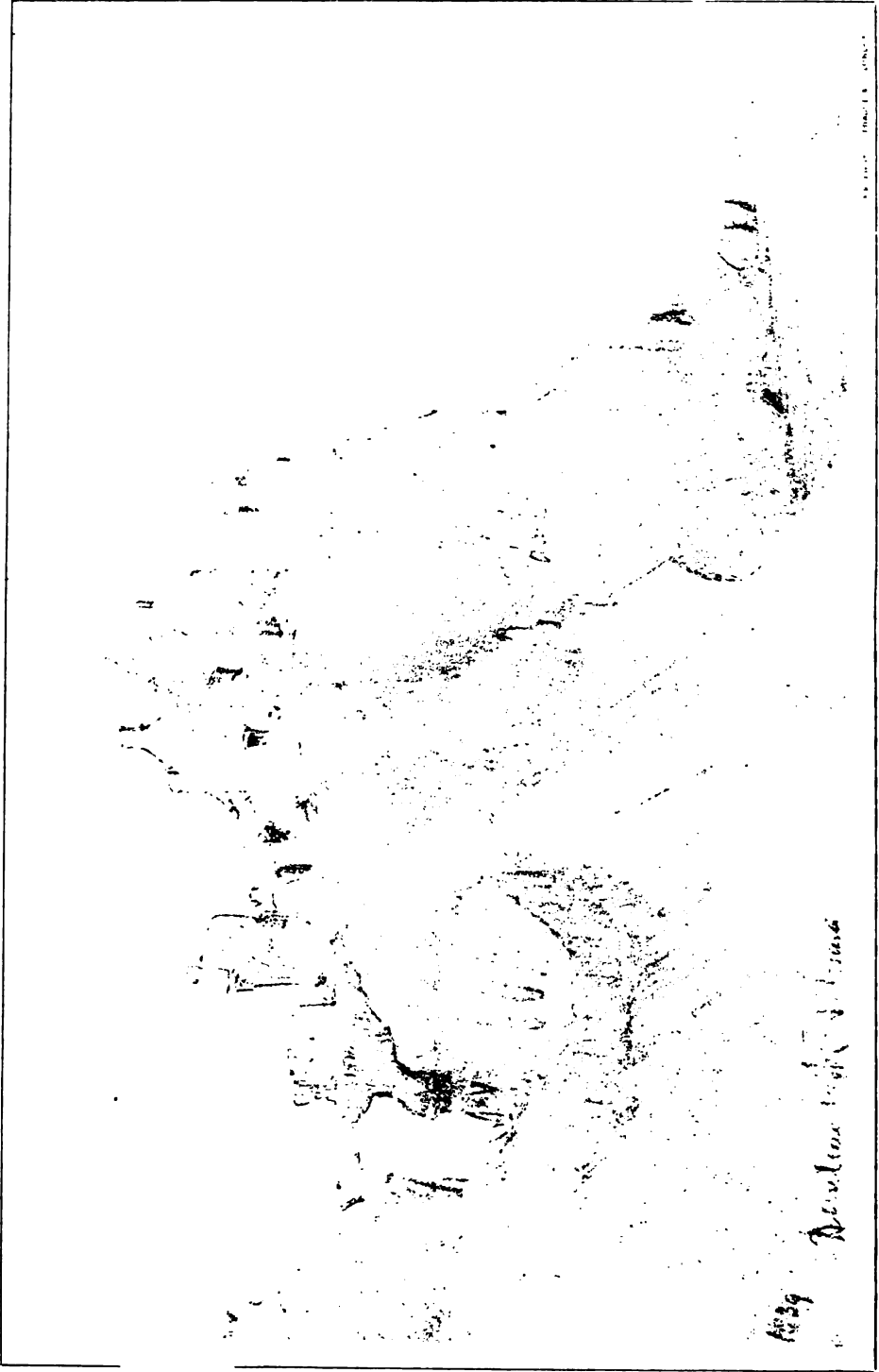
Among the household treasures seized by Perrot at Dunluce was a relic of extraordinary value and interest, which is best described in his own letter when sending it as a present to Burghley.

"For a token I have sent you Holy Columkill's Cross, a god of great veneration for Sorley Boye, and all Ulster, for so great was his grace, as happy he thought himself that could get a kiss of the said cross, I send him unto you, that when you have made some sacrifice to him, according to the disposition you bear idolatry, you may, if you please, bestow him upon my good lady Walshyngham, or my lady Sydney, to wear as a jewell of weight and bigness, and not of price or goodness, upon some solemn feast or triumph day at Court."

Mr. Hill suggests that this may have been the cross which St. Columba received from Gregory the Great, as a mark of his favour and approval. O'Donnell, the Irish biographer of Columba, says, that when he wrote in 1532 this cross was preserved in Tory Island. Dr. Reeves in his notes to *Adamnan's Life of Columba* states that it is not now known to exist, but it would seem to have been cased in metal and adorned with crystal bosses, like the cross of Cong now in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Mr. Hill thinks it may have been carried from Tory to Dunluce or Duneynie for safety, and may still be preserved in some English cabinet of curiosities.

To return to Sorley Boye, we find him soon after this forming combination with the O'Neals, the Scots of the Dufferin, the O'Kellys, the Woodmen of Kilwarlin, and M'Felim's sons, to regain his old possessions. The Castle of Dunluce fell into his hands in a very singular way if we can believe the account given by Sir J. Perrot: "When he took the Pyle he placed a pensioner called Peter Carey to be constable of it with





DRAWING BRIDGE SHOWING CASTLE DRAWBRIDGE

a ward of fourteen soldiers, thinking him to be of the English Pale, but afterwards found he was of the North. This constable, reposing trust in those of his country and kindred, had gathered some of them unto him, and discharged the English soldiers unknown to the Deputy: two of these having confederated with the enemy, drew up fifty of them by night with ropes made of wythies.

“Having thus surprised the castle, they assaulted a little tower wherein the constable was, and a few with him. They at first offered them life, and to put them in any place they would desire (for so had the traitors conditioned with them before); but the constable, willing to pay the price of his folly, chose rather to forego his life in manly sort, than to yield to any such conditions, and was slain.” According to another account there was a good deal of fighting, as many of the English garrison were slain, and Carey was hanged over one of the castle walls in sight of the English force, which immediately decamped without any attempt to avenge his death.

Having settled himself again in his most important fortress, Sorley who was now an old man, determined to make peace, and happily found the authorities in Dublin well inclined to meet his overtures. They were only too conscious of their weakness and inability, after so many efforts to drive the Redshanks from Ulster, and were very glad to see an end to the long-continued conflict. Accordingly the old hero appeared in Dublin Castle, flung himself on the ground before a picture of Elizabeth, declaring his great contrition for his ungrateful and reckless career, and as a mark of special favour, a few days after this, Lord Deputy Perrot presented him with a velvet mantle embroidered with gold lace.

The Indenture between him and Perrot, dated 18th June, 1586, mentions, in addition to the various lands, that he was given the constableness or key-keeping of the Castle of Dunluce by the delivery of Mr. Stafford. He was “bound to hold of the queen by the service of homage, fealty, and two knight’s fees, and on condition of observing the same articles as had been imposed on Angus M’Donnel.”

Sorley Boye died at Duneynie Castle in 1590, and was buried in the old vault of Bun-a-mairge Abbey, whilst the Highland Coronach and the wild Irish Caóine were raised in lamentations for their much-loved chieftain.

Sorley Boye left a large family of sons and daughters by his wife, Mary O’Neill, daughter of Con Earl of Tyrone, and was succeeded by his son, Sir James M’Donnel. He seems to have been on very intimate terms with the Scotch king, by whom he was knighted, but to have been held in disfavour by the Government of Elizabeth. There is an interesting notice of him in the *Chronicle of Scottis Kings*: “Ane man of Scottis bluid, albeit his landes lye in Ireland. He was a bra man of person and behaviour, but had not the Scots tongue, nor nae language but Erse.”

In 1597, we find Sir John Chichester, Governor of Carrickfergus, making strong complaints of the ill conduct of James M’Donnel and his brother Bandal. After referring to “their obstinately refusing to do anie service without maintenance from her Majesty and detaining her rents”—he adds, “likewise broken down two of their castles, the one called Glinarme, and the other Red Bawn, forteffing themselves only in Dunluse, where they have planted three pieces of ordnaunce, demi-

cannon and culvering, which were had out of one of the Spanish ships coming upon that coast after our fight with them at sea in 88. I have demanded the said pieces of them to have placed them in Kerog fargus for the better strengthening of the town, but they have utterly denied the delivery of them."

The Spanish vessel here mentioned was not one of the great ships of the famous Armada, but the Gerona, a "galeass," or galley carrying about fifty guns, and having rowers besides her sails. Her captain was the famous Alonzo da Leyva, and with him were the most of the scions of the Spanish nobles, and he had shifted his precious freight twice from larger ships which were wrecked on the western coast of Ireland; at Killybegs he was only able to transfer a half of his men to this smaller vessel, in which he resolved to seek refuge in Scotland.

All went favourably with them round the northern shores of Donegal, but when they reached the Antrim coast near Dunluce, and approached the Causeway heads, a storm arose, the rowers were unable to control their unwieldy craft, and she was dashed to pieces on a reef of rocks between the Causeway and Dunluce. Of the three hundred on board only five are said to have survived. Two hundred and sixty corpses, including the brave Alonzo and the young Spanish nobles, were washed up into the little bay, known ever since as Port-na Spania. At this time James M'Donnel was constable of Dunluce under his father, Sorley Boye, who continued to live at his old castle of Duneynie.

It is worth recording that, besides the pieces of ordnance, other remarkable relics of the Armada were preserved at Dunluce, in the shape of two strong, iron-strapped money chests, or boxes. These have been used as muniment chests by the M'Donnel family ever since, being first removed to Ballymagarry, then to Ballylough, where the agents of the estate resided, and finally to Glenarm Castle, where they are still to be seen.

Besides the trouble arising out of the Spanish guns, Sir J. Chichester added to it by sending his men to levy, by force, the rent and cesses due in the Route. Sir James collected his men and marched towards Carrickfergus, to remonstrate with Chichester about the oppressive conduct of his servants, and when near Carrickfergus an open rupture took place, owing it is said to the violent and insolent conduct of the English officers, among whom one Moses Hill was prominent, and a fierce combat ensued at Altfracken, in which Sir J. Chichester was killed, and the English completely defeated.

Sir J. M'Donnel died suddenly (it is suspected by poison), at Dunluce, on 13th April, 1601.

Randal M'Donnel now took up the headship of the clan, and shortly after assisted in the ill-fated expedition of O'Neill into Munster, which ended in the battle of Kinsale, where a great number of his clan were slaughtered.

When this rebellion was ended, James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England, and was most desirous of gaining the good-will and favour of the Irish people. He soon found that Randal M'Donnel, who was not only a kinsman, but a personal friend and as much Scotch as Irish, having been fostered in Arran, and known as *Arranach*, was exactly the man to assist him in his project of conciliation. In 1602 Randal deserted the cause of Tyrone, and offered to serve against him in Fermanagh with 500 foot and 40 horse at his own expense.

At Tullough oge, near Dungannon, he was introduced to Lord Mountjoy, the Irish Lord Deputy, and received the honor of knighthood. Sir Randal soon reaped further fruits of royal favour of a more substantial nature. By letters patent, 28th May, 1603, he obtained the entire country from Larne to Coleraine, including the Glynnes and the Route. In this there were sixteen of the ancient tuoghs, comprising the baronies of Dunluce, Kilconway, Carey, and Glenarm, the whole amounting to some 333,907 acres.

It seems that at this time also some amends were made to the remnant of the M'Quillan family, by the grant to Rory M'Quillan of the barony of Ennishowen, which he was foolish enough to exchange with Chichester for a tuogh of Clanagherty, and this he soon parted with for a money payment to Sir Faithful Fortesque, but many of the families of the clan remained tenants on the lands.

Sir Randal married in 1604 Alice, third daughter of Hugh, Earl of O'Neill, and from this time gave himself to the settlement and improvement of his estate. He gave leases to the natives and to Scotch settlers for terms varying from 21 to 301 years, and representatives of these leases are to be found abundantly in the present occupiers. In 1618 the king's favour was shown Sir Randal, by creating him Viscount Dunluce, a member of the Irish Privy Council, and Lieutenant of the Co. Antrim, with the command of a regiment. Two years after this he attained his highest distinction, in being made Earl of Antrim.

The Earl had not embraced the reformed faith, and in 1621 he was charged with receiving or sheltering certain Romish priests in his residences on the coast. The Earl, instead of appearing in Dublin to answer this, appealed to the king, who got him out of the difficulty by allowing him a dispensation to have a private chaplain in his residence. In this way many persecuted priests were harboured in his castles of Dunluce, Ballycastle, and Glenarm, till his death in 1636 at Dunluce Castle.

His body, after lying in state, was interred in the vault which he had built for himself at Bun-a-mairge, in 1621: a stone tablet in the gable bears this inscription:—

In dei dei—matrisque virginis honorum

Nobilissimus et Illustrissimus

RANDULPHUS M'DONNELL

comes de Antrim.

Hoc Sacellum fieri curavit, Anno Dom. 1621.

According to the Crown grant, the first Earl of Antrim was bound to provide a suitable residence on each of the four baronies he held. For Dunluce he had the old Castle of M'Quillan, to which he no doubt added other buildings. In Kilconway, the old castle of Clough sufficed. In Carey he had, whilst Sir Randal, erected a fine mansion in the little town of Ballycastle, probably on account of the inconvenient situation of the old fortress of Duneynie. Not a trace of the newer castle is to be seen; and only a fragment of the older one, sadly in need of repair, serves to show where Sorley Boye held sway. For his barony of Glenarm he had also erected a castle, somewhat like the one in Ballycastle, and had only

completed it in the year of his death. This building is, I believe, incorporated in the present castle of Glenarm.

The castle of the Byssets, which has been completely removed, stood on the other side of the river, at the top of the main street in this little town.

Randal, the eldest son, succeeded his father in his titles and estates. Whilst Viscount Dunluce he had travelled abroad and been introduced at Court, where his agreeable address and handsome person made him welcome. He thus met and married the young and wealthy Duchess of Buckingham, whose first husband, George Villiers, had fallen under the dagger of an assassin.

Charles I. was now King of England, and the Earl of Antrim tried to raise, in 1639, a body of troops in Ulster for his service, associating with himself his kinsman, Sir Donald Gorm M'Donnel of Sleat, and the king appointed them "conjunctlie and severally lieutenants and commissioners within the whole Highlands and Isles of Scotland," and he wrote each letters, promising to restore their lands in Scotland in case they succeeded. Tradition assigns to this year, 1639, a frightful catastrophe which took place at Dunluce Castle. The Duchess of Buckingham had a great party of her friends, and the cook and all her assistants were busy in the kitchen, when suddenly, during a violent storm, a considerable mass of the rock gave way, and part of the kitchen with the cook and eight other servants were precipitated into the waves beneath.

In 1640 Lord Antrim took his seat in the Irish House of Lords, and remained in Dublin till the outbreak of the rebellion in October, 1641. He and his wife went at once from Dublin; but on their journey northwards, having visited at Slane his sister, whose husband, Baron Slane, was implicated in the rebellion, reports were circulated that he also was one of the instigators of the outbreak.

Fortunately, he was able to produce abundant evidence of his freedom from any share in this event. Not only did he altogether disapprove of the conduct of the Irish at this time, but he thoroughly identified himself with the other side, helping many naked and wounded Protestants, who would otherwise have perished.

He then hastened northwards, and finding Coleraine besieged by Allaster M'Coll, a kinsman of his own, he prevailed on him to so far mitigate the rigour of the investment as to allow the inhabitants to graze their cattle within a circuit of three miles of the town, which was a great relief, as the place was crowded with refugees, who had driven in their cattle along with themselves. He also sent in, to meet their immediate wants, one hundred fat cattle and sixty loads of corn. This enabled them to hold out till they were relieved by the Scotch force under Munro. These events took place in the end of April; and in June, under the pretext that some of his tenants had been engaged in the rebellion, Munro paid a visit to Dunluce, where he was most hospitably entertained by Lord Antrim; but, as soon as this was ended, he made his lordship a prisoner and sent him to Carrickfergus Castle, and plundered the castle of Dunluce of all its valuables. Lord Antrim contrived to escape from Carrickfergus Castle about six months after this, and got to England.

However, in 1643, the King's army under Ormonde being in great straits, Lord Antrim was specially commissioned to go over to Ireland to try and effect a cessation of arms with the Confederate Irish. He fell the

second time into Munro's hands; and the papers he had upon him were proclaimed to "discover a dangerous plot against the Protestants in all His Majesty's dominions," although it was simply a proposal for a truce approved of by the Privy Council.

Antrim was so fortunate as to escape from the clutches of his gaoler again by means of certain taws or ropes which were brought in by a Lieutenant Gordon; and Munro had to satiate his anger by hanging two of the servants whom he considered were privy to his escape. Antrim made his way safely to Castle Robin, then to Charlemont, then to Kilkenny, and finally to the King at Oxford; where he found Montrose consulting with him about raising a force to repel the Covenanters' army.

The co-operation of Antrim was sought for, and he at once agreed. A bond to this effect was drawn up between Antrim and Montrose; and this most interesting historic document is preserved in Glenarm Castle. He found, to carry out his agreement, he must identify himself with the Irish Confederates and take their oath. All the assistance they would offer was supply and transport for the troops he would himself raise. Mainly among his own tenantry he was able to enlist about two thousand men and send them to Scotland, where they very much helped to gain the brilliant successes of Montrose.

In January, 1644, Charles rewarded him for these services by creating him a Marquis. Through all the misfortunes of Charles from this to the close Antrim strove against the disastrous policy of Ormonde.

In a family paper in Glenarm Castle there is a summary of the chief events of his life from 1641 till the coming of Cromwell in 1649, the twelfth item of which gives so concise an epitome of the closing events of his public career, that I extract it almost verbatim:—"After the obstructing of which designe, the Marquis received letters from the Queene to facilitate and hasten the peace with the Irish which the Ma^q: laboured in; att which time hee was employed by the Irish Councell into Ffrance to invite his now Ma^{ty} into Ireland, where he stayed negotiating that affair till Sept., 1648; and then went back into Ireland, where he lived privately at Wexford and Waterford (the peace being then concluded) until the death of his lady in Nov., 1649, which was two months and a-half after Cromwell's landing in Ireland; and then being rendered altogether incapable of further service for his Ma^{ty}, his whole estate being takin from him, was necessitated with many others of his Ma^{ty}'s loyall subjects to live in slavery under the usurpers, without any foote of his estate."

As his lands were to be given to adventurers, Cromwell ordered an allowance of £500, and then £800, per year to be given to Lord Antrim; and, when he wished to visit England, he was protected from arrest for debt as a reward for his good conduct in the rebellion of 1641.

The Antrim estates were apportioned to six adventurers, who remained in occupation during the Commonwealth.

At the Restoration Lord Antrim sued for recovery of his property, and long, complicated, and tedious proceedings took place; but at length he obtained his Decree of Innocence in August, 1663, and was formally put in possession. Many of the disbanded soldiers and adventurers refused possession; and the disputes and riotings did not end till 1665, when an Act of Explanation was passed to settle them.

By this time the old mansion of Dunluce had fallen into dilapidation;

and the Marquis erected for himself, on the public road, not far from the shore, a comfortable mansion known as Ballymagarry House. Here he usually passed the summer months ; but in winter sought the shelter of Edencarrigduff, or Shane's Castle.

He died at Ballymagarry in February, 1683, and was interred with great pomp in the family vault in Bun-a-mairge.

Having now brought this historical sketch to a point where its interest ceases, I feel bound to say that, whilst consulting various sources for information, I am indebted for the greater part of the materials I have used to the admirable work of Mr. George Hill, *The Mac Donnells of Antrim*.

The drawings of Dunluce Castle which illustrate this Paper are printed from the original pencil sketches, made in the year 1839, by the late G. V. Du Noyer ; and, in the admirable style of that accomplished artist, give a faithful representation of the Castle of Dunluce as it then appeared. Several repairs have since been made, and breaches filled up, to secure the safety of the pile, which is now kept from further decay by the care of its owner, the Earl of Antrim.

The Rev. James O'Laverty, M.R.I.A., made the following remarks in reference to Mr. Young's Paper on the Castle of Dunluce :—

The opinion expressed by Mr. Young, that the group of buildings on the main land may, with fair certainty, be assigned to a period not far from 1640, seems to be borne out, to some extent, by the affidavit of Gilladuffe O'Cahan, sworn at Coleraine, March 10, 1652, before Thomas Cooke, and Richard Brasier, Mayor. They seem to be what is named in it "The new buildings in the court next the Castle." The following extracts relate to what occurred at the Castle :—

"Gilladuffe O'Cahan, of Dunseverick, in the county of Antrim, being examined, saith, that upon Sunday the 24th of October, 1641, in the morning, he came from his house in Dunseverick into the town of Dunluce, with a little foot-boy, having no more company with him, with an intent to hear Mass there, but there being no Mass there that day, he, this examinant, went into James Stewart's house in Dunluce to drink a cup of wine, and that about ten of the clock, the same Sunday morning, Henry Mac Henry, his son-in-law, and his, this examinant's, own son, Manus O'Cahan, came unto him to the said house, where they drank three or four bottles of wine. That about one or two of the clock the same Sunday, in the afternoon, Captain Mac Phedris, Mr. Archibald Boyd, and ten or twelve horsemen, with swords and pistols, came into Dunluce, and reported that Sir Phelimy Roe O'Neill and the Irish in Tyrone were all risen in rebellion, and that said Captain Mac Phedris and the rest with them made the Scotch in Dunluce arm themselves, and draw down into the new pavement in the inner court, next the draw-bridge and the outer gate of Dunluce Castle, which this examinant hearing of and observing, was very soon after told by one Doole M'Sporran, a Highland Scotchman who dwelt at Bushmills, and came into the town where he, this examinant, and his son-in-law, Henry M'Henry, and his own son were drinking wine, that five hundred of Argyle's men were coming over the Bush Bridge, near a mile distant from Dunluce, to take

Dunluce Castle and command the country. Upon which this examinant left his sons drinking wine in the said house, and went down alone, having no weapon but his rapier, about three of the clock in the same afternoon, into the said inner court, wherein the said Scotch were gathered, and asked the said Captain M'Phedris what news brought him and the rest thither. Captain Mac Phedris told him that the said Phelimy O'Neill and all the Irish in Tyrone were risen in rebellion; whereupon this examinant told the same Captain that he rather believed the Scots and the said five hundred men intended to join together to take the Castle of Dunluce. Whereupon this examinant alone went into the castle and bolted the outer gate and stayed there alone about half an-hour. And then Anthony, Captain Digby's man, who had the key of the castle, came to the outer gate, and this examinant unbolted it and let him in, and demanded of him the key of the inner gate, which he gave to this examinant, who opened it and went into the castle. And about a quarter of an hour afterwards Captain Digby and his said sons, Henry M'Henry and Manus O'Cahan, came down into the castle with about eight Englishmen belonging to the Earl of Antrim and Captain Digby, to whom this examinant opened the castle gate and let them in; but both he and Captain Digby refused to suffer the Scotch to come in, lest they should surprize the arms in the castle, until an order from the Deputy of Ireland, or the Earl of Antrim. And this examinant, being demanded whether the news were true that five hundred men of Argyle's were coming over the Bush Bridge, said it was a false alarm. But about ten of the clock the same Sunday night the Earl of Antrim's brother, Mr. Alexander M'Donnell, Archibald Stewart, Esq., and this examinant's son, Thurlough O'Cahan, came into the new pavement, near the castle gate, the bridge being drawn up and the gate locked, and called unto the sentinel, whereupon this examinant went up into an upper room over the castle gate, and thrusting out his head, asked who they were, and what they wanted. The said Mr. Alexander M'Donnell answered that he was there, and Mr. Archibald Stewart, and this examinant's son Thurlough Oge O'Cahan, who desired to come into the castle. And this examinant and Captain Digby told them that they three might come in but none else with them, and they promising that none would enter but themselves, the drawbridge was let down and the gate opened at the said hour of the night, and the three entered. That after Mr. Alexander M'Donnell, with Mr. Stewart and this examinant's son, Thurlough, entered the castle, Mr. Alexander M'Donnell asked this examinant wherefore he entered the Castle of Dunluce in such a manner and kept out the Scotch; to which this examinant answered that it was by reason of the beforementioned report of the five hundred of Argyle's men that were coming with the Scotch, he feared would surprize the castle. That this examinant and his sons, Henry M'Henry and Manus O'Cahan, staid in the castle until Thursday following with the said Captain Digby and his men, upon which day a letter coming from the Earl of Antrim, directed unto Captain Digby, directing him to take charge of the said castle; this examinant and his sons departed the castle and went to their own homes." The examinant then states that, two days after the attack on the garrison of Portlaw the Irish commanders coming over the Bush Water sent for him, who dwelt about a mile distant, to go along with them to Ballintoy; that the Garrison of Ballintoy being summoned to

yield, refused, and that then the Irish, about three hundred men, marched to Craighballynoe and encamped there; that the next day the Irish marched from Craighballynoe to Dunluce, "and compelled this examinant to go along with them to see if Captain Digby would take this examinant's counsel sooner than theirs, to yield the Castle of Dunluce unto them. That the said Captain Digby after summons sent by them, and counsel given by this examinant unto him by a boy, to yield the castle upon quarter, he refused to yield or to take quarter. After which some of the common soldiers, without any command, to this examinant's knowledge, set a house on fire, whereby the whole town of Dunluce was burnt, and he said that he did not see any killed that time at Dunluce, but he heard that one Scotchman, called John Galt, was killed by one of Colonel Manus Roe O'Cahan's soldiers, called M'Jasson, by *the new buildings in the court next the castle*. That the same night after Dunluce was set on fire, the said commanders marched to Ballinmagarry, a mile distant from Dunluce; and that he, the examinant, and his sons-in-law Henry M'Henry, Brian Modder M'Henry, stayed with them that night; and that the next day the said commanders and their men marched towards Oldstone, and this examinant went to his own home, but where his sons-in-law went he doth not know."

Mr. Scaton F. Milligan read the following Paper on crannogs in county Cavan, and exhibited a fine rivetted sheet-iron cauldron :—

The county Cavan, or the O'Reilly's country, might be appropriately called the crannog country, from the great numbers of these ancient structures that dot the surface of its numerous lakes. As far as my observations extend these ancient lake dwellings are more numerous in Cavan than any other county in Ireland. This may have resulted from its being border-land, lying along Leinster, with the English Pale on one side and Connaught on the other, and was more exposed to cattle raids, and forays; hence the necessity for the security provided by these harbours of refuge. Having been in Cavan recently and with some time at disposal, I examined some four or five crannogs, and noted the situation of several others within a radius of nine miles from Cavan town. Such a brief survey must necessarily be very superficial; but should it direct archæologists to such a rich field, my object would be accomplished.

The first lake I visited is situated in the townland of Cornaseer, on the Kilmaleck road, about three miles from Cavan. This lake is scarcely one mile in circumference, has no inlet, and has an outlet on its south-western shore by which its surplus waters flow to the other lakes.

About one hundred yards from the south-western side what appears to be a heap of loose stones in the lake may be observed. Landing on this, a number of pointed stakes may be seen lying loosely about. The incircling stakes driven into the bed of the lake are above water on one side, and gradually slope down under the surface at the other; which has sunk from its original level. In extent this crannog was about fifty feet in diameter, one half at present above, and the other half sloping down slightly under water. The outer row of stakes are oak, while the interior rows are principally hazel and willow, and of a

smaller size. One of the large oak stakes lying on the surface measured twelve feet in length, twelve inches in diameter, was flat on one side, and well pointed. It was formed by either sawing or, more probably, splitting the original trunk down the centre. I was accompanied by a labourer, who removed a great number of the stones, underneath which was a bed of blue clay and marl, in which was placed horizontally a great number of rounded stakes of hazel and willow with the bark still perfect on many of them. As far as he excavated it was constructed of alternate layers of stakes, stones, and marl. We found nothing of interest during our excavations; we then replaced the materials as nearly as possible in their original position.

The superstitious feeling that has preserved the rafts and cromleachs has not extended to the crannog. There had been a considerable number of the oak stakes pulled up, which I was informed was quite a usual occurrence, as they were removed when required by the local farmers. Quite close to this lake a very fine canoe had recently been found; it was dug up in a swampy place, which evidently had been the lake bottom at a former period.

It was made from the trunk of a single oak, was black in colour, twenty-one feet long, three feet wide at the centre, tapering to two feet at the ends, and fifteen inches deep. The sides at top were two and a-half inches thick, getting thicker towards the bottom, where it was fully four or more inches thick.

It was a pleasing shape, showing the rounded form of the huge trunk from which it had been hollowed by the action of fire, and tapered gracefully to the ends, which were pointed and not square. A second canoe found in the swamp a few years ago is at present placed keel uppermost to bridge across a deep drain. It is eighteen feet long and two feet wide, and is much shallower than the other one. The people say it was in these canoes the stones were carried into the lake which built the crannog, and it is quite probable that this was so.

About eight miles from Cavan, near the village of Milltown, are the ruins of the Abbey Church and Round Tower of Drumlane, founded by St. Mogue, or, more properly, Moedoc, who was born in the year 555, and died in 625, after founding several churches and abbeys. Quite close to the ruins is the lake of same name, in which are two crannogs, one very large—more than one hundred feet in diameter, and covered with shrubs; the other, at the opposite side of the lake, not quite so large. On the shore of this lake, near the ruins, a very interesting discovery was made in the summer of 1864. A farmer, when cutting turf about two and a-half feet below the surface of the bog, which was formerly the bottom of the lake, raised the very fine iron cauldron in the photo-print shown over leaf. It is made of strips of hammered iron about three and a-half inches broad, closely put together with rivets of the same metal; it is six and a-half inches deep, three feet ten and a-half inches at its greatest circumference, which narrows at the top to about three feet six inches; it is thirteen and a-half inches in diameter at the top. The rings for suspending it are spiral, and measure ten inches in circumference. Cauldrons of bronze have been found, examples of which are in the Academy, and also in several private collections, but I am inclined to think this one of iron is perfectly unique. It is made on the same model exactly as the bronze, and is a further proof of the interlapping

of the bronze and iron period. A considerable amount of skill was required in rivetting the stripes together, to preserve the very graceful swell of the centre and gradual curve inwards towards the top. Opposite the ruins, and rising from the margin of the lake, is the townland of Derrabrick, the property of James Hartley, Esq., Cavan; it was formerly an island, but since the lowering of Lough Erne, with which these lakes communicate, it can be approached from one side on dry land. One of the finest views in the country may be obtained from its central hill; the lakes can be seen stretching away to right and left, encircling a most picturesque and well-wooded country. Lough Oughter Castle



Iron riveted Cauldron found in Crannog.

may be seen, with Slieve Gilagh in the distance. The first lake met, when descending the hill, or other side, called Tully, has three well-formed crannogs. Two of these lie closely together, and are approached by a causeway formed of stones about six feet wide. The causeway terminates about sixteen feet from one of the crannogs, leaving a space that no doubt was bridged, when inhabited, by logs removable at pleasure.

Mr. Hartley's herd, who accompanied me, and who seemed to know the locality well, informed me that the causeway went across the lake to the third crannog underneath the water; that there were two breaks in it, one at the centre of the lake, and the other where it approached the crannog. At the time of my visit it could not be seen, as the water was covered with innumerable seeds shed from some aquatic plants that grew in the lakes. We excavated to a considerable depth, displaced stones, and stakes, and found the formation similar to the one first explored, without securing any object of interest. These two crannogs, which lie closely together, are about twenty-five feet in diameter, and covered with a very luxuriant vegetation of reeds and sedge. About six months previous to my visit the guide found the beautiful bronze spear-head which appears in the illustration on p. 150; it is five and three-quarter inches long, and the socket three-quarter inches in diameter, and was lying under water on the margin of this crannog. There also was found the looped celt, also illustrated, which is four inches long, and two and three-quarter inches diameter in the socket. These lakes extend from Derrabrick up to Lough Oughter (or the Upper Lake), which I visited the day following. Starting at Killykeen, we sailed for a few hundred yards to one of the most perfect crannogs I had ever seen; it stands boldly up from the surface of the lake, with its concentric rows of stakes placed round it at equal distances, as perfect as if it had been constructed yesterday. There appeared to be a firm strand around it, but one of our party attempting to leap out, found himself up to the waist in the treacherous soil, from which we had some difficulty in extricating him. We did not attempt further to land, but pulled round the crannog, admiring its regular rows of stakes and its beautifully wooded surface. Close to this crannog, at a shallow part of the lake, the beautiful bronze blade shown in the illustration was found standing perpendicularly with the point upwards, and slightly bent, owing to the keel of the boat having passed over it. It had been discovered a few weeks previous to my visit, by a person who informed me that he had found about two years ago, near same place, two very fine bronze swords. The blade which appears in the illustration measures seventeen inches long, two and a-half inches broad at hilt, tapering to a very sharp point. It is ornamented by four incised lines on either side of a central ridge, and still retains two rivets that formerly fastened the handle. It was a very formidable weapon in the hand of a skilful antagonist. A little further down the lake are the ruins of Lough Oughter Castle, celebrated as the place where Bishop Bedell found refuge in 1641. It is a circular tower about forty feet in internal diameter, with walls from six to eight feet thick, and stands at present about thirty-five feet high: a large portion of the masonry on one side has fallen down. In sailing up the lake another crannog is passed on the left; and still further, proceeding towards Cavan, yet another may be observed, as a heap of loose stones without vegetation, stakes all around, and others pulled up drying on the surface previous to their removal. There are several other crannogs down the lakes towards Belturbet, that would well repay a visit, but which time did not permit me to see.

That crannogs were inhabited from prehistoric times is quite apparent from the quantities of ancient pottery found when excavating them, and also from the numerous weapons of flint, stone, and bronze that are constantly found both in the crannogs and in the lake bottoms around their

margin. The canoes of their early occupants, or builders, that are frequently dug up when lakes are drained, are further evidences that they were occupied either permanently or as places of refuge in times of trouble or invasion. *The Annals of the Four Masters* have frequent references to their use in ancient historic times. That they were used as places of refuge and to store valuables in is also well authenticated, even as late as the seventeenth century.

It is recorded by Sir Henry Tichborne, who was a commander during the wars of the Commonwealth, as follows:—"That night we went eight miles into the county Cavan, saw many rebels, but they knew their distance; yet at Lough Ramor, in an island, we lighted on the Earl of Fingal's two children, thirty case of new pistols, with other goods that could not suddenly be taken away when he fled from thence."

This took place in the year 1643. Ten years later Sir Phelim Roe O'Neill was taken by the Earl of Charlemont from an island in Roughan Lake, where he had fled for refuge. This is a small crannog island, situated in a lake which is midway between Dungannon and Stewartstown. On a hill overlooking this lake there still stands the ruins of a castle of the O'Neills, which is known in the locality as Phelimy Roe's Castle. Many other instances could be cited both in Ireland and Scotland of these crannogs being used as places of refuge as late as the early part of the eighteenth century. A thorough survey of the county Cavan crannogs, and the excavation of some of them, would, no doubt, lead to very interesting results, and would be well worthy a combined effort on the part of archæologists.

I hope in the near future to pay another visit to this interesting locality, and particularly to survey and sketch the ruins of Drumlane Abbey and round tower, which lie in a very unfrequented spot, and seem to have escaped the attention of archæologists. The tower is very peculiar; it is constructed for about twenty-four feet of large and beautifully chiselled stones closely fitting into each other; about twelve feet from the top it is built of ordinary rubble masonry.

It would seem as if the builders ran short of means for its construction, and then resorted to a less expensive class of work, finally leaving it incomplete.

Mr. Milligan also exhibited a pure copper celt, found near Manorhamilton, in a mountain bog; it is four and a-quarter inches long, and two and a-half inches wide at the edge, and is the object between the socketted celt and the spear-head in the photographic print at p. 150 which illustrates his Paper on the Cavan crannogs. He also exhibited a wooden tray three feet long, one foot nine inches broad, and two inches deep; the ledge at the sides three inches broad. It is made of sallow; was found about three feet below the surface of a bog during the present summer, when cutting peat; at a spot distant one mile from Manorhamilton, on the Sligo road.

The Rev. Leonard Hassé read the following classification of flint flakes found on the Raised Beach at Carnlough, Co. Antrim:—

During a summer holiday at Carnlough this year I was induced to collect and examine the worked flint flakes of the raised beach there. The classification of these constitutes the chief subject of this Paper.

Carnlough is situated on the east coast of Antrim, about fourteen miles north of Larne; the raised beach adjacent extends for about a mile along the course of the bay on which the village lies. My observations were confined to the surface of the beach, or to the depth of a foot or a foot and a-half below the surface, except where larger or smaller water-courses intersect it; I found no shells which could be an indication of age. Of everything on the surface, however, I made a very careful investigation, both as regards the area of the beach, and the accumulation of soil upon it, and as regards the numerous flakes which it contains. I have not had time to record all the results of my observations and the conclusions to which they led me; I hope to do so at some subsequent opportunity, on a renewed investigation of the beach.

I was impressed with the appearances, suggestive of different ages, being represented by the men who had lived and worked here. Apart from other considerations, I found a considerable number of flakes, all necessarily small, which showed that older flakes or cores had been appropriated by later workmen, and their surfaces been operated upon for the purposes of newer production, and I have no doubt that more can be procured. The interval between the original workmanship and the subsequent appropriation must in some cases have been considerable, sufficiently long for a porcellanous crust to have formed on the first flakings, the remains of which are seen on the new surfaces. Still there seems to me to be a limit to the age of the successive flint-workers of the beach on the side approximating to our own times. I failed to identify a neolithic element as being represented to any appreciable degree; I could not detect the maturer forms of secondary dressing on the flakes which I collected, nor did the implements which I found seem to me to suggest the use of wooden handles. I procured one defective greenstone celt, but I did not find any scrapers or flint celts; the occurrence of the latter objects, however, at Carnlough, is recorded in the *Guide of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club* (pp. 230, 231); nor did I discover any flint arrow-heads or flint knives.

I met with several hammer-stones: three of these were quartzite pebbles, one of them very much abraded at the ends; another hammer-stone was a large flint specimen, which had been much in use; the greater number were trap or greenstone, some of pebble size, and one of much greater bulk, measuring six inches in length, which has also served as an anvil on one of its sides. I found one large quartzite anvil-stone. On the reverse side of the broadest surface, which would afford the firmest basis on the ground, there is the concave indention made by the percussion of the butts of flint which were successively placed upon it for operation: use has also been made of the other sides of the stone for the purposes of an anvil, though to a less degree. The appropriation of a stone for the special object of an anvil, and its continued use as such, presupposes

a degree of deliberate workmanship which must have advanced beyond the requirements of flakes for simple momentary needs. I found the anvil in immediate proximity to a quartzite hammer-stone, close to a part of the skull of a large horse.

I procured a few undoubted flint implements, but my chief attention was given to the numerous flakes which I collected. I examined between four and five hundred, out of which I arranged the different types according to the prominent features which they seemed to bear. I am not aware whether a generally accepted classification of flakes has been adopted by Archæologists. In the absence of recognized divisions and distinctive terms, I must use such descriptions as appear to me most suggestive.

1. The primitive flake is, no doubt, simply *the bisected pebble*; this is the lowest class. It is numerously represented on one section of the raised beach, but not so generally on its other parts.

2. The next development is *the bi-facial flake*, consisting of two plane facets, and a part of the crust of the pebble, which constitutes the third side. This series is also frequent in its occurrence. Flakes of this kind afforded two surfaces with sharp edges, which would serve for rubbing smoothly on hides and removing the hair. The two surfaces mark the progress on the single surface of the bisected pebble: one edge of each surface was the line of bisection of the two facets in the interior of the flint; the other was the respective outside edge of the two facets, adjacent to the crust of the flint.

3. A third series of flakes begins when the crust is entirely removed, except perhaps at the ends, where the flake was held between the fingers. The reason for removing the crust altogether was probably the circumstance that, being more weather-worn, the edge adjacent to it was found to waste more readily in scraping wood or bone. If the crust was struck off we get the common, substantially *trilateral flake* with central ridge: the advantage which it had over the bi-facial flake was, that all the edges were cut out of the interior of the flint, and were, therefore, harder and more even. One side is generally broader than the others, the central ridge running above it, and the whole having the appearance of the coping tiles on the top of a house. This flake has many variations, but even four or five facets do not alter its substantially trilateral character; in these cases it assumes the appearance of the broken roof, as seen frequently on the Continent. Sometimes the ridge is removed along its entire length; this may have been done for the purpose of producing a second flat surface of much narrower width as an alternative cutting surface to that below, the flake being then inverted in use. I think, however, that the removal of the central ridge may be the beginning of a new series.

4. The high ridge was possibly found to be an impediment in use. Hair, or parings of bark and wood, or pieces of flesh, would lap over it and obstruct the cutting edges in their movement up and down the surface under operation. The chips of wood or the hair would not fall off readily enough, and so the idea of broader, but flatter blades of flint, may have suggested itself. I would call the series simply *the flat flake*. I got several specimens of this series, the broadest being originally more than two inches, and having a length of more than four inches. The central ridge is entirely gone, being struck off the body of the flint before the

lower facet was formed. I generally observe on them only one bulb of percussion. The use of this class of flakes was probably not restricted to scraping wood or hides or bone; they show also evidence of use in cutting, but on the whole there is an absence of serrated edges, such as we find on other flakes, nor do they taper to a point: their peculiar feature is their flatness and broad ends.

5. This class of flakes pre-supposes that the surface on which they were employed was spread out flat on the ground, or, at any rate, was operated upon only in level sections. But, beside the flat flake, we find a large number of flakes, cut, I think, with ulterior design in a curve out of the heart of the flint. The chief purpose which I imagine this form of flake to have served was to scrape hides that were thrown across the knee, the curve of the flake adapting itself to the curvature of the leg. I call these *the hollow flake*. Once employed on a curved surface, they may have been used for dressing the bark of branches, and in doing this the notches on the edges may have been produced. Some seem to have been used on harder objects, such as bone. One peculiarly small one, only slightly curved, with blunt ends, a strong back ridge approaching to the perpendicular, and the inside edge very much indented by use, may have served this purpose. I found the hollow flake well represented. One large specimen, 5 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ high, appears to have been dressed so as to lie in the cavity of the hand, not as if grasped at the ends, as is generally the case, but as if covered by the whole hand, the fingers resting on a part of the crust of the flint which has been left on, and the base of the hand fitting into a series of inclining facets, which have been struck off from a dorsal prominence on the body of the flake in a downward direction towards the bulb of percussion. I cannot see with what other intention the flake in question has been worked. The curvature of this series was perhaps produced by marking off with gentle percussion the line which it was to follow on the outside of the flint, and then severing the flake with a final strong blow in an oblong direction at that end where the bulb is visible.

6. The sixth class of flakes I would call the *scraper flake*, not yet the scraper itself of the neolithic type, but its parent form. The most characteristic feature of the scraper is generally the semicircular pebble head, opposite to the bulb of percussion. Sometimes the incrustation of the pebble is still on the scraper, but usually it is rounded off by secondary dressing in a downward direction, meeting the flat surface underneath.

The scraper flake grew possibly out of the idea of utilizing one of the ends of the flat flake before abandoning it; and as the sides of the scraper, as well as the head, are frequently used for the purpose of abrasion, this origin suggests itself. After the sides of a flat flake had become worn, the upper end opposite to the bulb was possibly employed, and this practice may have established the new type. It was, perhaps, found serviceable as affording better leverage, and rendering the hide more pliable by the friction of a rounded surface above the edge.

As the upper edge in its turn became worn, the thought of renewing it artificially may have suggested itself, and this idea of renewing an exhausted primary edge was presumably the origin of all secondary dressing. The artificial edge thus produced may eventually have been found to be more permanent than the natural one, and the sharp serrated edges of neolithic implements were in this case the outcome of the observation

that the natural edge fell off into indented points through use: waste was prevented by anticipating it, and adopting nature's work to be the principle of man's work. This development, however, was apparently subsequent to the age of the flint-workers, whose industrial activity has left its traces on the beach.

I picked up several examples of the scraper flake. One of these shows the beginnings of downward dressing, but it is so large and the chipping is so rough, that it barely illustrates the nature of secondary dressing; still the original crust of the flint has been entirely removed from the upper edge, and only a part of it remains on one of the higher side surfaces. A companion specimen, which is equally interesting, is somewhat similar to it in the finish of the upper edge.

7. An analogous position as that of the scraper flake to the subsequent scraper is held by the *knife flake* in respect of the later knife. These knife flakes constitute the seventh class. They may possibly have grown out of the flat flake by pointing diagonally one of the corners of the broad end opposite to the bulb of percussion, and so utilizing it as well as the sides for cutting purposes. Some of them are perfectly straight, and this suggests an origin in the flat flake. One of these is five inches long; another, a smaller one, has the edge almost perfect; but the majority have the receding point in common with the knife. They are mostly thick, roughly made, with two edges and a strong upright central back, very different from some of the thin blades of the developed knife, as found, *e. g.*, at the Bann. Their thickness, and the markings on the edges, are suggestive rather of coarse hacking than of thin slicing. I found several specimens of this class from four to five inches in length. In all the bulb of percussion is at the lower extremity, and the majority are curved slightly upwards on the under surface. The largest shows four well-defined facets, and has the top dressed in a direction inclining towards the point: another one seems to be in process of formation; the edge is almost unused, and the dressing at the top appears incomplete. Some have the familiar three-sided form, with central ridge: on others, however, the ridge is neatly removed about midway between the base and the point, presenting a flat handle, which, I fancy, may have been lapped round with grass, and designed in all probability with the intention of affording the hand a better grasp. This peculiarity is not uncommon.

The knife flake is distant by at least two removes from the perfect knife: (*a*) there is no attempt at producing the parallel flat surfaces which constitute the blade of the double-edged knife, and (*b*) there is no attempt at working off the one edge, leaving the blunt back of the single-edged knife. The flake which approaches nearest to a knife, one about two inches long, would pass as a poor specimen in comparison with later workmanship, and does not appear to have been inserted in a wooden handle. I found a few specimens with an upright back, as if a single edge had been contemplated, but they were small, and in one of them the back is possibly part of the surface of an older flake.

8. The last series of flakes, constituting the eighth class, is easily distinguished by the point, intended no doubt for piercing or boring. It might simply be called the *pointed flake* from its most prominent feature. If the point is opposite to the bulb of percussion, it is designed to be sharp; a few are blunt-headed, through having the bulb of percussion,

which appears to resist much dressing, at the top. The series varies considerably in width and length: some are wide and thick, others are narrow and thin, but all have the significant point. Some were probably enclosed in bone, which served as a handle; this applies chiefly to the thin flakes: without some such protection it would be difficult to use the flake with any degree of force. I have two little neat ones of this description. Others are evidently intended for holding in the hand, the lower extremity being either naturally or artificially adjusted to the grasp of the palm or of the fingers. Some of these are large—one is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and is thick and heavy, but perhaps it has served as a chisel.

All the flakes which I have had under review have one feature in common: they have a flat under surface, which is the result of a final blow struck longitudinally off the body of the flint. The propriety of applying the term "implement" to some or any of them is an open question. Besides the classes enumerated, a series of *chisel flakes* with flat under surface might be admissible, but as many of this class are developed beyond the characteristic in question I have omitted it. All the objects falling unquestionably outside of this distinctive mark I have excluded from notice.

I have only two further remarks to make in respect of the ground gone over. As regards the origin of a series, there is no doubt that the discovery of new forms was generally an accident, but the accident happened probably in handling the forms which were already familiar to use, and it is in the interest of establishing this probability that the origin of forms suggests itself for inquiry. The accident of origin may further have happened simultaneously on several forms, but it probably established itself as an advantage, and became permanent as a new type mainly on one form, and at this one I would locate the origin of the new type. Nor did the evolution of a new form displace the earlier form from which it developed: the different series of flakes survived side by side.

After determining some sort of a classification, and a possible consecutive order of origin, we must still admit the presence of a large number both of intermediate and of bi-serial forms, besides amorphous and fortuitous forms, which were occasioned purely by the exigencies of the natural shape, or the inner structure of the flint. Nor do I include such flakes as were merely subservient to the production either of larger flakes or of implements, for the construction of which they had to be struck off. We may further allow too for the existence of flakes, whose peculiar use is not yet known to us, and which we are unable to classify. But after putting all these aside, there still remains a large number with persistent types, which fall off naturally into some such divisions as I have proposed. The study of flakes can probably be prosecuted best on the lines of determining the general use of the several classes as fixed by their peculiar form, and these lines I have endeavoured to adopt. The value of the study consists in following the development of forms till they finally result in the well-known implements and weapons of later times.

The other remark refers to the age of the flakes, and almost the main interest attaches to this point. I remarked that I hesitated to regard them as neolithic: their peculiar feature is not only the roughness of their dressing, but also their thickness, size, and shape. Among the several hundreds which I collected, I found only a few which could

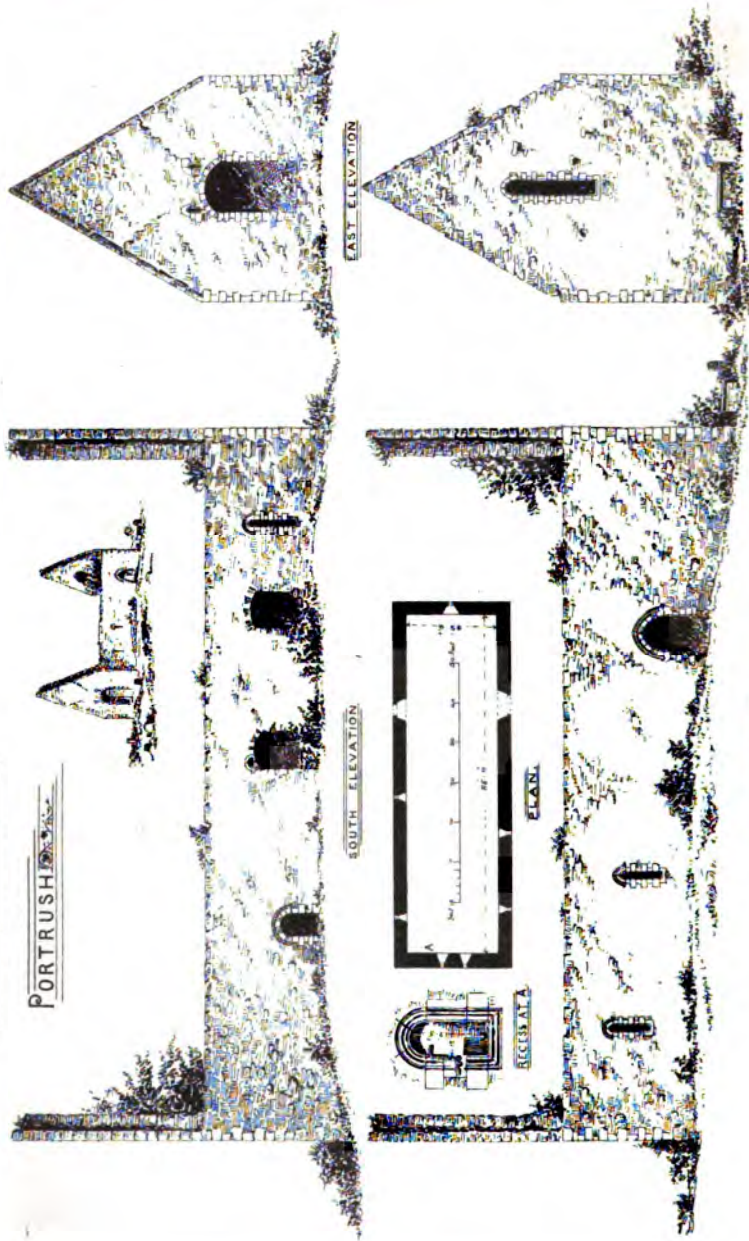
fairly compare with the delicate specimen picked up on "The Plains" at Belfast, or found at the Bann, and the majority of these belonged to one particular section of the beach. Exception is taken to the use of the term Palæolithic. The incidental limitations of a geological and geographical nature attaching to the term, apart from the consideration of workmanship, restrict its application, and objection is raised to setting these limitations aside. On the other hand, the features of Neolithic workmanship are wanting on the flakes and implements under reference. Under these circumstances, combined with the consideration of the present stage of investigation in Ireland, the simple disclaimer of Neolithic age appears expedient, and the demonstration of the contrary will devolve on those who cannot accept the disclaimer.

In discussing the use of the terms "Palæolithic" and "Neolithic," Archæologists will do well to take notice of the change of opinion which is taking place with regard to the supposed immigration into Europe of the Aryan tribes; for the supposition of their invasion from the East has indirectly influenced the question. The inference drawn from it is, that the earlier European populations were precursors, who necessarily came from the same quarters as they did. Thus Professor Dawkins speaks of "the central plateau of Asia, from which all the successive invaders of Europe have swarmed off," and Dr. Geikie in his *Prehistoric Europe*, p. 376, adopts his words. There seem to be two main scientific grounds for this view of the origin of European man. The one is the immigration of an Eastern fauna and flora, along with which man is conjectured to have made his first appearance in Europe, and the other is the coincidence of historical evidence in regard to the Eastern origin of the European Aryans. It is the latter point which is now seriously under dispute, and very weighty evidence, which is not even limited to the Aryan family, is being turned against it: indeed the very immigration may resolve itself more into the spread of speech and of civilization than of population. And as regards the first point, it must be borne in mind that an immigration of a Northern fauna and flora took place contemporaneously with the Eastern one, or even preceded it. So it may happen that in this respect the leaders of yesterday in Archæological opinion will not be the leaders of to-morrow. The caves of Borneo have failed to disclose the presence of primitive man; the East and the South have no tale of surpassing antiquity to tell. It may well be that the secret is locked up in the West and the North, and if so, our own island will probably have some contribution to offer for the solution of this final problem of all Archæological research.

Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., exhibited a wrought-iron key of great beauty and interest; it measured four and three-quarter inches long. The handle, or grip, was two and a-half inches long and quadrilateral, between which and the key proper intervened a flat cylindrical member one inch in diameter. Both the grip and the cylinder were pierced all through their substance by the most exquisitely-wrought patterns of fine scroll-work,

BALLYWILLIN CHURCH

PORTRUSH



EAST ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION

PLAN

EAST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

*J. McQuinn
June 1911*

Scale

Scale

reminding one of some Chinese ivories, where pattern is seen within pattern, defying one to conjecture the mode of manufacture. The scroll-work was of late fifteenth century date, and flamboyant in type of ornament. The wards, which were nine in number, were close together, and behind them, next the pipe of the key, were seven round holes, evidently part of the lock mechanism. The work was Italian, and was worthy of Benvenuto Cellini. The key was the property of Miss Hill, Blackrock, Cork, who had kindly entrusted it to Mr. Day for exhibition. It was found in 1850, by a lad who was throwing clods of earth against a wall, out of one of which the key dropped. This occurred at Killurin, county Wexford, near Enniscorthy, and close to the site of the ancient monastery of St. John. The key was in the finest possible condition, and possibly belonged to a casket. When held in the hand, as if for use, the form was of the most convenient kind.

Mr. F. W. Lockwood, Architect, sent the following Notes on Ballywillan Church, Portrush :—

No doubt most visitors to the Giant's Causeway, on their way back from Dunluce, have, on emerging from the shelter of the cliffs, caught a momentary glimpse of two lofty gables, with no roof between them, that stand on the summit of an eminence about a mile inland, and which look for all the world like the remains of an unusually large roofless barn. These belong to the ancient church of Ballywillan, which until forty years ago was the parish church of Portrush, and out here the worshippers of Portrush have, until that date, for many centuries made their way on sabbath morns. Whilst spending a day or two at Portrush last June, I took the opportunity of making several drawings of this structure, as figured in the Plate facing this page.

As may be clearly gathered from these drawings, the church, as it left the hands of its original builders, was composed of a single oblong structure, eighty-five feet long by twenty-three feet wide inside, and having no apparent division (unless there was one formed in wood) between the nave and chancel.

In the east gable were two long narrow "lancet" windows; towards the eastern end of both north and south walls were two other very small lancet windows, not quite regularly spaced; and in the west gable, high up, was a larger, but still long and narrow lancet window, with a widely splayed arched opening towards the inside. Towards the western end of the church were two doors, the one in the south wall having a semicircular arch; that opposite in the north wall a pointed arch.

All this would appear to fix the date of the original building as in the latter half of the twelfth century, or what is known as transition or very early pointed Gothic, when the pointed arches were in general use, but the use of round arches, especially for smaller opens, &c., had not been entirely discarded. This building is, therefore, probably of the same date as Christ Church Cathedral, in Dublin, and Grey Abbey, in county Down. This is in itself sufficient to make it of considerable interest, for ecclesiastical remains of this age in the north of Ulster are comparatively rare. Many of them that may possibly yet exist are so small, and all the distinctive features by which they could be identified so ruined, that it is now impossible to assign their age with any approach to accuracy. In connexion with this it may be observed that Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary*, mentions this church as being the *only one* in either the diocese or the county built previous to the Reformation, in which at his date (say 1836) Divine service was then performed. So far as my knowledge extends, this statement, though nearly, is not quite accurate. Carrickfergus church was, I presume, in use at that date, and was certainly built during the thirteenth or fourteenth century, and prior consequently to the Reformation. But, quite apart from any question of comparative rarity, this church is interesting as giving us so good a specimen of the early English or transitional Gothic in so peculiarly Irish a type, unless it is better described as an Irish church clad in an English dress. To understand what this means, the reader may be reminded that, except in Ireland, almost every Christian Church in Western Europe, from the latter days of the Roman Empire until the days of Dissenting meeting-houses were reached, was founded upon the type of the old Roman Basilicas or Halls of Justice, which, when Christianity became the religion of the empire, became in Italy the first churches. It is sufficient here to say that the Basilicas had a central aisle, divided from two lower side aisles by a row of columns on each side. Through all the changes of architectural style and arrangement these aisles and pillars held their place, down even in England, at least, to the smaller village churches. In Ireland the case was different. There was always an affinity with the Eastern Church, and neither architecture or doctrines came direct from the Western Empire. We have here the very earliest churches as tiny oblong cells, then oblong cells a little larger, then another cell added on to the east end, with an arch between, to form a chancel; and so the arrangement remained, only growing a little more ornate, until the English came and brought new arrangements with them. The interest then, in Ireland, is to trace the two different types blending into each other.

In Christ Church we have pure English, or Anglo-Norman. In Grey Abbey we have the most beautiful and perfect English detail, but the long aisleless church is of the Irish type. In Ballywillan the detail of the windows and doors is completely English; but the ground plan—one long apartment without any chancel division even—is purely Irish.

The only account giving any particulars I can find of this church is by Bishop Mant, in the *Down, Connor, and Dromore Church Architecture Society's Journal* for 1842. The only inaccuracy that I would note in his description is, that he calls all the small lancet windows round headed; several of them have pointed or true lancet heads. In other respects his description is as accurate and complete as can be desired.

He calls attention to the two original lancet windows in the east gable, the heads of which are still to be seen above the large and comparatively modern window which has taken their place. He also notes the top of the second lancet window in the south wall, above one of the large window openings that have been formed there. He describes at some length the two interesting openings, or recesses, at each side of the east window, inside one of which, having a triangular head, was evidently an aumbry, or locker for the holy vessels; the other, figured in my drawing, he thinks was intended to receive the holy water. The interior of the church in its original condition, lighted only by its seven small lancet windows, must have produced a singularly gloomy effect, quite unsuited for the requirements of modern worship, but doubtless well calculated to produce a solemn impression upon the worshippers of those days. It is to be hoped that the small amount of care needed to preserve this structure from further decay will be extended to it, either by the Board of Works, or from some other source. The north doorway is at present in rather a dilapidated condition, and there are two large cracks down the centre of the east gable.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SECRETARIES.

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF MR. WILLIAM GRAY, PROVINCIAL SECRETARY FOR
ULSTER, ON THE GLENNY COLLECTION.

It may be said, that during the early ages of the present century the north of Ireland was remarkable for the number of zealous students of literature and science resident in Belfast and the counties adjoining. Many of the educational institutions were the direct outcome of the zeal and intelligence then manifested. Anticipating the importance now attached to archæological research, many of the students of that town devoted themselves to the study of Irish antiquities, and to the more or less systematic exploration of our ancient monuments, then very much more numerous and perfect than they are found now. Among the most active explorers of the north of Ireland was the late amiable and intelligent Isaac Glenny, of Glenvale, county Down, who died in 1853, being at that time over eighty years of age. During his life he collected a large number of antiquities, and the museum he formed at Glenvale contains a good collection of specimens illustrative of natural history and ethnology. Most of the antiquities were found by Mr. Glenny himself, but many of the antiquities could not now be identified with the localities from which they were taken. That was a defect that was and is too common among collectors. The real value of a collection depended on its educational character, and that depended not so much on the possession of objects, as upon the knowledge of the facts and circumstances in which the coins or other objects were found. All those facts should be carefully noted. Although Mr. Glenny made few notes, they were interesting. The collection consisted of a variety of objects of wood, stone, bronze, glass, silver, and pottery. Among the specimens of wood there was a fine Irish canoe, cut out of one block of an oak tree. It is 6 feet 9 inches long, 16 inches deep, and about 15 inches wide, with curved sides about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and ends about 4 inches thick. The canoe was procured from county Fermanagh, and is at present in a good state of preservation. The collection included a very good series of bronze celts, plain, and ornamented. Among the collection of bronze articles there is a very remarkable clasp or brooch, highly ornamented and enriched by the insertion of pieces of engraved glass and enamel, the surface of the bronze at one time being heavily gilt. The collection of beads is of very great interest, and contains examples of stone, glass, &c. Many of the glass beads are of elaborate forms, and beautifully enamelled. In silver there is a very good inscribed brooch, which, exclusive of the coins, is the only antiquity in that metal.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL SECRETARY, Co. LONDONDERRY.

In submitting my report for this district to the meeting of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, held in Armagh last year, I named the "Tamlaght stone," which is near to the village of Coagh, county Londonderry. Since then I have learned that this cromlech is also known as "Cloghtogle stone"—t aspirated and omitted = clogh-ogla, *i. e.*, raised or lifted stone, in reference to the covering-flag; the covering-stone in this case being a granite table twenty-two tons weight, standing on basalt pillars, and elevated 13 feet from the ground, a large cave underneath.

It might be no harm to place on record that a farmer who resides in the townland of Doons—Dun a fortress—which is about two and a-half miles from Orritor, near to Cookstown; while reclaiming (about the end of July, or early in August last year, 1884), a portion of his farm which had never been turned up before, unearthed a hoard of 130 English silver coins, consisting of shillings and sixpences of Elizabeth; shillings and sixpences of James I.; and half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of Charles I. These coins the man brought into the manager of the Belfast Banking Company's branch, in Cookstown, who gave him for them their weight in current coin.

When in Cookstown, on Friday, the 19th of June last, a constable belonging to the constabulary station, Cookstown, told me of the following occurrence:—A man, while cutting turf (on the previous Tuesday, 16th June), in a bog which is in the townland of Ardvarna, or Ardvarnish—Ard-bhearna, and Ard-bhearnas, *i. e.*, high gap—near to the village of Grange, which is three miles from Cookstown, came upon a large flat stone, while cutting the turf at about four feet from the surface: with some trouble this stone or flag was moved a little to one side, when the odour which rose from beneath this stone was so offensive, that the man and his boy had to leave the spot for some time. When they afterwards returned and lifted the stone, they found beneath almost an entire human skeleton, as well as a large portion of the skeleton of a horse. Evidently a horse and his rider had been buried here.

JOHN BROWNE, M.B.I.A.,
Local Secretary, Co. Londonderry.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL SECRETARY, Co. ARMAGH.

As a supplement to Dean Reeves's note on the Ogham Stone of Drum-cowell, in the parish of Lisnadill, in this county (see *Proceedings*, vol. vi., 4th Series, p. 367, July, 1884), I have received from Mr. R. Pillow, of Armagh, the following account of how it was discovered, and brought under the Dean's notice:—

"On looking over the *Annals of the Four Masters* I came across the following:—'The age of the world, 3579, Conmael, son of Emer, having

been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the battle of Aenach-Macha (another name for the Navan) by Tighernmus, son of Follach,' and a foot-note from Keating states that Conmael was buried at the south-side of Aenach-Macha, at a place then called Feart Comhail (grave of Conmael). Keating's statement led me to think that Conmael had been buried in Drumconwell (ridge of Conwell), as it is south of the Navan. I also came to the conclusion that there had been a Pagan burying-place in that townland, and that by making inquiry I might find its site, and possibly some record of Conmael. I accordingly made inquiry of several persons, but without success, and at last I resolved to go to Drumconwell and make inquiry on the spot. On the 15th of September, 1879, I proceeded to Drumconwell, and observing two men stacking hay in a field, I asked them if they had ever heard of an old graveyard in the townland. One of them, Mr. David Brooks, replied that there was the site of one in a field belonging to Mr. Samuel Ireland, and that the field was known to a few of the neighbours as 'The Graveyard Field.' I then went over and saw Mr. Ireland, and told him I had been informed that there was the site of an old burying-place in one of his fields, and would he be kind enough to show me the exact place. He said that he would with pleasure. At a short distance beyond his house we came to the site in question, which is situated on the southern end of a low ridge. I asked Mr. Ireland if there had been any inscribed stones there in his time, and he said the only stone there was one that stood about three feet high, but that there was nothing on it except a mark, which he thought was intended to represent a cup. He also told me that some years before, while ploughing, one of the singletrees caught on the stone and caused one of the chains to break, and that in consequence he dug up the stone and rolled it to the foot of the field, where I found it lying more than half covered with earth. I stooped down and examined carefully the edge of the stone that was exposed, and was rewarded by the discovery of what I had long been looking for, viz. :—An ogham inscription. I now asked Mr. Ireland for a spade that I might dig round the stone and get it raised up, as I expected to find more of the writing on the part that was under ground. Having procured the spade and also a crowbar, we dug the earth away from the stone and raised it up. I found, as I expected, a continuation of the inscription along one of the edges which was underground. I next made a rough sketch of the stone and inscription. The mark on the stone, which was supposed to be a cup or chalice, turned out to be a cross inclosed in a circle, having the upper part broken off.

“On the day following I called on the Very Rev. Dean Reeves, and informed him of the important discovery I had made. He was greatly pleased, and asked me to accompany him to Drumconwell, which I did on the following day. When we came to the stone the Dean examined the inscription, and said it was what I had represented it to be. He then asked Mr. Ireland for the stone. The request being granted, the Dean asked me to get it conveyed to The Library for him, which I did on the following day. About five weeks after the discovery I was able to read the inscription pretty correctly, and was rather disappointed in not finding Conmael's name there. About the first of November, 1879, I sent a note to the late Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.B.I.A. : in this note I gave a short account of my discovery of the Ogham, its being placed in The

Library, my reading of the inscription, and a sketch of the stone. To this Mr. Shirley replied as follows:—

“ ‘ EATINGTON PARK, STRATFORD-ON-AVON,
“ ‘ November, 7, 1879.

“ ‘ DEAR SIR,—I am much obliged to you for kindly sending me a sketch of the curious Ogham-inscribed stone which you fortunately discovered near Armagh. I am not myself learned in Ogham, but not the less estimate the researches of those who, like yourself, have been instrumental in preserving them. The stone is well placed in the Armagh Library, and I am sure, my dear friend, the Dean, must be much pleased with the acquisition.

“ ‘ I remain, dear Sir, faithfully yours,
“ ‘ E. P. SHIRLEY.’ ”

This is Mr. Pillow's own characteristic account of his share in the work of bringing this, one of the few north of Ireland Oghams, to light; and it is, I think, well worthy of being placed on record. This stone is mentioned in my brief list of ancient monuments in the county Armagh, at p. 432 of vol. vi., 4th Series, of *Journal*.

H. W. LETT, M.A.,
Local Secretary, Co. Armagh.

REPORT FROM THE LOCAL SECRETARY, CO. DONEGAL.

Thinking it a most important part of a Local Secretary's duty to note the occurrence of worked flints in his district, in a former Report I pointed out that flint implements occurred in this county, and mentioned some of the places in which they have been found. Since then, from inquiries, these would appear to have occurred in various places, but to have been broken up for "fire stones" and gun-flints, while the few that remain the owners are now very careful of, as they suppose, because I have been asking after them, that they must be of some great unknown value. The accompanying letter from Mr. F. W. Egan, of the Geological Survey, mentions places in which they have been found in the south of the county:—

“ I succeeded in seeing Mr. Tait a few days ago at Labbadoo, where he lives (in S.E. of sheet 16, Ord. Map), and could only learn that he has from time to time picked up worked flints in the flat, boggy ground S. of his house, and in higher ground over a small area just N.N.W. of same. I searched about there myself, but found none: also in several other places where they used to exist. They seem to have nearly become extinct in the days of gun-flints and touch-paper. He got some very perfect barbed arrow-heads, and more frequently the less perfect forms. Another man used to meet with them between middle and upper Cooladawson. They have also been found at Gortadragon, 3½ miles N. of Labbadoo, and in the flat lands along the river Finn, at Stranorlar and Killygordon. Everyone seems to know about them, as they appear to have been particularly plentiful, but I cannot find a single individual who has preserved any; and I have kept a sharp look-out for them every-

where in the ploughed fields, so far as I have been through them this spring and last spring.

There is a "cave" at a place in the middle of a plantation at six furlongs due S.E. from Tyrallen House. This is the only thing of the kind I can learn about in this locality. It cannot be at present traced, except for about 20 yards nearly N. and S., being in a few places laid open by the removal of some of the covering-slabs of schist, and now containing up to 9 inches deep of water. It is said to have several ramifications, and a man living in a house a quarter of a-mile W.S.W. of this thinks it passes there, because part of the ground "gave." The passage is squarely built with dry masonry, on an average about 3 feet 6 inches high, and from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet wide, roofed across with heavy slabs of slate from 9 inches to 1 foot thick.

"Yours sincerely,

"J. W. EGAN."

I beg leave also to call the attention of the Association to the Round Tower on Torry Island, and also to the rude stone monument called Cloghna-bogaddy, both in Co. Donegal, as they require to be looked after. The Round Tower on Torry Island I am not personally acquainted with, but my attention has been directed to its present ruinous condition by your member Mr. J. A. Mahony of Ramelton, whose letter I embody in this Report.

"DEAR SIR—I wish to draw your attention to the decay of what I consider to be an important and interesting Irish antiquity: I refer to the *Round Tower* on Torry Island. I have visited the island on six different occasions, and have always examined the Tower, and was sorry to notice, year after year, how dilapidation progresses. It was examined by Mr. E. Getty in 1845, and at that time the pileum was partly standing. He gives the height at 51 feet, the outer circumference at 51 feet 6 inches, and the diameter 17 feet 2 inches. Every winter now brings down some of the upper structure, and I estimated that its height in 1883 was 45 feet. It is built of undressed boulders of red granite, and where white lime, made of burnt shells, has been used, it is only sparingly so. Wherever even a very small stone could be employed, it was fitted in. The doorway is 8 feet from ground; the wall at base, 4 feet 3 inches in thickness; doorway 5½ feet in height.

"Chiefly on account of its archaic construction, I would ask you to use your influence to cause some measures to be taken for the preservation of so interesting a monument.

"Yours faithfully,

"J. A. MAHONY."

From this description it would appear that the Tower is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and I would suggest that steps should be taken to place it as soon as possible on the list of the National Monuments, and thus prevent it from going further to decay.

Cloghna-bogaddy, or the Shugling Stone.—This stone is situated in the valley of the Lackagh river, alongside the path to the ancient ford. Formerly it was a rocking or "shugling" stone, but unfortunately some years ago it was displaced. My attention was directed to it by the Rev.

Dr. Allman, the present rector of Kilmacrennan, some years ago in this parish, who gave me the following information:—The stone being in his old parish he knew it well, and in the year 1846 he brought a friend to see it. Again in the year 1850 he brought another friend to see it, and greatly to his disgust he found it had been displaced, and no longer would rock. On making inquiries he learned that, between the two visits just mentioned, a party of Revenue Police had been at the stone, and out of wanton mischief had displaced it.

“Shugling” or rocking stones are rare in Ireland. On Dalkey Island, Co. Dublin, there is a stone called the rocking stone, but this is quite of a distinct class, being a huge, egg-shaped stone, between high water of spring and neap tides that rocks during heavy gales or a heavy swell.

Clohnabogaddy is a large granite erratic, lying on a bare, smooth, rock surface. In old times it seems to have rested in a state of equilibrium on a roundish blunt point: now, however, it is lying over on one side; apparently might be easily reinstated, and I would suggest some movement ought to be made in the matter, especially as such stones are so very rare in Ireland.

GEO. H. KINAHAN, M.R.I.A.,

Local Secretary, Co. Donegal.

EXCURSIONS.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, 29th July, the first of the Excursions in connexion with the Meeting took place. The Members visited many interesting spots, including Dunluce Castle, the remains of which had been well described, and its history related in the Paper read by Mr. Robert Young at the Meeting held in the forenoon of that day. The party examined the Castle and its cave in the chalk cliff below, under the able guidance of Mr. W. A. Traill. After visiting the beautiful falls on the Bush river, and examining with interest the great Electric Generator there erected, which supplies the motive power of the Portrush and Giant's Causeway Electric Tramway, the party proceeded to Ballylough House, the seat of Dr. A. Traill, where they were received at a garden party given to the Members and Associates of the R.H.A.A.I. by Dr. and Mrs. Traill. The Archæologists visited the quondam lake dwelling in the now drained lough, which gives its name to Dr. Traill's place. It cannot, indeed, be called a crannog, inasmuch as it is a natural gravel islet rising above the former level of the lough, but the drainage works revealed the fact that its margin was stockaded in many parts, and that at one point a sort of pier was found formed of oak piles. Close to this a canoe was found; it was 29 feet long—a dug-out from one oak tree. It was found under 14 feet of moss, on the top of which trees thirty or forty feet high were growing. The stern of the canoe was flat, and formed of a circular piece, in halves, beautifully morticed together, and let into a groove on the body of the boat. There were two holes drilled on the top of this stern, such as would hold two stout pegs. The canoe was drawn up on a gravelly shore, and there was an oak piece in the piled landing with two holes drilled in it, similar to those in the canoe, and probably for the same purpose—that when two pegs were inserted in them the canoe might be attached to the pier by rope or cord. There is a place on the canoe for a rail on which a paddler could sit. As already mentioned, the place could scarcely be called a crannog, but there was an island here which was used as such, and round which a number of these canoes may be lying drawn up on the shore under the peat. In the *Annals of the Four Masters* mention is made of two crannogs, Innis-a-lochen at Coleraine, and Bailla-na-locha (or Ballylough). A section of the drain round the plantation under which this canoe was found shows a ridge of gravel, and sand, and clay, with the turf deposited all round the margin. An iron-headed hatchet was found in the bows of the canoe. It could scarcely be of the age of the canoe. It probably was used in quite modern times—about the time the plantation was made—and, falling into the water, sank through the soft bottom of the drain, alighting by accident exactly on the canoe; it was found on that part of it, and not where the solid turf was over the canoe.

The canoe was exhibited on his lawn by Dr. Anthony Traill, LL.D., M.D., F.T.C.D., who gave these particulars relating to its discovery.

On Thursday another Excursion, this time to the Giant's Causeway, was made by a large number of the Members and Associates. The weather being beautifully fine, the trip was very much enjoyed by the entire party. The bold and varied features of the celebrated coast-line were never seen to better advantage. When the Causeway was reached the excursionists proceeded along the steep cliffs as far as Pleaskio Head, descended the well-known Shepherd's Path, examined the leading characteristics of the Causeway, and returned to the Causeway Head. A number of the party visited Dunkerry and Portcoon caves, and the greater portion of the excursionists dined together at the excellent *table d'hôte* of the Causeway Hotel in the evening. A largely attended and most agreeable *Conversation* was held that same evening, at eight o'clock, at the large room of the Town Hall, Portrush, that fine apartment being converted into a Museum of Antiquities for the nonce. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the walls containing artistic trophies of flags, neat glass-cases of well-arranged arrow-heads, and many objects of antiquarian interest. The front of the platform was draped with blue silk, with lace edging, while the orchestra contained many brilliant flowers in pots, and exotics. The area of the hall was laid out with tables displaying many rare specimens of art and antiquities, all of which were fully explained by the members who exhibited them. Amongst the objects displayed, the most 'modern was perhaps Mr. Traill's model of the electric tramway, while the telegraphic and telephonic instruments also received a good share of attention. The Rev. John Pim showed a rare manuscript Service-book of the fourteenth century, and Mr. Crookshank exhibited a no less interesting historical document than Tyrconnell's letter to Lord Antrim before the siege of Derry. The most extensive general collection was undoubtedly that of Canon Grainger. Mr. W. J. Knowles exhibited his large collection of arrow-heads, scrapers, and beads, and Mr. Gray displayed a portion of the Glenny collection, which he had described in the forenoon. Mr. W. H. Patterson showed two albums of old engravings, a volume on the Cathedral of St. Canice (Kilkenny), by Mr. Graves, and a collection of copper and zinc plates, with etchings and impressions. Mr. Miligan showed a unique iron cauldron, which was an object of much attention, together with other crannog finds. A man-at-arms' steel cross-bow, of the fifteenth century, with mechanism for stringing, shown by Mr. John Dillon of Coleraine. A collection of methers and a wooden cylindrical case for carrying a MS. roll, fitted with straps for suspension, and other wooden utensils found in bogs, were exhibited by Mr. Hamilton, of Ballymoney, together with several specimens of old carvings. Other members showed articles of antiquity and interest, as the Rev. George Buick, Mr. George Raphael, Mr. Robert Day, the Rev. C. Ovenden, Mr. Bellas, Mr. Bevington, Mr. Hamilton, and the Rev. James Graves, Hon. Sec. This most enjoyable gathering terminated at about half-past ten o'clock.

The longest and most numerous attended of the Excursions took place on Friday, when a large party set out for Whitepark Bay, Carrick-a-rede, Ballycastle, Murlough Bay, and Fair Head. The weather upon each previous day was exceedingly fine; but on Friday especially the sun shone unceasingly in a dome of cloudless azure, and, had it not been for the curtain of haze that dreamily lingered on the glassy and glittering blue of the Atlantic, the panoramic views would have been perfect. And yet the

mist succeeded in adding romance to the dazzling scenes. Passing Bengore Head, was seen seated on an isolated and abruptly cliffed basaltic mass, Dunseverick Castle. This is perhaps the oldest fortified site in Ireland, and one of the oldest in Europe. It is said to have been fortified by the Milesians who came to Ireland in the year of the world 3668. Though the present walls cannot date back for more than three centuries, there is no doubt that a fortress on that rock has existed for nearly two thousand years. During that time it has passed through many vicissitudes, and some of the events connected with it are recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters*. At one time it was almost destroyed, and one of the kings of Ireland was killed there by lightning. In the year 924 A.D. it was captured by a band of foreigners, and the event has been thus recorded:—"Twenty-four years exactly and nine hundred, without curtailment, from the birth of the Son of the living God to the plundering of Dunseverick." Passing Dunseverick Castle and its warlike associations, the party proceeded to Whitepark Bay. While several members joined the President's contingent, who, under his and Mr. W. J. Knowles' guidance, explored the Prehistoric sites in the sandhills over the beach, others proceeded under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. McNeice to the small cromlech of Cloughnaboghil, on the summit of a hill. A circle of small stones, surrounds the cromlech, and upon these the ladies, without much ceremony, seated themselves, feasting their eyes upon the magnificent prospect of Whitepark Bay, and watched the listless ripple of the sea, fringing with gentlest spray the beautiful strand. Having inspected the cromlech of Cloughnaboghil, which is one of the smallest of its kind in the North of Ireland, the party remained for a few minutes, while the Rev. James O'Laverty explained the origin of the word Cloughnaboghil, and gave some interesting information regarding cromlechs. He strongly suspected that the word was a corruption of Cloughtohil, which meant a lifted or raised stone; but wherever there was a high hill with a stone raised up from the ground the Irish invariably called it "Bo-ghil," which meant "The Boy's Stone." It was at first the intention to visit two other cromlechs, one at Mount Druid, and the other at Gleguagh, but time did not permit. The view to the west extended to Dunseverick Castle and Bengore Head, while towards the east it was obscured by the silvery haze of the atmosphere. The Rev. Mr. O'Laverty had a few words to say about the cromlech, and then Mr. Traill, the director of the excursion, signalled to us from the road that time was up. Regaining the cars, and joining the section of the company who had made some good "finds" at the bay, we soon passed Mount Druid—none of us wished to ascend—and then arrived at Ballintoy. From this a large portion of the party visited the famed Carrick-a-rede, and on their return, getting into the cars once more, Mr. Traill led the way in a spirited manner into Ballycastle, and pulled up at the Antrim Arms about a quarter past one o'clock. An excellent dinner was provided for the company here. After dinner, Mr. J. Foster, Portrush, proposed in appropriate terms, the health of Mr. W. A. Traill, C.E., the Honorary Local Secretary of the Reception Committee, who had gone to a great deal of trouble in order to secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number of the Association. The toast was duly honoured. Mr. Traill, in responding, thanked Mr. Foster for the kind words he had used, and expressed the gratification that it gave him to be able to do his part towards making the gather-

ing a success. The ruins of Bonnamairgey Abbey were visited on foot about half past three o'clock. In front of the remains the ground adjoining the priory contains some ancient graves. Over a vault there is a broken stone, on which, as far as can be deciphered, is the inscription: "Here lieth the body of John M'Naghten, first Earl of Antrim, who departed this mortal life in the year of our Lord God, 1630." On the coffin of the second Earl and first Marquis of Antrim the following words are engraved:—"Invictus patriae Caroli, Randelle, Deique, hoc plumbo resides, aureus ipse pugil: cujus in adversâ bellorum sorte rebelles flectere vel finire non potuere fidem" ("O Randall, unconquered friend of country, of Charles, and of God, thou now liest in this lead, thyself a golden warrior, whose fidelity in the adverse lot of battles rebels were not able to bend or terminate"). Another monument has the coat of arms of the M'Donnell family rudely engraved, and the following inscription:—"Alexander M'Donnell wrought this monument for his family. Here lieth his daughter, Frances M'Donnell, who died May 13, 1763." The stay here was only for a very brief period, but many of those present must have wished that they had hours instead of minutes in which to explore the antiquities of this ancient monastery. Before leaving, Mr. Robert M'Cahan read a Paper written by the Rev. I. Purcell Barnes, Rector of Ballycastle, giving an account of the priory as follows:—"The ruins of the Abbey of Bonnamairgey are the most extensive remains of church architecture to be found along the coast from the mouth of the Bann to Carrickfergus. The site of the abbey has the characteristics of beauty and seclusion which always mark the choice of the Franciscan monks. Behind it, in the south, rises the great weight of Knocklayde; to the east stretches the valley of the Shesk, so rich in natural beauty and historic associations. To the north and west the sea thunders along the beach, while, close by, the waters of the Mairgey supplied the brethren with trout and salmon. The date of the building is a matter of great uncertainty. Some claim for it a very early origin, but it seems pretty clear that from the middle of the sixteenth century until the time of the dissolution of monasteries Bonnamairgey was connected with the Franciscan order of monks. The existing ruins consist of a chapel about 100 feet long, and 30 in breadth, a refractory cell, and other apartments in the north side, and a mortuary chapel in the south side, where sleep men of renown of bygone generations of the M'Donnells. The east window of the chapel still preserves sufficient of its former graceful outline to attract attention; but except this and a broken headway of a door or a carved stone in the face of the eastern wall, the architectural beauties of the abbey have yielded themselves up to the destroying hand of time. The chief feature of interest about Bonnamairgey lies in its connexion with the great family of the M'Donnells. The mortuary chapel was built by the first Earl of Antrim, in 1621, and it must be an unceasing matter of regret that his descendant, the seventh earl, who rebuilt it, was so deficient in appreciation of the beautiful as to be able to tolerate the hideous gables and slate roof which at present disfigure the venerable abbey. But nearly 200 years before the mortuary chapel was built, John Ivor M'Donnell and many another well-known warrior of that name found a resting place within the quiet walls of Bonnamairgey. On the eastern gable of this chapel, over the windows, is a Latin inscription recording the name of its founder, and the date of its erection, in these words:—"In Dei

Deiparaeque virginis honorem nobilissimus atque illustrissimus Randolph MacDonnel comes de Antrim hoc sacellum fieri curavit, An. Dom., 1621." Within the vault of the chapel lie, among other coffins, two supposed to contain the remains of the first earl and of his father, the famous Sorley Boy. There are, however, now no means of identifying these coffins. The coffin of the second earl bears inscription in Irish, English, and Latin. The former says: "At all times some calamity befalls the Irish every seventh year, but now that the Marquis is dead it will happen every year." At a little distance from the main building stands the ruin of a small edifice, perhaps a gatehouse, which has long been known as the Nun's House, from a tradition of its having been occupied by a black-robed nun, one of a few who came to reside in the abbey after the monastic orders had been suppressed. About sixty years ago an interesting discovery was made in this building. On a projecting stone of what seems to be a chimney a box was found containing four beautiful manuscripts, apparently of the fifteenth century. One of these is still in the possession of Mrs. Hugh Boyd, widow of the late General Boyd, of the Quay, Ballycastle, and is a translation of Cardinal Bonaventura's treatise on the Descent of Christ into Hades. Another very interesting discovery was made in the abbey grounds in 1808. It was probably in a dry season, when the river was low, that in its bed was found a rod of pure gold, 38 ins. long, the ends terminating in narrow hooks, bent in opposite directions. "The hooks were massive, being nearly 2 inches in circumference, and 2 inches long." The rod consisted of three thick wires, twisted together like a toasting-fork, and was devoid of other ornament. The whole thing weighed about twenty ounces. For a long time the person who had found it remained ignorant of its value, and only learned its worth by being offered £5 for it. What eventually became of this relic of antiquity Mr. Barnes was unable to say. The members of the Archæological Society, who are now about to visit this venerable ruin, will doubtless be able to discover many points of interest which have escaped the less cultivated eye of the writer of this Paper; but he has no doubt that they will feel with him that a building so ancient, so intimately associated with the history of Ballycastle, and beneath whose walls sleep so many generations of every rank, was deserving of more reverent care and attention than it meets with at the hands of the present custodians, the Local Board of Guardians.

The ruins, the remains of an ancient celtic cross, and the graveyard, were then minutely inspected. The proceedings reminded one forcibly of the quaint old writer who said of an archæologist that "his grave does not fright him, for he has been used to sepulchres, and he likes death the better because it gathers him to his fathers." Resuming their drive, they passed through some delightful scenery, and had splendid glimpses of hill and dale, of richly wooded glen and sweeping fertile valley, with the dome-shaped mountain of Knocklayde in the background.

To reach Fair Head the cars had to be left a goodly distance below, and a hot climb between whins and burning heather, sometimes ankle deep, and bare sheets of dolomite, made all agree that the experience was at least a novel one, and they were not at all sorry when they gained the highest summit. Some fancied that the feat would have done honour to the Alpine Club. A few who were seeking other fields to conquer ventured to descend the Gray Man's Path, and cool themselves

by a refreshing dip in the regions belonging to the traditional Great Man of the North Sea. The majority, however, were content to seat themselves upon the lofty basaltic colonnade, enjoying the refreshing breeze, and revelling in the scenic effects of sea and shore. Seaward, little more than the outline of Rathlin Island, with its lighthouse, could be discerned, and there was a good sight of Murlough Bay; inland the landscape afforded a picturesque view of the placid lake of Lough-na-Crannog, with its verdant island in the centre. When the party were seated, either upon gigantic boulders or amongst blooming heather, Mr. W. A. Traill gave a concise account of the formation of the headland and of the noteworthy objects in its vicinity. He said the place possessed a threefold interest. In the first instance, it was noted for its scenic effect, but unfortunately the hazy state of the atmosphere prevented them from seeing the Mull of Cantyre, and a grand panoramic view of the Scottish Islands, which is only twelve miles across, and upon which objects can be distinctly observed on a clear day. Fair Head is composed of about twelve separate promontories, all projecting into the sea, and each having almost identically the same profile. The altitude of the highest headland is a little over 600 feet, while each of the others has from 250 to 300 feet of a vertical fall, and then turns off with a slope or talus to the sea. The headlands are almost similar in this respect, so that from whatever side they are viewed—from Ballycastle or Murlough Bay—they present the same aspect. That arose largely from the geology of the district. The headland is composed of a massive sheet of basalt or dolorite, a coarser crystalline basalt, forming a large sheet 300 to 400 feet in thickness inclined slightly inland. The escarpment is along the edge of this cliff. The lower portion, being composed of carboniferous sandstones, shales, and coal-measures, and being softer, had been carried away by the atmosphere and other influences, and thus the edge of the large sheet of dolorite had been exposed, and was gradually falling away. That made the cliffs very steep. The face of this escarpment is composed of massive columns at right angles to the planes of cooling—that is, these columns are practically vertical, as the great sheet is only slightly inclined from the horizontal. They vary from four to six and eight feet in diameter, and some extend the whole height of 300 feet. In some places it was found that they were a little loose, and that a column 350 feet high had slipped down, perhaps ten or twelve feet. The sheet falls away inland, and includes three lakes—Lough-na-Crannog, Lough Dhu, and Lough Fad. Another peculiar feature of the district is, that it shows very largely the glacial markings of the great ice-sheet that passed over it. This was indicated by several things, one being the huge perched boulders of stone all over the headland. These had been carried and deposited by part of the ice-sheet. A curious fact with regard to this sheet was, that it ran from east-north-east to south-south-west, so that it came in from the sea at Fair Head. To get this ice-sheet on the top of that headland they must imagine the whole of the sea to have been filled up with it, and to have got so thick that the top came over the head of the promontory, so that it rounded off the rocks, and scratched them. There was thus evidence that the glacial sheet must have been at least two thousand feet in thickness. It possibly was part of a great ice sheet that came down the valley of the Clyde, impinged on this headland, and impressed itself on the district. At Torr Head—another interesting place—the whole

side of the mountain is rounded up from the water's edge, where the ice pushed its way up from the sea and came inland. The usually accepted theory of ice-sheets and glaciers is that they moved down hill, but in this case it was found that they moved up hill, showing that the little irregularities of the ground formed no impediment whatever to the great ice sheet that passed over this locality. Then there was an antiquarian interest associated with the district. This chiefly centred in the little island in Lough-na-Crannog, in which was supposed to have been a crannog. There was no evidence or history of its having been examined at all, but he (Mr. Traill) had learned from Mr. Clarke, of the Geological Survey, that a grant has been made by the Royal Irish Academy for the examination of this crannog. Probably, therefore, in the course of the next year some interesting details would come to light concerning it.

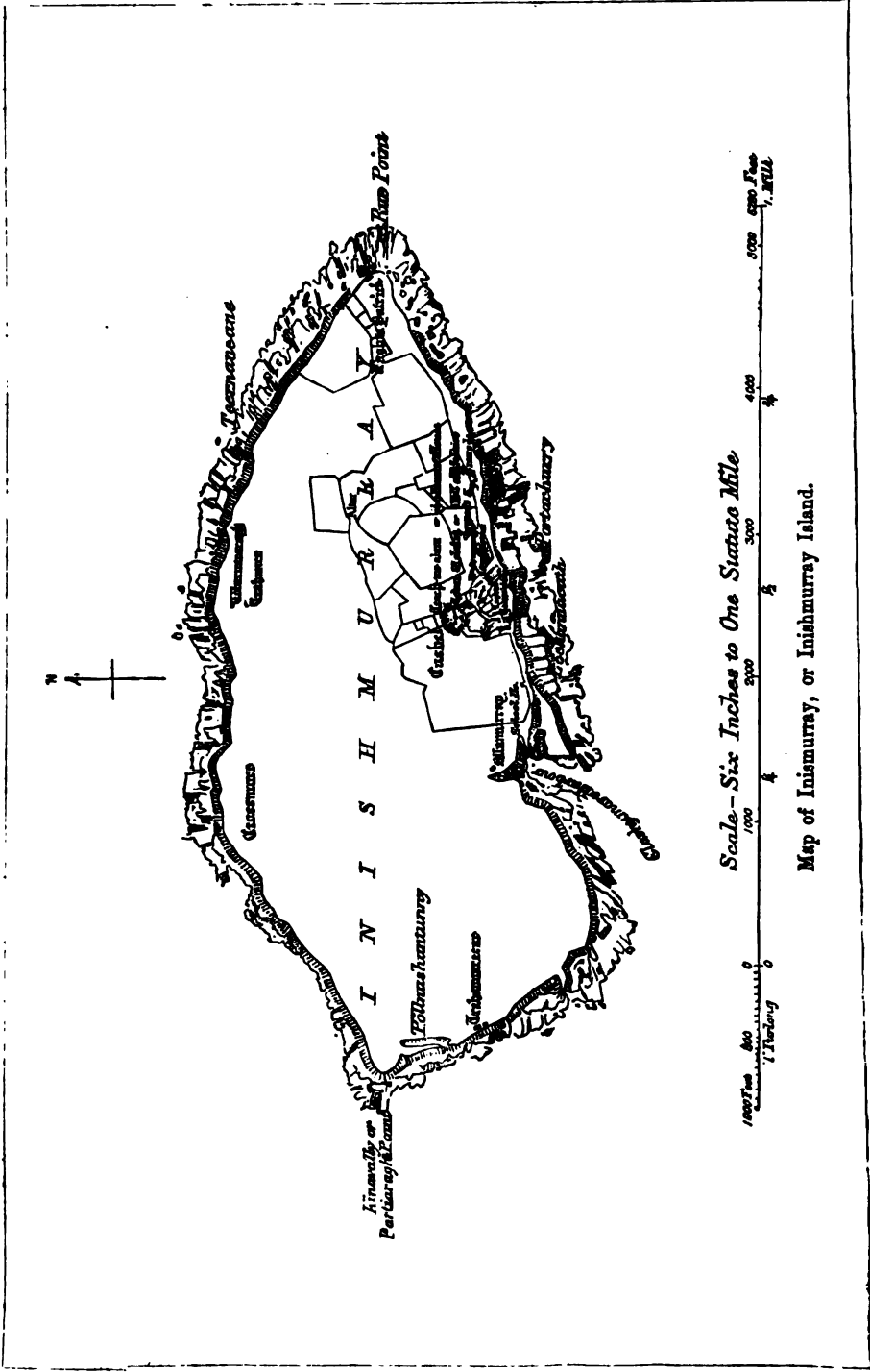
Fair Head was left at seven o'clock; and a more enjoyable route by the western side of the secluded lake was taken to the vehicles. Ballycastle was reached at eight o'clock, when all sat down once more in the Antrim Arms to a refreshing tea. After tea everyone seemed in the happiest of moods, and, bidding adieu to Ballycastle in the mystic smile of twilight, the drivers headed for the Causeway and Portrush. Thus closed another step in the career of an Association which is carrying on a noble work in exploring the archæological indications of the changes through which the country has passed in the centuries that are gone; in cultivating a spirit of inquiry into Irish antiquities, and in seeking to preserve them in their present, if not restore them to their former state; and in endeavouring to bring to light those monuments which our ancestors have left behind them to tell the story of the nation's past.

QUARTERLY NOTES FROM ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The labour of construction of many of the Irish and Scotch crannogs must have been enormous. Few persons who have not taken part in the laborious task of digging into them can have any idea of the huge masses of timbers and brushwood which, by patient industry, their builders hewed and brought together. Upwards of 3000 trees, mostly small, but some of great size, must have been employed in the construction of a crannog in Barhapple Loch. Now, the "Father of History," in the course of his description of the dwellers on Lake Prasias, makes the following remark, roughly translated (Herodotus, v. 16):—

Platforms fastened on long piles are set in the middle of the lake, to which there is a narrow entrance from the mainland by one bridge. Now the piles placed beneath the platforms were in ancient times, I believe, set up by the community acting together. But in later times they observe the following regulation:—the men convey the piles from a mountain called Orbelus, and set up three for each wife that they marry—for each marries many wives.





PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

INIS MUIREDAICH, NOW INISMURRAY, AND ITS ANTIQUITIES.

By W. F. WAKEMAN,

Fellow, and Hon. Local Secretary for Dublin and Wicklow.

THERE is scarcely an island upon the coast of Ireland, or embraced by the waters of inland lake or river of that country, which in early days did not contain one or more churches, accompanied usually by a variety of minor ecclesiastical structures, *leachta*, crosses, &c. &c. These objects were commonly held very sacred; and indeed it may be said, that the veneration which they attracted during the primitive ages of the Western Church has, as a rule, continued unabated even to our own days.

Amongst sites attractive to archæologists, who, in existing monuments would read, mark, and trace certain early, and occasionally obscure phases in Celtic art, military, ecclesiastical, and decorative, Inismurray is probably the richest in interest which can at the present time be pointed to.

This island lies in the Atlantic, at a distance of about four miles and a-half from the point of Streedagh, parish of Ahamlish, on the coast of Sligo. The nearest village to Streedagh is Grange, about one mile and a-half distant. With its long, low, level tableland, and dark, generally perpendicular sides, Inismurray, as seen from

a little distance, might, to an imaginative mind, present the idea of a Titanic ironclad, armed near its centre with a mighty turret—the Cashel.

The greatest length of the island is little over one mile; its extreme breadth slightly more than half that measurement; and its area may be computed as 200 acres, of which only some 130 can be utilized, affording grazing-sites for a few horses, asses, cows, sheep, and goats. There are some patches of grain (oats) and potato-ground, and a few spots where turf of somewhat inferior description may be dug. The rest is rock—calp sandstone—barren of interest to all but landscape painters of a cultivated order, geologists, and I may even say botanists, for the hollows, and the very crevices of the more sheltered slopes amongst the wild northern and western cliffs—especially those which border the awful chasm of *Pollnashantunny* (“the hole or pool of the old wave”)—are rich in a variety of flora.

Strange to say, birds are comparatively few at any period of the year. The probability is that the island is not sufficiently remote from the mainland, and that its cliffs are therefore less attractive for breeding instincts than are those of the noble headlands of Teeling and Slieve League, which loom at no great distance to the north-east, or the precipices of the Benbulbin range, stretching along the neighbouring coast of Sligo.

The natives assert that rats could not live upon the island: there are certainly none there. Some seven hundred years ago a similar statement in connexion with St. Ibar’s establishment on Beg Erin, off the Wexford coast, was made by Giraldus Cambrensis; and we read in Hollinshed that Armagh city “is said to be enemie to rats, and if anie be brought hither, presently it dieth, which the inhabitants impute to the praiers of St. Patrick.” Mice, however, are known to make raids upon the too frequently scanty store of grain possessed by the islanders. Their first advent would, by general report, appear to be of comparatively recent date—“and thereby hangs a tale.” The legend is that some seventy or eighty years ago one of the natives, with malice prepense, and envy and hatred in his

heart, stole out one night, and feloniously slew, by stabbing, the cow which was the chief support of a neighbouring family. The blood of the milk-giver, thus cruelly, in a double sense, slaughtered, flowed, it is said, in more than one direction, but everywhere, upon congealing, instantly quickened, and became transformed into mice. These animals ultimately proved a nuisance on the island; but for many years past the annoyance which they have occasioned in the destruction of stores has been scarcely appreciable.

The Census return of 1881 showed that there were then 101 persons—men, women, and children—living upon Inismurray. In 1836, according to O'Donovan, the population numbered 102. The family names were then—O'Curret, Brady, O'Heraghty, O'Hart, and O'Boyle. Since that time new blood would appear to have been introduced, the names now being—Brady, Heraghty, Boyle, Waters, Mannion, M'Gowan, Dunleavy, and Hoey. The O'Currets have disappeared. It will be remarked that in the interval several of the families appear to have dropped the prefix O to their names. Could O'Donovan have given them the O because he believed that to be the right form?

Only three or four persons living on the island can be considered strangers: I refer to a detachment of the Royal Irish Constabulary quartered there on revenue duty; for, be it sadly spoken, until a few years ago, the domain of St. Molaise was a centre from which *potteen*, i. e. illicit whiskey, flowed extensively over the whole seaboard from Sligo to Bundoran, and even to a considerable distance inland. That source of income has ceased, and yet the natives seem to live as well as ever.

They are all Roman Catholics, and, with a single exception, speakers of two languages, viz. Gaelic and English. The exception is an extremely ancient woman, who could never be prevailed upon to learn the Sassanach tongue. It is interesting and amusing to hear little children chattering to each other in Celtic—address them, and you will be replied to in English, the pronunciation of which may probably savour somewhat of the Elizabethan era, but which, in correctness of style,

is usually greatly superior to the average utterance of Cockneydom. With the rising generation the prevailing use of the Irish tongue will, in all probability, expire. It is not, even now, the usual medium of communication between the islanders and people of the neighbouring coast. With Sligo, for many years past, as a rule, trading operations, large or petty, have been negotiated in English, a few of the elders only transacting affairs in the language of the Gael. All this, from an æsthetic point of view, is no doubt greatly to be regretted, but there is no use in repining; inexorable utilitarianism seems certain to triumph.

In general the people are of a fair-haired, comely, well-built race, probably Tuatha de Danaan; they are expert, courageous boatmen, and from time to time have furnished excellent seamen not only to the mercantile service, but also to the Royal Navy. True it is that the islanders are occasionally a little antagonistic to certain legal claims, and will resist payment of county cess, or tax for roads and institutions, in which they not unwarrantably consider they have no concern. Yet they belong to the county of Sligo, and are expected to contribute more or less. They say, "We have no roads, nor do we require them, and if we did they would not be made for us; we want a harbour, or at least a boat-quay—that, we cannot get, else we might gain plenty of money by our fishing; and why should the authorities oblige us to pay them taxes from which no man, woman, or child on the island could expect to obtain the least benefit?" Let us trust that a time may soon arrive when Inismurray shall have its harbour of refuge for vessels even of goodly size, and that the teeming treasures of the ocean, by which it is surrounded, may at length be utilized not only for the benefit of the islanders, but, in these days of railway communication, for that of the country at large.

The boats belonging to Inismurray are unhappily very few, the number being, it may be said, totally inadequate for the requirements of fishermen who, in many instances, in order to cast a line, are obliged to use a favourably situated rock or shelf of cliff as a plat-

form from which to ply their wretched "engines," consisting generally of a rough pole, a cast of frayed twine, a sinker of stone, and hooks attached to a foot or two of semi-decayed whip-cord. Their little crafts, however, generally staunch and well-built, are admirably suited for near-shore purposes, and trips to the mainland; they have here entirely superseded the *curach*, composed of wattle-work, covered by horse or cow skins, which, in the memory of many still hale and fresh, was the prevailing kind of small boat used by the people of our southern and western coasts.

It is, indeed, somewhat strange to find, within less than twelve hours' travel from the metropolis of Ireland, an insular community, numbering more than a hundred, yet unpossessed of a road, harbour, or even of a boat-pier. In other respects, Inismurray would seem to be equally remarkable. For many a long day there has not been *resident* upon the island a clergyman of any denomination, and yet the inhabitants are orderly and religious, assembling for prayers in the venerable temple (*Teach Molaise*) on every Sunday and Church holiday. They have neither magistrate, doctor, surgeon, nor apothecary amongst them; the absence of medical gentlemen is not much regretted, the people generally preferring to die of extreme old age! There exists not a single shop, ever so small, from Rue Point to Kinavally, or from *Reilic-odrain* to Teernaneane—and this means within the length and breadth of the Isle of Muiredaich!

Until very recently the government of the island might have been described as monarchical in character, one of the O'Heraghtys usually occupying the position of *Righ*. Upon the demise of the last chief of that dynasty his widow succeeded. This lady re-married, and dying, left two sons, one being an O'Heraghty, and the other (by the second husband) a Waters. Between these two worthy individuals remains a rivalry still unsettled, so that it might be said a kind of interregnum at present exists.

Formerly persons who had compromised themselves by quarrelling unnecessarily with their neighbours, or by the commission of any act contrary to the unwritten

law of the community, were, by command of the *Righ*, banished to Ireland for a period lengthy in proportion to the character of the charge made and proved against them. Such sentences, however, were very rare. In the present order of affairs the detachment of the Royal Irish Constabulary have little indeed to do but, as in duty bound, to make a patrol of the cliffs once in twenty-four hours.

The National School, admirably conducted by Mrs. Waters, may be regarded as the only public institution which the island presents.

I am kindly permitted by Richard Jones, Esq., of Streedagh House, Grange, to state for the information of intending pilgrims to Inismurray, that upon receiving some days' notice of their desire to visit the place, he could arrange with certain fishermen to have a proper craft in waiting at Streedagh Point. The cost of the trip to and fro would be from one pound to thirty shillings, according to the number to be conveyed, or the state of the weather,¹ but there is not accommodation upon the island for anything like a party. In the event of contrary winds, causing prolonged stay, it would be desirable for visitors to bring with them creature comforts, such as tea, coffee, bread, &c., and perhaps some tinned meats—fish they can generally be supplied with on the spot. It is not amiss to have a few ounces of common twist tobacco for distribution amongst the islanders, whose services in small matters will at times be required. They are often very proud, and will at times refuse *money*, which they think has not been earned—but *tobacco*, never! for that is a gift which, as a native once said to me, "one gentleman may receive from another."

Except during extremely calm, settled weather, ladies should not attempt a trip to the island, its people possessing no means of accommodating strangers of the gentler sex who would pay more than a flying visit.

¹ Tourists can be conveyed in a good five-ton boat, from Rosas Point, near Sligo, for thirty shillings; and if the wind

be favourable, this is the pleasanter as well as the shorter route.—Ed.

NOTICES OF THE HISTORY OF INIS-MUIREDAICH.

Inis Muiredaich—in English “the Island of Murray” —has been known by the name which, in the spoken language of its natives, it still—from a very early period —bears. Strangely enough, as pointed out by Lieut.-Col. Wood-Martin, in his valuable *History of Sligo*, recently published, it appears upon a map, made in 1609, of the Sligo and Donegal coasts, as “ENISHE HUMAE, or MURRIE.”

Who this individual was, or how it came to pass that the place is called after him, has not yet been ascertained. The name was a common one among the ancient people of Erin. We read that in the time of St. Patrick there was at Killala a Bishop Muiredach.

It is not improbable that from him the place, now so completely associated with the memory of St. Molaise, derives its appellation; there is a tradition still extant amongst the islanders that its monastery at one time contained a full library of books. According to the same tradition a number of the volumes are supposed to have been immured, for the sake of concealment, within the mass of a certain tomb-like projection, which occurs on the interior of the south side-wall of *Teach Molaise*, perhaps the oldest of the remaining churches. Whether there be any truth in the story of a receptacle here occurring I cannot tell; but the legend is curious, especially when considered in connexion with a secret cavity which I was fortunate enough to discover within the body of the altar immediately adjoining, and of which very curious “find” a full description shall be given further on. This supposed book depository is also called the “bed” of the saint, and over it has been placed his celebrated oaken effigy. It is now needless to speculate on the probable fate of the manuscripts which, no doubt, at one time were written or preserved in this chief establishment of St. Molaise. Not a few must have been destroyed during the ravages of the Scandinavian pirates; others, it may be presumed, were

allowed to be scattered and lost; while not a few, in all likelihood, were in the course of ages, and the decadence of learning, consigned to dust, ruin, and oblivion.

It is surprising and saddening to find that of Inismurray—so rich, as will be seen, in precious ecclesiastical and other remains—in addition to the following scanty notices, no early records appear as yet to have been discovered. The *Felire of Oengus*, at August the 12th, contains the subjoined passage:—

“The calling of Laisrén of the Island of Muiredaich, great, magnified.”

The *Martyrology of Donegal* presents the following notice:—

“August 12. Molaisse, *i. e.* Laisrén, son of Deglan of Inis Muiredaich, in the north (*i. e.* the north of Connaught); he it was who, at the cross of Ath-Imlaisi, pronounced sentence of banishment on St. Columba.” (See Adamnan’s *Life of St. Columba*, ed. Reeves, p. 286; and *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*, edited by Miss Stokes.) Dean Reeves has taken care to point out that this St. Molaise, or Laisrén, is not to be confounded with St. Molaisi, Diamhinsi, or Devenish (an island in Lough Erne), son of Nadfraoich, whose day is September the 12th.

It would appear from statements made by O’Donovan in a letter preserved amongst the Sligo Ordnance documents in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, that the Molaise of Inismurray, and the Patron of Devenish, similarly named, were by him considered one and the same individual. In the work on Irish Inscriptions just referred to, Miss Stokes writes: “It appears in the passage in the *Life of Columba*, regarding this saint, that he was already a man in authority when Columba was still young, and thus we may believe him to have been some years his senior, and conclude that the foundation of his monastery was in all probability prior to that of Iona, and took place at some time early in the sixth century, about 520 or 540.”

The *Annals of the Four Masters* furnish the following references to Inismurray:—

“A. D. 747. Dicolla, son of Meinide, Abbot of Inis-Muiredaich, died.”

“A. D. 798. Mac Laisre, the Learned, of Inis-Muiredaich, died.”

“A. D., 802.—Inis-Muiredaich was burned by the foreigners, and they attacked Ros Commain.”

There can be no doubt that these “foreigners” were Scandinavian rovers from Norway, or possibly from the country now called Denmark. Some of the older natives would seem to retain a faint traditional recollection of this, or probably some succeeding outrage committed by the Northmen. A long flat stretch of rock occurs upon the southern coast of the island, and at certain states of the tide, and in settled weather, presents a favourable and easy place for landing or embarking. At low tide the surface is quite dry, except in one spot near its centre, where a shallow pool of salt water is retained. This is called by the people *Lochan-na-Cath*, or the “Little Lake of the Battle.” I was told on the spot that in ages long past a great fight had here occurred between an invading force and the natives; and one of my informants even went so far as to say that the intruders were “the Danes.” It is much to be regretted that O'Donovan missed this interesting name, as forty years ago tradition on the island was much more vivid than it is at present, and some curious tale in connexion with the spot might at that time have been rescued from oblivion.

From the beginning of the ninth century to A. D. 1612 history would appear to be silent regarding Inismurray. At the latter date we read in the *Annals* that *Maeleoin O'Dalaigh* (Moylan O'Daly) died on All Souls Day, and was interred in Inis Muiredaich, “after bearing triumph from the world and the devil.” O'Daly's tomb still remains, but in a very shattered condition, as it has on more than one occasion been broken open and violated by revenue authorities in search of illicit spirits. Indeed, not very distant recollections seem to show that, as has been said of the proverbial sapper, “nothing was sacred” to the hunters after poteen.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF INIS MUIREDAICH.

In this section I propose to describe the antiquities remaining upon the island. The buildings and other monuments shall be mentioned in the order which their several peculiarities would seem to suggest. Of course it will be necessary to group together a number of the smaller objects, such as sepulchral *leacs*, altar-stones, &c., under a general heading; but I trust it will be found that not a single structure, or even one stone of interest, shall have failed to receive in proper place a special notice. The following is a list of the subjects referred to:—

1. The *Caiseal*, or Stone Fort, with its *cellæ*.
2. *Teach Molaise*, the Oratory or Dwelling of St. Molaise.
3. *Teampull-na-Bfear*, the “Church of the Men.” This, no doubt, was the *Teampull Mór*, or great church of the establishment. It is sometimes styled the “Monastery”; and is also known as *Teampull Molaise*.
4. *Teampull-na-Teinidh*, or the “Church of the Fire.” This structure is evidently less ancient than the other ecclesiastical buildings remaining upon the island.
5. *Teampull-na-mban*, or the “Church of the Women.”
6. A number of Altars, within or without the cashel, most of them bearing very ancient and curiously-carved crosses of stone, swearing-stones, &c. &c.
7. Two monuments of the class usually styled “Hole-stones,” which are held in high veneration on account of certain supernatural powers which they are supposed to possess.
8. Eight memorial *Leacs*, bearing inscriptions in Irish or Latin. Of these records four are here for the first time noticed.
9. Monumental stones, uninscribed.
10. Several *bullàns*, or rude font-like objects of stone, the precise use of which has not as yet been ascertained.
11. The Sacred Wells, with their coverings of stone.
12. The *Leachta*, or Stations, with their monuments.
13. Concluding Remarks.

The above catalogue comprises every class of remains to be found on this singularly interesting island, which may in a manner be described as a museum of antiquities relating chiefly to the earlier period of the ancient Irish Church. Of course all cannot be supposed to belong to the days of SS. Molaise and Columba.

The cashel was, as I shall endeavour to show, at one time occupied by tenants differing widely indeed in thought and habits of life from the community of children of the Faith, who reared the temples which it now contains, and carved the memorial stones which still speak so eloquently of the past. The additions and alterations of mediæval date, exhibited by some of the sacred edifices, are interesting as indicating the continued occupation of the island by an ecclesiastical colony from the days when, as Spenser wrote—

“ Ireland flourishèd in fame,
And wealth, and goodness, far above the rest
Of all that bear the British Islands name”—

down almost to our own time.

THE “ CAISEAL,” OR CASHEL.

Irishmen of cultivated mind in general, and our native antiquaries in particular, have for more than one generation rejoiced in the idea that in her ecclesiastical round towers, stone-roofed churches, bee-hive cellæ, sculptured crosses, and ogam inscriptions, Erin possesses antiquarian treasures which are peculiarly “ racy of her soil,” and stand unrivalled in point of interest by any monuments of antiquity of the same, or nearly the same, class and age to be found in Western Europe.

Within the memory of archæologists, many of whom are still in the vigour of life, a third class of monument, equally with the towers, &c., &c., characteristic of the genius of our ancient people, has, for the first time, formed a subject of study. I allude to the great stone fortifications usually styled *dun*, *caher*, *lis*, or *cashel*, which are chiefly, but not exclusively, found in the western and southern districts of Ireland, and of which only

a few of the larger examples have as yet been described and illustrated.

There can be no question that the date of the great majority of these often-stupendous works remains to be ascertained. In not a few instances, however, they belong to a period of authentic history, and are known to have been erected several centuries before the introduction of Christianity into this kingdom. We also learn, on trustworthy authority, that in the fifth century of our era several regal or princely magnates, upon their conversion to Christianity by St. Patrick, resigned their immemorial places of strength to the saint, to be used by him for purposes of his mission. Thus we find that Donoughpatrick, county Meath, has its name from *Domnach Padraig*, the "Church of Patrick," which stood on this site.

It is related in the life of our national saint—attributed to St. Evin, and published by Colgan in his *Trias Thaumaturga*—that Conall, the brother of King *Loeghaire*, who resided here, not only gladly accepted Christianity, and was baptized, but also showed great kindness to St. Patrick, and gave him his house or rath on which to erect a church, and the "outline" (writes Wilde) "of this very cashel can still be discerned in the present graveyard." In like manner was St. Patrick presented by Daire, the chieftain of the district in which the city of Armagh stands, with his dwelling-place—Rath Daire. The site is now occupied by the cathedral: it is scarcely necessary to state, all trace of the rath has been obliterated. At Trim the saint was in possession of a similar presentation. Within the bounds of a grand prehistoric dun or cashel (in all probability a Firbolgian work), situated at *Muirbheach Mí*, on Aran Mór, are the remains of St. Macduagh's monastery, a foundation of the sixth century. When Petrie saw this fort, in 1821, its wall in one place was twenty feet in height, and thirteen in thickness at its summit.

It may fairly be asked why I have referred at some length to the occupation by early Christians of forts or dwellings, the work of pagan times, and which had obviously never been intended by their builders for

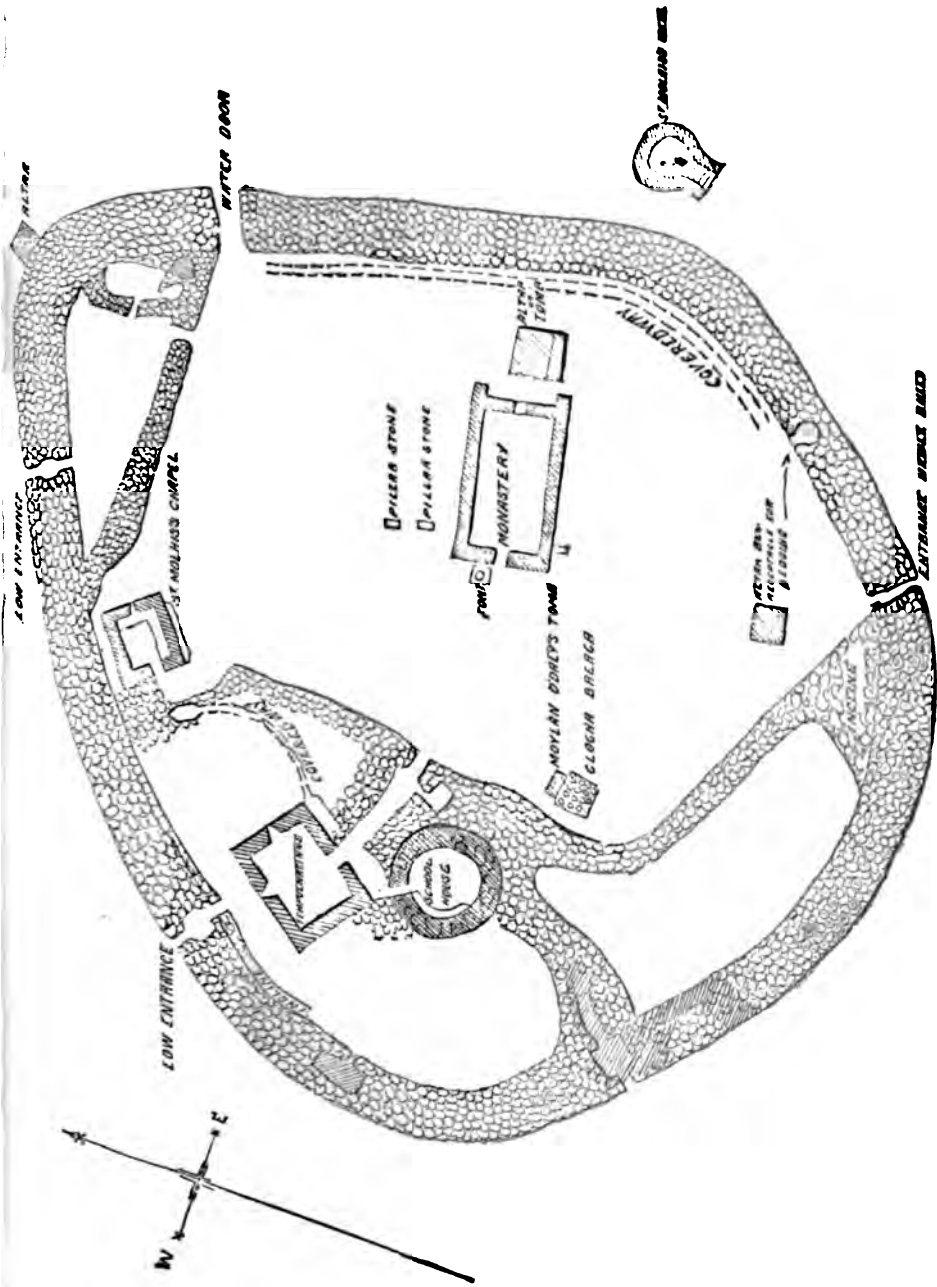


Fig. 1.—Inismurray Cashel.

the use of ecclesiastics. In reply, I would simply state that my object was to show how in certain instances the utilization of such strongholds, by pioneers of Christianity, had in Ireland occurred. It does not for one moment follow that where we find a small church or two, composed of hammered or cut, well-laid stones, set in lime cement, encompassed by a rude unmortared wall, eighteen feet in height, and thirteen in thickness, we are bound to conclude that all the works thus grouped together must necessarily have been contemporaneously erected, and, as a whole, represent a single original design.

Antiquaries are perfectly well acquainted with the architectural features of our great Firbolgian forts; they are equally skilled in the peculiarities of the *mur*, which it was customary to raise round our earliest ecclesiastical establishments. These two classes of structure, though often described under the same name (*caiseal*), are widely dissimilar, the former being of considerable height and thickness of wall, and on the interior generally presenting stepped inclines leading upwards from the ground, while ecclesiastical environments are invariably weaker than their elder and pagan namesakes. Their walls could hardly ever have served as defensive works against organized human violence, and were probably intended as barriers by which encroachment of wild animals or of cattle might be checked. Possibly they may have been only "bounds" to certain of the community. Invariably they are low, and loosely constructed, and the wall is rarely remarkable for its thickness. I speak now only of our earlier examples. In later days, no doubt, the *mur*, or *caiseal* proper, became developed into a fortification, with an arched entrance gateway, as at Glendalough, county Wicklow, and Inismain, on Lough Corrib, where transition works of the kind can be studied. Still later examples of monastic fortification may be observed at Cashel, county Tipperary; at Howth, county Dublin—but I need not refer further to mediæval evidences, many of which could easily be pointed to.

It is greatly to be regretted that the true father of Irish Archæology, Dr. Petrie, does not appear ever to



Fig. 2.—External View of Inismurray Cashel, as it appeared before the Alterations recently made by the Board of Public Works.

have visited Inismurray. He seems to have formed his opinion of Molaise's establishment from report only; and his remarks have been adopted by more recent writers, who have evidently been led by statements which Petrie himself, had his life been prolonged, would, in all certainty, have changed, or modified. His idea was that the cashel and its enclosures represented the wall, temples, and *cellæ* of an ecclesiastical town, "like those of the early Christians in the East, which were named Laura (*λαύρα*), a Greek word expressing the cloister, or enclosure of a monastery."

After a long and patient examination of the features and peculiarities of this great *caiseal*, or, as the word is now written, cashel, I can arrive at but one conclusion, viz. that the work throughout is at least as ancient as a number of military duns, or forts, remaining upon the Aran Islands, several of which there is strong reason to believe date from a period several centuries older than the dawn of Christianity in Ireland.¹

The structure consists of a wall (of uncemented and undressed stones), varying from seven to fifteen feet in thickness at its base, and in plan presenting the figure of a somewhat rude triangle, with corners rounded off. Its length from north-east to south-west is 175, and its breadth in the opposite direction 135, feet. These are internal measurements. The present height of the wall, in several of its portions, is as follows:—South side, seven feet six inches, as well as can be ascertained, the line of base being rather rough and irregular; east, eight feet nine inches; north, nine feet six inches; north-north-west, thirteen feet; west, nine feet nine inches.

There are four entrances, and possibly a fifth, which latter was situated to the south-west face, if we may judge from existing indications. The largest and most important entrance occupies a position in the north-eastern side of the wall—it is called the "Water-gate," probably from an adjoining well, dedicated to St. Molaise. Through it all bodies of drowned male

¹ Where the scale is not given with the Plate, measurements will be found noted in the descriptive letterpress.

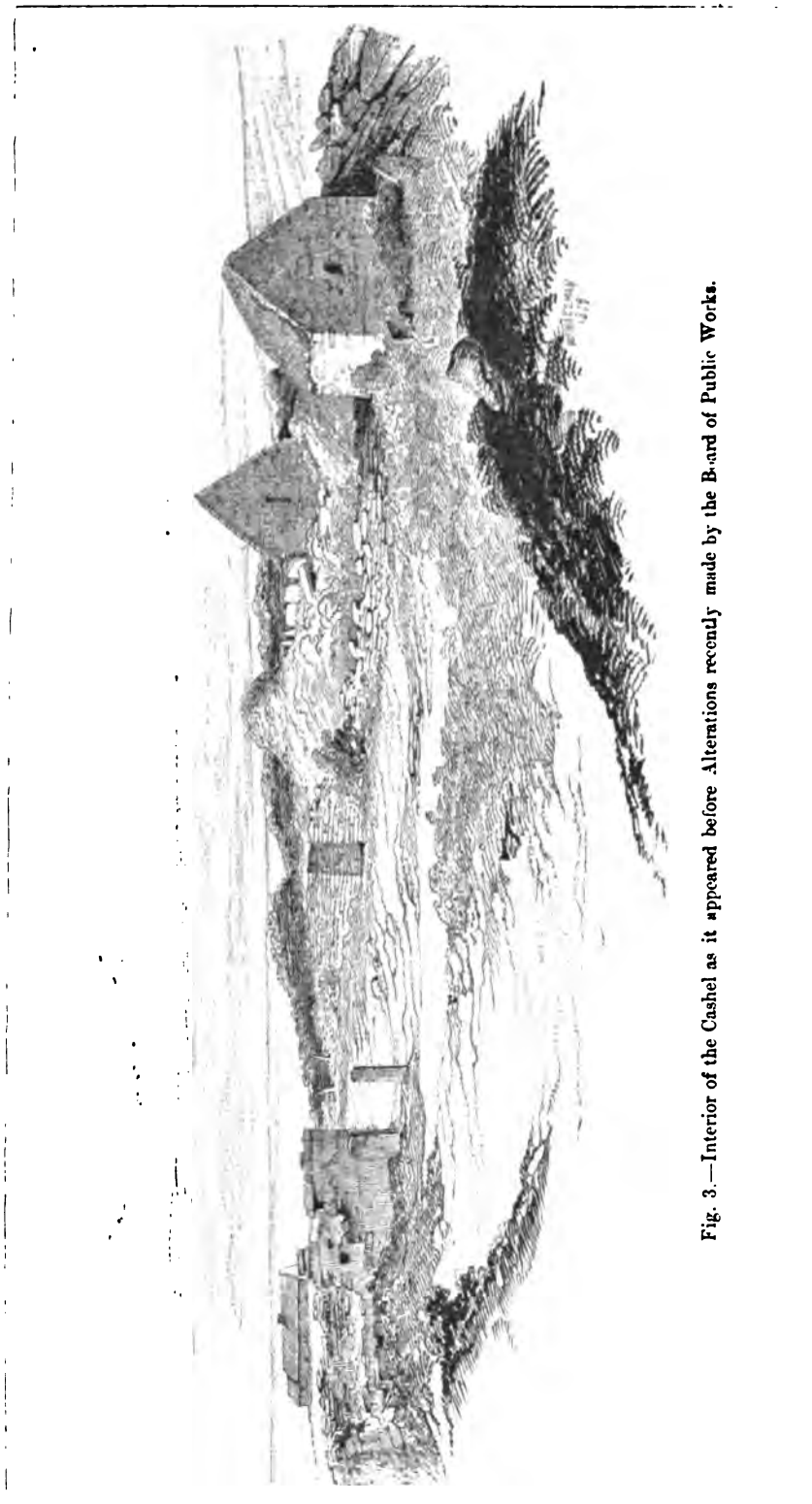


Fig. 3.—Interior of the Cashel as it appeared before alterations recently made by the Board of Public Works.

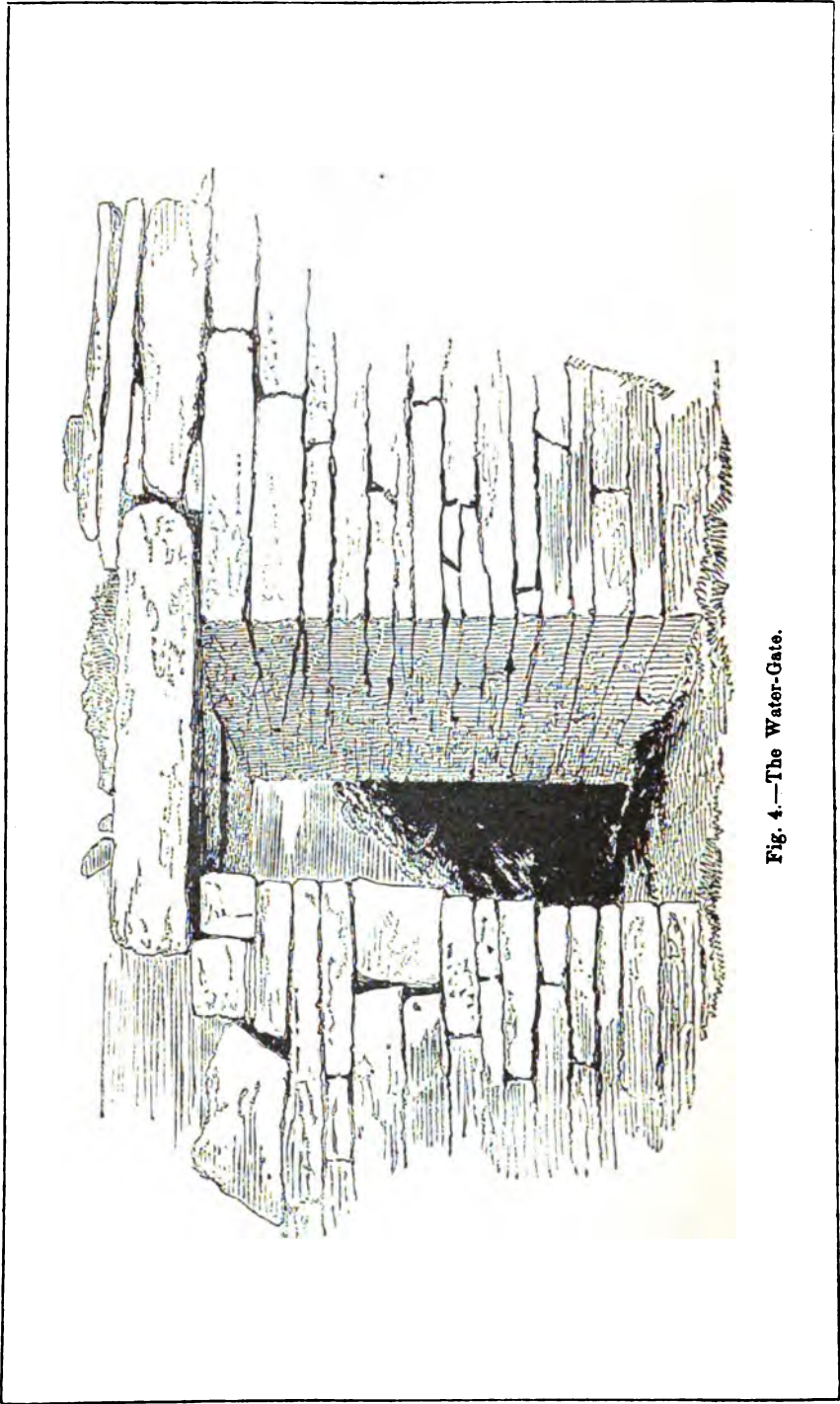
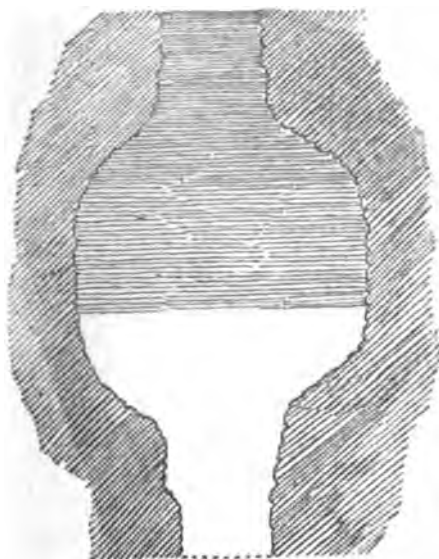


Fig. 4.—The Water-Gate.

natives recovered from the sea are conveyed for interment in the *enceinte*. The stones of which it is composed are comparatively small, as may be judged from a glance at the foregoing illustration, which is a faithful representation of the external appearance of this interesting portal. Its dimensions are—height, six feet three inches; breadth at top three feet; at bottom three feet five inches. Its depth is seven feet, which of course is here the thickness of the wall. The southern entrance is a thing of yesterday, having, together with a large portion of the adjoining wall, been erected *in toto* by the men commissioned by the Board of Works as conservators.¹



Scale of Feet



Fig. 5.—Ground-plan of Low Entrance.

Upon the north-western curve of the wall are two other entrances which, for many reasons, claim parti-

¹ This feature, when the stones become somewhat weathered and lichened, will remain a mockery, a delusion, and pro-

bably a snare, to future inquiring antiquaries. Its dimensions need not be here noted.

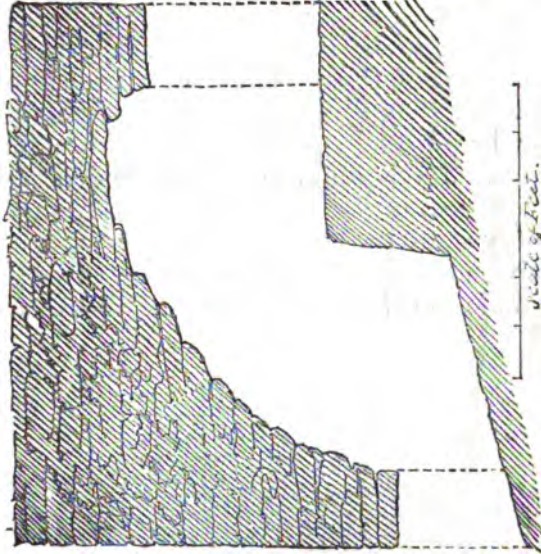


Fig. 7.—Section of Low Entrance. No. 2.

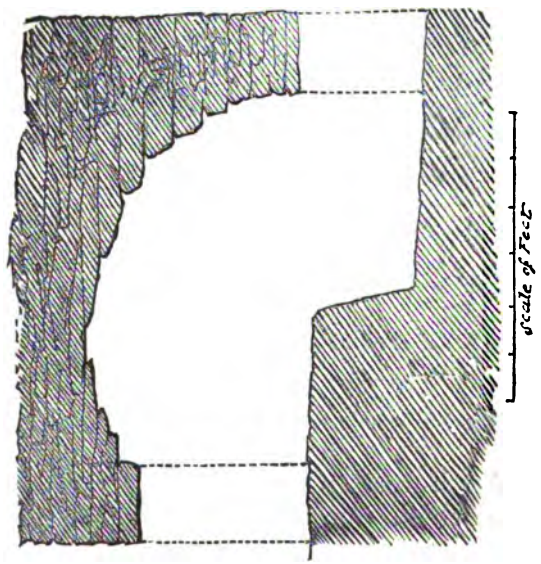


Fig. 6.—Section of Low Entrance. No. 1.

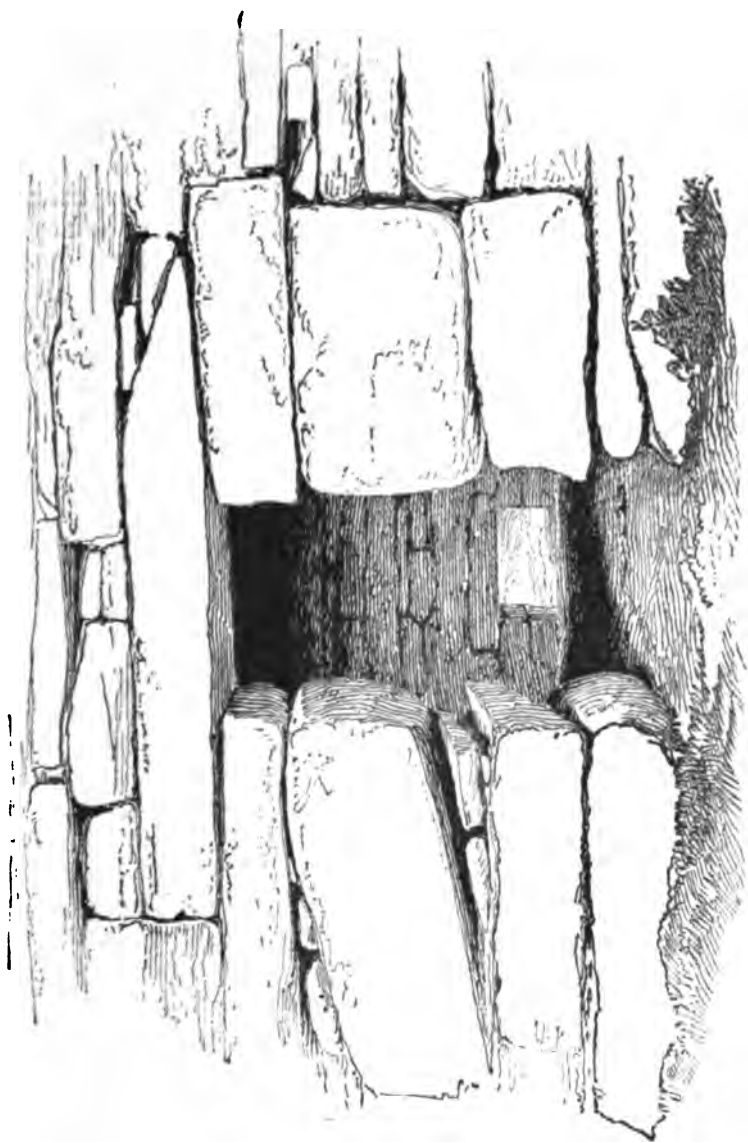


Fig. 8.—Ope of Low Entrance. No. 1. Taken from Interior of Cashel.

cular attention.¹ A description of one would well answer for both, though, as may be seen from the accompanying drawings, there exists a difference of a few inches in their respective measurements. Advancing from without, you enter the cashel wall by a flat-headed aperture with inclined jambs. The height of this doorway is two feet eight inches; its breadth at lintel, two feet; its breadth below is somewhat greater. Passing through a kind of ope or passage about three feet in depth, and closed overhead by horizontally-laid flagstones, you enter a dome-covered chamber, the roof of which is seven feet above the present level of the floor. About midway in this crypt, which has a diameter of six feet, an obstruction, consisting of a nearly perpendicular face of earth, at present two feet and a-half in height, is met with.

No doubt, if the place were cleared out, the height would be much more considerable, the original floor being probably on a level with the present base of the external entrance, or even lower. The rest of the crypt is a counterpart of that just passed, but, as the sections show, with a floor of higher elevation. This plan of construction is very ingenious, and by its adoption defenders of the passage would, doubtlessly, command ample vantage-ground against hostile intruders from without, who could approach only singly. The first comer being disabled or slain, the passage would become blocked, in which case no further advance on the part of assailants could immediately follow. We find something almost identical with this defensive arrangement in many of our earliest-looking souterrains, occurring in raths and lisses, and indeed in places which appear never to have possessed a *mur*, or rampart of any kind. In the rath examples, a passage more or less lengthy, low, and narrow, is traversed; then comes a sudden stoppage, some feet in height, over which a kind of tunnel appears. Clamber up the obstruction and you will discover the mouth of a second gallery, or passage leading into a dome-roofed chamber. It is much the same plan in all Irish souterrains of any considerable

¹ See plan of cashel, p. 187, where each is marked "Low Entrance."

size. Sir William Wilde, in his work on *Lough Corrib*, p. 205, has given a measured plan and section, accompanied by a description of one of these curious remains occurring in the neighbourhood of Moytura, as also of a second example at *Cooslughoga*, "the rat's foot," in the same neighbourhood. The latter exhibits several signs of very great antiquity, one of its side-walls being composed of large upright flagstones, "not unlike those that support the roof and passage into New Grange; and, like those of that remarkable structure, some of them are indented with artificial depressions along their sides and edges."



Fig. 9.—Ope of Low Entrance. No. 2. Taken from Interior of Cashel.

These two so-called "low entrances" are about thirty yards apart. That portion of the cashel's curve in which they occur varies in thickness from eleven to thirteen feet. At the openings the depth is eleven feet, while the thickness of the wall on the opposite, or eastern and southern portion of the fort, varies from seven to about eight feet.

Although neither O'Donovan nor Lord Dunraven appear to have noticed these most remarkable entrances, or to have compared their architectural exhibits with those of the comparatively better-known Water-gate, yet his lordship did not fail to remark the striking differences in point of thickness, quality, and geological character of masonry, size and arrangement of the stones, which appear when the north-western and south-eastern portions of the fort are fairly examined and compared one with the other. The former segment of the wall's curve is composed of blocks of larger size, better selected, and more skilfully laid, than are to be found in the latter. The face is in many places truly Cyclopean, and the material is of the kind usually found in rocks piled beneath the cliffs of the island; easy to split, and form into rough building blocks. On the opposite side we find small stones, comparatively inferior masonry, a wall thinner by five feet or so, a widely different style of doorway, and, generally, another quality of stone prevailing. Considering these very striking differences of detail, it would be scarcely reasonable to assume that the building in which they occur is, as a whole, of one and the same period.

Let us seek for further architectural evidence of the original character of this most remarkable cashel. The interior of the wall appears to have been composed of masonry much less strong than that of the exterior, and to have fallen in, or crumbled down in many places within the area. In clearing away the *debris*, which was at some points several yards in thickness, the Board of Works people found large stones, which had evidently formed a partition between the bases of several pairs of flights of steps, or inclines which, as we may judge from three happily-remaining examples, led from the ground to the summit of the wall, where there was, no doubt, anciently a parapet or breastwork of some kind. When the late Earl of Dunraven, in company with Miss Stokes, some years ago visited Inismurray, the steps, or inclines referred to, owing to the accumulation of stones and rubbish which had fallen upon them, were scarcely visible.

Surely the presence of these arrangements, which form

so striking a feature in the grand military fortresses of Aran, as in Dun Aengus and Dun Connor, in Staig Fort, Kerry, in Caher Gall, Galway, and elsewhere, must be considered as stamping on Inismurray cashel a purely fortress and unmonastic character. A handful of ecclesiastics and students, such as the island in its most prosperous days might have sustained, could never have dreamt of manning a wall of proportions like those of this structure; and in the "low entrances," here for the first time noticed as the original doorways of the cashel, I venture to say, we may recognize features which are more archaic than any usually found in Irish works other than the prehistoric souterrain.

Let us for a moment just consider bare possibilities. Is it likely that in the sixth century any Irish saint, however powerful in a worldly point of view, would think of undertaking a task like that of erecting round his cell, and possibly an adjoining church, and a few bee-hive houses, a *mur* or cashel with a wall at least twenty feet high, varying in thickness from fifteen to seven feet, pierced by cunningly-devised and elaborate doorways, furnished with a series of steps leading to the summit of the rampart, having within the substance of the wall several chambers, and within the enclosure lines of covered passages leading to crypts and souterrains like those, in olden time, constructed for concealment or defence by Firbolgian or Tuatha de Danaan tribes? Could he have done so had he so desired? How many masons and other artificers, and what time, would it take to collect the necessary material, and complete such a structure? What would be the use of a fortress to men untrained to martial exercise, even if their number was sufficient to watch and guard the gates and defend the wall?

It is greatly to be deplored that when rebuilding or refacing a considerable portion of the cashel wall, the Board of Works "conservers" appear to have mistaken certain spaces between the inclines (see points marked A and B respectively in the annexed sketch) for the bases of niches. The wall should not have been meddled with. It would have been enough just to clear its base

of fallen stones and rubbish. As it is, in the "restoration" certain niche-like recesses, for which there is no precedent or authority, extending from the ground to the summit of the wall, have been constructed. To add, if possible, to the absurdity of this modern design, within each recess¹ has been deposited a cross-inscribed memorial stone which should never have been removed from the grave over which it had stood, or lain, for perhaps a thousand years, or more.

Unlike Dun Aengus and some other of the great Aran forts which stand upon naked rock, the Inismurray cashel has within and around it some soil, shallow indeed, but of depth sufficient to admit of covered ways being constructed beneath its surface. Any attempt to trace the plan of these souterrains would be fiercely resisted by the islanders, the enclosure of the cashel having for many centuries been used as a cemetery.

It will be observed on reference to the plan that the area of the cashel is divided by stone barriers into four divisions of unequal size. These works bear all the marks of extreme age, and there can be little doubt that they form an integral portion of the fort as it was originally planned. Their use may have been twofold. Supposing the place carried by an enemy, the defenders would in these walls possess admirable bulwarks, from the shelter of which it would be a difficult task to drive them, while they themselves might still be in a position to prolong the struggle, and probably in the end drive away the invader. Within their substance, too, might be constructed cells like those which are not unfrequently found beneath the soil in the enclosure of stone or earthen forts of early days. Some such arrangement may here be traced in more places than one; but through the sapping and mining of the revenue men amongst the stones, in search of illicit whiskey, they have become almost entirely ruined.

The main wall of the cashel contains several little chambers of a similar character. For what purpose they

¹ Could the Board of Works "restorer" have taken the recesses for "stations"—mistaken pagan for Christian architecture?—Ed.

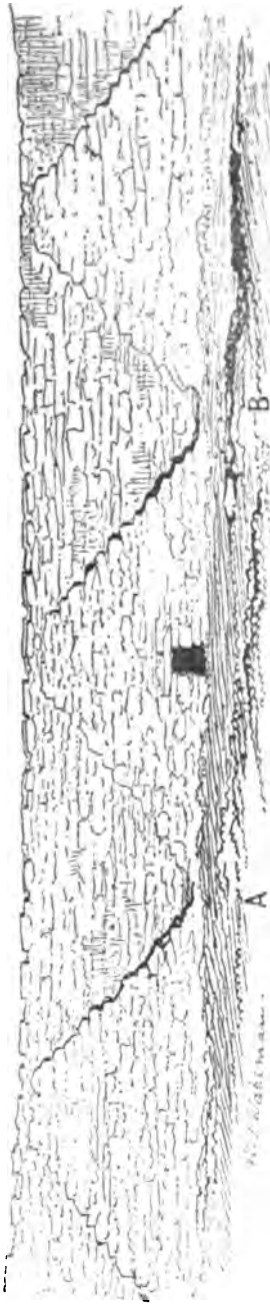


Fig. 10.—Interior of Cashel Wall, North-west side, showing Inclines, or Steps to Summit.

were intended it is difficult to say. At a short distance to the west of the doorway facing *Teampull-na-Teinidh* occurs a chamber of this kind, measuring seven feet six inches in length, by five feet in breadth, and four in height. Near it is a second chamber about five feet square, and four in height, lighted by windows looking outward. This aperture is but eighteen inches in height, by two feet in breadth. About thirty feet northward from the newly-built southern doorway of the cashel there is a small room in the thickness of the wall, which is used as a receptacle for the straw bedding of such of the natives as die upon the island. It has no name, nor is there any tradition as to the time it was first applied to its present use. A second chamber of the same kind, oval in form, and entered by a small square-headed doorway, occurs immediately above. It also is filled with rotten straw, remains of the bedding of persons interred within the cashel.

In the year 1880 some officers of the Board of Public Works visited Inismurray, and set a numerous staff to work at the several ruins. Their mission was to conserve—at least it was expected to be so—but any true antiquary or ecclesiologist who had seen the island remains before certain changes had been made in their style and appearance by the “conservers,” (!) will think it a pity that the various structures had been interfered with. The cashel, for instance, has neither been *restored* nor *conserved*, it has been *transformed*. The wall all round is now of a nearly uniform height. There has been much building up; and there has been no little throwing down of original work, so that at present the structure, with its newly-designed and erected Cyclopean gateway, and other incongruities, must be looked upon at least as misleading to future antiquarian students. Scores of witnesses to the fact are ready to testify to the demolition (to the extent of from three to four feet) of upper portions of the ancient work. This levelling down, the natives assert, was to enable the “conservers,” with the greater ease to themselves, to level up. Ancient top courses of stones were required as materials for new base work.

The wall now presents the appearance of a gigantic

tub or vat, at least when viewed from a little distance. No one in future will ever be able to say, exactly, what was the height of the cashel wall in A. D. 1880, unless, indeed, some memoranda from the note-books of tourists may yet crop up. Levellers are not likely to have recorded measurements of heights in portions of the demolished work; but, within a foot or two, native recollection may, for a generation, be relied upon.

“Do not let us talk of restoration,” writes Ruskin, in his *Seven Lamps of Architecture*. “The thing is a lie from beginning to end. More has been gleaned out of desolated Nineveh than ever will be out of rebuilt Milan. It is no question of expediency or feeling whether we shall preserve the buildings of past times or not. We have no right whatever to touch them—they are not ours. They belong partly to those who built them, and partly to all the generations of mankind who are to follow us. The dead still have their right in them. . . . It matters not whether in rage, or in deliberate folly, the people who destroy everything causelessly are a mob; and architecture is always destroyed causelessly.”

The Clochans, or Cellæ.—Within the *enceinte* of the cashel, and evidently forming portion of its original plan as a place of habitation, are found three distinctly-developed structures of the kind often described as “bee-hive houses” or “huts,” and not a few indications of other buildings, more or less cryptic, the exact character of which, owing to ancient, as in some instances to modern, vandalism, cannot be strictly defined. The most remarkable of these curious remains is situate at the southern termination of the strong barrier which extends from the northern side of the cashel, and is known amongst the natives as *Toorybrenell* (O’Brenell’s Tower), or the School-house. It is of an oval form, is composed, on the interior, of very large stones, and presents, on the exterior, where the sides and roofing have been somewhat disturbed, much the appearance of a sepulchral mound, or *carn*. Its internal measurement is about thirteen feet in length; breadth, somewhat less;

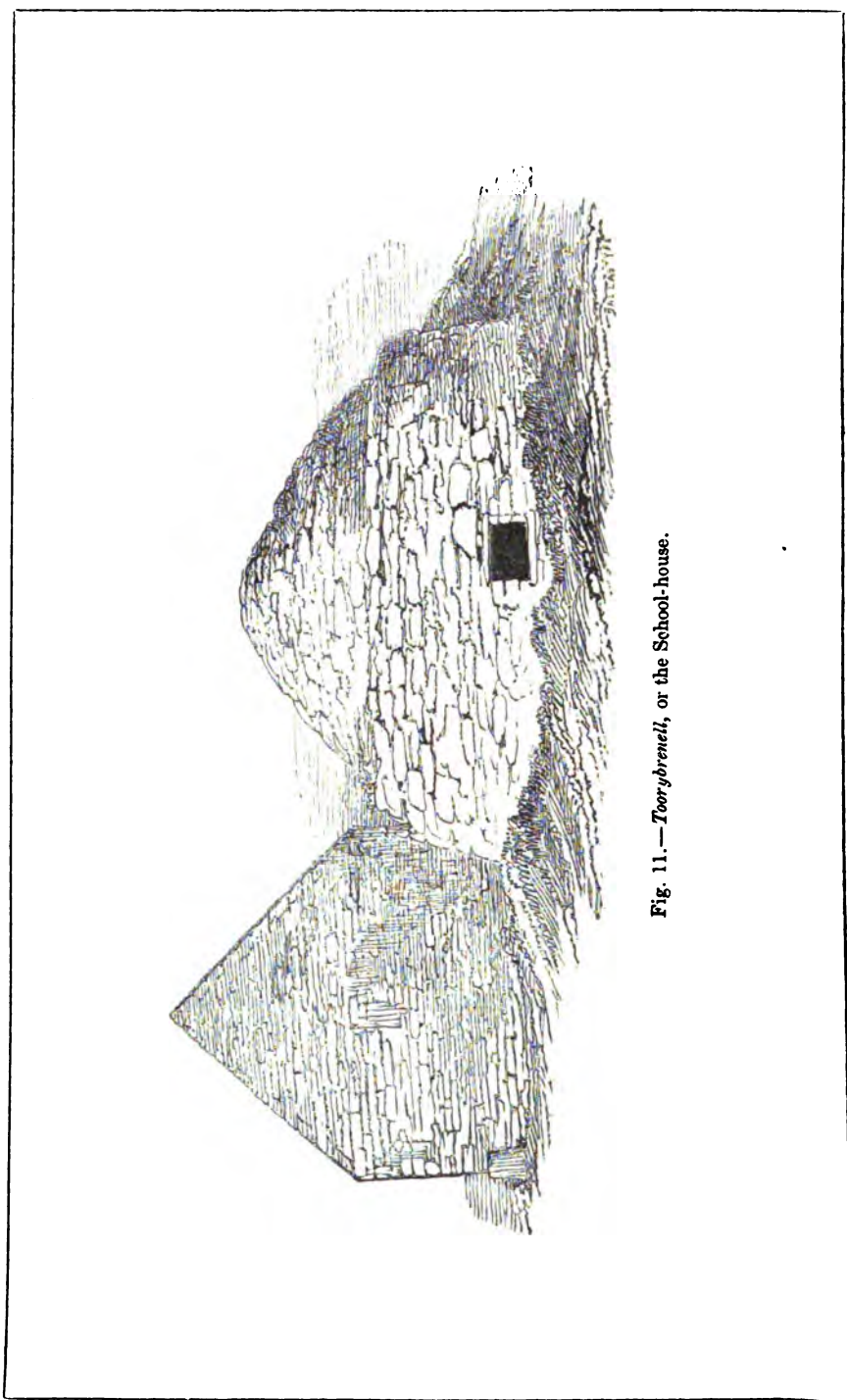


Fig. 11.—*Toorybrenell*, or the School-house.

and height, from floor to apex of vault, fourteen feet. The walls converge gradually upwards from a little distance above ground; and upon one side is a kind of projecting bench, or seat-like offset, composed of rude masonry, upon which, in all probability, the beds of the ancient occupants were stretched. The aspect of this primitive chamber is not unlike that of a prehistoric burial vault, with this exception, that towards the south side is an ope, measuring one foot in height, and one foot eight inches in breadth, which cannot be said to light the apartment, and was probably designed as a passage for air or smoke. The style of the entrance is truly archaic, even Cyclopean, and interestingly contrasts with that of the well-finished doorways of the adjoining churches. In no part of this building, nor in the other cells which I shall have occasion to notice, is there a trace of hammered or cut stone, or of cement or mortar of any kind. Indeed it is impossible to believe that these *clochans*, or cellæ, and the churches were contemporaneously erected. The height of this ope is three feet eight inches; the breadth at top, one foot nine inches; and at bottom two feet two inches. It will be observed that the inclination of the jambs is in this instance exceptionally great. The sketch represents the portal as seen from the interior, and framing, as it were, a view of the southern entrance to the *Teampull-na-Teinidh*.

Trahaun a Chorrees.—A second cell, which bears the above name, occupies a place within the cashel, close to the Water-gate. It is formed, like the School-house, of large unhammered stones laid together without any cement. In plan, it may be described as an oval, or an oblong with the angles rounded off, and having at its southern end a second chamber, or kind of ante-room, which is entered from the larger apartment by a very small, low, square-headed doorway. The length of the principal chamber is, on the interior, about seven feet; it is difficult to determine the dimensions of the smaller one, as many of its parts have fallen, and the place appears to be more or less

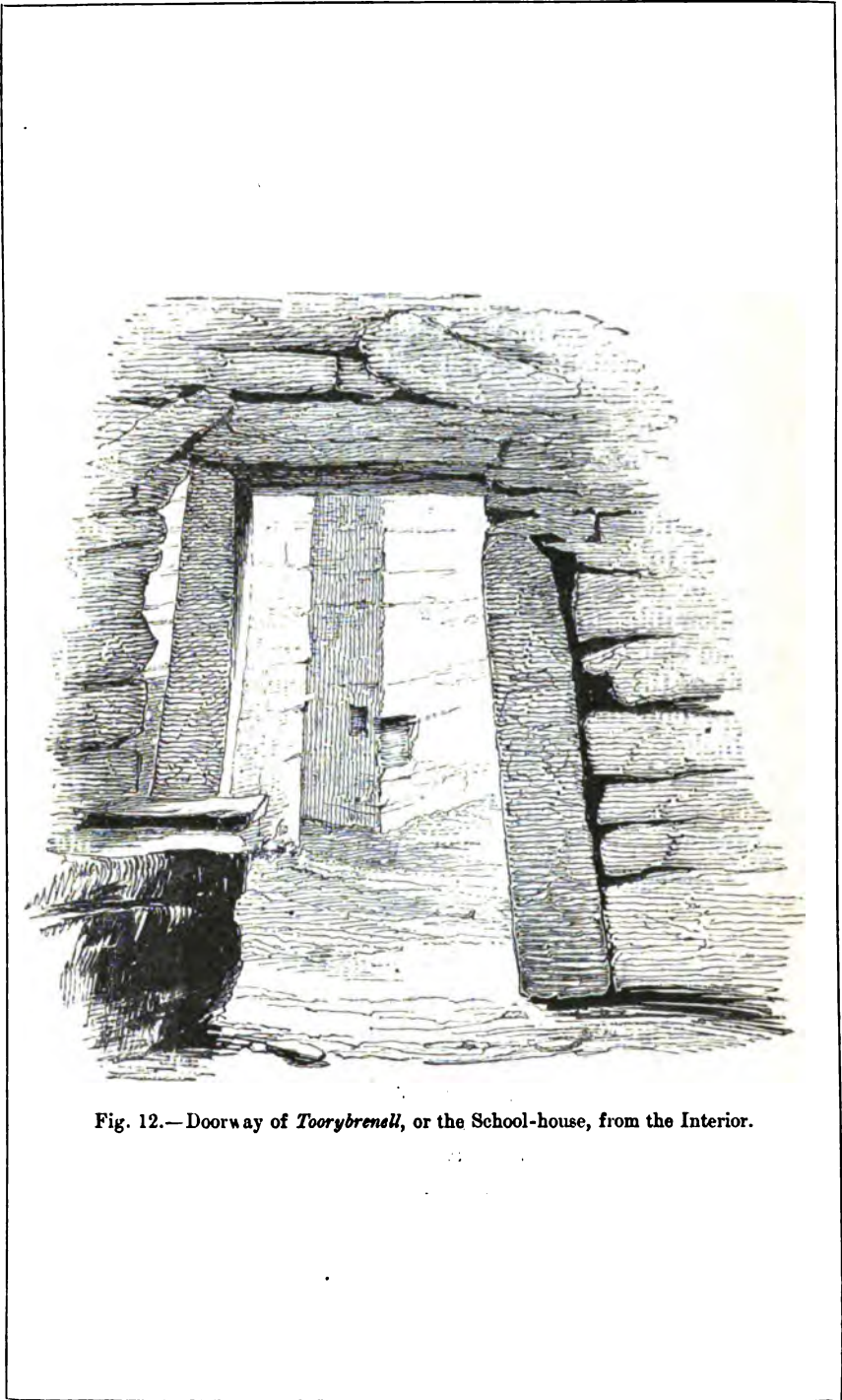


Fig. 12.—Doorway of *Toorybrenell*, or the School-house, from the Interior.

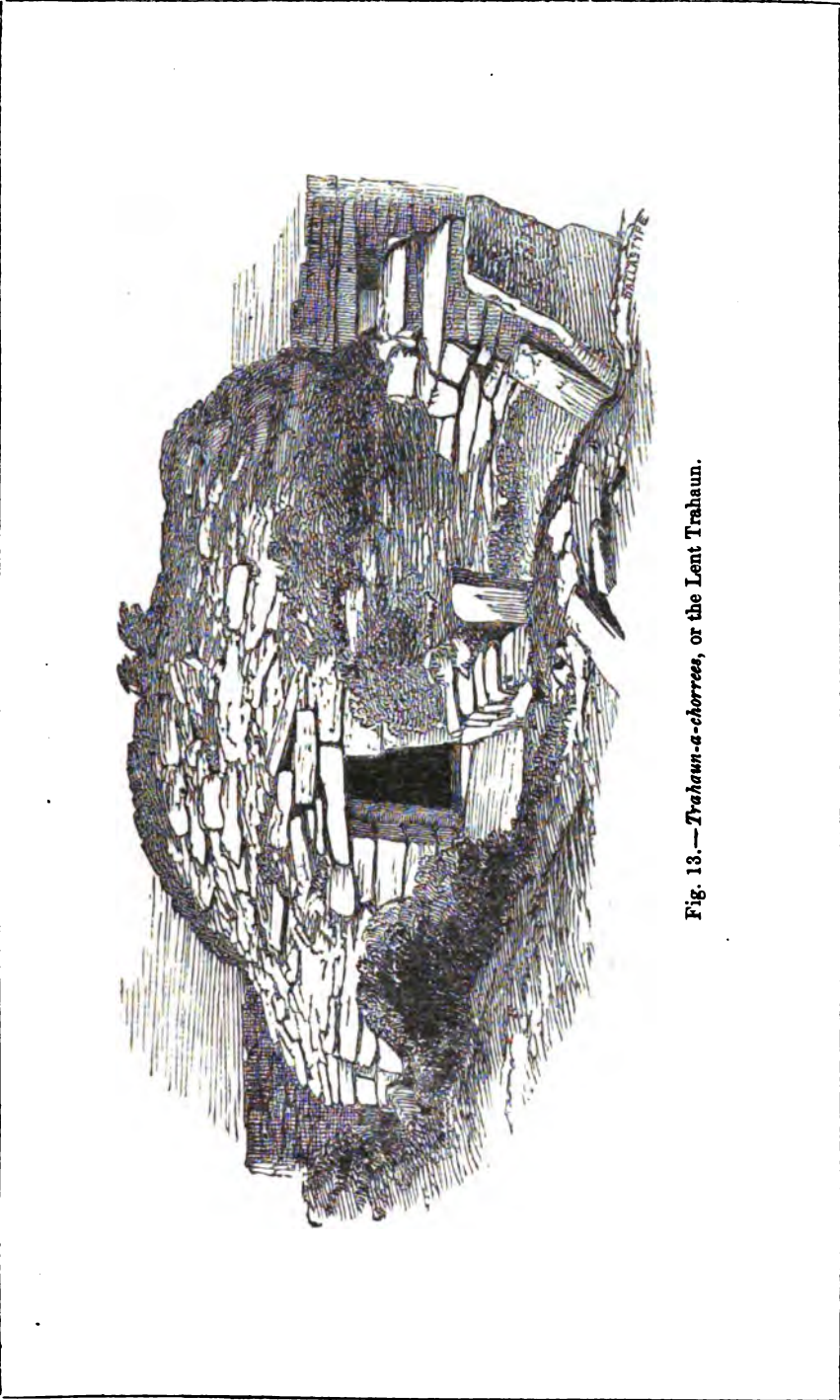


Fig. 13.—*Trahaun-a-chorrees*, or the Lent Trahaun.

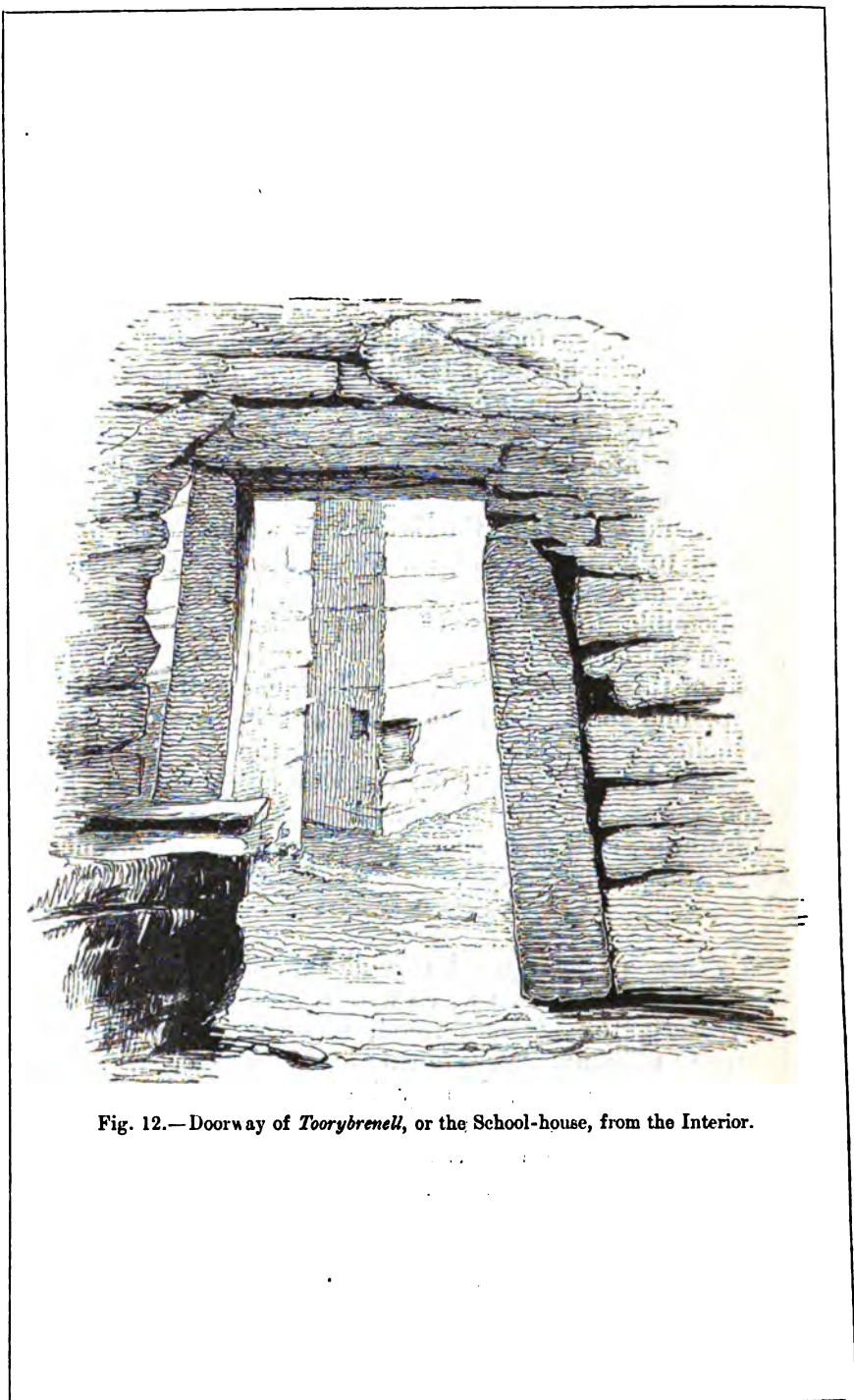


Fig. 12.—Doorway of *Toorybrenell*, or the School-house, from the Interior.



Fig. 13.—*Trahem-s-chorretes*, or the Lent Trahaun.

natives, are still faintly visible. While the smaller cellæ of the cashel are of irregular form, the larger, as has been stated, are nearly circular or oval in plan, both within and without—never square.

On St. Michael's Island, or Rock—one of the Skelligs, off the southern coast—are six cells, or dwelling-houses, all of which, though more or less circular without, are strictly square within. In like manner, the cellæ, or dwellings, which were erected in connexion with St. Fechin's establishment on *Ardoilean*, or High Island, county Galway, are quadrangular on the interior, though roughly circular in external plan. The cashel there, as we may judge from its existing remains, could not at any time have served the purpose of a fortification; the wall was never of any considerable height or thickness, and the dwellings, be it observed, are on its *outside*. It was probably intended simply as a fence by which consecrated ground might be guarded against the trespass and pollution of cattle.

The same might be said of St. Brendan's so-called "cashel" on Inis Gloria, county Mayo, the wall of which is only two feet wide, and three in height. These proportions could scarcely ever have been greater, little or no *debris* occurring; and it is certain that no stones which had belonged to it have been carried away. "St. Brendan's House," as the bee-hive structure which it contains is styled, is circular in form, but there is no evidence that it had been erected by that saint. It may have been ancient even in his day, and have been simply utilized by him. The cell of St. Finan Cam, on Church Island, Lough Curraun, county Kerry, is square on the interior, and of bee-hive shape externally. On *Oileán Isnaig*, or Senach's Island, one of the Magherees, county Kerry, occurs a cashel, the wall of which measures no less than eighteen feet in thickness, and is composed of enormous blocks of limestone. It is difficult to believe that this great work was designed solely for the defence of the two diminutive oratories and the three bee-hive huts which it encloses. We have seen that primitive ecclesiastical cashels of undoubted character were of ex-

tremely light construction ; but here, as on Inismurray, we find a wall of enormous thickness, which must have taken much time, cost, and labour, to erect, enclosing *clochans*, rudely built of uncemented stones, and circular, or oval, in plan. I think it can be shown that at least the great majority of the cellæ of our primitive Churchmen were internally of a quadrangular form ; and it seems to be pretty certain that prehistoric *clochans*, like the duns, cashels, lisses, or cahers, with which they are so frequently found associated, were, almost without exception, more or less circular or oval in plan. If this be so, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, we have much reason to believe that the Inismurray cashel, and the unmortared cellæ which it encloses, belong to ante-Christian times in Ireland, and were simply utilized, not erected, by the community of St. Molaise, or by other Churchmen.

Teach-an-alais, or the *Sweat-House*.—For various reasons it seems desirable that a notice of the very curious, and perhaps unique, building which lies close to the cashel wall, to the northward, should here be given. I allude to a stone-roofed structure, in plan somewhat of a horseshoe form, which would seem to the architectural eye to be as ancient as any work remaining upon the island. It is styled by the natives, who evidently know how to call a spade a spade, simply, *Teach-an-alais*, or, in English, the “Sweat-house ;” and the tradition is that the place was used in olden time in the way that far-Eastern baths were tens of centuries ago ; as formerly, in Britain, were Roman baths ; and, as the so-called Turkish baths are, even now, with us.

The above remarks had been penned, and the manuscript was already in the printer’s hands, when Professor Hennessy, of the Science and Art Department, was good enough to furnish me with the following interesting memorandum :—

“It is remarkable that what are called Turkish baths in Ireland and Great Britain have been designated Roman-Irish baths in Germany and Bohemia. I saw baths designated ‘Römische-Irische Bäder’ at Prague and Nuremberg in 1879.”—H. HENNESSY, F.R.S.

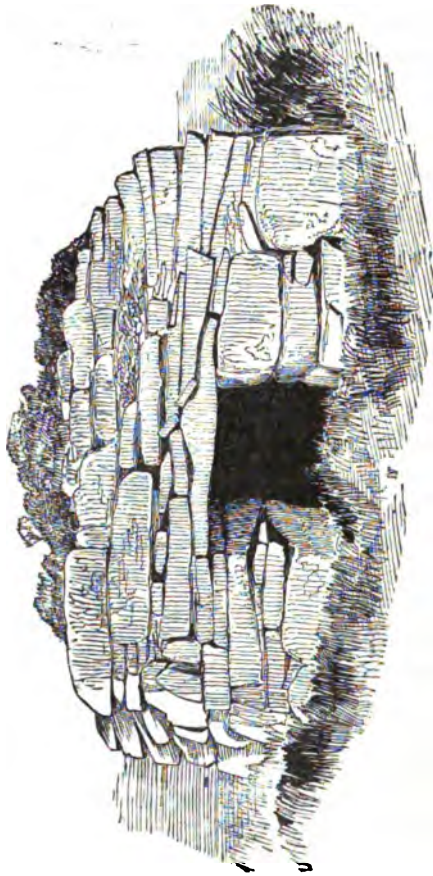


Fig. 15.—*Tech-an-ahai*, or the Sweat-house. (See pp. 211 and 213.)

The structure, which is composed of large stones, set without mortar or cement, measures internally about five feet and a-half, by four feet two inches. The floor being covered with stones and rubbish, it is difficult to determine the height of the apartment. The distance from ground to roof was probably about five feet. There is but one aperture—a doorway, measuring at present two feet in height, by two in width. It is square-headed, with slightly-inclined jambs.

THE CHURCHES.

Teach Molaise.—The cashel contains three small churches, or oratories, which are styled *Teach Molaise*, *Teampull-na-Bfear* (this building is also occasionally called *Teampull Molaise*, and, sometimes, the *Monastery*), and *Teampull*, or *Teach-na-Teinidh*, respectively. The most remarkable, and the best preserved, of these interesting structures is the first named. It is called after the patron saint of the island (the word *teach* signifying in the Irish language a church, as well as a house), and is probably the most ancient building of its class remaining in a perfect state of preservation. It is of extremely small proportions, measuring, internally, but eight feet ten inches and a-half in length, by seven feet ten inches in breadth. The side-walls are of great thickness, in order to sustain a roof of stone which still remains unimpaired, though the storms and frosts of fully twelve hundred years have done their worst upon it. In plan it is a simple quadrangle, entered by a doorway situate in its western end, and lighted by a single window placed in the opposite gable at a considerable distance above the level of the ground. The walls are composed of stones, generally of large size, set in somewhat irregular courses; all except those forming the doorway and window casings being rough and unhewn. The masonry, nevertheless, is in style much less rude than that of the cashel, or of the bee-hive houses; and mortar composed of lime, made apparently from sea shells, was freely used throughout the build-

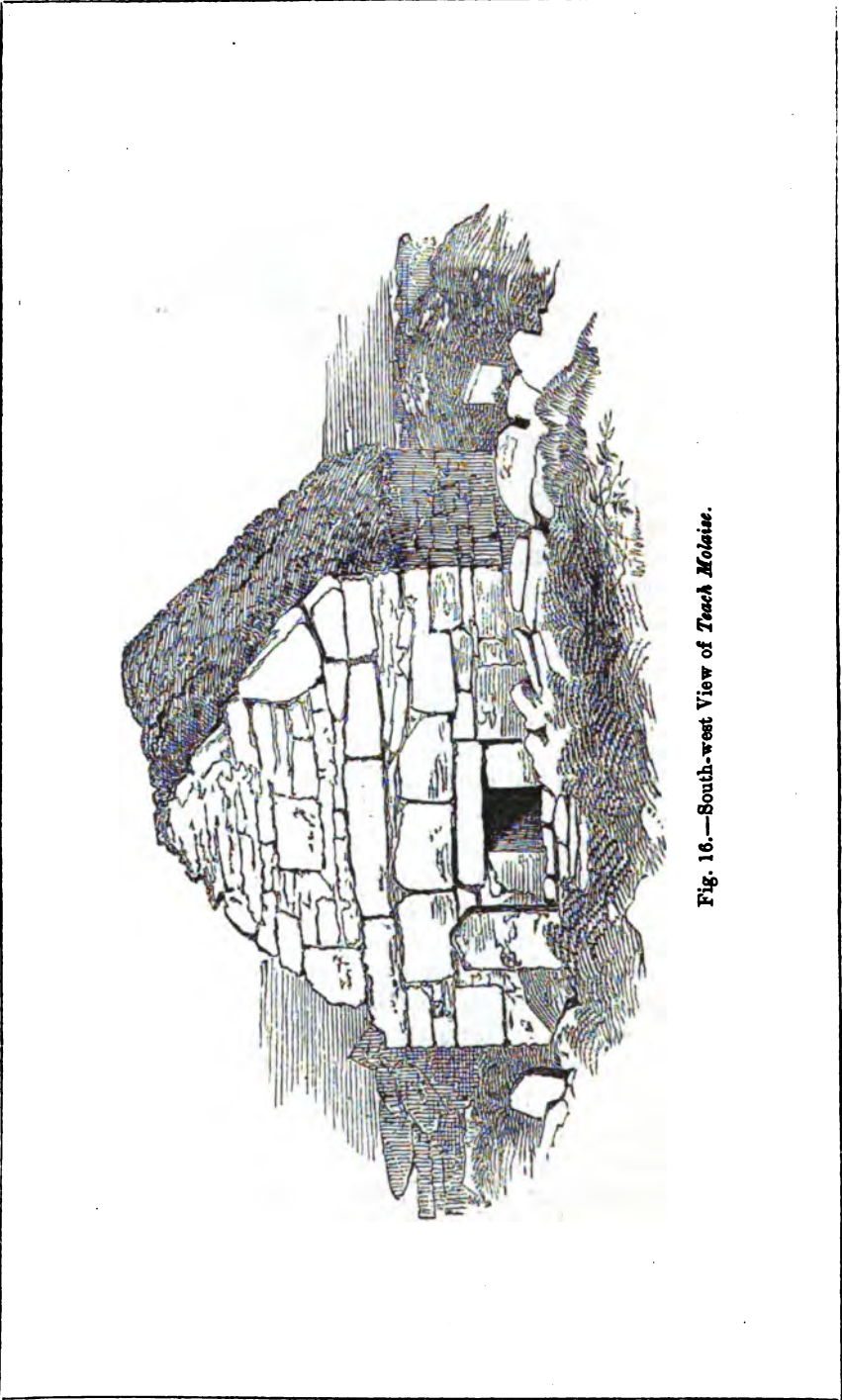


Fig. 16.—South-west View of *Teach Molesie*.

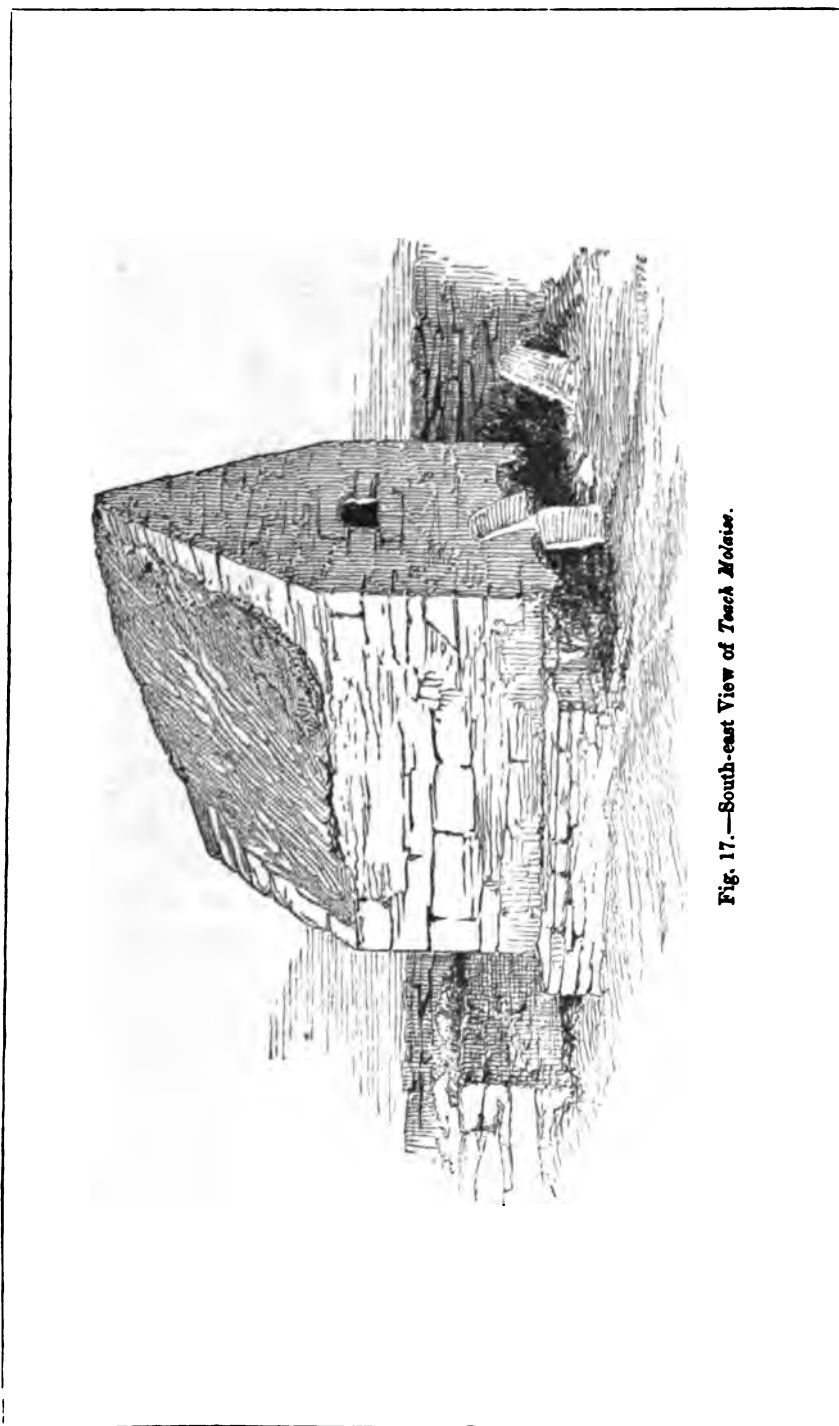


Fig. 17.—South-east View of *Teach Molaise*.

ing. Owing to the fact of the roof being externally overspread with vegetable matter, and lined on the interior with a thick coating of cement, it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty the manner in which the stones of which it is built are laid. The upper part of the western gable, and some feet of the adjoining roof are slightly lower than the level of the more eastern portion of the building, with which they should correspond. It would seem that at some period, not now remembered, the roof had been broken, and was clumsily repaired. A kind of bench or seat, composed of solid masonry about two feet in height, and over a foot in depth, extending the entire length of the south side-wall, upon the exterior, forms a unique feature in this building. A somewhat similar offset occurs in the interior, and is styled by the natives the "Saint's Bed," from a tradition that it served as a sleeping bench to Molaise, when this *teach* was his dwelling-place. Another story is that the saint lies buried within it. The natives declare that here are hidden a number of holy books which had belonged to the monastery in its palmy days.¹ At the eastern end is an altar constructed of rude stones of various sizes, and roughly laid without any kind of cement. Its upper surface is covered with small flags brought from various parts of the interior of the cashel. Most of these are fragments of monumental slabs. While removing some of the accumulation in search of carved or lettered stones, my companion, a man of considerable mark on the island, went somewhat deeper than any explorer had before been known to penetrate, and was rewarded by the discovery of a cist-like hollow within the centre of the altar. This singular cavity was, no doubt, intended as a secret receptacle for some very sacred relic. We found within it a decayed piece of wood, apparently yew, shaped something like the flat pencil, such as carpenters sometimes use, and measuring about two inches in length. This we reverently returned to the cist, over which we replaced the stones, leaving the altar just in its usual condition.

¹ See *ante*, p. 181.

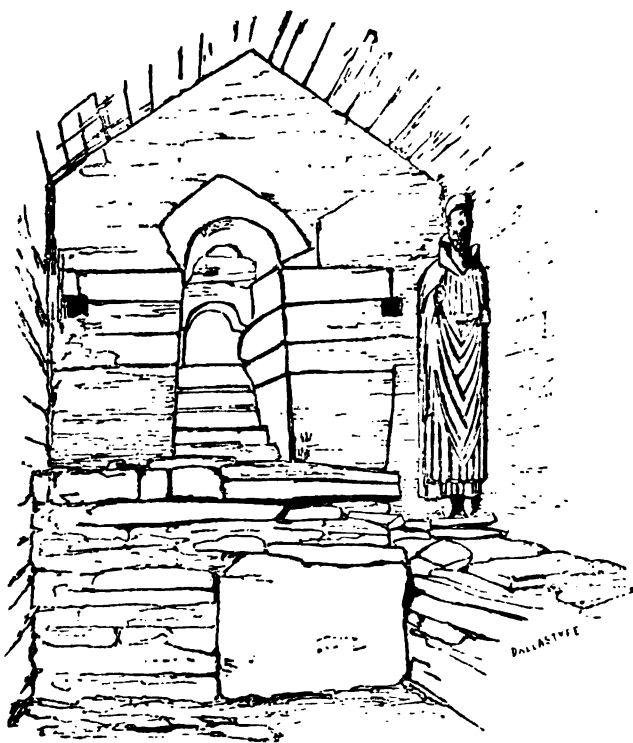


Fig. 18.—Interior of *Teach Molain*.

The doorway, which measures four feet seven inches in height, and one foot nine inches in breadth, is formed of well-cut stones carefully fitted together. Most of them extend through the entire thickness of the wall. Its sides are quite vertical, a circumstance worthy of remark, as apses of this early flat-headed class are almost invariably narrower at the top than at the base. Upon the exterior face of the lintel, over the centre of the entrance, is inscribed a cross of the Greek pattern, but with bifurcated

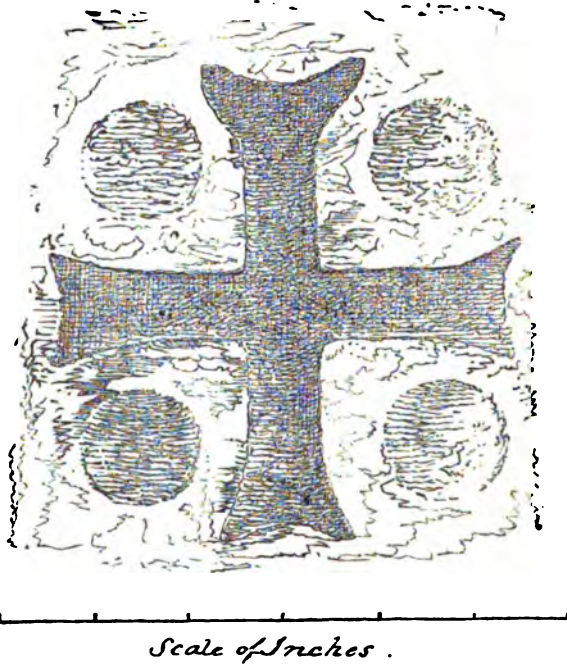


Fig. 19.—Cross on Lintel of Door, *Teach Molais*.

terminations to its vertical and horizontal members, and a small circular pellet opposite each angle of the figure. This form of cross is one of the very earliest known to students of Irish, and, I believe, of Eastern, Christian symbols. A carving somewhat similar, enclosed within a circle, occurs upon the doorway lintel of the grand old church of St. Fechin at Fore, county Westmeath. A few other like instances might be mentioned.

It is seen, perhaps, in a later form upon the doorway of Antrim Round Tower. All the church doorways upon which it is exhibited are of a primitive type. It is a curious circumstance that this cross appears to have remained unobserved by O'Donovan, Petrie, Lord Dunraven, and other writers who have more or less described the peculiarities of *Teach Molaise*. So far as I am aware, it is here for the first time referred to. The accompanying engraving has been faithfully reduced from a rubbing, and a drawing leisurely made by myself while I still had the subject in view. Its dimensions can be ascertained by reference to the scale which accompanies the illustration.

The only window in the structure, as already stated, is placed in the eastern gable, right over the altar, from the table of which it seems to spring. Like the doorway, it is composed of very large stones, nearly all extending through the thickness of the wall. Its semicircular head is not constructed on the principle of the arch, but has been carved out of one, or rather out of a pair of stones. The jambs incline greatly upwards, and there is a considerable splay. From the base of the interior to the exterior of the light are four step-like ledges surmounted by a bevel, as shown in the sketch. The outer measurements of this window are—height, to curve of arch, one foot four inches; one foot three inches wide at base, and one foot one inch at commencement of arch. Round the exterior of the ope is a kind of recessed fillet, the only example of merely decorative carving (if we except the cross on the lintel) which the building presents.

On Sundays and holidays the natives use this, the reputed dwelling and oratory of their patron saint, as a place of prayer and meditation. Notwithstanding the narrowness of its proportions, the islanders, one and all, are impressed with an idea that the place could never be so filled with worshippers that room might not be found for more.

From the projection, or seat, extending along the southern side of *Teach Molaise*, a view comprising nearly the whole of the places of interest embraced by the cashel can be obtained. Almost directly in front is

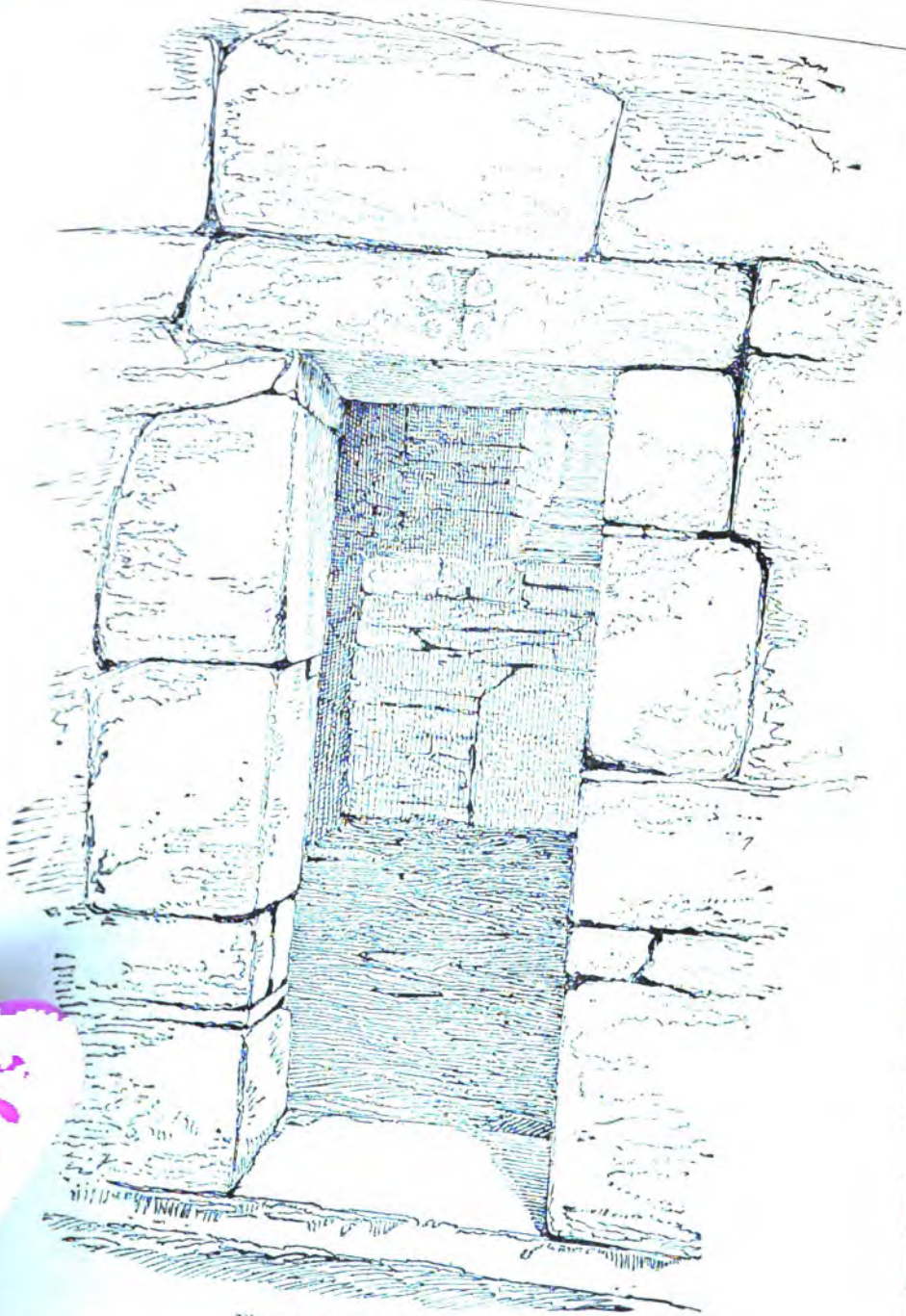


Fig. 20.—Doorway of *Teach Molaise*.

the *Monastery*, as that structure is sometimes styled. Nearly in the same direction are *Cloca-breaca*, and *Altoir beg*, two of the principal stations of the enclosure, as also the remarkable Praying Stones, the Holed Stone, and its companion. Somewhat to the right are *Teach-na-Teinidh*, the School-house, and other cellæ; and, in an opposite direction, the Lent Trahaun, and the Water-gate. The latter was, no doubt, in early days, the portal generally used by all who entered or departed from the sacred bounds. It has lately been stopped up. What strange manner of people must have passed beneath its lintel, from Firbolgian days to our own time; how various their thoughts and aspirations! "Man may come, and man may go," but it remains as ever. We can imagine St. Molaise in company with the fiery, but also saintly, Columba, and a few less distinguished clerics, seated upon the stony bench referred to, counselling, instructing, and directing the "family" under their charge in ghostly matters, or in the execution of mundane works, which the requirements of the monastery from time to time necessitated. Moreover, it was a sheltered spot, no doubt dear to the contemplative mind. The sacred edifices were grouped around, and in front lay rows of cross-marked graves of departed brothers.

The effigy of an ecclesiastic, carved in oak, and about four feet eight inches in height, at present occupies a position in an angle of the cell. It is not known with certainty that this was its original place. The natives assert that it is a statue of their patron saint, Molaise, and believe it to be the work of the *Goban Saor*, a famous artificer who, there is reason to assume, flourished some time in the sixth century, or thereabouts. On the other hand, it has been described (but by persons who were totally ignorant on any subject of art) as the figure-head of a ship; some asserting it to have belonged to one of the vessels of the Armada, several of which were wrecked on the coast of Sligo.¹ Others conjecture that it probably surmounted

¹ In sight of Inismurray. The reef on which they struck is still called "Carrigna-Spania," or *The Spaniard's Rock*. They

were probably seeking for shelter in Milk Haven, but failed to make the entrance.—Ed.



Fig. 21.—Oaken Figure of St. Molaise.

the prow of a merchantman cast away in the neighbourhood, and that it came to shore, where it was picked up by some of the islanders, who, imagining it to be a figure of their saint, miraculously delivered to them by the sea, placed it over, or beside, the altar of their church!

The truth is, the effigy represents a cleric—no doubt St. Molaise—and that it is a mediæval work executed, as may be judged from its style, some time about the commencement of the fifteenth century. It may possibly be somewhat older or somewhat later. The figure has been subjected to much ill usage. It is said on one occasion to have been stolen, and carried to sea, thrown overboard, and used as a target for rifle and pistol practice, and then set adrift.¹ Next morning, however, it was discovered in its accustomed place in the church. The figure had probably been found floating by some native fishermen, or had been washed ashore by the tide. Little can now be said of the face or hands, almost every detail having disappeared; but the folds of the dress, though exhibiting a degree of stiffness characteristic of middle-age design, are not destitute of a certain amount of artistic feeling.

Oaken statues of local saints would appear not to have been uncommon even in remote Western churches. One of St. Brendan remains on Clare Island, a second on Inis Gloria. A wooden statue of St. Ibar is recorded to have existed on the once celebrated island of Beg Erin, off the coast of Wexford.

Teampull-na-Bfear.—In this venerable structure we may recognize a church, as distinguished from an oratory. It measures twenty-five feet six inches in length, by twelve feet in width; and, like every Irish temple of its class and period, is in plan a plain oblong quadrangle, with a square-headed doorway in the west gable, and a window to the east. In no striking respect does its architectural style differ from that of the building last described, except that the roof was probably composed of timber, thatch, or scraws—certainly not of stone. The

¹ This occurrence took place early in the present century.—Ed.

doorway is four feet eleven inches high; one foot nine and a-half inches in breadth at top, and one foot eleven inches at bottom. Its component stones are all large, well wrought, and nicely fitted together. The lintel is particularly long and massive. A window very similar to that just described as belonging to *Teach Molaise* is seen in the eastern gable. It has the same kind of "steps," inclined sides, and a large splay. On the interior it measures, to the spring of the arch, two feet eleven inches; breadth at top, two feet eight inches, and at base, two feet nine and a-half inches. Its semi-circular covering is carved out of two separate stones. The side-walls are prolonged one foot beyond the face of the eastern gable, and form pilasters about two feet five inches wide. Such projections are found in not a few of our earlier churches, both on their eastern and western terminations. It seems a strange arrangement that they should appear here on the eastern end only.

There is on Inismurray a legend, that in the erection of this church SS. Molaise and the celebrated Columba were partners, but that, owing to a difference in their respective dispositions, the one being mild and retiring, the other hot and enterprising, they could not at all times thoroughly agree; and so Columba made up his mind to leave the island. It is a remarkable fact that in the extensive cemetery which surrounds this so-called "Church of the Men," no woman is permitted to be interred. The burial-ground for females is at *Teampull-na-mban*, or the "Women's Church," situated some distance outside the cashel. It is universally believed by the islanders that if a woman be buried in the men's ground the corpse will be removed, during the night, by unseen hands to the woman's cemetery, and *vice versa*.

Could Columba have originated the rule that men only should be buried in the cashel? He seems to be credited with a horror of women. Alluding to the Cemetery of the Nuns at Iona, Pennant writes:—"This nunnery could never have been founded (as some assert) in the days of *St. Columba*, who was no admirer of the fair

sex : in fact, he held them in such abhorrence that he detested all cattle on their account, and would not permit a cow to come within sight of his sacred walls, because,

S'far am bi bo, bi'dh bean, s'far, am bi bean bi'dh mallacha.—

“Where there is a cow there must be a woman ; and where there is a woman there must be a mischief.”

But the separation of the sexes in death was usual in other Celtic districts. For instance (I once more quote Pennant):—“Descend to the ruins of old Kin-Garth Church” (Isle of Bute); “two cemeteries belong to it, a higher and a lower : the last was allotted for the interment of females alone ; because, in old times, certain women being employed to carry a quantity of holy earth brought from Rome, lost some by the way, and so incurred this penalty for their negligence—that of being buried separate from the other sex.”

Teampull-na-Teinidh.—Of the various edifices remaining within the cashel, that mysterious structure called *Teampull-na-Teinidh*, or the “Church of the Fire,” is, in its present state, the most modern. It should be observed that this building is sometimes styled *Teach-na-Teinidh* by the islanders. It is oblong in form, measuring, internally, seventeen feet four inches by eleven feet four inches. The walls are two feet thick, and in their construction stones of small size and much lime-mortar appear to have been used. There are two flat-topped entrances, one on either side, placed about midway between the gables. The northern one might possibly have served the purposes of a window. Altogether, the building cannot be considered older than the fourteenth century—it may be even considerably later ; but that it stands on the site of an earlier structure is extremely probable. On the soffit of the lintel-stone of its south-eastern doorway (for the *Teampull*, or *Teach*, does not lie, as is usual in the majority of our churches, more or less directly east and west) may be seen carved the greater portion of a very ancient cross. This covering very likely belonged

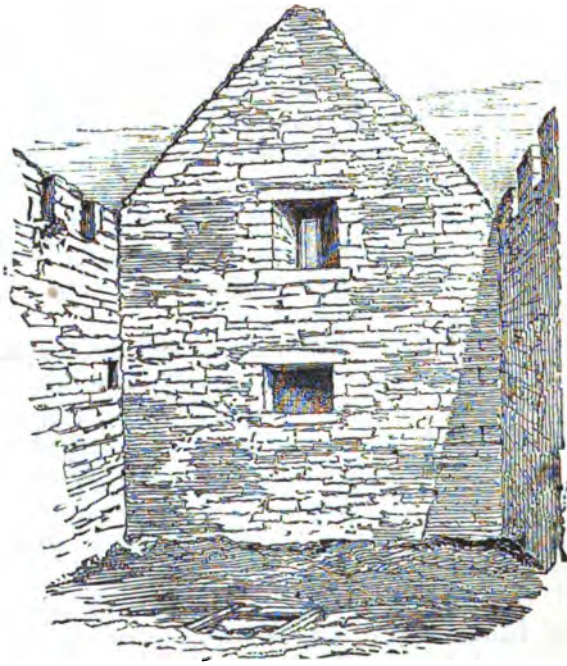


Fig. 22.—Interior of *Teampull-na-Teinidh* (sometimes called *Teach-na-Teinidh*), showing, in Foreground, position of Ancient Hearth.

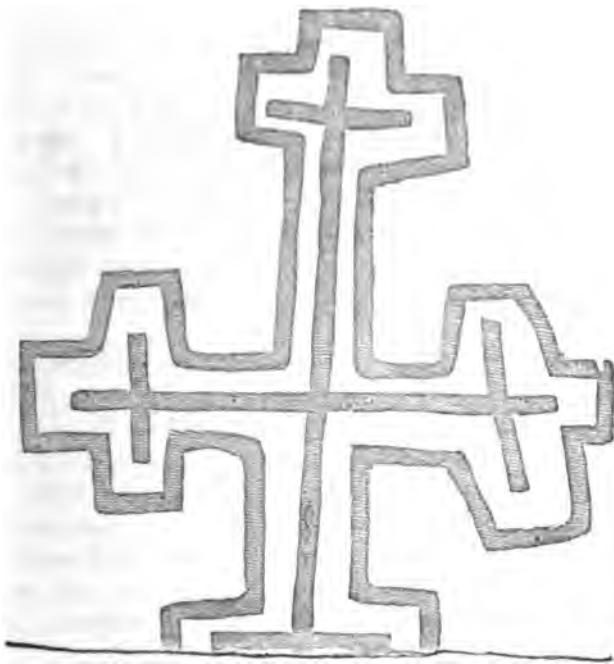


Fig. 23.—Cross inscribed on Lintel of Doorway of *Teampull*, or *Teach-na-Trinidh*.
Length, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; breadth, 12 inches.

to the doorway of an older edifice. The sacred emblem appears to have been sometimes engraved on the soffits of early square-headed doorways, as at Killiney, county Dublin, and in Our Lady's Church, Glendalough, county Wicklow. Up to the time when the Board of Works officials commenced operations upon the cashel buildings, *Teach-na-Teinidh* remained in a tolerable state of preservation. The greater portion, indeed, of the south-western gable had fallen, or had been pulled down, so that only a few feet of the wall remained. This has been almost entirely rebuilt, and a plain, featureless uninteresting work is the result. Why has this been done? Must it be taken for granted that there had been no window or other aperture at this end of the structure? Surely, the little quadrangular ope which remains in the opposite gable was quite insufficient to afford even a "dim religious light" to the interior. There were no windows in the side walls, though there are, apparently, two doorways which might not at all times have been kept closed.

It would appear that archæology has suffered an irreparable loss by the disappearance from *Teach-na-Teinidh* of a most remarkable flagstone, called *Leac-na-Teinidh*, "The Stone of the Fire," by which a supposed miraculous hearth, the foundations of which still remain, was until lately covered. The slab is said by several of the natives of the island to have been broken and utilized as building material by the reconstructors of the gable just referred to. It was, I believe, the only relic remaining in Ireland which appeared to be connected in some way, perhaps long forgotten, with the mysterious fire-worship practised by our Aryan forefathers. With the Holed Stones, the Sacred Wells, the Turning, or Swearing Stones, presently to be noticed, it formed an important feature in a group of monuments not elsewhere found associated within extremely limited bounds—a group, indeed, the due consideration of which directs our attention to the far East, where, while the world was some thousands of years younger, not a few of the quaintest myths and observances which are generally considered characteristic of the Celtic mind had their origin. What remains of the Hearth, or

Fireplace, is of a quadrangular form, measuring three feet three inches on each side. It consists (see plan, fig. 24) of seven stones, four of which are placed on edge, and set deeply in the ground, in the manner of a pagan cist. The sides face, as nearly as possible, the cardinal points, and are therefore in position not coincident with the surrounding walls of the *Teach*. The spot has its legend, or legends, two of which are of a very remarkable character. The natives all aver that here, of old, burnt a perpetual fire, from whence all the hearths on the island, which from any cause had become extinguished, were rekindled. Some say that it was only necessary to place a sod of turf upon the now missing *Leac*, when miraculous combustion immediately ensued. Others declare that the sought-for

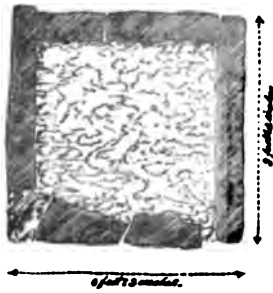


Fig. 24.—*Leac-na-Teinidh*, or “The Stone of the Fire.”

fire was given out in the shape of a small burning “coal”; but all agree that from *Leac-na-Teinidh*, and from it alone, all the island fires were kindled, or relit. A time, however, arrived, how long ago it is impossible to determine, when the famous hearth was to be ignominiously quenched for ever. The story of its extinction, universally told, and believed in by the islanders, is as follows:—“In the old time a stranger, said to have been a Scot, who had casually landed upon Inismurray, on hearing of the wonderful hearth, at once proceeded to the *Teach*, where he found the fire, as usual, smouldering.” It is not necessary here to detail exactly the further action of the visitor. Suffice it to say that, probably out of idle bravado, he shamefully desecrated the *Leac*, “and lo! a miracle was

the immediate result. The fire which up to that fatal moment had been scarcely visible at once flared up, and swiftly assumed the strength and appearance of a burning fiery furnace, its flames lapping and enveloping the wretched victim, so that he could neither struggle against them nor fly, and stood melting, as it were, into nothingness, so that after a moment little remained but fragmentary bones, cracked and distorted," like those which are sometimes found in pagan cairns or barrows where cremation had been practised.

It is a curious fact in connexion with this weird legend, that within a niche, measuring one foot ten inches by one foot five inches, and about one foot in depth, situate in what may be called the eastern gable, a number of bones, evidently human, and having apparently been under the action of intense fire, are to this day pointed to as having belonged to the ill-fated *Albanach*, or Scot, and in confirmation of the narrative relating to what is supposed by the people of Inismurray to have been a miraculous intervention of the local saint. The tradition points to no date, and the immolation referred to may have occurred many centuries ago. There existed of old in Ireland, during the Danish period of rapine, a class of people who were called *Gall Gaedhil*. They had renounced their baptism, and had assumed the customs of the Northmen, and had been fostered by them; but some of them did penance, and came to make satisfaction. (See "Fragments of Annals:" the *Journal, R. H. A. A. I.*, vol. iv., p. 367.) Such renegade natives of Erin would, down at least to the beginning of the twelfth century, be described as Scots by any of their countrymen who might have had the misfortune to come in contact with them.

CHURCH OUTSIDE THE CASHEL.

Teampull-na-mban, the "Woman's Church," sometimes called by the islanders *Teampull Muire*, or the "Church of Mary," stands at a little distance to the north-west of the cashel. It measures twenty-eight

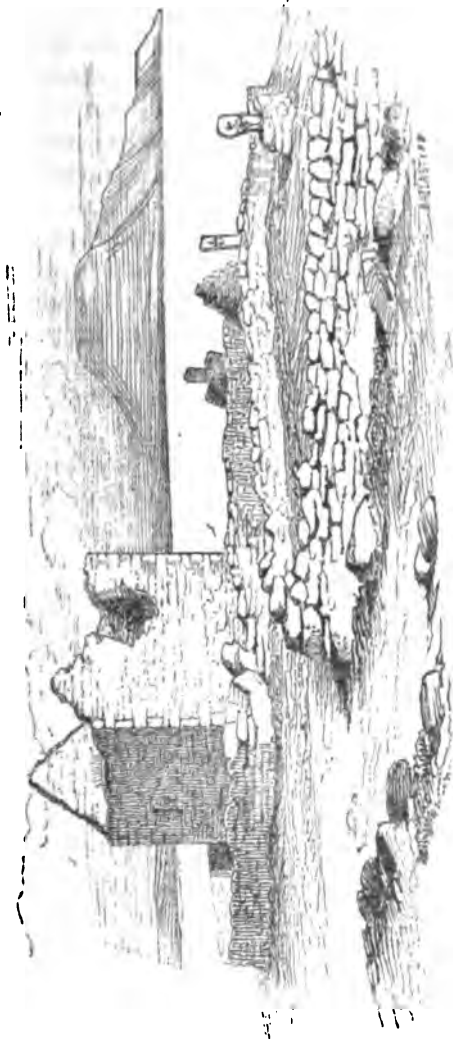


Fig. 25.—*Tiampul-na-mban*, or “Church of the Women,” sometimes called *Tiampul Meire*, or “Church of Mary.”

feet in length by thirteen in breadth. The walls are of unusual height in an Irish *cill* of its size. A portion of the remaining masonry must be referred to a very early age; but nearly the whole of the upper walls appear to have been rebuilt. This change, probably, took place in the latter part of the fourteenth, or early in the fifteenth, century, to about which period the characteristics of the long, flat-topped eastern light would seem to point. The original doorway, which was, as is usual in early Irish churches, placed in the centre of the west end, and which is now blocked with masonry, measures four feet in height, three feet six inches broad at the top, and at base four feet. It is composed of rather small stones, the lintel only being of any considerable size. It is probable that at the time this early doorway was stopped up, an entrance, now in a ruined state, situate in the south side-wall, was broken through and used in its stead. This kind of alteration was continually made, during the Middle Ages, in old Irish churches. The side-walls have each a narrow, flat-headed window, the jambs of which are vertical. The southern wall would long ago have fallen but for a buttress which was built for its support. There is nothing worthy of special description in this much-remodelled church, which is only valuable as illustrating, in some degree, the progressive changes which during mediæval days took place in the style and spirit of Irish architectural construction. In the immediate vicinity of *Teampull Muire* are found a number of most interesting *leachta* and other monuments. The view presented is taken from the south-west angle of the church. In the distance will be noticed a grand range of mountains belonging to the mainland of Sligo. Most conspicuous amongst them is Benbulbin, so called from *Conal Gulban*, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who was fostered in its neighbourhood.

THE ALTARS WITHIN THE CASHEL.—“CURSING STONES,”
ETC.

Standing within the cashel are three quadrangular structures composed of rough uncemented masonry, and apparently, except that they are of smaller size, and more carefully built, differing in little from the monumental piles, or *leachta*, which are found at certain “stations,” distributed along the seaboard of the island. They are styled altars, and are visited by stranger devotees on occasions of pilgrimage to Inismurray, and by the natives, from time to time. The largest and most important of the three is called *Cloca-breaca* (“the speckled stones”), from the number of curiously-wrought, time,

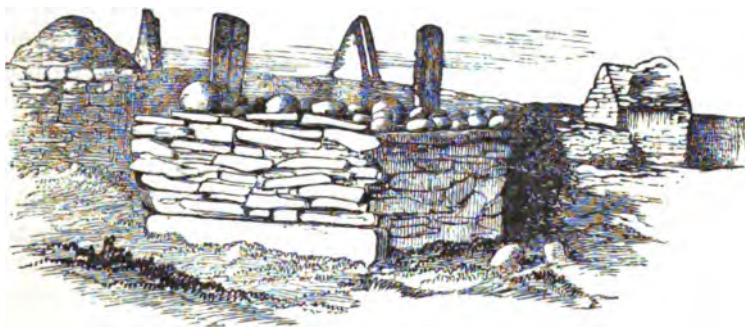


Fig. 26.—*Cloca-breaca* Altar, 7 feet square, by about 3 feet in height.

and weather-tinted lithic relics of a long, long past, and of most mysterious character with which its surface is overspread. So numerous, indeed, are these remains, that it is generally believed upon the island that they cannot be counted, each and every person who has essayed the task rendering, as far as can be remembered, a different account. Petrie was, I believe, the first to notice remains of this class; and his opinions concerning them have been summed up by Dr. Stokes (see *Life of Petrie*, p. 295), as follows:—“Stones of this class are believed, to the present day, to be possessed of miraculous properties for healing sicknesses, and are used for swearing on, and also as maledictory stones. Two of them, both of

which bear inscriptions as well as crosses, are to be seen in the Paris Museum. They are common in the western Isles of Scotland." When describing the Cathedral of Iona, Pennant writes, p. 287:—"A little north-west of the door is the pedestal of a cross. On it are certain stones that seem to have been the supports of a tomb. Numbers who visit this island (I suppose the *Elect*, impatient for the consummation of all things) think it incumbent on them to turn each of these thrice round, according to the course of the sun. They are called Clacha-bràth; for it is thought the bràth, or end of the world, will not arrive till the stone on which they stand is worn through. 'Originally,' writes Sacheverel, 'there were three noble globes of white marble placed on three stone basins, and these were turned round; but the Synod ordered them, and sixty crosses, to be thrown into the sea. The present stones are probably substituted in place of these globes.'" Petrie conjectures that they were originally "portable altars, or *super altaria*, commonly used throughout Christendom in the Middle Ages—consecrated stones, to be laid upon unconsecrated altars when celebrating mass on a journey, or when access to a consecrated altar was impossible. There is abundant evidence that such were commonly used in Ireland in the time when teachers of Christianity were travelling [missionaries]." Another object of these stones, Petrie suggests, was "that they might serve as memorials left by those early teachers to aid in preserving the memory of their labours, and keeping alive devout feelings among the people." This seems borne out by a passage in the Book of Lecan, which states that Aire, son of Forba, who died A.D. 737, had a son Erna; or Hierne, 'who left no heirs but mass stones.'" After giving many legends which seem to support this theory, Petrie also conjectures, but with less confidence, that these stones may have been borne by pilgrims from the Holy Land, or else brought into the country by foreign monks, who came in such crowds to Ireland in the fifth century. He adds that he would not have hinted at this theory but for an interesting legend, related to him by O'Curry, of a black stone which fell from heaven, on the altar before St. Declan, when he

was returning from Rome. "And he had great courage against the Gentiles through the power of this stone, and he had it carried home."

Whether Petrie was right in any of his theories regarding the character of these stones is a question which, no doubt, invites a considerable amount of discussion. We know that a remarkable system of anathematizing their real or supposed enemies, at least occasionally, prevailed amongst the people of Ireland at a period antecedent to their conversion to Christianity. Part of the proceedings consisted in the turning of certain stones. Cursing in this manner bears with it a strong aroma of paganism. Many of my readers will, no doubt, recollect some apposite lines in one of Sir Samuel Ferguson's truly national poems. Not having the book, I quote from memory; but I recollect that the incident related to a story of ante-Christian days, and was recorded in one of our earliest manuscripts:—

"They loosed their curse against the king,
They cursed him in his flesh and bones;
And ever in the mystic ring
They turned the maledictive stones."

Now, seeing the antiquity of a practice of cursing, in which it would appear that the turning of stones was a necessary formula, it is interesting to find that on Inismurray a similar procedure, though now of rather rare occurrence, is still observed, or has been so, within the memory of persons still young.

During ordinary pilgrimages on the "Way to the Cross," the usual route is round the altar from left to right, in *the course of the sun*. When vengeance is desired, an opposite course is adopted; the stones are thrice turned, the curse being "loosed" at each revolution, and the ceremony ends. Woe to him, however, who anathematizes his neighbour wrongly! as the curse can have no effect on the innocent, and is sure to recoil, exactly as uttered, on the head of the issuer.

This ceremonial, turning from left to right, was called *Desiul* by the Irish, and also by the Highlanders of Scotland. It is not necessary here to do more

than refer to the erudite communication laid before the Royal Irish Academy (see *Proceedings*, second ser., vol. i., Pol. Lit. and Antiq.), by Sir Samuel Ferguson, on the subject of this striking and old-world prevailing observance. Sir Walter Scott has referred to the feeling prevalent amongst the mountaineers of his country, which prompts them to pass round an individual whom they wish to honour in the course of the sun. On the other hand, to go to the left is tantamount to a malediction, and is called by the singular name of "*withershins*." The following verse from an old Scotch ballad was written out, from memory, by Lady Rachel Butler, and kindly laid before the Rev. James Graves, who was good enough to draw my attention to it. It seems that the withershins, or *widdershins*, as the word appears in the manuscript, was considered as unfortunate on sea as it was on land:—

" My love he built anither ship
 An' set her on the main,
 He had but twenty mariners
 To bring her back again;
 The stormy wind did loudly blaw,
 The raging waves did flout,
 An' my love, an' his bonnie ship
 Turned widdershins about."

From left to right has ever been, as far as memory goes, the processional order of our funeral rounds and stations. It was thus the piper marched at a feast, and it was from left to right the flowing measures of wine or of other liquors were filled in days of old Irish hospitality. It was the lucky turn, while that to the left was the reverse. Even children, for good fortune's sake, in some parts of Ireland were occasionally christened by the singular name of "*North-east*"! The reverence for the "*Desiul*" is evidently of extreme antiquity, and of Oriental origin.

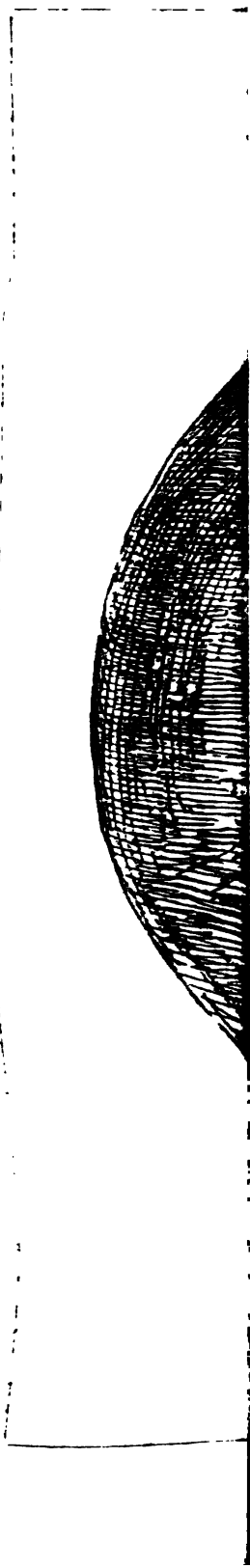
Only five of the many altar-stones (sometimes styled "*Cursing*" or "*Swearing Stones*") remaining on *Cloca-breaca* are decorated. In all cases the figure presented is that of a Greek cross, enclosed by a circle. Two of the examples which I shall first describe are highly ornate, so much so, indeed, that their design might form a valuable



Fig. 27.—Altar-stone on *Clocha-breaca*. No. 1. Diameter $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

study to an illuminating artist intent on re-producing early Irish work of sacred, or simply decorative character. It is perfectly evident that the stone here figured could never have been used as a portable altar. In form it is like a slightly depressed globe, measuring fifteen and a-half inches in diameter, and weighing, as well as might be judged, about twenty-eight pounds. The mode of executing the design, which appears on the two large stones, was probably as follows:—The figures of the crosses and their accessories were marked out by an incised line, and all intermediate spaces slightly lowered. Thus, the limbs of the cross proper are represented by panels faintly sunk, while at the intersection and in the arms was left, in low relief, bands or fillets. In the larger example the central circular fillet, if it ever existed, appears to have been worn away; but from the intersection extends through each limb a flat band, which divides about midway between the centre and the extremity of the arm, forming two fillets, which separate gradually, and terminate in a knot, or triquetra pattern, such as in early Irish art is usually considered emblematic of the Holy Trinity. Each quadrant in the design of the larger stone exhibits a beautiful triple group of spirals. These may likewise be considered as emblems of the Three in One. Except in certain lights, the work on these stones is difficult to trace; but, strangely enough, by the aid of tough thin paper, and a handful of grass, not too dry nor yet too juicy, any one accustomed to make rubbings will be able to bring up the entire pattern.

The stone which I shall now notice, from the style of its decoration, and unusual size, might be regarded in some measure as a fellow to that which has just been described. It is, however, rather smaller. Like the other, it is almost globular in form, the engraved portion, and the base, if I may so style the opposite side, being somewhat, but very slightly, flattened. Its weight is very considerable, and from convexity of form the stone was wholly unsuited for the purposes of an altar. But Petrie was possibly correct in supposing that stones of this kind may have been left in commemoration of a visit paid to the shrine (in connexion



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with which they are found) by some distinguished visitor. In such a case examples like the two under observation must have been selected, and engraved on or near the spot where they are now found. It will be observed that in this instance the members of the cross extend from a small circle at the intersection, and that the quadrants are unoccupied by any figure. The triquetra here produced is a feature in the production of which the old artists in stone of Inismurray seem to have delighted; but with their treatment it is never monotonous, and seems always in its proper place.

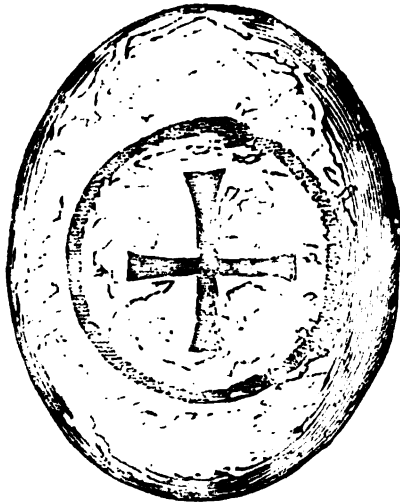


Fig. 29.—Altar Stone on *Cloca-breaca*. No. 3. Greater Diameter, 10½ inches.

A third example of the *Cloca-breaca* punched, or engraved stones, is here represented. It is considerably smaller than its more highly-wrought companions, and like them, from weight and form, could not possibly have been used as a portable altar. It is fashioned somewhat in the shape of an egg, and measures ten and a-half inches in its greater diameter. Upon what may be considered its upper surface a plain Greek cross, surrounded with a circle, has been engraved or punched. The members of the figure, from their point of intersection, gradually expand in a slight curve, and terminate in horizontal or

straight-lined edges, between which and the circle are unoccupied spaces. The design on the stone, taken as a whole, has a very primitive look. The absence of pellets or rings in the quadrants, and of the triquetra figure in the body of the cross, would lead one to suppose that in this example, and in another presently to be noticed, we may recognize the oldest figured representation of so-called "altar-stones" to be found on Inismurray, or indeed elsewhere in Ireland.

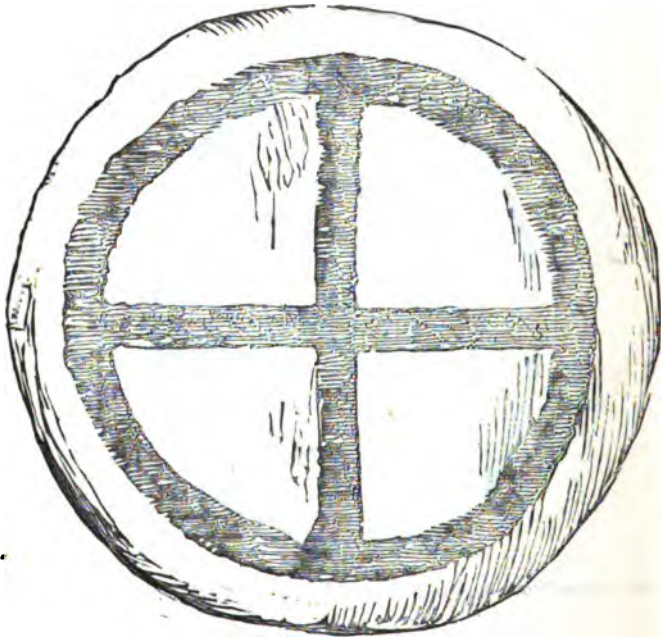


Fig. 30.—Altar Stone on *Cloca-braaca*. No. 4. Diameter of Circle, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The stone to which the annexed engraving refers is rather ruder in character than the three which have just been described. The carving upon it is of the simplest kind—a circle divided into quadrants by a perpendicular and a horizontal line. The design is exactly like that of the "St. Patrick's Cross" usually worn by girls and children in Ireland on the festival day of our National Saint. It is undoubtedly the

oldest form of cross known to this country, and, strange to say, by what appears accidental coincidence, a figure, in some respects not unlike it, is occasionally found on the bases of burial urns discovered in pre-historic cists in Ireland, or, as at Dowth, upon stones of sepulchral tumuli. This form of cross, as a Christian symbol, was in all likelihood brought into Ireland from the East by foreign ecclesiastics, who as missionaries flocked to our shores during the sixth century. Its in-



Fig. 31.—Altar Stone on *Cloca-breaca*. No. 5. Diameter of Circle, about 5 inches.

roduction to Erin may, indeed, have taken place at a period somewhat earlier, as there is every reason to believe that the Faith had penetrated to certain districts of this country at a time considerably anterior to the first advent of St. Patrick.

It will be noticed, on reference to the accompanying etchings of the fifth, and last, of the *Cloca-breaca* "altar-stones" remaining to be described, that it differs consi-

derably in character from the others. It is, as is usual in objects of its class, of a rather flattened globular form. The cross, with which it is engraved, or rather punched, partakes mainly of the Greek form; but there are peculiarities observable in the design, some of which are worthy of note. The three upper members terminate in widely splaying bifurcations, such as, in Irish crosses, are only found in examples of extremely early date, while the shaft rises from a line, now somewhat weather-worn and abraded, but which appears to have been originally straight and uniformly horizontal. There are four pellets, one in each quadrant, and the figure is encompassed by a depressed circular band, like the rest, punched or picked in the stone, not carved. This kind of manipulation is characteristic of our oldest lapidary records, even of the ogams (to say nothing of pre-historic rock-markings), and bespeaks, in any work in which it is found, a very considerable degree of antiquity.

Miscellaneous Remains on Cloca-breaca.—It is curious that the “altar-stones” of Inismurray just noticed have not before this been described or illustrated in any publication wholly or partly devoted to the elucidation of Irish antiquarian subjects. But they by no means comprise the only objects of archæological interest remaining upon the *Cloca-breaca* altar. Along with them will be found certain stones of most singular and mysterious character, unlike, indeed, any remains hitherto noticed as appertaining to rites or usages of the ancient Irish Church. Of the largest, and every way the most remarkable of these relics, the Dallastype here presented will afford a very correct idea. It consists of a block of sandstone—the prevailing stone of the island—measuring about two feet in extreme length; the upper portion is somewhat cube-shaped; the lower consists of a sort of stem, or shaft, gradually narrowing as it descends, and evidently intended for insertion in a base of some kind. The latter, if it consisted of a single stone, unfortunately cannot now be found; but it is not unlikely that the shaft may originally have been socketed in the masonry of the altar. A small hollow, circular in plan, descends

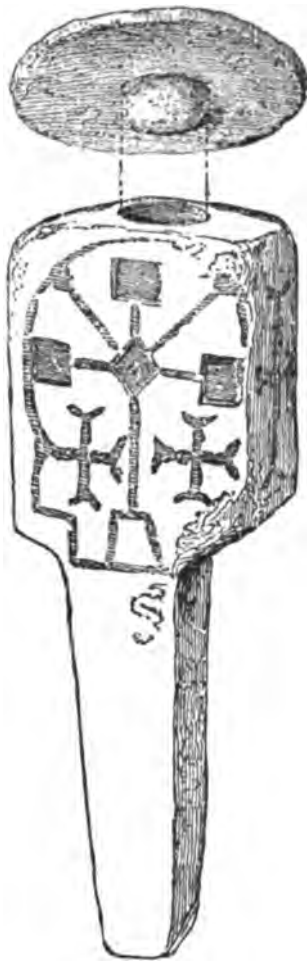


Fig. 32.—Hollowed Stone, with Cover, on *Clôca-breac*; use unknown.

vertically into the body of the stone, to a distance which, owing to the presence of decayed matter, probably vegetable, within it, I could not ascertain with accuracy. A cover, formed of a flag, and having a stopper like what we see in modern glass ware, of a size exactly fitting the neck of the boring, usually surmounts the stone, but is sometimes laid beside it (see fig. 32). The front presents a Latin cross, in the centre of which is a quadrangular depression, placed diagonally. The arms and head of the cross terminate in similar depressions, with vertical or horizontal sides. The shaft is represented as rising from an elevated base. Within each of the lower quadrants is a cross of the Greek kind, with well-marked bifurcations at the termination of their members. A kind of irregular border, semicircular at the top, enclosed the whole of the design. The sides and back of the stone are marked with crosses of the same character. Tradition, on the island, as far as I am aware, has nothing to say concerning the purpose to which this, unique object was anciently applied. Could it have been a primitive chrismatory?

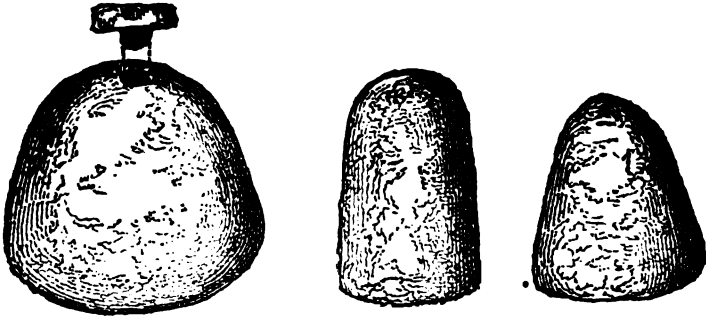


Fig. 33.—Objects formed of Stone, on *Cloca-breaca*. Use unknown.

A second stone, drilled apparently for the reception of a small quantity of some precious fluid, and furnished with a stopper of stone, is found on *Cloca-breaca*. Its shape may be compared to that of an acorn flattened at the base. There is no name amongst the islanders for it, and tradition is silent as to its former use. It measures three feet ten inches in circumference—see left-

hand figure in sketch (page 244), which also represents two other stones, of undefined character, remaining upon the altar. The larger is eight, the other six inches in height. But that their bases exhibit no sign of abrasion, one might regard them as pestles, or pounders; and yet it may be asked why should such implements appear amongst the sacred altar-stones.

Altoir-beg.—Almost immediately facing the modern doorway, and a large portion of the cashel wall recently erected by the Board of works, occurs a second altar, which is known to the islanders by the above name. It consists of a quadrangular mass of solid uncemented masonry, measuring five feet six inches by as nearly as possible five feet. It is three feet in height, and dis-



Fig. 34.—The Station called *Altoir-beg*.

plays upon its upper surface a considerable number of stones, similar in character to those already described as existing on *Cloca-breaca*. Here, however, they are of small size, and amongst them not a single specimen artificially smoothed or bearing the figure of a cross is to be found. They would, as a rule, appear to be water-worn pebbles picked up from the seashore. From the centre of the mass rises a stone of the monumental class, bearing a remarkably well-designed incised cross, or rather two crosses of early type, one over the other. The upper

figure, which may be considered complete in itself, is of the Greek pattern, and is surrounded by a double circle. The vertical and horizontal lines of this design terminate in small triangular expansions which merge into the inner circle, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

The lower cross descends from the base of the outer circle nearly to the table of the altar. It is in the Latin style, the three upper members being of nearly equal length, and the lower portion, or shaft, considerably longer. The lines forming the cross bifurcate at their extremities. The face of the stone, only, bears any trace of carving. In fig. 34, *Cloca-breaca* appears in the middle distance, to the left, and portion of *Teach Molaise* to the right. Further off are seen part of the main dividing wall of the cashel, the ancient and modern gables of *Teampull-na-Teinidh*, and the dome of the School-house.

Directly between the cashel wall and the eastern end of *Teampull-na-Bfear*, a third altar may be visited. It is in plan an oblong, eight feet by six, and stands about four feet in height. At its southern side appears portion of a plinth, or step, which may extend round the structure, the rest being probably hidden by the accumulation of the soil occasioned by interments. It is composed of tolerably good masonry, without mortar. On its face are displayed a number of small altars, none of which are carved or smoothed in any way by art. They may be shore-pebbles, or small boulders found upon the surface of the island. Set in the centre of the quadrangle is a very curious stone, which it is, perhaps, somewhat fanciful to consider a cross. It is small and uncarved, with a top very like an extremely deep crutch-head, and may possibly be a rude attempt at the formation of a cross "potent," or of the crutched class. A monument of this, in Ireland, rare variety, may be seen, or was to be seen, near the old church of Kilnaboy, county Clare. I have read somewhere that it has disappeared, but I fortunately retain a drawing of it made by myself many years ago. The shaft, which was inserted in the cleft of a large stone, or rock, stood about three feet in height, and was surmounted by a beam, the arms

of which slightly curved upwards. At the extremity of each arm, on the upper surface of the stone, was carved, in considerable relief, a bearded human face; and midway between the faces, right over the shaft, was a well-executed representation of a pair of clasped hands. Altogether, the style of the sculpturing did not appear to be older than late mediæval times. The crutched cross was supposed to symbolize a staff upon which one could lean while walking or resting. In the *Journal, R. H. A. A. I.*, some time since, appeared an account (accompanied by a beautiful woodcut) of a crutched *bachal*, or pastoral staff, formed of bronze, which had no doubt belonged to an eminent saint, or bishop of the Irish Church, who must have flourished some time previous to the Anglo-Norman invasion of this country.

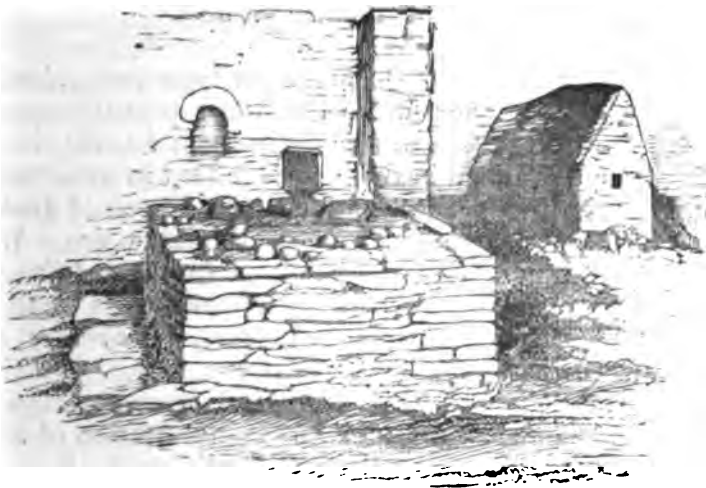


Fig. 35.—The Eastern *Altair*.

The sketch here given represents the Eastern Altar, and its remarkable "cross," as seen by a person looking westward. Behind it appears part of the eastern gable of *Teampull-na-Bfear*, the "Church of the Men," with its small round-headed window, and north-eastern angle pilaster. To the right is a view of *Teach Molaise*, from the south-east; and, further in the distance, may

be noticed a few feet of the cashel wall, as seen from the interior.

A fourth altar stands right up against the cashel wall, on the exterior, upon the south side of the curve. In all points of construction it is very similar to that last noticed. It is, however, somewhat smaller, and no stones appear upon its table, which is overgrown with herbage. It supports one of the most elegant of the early cross-inscribed stones to be met with in Ireland, and of which a drawing and description will be found further on. It had, until recently, no connexion with the site it now occupies, having been brought from the cemetery adjoining the "Church of the Men," within the cashel, and placed, where it now incongruously stands—as the natives assert—by the Board of Works' "conservers." It did not seem to me necessary to draw the altar, as it exhibits no feature of peculiar interest.

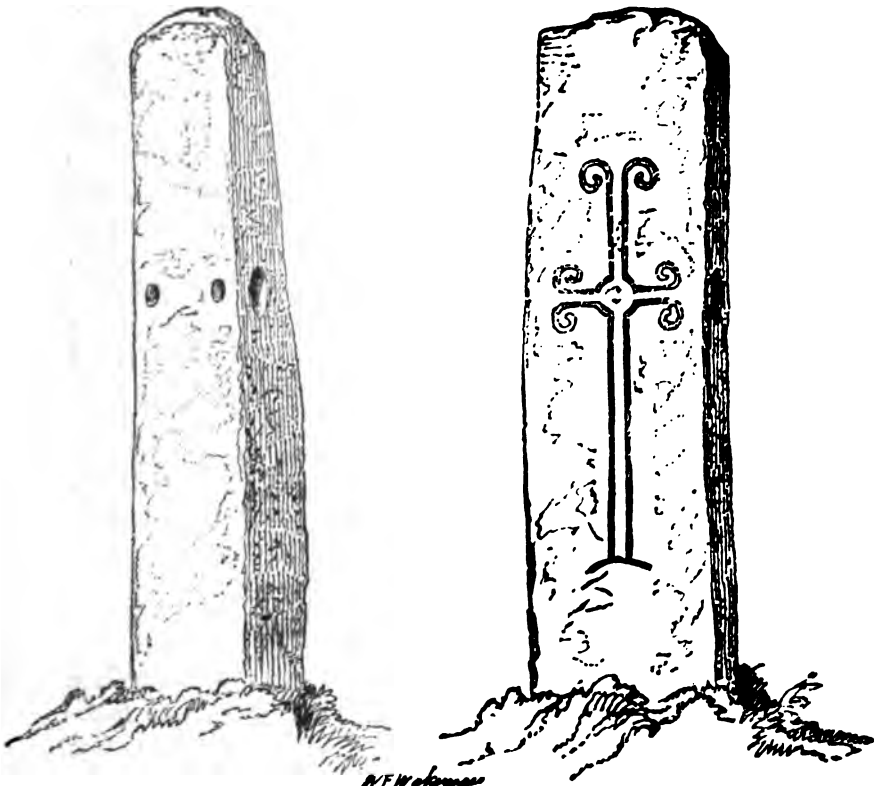
The Holed Stones.—During days long antecedent to any period of authentic Irish history, probably coeval with the earliest state of society in those islands, it was the custom here, and in Britain, as indeed in other lands, to erect over the last resting-place of a person of distinction a monolith, generally of considerable size. With us the monument is usually styled *leagawn*, *dallan*, or *coirthe*. In England it is called *hoar-stone*; in Scotland (by the non-Gaelic-speaking people), *hare-stane*; and in Wales, *maengwyr*. There is every reason to believe that pillar-stones of a similar kind were occasionally raised as boundary marks, or in commemoration of some stirring event, such as a battle, or the ratification of a treaty. In style and appearance these often very interesting remains present an infinite variety. Not a few would seem to be simply boulders placed on end by human art; others look as if they had been rudely quarried; and a considerable number, in their smooth and water-worn aspect, suggest the idea that they had been lifted from the bed of a river. Many are thin flat flags of an irregular form; others are almost rudely quadrangular in plan, while some examples, probably of later date, appear to have been artificially rounded, and

almost polished. Of the last-mentioned class a fine historical example occurs in *Reilig-na-ree*, or King's Burial-ground, at Rathcroghan, in the county Roscommon. It is the monument of Dathy (early fifth century), the last pagan monarch of Ireland, who was killed by lightning at the foot of the Alps, while engaged in one of his customary raids. It is recorded that the monarch's body was religiously carried to Erin, and interred at Rathcroghan; and the *dallan* there remaining has, from time immemorial, been associated with the name of Dathy. That pillar-stones in character not to be distinguished from those of an undoubtedly pagan age were occasionally erected over the graves of a number of our earliest ecclesiastics is a fact which cannot be denied. Witness on Aran, at *Teampull-an-Ceathruir Aluinn*, the "Church of the Four Beautiful Saints," the truly archaic-looking pillars of Fursey, Brendan, Conall, and Berchan. See also the ogam-inscribed stone of St. Monaghan, not far from Kilmalkedar, county Kerry. But numerous other examples might be adduced. In some of the pagan, as well as in a number of the undoubtedly Christian memorials of this class, artificial apertures sometimes appear. These are of various sizes, from that of a large bowl, to such as would little more than admit of the insertion of a finger. The earlier perforations are comparatively large, and it is believed that they were anciently connected with religious rites of some kind, and as channels for the interchange of solemn oaths, promises, and soforth.

Remains of this class are usually, in English, known by the name of *Holed Stones*. Examples presenting small apertures, and apparently belonging to Christian times and people, are to be noted in connexion with a number of our oldest ecclesiastical establishments, and in districts widely apart. Striking instances occur in the cemetery of Kilmalkedar, county Kerry; at St. Kieran's Church, called *Mainistir*, Aran; at Kilmountain (*Cill-Fintain*), county Cork, and elsewhere. The pillars, presumably of Christian times, in which these perforations constitute so puzzling a feature, are almost invariably inscribed with the figure of a cross,

more or less elaborately designed, but always of a primitive type. They are universally held in high veneration by the neighbouring people, partly, it would seem, from the mystery attending the perforation, but perhaps chiefly from the fact of the sacred emblem which they bear being, as a rule, highly conspicuous.

Inismurray presents three fine specimens of the pillar, two of which must be considered valuable and most rare examples of the "holed" class. For reasons presently to be explained these are sometimes called *Praying Stones* by the natives. The more important stands on the southern side of *Teampull-na-Bfear*, at a little distance from that structure. It measures four feet in height, eleven and a-half inches in breadth at top, one foot one inch at base, and about seven inches in thickness. A glance at fig. 36, No. 2, affords a better idea of the graceful cross which has been incised upon the front, or western side of the stone, than would a mere verbal description. It may be observed, however, that the arms and head of the figure terminate in spirals, like those found upon the celebrated alphabet stone at Kilmalkedar, the work upon which has been held, by our best authorities on such matters, to belong to the sixth, or at latest to the seventh century of the Christian era. The monument faces east and west; its edges and eastern side are plain. As will be observed in fig. 36, No. 1, the western face exhibits two holes of a size just large enough to admit the insertion of a fairly developed thumb. These orifices extend through the adjoining angles of the stone, and open out at its sides in apertures sufficiently spacious to receive the fingers of a hand of ordinary proportions. In connexion with this pillar a custom, which is worthy of record, very generally prevails. Women who expect shortly to become mothers are wont hither to resort for the purpose of praying for a happy issue from the perils of their impending travail. The natives assert that death in childbirth is an unknown calamity upon the island. The postulants kneel, passing their thumbs into the front, and their fingers into the side openings, by which means a firm grasp of the angles of the stone is



No. 1.

No. 2.

Fig. 36.—Holed Stone at *Tampull-na-Bhear*, resorted to by Women. No. 1, Half-side View; No. 2, Nearly Front View.

obtained. They are thus enabled to rise from their act of obeisance with a minimum of strain or difficulty.

A pillar-stone unperforated and uninscribed, of about the same dimensions as that just noticed, is seen immediately beside it. The two stand in line at right angles with the northern wall of the very ancient church, almost immediately adjoining, and with which they are probably contemporaneous.

A second *Holed stone*, bearing upon its eastern face a plain Latin cross (see fig. 37), occupies a position close to *Teampull-na-mban*, or the "Church of the Women," outside the cashel. It is five feet high, ten and a-half inches broad at base, eleven and a-half inches at top, and four and a-half inches in thickness. Like its fellow at the "Church of the Men," it is held in great veneration, especially by the women of the island. The cross which it exhibits is characteristic of the earliest Christian times in Ireland; this being so, the monument may be assigned to a period not later than the close of the sixth century. It is much to be regretted that these monuments do not present lettering of any description. They are just of the kind upon which one might hope to discover an inscription carved, or punched, in the ogam character.

THE INSCRIBED STONES.

Up to the time when Petrie began his researches amongst our early Christian inscriptions, all Irish lapidary monumental records, of a date older than the fourteenth or fifteenth century, when noticed at all, were supposed to have been engraved in Hebrew, Phœnician, Greek, or other foreign characters. Nobody appears to have known anything about them; and often exquisitely-beautiful crosses, and other ornaments by which they are very frequently accompanied, were looked upon only as evidences of barbarous fancy, or of ingenious, misspent industry. Now, however, owing to the steady and conscientious labours of a few true antiquaries, we have learnt to prize what time has left, and to understand the value of records in stone and

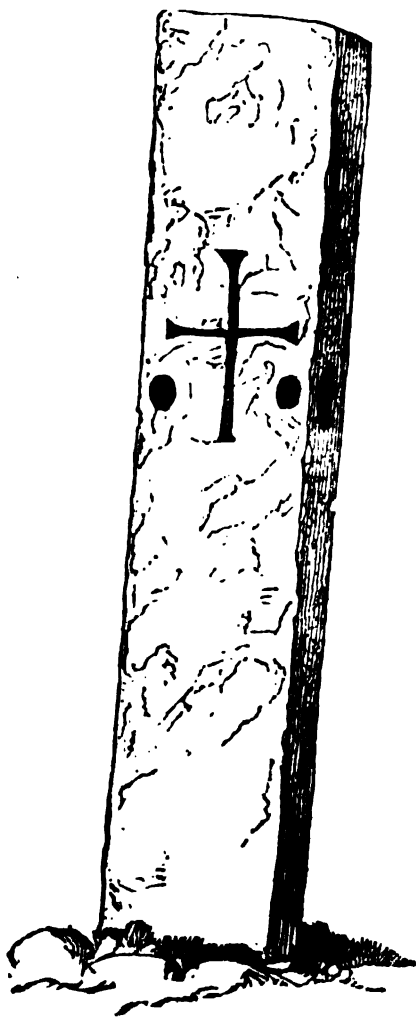


Fig. 37.—Holed Stone near *Teampull-na-mban*, or "Church of the Women."

metal which, when properly studied, become historical works, eminently more eloquent and instructive than the generally misleading compilations bequeathed to us by mediæval and later chroniclers.

In the churches and stations on Inismurray a first chapter in the history of Irish ecclesiastical architecture may be studied; in the inscribed monumental stones remaining we may recognize the lettering adopted by the earlier Christian communities in Erin, or *Scotia*, as this country was once named. The designs on several of the *leacs*, or memorial flagstones, herald a class of artistic work for which Ireland was, during several centuries, pre-eminent amongst the nations.

Of three monumental stones remaining upon Inismurray, which exhibit the word CRUX, there is only one which retains the name of the individual the work was intended to commemorate. The *leac* is unusually small, measuring but eight inches and three-quarters in extreme length, by about six and a-half in breadth. The letters average slightly over one inch and a-half in height. Unfortunately the c, in the word CRUX, and, in the second line, half of the first letter, which had evidently been an R, have been lost, together with the portion of the stone upon which they had been engraved; but there can be no difficulty in connexion with the reading of the legend—CRUX RETE.

The name RETE is not to be found in any list of persons connected with the island which is now known. There can be no question as to the high antiquity of the name, occurring, as it does, in the form of RITE, upon a remarkable ogam-stone which was found in a *Killeen* at Leades, in the townland of Deelish, and parish of Aghabullog.

The late R. R. Brash—whose work, on ogam monuments generally, and on those of Ireland in particular, should be in every antiquarian library—thus wrote (see *Journal, R. H. A. A. I.*, vol. i., 3rd Series, Part II., p. 258): “The patronymic ‘Rite’ is a very usual one on these (ogam) monuments: we have it in various forms, as ‘Rite’ and ‘Ret’; and we have it also as ‘Rett,’ on the Cahernagat stone, and as ‘Ritti’ on stones at Ballinrannig and



— — — — —
Scale of 1/4 Friction.

Fig. 88.—Inscribed *Less* in Modern Niche in Caahel.

Greenhill." This stone now stands in a modern recess in the cashel wall, one of those "restored by the Board of Works, as stations(?), and containing crosses carved on flagstones, but which were evidently the vestiges of steps, placed at regular intervals, for the purpose of enabling the defenders to reach the ramparts." The historian adds in a note, "These flagstones were found in various parts of the enclosure." See *History of Sligo*, by Lieut.-Col. Wood-Martin, p. 151.

A second example of a stone bearing the word CRUX, with the name which followed lost, is here figured. It is of irregular form, as are all early remains of its class found in Ireland, and it seems water-worn, as if taken from the sea-shore. The cross which it bears is of the Latin type, with a circle in the centre, and a small pellet within the extremity of each member. The figure, which measures twelve inches in length, and eight and a-half in breadth, is sunk, leaving the central boss and pellets in relief, and flush with the surface of the stone. The form of the letters in the word CRUX indicates a very early age. The characters may be described as partaking largely of the late Roman fashion, the C, R, and U being very similar to their equivalents carved on the Kilmalkedar alphabet stone, the inscription on which was believed by Dr. Petrie to belong to the sixth or seventh century.

The flag is now placed in *Teach Molaise*. It, and the Rete stone, as well as two others, which shall presently be described, appear to have hitherto escaped the notice of collectors of Irish inscriptions.

It is a great pity that in fig. 40, page 258, we possess but about half of what must have been a valuable and interesting memorial-stone. As in the example last described, of the inscription only the initial word CRUX remains. The letters are of early form, but it is probable that the legend is of somewhat later date than others which are found on the island; and that such is the fact may be judged from the character of the accompanying cross, the design of which is peculiar, and suggestive of a period when no inconsiderable progress had been made in the art of lapidary engraving.

Of the cross in question, which appears to have been

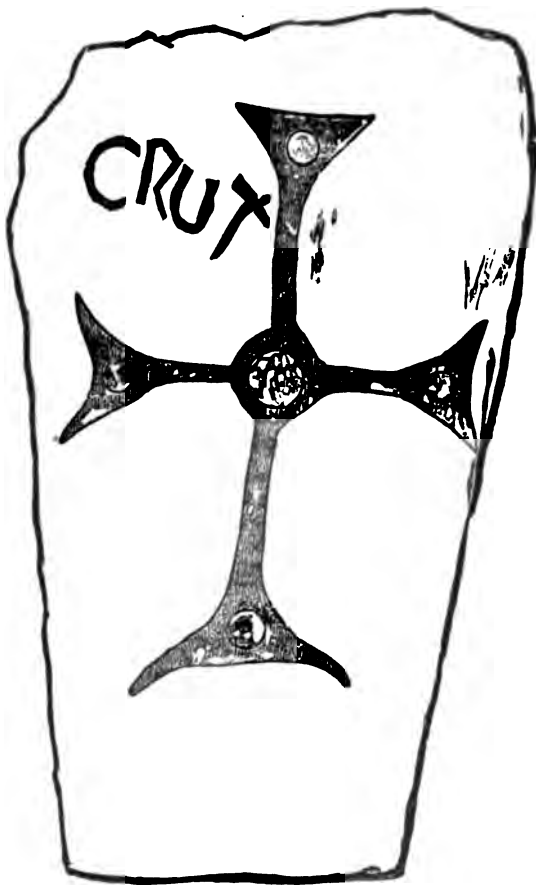


Fig. 39.—Flag in *Teach Molasse*.

of the Latin form, the head, arms, and a small portion of the shaft remain. The upper members spring from the intersection in gradually curved and expanding figures, resembling rather elongated pears. They are slightly sunk. Within them have been left narrow bands partaking of the same contour, and having in their terminal loops circles developed, as they themselves are, by the lowering of portions of the stone immediately around or about them. Within the head of the cross is a ring rather larger than those in the arms, enclosing a pellet, the figure forming, in low relief, a regular "cup-and-circle" pattern. This fragment measures seven inches and three-quarters in length, and six inches in breadth. It was figured—from a rubbing made by



Fig. 40.—Fragment of Inscribed Flag in *Teach Molaise*.

the late Earl of Dunraven—in *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*, edited by Miss Stokes, and published by this Association, but the etching here presented was reduced from a rubbing, and a careful drawing in pencil, which I made with the stone before me. It differs, in some points of detail, from the illustration given in the valuable work referred to.

Perhaps the most puzzling of all the ancient Christian inscriptions remaining in Ireland is one which appears upon a rather thin flat stone, eleven inches in length, lying upon the altar of *Teach Molaise*: it has not hitherto been noticed. Most of the characters appear clear and well defined, and yet it seems impossible to ascertain the meaning of the legend. The illustration (fig. 41)

has been made from a plaster cast of the stone, kindly supplied to me by Mr. Richard Jones, of Streedagh. In order, if possible, to bring out the lettering, I caused a printer's roller to be passed over the surface of the plaster; for this reason all the sunken scribings, and accidental abrasions, appear in white; a second cast I kept intact, in the hope that by bringing the two before the notice of antiquaries—accustomed to decipher cryptic engravings—some idea of the significance of the inscription might be arrived at. In this expectation I have been, up to the present, disappointed.



Fig. 41 —Inscribed Flag in *Teach Molaise*. Inscription not yet deciphered.

As long as any of the natives can recollect, the memorial-stone (fig. 42) which I now notice has been preserved upon the altar of *Teach Molaise*. It is eleven inches and three-quarters in length, and in form may be described as a quadrilateral, each face measuring, as nearly as possible, four inches and three quarters in width at the head of the stone. Upon one of its surfaces a cross, bearing, at the intersection, a circle, has been engraved. Upon the opposite plane of the stone (the back or base of the monument, if we assume the cross to indicate its front), in rather early Irish characters, is found the inscription—

OR OO MURCHAD.

“A Prayer for Murchad.”

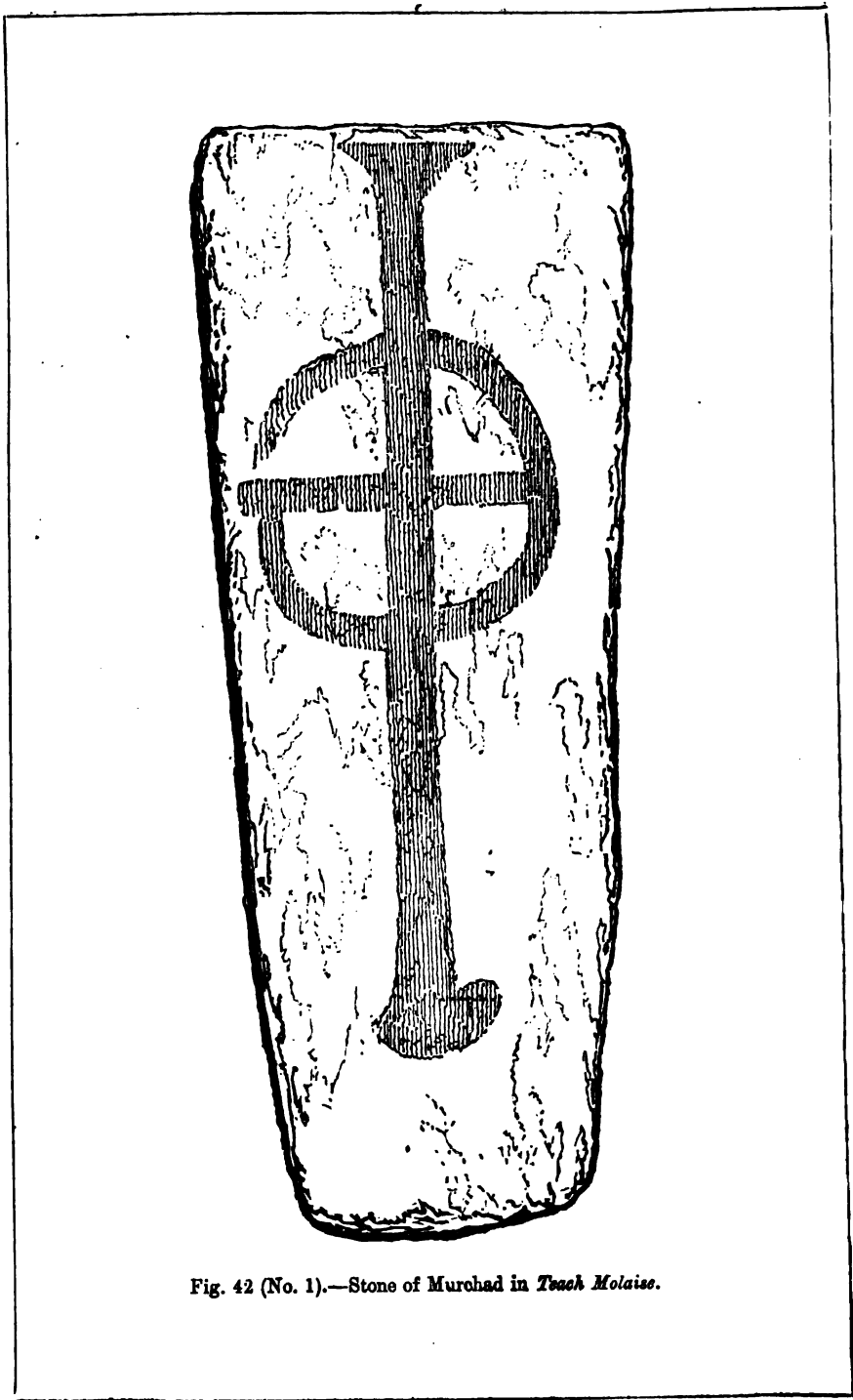


Fig. 42 (No. 1).—Stone of Murchad in *Tach Molaise*.

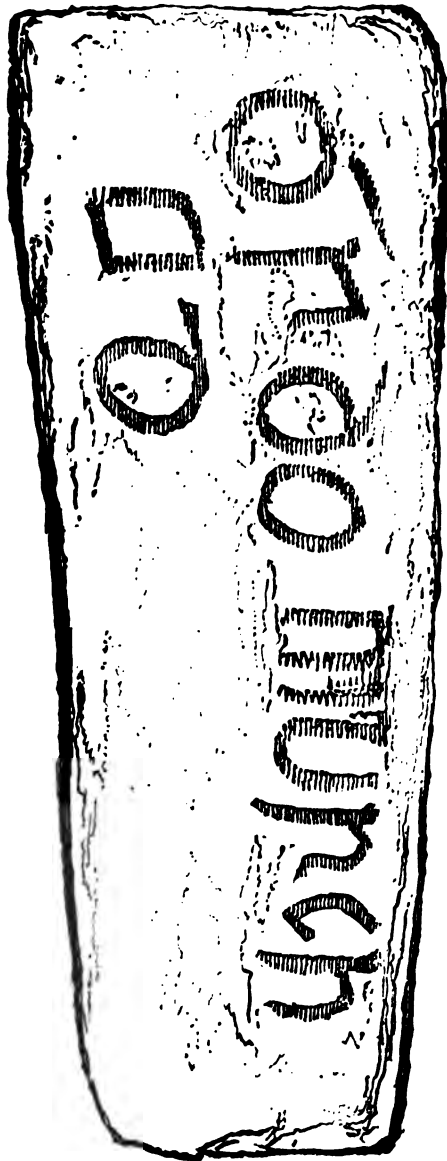


Fig. 42 (No. 2).—Inscription on opposite side of Stone of Murchad

It is now impossible to say who this individual was, or when he lived, as the patronymic does not occur in any known list of persons connected with Inismurray or its neighbourhood. An engraving which appears in *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language* is slightly misleading, for it represents the lettering as being on a side of this stone, instead of upon the face opposite to that upon which the cross is figured.

A well-preserved *leac*, or slab (fig. 43), one foot four inches in length by eight inches in breadth, and bearing the inscription—

✠ ŌR ŌO MUREŌACH
 hū CHOMOCΔIN
 hIC ŌORMIT;

“Pray for Muredach, grandson of Chomocan (who) sleeps here,”

is also to be seen on St. Molaise’s altar.

The island was known by the name which it now bears as early as A.D. 747, and it has been suggested that the Muredach referred to in this inscription was the person after whom it was called. If this be so, the record under notice may safely be assigned to a period antecedent to the middle of the eighth century. But the patronymic was a common one amongst the Scoti, or Irish; and, judging from the character of the letters, it would seem probable that the Muredach here commemorated lived at a time considerably later.

The legend is a curious compound of Irish and Latin; and it has been observed, by the editor of *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*, that we have here “the only instance as yet found in Ireland of the use of the Latin formula—*hic dormit*.”

In a drawing of this stone, copied from a rubbing made by the late Earl of Dunraven, and published in the work just quoted from, the little cross at the commencement of the legend has been omitted.

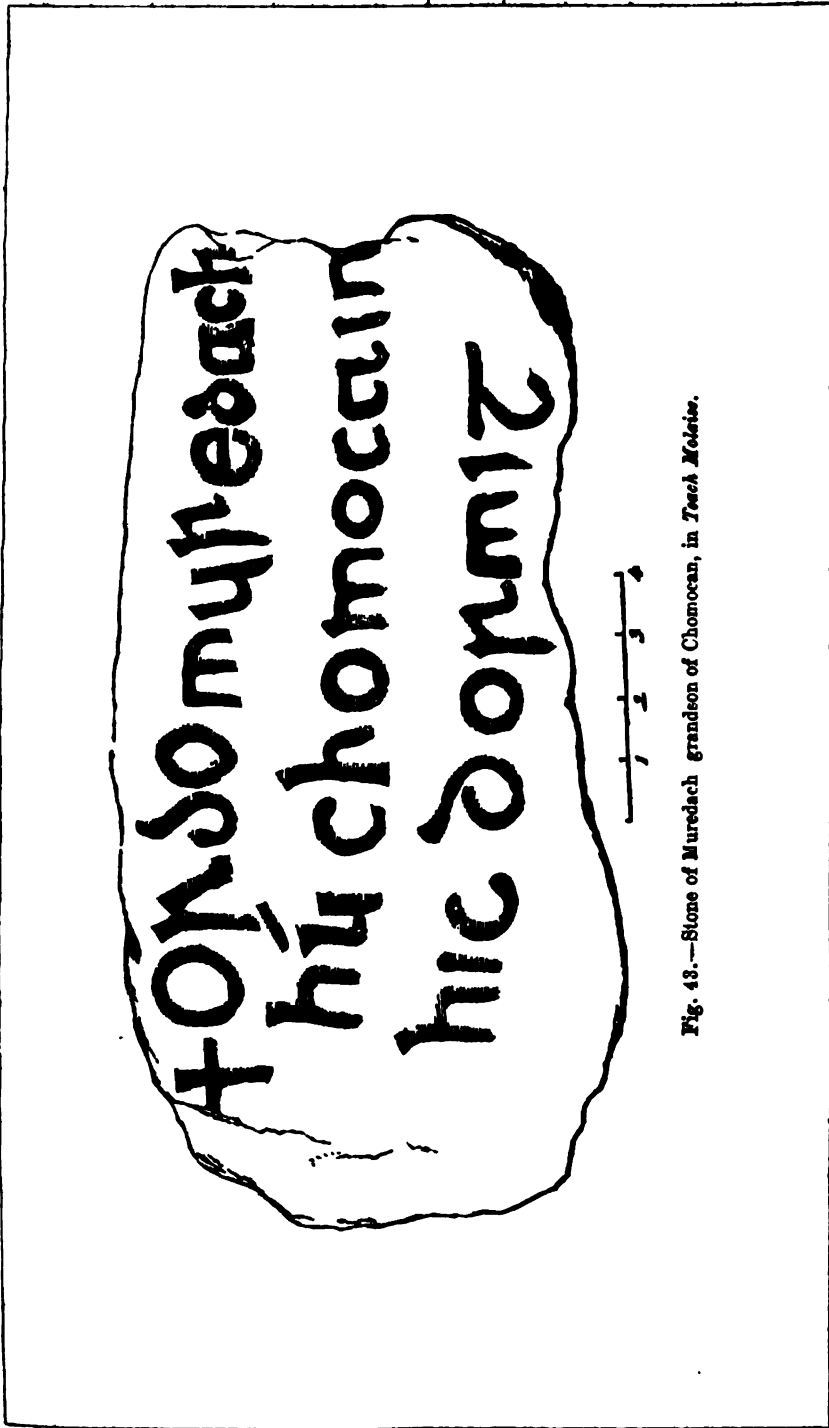


Fig. 43.—Stone of Muredach grandson of Chomocan, in *Tech Moleise*.

The following may be considered, with one exception, presently to be noticed, the most remarkable of the inscriptions remaining upon the island. It occurs on a slab of considerable size, lying in the men's cemetery,



Fig. 44.—Inscription on Stone in the Cemetery of *Teach Molaise*.

not far from the eastern end of *Teach Molaise*. The characters are unusually large, averaging about three inches in height, and forming a line three feet eight inches in length. The reading is simply—

† OR DOCOIMMURSCÉ;

“ Pray for Cúmursee.”

No person bearing this name is known as having been connected with Inismurray. “The dative singular of *cū* is ‘coin’—the ligature resembling *um* must be read *inm*.” Many Irish names were borrowed from animals: *Sogha*, “greyhound,” is on a stone in Kells; and “*Cúodhar*,” the “dun-hound,” on another at Lismore. This name is compounded of *cú*, ‘hound,’ and *mursce*, ‘of Murrisk.’” There is a narrow plain so called situated between the mountains of Croagh Patrick and Clew Bay, in the west of the county Mayo. It also became the name of a small abbey situated in this plain, on the margin of the bay from which the barony of Murrisk derived its appellation. This name was also applied to a district in the barony of Tir-Fiachrach (Tireragh), county Sligo, extending from the River Easky to Dunacoy. One of the prerogatives of the kings of Cashel, mentioned in the *Book of Rights*, p. 19, was “the drinking of the fresh ale of Magh Muirrsce.” (See *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*.)

Within *Teach Molaise*, lying upon the altar, or projecting masonry, popularly called the "Saint's Bed," may be seen a curious slab, seventeen inches long, by eleven broad, and very thin, which anciently bore an inscription in the Irish character, some few unintelligible traces of which yet remain. The letters were extremely small, closely packed, and slanting in running-hand style. Only here and there can a character be recognized—these were probably capitals. All attempts to recover, by rubbing, even a portion of the writing with which the surface of the slab was covered, resulted in complete failure.

On July the 4th, 1885, while preparing a grave within the walls of *Teampull-na-mban*, for Winifred Heraghty, daughter of one of the chief men residing upon the island, a most interesting discovery was made by the friends of deceased. This consisted of an inscribed stone (fig. 45), measuring two feet eight and a-half inches in length, ten inches in average breadth, and about four inches in thickness. Unfortunately the monument is but a part of what had doubtlessly been a memorial pillar-stone of considerable height, the narrowness of its lateral proportions in no way affording evidence to the contrary. Close to the neighbouring shore of Mayo, at Doonfeeny, near Ballycastle, may be seen a cross-inscribed monolith, only sixteen and a-quarter inches in average breadth, and ten inches in thickness, but which rises to a height of over twenty-one feet above the level of the ground.

The Inismurray fragment is broken at either end, so that unless the missing parts should happily be recovered, no trustworthy idea of the original dimensions of the stone can be formed.

A most important fact in connexion with this waif is that it bears an inscription in the Irish language. The legend consists of two lines, every letter of which, with one exception, is clearly decipherable to any person even slightly familiar with the peculiarities of so-called "Celtic" characters of an early, but by no means the

earliest class, known to students of lapidary writings, as found in the British Islands. It runs as follows:—

.....ΑΙΛΑΘ ΟCΥC ΔΡ ΜΑΕΙΒΡ΄
ΟΡΟΡC ΟCΥC ΔΡ ΕΙΛΕΙCΕ.

The first five letters would appear to represent the latter portion of a man's name, most probably C1NHΓΑΙΛΑΘ, a patronymic not uncommon amongst the ancient Irish people; the four following letters, ΟCΥC, are equivalent, in English, to the conjunction *and*; the next two are clearly ΔΡ, in English, *for*; we then find ΜΑΕΙΒΡ΄, the termination, at present, of the upper line, which extends close up to the fractured end of the stone. These letters almost certainly stand for part of a name, which there is reason to believe was ΜΑΕΙΒΡ1ΓΙΟ, the "*Servant of (St.) Brigid.*"

We now come to the second line, of which the first five letters, on careful examination, will be found to present the name ΟΡΟΡC; ΟCΥC ΔΡ, *and for*, immediately follow, and the line terminates with what seems to be a pretty, feminine name, ΕΙΛΕΙCΕ.

In English, then, what remains of the record may be rendered thus:—

..... "ailad, and for Maelbri:.....
..... O'Rorc, and for Eileise."

It should be considered absolutely certain that the inscription originally commenced with the usual formula, ΟΡ ΘΟ, or ΟΡ ΔΡ, *pray for*; and that a number of names, of which four only are here either wholly or in part preserved, followed.

As has already been shown, Inismurray was, on more occasions than one, the scene of Scandinavian atrocities—slaughter, plundering, and burning. Little more can be said concerning this stone, than that in all likelihood it was originally raised in memory of victims who had miserably perished during one of those relentless forays.



В. П. ПЕТРОВИЧЪ. 1874.

Fig. 45.—Portion of Inscribed Pillar-stone in *Tempull-na-mban*, or the "Church of the Women."

Elsewhere in Ireland we find monuments bearing no inscribed names but erected over a stated number of individuals. Many years ago it was my fortune, on the Island of Iniscealtra, county Galway, to meet with the base of a cross bearing a very curious record, which I carefully copied. The drawing then made was, with others, subsequently presented by me to the late Dr. Petrie. The inscription ran as follows:—

✠ 1ΛΔΟ̄̄echenboin;

The "Stone-tomb of the Ten Persons."

"The formula," writes the editor of *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*, "is very peculiar, and only two other inscriptions have been found in Ireland which can be classed along with it. They are—VII ROMANI, The Seven Romans; and ΟΡΑΙΤ ΔΡ Η. ΔΑΝΟΙΝ (*Pray for the Two Canons*). Both are tombstones in the island of Aran."

On Iniscealtra, it may be remarked, are the remains of a church called *Teampull-na-Bhfear-ngonta*, the "Church of the Slain Men," *i. e.* in which men slain in battle were buried.

The word 1ΛΔΟ̄̄ is pronounced by authorities on the subject of Irish paleography to be a form of υΛΔΟ̄̄, a stone tomb. (See *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*.)

It would thus appear that the Inismurray monolith, bearing as it does a group of names, is, as a monument of its interesting kind, unique in Ireland.

To Colonel Wood-Martin I am indebted for the use of a number of grass and heel-ball rubbings of the inscription.¹ It is from a careful examination of these that I have been enabled to produce the illustration, fig. 45.

¹ The theory that the original length of this curious monumental slab had been considerably greater is fully borne out by the discoverers, who state that there are several other fragments still buried in

close proximity to the unearthed portion, but it can hardly be expected that the islanders would consent to disturb their dead for the purpose of recovering the missing pieces.

THE UNLETTERED MONUMENTAL STONES, ETC.

Scattered over the surface of the cashel cemetery, or socketed in the masonry of the several *leachta*, or altars, which form such curious and interesting features among the earlier Christian antiquities of Inismurray, are to be seen a considerable number of memorial pillars and flagstones. Many of these remains are cross-inscribed, and the designs which they exhibit are as various in character as are the monuments themselves, in point of their respective forms and dimensions. It is not to be supposed that the crosses are all of the same age. A

In the Irish *Annals* the following entries are to be met with:—

Chronicon Sctorum, A. D. 1027.

ΜΟΡΙΑΡΟ ΜΟΡ : ΝΗΥΡ ΝΑΛΑΙΝΝΕ ΗΙ
ΣΧΑΙΡΒΡΕ ΜΟΡΗ ΟΥ ΙΝ ΡΟ ΛΟΙΓΣΤΕΑ ΟΑ
. ΧΧ. ΟΕΣ ΟΥΜΕ ΟΟ ΜΑΙΟΒ ΣΑΙΡΒΡΕ,
ΟΟΥ ΡΙ ΔΑΡΤΡΑΙΓΕ, ΟΟΥ ΡΙ ΟΟΜΒΡΕ,
ΕΤ ΔΙΡΧΗΝΝΕΧ ΘΡΟΜΑ ΚΛΙΑΒ.

“A great loss of life in Inis-na-lainne, in Cairbre-mór, in which were burned twelve score men of the nobles of Cairbre, and the King of Dartraighe, and the King of Cairbre, and the airchinnech of Druim-cliahbh.”

Annals of Loch Cé, A. D. 1029.

ΟΕΘΗ. Η. ΡΥΑΙΡΟ ΟΟΥ ΟΕΓΓΥΡ. Η.
ΗΔΟΝΓΥΡΑ, ΟΟΥ ΔΙΡΧΗΝΝΕΧ ΘΡΟΜΑ
ΚΛΙΑΒ, ΟΟΥ ΕΡΗ ΡΙΟΙ ΟΥΜΕ ΕΙ ΟΟ ΛΟΡ-
ΟΑΟ ΜΑΙΛΛΕ ΡΡΟΥ, Α ΝΗΟΥΡ ΝΑ ΛΑΙΝΝΕ.

“Oedh Ua Ruairo, and Oengus Ua hAenghusa, and the airchinnech of Druim-cliahbh, and sixty other persons along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne.”

It will thus be seen that the name O'Rorke occurs in the notice in the *Annals*, as well as in the lapidary inscription, though certainly in a different form (*i. e.* ORORC, not Η. ΡΥΑΙΡΟ). The scene of the catastrophe is placed in *Inis-na-lainne*, *i. e.* the island of the spear; this may have been the old pre-Christian designation of the isle of St. Molaise, which still lingered on as an *alias* name, and may be thus rescued from oblivion in the same way that the Map in the State Paper Office has left on record another designation borne by the island at the commencement of the seventeenth century—“Enishe

Hume.” It may have been called *Inis-na-lainne* (the “Island of the Spear”), from a supposed resemblance in outline to the head of that weapon, even as many localities throughout Ireland have been named from their fancied likeness to some object.

There are no remains of an ancient edifice on any other island off the coast of Carbury. The building in which the tragedy took place must have been of considerable size, for upwards of “twelve-score men of the nobles of Cairbre” perished in the conflagration. The memory of such an event would be likely to linger on in perhaps a more or less disjointed form; indeed most legends, however absurd, are usually founded on some fact, however much that fact may be obscured by incongruous additions or alterations—and thus may not the legend of the profane “Scotchman” whom the irate saint caused to be consumed by fire for his impiety be but a mediæval distortion of this dreadful holocaust of the eleventh century; and may not *Teampull-na-Teinidh*, or the Church of the Fire, be the site of the conflagration of 1027 (or 1029). Is it not a curious coincidence that the islanders should still point to a considerable quantity of seemingly highly calcined human bones preserved in a recess of the walls in *Teampull-na-Teinidh*? Some of these have been removed by the officials of the Board of Works.

If it be satisfactorily established that this inscription commemorates the decease of members of the “sterner sex,” it will go far to shake the present tradition tenaciously held by the islanders, that none but women were ever buried in *Teampull-na-mban*.—Ed.

few, there is every reason to believe, belong to an extremely early period of the Church in Ireland, while others may be assigned to a much later date. The collection, in all probability, comprises examples of every age from the sixth or seventh century down to the twelfth.

In the *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxxvii., p. 32, the Right Rev. Charles Graves, Bishop of Limerick, writes: "De Rossi and other antiquaries are inclined to believe that the cross formed by two diameters of a circle, perpendicular to each other, is a representation of the *panis eucharisticus*. From Comte Melchior de Vogüé's work on the Architecture of Central Syria, we learn that crosses thus enclosed in circles were frequently sculptured on lintel-stones over the doors or on the friezes of churches and monastic buildings in that country; and some of these crosses are actually identical in form with the ancient Irish cross, now under consideration, the outlines of the cross being formed of arcs of circles. As the buildings in which they appear were erected in the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries, it is probable that the form of cross may have been introduced from the East by some of the pilgrim monks who visited Ireland in the very early period of the history of Christianity. But I shall not be surprised if I am told that examples of the use of this Patrick's cross are to be found amongst the ancient Christian remains of Italy or France."

Of the occurrence of this so-called "Patrick's Cross," pure and simple, upon some of the altar-stones on *Cloca-breaca*, I have been able to give several examples. The cross upon the lintel-stone of *Teach Molaise*, though not circle-enclosed, is nevertheless of most ancient style. Crosses enclosed by a circle may be seen upon the lintels of several of our oldest church doorways, most notably on that, already referred to, of St. Fechin, at Fore, county Westmeath. Indeed this form of cross is usually considered the oldest known in Ireland, and to be, in some measure, a national emblem.

On Inismurray we find examples of a second kind of extremely early cross, of a class which, as far as I am aware, is only found in Ireland, and in Egypt upon the

ruins of Coptic churches of probably the third or fourth century. The Irish and the Eastern designs cannot be distinguished one from the other. Seeing, then, the absolute identity of style in crosses of highly peculiar, intricate, and often elaborate composition found in countries so widely separated as are Erin and Egypt, the question naturally arises, did the Irish receive this cross from the East? At present I do not feel myself at liberty to enlarge on this interesting subject, but I am happy to say that Bishop Graves, who was kind enough to show me a set of drawings made by himself, when recently in Egypt, of a number of the crosses in question, is likely soon to publish them, accompanied by a number of valuable illustrative notes.

The very beautiful slab, of which a most carefully-executed etching is here presented (fig. 46), stands on an altar touching the cashel, on the southern side of its curve. This was not its original position, as when I first visited the island, in company with Colonel Cooper, the stone lay prostrate in the Cemetery of the Men, within the cashel. Its exact measurements can be ascertained on reference to the illustration. The cross exhibits at its head and arms the spiral terminations which we find in connexion with our oldest carvings of the sacred emblem, as in the alphabet-stone at Kilmalkedar, and in the slab of Finten, at *Cill Finten*, now Kilfountain, in the parish of Kildrum, county Kerry. Finten's Slab, besides the saint's name, cut in debased Roman characters, was inscribed with an ogam, which has not yet been read. These inscriptions, and the cross, and the Kilmalkedar alphabet and cross, are considered, on competent authority, to belong, at latest, to the seventh century. At Reask, county Kerry, is another monumental stone showing divergent spiral patterns. It is believed to be as old as the sixth century.

The carving here for the first time noticed, is the best preserved (and the most strikingly similar to the Coptic crosses, drawn by the Bishop of Limerick) now remaining on Inismurray.

Though there are some important differences in detail observable between fig. 46 and fig. 47, these two monu-

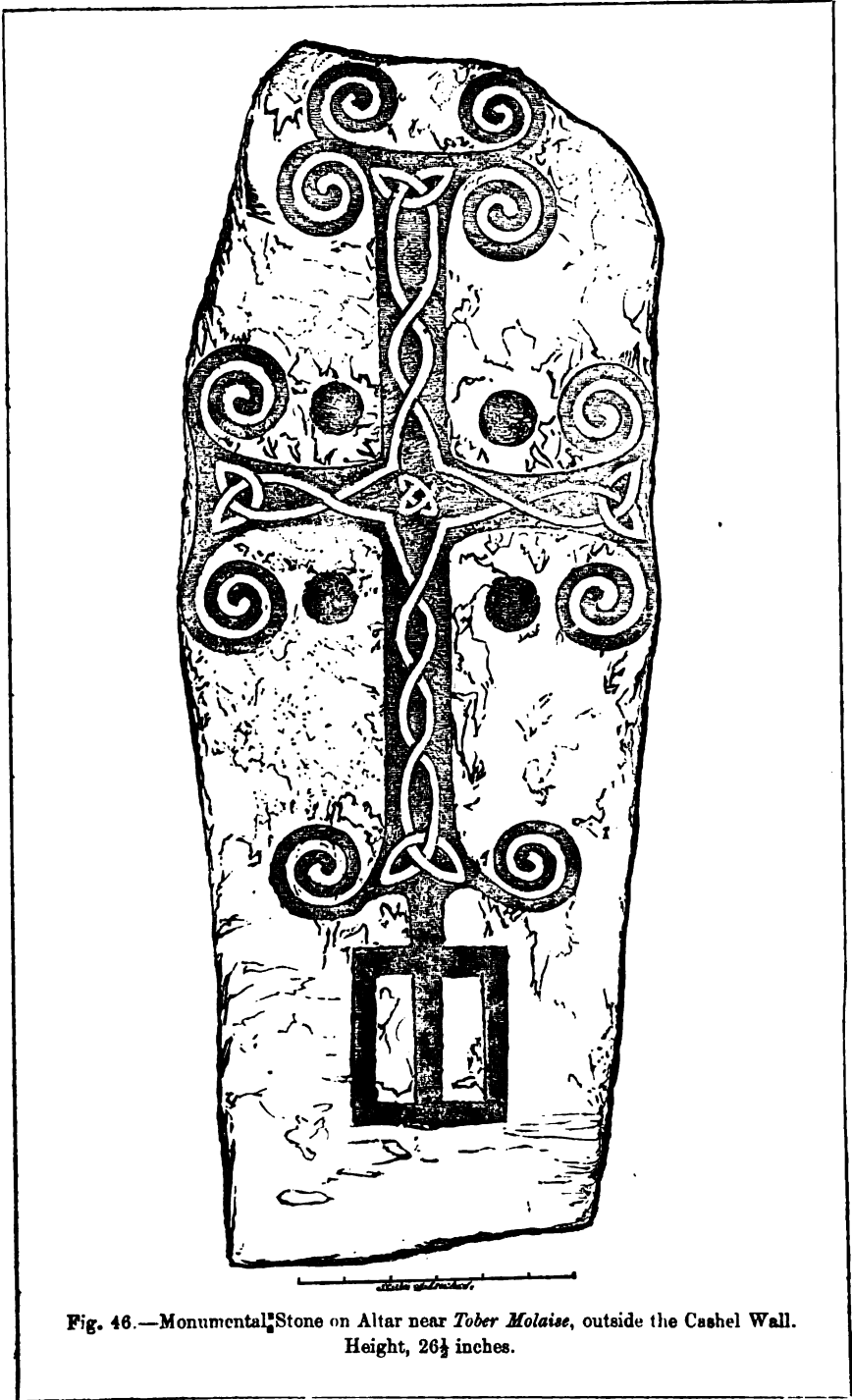


Fig. 46.—Monumental Stone on Altar near *Tober Molaise*, outside the Cashel Wall.
Height, 26½ inches.

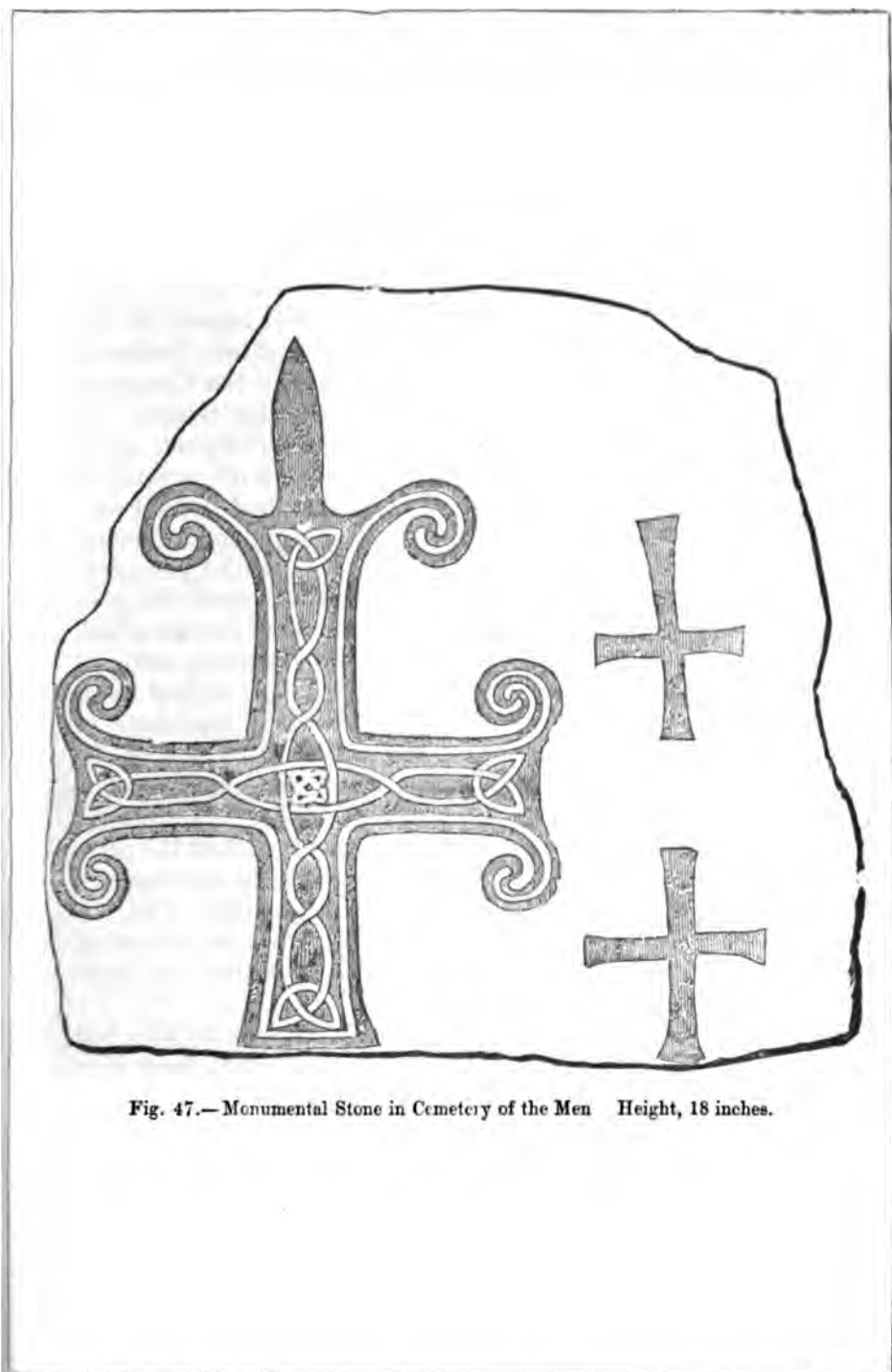


Fig. 47.— Monumental Stone in Cemetery of the Men Height, 18 inches.

ments evidently belong to the same school of early Irish art, and are doubtlessly contemporaneous. We have here, however, in all likelihood but a portion of the slab, as a large piece appears to be wanting on the left-hand side of the cross (fig. 47). That there has been a fracture is quite clear. It may be supposed that originally the large and beautifully carved cross occupied a central position on the stone, and that the lost shoulder was carved with two crosslets similar to those which still remain to the right. The *leac*, at present, measures eighteen inches in breadth, by the same in height. It lies in the Cemetery of the Men. Monumental stones exhibiting crosses, the arms or ornaments of which present divergent spiral forms, are to be met with in connexion with several of the stations. These will be found described further on.

My present example of Inismurray sepulchral carving (fig. 48) remains in an almost perfect state of preservation, and is a work of considerable interest, constituting, in fact, a connecting-link between that class of design which exhibits the quaint, yet beautiful spirals recently referred to, and compositions consisting of a main central cross with crosslets in each quadrant. Several instances of this curious arrangement appear upon a number of the older-looking stones remaining upon the island, and it would seem almost peculiar to that locality. Embraced by an expansion of the upper member, or shaft of the principal cross, is a small circle, an emblem—as was usually supposed by primitive Christians—of eternity. Can the crosslets, four in number, be considered as referring to the Evangelists? For its measurements, see scale attached to the plate.

A slab (fig. 49), in many respects similar to the last under notice, may be seen lying not far distant from it in the cemetery. The difference between the two is, that here, within the quadrants beside the crosslets we find four pellets, and the base of the cross expands into a figure not unlike the ordinary ancient representation of an anchor, the bow merging into a border which extends along the edge of the flag at its sides and head. Another difference is that the supposed emblematic circle is placed in the centre of the cross at the intersection. In Ireland, as upon the Continent, pellets, circles, or other figures of

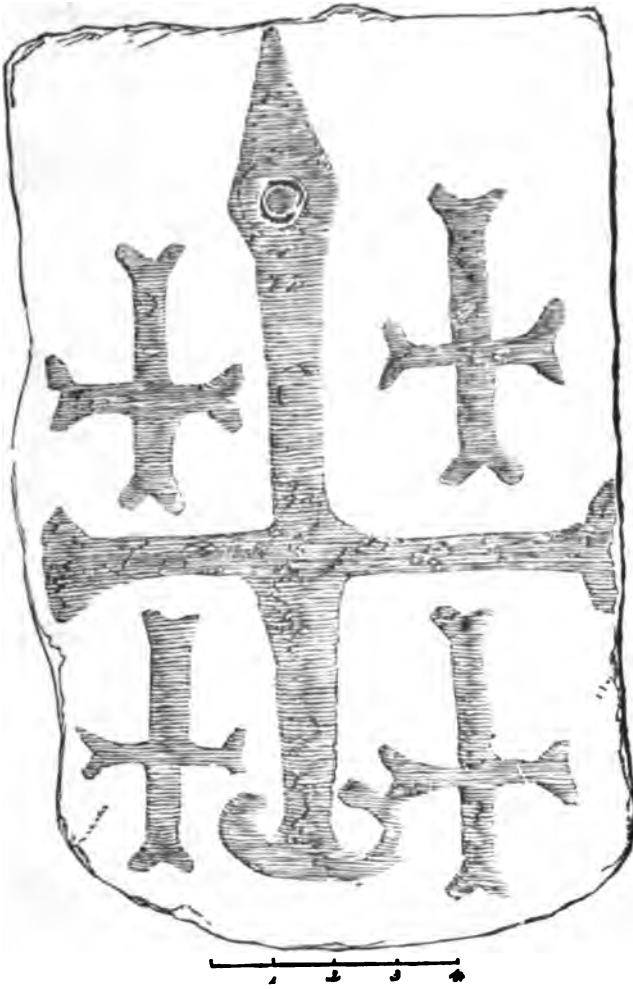


Fig. 48.—Monumental Stone in Cemetery of the Men, exhibiting Five Crosses.

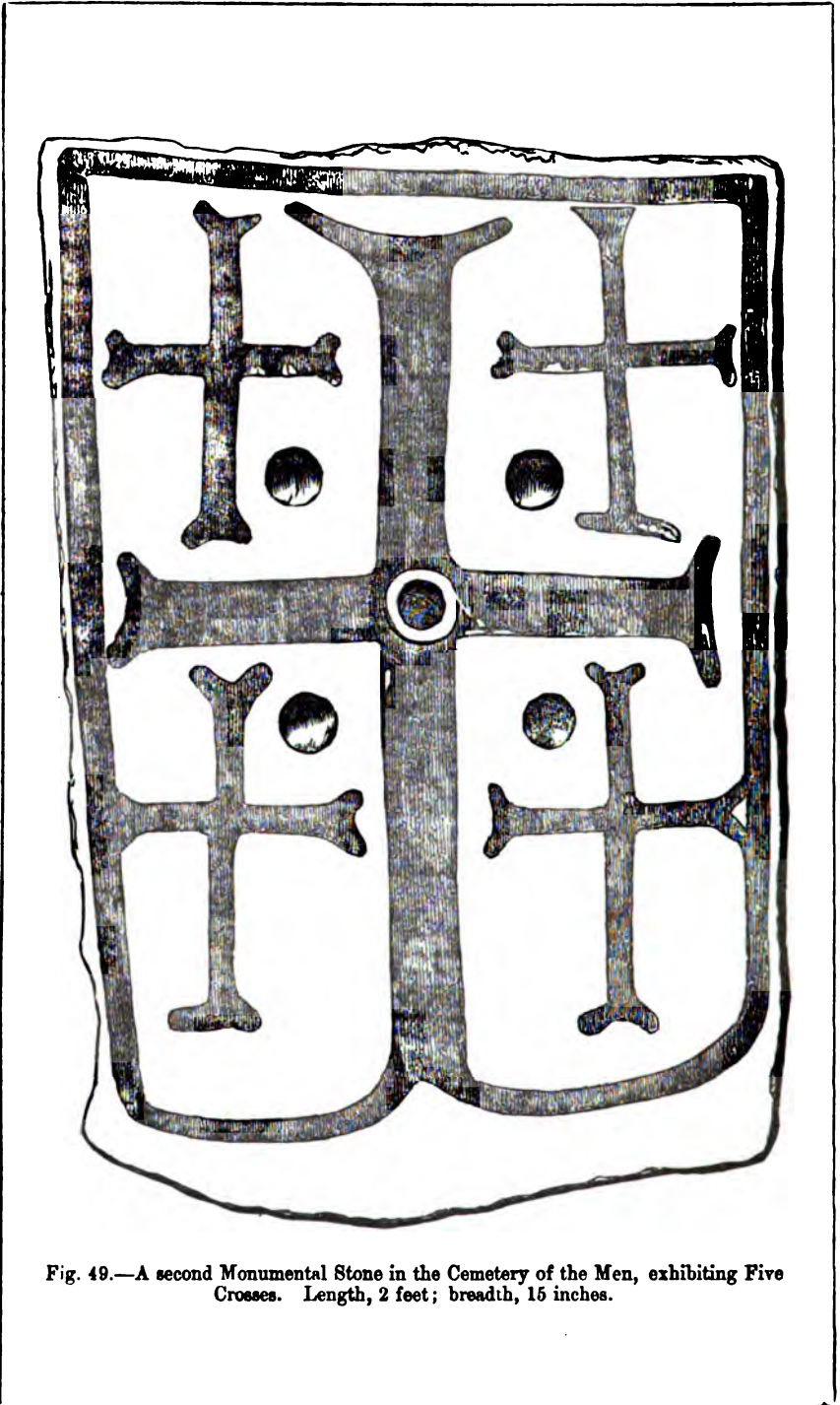


Fig. 49.—A second Monumental Stone in the Cemetery of the Men, exhibiting Five Crosses. Length, 2 feet; breadth, 15 inches.

small size, are frequently found within the quadrants of sepulchral and other crosses. A Merovingian coin of gold, discovered near Maryborough, and supposed by Mr. Madden, of the British Museum, to belong to the seventh or eighth century (see Report of the Annual General Meeting of the *R. H. A. A. I.*, on July 7, 1863, p. 245), bears on its reverse a cross with graduated base—in *field*, two pellets and two quatrefoils.

Rising from *Cloca-breaca* are two pillars of the usual Christian monumental class. The upper portion of the larger, and every way the more important of these, presents five crosses. This stone, when it was first observed by Colonel Cooper and myself, lay amongst kindred relics in the cemetery not far from *Teach Molaise*, to the south-west. Why the monument was transferred to *Cloca-breaca*, and there set up, is a question difficult to be answered. In its present position the stone is completely out of its proper place, wherever that may have been. In connexion with the altar over which it now stands, and to which its presence, no doubt, adds a considerable amount of picturesque effect, this waif constitutes a feature at once incongruous and misleading. Unfortunately we did not take the measurements of the stone as it lay upon the ground—Colonel Cooper confining his attention to a rubbing of the carving only. When I next saw the stone it had been placed as it now appears, a considerable portion of the base being imbedded in the masonry of the altar. The central cross is exactly eighteen inches in height, and thirteen inches in breadth at the arms. As a monument perfectly similar in character, though of grander proportions, occurs at the Great Station of the Trinity, and will be found engraved further on, I have not thought it necessary to illustrate the *Cloca-breaca* example.

Of the second stone which has been set upright in *Cloca-breaca*, not more need be said than that it appears to have been part of a pillar of rude construction and inconsiderable size. It is much weather-worn: so much so that it seems difficult to determine whether it had been carved or otherwise. The monument, in all probability, marked the last resting-place of some early member of the

island "family." In its original position it was, as may be presumed, an object of some interest; on the altar it is meaningless and delusive, adding, nevertheless, like its fellow, to the picturesqueness of that quaint and most remarkable pile.

Scattered amongst the stones and pebbles of various character and sizes with which the surface of *Cloca-breaca* is overstrewn, may be noticed two which had evidently formed portions of one highly-decorated and elaborately-wrought monument. These I fitted together, and the result is shown in the accompanying etching.



Fig. 50.—On *Clocha-breaca*. Height of Stone, 2 feet; diameter of circle, 15 inches.

The thin lines indicate a part of the work which is unhappily missing, but which there is every reason to believe may still be found. The device was a central cross of a style usually called Irish, displaying within its broadly-carved arms and head, triquetra patterns, produced by the lowering of the face of the stone immediately surrounding them, the whole being encompassed

by a circular nimbus containing a fretwork design of a kind generally considered characteristic of Greek or Etruscan art, but which is not uncommon in later Roman tessellated pavements, or even in some of the more richly-carved remains of various classes which have been noticed by travellers in widely separated districts of the old as well as of the so-called "new" world. Another monument of this curious class, remaining in a fairly perfect state of preservation, may be observed directly in front of *Teach Molaise*. A third example—in which the vertical member of the cross is connected by a straight scoring extending below it with a *croix gammée*, or swastika inscribed in a square, and having beneath it a second figure of the same mysterious kind, but with curved, instead of the ordinary rectangular lines—was discovered some years ago at Glencar, county of Kerry, by the Right Rev. Charles Graves, Bishop of Limerick, and has been described by that accomplished antiquary in the *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy for April, 1879. These stones are, as far as I am aware, the only remains of their kind—exhibiting a cross enclosed by a circular, decorated nimbus—hitherto found in Ireland.

De Rosse has shown that the *croix gammée*, as a Christian symbol, shows itself in Roman cemeteries at the end of the third century, and holds its place on monuments of the fourth. "Its use in Ireland," writes Bishop Graves, "would doubtless have begun somewhat later, and as so few instances have been found of its occurrence, it seems probable that it did not prevail for any length of time. Thus, if its date was tolerably well established, it might be useful in determining, approximately, the age of monuments or manuscripts. And, again, as it has been found in connexion with an inscription in the ogam character, the date of which has been assigned to the commencement of the seventh century, we possess one indication as to the period during which it was employed in Ireland." It is therefore most interesting to find that on Irish monuments it is seen in connexion with the nimbus, as a very high degree of antiquity for the latter, and for the cross which is so enclosed, is thus clearly indicated.

There seems reason to believe that of late it has been too much the habit of writers to refer certain interlacing patterns, spirals, and a variety of other figures which appear sculptured upon Irish sepulchral monuments, to the ninth and three following centuries, or thereabouts. The great majority of such designs, if not all, which our Christian lapidary remains exhibit, are to be found



Fig. 51.—Stone with Cross and Nimbus facing Doorway of *Teach Molaise*. Present height of Stone, 5 feet 7 inches.

equally well developed in Irish manuscripts of the sixth or seventh century, or early part of the eighth. Surely our early artists, or scribes, would not devote their wealth of genius to the illumination of parchment, or the chasing of metal, only?

The diameter of nimbus of cross facing *Teach Molaise* is two feet (fig. 51). In considering the relative ages of





Christian sepulchral monuments, found in Ireland, it is not in the least necessary to assume that slabs or pillar-stones bearing rude and roughly engraved emblems, or inscriptions are, therefore, necessarily to be regarded as more ancient than others less *bizarre* in character. Hitherto in this section I have confined my remarks to Inismurray memorial stones, which, in their carvings, bear internal evidence of extremely high antiquity. My present example (fig. 52) of a cross-design is probably very old, but not necessarily more ancient than several which have already been brought forward. It consists of a line nineteen inches in length, divided at intervals nearly equal, by three others about twelve inches long, and laid more or less at right angles across it. The carving is extremely rude, and but faintly sunk; and the design would seem to have been placed obliquely upon the stone. It is difficult, if not impossible, to account for the fact of the cross arms being represented three in number. That the Trinity may be here symbolized is improbable, as slabs bearing a vertical stem, or shaft, crossed by a number of horizontal lines other than three, are to be found in various parts of the country. At St. Kieran's Monastery, on the great Island of Aran, county Galway, is a rough pillar-stone bearing a double cross. At Glendalough, county Wicklow, and on Devenish Island, Lough Erne, are also double figures of this kind most beautifully and elaborately designed. The latter is supposed to have marked the grave of St. Molaise, of Devenish, who was but a namesake of the patron of Inismurray. Mr. Patterson of Belfast, in the *Journal R. H. A. A. I.* for January, 1883, has given an illustration of a four-armed cross-slab, or pillar, remaining at Maghera, county Down. With it are found several extremely early crosses of Greek or Latin type, carved upon stones almost as unfashioned by art as are boulders. The four-armed example is described by Mr. Patterson as standing three feet above ground, and measuring sixteen inches wide. It appears, he says, to be very ancient; the lines are shallow, and rudely cut, as though with very imperfect tools.

Upon what appears the artificially smoothed face of an otherwise rough sandstone flag, of irregular form,

lying between *Teach Molaise* and *Teampull-na-Bhfear* is carved a cross, the details of which are of extremely rare occurrence in works of Irish monumental design. The cross (fig. 53) may be described as consisting of a horizontal scoring, broad, flat, and shallow, with an upper and a lower member of about the same breadth, extending at right angles from, but not touching, it. Though the arms are scarcely quite so long as are the vertical limbs, the figure, which is enclosed by a continuous sunken border, may be classed as of the Greek order. Within the quadrants where pellets or small cups usually occur, are four circlets similar in every respect to rings which we sometimes find punched, or engraved upon pre-historic remains, or even among archaic scorings on earth-fast rocks. Decoration, or very likely symbolism, or a combination of both, of which the key has long been lost, appears not unfrequently upon our most ancient monumental stones and pillars. I speak now only of such as belong to a date later than that of St. Patrick. In some of the primitive churchyards in the county Dublin, as at Rathmichael, Tullagh, and Dalkey, for instance, slabs or pillars which are evidently monuments of Christian times, present a series of concentric circles, some of which contain a central cup or dot. Perhaps the most notable relic of this kind remaining in Erin occurs in the county Sligo, at St. Brigid's Well, close to the village of Cliffony, at a distance, "as the crow flies," of but a few miles from Inismurray. It consists of a block of hard reddish sandstone, two feet eleven inches long, by ten inches in breadth, and about five inches in thickness. The stone is just of the kind upon which an ogam inscription might be looked for. The carving which it bears, taken as a whole, presents the appearance of an early Christian cross, but upon dissection, all its parts, or details savour of a pagan origin. In the first place, it exhibits a swastica, exactly as found on Roman altars in Britain; secondly, in the centre are three concentric circles, while in the arms and shaft will be recognized a kind of lozenge design very common amongst our pre-historic scorings. I have here made a digression in order to illustrate an opinion which I have long enter-

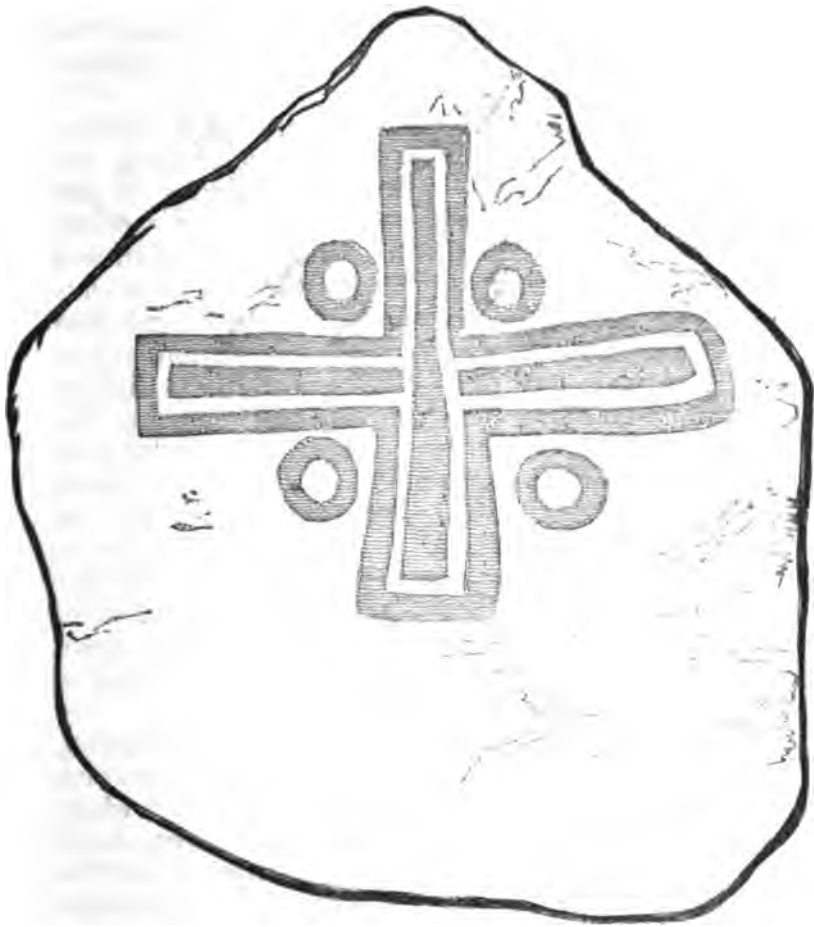


Fig. 53.—Monumental Stone in Cemetery of the Men. Height, 19 inches; breadth, 16 inches.

tained, that whenever circles accompanied by a cross are found upon an Irish *leac*, the monument must be referred to an early period of the Christian Church. The example under notice exhibits all the appearance of extreme age. The cross is not nearly in the centre of the stone, so that it is not improbable a portion of the flag, which may have borne a lettered inscription, has been broken off. Height of stone, nineteen inches; breadth, sixteen inches.

Fig. 54 was made from a rubbing and tracing of two crosses which appear, one surmounting the other, upon a slab of sandstone, remaining in the Cemetery of the Men. As its surface is almost entirely occupied by carvings; and as the edges are smooth and weather-worn, we may conclude that the monument has lost little or nothing of its original contour, and that it had never exhibited a memorial inscription. The upper figure is formed of two rudely cut lines, slightly sunk, and bisecting each other, forming a cross, the members of which are of proportions so irregular that it would be difficult to pronounce the design as appertaining to any recognized order. It may perhaps be styled rudely Latin in character, the vertical line being somewhat longer below the intersection than in the upper portion. The figure much resembles a class of rude scoring sometimes found in connexion with ogam inscriptions, which there is reason to believe belong to an early Christian period.

The lower and larger cross is of the Latin description, with a horizontal line, of the same length as the arms, traversing either end of the vertical member. The whole is enclosed by a scoring, or border. This cross has much in common with the design carved upon the soffit of the lintel stone of *Teampull-na-Teinidh* (see p. 227), and appears to be of high antiquity. The latter (as has already been intimated), though now forming the head of a doorway, probably not older than the fourteenth or fifteenth century, is in all likelihood a relic of some much more ancient church portal. At any rate it cannot be supposed to have originally belonged to the structure in which it is found; and if not, the head of an older doorway may

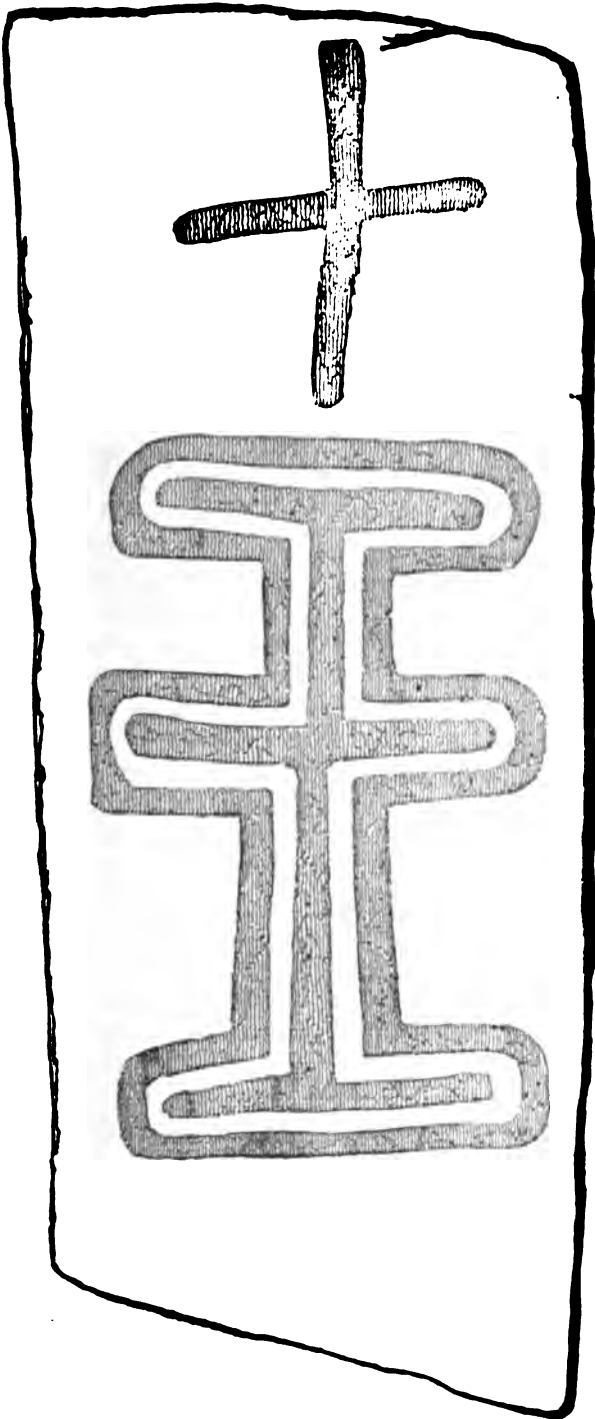


Fig. 64.—Monumental Stone with two Crosses in Cemetery of the Men. Length, 2 feet 6 inches; breadth, 1 foot.

possibly have been a monument utilized in the present edifice merely as building material, all tradition of the individual whose memory the *leac* was intended to commemorate having been lost at the time of the new appropriation. If this be so, it would appear that as early as the time of the erection of *Teampull-na-Teinidh*—say upwards of four hundred years ago—these remains were so ancient, and so different from any kind of memorial work then being raised, that at least one of them was looked upon as possessing no interest or value beyond that of an ordinary stone suitable for the purpose of topping a flat-headed doorway or other ope.

Amongst the many memorial-stones remaining in the cemetery, so often referred to, not the least remarkable is the subject of an etching, made, as are all similar illustrations presented in this volume, by a process of rubbing, and pencil sketching combined: see fig. 55. The stone is of an oblong form, measuring two feet in height, by sixteen inches in breadth. The top and base are pretty even, the sides rather rough and jagged, though there is no reason to suppose that any portion of the monument is missing. The cross, which occupies almost the entire surface of the flag, may be thus described:—From the centre of a broad shallow line—apparently worked out by the aid of a pick and representing a kind of stand, or pedestal with slightly enlarged terminations—rise, vertically, two parallel lines, slightly separated, and terminating at the head of the stone in faintly developed expansions. From these lines, at a distance from their upper extremities of about one-third the entire length of the figure, extend on either side two perfectly similar scorings, which constitute the arms of the cross. The design must be considered very singular; as far as I am aware, there is nothing like it to be found elsewhere in Ireland. All the monumental stones, hitherto described in this monograph as remaining within the cashel, appear to belong to a time which there is every reason to believe extended from the sixth to about the close of the eighth century. Not a few of them present peculiarities of design highly characteristic of some of our earliest forms of Christian

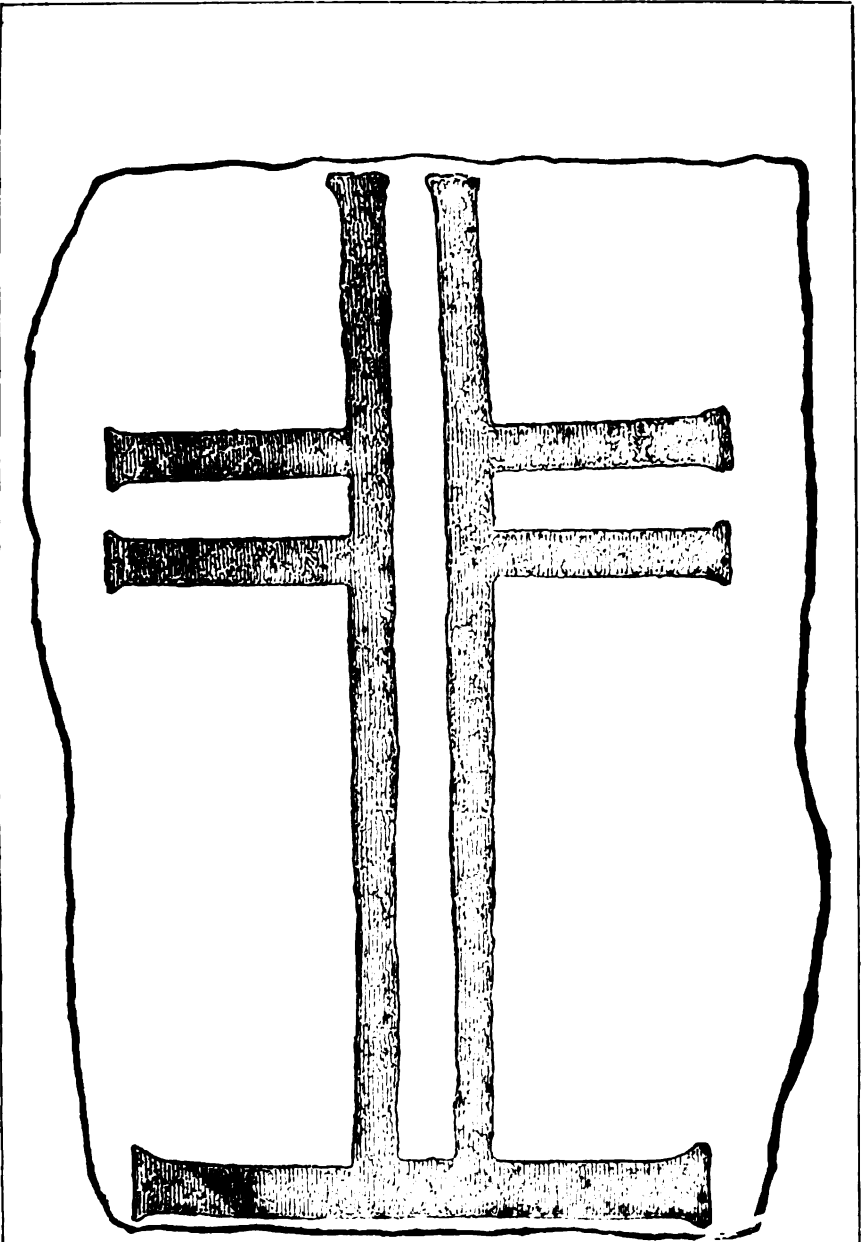


Fig 55.—Sepulchral Stone in the Cemetery of the Men. Length, 2 feet; breadth, 16 inches.

art as exhibited on remains, the date of which has been at least approximately determined. The spirals so abundantly found at the terminations of the Inismurray crosses, as I have already shown, may belong to the oldest age of the Church in Ireland. It should, however, be remembered that they are at times seen on monuments known to date from the eighth or ninth centuries. *Ternoc-mac-Ciarain*, whose pillar-stone remains at Kilnasaggart, in the parish of Jonesborough, county Armagh, flourished in the beginning of the eighth century. His monument exhibits a large number of crosses, the members of which terminate in spiral fashion. At Tullylease, in the parish of the same name, county Cork, is the tombstone of St. Berichter, who, according to the *Annals of the Four Masters*, died A.D. 839. These are probably the latest known examples of their kind. As far as I know, these spiral decorations seem to have prevailed in Inismurray to a greater degree than elsewhere. The same remark will apply equally to the design which, upon one slab or pillar, exhibits two or more (sometimes five) crosses.

Some broken pieces of richly-carved, and no doubt extremely early monumental slabs, are to be found lying upon the altar of St. Molaise, or in the adjoining graveyard. An interesting example also occurs at *Teampull Muire*, outside the cashel. It is not likely that any mere fragmentary portions of such memorials have been carried away, so that we may hope yet to see a number of monuments now supposed to be all but lost, in some degree, at least, restored.

The stone referred to as lying at *Teampull-na-mban*, or *Teampull Muire*, is but a portion, probably little more than half, of a slab (fig. 56) which, when perfect, was, there is reason to believe, one of the most elegant of the many objects of its peculiar kind to be seen upon the island. It measures eighteen inches in length, by nine in breadth. Upon it is incised a figure which is evidently the lower portion of a cross. Archæologists will deplore that the upper members of the figure have been lost, as no doubt their terminations more or less coincided with the divergent spirals and graceful curves which constitute the

design of the base. Besides, it is not in the least unlikely that at the intersection an interesting example of so-called "Celtic" tracing may have been exhibited, to say nothing of the probability of the name of some distinguished cleric or chieftain having been carved on the missing part of the *leac*.

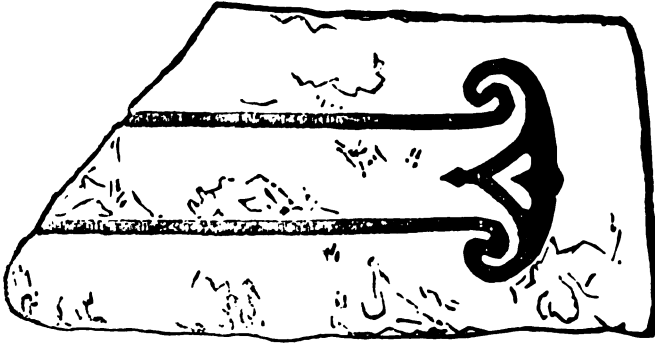


Fig. 56.—Fragment of Monumental Slab at *Teampull-na-mban*, or *Teampull Mhuir*.
Length, 18 inches.

A stone which may be seen on the altar of *Teach Molaise* (fig. 57) merits especial attention on the part of such antiquaries as make the subject of primitive symbolism

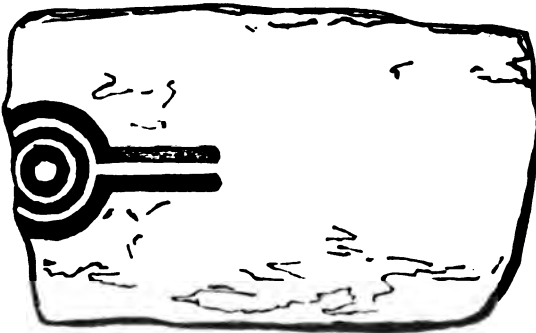


Fig. 57.—Fragment of Monumental Slab on the Altar of *Teach Molaise*.
Length, 11 inches.

their study. Like the example just figured, this relic is but a fragment. It would seem, however, to retain nearly the entire of the device with which it was origi-

nally carved. This may be described as consisting of three concentric scorings, of which two are complete circles, the third, and outermost, being penannular, with parallel offsets from the opening extending lengthways on the stone to a distance of about two inches. This is exactly the style of design which appears upon many "earth-fast" rocks, *dallans*, and on the walls of (as far as has been ascertained) prehistoric remains in Ireland. The missing portion of the stone was probably less than a foot in length, and would appear to have carried with it only a small portion of the two outer circles. That the carving is a relic of extremely early date there can be no question. It would seem, like kindred work remaining at Tullagh, Dalkey, and other sites of primitive Christianity in Ireland, to present, as it were, a connecting-link between pagan sepulchral scoring, and the earliest Christian carvings to be found in the British Islands.

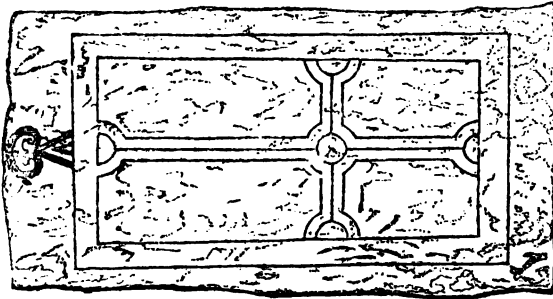


Fig. 58.—Monumental Stone lying to the south-east of *Trach Molaise*.
3 feet 2 inches in length.

The burial-slab (fig. 58) may be regarded as somewhat less ancient than, at least, the great majority of those hitherto described. It should probably be looked upon as immediately following the primitive Christian monuments remaining upon Inismurray, and others of like character which not unfrequently occur in early Irish cemeteries, as at Mainister, Aran Mor, *Ardoiléan*, off the coast of Connemara, and elsewhere. It bears no lettered inscription. Perhaps the reputation of the individual

over whom it had been placed was so great that of old an epitaph was considered unnecessary. The "family" may have thought that the flag would ever be pointed to as covering the grave of a beloved and well-remembered brother. Indeed, it is worthy of remark that all the inscriptions remaining upon the island are found on small unpretending-looking stones, while the larger monuments, though often bearing beautifully-designed crosses, are otherwise uninscribed. The flag measures three feet two inches in length, and one foot eleven inches in breadth. The cross which it exhibits is in the Latin style, with a small circle at the intersection and semicircles, averaging four inches in width at the extremities of its members. This is a very usual Irish fashion. The figure is inclosed by a border formed of two incised lines, which may be described as running roughly parallel to each other, the space between them varying from four and a-half to two and three-quarter inches. From the base of this border, in line with the shaft of the cross, a very elegant pendant-like device extends to a distance of about five inches. In it may be recognized an interesting example of the divergent spiral. Whether this appendage should be considered symbolic, or merely ornamental, is a question very difficult to form an opinion upon. It may possibly be the conventional ship which, in early ages of Christianity, was adopted as an emblem of the Church. In some carvings of this class, less *bizarre*, it is evident that the work was intended to suggest the idea of a galley with mast and yard. It seems to me not improbable that we have here the ship idea very fantastically expressed. The upper lines may indicate a set square-sail, by which the mast is hidden. Pre-Raphaelite artists, even those of the best classic period—sculptors as well as painters—did not generally trouble themselves to represent objects, whether marine or otherwise, in their proper forms and proportions. The monument lies in the cemetery a little to the south-east of *Teach Molaise*.

Within the cashel, nearly adjoining the portal (designed and erected by the people of the Board of Works), a slab (fig. 59) will be observed. The stone is flat and

thin, and, as a monument, slightly imperfect; but no important portion appears to have been lost. It measures twenty-seven inches in length, by twenty-one in breadth, and bears an incised cross, of rather plain, but graceful design. It is otherwise unincised. The cross may belong to any period between the eighth and twelfth centuries. It exhibits no details pointing to a particular school or age; but doubtless, beneath, or close to it was laid, in a last earthly resting-place, all that was mortal of some member of the insular community.

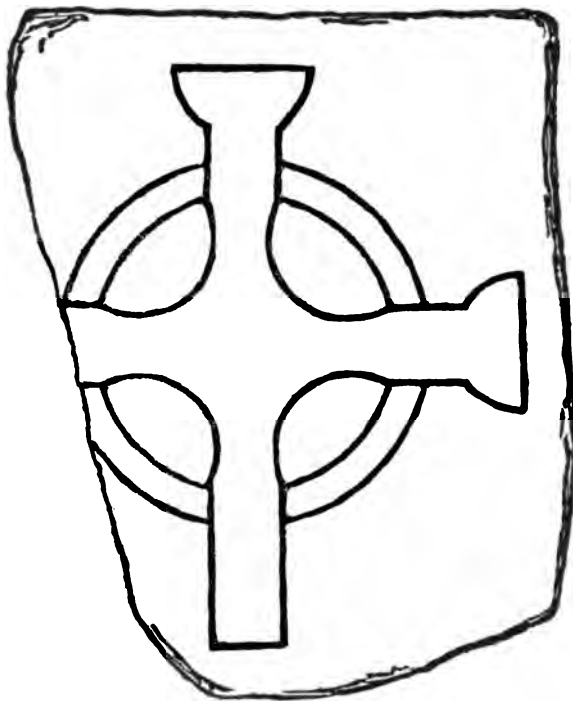


Fig. 59.—Cross-incised Monument near the Modern Portal of the Cashel.
Length, 27 inches; breadth, 21 inches.

A pillar-stone (fig. 60, standing close to the western gable of the "Church of the Men," is the last monument of a sepulchral, or memorial class, to be described as existing within the cashel. It bears an elegantly-proportioned

Latin cross rising from a horizontal bar, slightly sunken, and having a breadth similar to that of the members of the cross proper, *i.e.* of two inches or thereabouts. The stone at present rises to a height of some five feet above ground; but it stands firmly, and much of the base would appear to be imbedded in the soil. Unhappily, like other relics of the same class remaining upon the island, it seems never to have possessed lettering of any description.



Fig. 60.—Pillar-stone and *Bullàn* standing at the Church of the Meu.

The Bullàns.—In various parts of Ireland, upon rocks, boulders, and other monoliths are found basin-like depressions, popularly called by Irish-speaking people, *bullàns*, which word may be translated “little pools.” It has been supposed by not a few eminent antiquaries that remains of this curious class, being discovered in connexion with a considerable number of our most venerable ecclesiastical establishments, are therefore unquestionably of Christian origin, and were devoted to baptismal rites. On the other hand, it has been maintained (see Dr. Martin in the *Journal R. H. A. A. I.* for July, 1875, p. 438) that they were rude mortars, in which the priests, living in connexion with such churches, in a very early age after the introduction of Christianity, had ground their corn for food. The Rev. James Graves has remarked that he “felt inclined

to acknowledge that there was some probability in this view. He had no doubt that the clergy lived close to, if not within, the ancient parish churches. In many instances the arrangements for a loft, or upper room, might yet be traced at the west end of some of these ruined buildings. The stones were so extremely rude that there was a difficulty in believing them to have been used as fonts even at the earliest period of Christianity in Ireland, and the hollows certainly were too small to have served for total immersion. On the contrary, however, it must be remembered that if unsuited for baptismal purposes, many of these *bullàns* were also, from their depth and small size, ill-fitted even for mortars. There was a suspiciously pagan aspect about this class of ancient remains."

We find these *bullàns* at Cong, Co. Galway; Glendalough, Co. Wicklow; Ullard, Co. Kilkenny; Rathmichael, Co. Dublin; Templenaffrin, Co. Fermanagh; Killinagh, in the same county; Rosscom, Co. Galway, and in numerous other sites of early Christianity in Ireland. But the great fact remains that they are discovered in districts, especially of the north and west, which had never possessed a church or Christian cemetery. They are found grouped upon the face, or nearly perpendicular side of the natural rock, upon the surface of boulders, and in the recesses of natural or artificial caverns. They may be seen on the shore of lough or river, or near the summits of lofty mountains. They are occasionally found within the chambers of pagan cairns. Examples of the largest variety occur at *Sliabh-na-caillighe*, Dowth, and Newgrange. In the last-named monument, within a somewhat shallow basin of considerable dimensions, two large cup-like artificial hollows, admirably wrought out, occur. In plan our *bullàns* are very generally circular, or nearly so; but in depth they vary considerably, some being extremely shallow and flat-bottomed, while others in section present the figure of an inverted cone acutely pointed. The great majority are simply bowl-shaped.

In a note to "Loca Patriciana," p. 281, vol. iii., 4th Series, of the *Journal R.H.A.A.I.*, will be found

an interesting reference to a stone of this class. *Mesgegra*, King of Leinster in the first century of the Christian era, is slain and decapitated by *Conal Cearnach*, the champion of Ulster. The head is laid upon a stone, "and the story records that the blood pierced the stone, and flowed through it to the ground." This relic of pagan times is said still to remain in the stream opposite the ruins of the Franciscan church, Clane. "It is a 'bullàn stone,' and has an inverse conical cavity eighteen inches deep and as many wide on its upper surface."

The water which is almost invariably to be found in these hollows is very generally supposed by the country people to possess miraculous curative powers, especially in diseases affecting the eye. It has been explained to me, by a medical gentleman of great experience, that water thus found, being, as a rule, highly acidulated by the decomposition of vegetable-matter, when applied to eyes, or rather eyelids, affected by certain forms of irritation, may, not unfrequently, alleviate discomfort, and even effect a cure. The same fancy prevails in connexion with the water of many of our "holy wells."

Our first churches, there is every reason to believe, were frequently erected in the vicinity of wells which had, from time immemorial, been considered sacred. In like manner, may not the primitive *bullàn* have often suggested a site to the early church builder? If they had been designed as baptismal fonts, it is difficult to account for the appearance of nine, seven, five, four, or two bowls upon the one rock—sometimes one touching the other. From the conical, or right-angular section of some examples, and from the position of others at a considerable height from the ground, in the perpendicular face of a natural rock, the grain-rubbing, or mortar theory is, I believe, in such instances, untenable, as is also that of the basins having served as baptismal fonts.

Two remains of this most mysterious class occur on Inismurray, one close to the west gable of the "Church of the Men," the other opposite the present entrance to the "Church of the Women." The former is figured, along with the monumental stone which stands beside it, in p. 293, *ante*. The hollow is of a somewhat larger

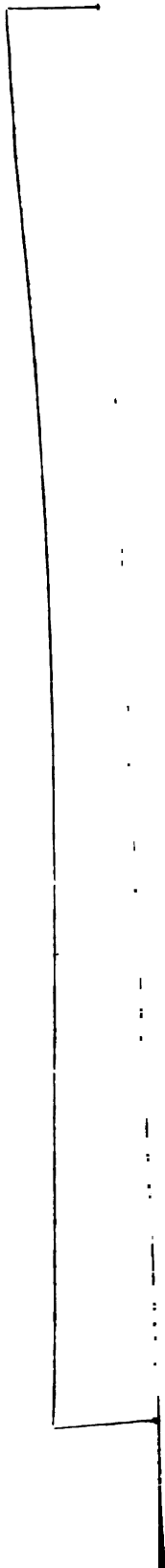
size than usual, is extremely shallow, and of irregular shape. It measures about one foot in diameter.

The example at the "Church of the Women" consists of a very rough boulder-looking stone, one foot nine inches in length, by one foot two inches in breadth. Its bowl is ten inches in diameter, and of considerable depth. This may be looked upon as a very characteristic specimen of the ordinary single-bowled *bullàn*, found in connexion with our earliest churches. Both the stones, however, are of unusually small size. The larger examples, like those of Cong and Killinagh, near Belcoo, county Fermanagh, exhibit a number of basins. The last-named has no fewer than nine, in each of which a globular, or egg-shaped stone, like some of those found upon the altar of *Cloca-breaca*, has been set. The tradition upon the spot is, that they were used for the purpose of anathematizing.

The Holy Wells on Inismurray.—Mr. Campbell, in his Introduction to Grant's *Central Provinces of India*, p. 19, after referring to the volume and variety of folk-lore current amongst the natives of the Sagór and Narbada territories—legends of warlike feats, sorcery, witchcraft, supernatural influences, worn-out religious beliefs, &c.—observes: "It would be endless to multiply instances. From this hill is heard the sound of fairy drums; in that lake are seen reflected the ruins of a buried city; here the hill-sides have been hollowed into rude temples, there the confluence of two rivers is marked by some solitary temple on the bluff, below which the waters meet." In reading the above how vividly are we reminded of the mythical fancies which prevail amongst a large portion of our own people. Even the sketch of the far Eastern landscape might equally illustrate more than one well-known Irish scene.

Travellers from India describe the appearance of, and the rites practised at, holy wells situated in several parts of the East, in terms which remind us, who have lived in Celtic portions of Erin (and those districts comprise nearly the whole island), not a little of what we may often have witnessed at home. With us attendance

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at such founts, for devotional purposes, has been universally denounced by clergymen of all denominations. It is curiously true that the custom of offering prayers, &c., at holy wells is the same over a great part of Asia, Africa, and even of America, as it is in Ireland, though, of course, the orisons are as widely different as are the climes in which they are breathed. In one respect, however, the ritual seems to be unvaried—it closes always by the suspension on bushes, trees, or walls in the immediate neighbourhood of the well, of ribbons or rags, usually of very small proportions. Probably the origin of a custom so widely prevailing, so strange and unaccountable, will for ever defy the researches of the learned to trace it. Can the rite be derived from the inexplicable corruption of a once universal religion? It is only reasonable to assume that well-veneration had its origin in the fiery East. No doubt it was carried westwards as tides of mankind followed the course of the sun. After all it presents but one, although the most striking, evidence we possess of the direct descent of the mass of our people, from some long-forgotten tribe, or tribes, of the Old, Old World.

There exists abundant evidence of the fact that in ante-Christian days natives of Erin, in common with those of the British Islands generally, were wont to worship certain trees, rocks, pillar-stones, and springs. The reason for the continued veneration of many wells found in Ireland has been very happily explained by Dr. Joyce in his invaluable work on *Irish Place-Names*: “After the general spread of the Faith the people’s affection for wells was not only retained, but intensified; for most of the early preachers of the Gospel established their humble foundations—many of them destined to grow, in after years, into great religious and educational institutions—beside those fountains whose waters at the same time supplied the daily wants of the little communities, and served for the baptism of converts. In this manner most of our early saints became associated with wells, hundreds of which still retain the names of the holy men who converted and baptized the pagan multitudes on their margins.”

There are two holy wells on Inismurray—one of these stands outside the cashel, near the Water-gate, to which portal it probably gives name (fig. 61). It is dedicated to St. Molaise, and is covered by a stone-roofed, bee-hive-shaped, mortarless structure, measuring, internally, seven feet by six. The doorway, a truly Cyclopean work, is six feet in height, three in breadth at the lintel, and four at the base. Five stone steps lead from this ope to the water, which is neither abundant nor palatable.

Tobernacoragh.—Upon the opposite side of the island, on the brink of the ocean, is the second holy well (fig. 62). Like that of St. Molaise, it is protected by a building, of the bee-hive class, formed of large stones laid without mortar. From it extends, northward, a kind of stone-lined channel, flagged over at its ends, and having an open space in its centre. This channel, which seems to have been excavated through clay and rock to a depth of about two feet six inches below the natural surface, is twenty feet in length. The space referred to is adapted for the purpose of an open-air bath, and there can be little doubt of its having been so used. A scarcely ever-ceasing flow of bright sparkling water passes from the well through the channel, and supposed bath, and, after running a few feet, falls over a low incline into the Atlantic. Between this very remarkable work, which seems unquestionably to have served the double purpose of a baptistry and bath, and *Ffynnaon Gwenvain* (the well of Gwenvain), at Rhoscolyn, in the island of Anglesea, there exists a striking analogy. Mr. Robert Young, who has described that well (see the *Journal R.H.A.A.I.* for July, 1881, p. 502), states that “Gwenvain was the daughter of Pawl Hen, of Manaw, and sister of Penlan, who about 630 A.D. was the head of a small sisterhood at Rhoscolyn, of which the cloister-garden still remains—a solitary but interesting relic.”

The name *Tobernacoragh* may be translated the “Well of Assistance”; and very curious stories are told by the islanders in connexion with this extremely weird but romantic-looking place. It not unfrequently happens, especially during the spring and winter months, that,

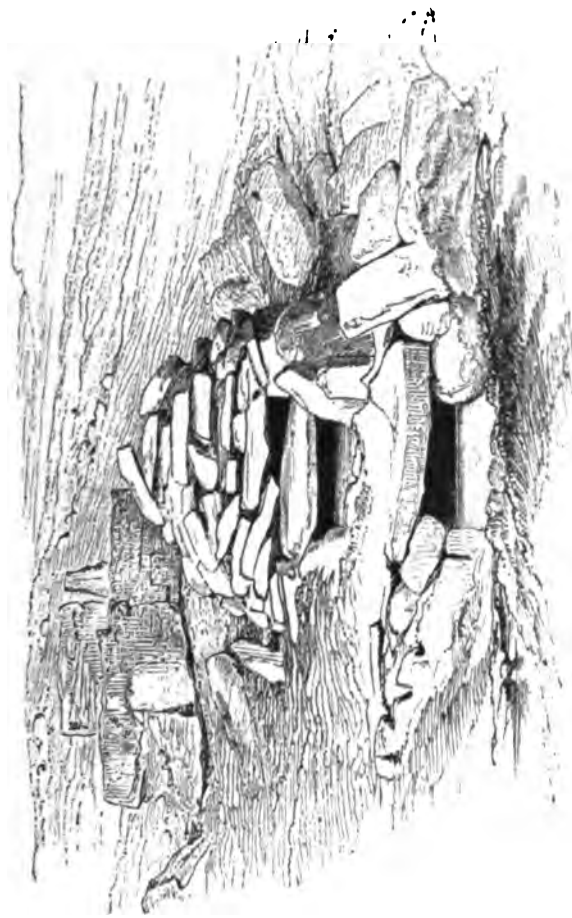


Fig. 62.—*Zoberracoregh*, "The Well of Assistance."

owing to the prevailing tempestuous weather, communication between Inismurray and the mainland is, even for weeks, rendered impracticable. On such occasions it was the custom of the natives to drain the waters of this well into the ocean, as they believed that by so doing, and by the offering up of certain prayers, the elemental war might cease, and a holy calm follow. I was not able to learn from the islanders the precise time when the well had been last drained. It is probably some years since a rite so very pagan in character was practised, and an offering poured forth that would seem originally intended to propitiate some old sea-god of Celtic mythology. Could the god have been Neptune himself under another name?

The Leachta, Stations, &c., with their Monuments.—In the preceding chapters I have described the heart and citadel of Inismurray—the cashel and its contents. But much remains to excite the attention and admiration of all true antiquaries. I allude to the *leachta* and stations which occur at pretty uniform distances from each other, all round the rocky, storm-worn margin of the island. The *leachta* consist of uncemented stones, usually boulders, set together in the form of a cube, the sides of which average about five feet in breadth and height respectively. These rude piles were anciently surmounted by a miniature *dallán*, or pillar, engraved with the figure of a cross, more or less elaborately designed, but in every instance of extremely early character. From some of these monuments the stone has been removed, and in others the carvings with which they were enriched have been so affected by the storms of more than twelve centuries, that even the practised eye will fail to trace the character of what had been ornamentation.

Monuments of this kind are not confined to Inismurray; indeed they are to be found upon not a few of the islands of the west and south (and upon retreats situate on inland waters, as most notably on Station Island, Lough Derg, county Donegal), which had been occupied by early Christian communities. They are everywhere regarded as altars, and each was dedicated to its particular saint.

The stations usually exhibit altars precisely similar to the *leachta*, but are, as a rule, enclosed by a low dry-stone wall, rarely more than two or three feet in height, and about three feet in thickness. These walls are of the rudest possible construction, and must be looked upon only as fences intended to protect the sacred spaces which they encircle against the encroachments of cattle. A single gap, usually exhibiting inclined jambs, is found in each, and was the only entrance. These opes do not appear ever to have been covered by a lintel, or arch. It is manifest that the walls were too low to have admitted within them the construction of a covered portal, or doorway, and there is no reason to suppose that they were at any time higher than we now find them.

Like the *leachta*, the stations were dedicated to certain saints, but the name of the particular saint has not in every instance been preserved.

Pilgrims from the mainland still not unfrequently visit Inismurray. Perhaps owing to the difficulty and uncertainty of the passage during unsettled weather, no particular day would seem to have been appointed for their attendance at the several shrines. The "rounds" are usually commenced at *Teach Molaise*, and, following the course of the sun, all pilgrims proceed from station to station, and in this manner make a circuit of the island. Even the natives do not seem to have any particular patron day. Their "kingdom" is so diminutive that intending devotees are always within a few minutes' stroll of every centre of devotion which the island presents.

Olla Muire.—Let us now proceed on the usual track of the pilgrims. Starting eastward from *Clashymore Harbour*, a slight walk will bring us to *Olla Muire* (fig. 63), a very considerable station, which, as its name implies, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Time and tempest seem to have performed their work of denudation upon the masonry; but, as only a few stones are to be seen lying about, it is not likely that the work has lost much of its original elevation. Its greatest height is about two feet six inches. The thickness varies, in parts, from

two to three feet; but owing to various causes, bulging, and dislocation of stones, &c., it is difficult to secure accurate measurements. The wall is forty-two paces in circumference; its figure a somewhat irregular circle. A gap on the south-eastern side shows where the entrance had been; but the stones of the jambs no

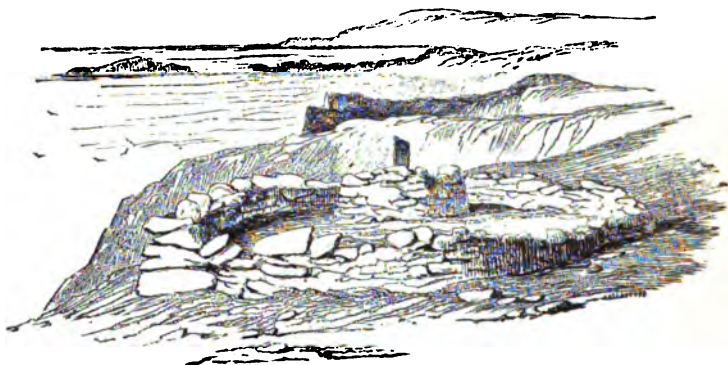


Fig. 63.—*Olla Muire* Station (pronounced Ollamurray).

longer remain *in situ*. As nearly as possible within the centre of this enclosure stands an altar of the usual quadrangular form, measuring, every way, about four feet. From its table rises a very rude stone. This at one time probably exhibited an incised cross, of which no trace, at present, can be discerned.

Trahtán-na-righ fhear (pronounced Trahanareer) Station. At a short distance westwards from *Olla Muire*, will be found a most interesting station called *Trahtán-na-righ fhear*, the "Tratan of the Chieftains" (fig. 64). The buildings, as usual, are composed of rough unhammered and uncemented stones. In plan, the enclosing wall is a square, measuring fifteen feet by sixteen, externally, and with angles rounded off. It is two feet in height, and two feet six inches in thickness. The entrance, which is on the land side, is one foot eight inches wide at the base. The right-hand jamb as you enter consists of a single stone; the opposite jamb appears to have been disturbed. It is quite certain that the wall was never



Fig. 64.—*Tratinnarij fear* (pronounced Trabanareer) Station.

higher than it is at present, so there was no occasion for a lintel to the passage.

A most curious feature in connexion with this station consists of a bee-hive cell (which still, in parts, retains its stone roof), attached to the western face of the wall, and measuring ten feet in diameter on the interior (fig. 66). This was entered, from the area of the station, by a doorway one foot ten inches high by two feet two inches in breadth. The passage is covered by a large flat lintel, which still remains undisturbed. This little building was probably the dwelling-place of some ancho-rite, and its occupant must have been obliged to creep on hands and knees through this extraordinary doorway whenever he required to enter or depart from his strange domicile.

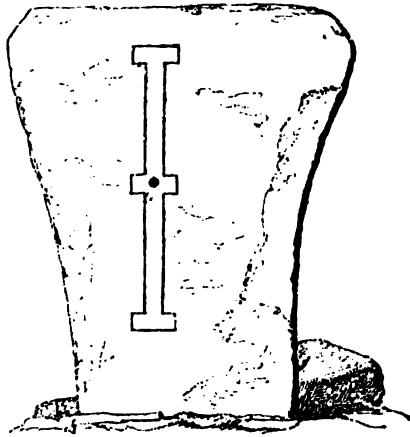


Fig. 65.—Cross on Altar of *Trátannarig fear* Station. Height above Socket, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The altar is well and strongly built, the stones being of unusually large size, but there is no appearance of mortar; and the only evidence of a chisel having been used in connexion with it occurs upon a flat slab of sandstone, which rises from it, and upon which a highly quaint and strangely-designed cross, one foot in length, has been deeply engraved (fig. 65). The vertical limb of this remarkable figure is crutched at top and base, and from its centre, which encloses a small cup, extend two



Fig. 66.—Bee-hive Cell in *Tratzenberg fess.*

diminutive arms, the length of the horizontal member thus formed exactly coinciding with that of the terminations already referred to. The stone on which this cross is cut measures above its present socket seventeen inches and a-half by fourteen and a-half in breadth. It may be sunk to a considerable depth in the masonry of the altar. The work is, doubtlessly, one of the earliest remains of its class to be found in Ireland. Bishop Graves discovered one almost exactly like it, both in size and style, in a *killeen*, or primitive Christian cemetery, situate in a remote district of Kerry. He was also fortunate enough to find on Innisvicillane, one of the Blasket Islands, off the coast of the same county, a stone bearing crosses very much of the same type, and, in addition, an ogam inscription. These Kerry monuments are pronounced, on the highest authority, to be as old, at least, as the commencement of the seventh century.

Pursuing our tour, still in the course of the sun, we almost immediately arrive at *Pollmashantunny*, the "Cavern of the Old Wave," a very singular name, in connexion with which, no doubt, of old "hung a tale" of romance and wonder, now lost with the *seannachies* of dim Gaelic days. The scene is weird and awful. Under certain conditions of atmosphere, wind, and wave, this glorious example of ocean's sculpturing would form a subject worthy of the genius of a Petrie or a Danby to suggest—it could not be painted

Leachta Crois mór (pronounced Crossmore)—"Monument of the Great Cross."—This station evidently derives its name from a cross which rises from the centre of an altar standing within the enclosure of a low stone wall, or fence, twenty-four paces in circumference, and differing in no particular from structures of its class which have been already noticed. There is here, however, no trace of a bee-hive cell. The entrance was, as usual, from the land side, and does not appear ever to have been covered (fig. 67). The buildings exhibit no sign of molestation by the hand of man; no stones are lying about. In all likelihood this station, allowing something for wear and tear of storm, stands very much as it



Fig. 67.—*Leachta Crois nór* (pronounced *Laghta Crossmore*) Station.

appeared when first erected. Its most interesting feature is the cross-inscribed flagstone (fig. 68) which, rising conspicuously above the level of the bleached and mossy wall, seems to sentinel one of the wildest, most impressive, and, I may add, delightfully characteristic scenes to be met with in Erin, whether upon mainland

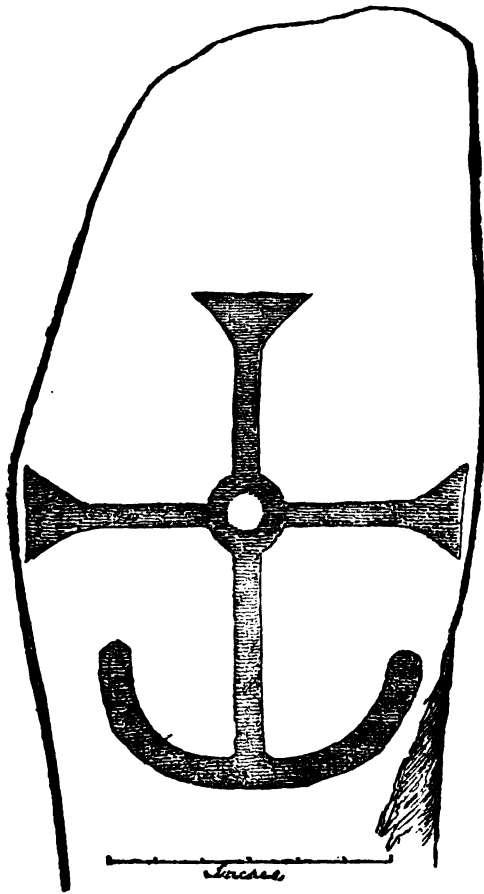


Fig. 68.—Cross on *Leachta Crois mór*. Height, 19 inches.

or islet. The height of this monument is nineteen inches; but of course a considerable part of the base does not appear. Its breadth is ten inches, as is also the length of the carving, which figure represents,

probably, the oldest style of cross found in Western Europe. Examples every way similar were seen (and copied) by Bishop Graves of Limerick, in Coptic churches, upon the banks of the Nile.

The *Crois mór* design is essentially the same as one which appears upon a stone discovered in the year 1870, in Glencar, county Kerry, by Bishop Graves, who thus notices it:—"On the back (of the stone) is a Latin cross, rising out of a figure respecting which I cannot venture to determine what it is intended to represent, or what is its symbolical meaning. It may, perhaps, have been meant to denote a ship, the symbol of the Christian Church, as a mast and yard were, by primitive Christians, regarded as a symbol of the Cross." After describing his, and a companion pillar, Bishop Graves continues: "That these Glencar monuments are very ancient is proved by the fact, that whilst the ornamental crosses inscribed upon them manifest considerable taste, the stones themselves show no signs of having been squared or hammered. This is the case with most, if not all, the monuments bearing ogam inscriptions. But these latter differ from the uninscribed and undoubtedly pagan monuments in being generally much less massive."

Close to the rocky point of *Teernaneane*, or the "Place of the Birds," on the northern margin of the island, is a very curious station, called by the natives *Trátán Aodha*, the *Trátán of Aodh*, a name generally, but absurdly, translated into English "Hugh." The station consists of a dry wall nearly circular in plan, and measuring sixteen feet in internal diameter (fig. 69). This work, which presents a considerable batter, is of a strength and massiveness at least unusual in station fences, measuring fully four feet six inches in thickness at the foundation. Its greatest elevation is three feet three inches; but much of the wall is considerably lower, especially near the entrance, where it stands scarcely two feet in height. A most remarkable fact in connexion with this so-called "station" is, that it is completely environed by a *mur* of the rath class, and apparently consisting of earth and small stones. This surrounding rampart would scarcely, I imagine, be considered necessary for the requirements of



Fig. 69.—*Traidin Aodha* (pronounced Trahanee) Station.

religious exercises, only. It presents every appearance of the place having been a habitation of some kind—not a bee-hive hut, certainly, as no *debris* of a stone roof can be discovered within or around the wall; but a covering constructed of lighter material, such as shingles or hides, may of old have sheltered so limited an inclosure. We read of a kind of work called *bo-dun*, or “cattle fort,” which was used in early times in Ireland for the better security of kine against sudden attack on the part of freebooters. The northern seaboard of the island being extremely lonely and open to rovers, may possibly have required a fold of refuge, and a defensive position for the old guardians of the coast, in cases of sudden predatory attack, especially during the long nights of winter.

A rambling and silly legend is told in connexion with a slight depression, supposed to be the mark of a child's foot, which appears on one of the stones at the entrance. The former is not worthy of repetition, and the latter is evidently a fossil mark.

Tráán Aodha, in later times, may possibly have been mistaken for a station, especially as at a short distance from it stands an altar similar to those found in sacred inclosures of that description; but the name of the saint to whom it was dedicated has not been retained, and the pile is simply called *Altoir*, “altar.” It is square in plan, seventeen feet eight inches in girth at the ground, and still exhibits a finial, consisting of a rude flagstone devoid of cross or carving of any kind set upright in its summit.

In the same direction, a little inland from the brink of the cliff, a very slight grassy elevation, through which a few bleached stones appear, is styled by the natives *Leachta-na-sagart*, or the “Priest's Monument.” It is not remembered on the island who this ecclesiastic was, nor is there any reason assigned for his interment in a spot so far from any church, and where, certainly, but one solitary grave appears.

“LEACHTA PATRAIG” STATION.

. At *Rue*, i. e. the “Red” Point, the most eastern extremity of the island, are the ruins of a fine altar bearing the above name. It measures eight feet six

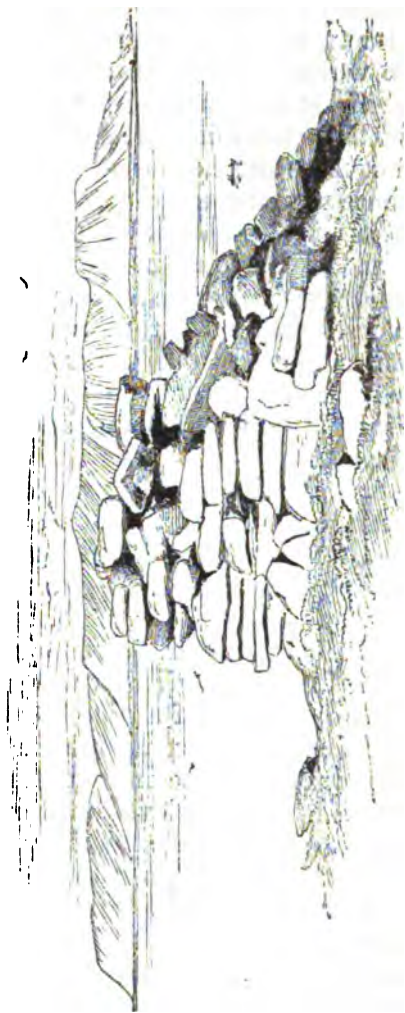


Fig. 70.—*Leachta Patróg* (pronounced Laghta Patrick) Station.

inches by six feet seven inches, and is at present four feet five inches in height (fig. 70). The upper courses of the masonry have been much displaced; and the customary cross, or rather topmost stone engraved with that figure (if it ever here existed), is no longer to be found. The view from Rue Point is extensive and beautiful, embracing the entire range of the Sligo Mountains from Benbulbin, as far almost as the Bundrowse river. There exists no tradition in reference to this monument; but, from the name it bears, there can be no doubt that it was raised to the honour and memory of our National Saint.



Fig. 71.—*Trionid mór* (pronounced Treenode more), or the Great Station of the Trinity.

A walk by the cliff's edge of little more than a quarter of a mile will bring us to the Great Station of the Trinity, called by the people of the island "*Trionid mór*" (fig. 71). Here are the well-preserved remains of a structure measuring eight paces in length, by seven in width externally, and, like a church, extending east and west. There is a passage in the western end, but no lintel remains, if indeed one had been required to an opening which could never have been more than a few feet in height. The masonry has a comparatively modern look, and is like that of the less ancient portions of *Teampull-na-mban*, or the "Church of the Women," standing close at hand—which additions or restorations are probably not older than the fourteenth or fifteenth century. The interior of the station is much choked with stones and weeds, and may, very likely, contain a number of interesting monuments which lie hidden. A pillar-stone, how-

ever, raises its cross-inscribed head above the gray walls and tangled herbage (fig. 72); it measures upwards of three feet in height, and one foot six inches and a-half in breadth, just above the arms of the large cross, where

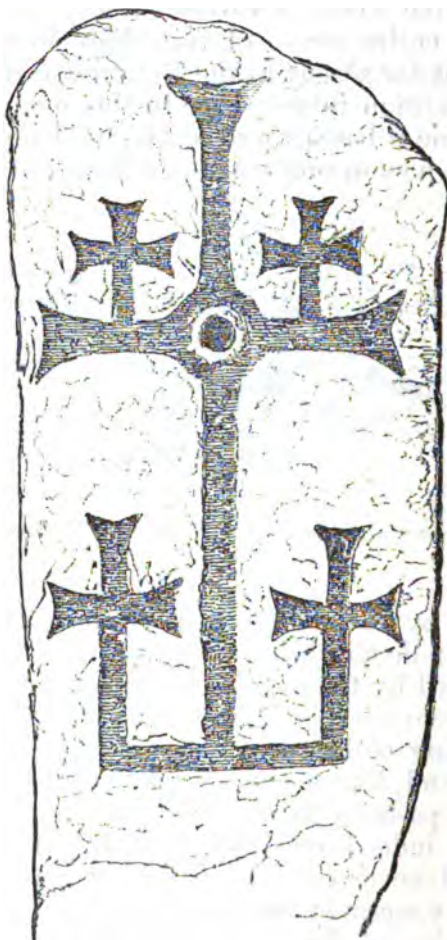


Fig. 72.—Head of Pillar Stone in *Trionid mór*, or Great Station of the Trinity.

it is widest. It is quite impossible to explain the symbolism of these crosses. Other examples of the same design will be found described in these pages; but this cross is by far the finest. All are very early.

A few yards from *Trionid mór*, to the south-westward, is the Little Station of the Trinity (fig. 73). It is twelve paces round, very rudely constructed, and of inconsiderable height; yet, on account of the cross-inscribed flagstone which it bears set up near its centre, the spot remains a point of high interest to students of early Celtic art. The stone measures two feet in height from its socket—composed of a number of rough boulders—and one foot one inch and a-half at its broadest part near the head; the base is ten inches and a-half in width. Each of its greater surfaces has been sculptured with the figure of a cross, one of which is highly artistic in style, and much resembles in design and method of execution the beautiful figure



Fig. 73.—*Trionid beg* (pronounced Treenode beg), or the Little Station of the Trinity.

noticed at p. 272, as occurring on a slab now standing upon an altar attached to the southern side of the cashel wall upon the exterior. It will be observed, however, that here there is a difference, inasmuch as three of the triquetras, which terminate the members of the cross, exhibit in one of their loops (that joining the figure) a pellet in *basso-relievo*; and at the intersection may be noticed a quatrefoil, the bands or fillets of which, according to the usual spirit of early Irish art, must have interlaced, though now, owing to the action for ages of frost and rain, the carvings have become considerably worn and obscured; nevertheless the pattern, by the practised eye, can still be distinctly traced (fig. 74).

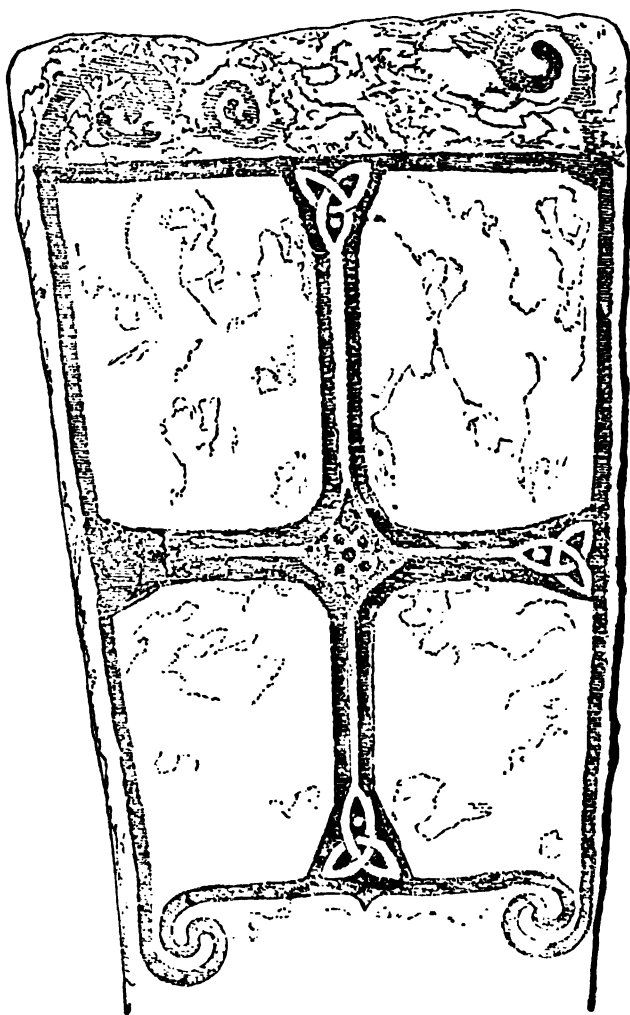


Fig. 74.—Cross-inscribed Stone in *Trionid bog*, or the Little Station of the Trinity.
Height above Socket, 2 feet.

Of the cross found upon what may be styled the reverse of the monument, all that need be here said is, that it possesses no feature of special interest, and is therefore sufficiently illustrated in fig. 73, which presents a general view of the station. Yet, from its very simplicity, the design is valuable as being found with a companion cross, highly elaborate in character. The two being certainly contemporaneous, it indicates a fact, which writers on the subject of Celtic ecclesiastical art might often do well to bear in mind, that speculation as to the ages of monuments of various classes found in Ireland is rather hazardous, if directed only by consideration of the degree of richness or rudeness which may be exhibited in details.



Fig. 75.—The Station of Mary.

The Station of Mary stands at a short distance from the Little Station of the Trinity just noticed, close to *Teampull-na-mban*, or the "Church of the Women," sometimes called *Teampull Muire*, or *Murray*, the "Church of Mary." It is of oblong form, measuring seven feet by four feet eleven inches, and is two feet ten inches in height. From its table rises a small flat stone which has been sculptured with two crosses, but the carving on one side has become almost entirely obliterated by time and the growth of lichen—so much so that it is impossible to trace the design with any degree of certainty.

In the close vicinity of this altar or station is a pillar or flag standing upright, and measuring two feet eight inches in length, eleven inches in width, and seven inches and a-half in thickness. Upon one side is inscribed a

very early cross, Latin in character, and measuring one foot three inches in length. The opposite side is plain. A cross very similar occurs upon the "holed stone" pillar which stands by the side of the pathway verging upon the "Cemetery of the Women," in which this relic stands. The holed stone to which I refer has been already described. There is a second upright stone remaining in the same cemetery, which, on account of the singularity of the cross design which it bears, is particularly worthy of antiquarian notice. Indeed, I do not recollect to have seen elsewhere anything like it, but at the same time I am not prepared to assert that the Inismurray example has not its fellow in some remote and hitherto unexplored cemetery of Ireland or Scotland, or



Fig. 76.—Pillar-stone near the Station of Mary. Back view, showing remaining Cross. Height, above ground, 2 feet 8 inches.

of some other country where, at an early period, Christianity prevailed. The figure may be thus described:—The vertical member or shaft is one foot eight inches in length; at a distance of three inches from its head the shaft is bisected by a horizontal bar four and a-half inches long—the formation of a Latin cross being the result. The upper members of this figure terminate in the small triangular expansions so often found in early Irish works of a similar class. The cross, from the level of its arms, is surmounted by a kind of semicircular nimbus ten inches in diameter, and consisting of two slightly sunken bands, separated from each other by a space of about

three-quarters of an inch. These bands, at the level already indicated, cease to be concentric, and are continued downwards, in gentle but not parallel curves, until they join the shaft—the one at a distance of six inches and a-half from the cross-head, the other, and outer, four inches and a-half lower. A double heart, or kite-like figure, is thus presented.

The lower part of the shaft seems set in a semicircular groove or band, through which it passes to a dis-

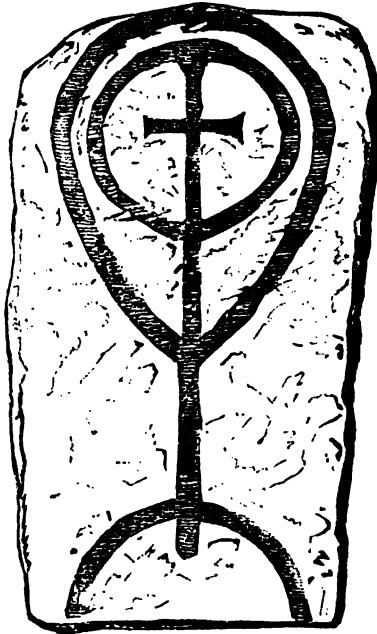


Fig. 77.—Pillar-stone in the Cemetery of the Women.

tance of one inch and three-quarters. This termination had the same diameter as the nimbus. Can it be supposed to denote an anchor? We know that by the early Christians of Rome an anchor was considered emblematic of their faith, and that it has been found engraved upon their tombs, or memorial stones.

Though varying slightly here and there, the thickness of all members of this most curious example of symbolism may be described as more or less uniform. Of the great

antiquity of the monument there can be little doubt. The stone is of comparatively small size, measuring only two feet three inches in height, by fourteen inches in breadth.

As has been already intimated, the celebrated St. Columba—better remembered by his countrymen under the name *Columbkille*, or “Columb of the Churches,” from the number of religious foundations which he had established in every part of this kingdom and in Scotland—is traditionally stated, by the Inismurray natives, to have been partner with St. Molaise in the



Fig. 78.—*Leachta Cholúimcille* (pronounced Laghta Columkille) Station.

erection of *Teampull-na-Bfear*, or the “Church of the Men,” within the cashel (see p. 224). No manuscript or printed authority, as far as I can ascertain, exists to connect St. Columba with this island, and yet, that he had often visited the place can hardly be doubted, his famous monastery of *Druim-clíabh-na-g-cros*, or “Drumcliffe of the Crosses,” lying at a little distance from it on the opposite coast of Sligo. In a poem attributed to St. Columba occur the lines:—

“Beloved of my heart, also is the West,
Drumcliffe at Culcinne’s Strand.”

We may assume that the founder of the monastery of Iona, of *Tor Inis*, now Tory Island, off the coast of

Donegal, and of other sea-encompassed or maritime localities, was no indifferent sailor, and that while sojourning at "beloved" Drumcliffe he would, at least occasionally, be tempted to make a curach trip to the neighbouring islet, where ruled his friend Molaise. Be this as it may, we find in close proximity to the remains last noticed a station (fig. 78) still called by the people *Leachta Choluimcille*. This altar, which is perhaps the best-preserved work of its class remaining upon Inismurray, is nearly

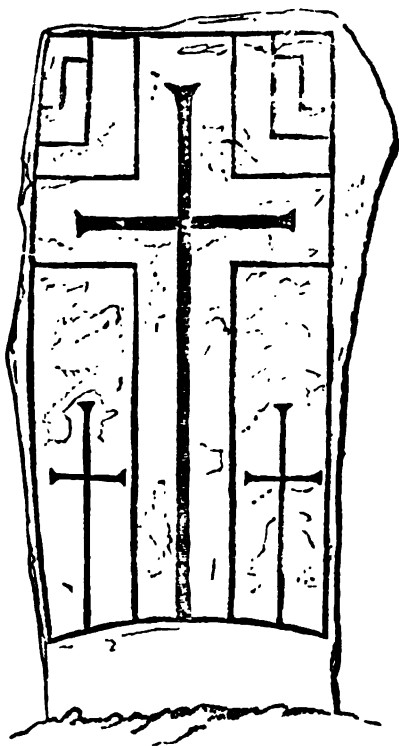


Fig. 79.—Columbkille's Altar-flag.—Front view. Height, 31 inches.

square in plan, measuring, at the ground, four feet seven inches and a-half, by four feet two. Its height is three feet four inches. Some of the upper stones seem loose and a little displaced, otherwise the masonry has but slightly suffered from "Time's effacing fingers." As usual, from the centre rises a cross-carved flag. In this

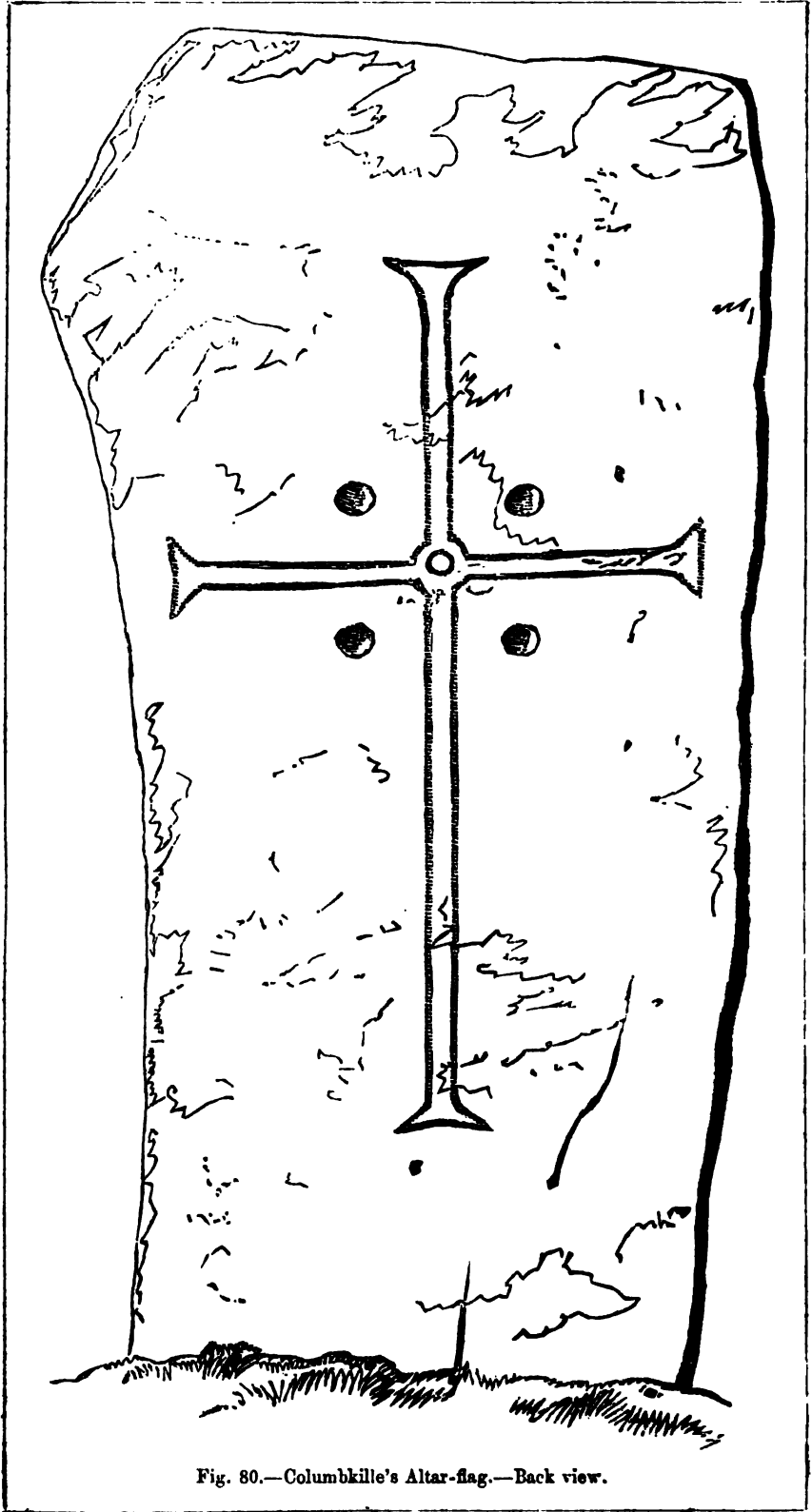


Fig. 80.—Columbkille's Altar-flag.—Back view.

instance the stone, which measures thirty-one inches in height by sixteen and a-half in breadth, must be considered particularly interesting, as it is inscribed on both sides, the figures being crosses of the earliest type. The richest carving occurs on the side which nearly faces *Teampull Muire*. It consists of a plain Latin cross, within the lower quadrants of which there are two crosslets, also Latin; the three rising from a curved line. It is possible that in the curvature of this line exists some cryptic symbolism. The upper quadrants display a kind of design not uncommon on some of our earliest Christian lapidary remains, and which is occasionally found in connexion with enamel work on bronzes of what has been called the "late Celtic period." It has a very Grecian look. Round the central cross are lines forming a second large cruciform figure. The entire composition is enclosed by a continuous border, the base of which is the curious curved line supporting the three crosses (fig. 79).

The reverse carving is a plain, severe Latin cross with a small circle in its centre, the usual triangular expansions at the termination of its shaft and arms, and with a dot or cup depression in each of its quadrants (fig. 80). It is extremely interesting from being found in connexion with its more elaborate companion. Both may be considered as old as a time immediately following the death of St. Columba. They can scarcely be later than the commencement of the seventh century, and may be a little earlier.

We have now all but accomplished the island's round, *Reilic Odrain*, the next station, lying less than one-fifth of a mile eastward of *Ollamurray*, the point from which we started. The name signifies, the "Cemetery of Odrain," or "Oran," a contemporary and companion of St. Columba, who, by-the-by, had elsewhere a burial-ground called after his name, viz. *Reilig Ourain*, adjoining the monastery of Iona. Of the Scottish *Reilig* I shall have, presently, a word to say.

The station is an enclosure of very early date, as may be judged from the style of its dry-stone masonry. Near the centre is an altar which, as it exactly resembles others already described, requires here little

notice beyond a statement of its measurements. In length it is seven feet six inches, and in breadth six feet, the height averaging about three feet six inches. The surrounding space has evidently long been used as a cemetery, many flagstones, and other sepulchral memorials lying about overshadowed by a wilderness of weeds and briars. The aspect of the spot is indeed one of loneliness and neglect, but happily the masonry does not appear in any part to have suffered from the effects of time, or of modern restoration. The rank growth of vegetation, however, which renders a full examination of the monuments—here so interestingly grouped together—a work of some discomfort, might well be thinned, or

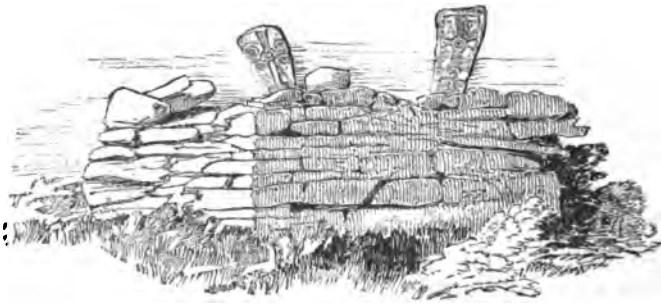


Fig. 81.—Altar of *Reilic Odrain* (pronounced Relickoran) Station.

altogether removed. If picturesqueness alone were desired no one would have cause to complain of the present state of this venerable site.

Upon the altar are two examples of cross-design, one of which is highly interesting, as it exhibits in the arm terminations rather elaborate developments of the divergent spiral pattern, such as an artist of the sixth or seventh century might have studied from models even then ancient. The slab is of comparatively small size. (See scale attached to fig. 82, next page.) At the time of my visit to the place, the second slab, fig. 83 (also evidently of great antiquity), was so overspread with lichen, and so weather-worn, that to trace much of its carving, with a degree of certainty, was hardly possible. From a drawing then made an

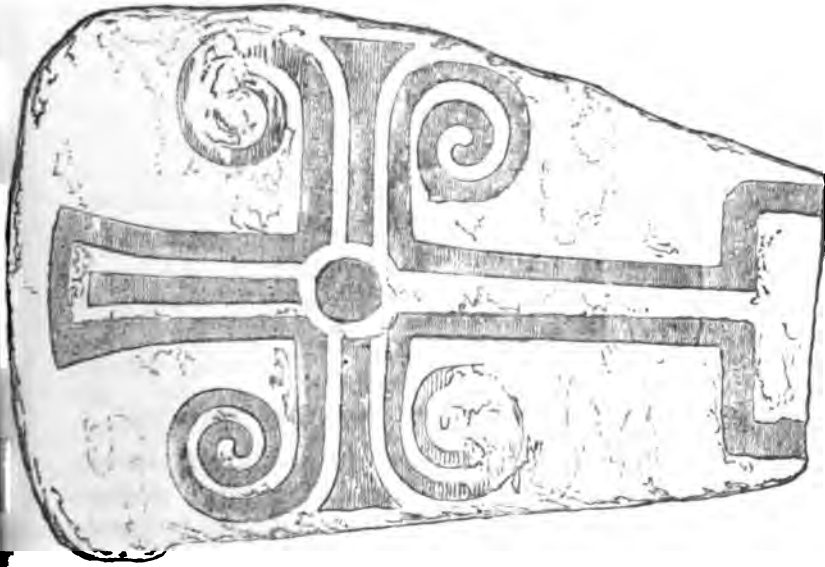


Fig. 82.—Stone on *Reite-Odrain* Altar.—No. 1.

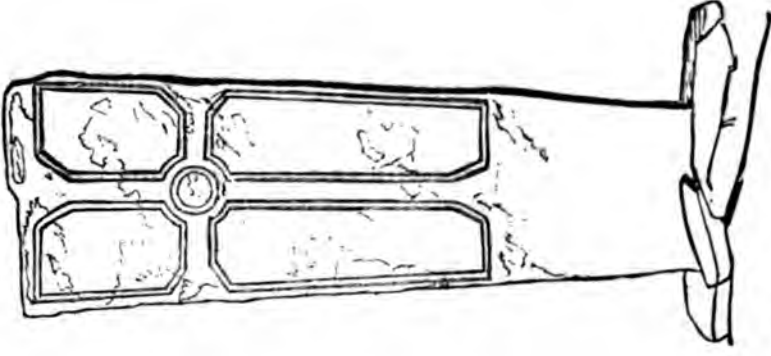


Fig. 83.—Stone on *Reite-Odrain* Altar.—No. 2.

idea may be formed of the general appearance of the *leac* only. It is to be regretted that the patterns within the quadrants are not available for the purpose of comparison with others found upon the island. The stone measures eight inches in breadth, by about twenty-four in length from the socket.

A pillar, five feet in length (above ground), and fourteen inches in breadth (fig. 85), remains within the



Fig. 84.—Pillar standing in *Beitic-Odrain*. Height, 5 feet above ground.

enclosure. Upon one of its faces is displayed, deeply engraved, that inexplicable design of a large central Latin cross, accompanied within its quadrants by crosslets. The monument remains in a perfect state of preservation, and may perhaps be considered the finest of its type that can be referred to.

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Probably the cemetery retains other carved memorial stones; but I have described all that are now above the present surface of the soil. The spot is sheltered from the usually prevailing north and west winds, so that vegetation, accompanied, of course, by an ever-increasing growth of mould, is here exceptionally luxuriant. From the following note, p. 283, in Pennant's *Voyage to the Hebrides*, it would seem that the burial-place on Iona, called after St. Oran, was, in the time of the writer of that interesting volume, very much in the same neglected state:—"Arrived at *Reilig Ourain*, or the 'Burying-place of Oran': a vast enclosure, the great place of interment for the number of monarchs who were deposited here, and for the potentates of every isle, and their lineage; for all were ambitious of lying in this holy spot. The place is in a manner filled with grave-stones, but so overgrown with weeds, especially with the common butter-bur, that very few are at present to be seen." The aspect of neglect exhibited by *Reilig-Odrain* on Inismurray might also well excite remark.

Now that the antiquities of Inismurray have been placed under the care of the Board of Works, it is much to be regretted that no responsible caretaker appears to have been appointed. Not a few of the cross-inscribed flags, even some of those bearing inscriptions, are liable at any moment to be utilized as head-stones to modern graves. In many parts of Ireland slabs of this kind are not unfrequently, on the occasion of an interment, placed immediately over the coffin, and buried along with it. Thus, a valuable work may be lost for ages, perhaps for ever. It is not only in this manner that loss and damage might overtake a number of the monuments which still happily remain. From Clonmacnois, Glendalough, and other sites of early ecclesiastical importance in this kingdom, many memorial stones of the highest interest have within the last twenty or thirty years been surreptitiously removed. The denudation of the great regal cemetery at Clonmacnois, by the removal or destruction of scores of its lettered stones, is a fact almost of yesterday. These memorials had been placed over the graves of kings, clerics, chieftains, warriors, poets, historians,

and other men of mark in their day. Of the inscriptions collected by Petrie at Clonmacnois in 1822 nearly one-half have disappeared!

The people of Inismurray would most certainly now resist any attempt to remove even the most fragmentary relic of early days from the island, or even from one cemetery to the other, but they cannot at all times be upon the watch. Several of the smaller *leacs*, and not a few of the altar-stones, as has been shown, are extremely small and portable. They are just the class of object to excite the cupidity of an average curiosity-hunter. An official custodian should attend every party of strangers by whom the island may be visited, if it were only to guard the lithic treasures from possible attacks by the ordinary modern tourist, who too often will not hesitate to chip and deface a time-honoured relic in order to add "specimens" to his scrappy, and meaningless collection.

It was in this way that a celebrated inscribed stone, which was supposed to mark the grave of an Irish Monarch, gradually disappeared from the *Righfert*, or "King's Cemetery," at Glendalough. Bit by bit it was sold to tourists by the lying "guides" (so called) who infest that time-hallowed spot. In like manner the noble historical yew-tree which grew close to the cathedral, and had been, as there is every reason to believe, planted by St. Kevin himself, slowly vanished, its very roots being utilized by the manufacturers of paper-folders, snuff-boxes, cigar-cases, and other trifles, such as travelling "'Arry" delights to secure for exhibition in his cabinet of "curiosities."

Happily Inismurray has not as yet become a fashionable show-place, and in modern times, at least, the cross-inscribed, or lettered monuments would seem as a rule to have remained unharmed except by the rude hands of excise officers, or the trampling of cattle.¹

¹ The Board of Works, after restoring (?) the cashel and its edifices, erected no gate to prevent cattle or pigs from straying into the interior, and roving through

the graveyard, so the islanders, to meet the difficulty, have stopped up the entrance by blocking it with several cross-inscribed flagstones!—Ed.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

At *Reilic-Odrain* our round of the island must terminate. A walk of a few minutes would bring us to the station of Ollamurray, at which point our short but interesting itinerary commenced. All has been described except one small altar, situated to the north-east of the cashel, about midway between it and *Teernuneane* on the brink of the Atlantic. (See map, p. 175.) The pile is now nameless; and as the stones of which it is composed are much disturbed, further description of the ruin will not be necessary.

Before finally closing this notice of Inismurray, I would venture to call attention to a pair of quern-stones, which, at the time of my last visit to the place, lay by the side of a rude pathway, leading from *Reilic-Odrain* to the cashel. They would, doubtless, be readily pointed out to visitors by any of the natives. These stones represent the oldest kind of mill known in the world. They have been used in the far East from time immemorial, and are even mentioned in Holy Scripture. "Two women shall be grinding at a mill, the one shall be taken, and the other left." *Bro* is the name by which these Old-world machines are, or rather were, known in Ireland, where they have been discovered in connexion with the earliest human habitations—in natural caves, souterrains, lisses, crannogs, and often in the immediate neighbourhood of our oldest churches. They were used by the Irish all through the middle ages, and were not uncommon in the wilder districts, even down almost to our own times. The Inismurray example is probably the latest hand-mill of its class produced in Ireland, having been made only some eighteen years ago, for purposes in connexion with the manufacture of poteen. The upper stone measures one foot ten inches in diameter, and the orifice through which the grain was poured, to send it in contact with the nether stone, four inches and a quarter.

A generally-received tradition prevails amongst the people of western Sligo, that St. Molaise, besides his chief monastery on Inismurray, possessed establishments

situate in various districts of the neighbouring mainland. Of these, probably the most important was the Abbey of Staad, some remains of which occupy a position close to the Atlantic shore, in the townland of Agharrow, not far from Streedagh Point. The ruins mainly consist of portions of a church, or chapel, which was of an oblong form, and measured internally thirty-four feet in length, by fourteen feet five inches in breadth. The walls, which vary in height from ten feet eight inches to three feet, are at the base three feet in thickness. The masonry consists of rather small stones rudely laid; and plenty of shell mortar has been used. At the eastern end are the jambs of a window, which had been on the inside four feet eleven inches in height, its external breadth being six inches, with an inward splay to the extent of three feet. At the south-eastern angle of the church, within the side wall, is a recess (perhaps a *piscina*) twenty-two inches broad, seventeen inches in height, and the same in depth. The doorway was probably in the south side-wall, but its position cannot now be traced. Altogether the building presents a very mediæval look; but as the ruin is encompassed by traces of a *mur*, it probably occupies the site of a much more ancient structure. The natives assert that this *Teampull* was built by St. Molaise for his own accommodation when weather-bound on his way back to the island. The enclosure is now only used for the interment of unbaptized children, though the church appears to have been formerly surrounded by a cemetery of the ordinary class.

From this spot a very fine view of Inismurray is obtainable, and a kind of creek, in the immediate vicinity, affording a little shelter, is still often used as a point for landing, or embarkation, by the islanders.

Some notice of a second locality on the mainland, nearly opposite Inismurray, and associated with the name of St. Molaise, may fittingly be given here. I allude to *Tober Molaise*—now called by the natives *Tubber Molash*, or the “Well of Molaise”—which lies on the slope of a hill, at a distance of about one hundred and fifty paces from the parish church of Ahamlish.

The well is a circular pool of small diameter, encompassed by a raised mound, through which, on the north-east side, is an opening with three steps leading to the water. An overflow from this spring fills two depressions in the ground extending in a direction nearly north. These may of old have been used as baths. The font is still held in veneration, and stations are occasionally performed at it by persons who have illness in their family, or whose cattle are "failing."

In other parts of the county Sligo there are wells dedicated to St. Molaise, but being at a considerable distance from the coast fronting Inismurray, a description of them will not be considered necessary for the completion of this Essay.

The commission which I had the honour of receiving from the Executive of our Association to produce this Monograph is now, to the best of my ability, fulfilled; but, before laying down the pen, I would beg in the first place to acknowledge my obligations to Richard Jones, Esq., of Streedagh House, Grange, county Sligo, for the kindness with which he placed his fine sea-going craft at my disposal whenever I found it necessary to visit Inismurray. I have also to thank Mr. Jones for his introduction to the people of the island, by which their cordial good-will was secured to me.

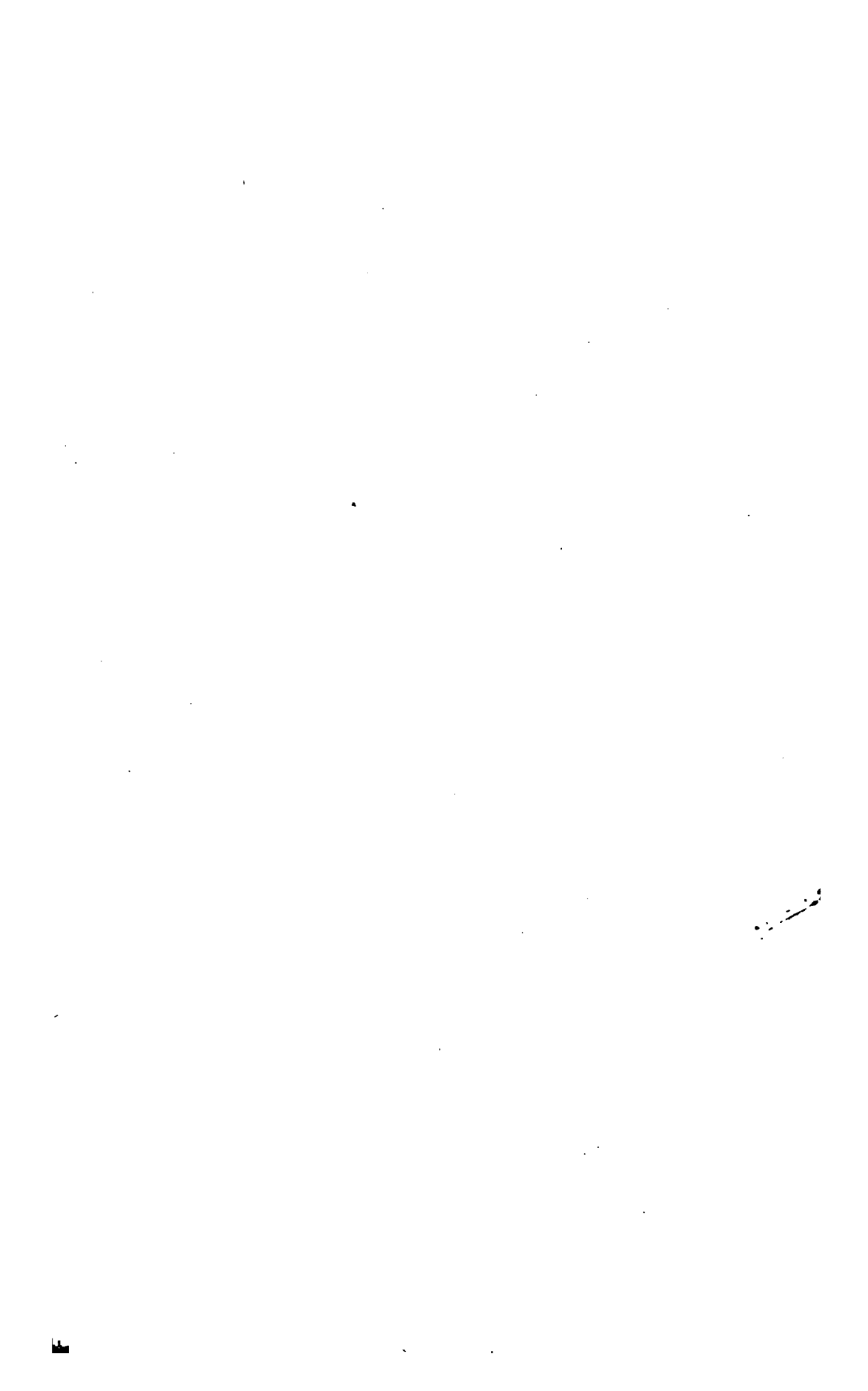
To Colonel Cooper, of Markree Castle, Collooney, I am indebted for the use of a considerable number of illustrations of the antiquities of Inismurray. These drawings—made by myself for Colonel Cooper, and forming portion of his magnificent collection of antiquarian matter relating to Ireland in general, and to the county Sligo in particular—were most liberally allowed by their owner to be reproduced, by the Dallastype process, for the purposes of this work.

To Colonel Wood-Martin I owe warm thanks for his kindness in supplying not a few measurements and rubbings, which were as useful as they were well and carefully executed.

It may not be out of place here to remark that his identification of Inismurray with *Inis-na-lainne*, the scene of the holocaust of 1027 or 1029 A.D., would appear, all

things considered, to be amply warranted. It is certain that several islands on the coast of Ireland, upon their occupation by a Christian community, received, from writers of ecclesiastical history, new names. For instance, Tory Island, off Donegal, was, as far as we can learn, originally called *Tor-Inis-Conaing*, the "Island of Conaing's Tower." This name, in early Christian times, was changed to *Tor-Inis-Martain*, from St. Martin, a friend and companion of St. Patrick, who there established a monastery, which appears to have been re-founded by St. Columba circa 545 A.D. In like manner, *Inis-Ereann*, off Howth, now known as "Ireland's Eye," became *Inis-mac-Nessan*, from the three sons of Nessian, viz., Dicholla, Munissa, and Nadsluagh, who some time in the seventh century erected a church upon it.

Of the native islanders to whom I owe acknowledgments for services performed, Michael Waters is my principal creditor. He well knows all the old stones of Inismurray; and as a guide, or an assistant, he would be invaluable to any visitor desirous of taking rubbings.



PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

At the QUARTERLY (MUNSTER) MEETING, held at Waterford, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th of November, 1885,

H. VILLIERS-STUART, Esq., D.L., M.P., in the Chair,

The following new Members were elected :—

J. P. Graves, J.P., Waterpark, Waterford; Francis Creagh Dowling, Tralee; Robert A. Duke, D.L., Newpark, Sligo, William Price, Waterford; the Very Rev. J. Coffey, Dean, v.g. and P.P., St. John's, Tralee; James Reordan, Omagh; the Rev. Canon Twigg, Swords Vicarage; Rev. P. F. Walsh, c.c., Cappoquin; Edward Garnet, Waterford; N. S. O'Farrell, Waterford; Robert Ernest Graves, Waterpark; F. W. Lockwood, Royal-avenue, Belfast; William Cochrane, Sligo; William Galwey, c.e., Kilkenny; Rev. J. Ballard, Waterford; R. St. G. Robinson, J.P., Sligo; Rev. W. Gore Burroughs, Waterford; Alexander Melville, M.D., Portlaw.

On the motion of the Rev. James Graves, it was unanimously resolved that H. Villiers-Stuart, Esq., D.L., M.P., be elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association for Ulster.

It was proposed by the Rev. James Graves, and carried unanimously :—

“ That a list of the National Monuments of the city and county of Waterford be compiled, and that the remains of the Franciscan Friary, commonly known as the French Church, and the Holy Ghost Hospital, be the first on the list.”

The Chairman then delivered his address as President of the Meeting :—

He said “The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland on this occasion visited the city of Waterford; but they had promised next summer to explore the county, the antiquities of which, as already known to exist, are numerous and of great interest; and many others (he, the President, was convinced) only await the scientific methods of the Association to be brought to light. Its ancient monuments are to a nation what family relics and records are to an individual. There must be something wrong about a nation which is indifferent about its monuments—those books in stone which are the landmarks of its history along the track of time—and a responsibility rests upon each successive generation to preserve and pass on to its successor those precious heirlooms which, once lost, can never be replaced. How great the loss would be is best illustrated by the blank which Americans feel in the want of those ancient monuments, which are the pride of every nation in the Old World. Now it is just here that the Royal Historical and Archæological Association steps in so usefully—and does for us what we have not time to do for ourselves—exploring and bringing to light each year new archæological treasures, tracing out their history, publishing illustrations for the benefit of those who are unable to visit them for themselves, and preserving records of them. Those who have not turned their attention to the subject have little idea how rich is the field for antiquarian research in Ireland, and how important is the light thrown upon the ancient history of our country by the investigations already completed. The work of illustration is especially valuable, as it preserves picture records of relics, many of which will soon crumble away or be destroyed, and will vanish from the face of the earth for ever. Certainly no branch of historical and antiquarian study ought to be so interesting to Irishmen, for the people of those remote times were not isolated or cut off from communication with the rest of the world: there is evidence that they carried

on commerce with other countries. Amongst their ornaments were amber beads; now amber is not found in Ireland, but must have been imported. They used bronze in abundance, but bronze cannot be made without tin; and as no tin mines exist in Ireland, that also must have been imported. Later on Ireland became famous for its schools of learning and its piety, and it possessed collegiate institutions of high excellence and renown. So long as seventeen or eighteen centuries ago they had attained considerable excellence in the arts; they worked in bronze and iron; they knew how to enamel; they could engrave patterns on metal; they had even mastered the difficult science of enamelling upon bronze, and our society has discovered the very crucibles in which they smelted the enamel, as well as lumps of the vitreous material which they used for the purpose. The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland—originally founded as the Kilkenny Archæological Society in 1849—was instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all ancient monuments of the history, language, arts, manners, and customs of the past, as connected with Ireland. The raths, chambered tumuli, and early pagan cemeteries of the country would richly repay examination; its castles, abbeys, churches, crosses, and other ancient monuments, many of them fast crumbling to decay, all demand illustration. Original manuscripts, tending to throw much light on the history and antiquities of the various counties of Ireland, exist in abundance, and are worthy of publication. These various objects can only be fully effected by means of more extended support, as united and general co-operation alone can enable the Association thoroughly to accomplish its mission. Still larger funds and larger powers would be required if the Society is to accomplish one of the most important functions of all, viz. that of preserving from decay, and wanton and mischievous destruction, the monuments that still remain to us. In England large sums are voted year after year to the British and South Kensington Museums. Why, therefore, should State aid be withheld from this Association, which is doing a national work, and fulfilling a national duty?"

Dr. Martin addressed the meeting, and stated that it was not his intention to submit a formal Paper, but as the remains of early structures of human origin must prove of interest to many, he would call the attention of those present to the existence in that (Waterford) district of many objects of antiquarian interest, which, although situated beyond the bounds of the city, were yet within reach by an easy day's journey. He said, "I will first take those of prehistoric antiquity, and if you pass along the Tramore road, about two miles from the city, near the bridge of Cause-na-Keel, you will, in a field adjoining, see a cromlech which, though imperfect from having been disturbed by some former owner of the land, is still of considerable interest. On the old road, where it divides from the new, you come to a hill—Carrickaridda, or Kilmacomb—on the summit of which you will find one of the interesting structures called "giants' graves." These structures are almost invariably surrounded by circles of stones, though in this case some of them have been removed, and in others entirely taken away. There still remain, however, two layers of large boulders, with large flags laid across, which have been disturbed by someone hoping to find hidden wealth within. Now, if taking the western road, we diverge a few miles, adjoining the churchyard of Knockean we find one of the most perfect specimens of a cromlech in Ireland. About two miles further on, near the ruined church of Lisnakil, at the back of Pembrokestown, there is another. Surrounding the spot on which this is placed we find a small moat, which gives its name to the townland—Ballymote. Having examined this, and taken the road running from it to Reisk churchyard, we pass two very large standing stones, twelve feet high. Coming to the Reisk road, and turning to the right, we find a *borheen* on the left-hand side, and passing up it for a quarter of a mile we reach another of the so-called "Diarmuid's beds." All the stones that surrounded it have been removed. The farmer owning the ground says that his father removed them, and that he would have also removed the "bed" had not his mare dropped dead while carting away the stones of the circle. This structure is

called by the peasantry Shawn-a-Canva's house. Leaving this we find, near the chapel of Cappagh, another cromlech, which is very perfect. Between Stradbally and Kilmacthomas we find the cave of Drumlogher. Much interest attaches to this cave, not from any great antiquity, but there is in it a cromlech entirely of gypsum stones. Passing northwards we find a remarkable mound. At Mr. Wall's farm, at Ballyquin, a cromlech exists: a very fine one near this was removed in the course of agricultural improvements. Another mound will be found on the side of the western road—near the police barracks at Ballyduff, and about a mile from Carroll's Cross railway station—which is a very remarkable specimen. I will now turn to the ecclesiastical structures. They are numerous, though not of high interest. There is a very remarkable ruin about a mile from Portlaw; the remains of an old abbey at Rathcormac, and the Abbey of Mothel, about which there is much that is interesting.

Rev. Mr. French exhibited an ancient sword found near Castle Clonmellan, on the side of Mount Leinster.

Rev. James Graves made some observations regarding "celts," which, he said, was the name given to weapons or implements like an axe or hatchet. Stone types of these were extant from the earliest periods of civilization, from the Paleolithic and Neolithic, *i. e.* the old and the new stone periods. It was impossible to determine the age of these periods; they could only be measured by what is called geological time. But even in that far-back period they found hatchets rudely formed by merely chipping them out of hard stone, without any attempt at polishing. Then came the Neolithic period, when the articles were rubbed or polished into shape. Afterwards came the metallic period—the bronze—and finally the iron period. There must have been various links between these periods, and one of these is the period between stone and bronze. It was a decided transition, but it did not take place at once. There had been also a period when pure copper was used. Bronze, as they were aware, was a compound of two metals. In America copper implements were dug up in pure form, but in

Ireland they did not find many in that state, yet they had examples of them in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Recently there had been a remarkable discovery of copper celts, which took place near Graigue-namanagh. The farmer who owned the land was clearing off boulders, and while blasting they dug a trench round one of these stones, and in this trench they found five copper celts, four of which he (Mr. Graves) could then exhibit. They had evidently been hidden there, and thus they remained for ages until discovered as he had described. These celts formed a very remarkable example of the period between the stone and the bronze. It is probable that when bronze was discovered celts of copper were melted and used in the alloy. In the case of the present "find," so pure was the copper, that the discoverer thought the celts were gold, and brought them to the National Bank to have them immediately changed into coin.

The President observed that Egyptian implements or tools were of exactly the same shape.

Mr. Day said that he had three similar celts in his possession, which had been found at Killarney. Very few specimens of pure copper were discovered. In all that had been analysed some trace of alloy was found, but the alloy might be inherent to the copper itself.

On the second day of the meeting the members of the Association present in Waterford resolved to proceed to the inspection of the antiquities of the city. The first place visited was Reginald's Tower, built in 1003 by a Dane named, as the Rev. James Graves was of opinion, Regnald, since softened into Reginald. Each of the apartments was entered and closely examined, and the general features of the place fully commented on. The party next proceeded to the Deanery, where the ancient crypt was explored, lights being at hand for the purpose. Here a lengthened stay was made, this exceedingly interesting relic of antiquity obtaining full attention. Its former connexion with the old cathedral, which existed prior to 1779, the date of the completion of the present one, was generally agreed on, and in fact little doubt can exist as to its forming part of the edifice.

from which the parish took its name. The remnant of the Holy Ghost Hospital next claimed attention, and its examination occupied some time, much consideration being bestowed on the ancient altar in the north wing, said to belong to the twelfth century. The lower part was then visited, in which is to be seen some portion of the old Franciscan monastery, founded in 1240. Here ruin is made greater by neglect, and regret was expressed that steps were not taken to preserve so interesting a relic. What is usually known as the French Church was next inspected; it is another portion of the monastery mentioned, and though in a better state of preservation, many of the features which tradition states belonged to it are now undiscoverable. This part of the structure is well worthy of a visit, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the efforts which are being made to have it classed as a national monument will meet with success, and thus cause the preservation of one of the most interesting antiquarian sights connected with the city. An adjournment was then made to the Cathedral, where a portion of the pavement in the nave was removed, and a fragment of one of the pillars of the old cathedral exposed to view. The members of the Association next made their way to the remnant of the Blackfriars Monastery, little of which now remains. From the summit of the tower, which is the only part now standing, a good view is said to be obtained, but the means of ascent is not such as would tempt any but the most adventurous to test them. Some of the visitors did ascend part of the way, while others remained underneath endeavouring to discover some indications of the past. One of the most interesting features of the tour was found in the visit to the fine Roman Catholic Cathedral, where, through the kindness of the clergy, a quantity of ancient, but well-preserved, vestments and altar plate was shown. In the sacristy were displayed a number of copes, dalmatics, and vestments, which have a curious history. They are believed to have been a gift from Pope Innocent III., and for over one hundred years they were supposed to be lost, but were ultimately discovered in the crypt of old Christ Church, and restored

to the Roman Catholic clergy, who preserve them as valuable and valued relics. These are doubtless the vestments named in an order in council, made in 1637, directing Richard Butler, then mayor of the city, to restore certain church property supposed to have been in his possession. They are all of exceedingly beautiful and rich workmanship, and excited the utmost admiration. Mr. J. P. Graves conveyed to the Rev. R. Power, Adm., the thanks of the Association for the inspection permitted, adding that it would be considered a national benefit if permission could be obtained to have the dresses copied by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, who would, no doubt, undertake to do so. Some really magnificent altar plate was also shown, including a chalice bearing the date 1646, which had been presumably stolen from the cathedral, and was afterwards discovered in an auction mart in Manchester by Mr. Daniel Lee, and the Rev. D. Hoare, by whom it was re-presented to the clergy of Waterford. The following points of interest were quickly examined:— The tower standing in Mr. T. Widger's yard, and an adjoining part of the more modern town wall, in very good preservation, this latter being seen from the grounds of St. John's College School; the bastion at the top of Castle-street, together with the tower further down the same street; also the one adjacent to the Tramore railway. To these latter access was not obtained, they not being deemed of very great interest. A portion of the old St. John's Gate, still remaining, was pointed out adjacent to St. John's Bridge. This concluded the tour of inspection.

On Wednesday, the first day of the meeting, the following Papers were read:—

ON THE SILVER MACE OF THE CORK GUILDS, NOW IN THE
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

By ROBERT DAY, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., AND G. M. ATKINSON, M.R.I.A.

IN a recent volume of this Journal, when I had the privilege of examining and describing the town and maker's marks upon a silver tankard in the family of O'Donovan, of Lissard, I expressed on the one hand regret that a silver mace, bearing upon it the arms of some of the principal trade guilds of Cork, was lost to our city, and upon the other, satisfaction that it had found a secure resting-place among the art treasures of the South Kensington Museum. In that passing allusion I stated that it was highly probable, from all I knew about the history of the mace, that it had been made by Robert Goble in Cork.

When I had first an opportunity of seeing it, it belonged to the Rev. Dr. Neligan. At that time I was not a collector of silver plate, but feeling that such a mace should be retained in our city, I offered the owner exactly five times as much as he had paid for it. But it went to swell one of his many sales in London, and was knocked down at Sotheby's to Mr. Wareham for five pounds over my offer. I had not kept any record of the marks upon it. Judge, therefore, of my satisfaction at finding that my surmise was borne out, and that the mace not only bore the ship and castle stamp, used by the silversmiths in Cork during the eighteenth century, but that it had in full the names of the master and wardens of the goldsmiths' guild, fully dated and exactly corresponding with the names and dates given in the list for the same year.

Since O'Donovan's tankard was described, I have been able to identify several important pieces of plate with the same marks, and with the initials of other makers which correspond with names in the list.

It is an unceasing matter of regret to collectors that so many forces are ranged against the preservation of old silver plate: there is the inevitable wear and tear, and abuse of it by ignorant cleaners, the danger of robbery

and the certainty of the melting-pot that will tell no tales, the decline of families, and the conversion of the plate chest into coin of the realm; so that examples of seventeenth century silver, especially in this country, are more and more rarely to be met with. In the Cork Exhibition of 1883 a very choice and beautiful loan collection of Irish plate was exhibited by Messrs. Breton and Son, jewellers, &c., Cork; but though it contained many pieces of early eighteenth century work, it only had the two following examples bearing the town marks of Cork, viz. a salver on foot, with four stamps, namely, a castle twice repeated, and "W B" twice told for Walter Burnett, who was warden in 1693—4, also a tankard, weight 32 oz., resembling O'Donovan's, but with the town marks on the cover and below the rim in four stamps, namely, a ship between two castles, and the well-known R G for Robert Goble. I have carefully compared all the marks on this tankard with those upon the mace: the castles are identical, and I have no doubt were struck by the same punch; so also is the ship, with its curious sail, that extends from the figure-head to the bobstay below the bowsprit. The letters R G are in a shaped shield on both; the formation of the letters is alike, but the stamp upon the tankard is worn, so that the mullet placed above and below the initials upon the mace are worn away. There can be no doubt but that the town marks are the same upon both.

I have already described this tankard as resembling O'Donovan's, and of its being in my collection. One of our well-known associates, Cecil Woods, Esq., of Chiplee, Blackrock, writing to the *Constitution* newspaper, describes the Cork town-marks on plate so well that I reproduce them here with pleasure:—

"Robert Goble, the most famous of all the Cork silversmiths of the seventeenth century, sometimes stamped his plate with R G alone; sometimes with R G surmounted by a mullet of about half the size of the G; sometimes with R G between two mullets, one above and the other below; sometimes with his initials and the full town mark, a ship between two castles; again with his stamp, and a ship and one castle, and sometimes with his mark between two castles."

We have the clearest evidence that the Gobles were

the leading goldsmiths in the city of Cork for a period of at least sixty years. In 1650, Edward Goble was the master of the goldsmiths' guild; again, in 1665 and in 1672, the name Robert Goble appears as one of the wardens. In 1667 we have the same Robert Goble advanced to the master's chair, and Edward Goble as one of the wardens. In 1683 Edward Goble was master and John Goble warden, and John was again warden in 1687. In 1690 Edward was once more master, and in 1790, exactly sixty years after the first recorded mention of the family, Robert Goble, junior, was master of the guild. At the period when this mace was made in Cork, a number of French refugees had settled in the city, where they found an asylum, and worked at their various handicrafts; one of the trades which benefited largely by their advent was the silversmiths, and the peculiar skill and training of the Huguenots must have been a welcome help to the goldsmiths' guild of Cork, and doubtless served to raise still more the character of the plate for which the city had already acquired a reputation. In addition to these, a number of Dutch settlers, who followed the fortunes of King William III., made Cork their home. Hence we can detect, in the engraving of the Cork arms at foot of the mace, a foreign style in the rig and appearance of the ship, which, if not thus satisfactorily accounted for, might cast a doubt upon the mace as a piece of genuine Cork work. The inscription upon the mace states that it was made "at the charge of the whole Society of Gouldsmiths," who, it is not probable, would import it from Holland or elsewhere.

The security which the Church has afforded to its communion plate has preserved to us many examples of the choicest character and of historical interest. It is among these that the gleaner may discover specimens that will amply repay his research. I have been accorded the privilege of examining the communion plate in several parish churches in the Co. Cork; the greater portion of them have the ship and castle mark, and the makers' stamps, which I have been able to identify with the names of masters and wardens of the Cork guild. The Innishannon chalice has already been described in this Journal, vol. v., n. s., p. 452.

At Kilbrogan Church, Bandon, through the courtesy of the Rev. B. Fawcett, the rector, I was enabled to identify the communion plate as having been made by Robert Goble. It consists of a chalice of beautiful proportions, the knop chased with a leaf pattern, and the whole resting upon a circular base, with a gadrooned edge of bold design, and a small paten on foot to correspond. These were the gift of the Bull family.

“Anno. 1688. Mrs. Maria Bull, of Bandon, bequeaths £40 to the poor English Protestants of Bandon, and to Kilbrogan parish church £12 for a Silver Flagon for the communion, if celebrated in both kinds.”— (*Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross: Dublin, 1863.*)

The chalice is dated 1698, it bears the same marks as the paten, and both correspond with those upon the mace.

With these is a large paten, weight 26 oz. 5 dwt., with R G and the castle twice repeated.

I am indebted to the Rev. Robert Porte, Rector of Ballymodan Church, Bandon, for a rubbing of the marks upon a large paten there; it is dated 1694, and has the same initials, R G, together with the castle, ship, and castle, in four stamps.

In the Cathedral Church of Lismore, Co. Waterford, the chalice is inscribed:—

“John Sargent, } Churchwardens,
Isack Giles, } 1663. Lismore,”

and has in three stamps the maker's initials placed between two ships.

The Corporation of Cork possess four silver maces which, in 1738, were entrusted to William Martin, silversmith, for repairs and restoration. The repairs were, unfortunately, so complete, that all the original marks were obliterated and the regular STERLING mark, and WM were substituted. A minute of the Corporation of Cork confirms this:—¹

“That £19 10s. be paid William Martin, silversmith, for new casting and graving the silver maces, according to the report made by Aug. Carré, 1st Sep., 1738.”

¹ “Council Book of the Corporation of Cork.” R. Caulfield, LL.D., &c., p. 577.

The only other reference to the maces in the Council Book is upon the previous 5th of December, 1737 :

“That Ald. Austin cover the mayor’s gallery in the 4 churches with black cloth, not exceeding 5s. 6d. per yard, and that the silver oar and serjeants’ maces be covered with cypress, also the sword, against next Sunday morning, for Her Maj: Queen Caroline.”

It would appear that the ship and castle stamps were not used after the close of the seventeenth century, and that during the eighteenth century the “sterling” mark and maker’s device were substituted. In some pieces of presumably seventeenth century Cork plate the town marks are omitted, and the maker’s initials are repeated in either three or four stamps, *e. g.* on a silver cup engraved with a coat of arms—bearing argent, a chevron azure, between three birds, for Walker and the initials $\begin{matrix} W \\ \text{—} \\ F \end{matrix}$ —are the maker’s initials I H in a heart-shaped shield, probably the stamp used by John Hawkins, who was chief warden of the goldsmiths’ guild, 1657. This cup or chalice had been presented to Tracton Abbey, for the inscription tells us it was

“The gift of Mrs. Jane Daunt, widow. September 10th, 1680. Tracton Abbey Church.”

The coat-of-arms divides this, between the figures “1680” and the word “Tracton,” thus proving that its original use was altered, and bearing out the assumption that while it was presented to the church in 1680, it is some twenty-five or thirty years older.

Captain Newenham, of Maryborough House, Cork, has a tankard of 32 oz. 15 dwts., similar to those already described, with three stamps all alike, bearing the maker’s initials in a crowned shield, I R for James Ridge, who was master in 1673.

Again, Mr. Cecil Woods has a salver that has been nearly 200 years in his family, and that is unquestionably Cork made. It bears three stamps in shaped shields, G R beneath a *fleur-de-lis*; these are the initials of George Robinson, and the *fleur-de-lis* occurs as one of the charges in his coat of armour. He was one of the wardens in 1690.

Mr. Robert L. Pike, of Kilnock, Co. Carlow, has a

fine table-spoon, with a trefoil ending handle, and in three stamps, a castle, S P and a castle, for Samuel Pantine, 1679.

But perhaps one of the most interesting and instructive groups of Cork-made silver belongs to the parish church of Carigaline, Co. Cork, where, through the kindness of its rector, the Rev. W. S. Green, M. A., I was enabled to make a careful examination of the inscriptions and marks. The communion plate consists of a chalice, a paten, an alms-dish and a flagon, all of which are of different dates and periods of Cork workmanship. The chalice is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, resting on an octagonal base, and with a bold, lozengy-formed knop. The inscription is in two lines, divided by a full-blown rose and a *fleur-de-lis*:

“The gift of Margery Hodder, relict of William Hodder, of the city of Corke, Alderman. To the use of the Parish of Carrigaline. Anno Dom. 1670.”

This has two stamps, namely, in a shield triple-pointed above, and with a V-shaped base, the arms of Cork, and in a shaped stamp, W B between two mullets.

Here we have a remarkably fine chalice, bearing the early date of 1670, and with the entire city arms in one stamp, instead of being divided into three separate shields. W B are probably the initials of Walter Burnett, whose name occurs as warden in 1694, and master in 1700; the same stamp, already described upon the salver on foot, is in my collection. With the chalice is a silver plate, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, used as a paten, upon which are the same marks twice repeated, and the inscription:

“Parvis quem frangimus nonne communio corporis Christi est.”

“In usum Ecclesiæ Parochiales de Carrigaline. Anno 1671.”

The next in point of age is a larger plate, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, inscribed:

“Ar Pomeroy Decanus Corcaġ: D quid Retribuam Domine.”

This has the well-known stamp of Robert Goble, identical with his stamp upon the Cork mace, in which a

mullet is above and below the initials in a shaped shield between two others, each with a castle. The flagon has the Cork "sterling" mark, with the maker's initials WC for William Clarke, master, anno 1714.

But there is no need of multiplying examples of silver with the town marks of Cork. We are jealous of the reputation of our ancient city, and we think we have given ample and conclusive evidence that the silver plate with the Cork town mark was made within its walls, and was not imported from Holland or elsewhere. Had it been so, it would have borne the town mark or hall mark of the country that gave it birth. But neither upon the mace nor yet upon any piece of Cork silver that we have seen, is there a trace of foreign stamp or mark. In the "Annals of the Cathedral of St. Coleman, Cloyne," by Dr. Caulfield, there is an inventory of the communion plate in Cloyne Cathedral. This I have not had an opportunity of examining. But there is one chalice with an elaborately-chased pattern, engraved: "Calix hic Ecclesie Sti Collmanni Clon dicat," and on the rim beneath "Io Moore de Bandon, fc," which proves that silver was also made in Bandon. In fact, the Irish towns of the Pale were each so isolated, that they had to depend upon their own resources for articles of use and ornament that could be manufactured at home, and so a school of art-work gradually and steadily grew up until in the last decade of the seventeenth century silver plate was produced of the very highest order. Much of this has gone the way of old silver, and has been in degenerate days broken up and re-melted, so that there are few examples left.

Our best thanks are due to Mr. Atkinson, who has so fully and satisfactorily described the shields of arms upon the mace, but these do not represent in full the guilds of Cork. There was among Doctor Caulfield's collection of MSS. and Cork early printed books, a unique record of the masters and wardens of several of the city guilds. This has been lost, lent, or stolen, not, however, until he had made a complete copy of its contents, which, with his permission, we are now enabled to publish. We have in it the tanners, cordwainers, mer-

chant tailors, porters, clothiers, whittawers, freemasons, barber chirurgeons, carpenters, blacksmiths, butchers, and goldsmiths: twelve in all. If we add to these the pewterers, founders, saddlers, glaziers, tinplate workers, and tobacco-pipe makers, that are represented upon the mace, it raises the number to eighteen trade guilds of importance in the city; doubtless many others could be added, but these here given amply illustrate the guilds whose arms are blazoned upon the mace, and prove, alas! that the fair city of Cork flourished more as a centre of manufactures in the seventeenth century than it does in the year of grace 1885.

Since writing the foregoing I have met with a remarkably fine example of Cork-made plate; a two-handled covered caudle cup, weighing 33 oz. 13 dwts. Beneath the lip are four marks: a castle in a shaped stamp, and the initials C B, within a heart-formed shield twice repeated. The body of the cup has in bold relief eagles, melons, pears, and other fruit, foliage and flowers. The handles terminate in the pistol-shaped ends of the period, and rise above the rim of the vessel, which is six inches in diameter, and when covered is eight inches high. The initials are those of Charles Bekegle, who was warden in 1693, and whose name has the strange sound that proves, in some measure, the fact of foreigners having found a home in Cork.

The two earliest examples of the Cork "sterling" mark in my possession are a coffee-pot and stand, with I M for John Mawman, 1711; also a two-handled plain-beaded cup of 22 oz., with I B for John Biss, 1719. Through the courtesy of Francis Hodder, Esq., I am enabled to describe a silver tankard of 25 oz. which is among his family heirlooms. It is of the same character as the Goble tankards already described, but has two dated inscriptions of different periods that add much to its interest, and give it a corporate and family history and value which it otherwise would not possess. The front of the tankard has the city arms upon a shield mantled with ermine, surrounded with an inscription, the whole enclosed within a wreath of foliage. The ship is the old high-sterned three-master of the period, under

sail, and with flags and pennons flying. The towers are surmounted with cupolas, on which flags are hoisted, and in the water that forms the foreground a man rows a boat, and a fish's head appears above the waves. The inscription reads :

“ The gift of John Hodder major to y^e majors of y^e staple of y^e Cittie of Corcke, 1656.”

The cover of the tankard is engraved with the lions of England on a shield royally crowned, and bears the inscription :

“ This Tankerd was remade at the expence of George Hodder, Esq., mayor of y^e staple, 1749.”

We have already seen how the city maces lost their original marks when re-fashioned by Wm. Martin, and now in like manner do we look in vain upon this tankard for the old city marks of the seventeenth century. The process of remaking effaced the old marks, for which was substituted the stamp of G H, who was an eminent gold- and silversmith during the second quarter of the last century. Many specimens of his craft-work have passed through my hands, and more than one example is in my own collection.

During the ten years of Cromwell's rule there had been no civil magistrate in Cork. James Lombard was mayor in 1645, and was followed in 1656 by John Hodder, who is described in Fitzgerald's "Cork Remembrancer" as "the first Protestant mayor," William Hodder and Philip Matthews being the first Protestant sheriffs. The Carrigaline chalice, already cited, has the name of Margery, relict of this same William Hodder, as its donor, he having died May 11th, 1665. His brother did not long survive him, the inscription upon his tomb reading :

“ Underneath lyeth interred the body of John Hodder, of the city of Corke, alderman, who departed this life the third day of May, 1673, and the first Mayor of the said city after the Protestant Settlement of that Corporation; and the yeare after high sheriff of the county of Corke, anno 1673.”

As a fitting sequel to this notice of Cork silversmiths, I append a list of the masters and wardens of the guild from anno 1656 to 1728.

Anno.

1656. John Sharpe, Master of the Goldsmiths.
 1657. John Hawkins, Master.
 1658. Thomas Holmes.
 1659. Edward Goble.
 1660. Not recorded.
 1661. Robert Phillips.
 1662. Thomas Smith.
 1663. Not recorded.
 1664. Thomas Smith.
 1665. Edward Goble.
 1666. Not recorded.
 1667. Nicholas Gamble.
 1668. Arthur Virgen.
 1669. William Harris.
 1670. Denis Charleton.
 1671. Nicholas Gamble.
 1672. Edward Goble, Master; Robert Goble and Ralph Jenkins, Wardens.
 1673. James Ridge, Master; William Meredyth and William Flynn, Wardens.
 1674. Thomas Withers, Master; Richard Smart and James Ashley, Wardens.
 1675. Nicholas Gamble, Master; John Godwin and John Webb, Wardens.
 1676. Richard Smart, Master; same Wardens.
 1677. Robert Goble, Master; Arthur Eason and Edward Goble, Wardens.
 1678. Ralph Jenkins, white-plate worker, Master; John Hulet and Samuel Pantaine, Wardens.
 1679. Samuel Pantaine, Master; John Guppy and Morris Govealle, Wardens.
 1680. John Webb, Master; Richard Slocombe and John Hawkins, Wardens.
 1681. Arthur Virgen, Master; John Coaker and Sampson Jelloffe, Wardens.
 1682. Arthur Eason, Master; Francis Whitcroft and John Allwin, Wardens.
 1683. Edward Goble, Master; John Goble and Henry Fauchin, Wardens.
 1684. Francis Whitcroft, Master; James Walker and Patrick Anderton, Wardens.
 1685. John Alinn, Master; John Linstead and Jonathan Fruin, Wardens.
 1686. Samuel Pantaine, Master; Wm. Harvie and John Flynn, Wardens.
 1687. Henry Falshaw, Master; John Webb and John Goble, Wardens.

From December, 1687, until October 4, 1690, there is, probably owing to the unsettled state of the kingdom, no entry.

Anno.

1690. Edward Goble, Master; George Robinson and Rodm. Masterson, Wardens.
1691. Richard Smart, Master; John James and Matthew Tate, Wardens.
1692. John James, Master; Kaleb Webb and Charles Morgan, Wardens of Goldsmiths and Saddlers.
1693. Daniel Harris, Master; Charles Bekegle and James Virgen, Wardens.
1694. Robert Goble, Master; Walter Burnett and Richard Clement, Wardens.
1695. Robert Goble, Master; Walter Hewet and William Harvie, Wardens.
1696. Caleb Webb, Master; Thomas Stedward and Thomas Edmonds, Wardens.
1697. Charles Morgan, Master; Jerome Burchill and Thomas Sally, Wardens.
1698. James Virgen, Master; Robert Jobson and John Smart, Wardens.
1699. Thomas Stoddard, Master; Roger Pinkney and John Smart, Wardens.
1700. Walter Burnett, Master; Roger Pinkney and William Freake, Wardens.
1701. Robert Jobson, Master; Moses Burrowes and Henry Christopher, Wardens.
1702. Roger Pinkney, Master; Caleb Rathrum and George Brumley, Wardens.
1703. Matthew Tate, Master; Christopher Hawkins and John Atcheson, Wardens.
- 1704 and 1705. Not recorded.
1706. Thomas Sally, Master; Robert Jobson and John Hardiange, Wardens.
1707. Caleb Rotherum, Master; John Rose and John Wigmore, Wardens.
1708. Benjamin Jenkins, Master; Samuel Landon and John Read, Wardens.
1709. John Wigmore, Master; Edward Masterson and William Fuller, Wardens.
1710. John Harding, Master; William Clarke and Anthony Simrose, Wardens; John Barges, Sergeant.
1711. Jeremiah Burchfield, Master; Thomas Pavey and John Mawman, Wardens.
1712. Antony Simrose, Master; James Foulks and Thomas Damelun, Wardens; Thomas Baldwin, Sergeant.
1713. William Fuller, Master; Randall Philpot and Benjamin Warren, Wardens; Thomas Baldwin, Sergeant.
1714. William Clarke, Master; Christopher Parker and Richard Whitney, Wardens.
1715. Not recorded.

Anno

1716. John Mawman, Master; William Martin and John Leonard, Wardens; John Bryon, Sergeant.
1717. Christopher Hawkins, Master; Edward Allen and William Roberts, Wardens; John Horgan, Sergeant.
1718. Thomas Pavey, Master; Benjamin Priggs and Edward Sweeny, Wardens; John Organ, Sergeant.
1719. John Riss, Master; Robert Goble, jun., and John Blunt, Wardens; John Organ, Sergeant.
1720. William Martin, Master; Stephen Fox and William Lee, Wardens; John Horgan, Sergeant.
1721. Christopher Parker, Master; William Thompson and William Newenham, Wardens.
1722. Stephen Fox, Master; William Bennett and Edward Dunsterfield, Wardens. John Burchill and Edward Cheney fined, each refusing to stand Wardens, £3.
1723. William Lee, Master; Reuben Millard and Robert Eason, Wardens.
1724. Richard Whitney, Master; John Richard and Gabriel Nuth, Wardens; John Orgin, Sergeant.
1725. Abraham Downes, Master; William Martin and Thomas Mills, Wardens; Lodwick Waters, Sergeant of the silversmiths.
1726. William Newenham, Master; James Wright and Thomas Garry, Wardens.
1727. William Martin, Master; Richard Mitchell and Robert Clarke, Wardens; William Hungerford, Sergeant.
1728. John Richard, Master; Thomas Rogers and William Burnett, Wardens; Cornelius Donovan, Sergeant.

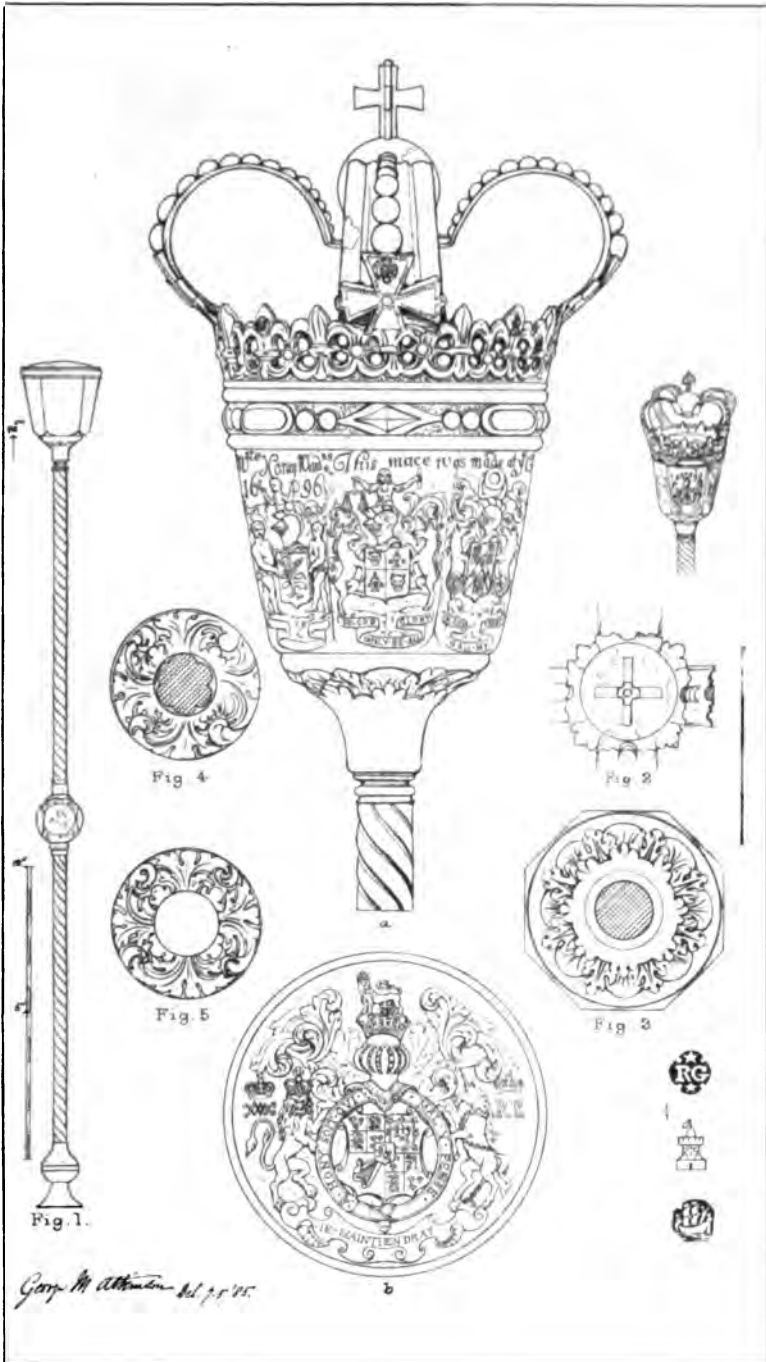
In addition to the foregoing, Doctor Caulfield has met, in his researches among original MSS., the name of "James Rowe, of Corke, goldsmith, anno 1630."

Drawings of that expatriated relic, the Mace of Cork Guilds, have been made by Mr. G. M. Atkinson, M.R.I.A., who kindly placed them at the service of the Association. These drawings have been reproduced by photo-lithography in the accompanying Plates. Mr. Atkinson also sent the following description:

"Mace, silver, the knop ornamented with the Cardinal Virtues in relief, the head, with armorial shields, surmounted by a Royal Crown. Made by a silversmith of Cork, named Martin, for the guilds of that city, but not purchased by them owing to a dispute as to price. *Irish*. Dated, 1696. Length, 3 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width of crown, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bought, £73 10s. 3-1-1869."¹

¹ Copy of the label attached to the mace, in the Art Museum at South Kensington, London. Dr. R. Caulfield of

Cork states that this mace was in the possession of people named Martin until it passed into the hands of Mr. Mayne.



THE SILVER MACE OF THE GILDS OF CORK.



The head is octagonal, each face containing the arms of a guild. The stem is spirally fluted; the knop in the middle of the stem is a sphere, on which are sculptured figures in relief, and the knop terminates in a curved-sided frustrum of a cone, having on the base the arms of the city of Cork. On the head is engraved, just above the arms (see Pl. II.), the words: *This mace was made at the charge of the whole Society of Gouldsmiths. Robert Goble, M^r. W^r Hughet, W^r Harvey, Wardes 1696.*¹

The various arms are admirably sculptured in relief; no tinctures are given, but from their resemblance to the bearings used by English guilds, I would identify them thus:—

No. 1 (see Pl. II.) as the goldsmiths. Their arms are, quarterly, gu. and az. in the first and fourth, a leopard's head caboshed; or. in the second and third, a covered cup, and in chief (in fess here) two round buckles, the tongues fessewise, point to the dexter, all of the third. Crest: a demi-lady, her arms extended, proper, issuing out of clouds of the last, vested gu., garnished or., cuffed ar., round her neck a ruff of the last (no ruff here), in her dexter hand a pair of scales of the third; in her sinister hand a touchstone sa.; supporters: two unicorns, or. horned, crined, and hooped, ar. Motto: *Justitia virtutum regina*. Another motto, commonly used, was: *To God only be all glory*. St. Dunstan was the patron saint in England, St. Eloi in France; but the monkish goldsmiths in the middle of the twelfth century gave way to the professional craftsman. In 1180, the twenty-sixth year of Henry II., a powerful secular guild of goldsmiths existed in London; but their charter of incorporation by Edward III. is dated 1327, giving power of inspecting all gold and silver wares. The goldsmiths were the first bankers.

It was redeemed for £5 by the Rev. Dr. Neligan, who sold it by auction at Sotheby's, for £30, to a dealer, from whom the Science and Art Department purchased it. It weighs 46½ ounces.

¹ In my list of masters and wardens the names of Goble, Hewet, and Harvey are given in 1695; while the date of their official connexion with the Cork guild

upon the mace is 1696. This apparent discrepancy can be explained, as the master and wardens took office upon the 29th of May in each year, holding their positions until the 29th of the same month in the year following. So that in the list the dates should include both years, 1695-6, as in the hall marks of London, Dublin, &c.—R. DAY.

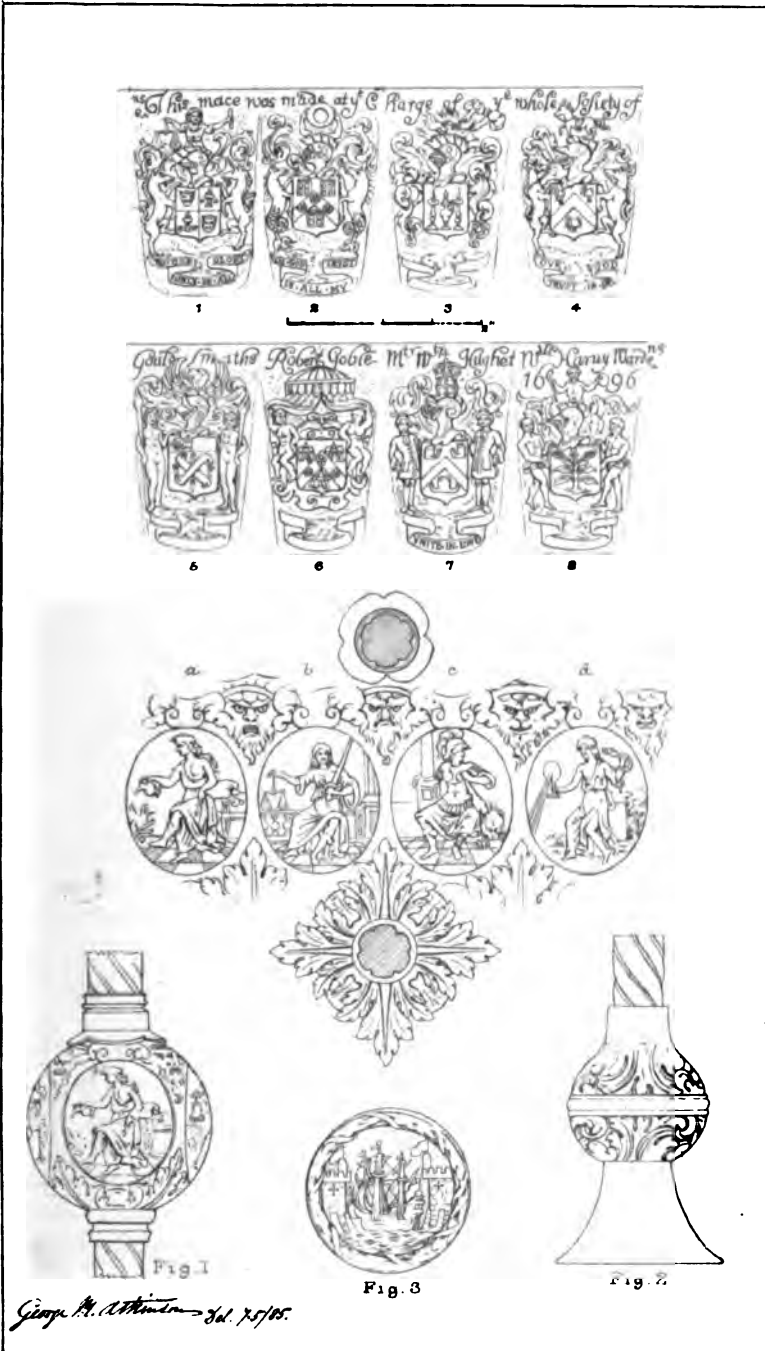
No. 2. Pewterers. Arms: az. on a chevron or, between three antique limbecks, ar. as many roses, gu. seeded of the second, barbed vert. Crest: a mount vert, thereon two arms embowed proper, vested ar., cuffed gu., holding in both hands erect a dish of the third. Supporters: two sea-horses, or, their tails proper. Motto: *In God is all my trust*. Incorporated by Letters Patent, 13 Edward IV. 1474. Their power extended over tin for exportation, and to inspect all pewter. This guild very jealously guarded their art.

No. 3. Founders. Arms: az. a laver-pot (*i.e.* vase) between two taper candlesticks, or. Crest: fiery furnace, proper; two arms, of the last, issuing from clouds, on the sinister side of the first, vested ar., holding in both hands a pair of closing tongs, sa., taking hold of the melting-pot in the furnace, proper. Motto (not given on the Cork mace): *God the only founder*; no supporters. This guild had power over all brass weights, and brass and copper wares. Incorporated by James I., A.D. 1614.

No. 4. The saddlers. Arms: az. a chevron, between three manege saddles complete, or. Crest: a horse *passant* ar., crined, bridled, saddled, and trappings or.; on his head a plume of three feathers, ar. Supporters: two horses ar., maned, hoofed, and bridled or., on each head a plume of three feathers, ar. Motto: *My (our) trust is in God*. Edward I. granted an old corporation a charter by the style of: The warden or keepers and commonalty of the mystery or art of saddlers of London.

No. 5. The glaziers. Arms: az. two grozing-irons in saltier sa., between four closing nails of the last; on a chief gu., a lion *passant*, guardant or. Crest: a lion's head couped, or. between two wings expanded, ar. Supporters: two naked boys (girls here), proper, each holding a long torch inflamed of the last. Motto (not given): *Da nobis lucena, Domine*. This Company was incorporated with that of the glass-painters by Letters Patent of Charles I. in the year 1637.

No. 6. Possibly the merchant taylors. Here we have, on a chevron between three tents, three roses; for crest, a tent head. Supporters: two Amorini holding



THE SILVER MACE OF THE GILDS OF CORK



the sides of the tent open. No motto. The arms, granted 21 Ed. IV., 1481, confirmed 22 Hen. VIII., 1530, are: ar., a royal tent between two parliament robes gu., lined ermine, the tent garnished or., tent staff and pennon of the last; on a chief az. a lion *passant guardant*, or. Crest, on a mount vert, a lamb *passant*, or. holding the banner of the last, staff proper; on the banner a cross *pattée* gu., all within a glory of the third. Supporters: two camels ar. Motto: *Concordia parvæ res crescunt?* This company arose from an ancient guild or fraternity dedicated to St. John the Baptist, called by Stow "The guild of taylors and linen armourers of London. Divers of that fraternitie had been great marchants, and the men of that said misterie exercised the buying and selling of all wares and marchandises, especially of woolen clothe." The master was denominated the Pilgrim, as one that travelled for the whole Company, and the four wardens were called Purveyors of alms. The guild of merchant tailors, or traders of Dublin, was under St. John the Baptist. The arms were nearly alike; they bore a lamb in chief, and for a crest the head of John the Baptist in a charger, on a helmet: for motto: *Nudus et oper uistis me.* The change we find here is significant.

No. 7. Tin-plate workers. Arms: sa., a chevron or., between three lamps (the two in chief, one light each, facing each other; the lamp in base, two lights), ar., garnished, or., illuminated proper. Crest: a globular ship lanthorn, or lamp, ensigned with a regal crown, all proper. Supporters: two working tin-men, proper (vested in blue coats with red cuffs, lined with fur, blue breeches, red waistcoats, white stockings, black shoes, silver buckles, and on the head a fur cap). Motto: *Amore sitis uniti*. Incorporated by King Charles II., in the year 1670, by the name of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art and mystery of tin-plate workers, *alias* wire-workers, of the city of London."

No. 8. Tobacco-pipe makers. Arms: ar., on a mount in base vert, three plants of tobacco (only one here), growing and flowering, all proper. Supporters: two young Moors, proper, wreathed about the loins with

tobacco leaves vert. Motto: *Let brotherly love continue* (not given). Incorporated by King Charles II. in the year 1663. This Company does not exist in London now. The city companies mentioned take precedence in the following order: goldsmiths are the 5th; pewterers, 16th; founders, 33rd; saddlers, 25th; glaziers, 53rd; merchant tailors, [7th]; tin-plate workers, 72nd; tobacco-pipe makers, 78th.

On the top of the head of the mace, now, but not originally, covered by the Royal Crown, are the Royal arms of England, borne by William and Mary (see Pl. I., Fig. b). William of Orange placed over the arms of his wife his own paternal coat of Nassau, and continued for supporters the same as those used by the preceding monarch of the House of Stuart, adopting for motto: *Je maintiendray*. On the dexter side is given, interlaced, the initials W and M, ensigned with a Crown Royal; and on the sinister side R R, Rex Regina, ensigned with a Crown Royal. There is no trace of the billets borne on the Nassau Escutcheon of Pretence, which is strange, as the arms are now as perfect as when executed, and present a most beautiful specimen of silver chasing; in style a modified form of the Renaissance. There is no finer specimen of silver work in the Art Museum at South Kensington at present.

The sphere or knop, in the middle of the stem, contains (sculptured in low relief) figures of the four cardinal virtues, with their accompanying emblems: see Pl. II., fig. a, Temperance; fig. b, Justice; fig. c, Fortitude; fig. d, Prudence. The accompanying acanthus foliage and masks are admirably rendered. This knop is given on Pl. II., fig. 1. Fig. 2 is the knop on the base of the mace. The ornament at top of this base knop is given on Pl. I., fig. 4; that at bottom, fig. 5. The sphere and cross surmounting the Crown, fig. 2. The ornament under the head of the mace, fig. 3. The drawings were all made the size of the original, with the exception of the plate marks, and reduced by the photo-litho process one-half.

The arms of the city of Cork on the base, see Pl. II., fig. 3, also in relief, and not for use as a seal, has been

a very fine specimen of art. A full-rigged ship of the period, sailing in between two round castles, machicolated, embattled, and loop-holed, with watch turrets on them, surmounted with flagstaff, from which flags are flying, the whole surrounded by a laurel wreath, crossed by ribbons. The ship is a merchant vessel, showing the high poop or stern, with galleries, poop lantern, antient or ensign flying. The mizzen-mast has the mizzen-yard reaching to the deck, with sail furled; also the mizzen-top-sail furled; the spindle and vane; the main-mast with main-sail and main top-sail set, cap stump, truck and vane; fore-mast, with fore-sail and fore-top-sail set; the stump, truck and vane; the bow-sprit, with sprit-sail set; the sprit-sail, top-mast, jack-staff, truck and jack; the treatment in every detail, rigging, water, leaves, &c., showing a most perfect mastery over the material, and a consummate knowledge of art, even to the disproportion of space between the masts. There is no evidence of a motto ever having been upon it.

The Crown Royal, surmounting the head of the mace, is of a very different style, and on this part of the mace the three plate-marks, given on Pl. 1. (the full size), are found, repeated. The R G, between two mullets, is on the cross over the goldsmiths' arms (see Pl. 1., fig. a), also on the cross over the founders' arms, No. 3, Pl. 11. The castle, with turret and flag, is on the *fleur-de-lis*, cresting over the pewterers' arms, No. 2, and on the cross over the glaziers' arms, No. 5. The ship sailing is on the cross over the tin-plate workers' arms, No. 7, and repeated on the *fleur-de-lis* over the tobacco-pipe makers' arms, No. 8.

There can be no question but that the R G is the stamp of the Robert Goble, master of the goldsmiths' guild, Cork, in 1677, 1694, 1695. The castle and ship, being part of the town arms, are perhaps adopted as the mint-marks of Cork. It would be interesting to know the reasons that influenced the selection of these eight guilds. We may reasonably suppose others existed. The trades that formed part of the procession at the inauguration of the Cork Exhibition in 1883 were: the cork-cutters, nail-makers, farriers, engi-

neers and smiths, house-painters and paper-hangers, stone-cutters, coopers, masons, plasterers and slaters, bakers, tailors, carpenters, and cordwainers.

There is proof that an affinity existed between guilds in Ireland and England. Carefully preserved at Merchant Taylors' Hall, London, are two fine tankards made in Dublin in the year 1680, inscribed :

"These Tankards were made by James Howison, Mest Anthony Henrick, John Hart, Wardens, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eightie; being the plate of ye guild of St. John Babbist, Dublin."

On the dissolution of the merchant tailors' guild of Dublin in the present century these passed to the sister guild in London. The crest, arms, and motto on them are given in the preceding part of this Paper in the notes on the merchant tailors' arms, No. 6. One of the plate-marks on these tankards is A G; above the letters, a mullet between two annulets; below, three annulets, in a plain, circular punch; the mark, perhaps, of another member of the Goble family. The goldsmiths of Dublin were incorporated by charter of Charles I. in 1638. The King's Majesty's stamp, called the Harp crowned, was not put on any silver below his Majesty's standard. They had authority to assay all gold and silver wares, and they exercised the same powers as the goldsmiths' company of London. They took a prominent part in public matters, processions, &c., in 1649, 1656. In 1776 they were not so flourishing.

In 1730 the figure of Hibernia was added, to denote the payment of the duty first charged upon plate that year. The subsequent Act of 1807, required the king's head to be stamped on plate for the same purpose, at the Assay Office, at New Geneva, established 1783. The Harp crowned had a *bar* across its strings. New Geneva was six miles below Waterford, where, in 1783, a colony was established of foreign Protestants who had fled from persecution on the Continent. Many Swiss were among them, especially Genevese—whence the name. They exercised various trades, specially working in silver and jewellery. Not meeting with any

encouragement, after the lapse of a few years, and the expenditure of £30,000, the settlement was abandoned, and the place has dwindled to a small village, without any trade. It is probable that few articles had been assayed or marked there.

I have no particulars of the time guilds were first introduced into Cork. The laws of King Alfred, of King Ina, of Athelstan, and of Henry I., reproduce still older laws in which it is taken as a matter of course that everyone, *i. e.* freemen, belonged to some guild. First we find the Frith-Gilds, and the municipal corporation are their expansion. In large towns more than one guild existed, which were frequently under the patronage of some saint: there were Ecclesiastical Guilds, and Secular, or Service Guilds; Trading Guilds—merchants, craftsmen, and persons banded together for mutual protection and interest. The ecclesiastical guilds were suppressed at the Reformation, but the secular, or service guilds, survive in some of the ninety-one city of London companies, that magnificently maintain the beneficence and hospitality of the nation. A few of them exercised considerable influence under the Irish Society in Ireland.

Closely connected with the dignity of municipal life is the mace. The club of the so-called savage man is the original of the mace; for a stick fortuitously found was the first weapon, and a process of natural selection soon showed the advantage of a knop at one end. This development may be traced through the mediæval iron club or maces, with spiked or flanged ends. Planché's *Cyclopædia of Costume* gives some beautiful examples of flanged or laminated maces, p. 346, vol. i. :—"Maces were the peculiar weapons of the king's bodyguard, sergeants-at-arms (or at mace), in England and France as early as the fourteenth century; and as a mark of high favour it became usual to grant to mayors and others, to whom Royal authority was delegated, the right to have one or more sergeants-at-arms, or at mace." It is a disputed point whether the knop used for fighting purposes became developed into the ornamental head now found surmounted, in most maces, by the Royal Crown. The fighting mace, with metal

flanges, to destroy the armour of the mailed knights, had a knob at the opposite end, the better to hold it in the hand. This knob had arms engraved upon it, as the fighting use, or utility end, diminished; the other, or ornamental part, was developed, ornamented, and emblazoned. After the period of the Restoration the practice of ensigning the mace with a crown royal became general. Up to that time the civic mace was in the form of a club, pure and simple.¹ It has dwindled also, until we find it a merely rudimentary emblem of authority, such as we see in the constables' little batons.

The style of art on this Cork guild's mace is to me most interesting; like any art, it demands knowledge before it can be understood and appreciated. The inscription engraved on the head (see Plate II.), cutting into parts of the crest ornaments of the different arms, showed that writing not to have been part of the original design. Many arms are without the mottoes, and a little part of the ornament on the bottom knob is left unfinished. The mace has been mended rudely there. The general character and execution of the ornament is so good, the treatment so perfectly suited to the material, that it shows the maker must have been a perfect artist and master of his art. (See Pl. I., fig. 1, the original form drawn to scale, and a point 80 cm. marked.) The style is clearly classic, as pure in Ireland as it was one hundred and fifty years before at its renaissance in Italy. I looked carefully over the electro-types exhibited at South Kensington Museum, to identify this school of art if possible. The only objects having any resemblance are a pair of candlesticks (silver), the property of the trustees of the Popta Hospital at Marssum, Dutch (Leeuwarden), seventeenth century. Now, did Robert Goble study in Holland? was he of the Huguenots in Cork? and the question may be

¹ See the illustration in *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. i., 4th series, p. 299. A Paper on the Corporation Insignia of Kilkenny, by John G. A. Prim. The two small maces of the sergeants-at-mace are here also given. It is to be regretted that the suggestion of the writer has not

stimulated others to follow his example, and portray insignia of various corporations. The Londonderry Maces, by A. G. Geoghegan, in the October Number for 1863, is the only other instance. See *Journal, R. H. A. A. I.*, vol. iv., New Series, p. 387.

asked, could Ireland at that time support a school of art so highly educated? It implies much employment; and we must not forget the disturbed state of the country just previously. King James landed at Kinsale in 1689, and the treaty of Limerick was signed in October, 1691. We know that the prevailing notions of art in neighbouring and richer countries have almost always exercised a dominating influence on surrounding craftsmen and artists. Let me instance Cormac's Chapel, Cashel; Roslin Chapel, near Edinburgh; and Westminster Abbey, and illustrations in the *Journal R.H.A.A.I.*, as the Donegal chalice, vol. v., New Series, p. 330; the Processional cross, found at Ballylongford, vol. v., 4th Series, p. 513, &c.

However, in early times we have a most distinct and remarkable exception to this rule. Let us bear in mind the many records of skill in the working of the precious metals in Ireland at a remote period. The silver hand of Creidne, made for King Nuada, the "Aicde Airgit," and "Delge oir"—brooches alluded to in the Brehon Laws, which proves a rank, mastership, or guild equal in antiquity to the Saxon. The works, without controversy essentially Irish, and unequalled in their art, are the Tara brooch, the Ardagh cup, cross of Cong, shrine of St. Manchan and of St. Molash, pastoral staves of the bishops of Lismore, St. Meles, and Clonmacnoise, the reliquary of St. Lachtan, the Hunterston brooch, &c. These all show the indigenous art metal-work school that existed in Ireland. This art in metal-work was equalled by that in the illuminated manuscripts, as witness the Book of Kells, of Durham, &c.

A DESCRIPTION OF OBJECTS FOUND IN THE KITCHEN
MIDDENS OF RATHS.

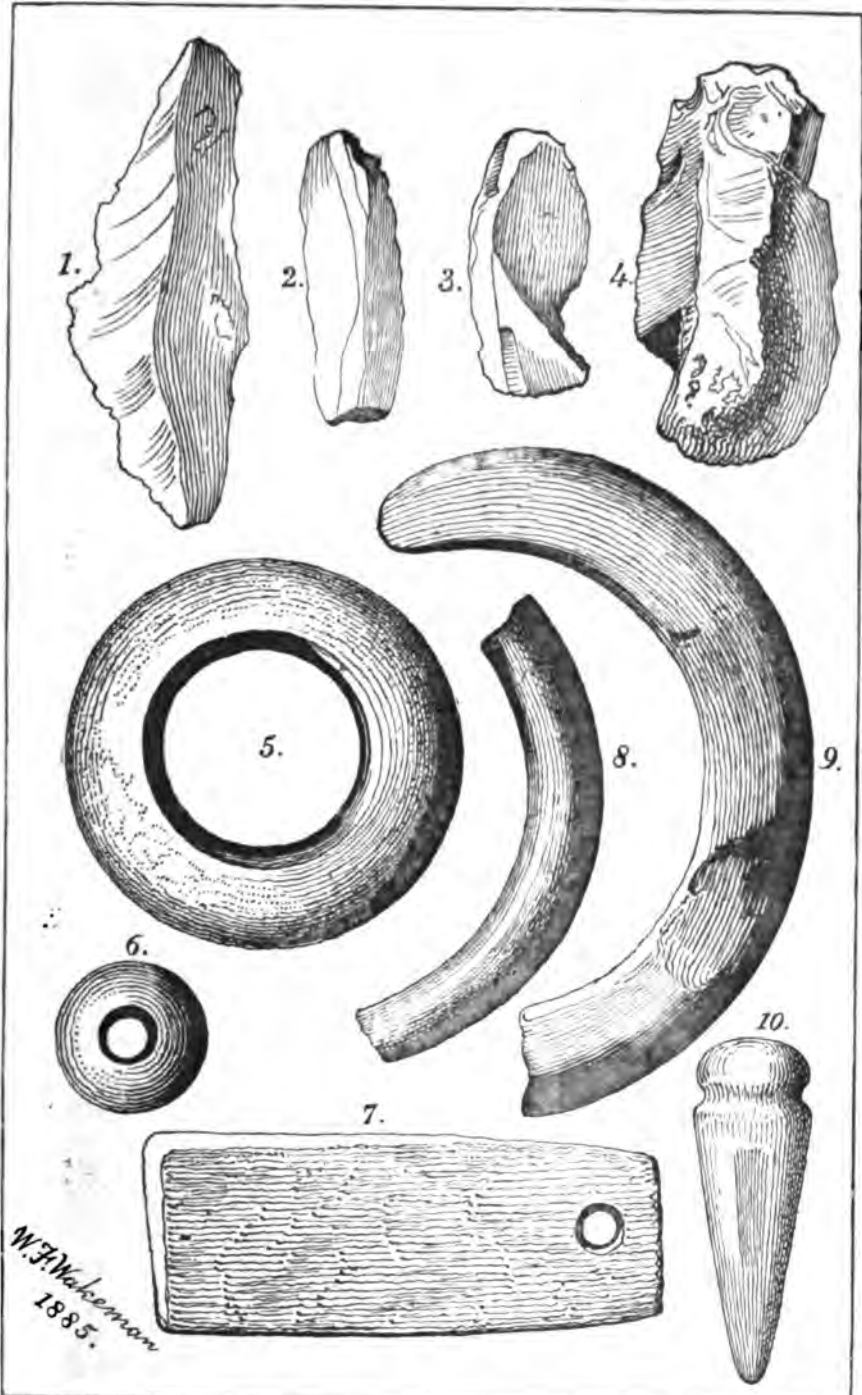
BY R. J. USSHER.

IF one glances at an Ordnance sheet of the county Waterford an observer cannot fail to be struck by the great number of raths which are shown to have formerly studded the country. Many of those represented on the map have since been demolished, and ere the number be still further reduced it is desirable to arrive at some knowledge of their former inhabitants. Much light may be thrown on the daily life of these people by an examination of the refuse-heaps, into which many articles they used found their way.

In May, 1881, I commenced excavations in a rath situated on a high limestone knoll near Whitechurch, and which overlooks much of the surrounding country. This rock is called Carrigmurish, or the Rock of Maurice. A tradition exists that a robber named Maurice Conway lived there, who, after having committed many crimes with impunity, was at length caught, and fastened alive to the rock in an iron cage or grating, in which he survived for nine days.

The rath consists of a ring-fence—now in a ruinous condition—surmounting the rock escarpment. The soil has not been disturbed since before 1841, for a grove, recently cut down, was at that time represented as covering it, so that none of the objects found beneath the surface can be of very late date.

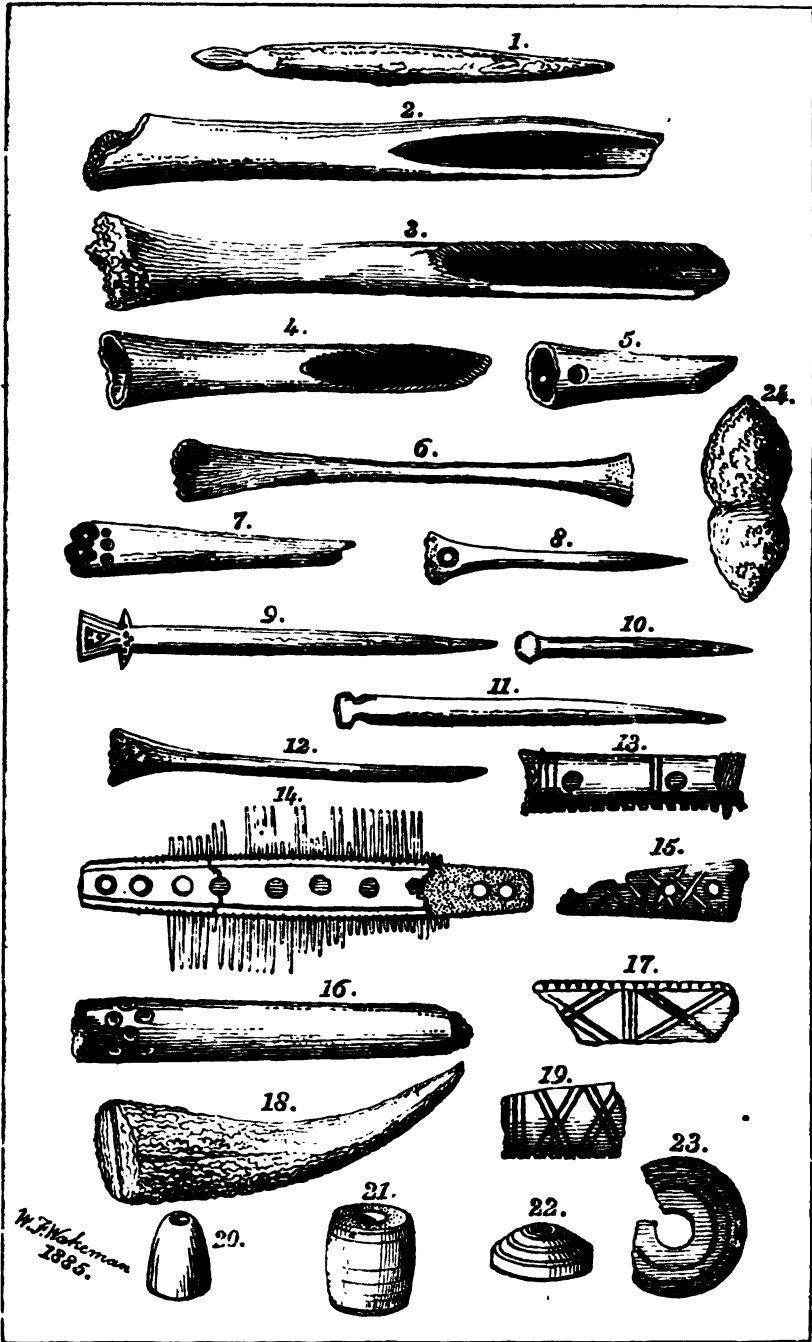
In the centre of the rath was a depression flanked on one side by a rock that appeared hollow beneath. This hollow contained the kitchen-midden of the rath, and when excavated to the depth of some thirty feet was shown to have filled a cave—descending at an angle of 50° or so—of considerable size. This cavity was choked with earth and stones, containing large quantities of charcoal, bones, and other relics. The larger bones were almost all broken, to extract the marrow. The animals represented were a small breed of oxen, pigs, goats, asses, red deer, and in a few instances dogs, cats, and domes-



Articles of Stone, Bone, and Jet. (Full size.)—1, 2, 3, 4, Flint Scrapers; 5, Ring of Slate; 6, Stone Bead; 7, Whetstone; 8, 9, Fragments of Jet Amulets; 10, Object of Stone, worked.







Articles of Bone, Horn, &c. (Half size.)—1, Piercer; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Scoops; 7 (use unknown); 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Pins; 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, Combs; 16, Handle of Knife; 18, Tine of Deer's Horn; 20, 21, Beads; 22, 23, Whorls; 24 (use unknown.)

tic fowl. Some of the canine bones were of large size. Pieces of the antlers of red deer were plentiful. These were generally cut in lengths with a saw, the cuts being made at both sides and the piece then broken off (Pl. II., fig. 18). Several articles formed of deer's antler were found—marling-spikes or piercers (Plate II., fig. 1); pins (Figs. 8, 9, 10, 11); whorls (22), and beads (figs. 20, 21). An interesting series of marrow scoops occurred, one class of which was made of the tibiae of goats (Pl. II., figs. 2, 3, 4, 5), and another of those of fowl (Pl. II., fig. 6). Pins of the latter species of bone were also plentiful (Pl. II., fig. 12), but wanted the polish observable on those made of antler, which were more carefully finished, and had either a notched groove, an eye, or a head in some way carved for attachment by a string (Pl. II., figs. 8, 9, 10, 11). Of bone articles there were several combs with teeth on both sides, whose middle portion was formed of three plates of bone fastened together with rivets of bone and in one instance of iron (Pl. II., figs. 13, 14, 15, 17, 19). A knife-handle made of deer's antler, polished and ornamented with small circles, held an iron blade, some of which remains (Plate II., fig. 16.) A portion of a large polished jet bracelet, as well as of a smaller one, and two bits of coloured iridescent glass were also found (Pl. I., figs. 8, 9).

A bronze pin and a gilt bronze clasp were discovered. The clasp was inserted in a piece of wood. On this being removed the inserted portion of the bronze was



Bronze Trapping, with Clasp. Full size.

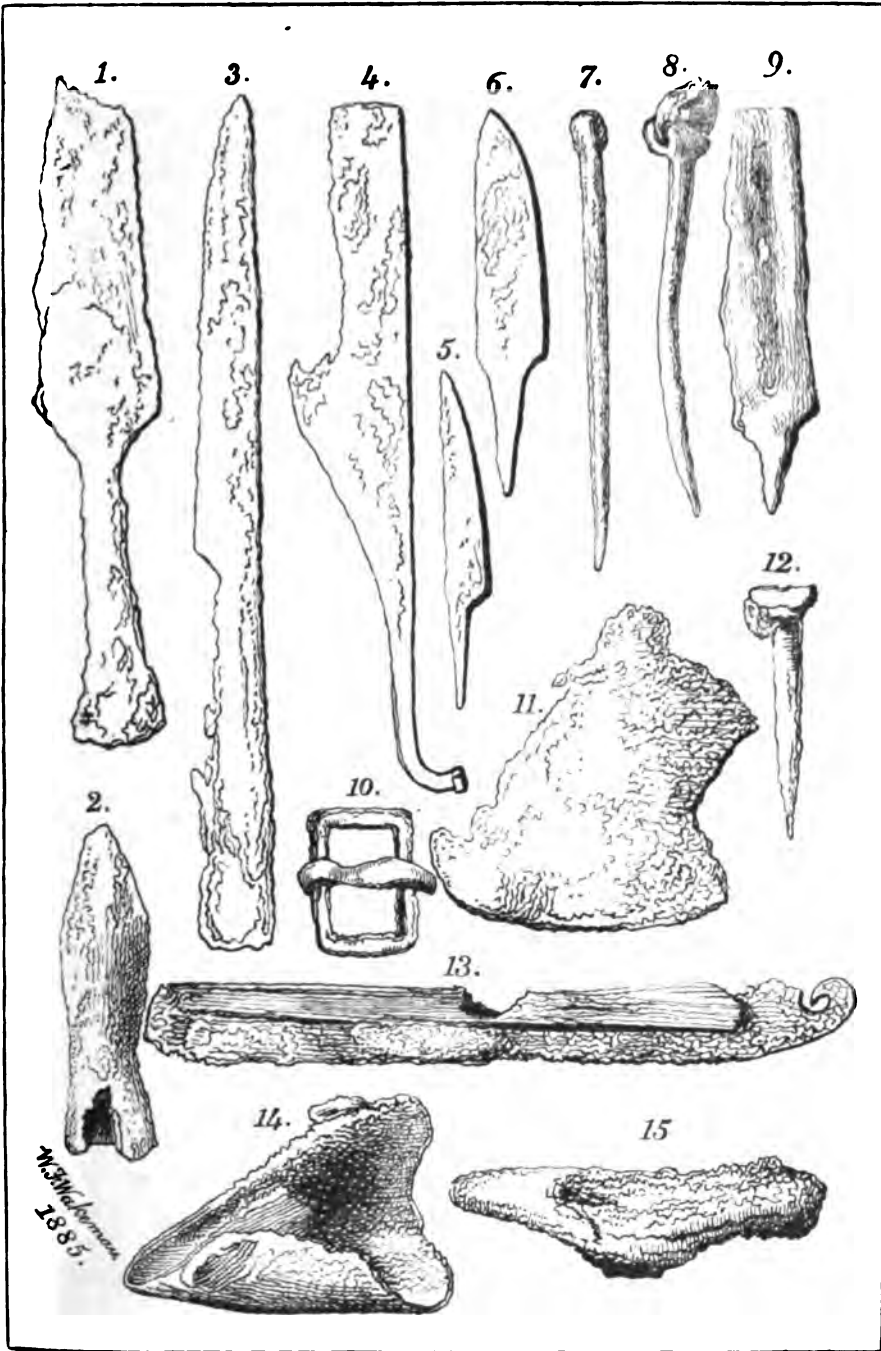
found to be beautifully wrought, with a description of tracery known as *opus Hibernicum*. (See woodcut.)

Iron objects were numerous, especially small curved knife-blades thick at the back (Pl. III., figs. 5, 6).

There is one long slender knife or poniard (Pl. III., fig. 3), a spear-head eleven inches long (Pl. III., fig. 1), and the head of a smaller spear (Pl. III., fig. 2); a series of slender rods and pins of iron; two of the latter, with iron rings attached to them, are rare (Pl. III., fig. 8); large-headed iron nails (Pl. III., fig. 12); a rude buckle (Pl. III., fig. 10); a portion of a boss of a shield (Pl. III., fig. 11), and the share of a plough with wood adhering to it (Pl. III., fig. 14). One of the most interesting objects of iron is a small saw with the end curved up like that of a skate (Pl. III., fig. 13). This is inserted in a wooden back, which doubtless served as the handle, and explains why the pieces of antler were not cut through, as would be done by a modern saw-blade. Much slag was found throughout the kitchen-midden.

Stone objects were also numerous: a quern, a round mace or hammer-head with a hole for inserting a handle, spindle-whorls, a flattish ring of slaty stone (Pl. I., fig. 5); a small stone bead (Pl. I., fig. 6); a large assortment of whetstones, one of which was beautifully cut and pierced by a hole for attachment (Pl. I., fig. 7); burnishing stones, globular and disc-shaped pebbles, which probably served as sling-stones, and one of which has a cross cut on it, also a number of marine pebbles and crystals. With these sea-pebbles were shells of oysters, limpets, whelks, cockles, scallops, and other marine molluscs. Slabs of sandstone—and in some cases of Silurian rock, foreign to the locality—frequently occurred, arranged evidently for hearths, at different levels in the cavity, which doubtless became buried under subsequent débris.

A large portion of the kitchen-midden is believed to remain undisturbed. At a depth of more than twenty feet the cavity was found to extend very much, and was not filled with earth. On exploring the upper part with lights, large chambers were discovered, from one of which, by a steep descent, we made our way into the extensive system of galleries. On the surface of the different galleries were found broken bones of domestic animals similar to those in the kitchen-midden, as well as charcoal. As a rule a stalagmite floor extends throughout, exhibiting in places large pillars, domes,



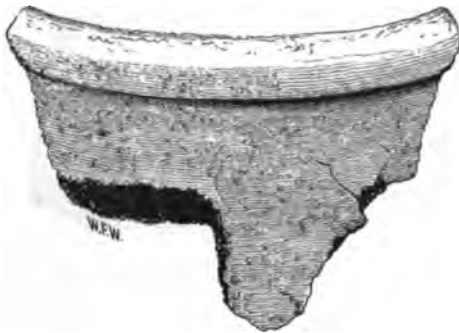
Objects of Iron. (Half size, except Figs. 1 and 15, which are one-third.)—1, 2, Spear-heads; 3, 4, 5, 6, Knives; 7, 8, Pins; 9, Small Knife (?); 10, Buckle; 11, Boss of Shield; 12, Nail; 13, Saw; 14, Ploughshare; 15, Anvil (?).



cones, dammed-up pools of clear water, and similar phenomena. These extensive caverns, forming so splendid a refuge in connection with the rath, well supplied with stores of water, and probably affording a means of escape by some orifice now closed, may explain why the traditional robber remained so long untaken.

Continuing my researches along the scarp where the bone-cave of Ballynamindra is situated, I found in and around the mouth of a small cave, on the townland of Ballynameelah, another kitchen-midden with bones of the usual domestic animals and red deer, charcoal, slag, flint-chips, sea-shells, some pieces of iron, fragments of a jet bracelet, a fine ring of bronze, probably an ear-ring, portions of bone combs of the type described (Pl. II. fig. 17), a carved bone or whorl (Pl. II. fig. 23), and a number of whetstones.

I also excavated the kitchen-midden of a rath at Bewley, in the county Waterford, where I found, among charcoal, slag, burned stones, and numerous broken bones of ox, goat, pig, horse, and red deer, a quantity of pieces of rude hand-made pottery, representing a

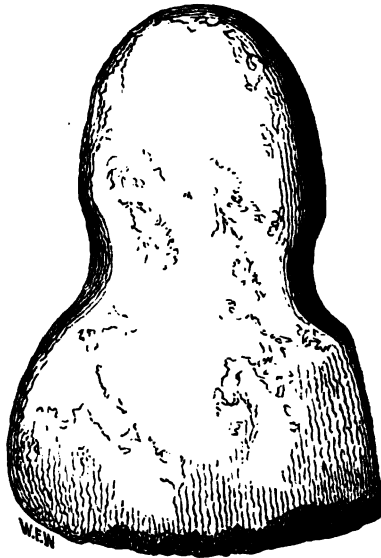


Fragment of Pottery. Half size.

number of vessels of considerable size, charred and burned sometimes internally and sometimes externally. This pottery was all broken, and generally in a most friable condition (see woodcut). Shells of the fresh water mussel were also found in this refuse-heap, and a human metacarpal or metatarsal bone; but the most remarkable object I met with there was a rude stone hatchet (see

woodcut), formed of a water-worn, flattish stone, adapted for the purpose by breaking it across and chipping its broad extremity to an edge, two deep indentations being made at opposite sides, evidently to hold a ligature or attachment for a handle.

There are, in the county Cork, caves which open at present into a quarry in a lime-stone knoll, situated on the townland of Carrigagower ("Rock of the Goat"), three or four miles south of Middleton. The portion of the cave laid open appeared in its southern part to have had no stalagmite floor, but to have had an upward

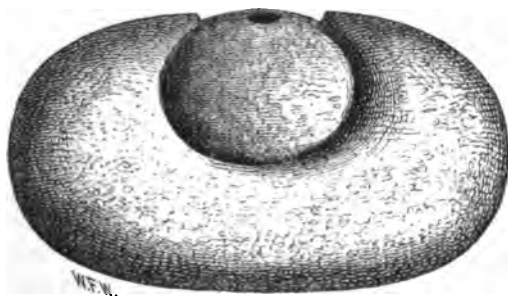


Stone Hatchet. Half size.

opening to the sky, through which an accumulation of brown surface earth and kitchen waste had been introduced, extending downwards into the cave so as to have completely filled this vertical opening. The accumulation was uniform in character, containing charcoal, often in large lumps, and a profusion of bones and teeth of ox, sheep, or goat, and pig, together with some remains of horse, dog, and cat, also a few of hare and rabbit. The bones were usually broken. Numbers of sea-shells occurred through the accumulation. Seven species of

these were noted, the most common being limpet and periwinkle. With the above were found several articles of human use. Sharpening-stones of different sizes, flat circular pebbles, hammer-stones, flint-flakes artificially chipped, a fragment of wheel-made pottery, two iron knives of antique form, an iron chisel, and a large flat-headed iron nail, some slag, and a piece of jet (?) Portion of a jet bracelet had previously been found in the same brown surface-earth close to this spot. J. J. Smyth, Esq., for whose kind assistance I am much indebted, found in a recess, close to the above spot, part of the upper stone of a quern embedded in earth. Near the centre of the quarry, a portion of a cave remains that has been partly quarried away. In this was discovered, with bones of deer and ox, part of another stone, very similar to the above portion of a quern, having a flat surface and a circular hole in it, though not in a direction exactly perpendicular to the surface. In the surface of an adjoining field a deeply-indented arrowhead of flint was found some time since, and labourers employed on the spot say that triangular chipped flints have frequently been met with. The surface earth around the quarry contains many bones of ox, goat, and pig, showing that the spot had been the site of some human habitation for a considerable lapse of time.

Before concluding, I wish to draw attention to a



Carved Object of Deer's Horn. Full size.

remarkable carved object of deer's horn (see woodcut), pierced with a hole that shows traces of iron having been

inserted into it. I am informed by Mr. W. F. Wakeman, to whose able hand the illustration of this paper is due, that this is the pommel of the handle of an iron sword, an object of considerable rarity and interest, inasmuch as iron swords are usually found wanting this portion of the handle. It was taken up from the sandy deposit in the estuary near Dungarvan river, above the bridge. In the same deposit a large number of bones and antlers of the red deer, formerly so common in Ireland, have been discovered within the last few years.

Gabriel Redmond, M. D., Local Secretary, county Waterford, read the following Paper on the "Vestments and Chalice of Dr. Richard Arthur, Bishop of Limerick, 1623-46":—

The very curious old chalice and vestments which I now present to the notice of the members of the Association belonged to Richard Arthur, R. C. Bishop of Limerick from 1623 to 1646.

The family of which Dr. Arthur was a distinguished member having intermarried with that of Creagh of Limerick, the chalice and vestments became the property of the latter family, and were handed down from gene-



Silver Chalice. One-fourth real size.



Pedestal of Chalice. One-half real size.

ration to generation, until they came into the possession of John Creagh, who died in 1793. His daughter and co-heiress, Clarissa Creagh, preserved them with the utmost care and respect.

This lady (said Dr. Redmond) was my wife's great grandmother, and the chalice and vestments have always been regarded in her family as valuable and interesting heirlooms, and are now in our possession. I have introduced this explanatory notice in order to show how these relics have been preserved from injury during a period of two centuries and a-half. The chalice is small, of antique make, silver-gilt, and supposed to be of Limerick workmanship. It measures six inches in height, and is

divisible in the centre by a screw, for greater convenience in carrying it about; it does not present the usual knob on stem. The pedestal is hexagon in form, and presents underneath the base a Latin inscription, still remarkably perfect, despite the two hundred and fifty-nine years which have elapsed since it was engraved. I have transcribed it accurately as it appears on the vessel:—

‡ REVERENS † DÑS RICARDVS ARTHVRVS
EPVS LIMERICEN. HNC CALICE FIERI
CWIT DONAVIT † R B N.P.S. 1626,

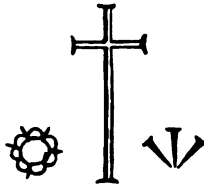
which in full reads—

‡ Reverendissimus Dominus Ricardus Arthurus
Episcopus Limericensis, hunc calice fieri
Curavit Donavit R B N. P. S. 1626.

The two words, *Curavit* and *Donavit*, are peculiarly cut on the metal. It appears to me that the letter R in *Curavit* was forgotten, and afterwards slipped in in the position it occupies on the side of the A. The I in *Donavit* is badly and indistinctly cut, and perhaps R B are the initials of the engraver. N. P. S.¹ 1626.

Query: Noster Parochia S. ? Anno Recuperatæ Salutis.

On one side of the pedestal are marks which evidently are meant to represent the Crown of Thorns and Nails.



With regard to the other portions of the vestments, I would merely draw attention to the curious salmon colour of the chasuble, &c., and the lining of canvas

¹ Rev. James Graves suggested that N. P. S. might be the initials of the person who gave the chalice. N. P. S. gave it,

and the bishop (*Curavit fieri*) caused it to be made.

which is not usual now-a-days; also to the silver tinsel running through it. The charts, too, are attractive, and present old-fashioned, and curiously-illuminated borders. They are all in a wonderful state of preservation, and quite free from injury of any kind.

In addition to the interest attaching to the little chalice on account of its great age, it is also worthy of notice as having been owned by a prelate distinguished amongst the Irish hierarchy of the seventeenth century. Dr. Richard Arthur belonged to a family which had already given a bishop to the See of Limerick, namely, Thomas Arthur, who was born in Limerick, and died there in 1486. (Sir James Ware's *Bishops of Limerick*.)

Richard Arthur, the subject of the present Paper, was consecrated Bishop of Limerick on the 7th of September, 1623, by David Rothe, Bishop of Ossory—Luke Archer, abbot of Holy Cross, and the Bishop of Cork being present at the ceremony. It was this Bishop Arthur who conferred Holy Orders on the celebrated John Lynch, who, under the name of Lucius Gratianus, wrote *Cambrensis Eversus*, and was the author of other able works.

When Rinuccini, the Nunzio, sent by Innocent X. to the Irish Confederates, entered Limerick, on the 31st of October, 1645, he was met at the gate of the city by the clergy and the municipal and military authorities. He was conducted to the cathedral, and received there by Richard Arthur. The venerable bishop was at the time far advanced in years, and almost decrepid. He was habited in rich pontificals, and Rinuccini was said to have been struck with admiration at the beautiful crozier and mitre which were worn by Bishop Arthur during the subsequent ceremony of receiving the Papal Legate.

It is not impossible that the chalice now under consideration may have been used on the occasion. That it belonged to him, the inscription bearing his name, and the date 1626, three years subsequent to his consecration, leave no doubt. He died on the 23rd of May, 1646, and was buried in the tomb of his predecessors in the Cathedral of Limerick.

THE CRANNOGS OF DRUMDARRAGH, OTHERWISE TRIL-
LICK, AND LANKILL, CO. FERMANAGH.

By W. F. WAKEMAN,

Fellow, and Hon. Local Secretary for Dublin and Wicklow.

NOT many minutes' walk from the police station adjoining the village of Letterbreen, county Fermanagh, may be seen the basin of a now nearly-drained lake, the name of which appears to have been lost. Within a few yards of what was its southern shore, partly within the townland of Drumdarragh, or "the red ridge," and partly within that of Trillick, or the "three (pillar) stones," occur the remains of a crannog, which, through the kindness of the Earl of Enniskillen, and of Captain Mervyn Archdale, I was enabled recently to explore.

The island was in the form of a circle, of as nearly as possible one hundred and thirty feet in diameter. It rises at present about six or eight feet above what was the bottom of the loch.

Upon examination, the work presented the usual layers of bog, earth, and stones, mixed with small trunks and boughs of ash, alder, beech, yew, oak, and other trees. Here and there, at different levels, were masses of ferns and furze. The outer edge was strongly piled with young trees, of the description above referred to; the great majority, however, being oak. Owing to the softness of the surroundings it was impossible to completely trace the piling on the side of the island which faces the ancient loch bed; but on what may be called the land side the stakes formed six rows placed somewhat regularly, with usually a space of about two feet between each set, sometimes, however, they were close together, nearly touching. The stakes stood about thirty inches asunder, and such of their members as were disturbed for the purpose of examination presented sharply-pointed ends, the result evidently of powerful and well-laid strokes of a very keen, metallic hatchet or adze. Similar work could never have been effected by a stone tool. Not a few of them in their

lower portion had been almost burnt through—a precaution against decay which is very frequently adopted in the erection of modern fences. It is quite possible that the charred specimens, which were generally found in the inner circle, may be of greater age than the others. Few of the stakes were of a greater diameter than six or eight inches at their thickest part; and all those which were tested, though presenting a sound and even fresh appearance, broke off upon the slightest pressure being applied. It was curious to remark to what a state of pulpy rottenness even the fibres of oak might degenerate, while yet the timbers exhibited all the appearance of strength. When exposed for a couple of days to the rays of the sun, the disinterred wood gradually opened and split into stripes, which ultimately cracked transversely, curled or curved up, and broke off, sometimes leaving a less rotten core to represent the length of that portion of the timbers which had been inserted in the peat, or marl bottom of the loch. All had been pared of their branches, and denuded of their bark. The charred points looked as if they had been buried but yesterday, and the observation equally applies to the bracken, furze, hazel boughs, leaves, and nuts, found within the body of the mound, and surrounding it.

Being anxious to find whether the crannog rested upon a frame of timber, as a tradition of the place stated; and in order, if possible, to discover the internal construction of the work, I caused several trenches to be excavated in various places within the staked enclosure, and then, with a long crowbar, probed as far as that instrument would reach. The result was that we struck upon several large and solid pieces of timber, but in what position they were laid, or whether in any way attached to others, it was impossible to determine, owing to the influx of water, and to the spongy character of the bog-stuff, brambles, etc., through which the iron pierced. Throughout the island—placed apparently without any attempt at symmetrical arrangement—were several stakes of the same kind, but larger than any found in the inclosing lines of piles. These timbers I believe to have been simply intended to act as stays or

binders to the body of the crannog. They certainly did not indicate partitions. There was no trace of wattle-work, nor was there any example of timber presenting mortise-holes observable.

During the process of excavation it became perfectly manifest that the mound of the crannog was the work of three several periods. Within a couple of feet of the present surface, near the centre of the island, were found several large red sandstone flags, still exhibiting traces of the action of fire, and surrounded by charcoal, pieces of charred wood, bones of deer, sheep, pigs, goats, and other animals, many of them evidently split for the marrow. Here also were some fragments of pottery which had, no doubt, formed portions of culinary vessels; part of an iron knife of early type; a second and much smaller knife of iron, to which a wooden handle had been attached by rivets; a piece of iron (use unknown), spirally twisted; a nail or pin of the same metal, and a broken whetstone of the usual crannog class. I should here observe that for many years past the mound had been subjected to rude tillage, and consequent denudation, and that quernstones of the "pot" and more ordinary type, belonging in all probability to this layer, had been found near the hearth, and but a few inches above it. These are now preserved in a neighbouring cottage.

The second hearth was about two and a-half feet lower in the soil, and placed at a distance of a few feet south-east of the former, from which it scarcely differed, except that its vicinity was much more prolific in bones, broken pottery, charcoal, and other "kitchen-midden" waifs.

The third, and lowest hearth, or rather fire-place, for no large stones appeared, lay about eighteen inches lower than that last described, and nearly beneath it. In connection with both, and mingled generally in the soil—above, below, and for a considerable distance around—were broken animal remains, innumerable teeth of swine, deer, etc., boar-tusks, charcoal, "burnt stones," a bead of jet, a bronze harp peg, an animal's head in iron, probably the leg of a pot, an article of iron resembling a small,

narrow, double axe-head, or pick, rude oval-shaped hammer stones, a well-formed knife of trap, an admirably-worked "thumb-flint," a core of flint from which flakes had been struck, portion of a whetstone, and, finally, fragments of the sides and bottoms of fictile vessels, together with ears or handles of the same ware. It is needless here to refer at any length to this very curious class of crannog pottery, which has already been amply described and figured in several of the Journals of the R. H. A. A. I. ; but it is interesting now to find several new varieties of ornamentation, some of which are strikingly similar to designs seen upon vessels of like character discovered in the "Lake Dwellings" of Switzerland, accompanied, as with us, by remains of what have been perhaps too vaguely styled the "age of stone" and "bronze," respectively.

As director and eye-witness of the exploration carried on during four days at this interesting crannog, I could not fail to be struck by the fact that here, apparently mixed together, were small, indeed, but characteristic and well-defined examples of man's work, as exemplified in objects usually associated in the minds of the majority of antiquaries with the so-called "Ages of Stone, Bronze, and Iron." There is no reason to suppose that the mound had at any time been subjected to much sifting. No doubt its surface had been more than once raised by the addition of new matter in order to counteract the sinking of the mass, as the vegetable material upon which it rested softened, decayed, and settled down, or as the surrounding water increased in height. It is to be observed that no flint occurs naturally in the district, and that the specimens found here, and in the neighbouring crannog of Lankill, which I shall presently describe, must have been brought from a considerable distance—probably from Antrim or Down. Mr. W. Gray, M. R. I. A., one of our highest authorities on the subject of worked flints (to whom I had submitted these crannog examples), describes them as differing in no way from others of their class, as found about the out-crop of the chalk in Antrim, in surface gravels of Down and Antrim, or distributed over the trap plateau which covers the chalk of the

latter county and of Derry. Hitherto worked flints have not, as far as I know, been found in any Fermanagh crannog in connection with stone celts or hammers; but polished celts have been discovered in some of our artificial islands, not only in Fermanagh, but in other districts, as in Monaghan and Antrim, where they were accompanied by objects formed of flint and metal. Mr. Gray states that as yet we have no facts to justify us in separating our rude-worked flints into two classes, the Paleolithic and the Neolithic, as has been done by Continental and English archæologists.

What can be said as to the age of a crannog in a section of which traces of a manufactory of flint or stone articles—cores, flakes, knives, &c., &c., accompanied by objects formed of bronze and iron—have been found? Is it possible that in Ireland the so-called “Stone Age” has strikingly overlapped those of Bronze and Iron respectively? The late Sir William Wilde (see *Catalogue*, p. 350) stated that the change from stone to metal in this country was “neither sudden nor universal, for so late as the ninth century stone implements were still used in Ireland, and stone implements were fabricated with metal, probably even with iron tools.” I, however, do not know any authority which would warrant the adoption of such opinions. Granted that at some period of society in Ireland the use of metal was not generally known, and that a portion of the people were utter barbarians, hunting with flint-pointed spears and flint-tipped arrows, fighting with the same weapons, having stone axes, hammers, and hand-stones for closer work, clothed in skins for armour, living in woods, caves, or artificial souterrains, like many wild races that we read of in ancient and even in modern history—may not these “noble savages” have been subdued by a metal-using tribe, more or less civilized, who in course of time, through famine or pestilence, mutual slaughter, or from some imperative necessity for migration, lost their power and place in certain districts? Fords which had witnessed their contests, cairns which marked their battle-fields, the very ruins of their camps, strongholds, dwelling-places, or tombs, would retain many evidences of what

they had been. In course of time flint or stone-manufacturing nomads would probably, or possibly, overrun the territories thus abandoned; living and dying there, their remains would lie *above*, or be found mixed with, those of their more advanced predecessors. In illustration of what might in this way have occurred here in the West, I may refer to the discoveries recently made upon what is supposed to be the site of Troy. There, beneath many feet of earth and *debris*, which contained near the surface numerous weapons, &c., of the so-called savage "Stone Age," lay priceless treasures of advanced art, composed of the precious metals, of bronze, and of marble!

The iron knives and bead of jet discovered at Drumdarragh, near the topmost hearth, appear to be the least ancient of the objects found in the crannog; and yet these are perfectly similar to articles which frequently accompany Saxon interments of the Pagan age in Britain. In this country ornaments of jet and implements of iron are often found under circumstances which point to their deposit during pre-Christian times. Our ancient MSS., too, not unfrequently refer to the local use of iron in days long previous to the arrival of St. Patrick. I would call the attention of members of the Association to the singular groups of objects formed of stone, flint, bronze, or iron, which were certainly here found more or less mingled together. Many of the pottery fragments here figured are ornamented in a highly archaic fashion. This ware, in many respects, would seem almost peculiar to Ireland, though vessels somewhat of the same form, and exhibiting varieties of the same very remarkable style of ornamentation, have been found in the Indian mounds of Canada, and in not a few of the "Lake Dwellings" of Switzerland! Possibly, by the circulation of engravings exhibiting the forms and patterns found in connection with crannog fictilia, some light may be thrown upon a subject at present robed in the gloom of mystery.

With regard to the crannog of Lankill and its contents, I need now only state that they proved, on examination, to be in a manner almost identical with the

remains which I have just noticed. Lankill is situated at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from Drumdarragh. Its lake, which is small, has not been drained; and, from the softness of the boggy matter by which the islet is surrounded, there is much difficulty in measuring with any degree of exactness the spaces by which its surrounding rows of stakes are separated one from the other. This crannog, however, may be described as slightly smaller than that of Drumdarragh.

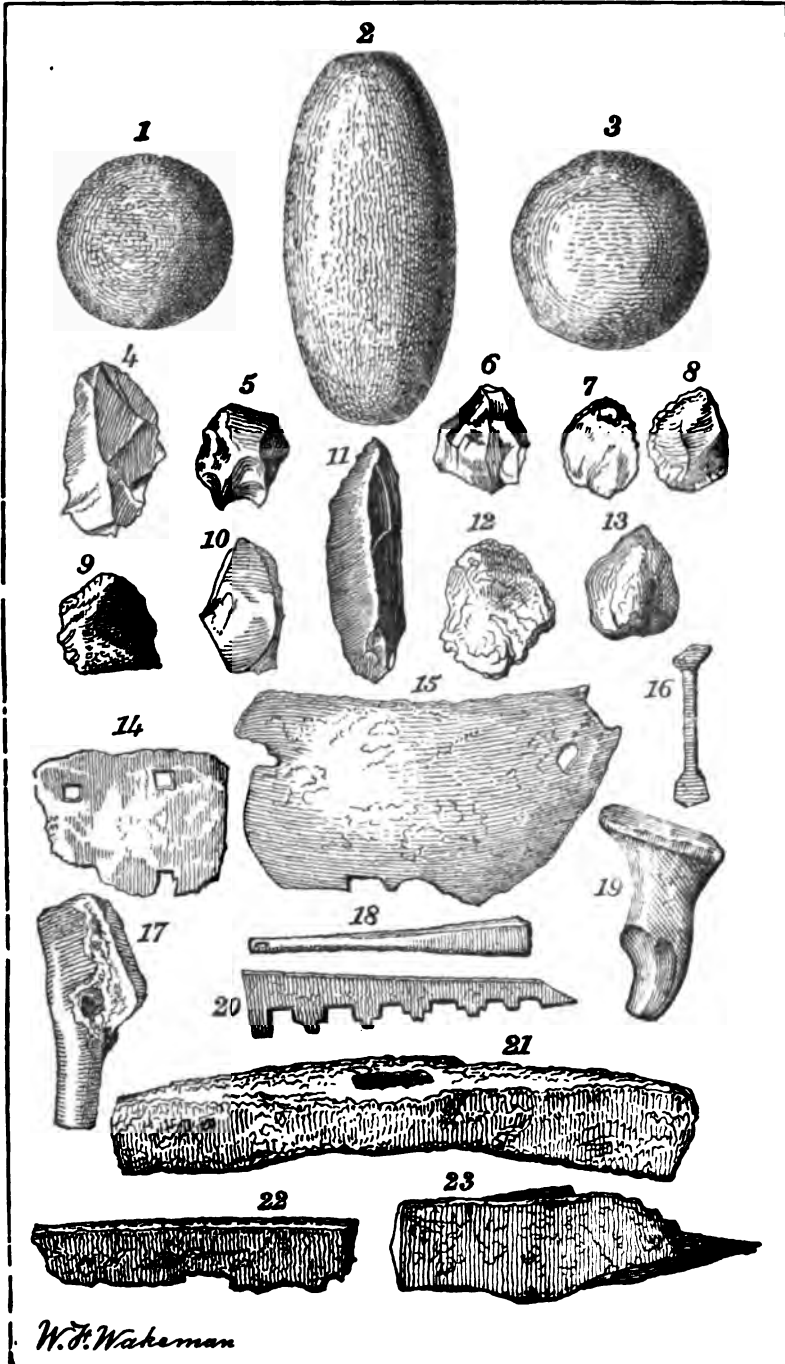
Of the pottery and other contents of the two islands the accompanying etchings will afford a very correct idea. Except in one or two instances, which shall be hereafter noted, all the articles drawn are given half size.

STONE OBJECTS.

Figs. 1 and 3, Plate I.,¹ represent a couple of globe-shaped stones of a class not unfrequently discovered in crannogs. By some antiquaries objects of this kind are supposed to have been sling-stones. Others hold them to have been used as hammers for the cracking of nuts, or the fracture of small bones containing marrow. They are found of sizes varying from that of an orange to that of a moderately-sized plum, and are usually composed of material which would appear to have been selected for its hardness. In some instances they have evidently been formed by art, but very many examples are certainly water-worn pebbles, such as are to be seen on the sea-shore, or upon the margin of a lough or river. The specimens here figured present every indication of having been manufactured by the hand of man. They are from Drumdarragh, and were accompanied by objects somewhat similar in form, size, and material, which, however, presented the appearance of ordinary shore pebbles.

Fig. 2 represents a highly characteristic example of the ordinary hammer-stone as found in Irish crannogs, or amongst the refuse heaps of pre-historic shell-mounds which are to be seen on various parts of our coasts.

¹ It should be observed that all the objects figured in the first six plates are represented half their real size. A scale is attached to the seventh plate.



Objects of Stone, Bronze, and Iron, from the Crannog of Drumdarragh.
(One-half real size.)



Objects of this kind would appear never to have been set in a handle, and to have been simply held in the hand. There can be no doubt that they were used as hammers, as upon examination their ends will usually be found more or less abraded, and at times chipped. They are generally discovered in connection with broken shells, or the fragmentary bones of animals, such as the ox, red deer, wild boar, goat, &c. They were represented at Drumdarragh and Lankill by at least half-a-dozen specimens, each differing in size from the others, the one here figured being the largest, and perhaps the most symmetrically formed.

Figs. 4, 7, 10, 12, and 13 illustrate flint knives or scrapers. The greater number are from Drumdarragh, the others from Lankill. They are of forms well known to collectors of this class of antique, and with them were found several cores or conical pieces of flint, from which flakes had been struck off. As a number of what may be styled flint chips were also found there, it would seem that the two crannogs, Drumdarragh and Lankill, had been the scene of a manufactory of flint implements. As I have already pointed out, the material must have been carried from a great distance, no doubt from the extreme north of Ireland. It would seem that a great traffic in flint articles, such as knives, scrapers, arrow-heads, and perhaps also the raw material, must have extended over Ireland in pre-historic times. It is only in the North that flint naturally occurs; yet implements, and well-worked objects of that substance, are found all over the south and west, but in numbers which would seem gradually to decrease in proportion to the distance of the scene of the respective "finds" from the chalk-bearing districts of Antrim and Down.

Figs. 8 and 9 represent worked flints of a well-known kind, and which are commonly supposed to have been used in the skinning of animals. They are usually described as thumb-flints. No. 9 is from Drumdarragh; the other from Lankill.

Fig. 11 is an illustration of a very-well-formed knife composed of trap. It is from Drumdarragh, and, like the flints already noticed, must have come from the North.

Knives of this material are of rare occurrence even in the trap districts. No doubt its blunt termination was originally inserted in a handle. The edge is still quite sharp, sufficiently so to render the object, if so used, an excellent "skinner" of animals of the larger kinds. All the flint and stone specimens here engraved are but selections from many which the two crannogs presented: they are of course the best and most characteristic of the find. It would be unnecessary to illustrate mere fragments or chippings, however interesting such relics might be, as indicating the site of a manufactory of usually considered pre-historic implements within the bounds of a crannog.

BRONZE OBJECTS.

Figs. 14 and 15. That bronze was, within all the periods of its use in Erin, considered very precious is abundantly shown by the care which our old *ceards* have evinced to use no more than was absolutely necessary in the proper completion of any object, offensive, defensive, culinary, or simply decorative, in the construction of which it was deemed proper to employ that lustrous compound metal. Amongst the larger bronze remains discovered in the bogs, beds of rivers, and crannogs of Ireland, cauldrons, wide and deep-lipped dishes, bowls, &c., are conspicuous. That some of these are of very high antiquity may be inferred from the fact that in a few instances they have been found to contain celts, paal-staves, and other well-recognized relics of the so-called "Bronze Age." Vessels of this class would appear to have been used even during a time when iron might be considered to have been the prevailing metal. As a rule these often beautiful objects show evidence of their having seen much service. They are generally patched in more places than one, with thin bronze plates of irregular form, which are fastened to the body of the vessel by rivets of the same metal. During the explorations at Drumdarragh neither cauldron nor dish appeared, but two plates of bronze containing rivet-holes, and which must at one time have been attached to important vessels of bronze, occurred amongst remains of fictile ware,

broken bones, and other *debris* of what was probably the kitchen-midden of the island.

Fig. 16 represents a small object in bronze: it is evidently complete in itself. Its paddle-like ends, though now somewhat abraded, retain portions of a sharp edge. This instrument, if the object may be so termed, might well have been used in modelling many of the designs found upon the fictile ware, not a few specimens of which were found with it.

Fig. 18 represents the pin of a Celtic harp. It was found at Drumdarragh, and is composed of very fine bronze. Similar pins have been discovered in other crannogs, as also large portions of the metal-work of harps. Harp pins composed of bone are also at times found; they were probably used contemporaneously with those of bronze.

Fig. 20 is an instrument also of bronze. It seems to be complete in itself, unless it had anciently a handle attached to its thicker end. At first sight it looks like a diminutive saw; but no *ceard* would have thought of furnishing an instrument of the class with teeth like those here shown. Could the article have been a primitive key? We know that in Britain and upon the Continent early keys of bronze were not unfrequently of very *bizarre* character.

IRON OBJECTS.

Having now reviewed all the leading examples of the flint, stone, and bronze remains discovered in the two islands, I beg to call attention to some objects of iron which were found with them, not the least curious of which is the pick-like instrument, Plate I. fig. 21.

It is too light to have been a war-axe, and too narrow to have been used as an axe proper. Its handle, which was doubtlessly of wood, must have been extremely slender in proportion, as the aperture for its reception sufficiently shows. Strange to say, in and close to the spot where it was found occurred a considerable number of flint chips or flakes, and one of the cores already noticed. The proximity of the flint and iron may pos-

sibly have been accidental, and I do not for a moment draw any conclusion from the fact of the two materials having been found in juxta position. Probably future investigation may throw light on the vexed question, whether some of the flint and stone implements found in Great Britain and in Ireland may not have been fashioned by metallic implements.

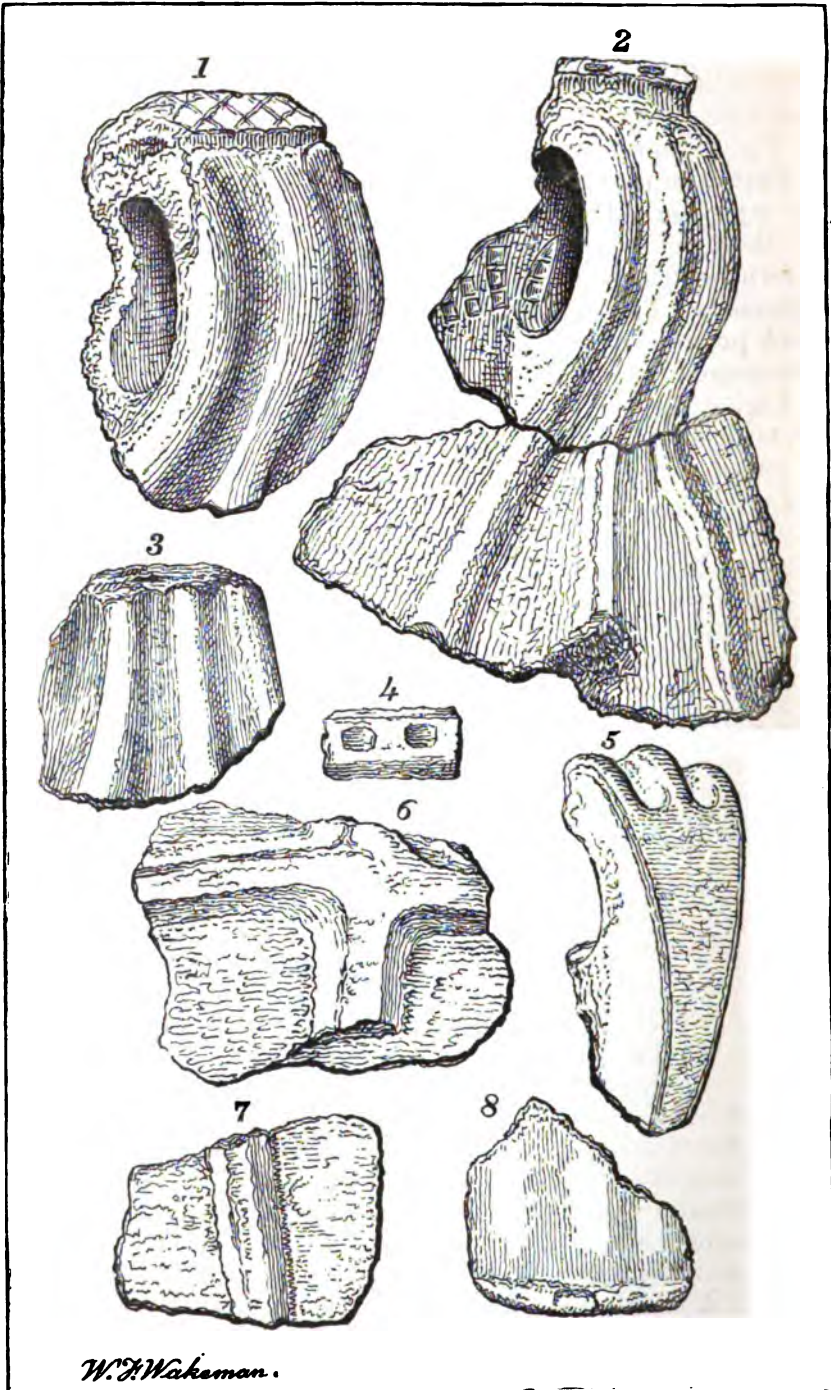
Figs. 17 and 19 plainly represent the legs of early Celtic pots, composed of iron. No. 19, it will be observed, in its termination has been fashioned into the form of some conventional animal's head. The material of both these fragments is a very fine description of iron, which has been smelted in a fire of wood. Our modern potato boilers are but base descendants of utensils, not unfrequently moulded and decorated in true Celtic taste. An eye even slightly trained in the comparison of forms of art will at once recognize the superiority of our older examples over the ordinary ware of present times. Fig. 17 is from Lankill; its fellow from Drumdarragh.

Figs. 22 and 23 are fragments of the skean, or dagger-knife, so commonly described in notices of our lacustrine remains. Similar weapons occur in pagan Saxon tumuli in England. The form seems to have been common to the Britons, Saxons, and Franks.

POTTERY.

The eight pieces of pottery, represented in Plate II., are from Drumdarragh. Three of them consist of large-sized handles, which must have belonged to vessels of the pitcher class. The material of all is rather coarse gritty earth, of a deep brown colour. They are hand-made, and, like all our early fictile ware, unglazed. Fig. 1 is ornamented on the upper portion of the rim with a cross-lined pattern, similar to the design which not unfrequently occurs on the necks of sepulchral urns found in Ireland, and indeed in the west of Europe generally. Of the sides of this vessel no traces were found, a circumstance much to be regretted, as it would be interesting to dis-





Fragments of Pottery from the Crannog of Drumdarragh. One-half real size.

cover whether they were decorated, like the rim, with what might be styled an archaic design.

Fig. 2 represents the handle and portion of the body of what appears to have been a large, richly-ornamented jug or pitcher. The remaining portion of the rim is plain, but the neck was ornamented with a deeply-indented pattern, which would appear to have been suggestive of a chevron. The handle is enriched with three bands, which project in bold relief, the design expanding as it is continued over the remains of the body of the vessel.

Fig. 3 appears to be portion of a handle like that just noticed, but which must have belonged to a vessel somewhat smaller in size.

Fig. 4. Here is shown an interesting fragment of the rim of an earthen vessel, no other portion of which has been recovered. It was ornamented upon its upper surface by a row of somewhat shallow depressions, oval in form, and separated from each other by the space of about the third of an inch.

Fig. 5 is a third large handle differing from the two former described, inasmuch as it is perfectly plain and quadrangular in form, except at the top, where it is divided by two hollows into what may be described as three mouldings. This handle stood out in bold relief from the side of the vessel to which it was attached.

Fig. 6. Unhappily we have here a fragment only of a large earthen vessel, probably a pitcher, the sides of which were very thin. The vessel, however, appears to have been strengthened on the exterior by a strong fillet, by which it was encompassed at its greatest width, and from which similar bands extended at right angles upwards and downwards. These bands were, no doubt, highly ornamental, and at the same time added some security against fracture.

Fig. 7 represents a portion of a vessel which, like Fig. 6, was decorated and strengthened by raised fillets. It may possibly have belonged to the example last described, and if so, is a fragment of its lower part.

Fig. 8. A small piece of pottery of the same character as the last. It evidently formed portion of a pitcher, and in one particular is unique in its ornamentation. I refer

to the vertical fluting of its side. No doubt in a strong light the effect would be highly pleasing.

Plate III., like the last, is entirely devoted to the illustration of examples of earthenware from Drumdarragh.

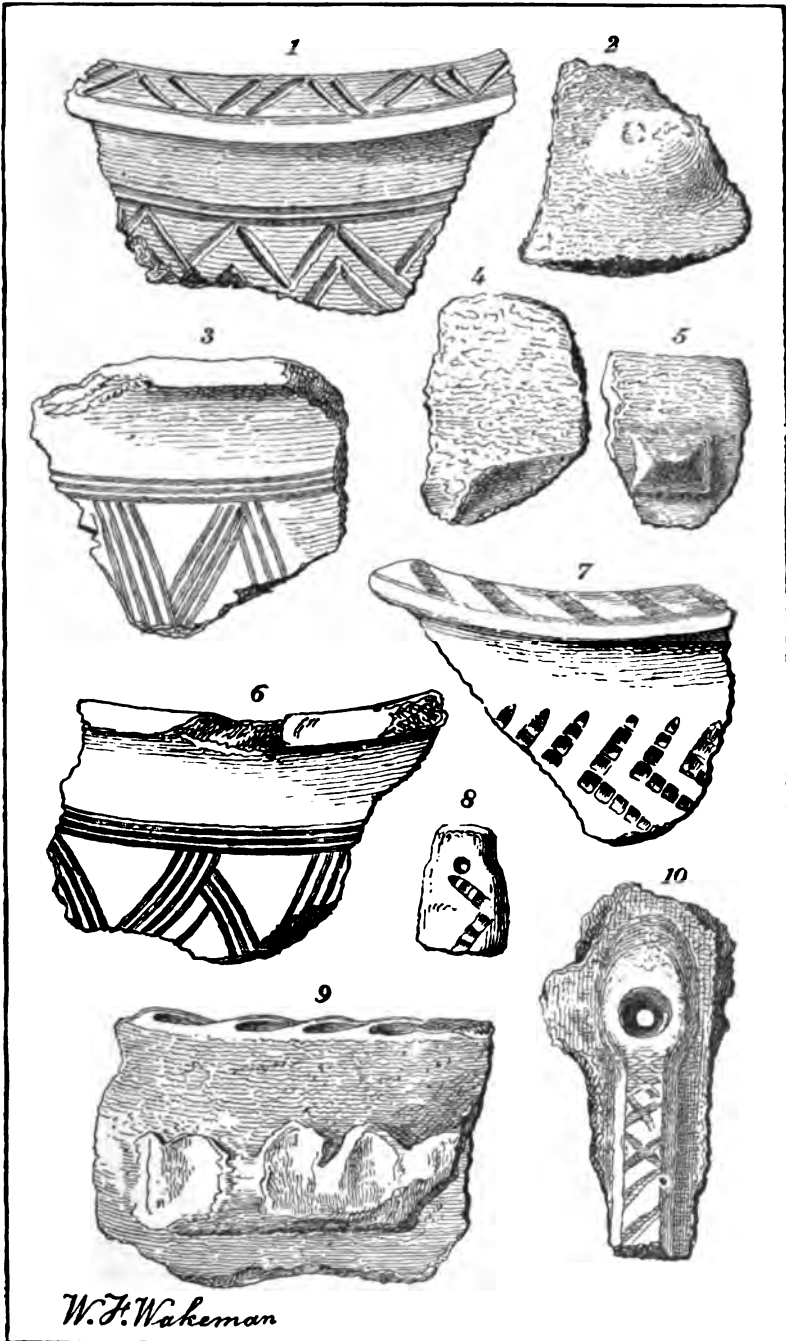
At a first glance at these remains even the well-skilled antiquary might imagine that they had been procured from cists or sepulchral tumuli of the period of cremation. Between these and a large proportion of what we have every reason to believe to be much earlier vessels referred to, there exists scarcely any striking difference in point of style of ornamentation, material, and general contour. The crannog pottery is probably, in most instances, stronger and better baked than the fictilia of the graves: as a rule its decoration is less elaborate, but this is all, perhaps, that can be said about a divergence between the leading characteristics of the two classes of ware, if, indeed, they can be separately considered. Some of the highest authorities on the subject of crematic art, and especially Canon Greenwell, have expressed an opinion that in point of excellence, and of artistic design and decoration, our Irish pottery, of an early period, is often far superior to any that has been found in the "sister kingdom."

Fig. 1. Piece of a vase of brown or buff colour, with broad, flat, projecting lip, and chevron ornamentation deeply indented. These chevrons, which present a very early look, must have been formed by the impression of some very hard substance while yet the clay was unburnt and soft.

Fig. 2. A small fragment, probably of a pitcher or cooking vessel, retaining a bulbous projection near the neck. This is probably one of a series of such bosses by which the vessel was ornamented. Several of our larger sepulchral vases are found to exhibit raised work of the same class. It is much to be regretted that no other portion of this vessel could be identified amongst the fragments of pottery discovered in the crannog.

Fig. 4. A smaller fragment, no doubt, of a similar vessel. It exhibits a cone-like raised pattern, the plan of which may be described as forming an irregular triangle.

Fig. 5. A still smaller portion of a vessel, upon the side



Fragments of Pottery from the Crannog of Drumdarragh. One-half real size.



of which, not far from the lip, is an oblong quadrangular boss rising somewhat in the shape of a cottage roof. This would appear to be the only bit of the pitcher or vase which the diggers were able to find.

Figs. 6 and 3. Two fragments, probably of one vessel, which, when perfect, must have presented a very elegant form. Beneath the lip, which is flat, plain, and widely projecting, and just below the graceful curve of the neck, are chevron patterns somewhat irregular in style and very similar to decorations found upon bronze or golden remains of a pre-historic time in Ireland. The colour is light drab.

Fig. 7. Another fragment, part of the lip, neck, and body, of a vase or pitcher, of dark, well-baked ware. The rim is decorated on its upper portion with plain indentations, all of which would appear to have been made by aid of the same stamp. Below the neck, upon the swell of the bowl, is an impressed chevron of a kind very common in crannog pottery, but in this instance appearing on an unusually large scale.

Fig. 8. A very singular object of pottery, indeed, unlike anything hitherto found in our crannogs. It is impressed with a design exactly like that which appears on Fig. 7. It might appear on a cursory glance to have been intended as a sinker, but in all probability it is but the end of an instrument of some length which had been used in connection with the cooking utensils of the island. Could it have been applied to the purposes of a modern pot-stick?

Fig. 9. One of the most curious of the pottery fragments found at Drumdarragh. It is part of a vessel, the bowl of which was ornamented with a raised pattern presenting all the appearance of a rude imitation of classic design. The lip is narrow, and, as shown in the illustration, exhibits a deeply-impressed pattern, which is highly suggestive of Greek or even of Etruscan work.

Fig. 10. A flattish fragment of pottery with a raised perforated band extending from the aperture. The ornamentation consists of small impressed cross-like figures, exactly resembling scorings which sometimes

occur upon combs and spear-heads, or daggers of bone found amongst some of our earliest deposits. It is impossible to say to what class of object this interesting waif should be assigned.

All the fragments of pottery given in Plate iv. are from Lankill.

Fig. 1 represents the interior of a considerable portion of the lip, neck, and bulb of a large vessel of graceful form, of an unusually dark colour, and remarkable as exhibiting on the interior of its neck a rudely designed pattern consisting of a series of irregular curves. A style of very similar decoration is sometimes observed on Romano-British vessels found in England.

Fig. 2. A fragment of a vase or pitcher displaying as ornament a series of rude impressions slightly curved, and arranged diagonally. This kind of work might belong to any rude age.

Fig. 3. Part of a very-well-shaped vase, exhibiting on its rim and side a lozenge-shaped design which is not uncommon on cinerary urns found in Ireland and in Great Britain.

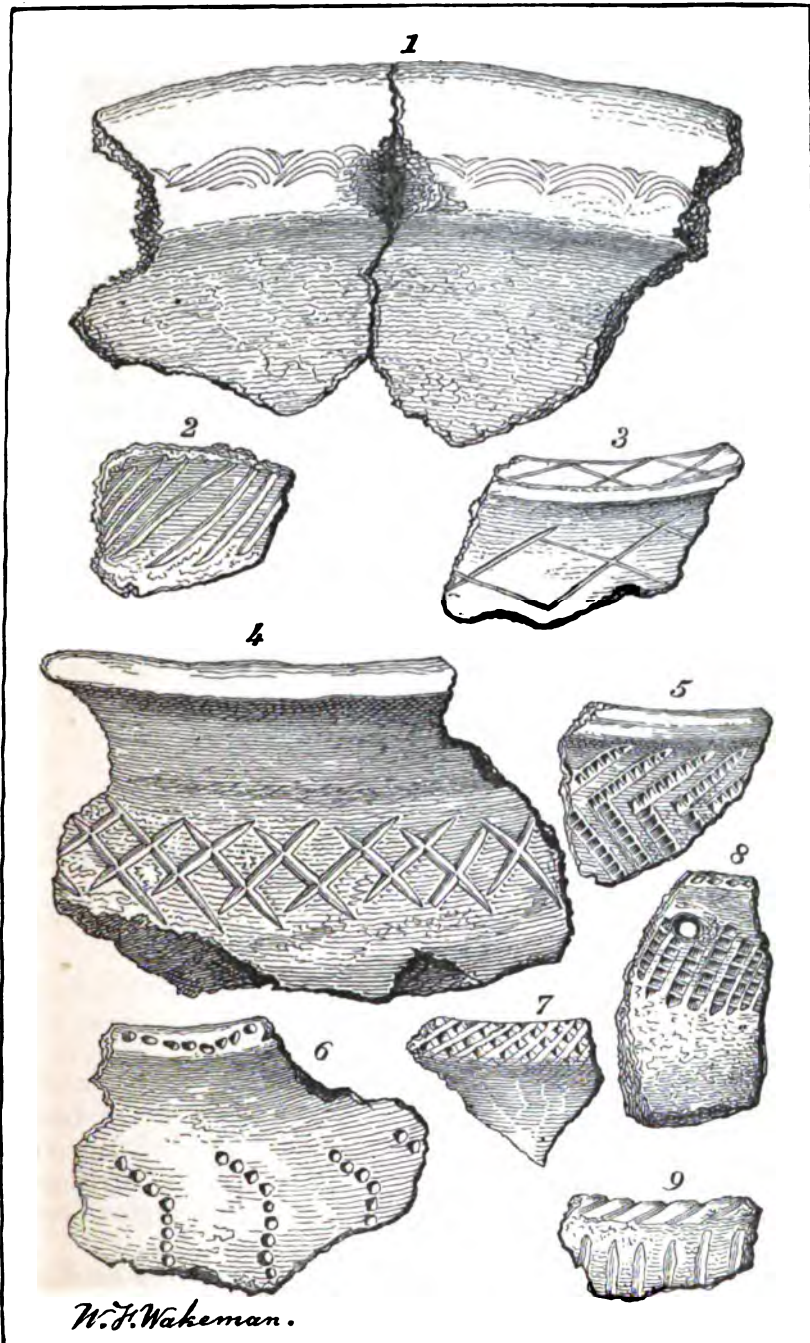
Fig. 4. Part of what had been probably a very fine pitcher. It is impressed below the neck with cross or chevron-like figures, deeply sunk, and not unlike work frequently found on bone objects discovered in our lake dwellings.

Fig. 5. A fragment exhibiting a bold, characteristic chevron.

Fig. 6. The vessel to which this fragment belonged was of medium size, and would appear to have been well made. It was peculiar in its ornamentation, which on rim and side consisted of a series of chevrons indicated by deeply-sunk punctures, more or less circular in form.

Fig. 7. Piece of the neck of a small vessel, the rim of which exhibited a series of flat bands, arranged chevron-fashion, the design forming quadrangles, each of which is occupied by a circular pellet.

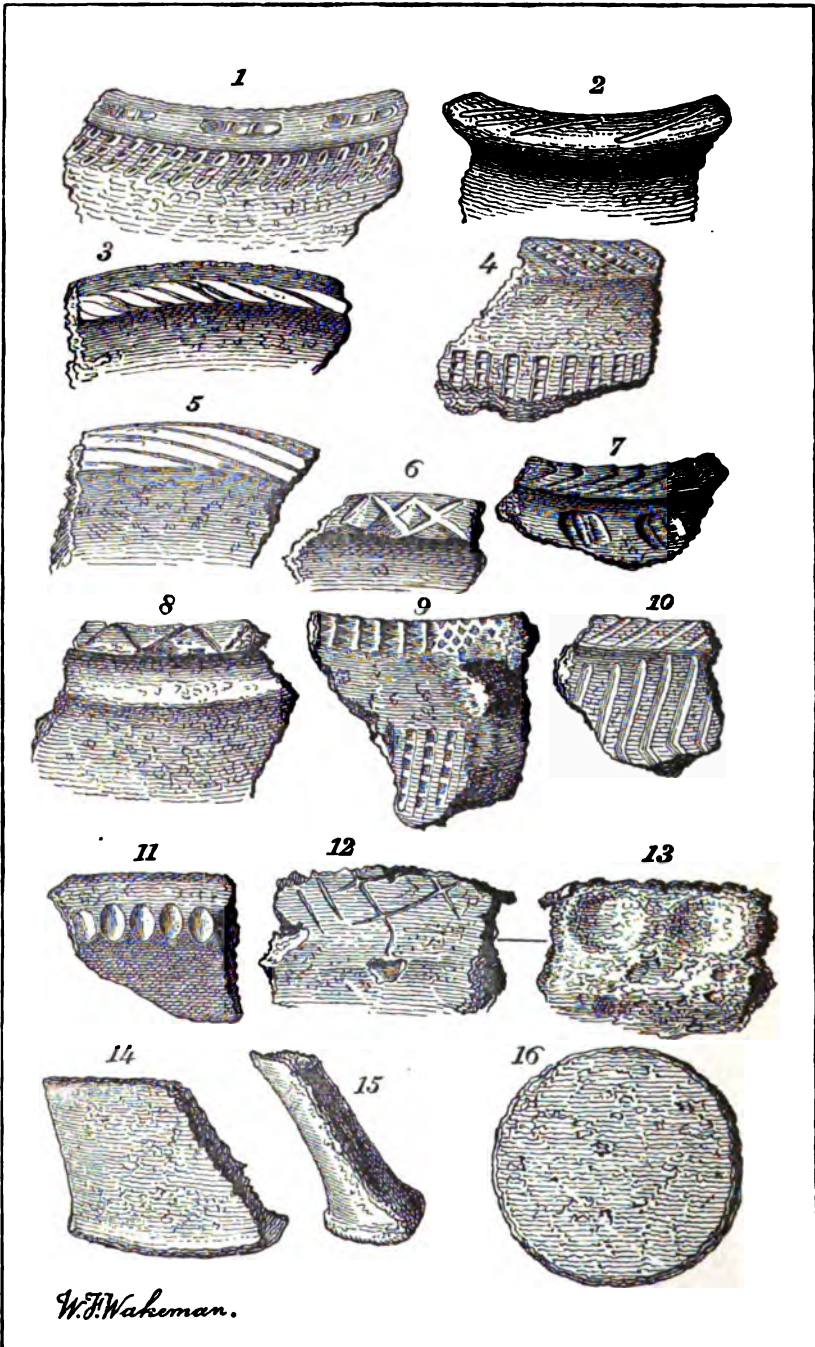
Fig. 8 represents a fragment of the neck of a cooking vase. The aperture which it presents was doubtlessly intended to admit of the escape of steam. Similarly pierced necks are not of rare occurrence amongst the



Fragments of Pottery from the Crannog of Lankill. One-half real size.

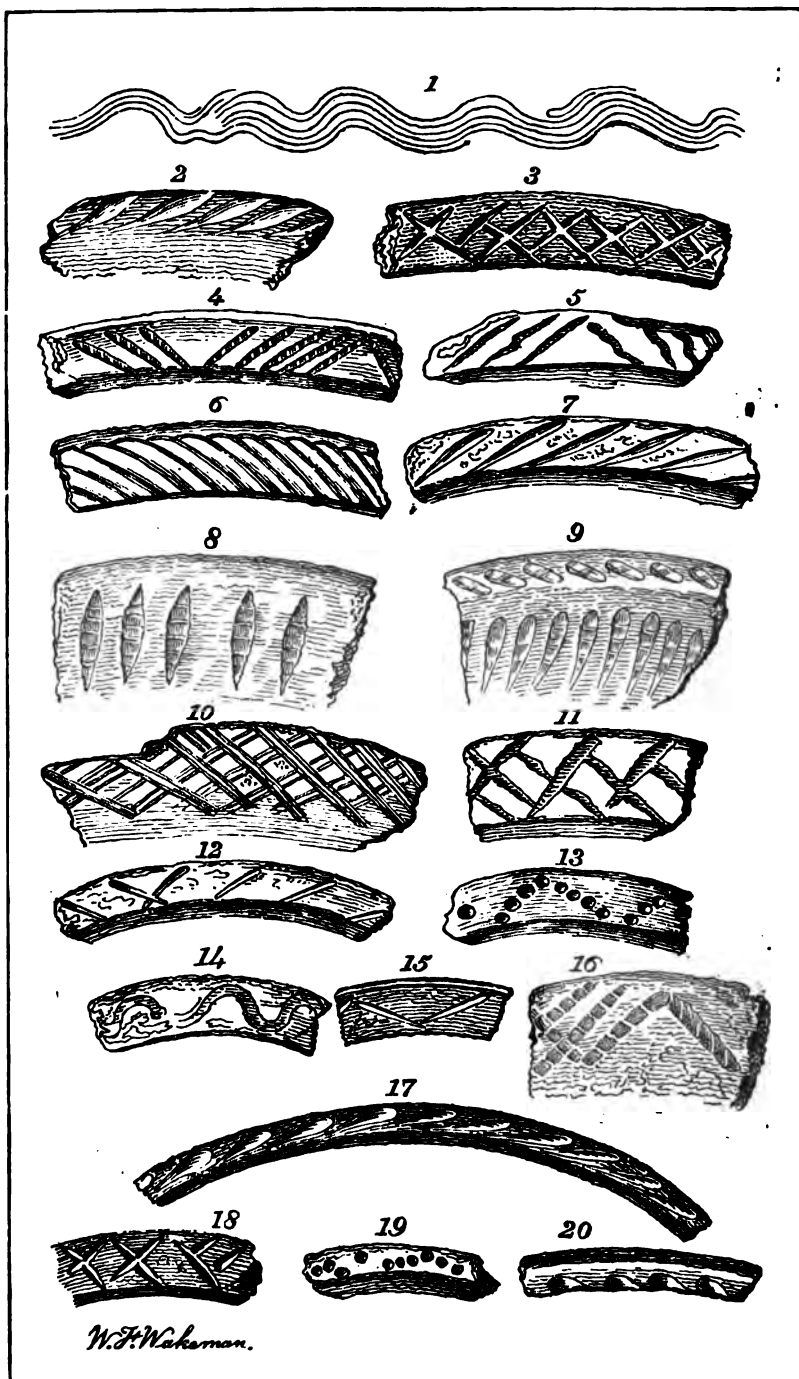






Fragments of Pottery from the Crannogs of Drumdarragh and Lankill.
One-half real size.





Fragments of the Rims of Pottery from the Crannogs of Drumdarragh and Lankill.
One-half real size.

remains of pottery found in Irish crannogs. Circular plates of the same material and thickness of the vases are often discovered with these fragments. They were, no doubt, lids.

Fig. 9. Part of a small-sized vessel, only remarkable for the style of its side decoration, which consisted of vertical depressed lines.

In Plate v. I have grouped together a number of rims, some of which are accompanied by portions of the necks of the vessels to which they belonged. It would be needless here to enter into a minute description of each pattern. A glance at the etchings will convey more information as to the style and character of the designs than would the perusal of a number of pages devoted to their description. They are here shown in their relative dimensions, the scale of each being one-half the real size.

The specimens are all selections from fragments of pottery found either at Drumdarragh or at Lankill. These two crannogs were so close together, and their contents were so similar, that there appeared to me no necessity for a separate arrangement; and I felt anxious, for the sake of easier reference and comparison, to figure all on one plate.

The foregoing remarks equally apply to the contents of Plate vi. But besides a display of rims and necks, I have here, in figs. 14 and 15, given representations of the lower portions of two of the vessels. A considerable number of such fragments were found both at Drumdarragh and Lankill. They present but little variety, except in point of size, and the greater or less projection of the base. It is a singular fact that at the crannogs of Ballydoolough, Lough Eyes, and other localities (descriptions of which I have already contributed to this Journal), amongst the pottery fragments a very large number of small handles or "ears" occurred, whilst in the islets now under notice very few remains of that class, and those of an exceptionally large size, were found. Yet the earthenware of all our lake dwellings seems to be of one class.

Fig. 16 represents a circular plate of material exactly

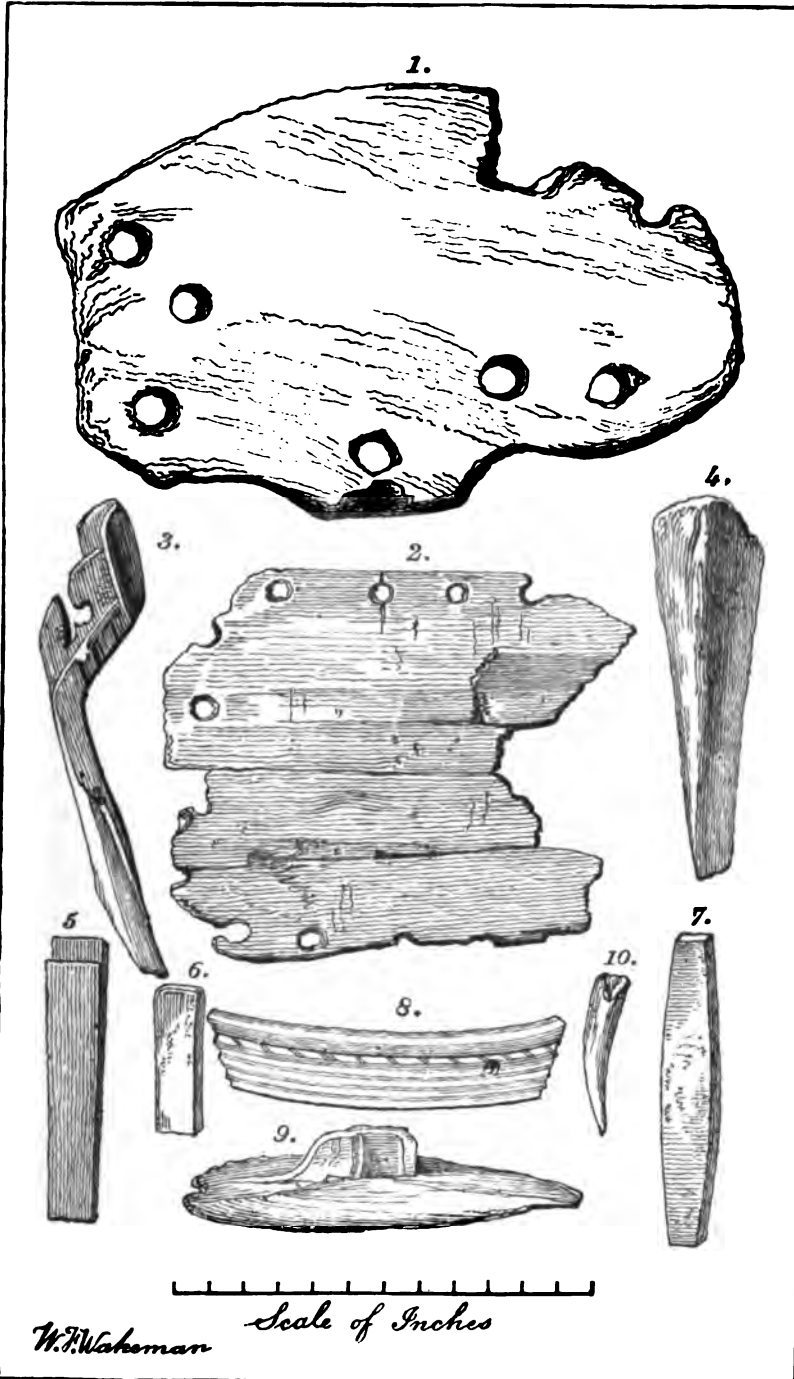
like that of which the vases are formed. It was, no doubt, a lid belonging to one of the vessels which had been used for cooking purposes. Many such lids or covers were noticed amongst the crannog remains of Fermanagh.

It will be observed that the great majority of the ornamental designs engraved in this plate present an extremely early aspect. Indeed the same remark applies to the decoration of crannog articles generally. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are well worthy of observation; and fig. 9 is particularly interesting on account of the variety which it exhibits.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Plate VII., fig. 2, represents a board of oak of a rudely quadrangular oblong form, and pierced near its edges by a number of holes, more or less circular, which measure on an average about three quarters of an inch in diameter. It is extremely difficult, with any degree of plausibility, to suggest a purpose to which this curious relic may have been applied. Its thickness was inconsiderable, probably little more than an inch. Except in one instance, nothing like it, at least as far as I know, has as yet been found in a crannog. This exception occurred in the now obliterated islet of Breagho, near Enniskillen, and, strange to say, was composed of part of the antler of a *Cervus megaceros* (see fig. 1). It does not follow that this discovery tends to show that man and the *Megaceros* were contemporaneous. The antler may have been discovered by some crannog dweller, and used by him as manufacturing material. That seems all that can be said on the subject. Is it possible that these articles may be the remains of shields, and that the holes which they exhibit were intended for the reception of thongs of some kind by which a covering of bull's or deer's hide was attached?

Fig. 3 represents part of the side of a vessel of wood, apparently yew, which must have been of a form like that of many of the vessels of pottery found with it. It will be noticed that it possessed a small perforated handle or "ear."



Miscellaneous Articles of Wood, Horn, and Stone, from the Crannogs of Drumdarragh and Lankill.



Fig. 4 is a well-preserved wedge of oak, which in all probability was used in splitting timber.

Fig. 5. Stave of a small tub or barrel. Such vessels have often been found in crannogs.

Figs. 6 and 7. Whetstones of the ordinary crannog class. The number of articles of this kind discovered in lake dwellings is very remarkable. They certainly belong to a period when the use of iron prevailed, and they are generally accompanied by hatchets, adzes, and knives of that metal.

Figs. 8 and 9. The former represents part of a delicately-formed bowl of wood, highly ornamented. The latter is the lid of a vessel which was, no doubt, formed out of a single piece of timber. Remains of utensils of this class are commonly found in our bogs, and not unfrequently contain the mysterious, fatty substance known as "bog-butter." When the lid is preserved, it is invariably like that here figured.

Fig. 10. A tine of the red deer. Hundreds of such examples have been found in Irish crannogs. There is reason to believe that they were used in the manufacture of knives.

Since this Paper was written I have been informed by persons who had seen the relic that a boat, about eighteen feet in length, formed of a single oak-tree, flat-bottomed, and presenting very thin sides, had just been dug out from the *cluddagh*, or shore, of Drumdarragh Lough, facing the southern side of the island. Upon hearing of this rather interesting discovery, I once more proceeded to the spot, only to find that the remains of the boat had been split, and carted away, for firewood.

It will be gratifying to many to add, that almost all the objects figured in the accompanying plates are now included in the collection of Celtic antiquities formed by our distinguished Fellow, Canon Grainger, of Broughshane, Co. Armagh.

Mr. John Quinlan read the following Paper on "The Cooking-places of the Stone Age in Ireland," and exhibited a number of stone implements, &c. :—

While ample reference has been made by writers to the raths, cashels, crannogs, monoliths, and round towers of Ireland, no one seems to have treated specially of "the ancient cooking places" of some race of people who dwelt, certainly in the counties of Waterford and Cork, indeed probably throughout all Ireland, as far back as the Neolithic, if not a still more remote period. Sir William Wilde in one of his lectures mentions that no matter how far you may go back, there is reason to believe that the Irish were very bad cooks. There is no country in Europe which presents amid its relics and remains so few and such rude specimens relating to the culinary art; even at a comparatively late period when the precious metals—gold and silver—were worked with great beauty of design and exquisite taste, cooking utensils, whether of metal or pottery, appear to have been as scarce as articles of ornamentation and weapons were abundant.

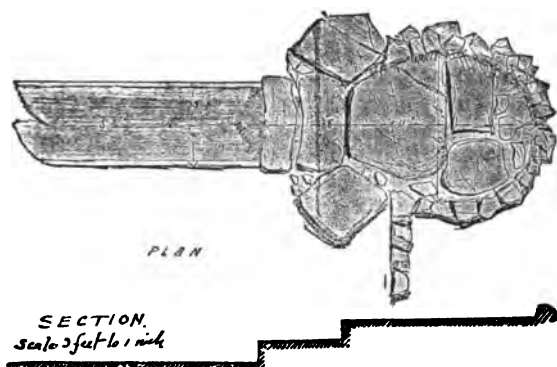
Far as we may search back into the records of Ireland, we are confronted with the assurance, that each and every people who visited our shores, invariably found other people here before them; but how they could have been all bad cooks it is really difficult to understand. A great Frenchman has said that "nothing shows the proficiency and advancement of a people in all the arts of civilization more than their superiority in the art of cookery;" and although the French have been known to do very eccentric things, no one ever heard of their sending to Ireland for a cook. But I am digressing. What I have to do with are Irish cooking-places of the stone age, and roofed by the vault of heaven. I am told that these ancient kitchens are to be found all over Ireland; but in this Paper I confine myself specially to those I have seen in the county Waterford, and in particular to one which I have opened and laid bare to view, such as it had been at the time it was in use,

"When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

Here, wherever a strong well or spring develops into a rivulet, you will not travel far before coming on a mound by the side of the stream; it is usually hemispherical in form, and having an opening towards the stream, unless its configuration has undergone alteration from tillage or such like operations; this mound is generally covered with a stunted crop of Irish furze, and is composed of broken and burned freestone—some pieces being about the size of a goose-egg, others somewhat larger, but most of them smaller—all, however, undoubtedly broken by man, and subjected to an intense heat.

The greater number of these mounds have been broken up and scattered about by plough and harrow; but very many of them that were situated in bogs and moors have never been interfered with, and here in their more perfect state they present in shape the appearance of a horse's foot with the shoe on; the shoe itself being represented by the protect-

ing wall, and the sole by the flagged floor of the hearth, where the small stones were heated by fire; the heel may be considered as represented by the opening in the protecting wall with the descending step adjoining and overlapping the trough, by which the stream from a well ran, and into which the meat was thrown. In this instance the trough is composed of an oak-tree hollowed out, and when cleared of the burned stones and rubbish was found to be very much decayed at the sides and rim, and altogether rotten at the lower end near the water; it is in colour like any ordinary bog oak. The floor of the hearth is composed of heavy sandstone blocks, which appear to have been dressed and neatly fitted



into each other, and the steps are well put together and very smooth; the upper end of the trough goes in under the descending step which is about eight inches high, and was kept in its place by large stones wedged in between it and the soil of the field, which forms the foundation of the whole structure. The length of the trough to where it is rotted away is given, and also its breadth, in the sketch. The floor of the hearth, the steps, and the trough, all have a decline towards the water.

The theory which suggests itself is, that these people, having lighted a great fire, the stones made red hot thereby, were easily moved down the incline into the trough holding water from the stream; that these stones when cooled were taken out and flung back all around the fireplace, to be again heated and returned to the trough, until the water boiled, when the meat was put in, and kept simmering or boiling by a continuance of the process. At the present time we know that many tribes of savages cook their food in a similar manner.

The cooking-place in question had been often tilled like the rest of the field, and the stones had, doubtless, been scattered about by the plough and harrow. It is situated on the townland of Clonkerdon (where I reside) barony of Decies-Without-Drum, county Waterford, and was opened by me in November, 1885, remaining open with the trough *in situ*, for inspection of any one who might wish to see it. The whole mound, with the hearth and trough in the middle, has a diameter of fifty-two feet. There were about four feet of broken stones and black ashes over the floor and trough.

I made a section through the mound, and only cleared away sufficient

of the small burnt stones to lay bare the cooking place itself, viz. hearth, steps, and trough. No weapon, cooking utensil, or ornament, was found in the small section dug out—they would be more likely to be discovered near to, than actually within, a spot that had been so greatly heated.

These cooking-places are invariably situated close to running streams or rivers, and no matter how wet the land may be, I have found them all the same. If what are swamps and bogs now had been such in those ancient days, it is not likely the people lived in them; but the land, which is admittedly sinking, particularly along the south-east of Ireland, may have undergone such a depression since that period as to convert dry land into swamp and bog. We find trunks of oak still remaining in the position in which they originally grew in what, in the present day, is the subsoil of our bogs, but which is too low and wet now for the growth of any kind of timber. These cooking-places are called by the country people *FULLOCK-FEEA*, or *Fullogh-Feea*, which, I believe, means "the boiling-place or fire-place of the deer."

The three celts here exhibited by me were found at Clonkerdon within a few feet (in each case) of the burned stones of disturbed and nearly obliterated cooking-places, which suggests the theory that the people to whom they originally belonged used the cooking-places; and as the celts are Neolithic, these cooking-places probably belong to the same period.

The grooved stone exhibited may be one of those stones attached by a thong to two sticks, and used (like a flail) in battle, and to which some allusion is made in the account of the feats of the Ulster champion, Cuchulainn. This stone is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., with three grooves running around it, and one down the side from top to bottom.

The double stone chalice, to which I draw attention, is 8 inches high, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cup.

Mr. Vincent Mackesy submitted a "Report on Recent Discoveries in Waterford":—

During alterations made in May, 1883, at business premises on the eastern side of Henrietta-street, the lintel and one jamb of a fireplace, made of Kilkenny marble, were found in the front wall of the house, which was about five feet thick; it was then in course of demolition, and is now replaced by a front wall of modern dimensions. The lintel is 6 ft. 10 in. long, 1 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, and about 7 in. thick; it is worked into an obtuse-pointed arch of debased form, within a square head, and, with the jamb, is simply moulded. Over the arch, at the left-hand side, is a shield bearing a lion rampant, and accompanied by the initials W. L.; and at the right hand a similar shield bearing a chevron between three boars' heads, with the initials M. L. The date 1627 is also inscribed—16 under one shield and 27 under the other. The shield with the boars' heads, and the initials M. L., obviously stand for the owner's wife. The family to whom these coats of arms and inscriptions refer, and who probably built the house to which this fireplace belonged, may be identified with tolerable certainty as that of Lincolne, from the circumstance that

in what is commonly called the French Church, under the Holy Ghost Hospital, is a large cross slab bearing the same arms as those on the fireplace (a lion rampant), and with the initials R. L. in a compartment at the top of the shield, and round the border the inscription: "Hic jacet Robertus Lincol || (here is the edge of the stone) filius Gulielmi civis civitatis Waterfordie qui obiit 25 Jan || varij anno domini 1630. || Et uxor eius Margareta Brown quæ obiit——." The last date has never been filled up. This slab has been re-used to record the burial of the Rev. Josia Franquefort, in the last century, whose epitaph is cut right over the middle of the large floriated cross. This family of Lincolne seems to have been one of some municipal importance, since as early as 1589 a William Lincoln was sheriff, one of the same name in 1611, and in 1627 (the date of the fireplace) another William Lincoln, with Bartholomew Lincoln, were sheriffs; in 1635 William Lincoln and Garrett Lincoln; and in 1645 Garrett Lincoln was Mayor, and John Lincoln one of the sheriffs (Smith's *History of Waterford*, pp. 162-4). The outside of the house had been completely modernized, but fragments of a splayed cill and mullion, of Kilkenny marble, were found: the only thing worthy of note about these is, that they seem to have been polished, and that the splays run in very close to the glass groove. In September of the same year (1883), during the excavations at the building of the Methodist Chapel, on the site of the cloisters and conventual buildings of the ancient Franciscan Friary, two arch-stones of good early Gothic section, and a fragment of a Purbeck marble shaft (diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins.) were dug up; the Purbeck, of course, much decayed. There was also a fragment of a Kilkenny marble shaft of 4 ins. diameter. A few months afterwards part of a late Gothic tile pavement was discovered near the same spot; the tiles were incised, and of the same patterns as some in the Museum of the Association at Kilkenny, and over this pavement was a carved early Gothic respond capital, whose making coincides exactly with the Purbeck shaft mentioned above. In the side of the trench from which these were taken I found, on the 8th of November, a good part of a green glazed and highly ornamental ridge tile. As to the date of this I can offer no definite opinion, but it has a very early, and indeed rude appearance; the convent was founded in 1290, and we know such roof coverings were in use at that period. When the present heating apparatus was being erected in the cathedral in September and October, 1884, the workmen found under the flooring of the pews a fragment of a carved oak beam. At first this seemed to have nothing remarkable about it beyond the carving; but a cautious application of soap and water revealed traces of colour and gilding. The hollow carrying the large flowers was scarlet, and the flowers gilt, the fillets enclosing the dog-tooth ornament with the face of that ornament seem to have been white, and the hollow and edges of the ornament red; the flat surface below was green. One end of this fragment is extremely rotten, and the upper part is clearly incomplete, and a large piece has been cut out of the sound end. Whether this was a moulding of one of the ancient roof timbers, or was part of a screen, it is at present impossible to say. In case of any alteration in the seating, or of the present flooring being taken up, which must happen sooner or later, some further fragments may possibly turn up, and a more definite opinion may be formed: meanwhile, what we have now affords ample proof that the ancient cathedral

church of Waterford contained rich and excellent woodwork. During the digging of trenches in the nave or vestibule near the south gallery stairs a small part of one of the ancient pillars, remaining *in situ* under the present pavement, was exposed, but as a complete exploration at that time would have delayed the work, I merely took a note of the spot, and made scribings of several stones of similar section which were found loose and dug up. By kind permission of the Dean of Waterford an excavation is to be made, and there is reason to hope that we may be able to see a good part of the base of the pillar, and form some notion of the date and character of the work.

✓ Gabriel Redmond, M.D., Local Secretary for county Waterford, furnished the following Notes on the "History, Antiquities, Archæological Remains, and Legends connected with the Western End of the county Waterford" :—

To the antiquary and student of history the western extremity of the county of Waterford, embracing the baronies of Coshmore and Coshbride, Decies-Within, and part of Decies-Without-Drum, presents a very interesting field for research, and opens out a vista teeming with records of the days that are gone. Burke says : " Men will never see into posterity who do not sometimes look back to their ancestors." And in like manner the study and knowledge of the history of the past, which is nothing more nor less than an account of the habits and customs, domestic and public life, manners, attainments, and military exploits of our ancestors, from the most remote ages, tends to the advancement and mental culture of the present generation of men, by recording what was good and useful in the past, and eradicating what would be likely to prove injurious. In this manner a road is opened for the advance and improvement of nations. In these notes I purpose merely to glance, as it were, at the principal places and objects of antiquarian interest in this locality. That many beautiful ruins of castles, abbeys, and religious foundations, have been for years overlooked and almost forgotten in this part of the country is to be deplored, and it is with the object of preserving the knowledge of their existence, and the principal historical facts connected with them, that I have prepared these notes. It is not my object at present to write a full or detailed account of any of them, and I therefore beg the kind indulgence of my readers to any shortcomings in these jottings. They are merely glimpses into the past, and nothing more ; but, as " every mickle makes a muckle," I hope in this way to rescue by degrees from utter oblivion at least some, if not all, the time-honoured and interesting remains of ancient days which are to be met with in this land, and which render so attractive, to the tourist as well as to the antiquary,

" The Emerald gem of the Western World."

The town of Cappoquin, which I shall take as my starting-point, contains about 1500 inhabitants. It gives its name to the electoral division,

in which are many townlands, and it is situated in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, about four miles east of Lismore. I often feel surprise that so little appears to be known in this vicinity about its ancient history, and yet the little town has not been idle in the past, as the ensuing account will verify. It is built on the northern bank of the Blackwater, just at the spot where that river suddenly changes its course from east to south. At this place the navigation of the river, except for small craft, ceases, owing to its shallowness higher up. Just at the angle formed by this bend or "elbow of the Blackwater," are still to be seen some remains of the old bridge of Cappoquin, consisting of a considerable portion of the south buttress, or that farthest from the town. The story of this venerable bridge is soon told. Sir Richard Boyle, known as the Great Earl of Cork, and whose tomb may be seen in St. Mary's Church,



The Old Bridge of Cappoquin—the Arrow points to the remaining Buttress.

Youghal, some time before his death, in September, 1643, erected a timber bridge across the Blackwater at Cappoquin. It was supported on either side by stone buttresses, one of which has outlived the lapse of time. Presumably his object in erecting this structure was for the benefit of the iron smelting which he carried on in the vicinity.

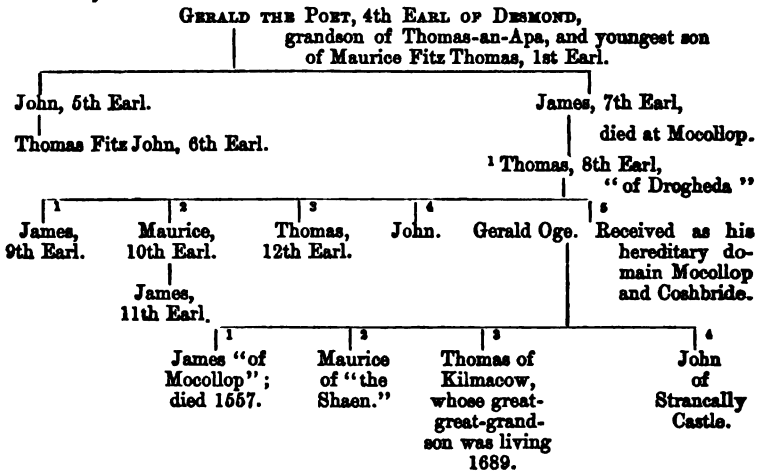
In 1666 the bridge was rebuilt under the Act of 17th and 18th Charles II., at an expenditure of about £600. The following is the preamble to the Act referred to:—"And that the said bridge, formerly at Cappoquin, be new built and repaired before the 23rd of October, 1666, to be built at the charge of the county of Waterford, county of the city of Waterford, county of Cork, county of the city of Cork, Kerry, and Tipperary, the sum not to exceed £600," &c. &c. A small portion of the old road leading from the buttress for about one hundred yards can still be distinctly traced in the grass, the foundation of the stone ditch or

wall which ran along it on the river side being nearly perfect. It was the highway to Lismore and Youghal. This interesting old bridge was demolished in 1850, being insecure, and the present handsome stone structure was erected quite close to its site. The accompanying sketch, p. 395, which I have copied from the Rev. Samuel Hayman's *Guide to the Blackwater and Ardmore*, will give the reader an idea of the bridge as it formerly stood. Cappoquin, though small, is a very ancient town, and has borne its part in the Elizabethan wars and during the subsequent Cromwellian turmoils. If the reader will mount in fancy to the high ground immediately overlooking the town, and upon which now stands the mansion-house of Sir Richard T. Keane, he cannot but recall to mind a feudal castle of the Geraldines which once occupied this commanding site. Nothing now remains of it except a small portion of a castellated wall, partly enclosing the present courtyard, and built into the out-offices. It is covered with ivy, and its time-worn appearance presents a curious contrast to the handsome modern tennis-ground and beautiful pleasure gardens immediately adjoining. At what period or by whom the "Castell of Caperqueen" was erected I cannot find recorded, but it was undoubtedly held by a branch of the Desmond Fitzgeralds. As the locality is situated in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, I venture to surmise that it was inhabited, if not actually built, by Gerald Oge, the fifth and youngest son of Thomas of Drogheda, eighth Earl of Desmond, for a reason which will appear anon. After the extensive Desmond forfeitures consequent upon the rebellion of Gerald Mor, the last earl who enjoyed the patrimonial estates, Cappoquin, no doubt, passed from the Geraldines. In 1641, during the Civil War, the English occupied the Castle of Cappoquin. The Earl of Cork put a garrison into it, under the command of a Captain Hugh Croker, with a goodly company. In July of the following year (1642) Lord Broghill, son of the Earl of Cork, after having relieved Knockmourne or Knockmoan Castle, about seven miles distant, and then in the possession of Sir Richard Osborne, arrived at Cappoquin with about sixty horse and one hundred and forty foot, and engaged a party of the Irish who were posted at that place. It is said that in this skirmish two hundred of their men and two captains were slain, with the loss of but one Englishman on his side. In 1643, General Purcell, a scion of the House of Loughmoe, bivouaced here, preparatory to laying siege to Lismore, and, besides ravaging the country around, he attacked the Castle of Cappoquin, but failed in the attempt to capture it. After the victory of the Confederate troops over Vavasour at a place called Manning Ford, the three generals—Castlehaven, Barry, and Purcell—were about to besiege Lismore and Cappoquin, but relinquished the idea upon its being announced that the Supreme Council of the Confederation was arranging a truce with Ormonde. However, in April, 1645, the Earl of Castlehaven collected an armed force of about 5000 foot and 1000 horse, and marched into Munster to punish Inchiquin, whose instability of character is thus described by the author of *The Aphorismal Discovery of Treasonable Faction*, vol. i., p. 182: "The poor wavering panther, Inchiquin, with so many jumps and leapings from King to Parliament, from Parliament to King, and now the 4th or 5th of his inconstant whirlings to Ormonde." On this occasion Castlehaven renewed with vigour the attack on Cappoquin, and after an obstinate defence on the part of the garrison he took possession of the town and fortress. At the same time he cap-

tured many other places of importance, including Lismore, Dromana, Knockmoan, Mallow, Rostellan, &c. I have now in a rather cursory manner traced the history of this place from the outbreak of 1641 down to the period when it fell into the hands of the Confederates, in 1645. From this date until the arrival on the scene of "Old Noll of the Blazing Beak," one of Oliver Cromwell's many soubriquets, the Irish appear to have retained the town of Cappoquin, and probably looked on it as a post of vantage. However, after the revolt of Cork and Youghal to the Parliament, in October and November, 1649, the garrisons of many other *walled* towns in the south submitted to Cromwell, and were subsequently garrisoned by him. Among these we find special mention made of Cappoquin, viz. "Timoleague, Cappoquin, Baltimore, Castlehaven, Mallow, and some other places of hard names." Cromwell wintered in Youghal, and on the 29th of January, 1650, opened the spring campaign. He marched out from Youghal with twelve troops of horse, three troops of dragoons, and about two hundred and fifty foot, and passed by Conna, a castle built on a hill on the south side of the river Bride. It had formerly been the residence of Sir Thomas Roe FitzGerald, elder brother of Gerald, the great Earl of Desmond and father of James the famous *Sugdn* or "Sham" Earl. (*Sugdn*, "a straw rope.") (For full details relating to this matter see *Unpublished Geraldine Documents*, edited by the Rev. James Graves.) This Sir Thomas took no part in the rebellion of his brother the Earl. He retired to his castle of Conna, or Connagh, and died in it on the 18th January, 1595, and was buried at Youghal. Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee, in his *History of Ireland*, p. 15, vol. ii., says that he died in Spain, which I believe to be an erroneous statement. The ruins of this interesting feudal castle consist of a large square tower quite close to the river Bride. Its story is rendered still more attractive by the fact that its owner, Sir Thomas Roe FitzGerald, claimed to be the rightful heir to the earldom of Desmond, a claim which was vigorously pursued by his son, the *Sugdn* Earl. Conna is about five miles west of Tallow, and nine south-west of Lismore. In 1645 it was taken by the Earl of Castlehaven, and some years later was burnt, when three ladies, daughters of the then proprietor, a Mr. German, perished in the flames. To the west of the castle is a considerable hill, still called "Gallows Hill" by the peasantry. Cromwell is said to have halted here and deliberated about executing the garrison. He planted his guns on this hill and brought them to bear on the castle, but the walls do not appear to have suffered much. It was whilst he was in this neighbourhood that he despatched parties who captured the castles of *Caporqueson*, Mocollop, and Dromanosh.

The ruins of Mocollop Castle are extremely picturesque. They are situated low down on the north bank of the Blackwater, and near its brink, eight or ten miles west of Lismore. The ruins consist of a donjon, or circular keep, flanked at the base with square towers. Nearly half of the principal tower was demolished in the 17th century, but the winding staircase is still almost perfect. James, 7th Earl of Desmond, the third son of Gerald the poet, died at Mocollop in 1462, and was interred at Youghal. He was father of Thomas, 8th Earl, called Thomas of Drogheda, who was beheaded at that town, A. D. 1467. He left five stalwart sons, who, to revenge their father's death, rebelled, and laid waste the country. The four elder were all in their turn Earls of Desmond; and to pacify them the king made grants of land, castles, immunities, and privileges. The youngest, Gerald Oge, who did not succeed

to the earldom, received as his hereditary domain the entire territory of Coshmore and Coshbride, in which are included the parishes of *Mocollop*, Tallow, Lismore, Kilwatermoy, Kilcockan, and Temple-Michael. His eldest son James died at Mocollop in 1557. Subjoined is an extract from the Desmond pedigree, which indicates clearly the Coshmore and Coshbride FitzGerald. It is my impression that the castle of Cappoquin was built either by a son or grandson of Gerald Oge, it being situated in his territory, and within a few miles of Mocollop, Shaen-Kilmacow, and Strancally.



A descendant of James, the eldest son of Gerald Oge, held possession of Mocollop Castle against Cromwell. Mocollop signifies in Irish the plain of the cattle. Magh—a plain; Collops—cattle. Bordering, as it does, the Blackwater, it was no doubt formerly, as it is now, an excellent pasturage for cattle.

The parish of Mocollop bounds the county Cork on the west, and the mountains separate it from the county Tipperary on the north.

Two or three miles south-east of Mocollop, in the parish of Lismore, stands the not very considerable ruins of Sheanmore Castle, or Shean Castle (*Sidhean Mor*, i.e. the "Big Fairy Mount"). A few fields from it is a large round hillock called Shean Hill, now covered with trees. This is the mound from which the castle takes its name, and a smaller one is in the vicinity. The country people believe that the *Bean-Sidhe* lived on or within these eminences, and regard them still with respect and fear. Sheanmore Castle was the inheritance of Maurice, second son of Gerald Oge, before mentioned. Being mixed up in the rebellion of Garrett Mor, he was attainted anno 28th Eliz., and in the attainder is styled Maurice M^cGerrot M^cEn Eorla of Shian.

The building was probably demolished by the Queen's troops. The ruins of Kilmacow Castle I have not seen, but I understand they are

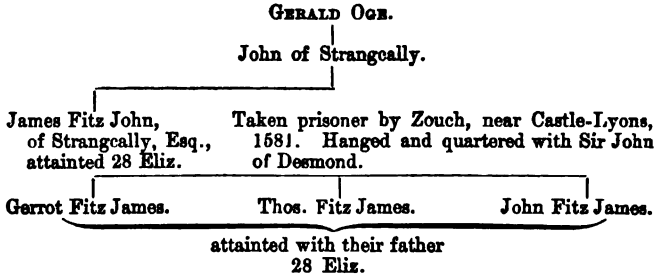
¹ From a younger brother of this Gerald of Dromana were descended. Thomas, named Gerald Mor, the Fitz Gerald Mor was first Lord of the Decies.

quite close to the bounds of the county, in the parish of Tallow. In the same parish, and about one mile west of Tallow Bridge, stand the ruins of Lisfinny Castle, which was built by one of the Earls of Desmond. When Garret, 15th Earl, was proclaimed a traitor in 1579, he plundered Youghal, and carried off the property of the inhabitants to his castles of Strangally and Lisfinny, at that time occupied by the Spaniards. Hollingshed, in his description of the sacking of Youghal, mentions Lisfinny. "The proclaimed traitor of Desmond, and his brothers, not able any longer to shroud his treacheries, went with all his forces to the town of Youghal, where, against his coming, the gates of the towne were shut; but yet it was thought but colourable, for very shortly after, without denial or resistance, the Earle and all his troope of rebels entered the towne and took it, and there remained about five days rifling and carrying away the goods and household stufte to the Castells of Strangicallie and *Lefinnen* (Lisfinny), which then were kept by the Spaniards." Lisfinny signifies in Irish—Fionn's Lis, or Fort; and being situated on a part of Druim-fineen, to be referred to later on, points no doubt to Fionn MacCumhail. The ruins of another castle of note, namely Mogeely, stand about one and a-half miles from Conna, and three from Lisfinny, on the south of the River Bride, at the old village of Moygeelah. It was once, I believe, the residence of Thomas, Earl of Desmond; John, called Sir John of Desmond, full brother to Gerald, 15th Earl, was "of Mogeely." As he took a very prominent part in the rebellion of his brother, he was attainted, and his castle of Mogeely reduced by the Queen's troops. Close to it are the remains of the ancient church of *Moidghelliak*, or "Church of the Vow," which confers its name on the townland. These which I have now referred to are the principal castles at the extreme west of the county, viz. Mocollop, Conna, Lisfinny, Mogeely, Sheanmore, and there is another at Ballyduff. They are all situated on or near the banks of the Blackwater and Bride, and in a most fertile and beautiful country, almost within sight, and certainly within easy communication, of each other. Every square mile of country here bears testimony to the former power and wealth of the Geraldines, as evidenced by the ruins of these their dismantled fortresses. One of the most remarkable of them, certainly the one best known to tourists, is that of Strangally, already casually mentioned. It is the most prominent feature in the small parish of Killockan, and demands more than a passing notice. The ruins stand on a rock, and overhang the river Blackwater, which is here deep and broad. Strangally Castle was the inheritance of John, the youngest son of Gerald Oge (see Pedigree), and it is quite probable that he erected the pile. A legend founded, I believe, on historical facts is told of this grim, old fortress—"an oft-repeated tale." A natural cavity which existed in the rock beneath the castle foundation was chambered out by artificial means, and a passage formed leading from it to the river's edge.

The story goes that the Lord of the Castle frequently indulged in merry-makings—his guests being selected from the richest of his neighbours; and when they waxed warm with wine, their cruel host seized them and hurled them into his dungeon deep and dark. Here they were speedily despatched, their bodies sunk in the swiftly-running river beneath, and their estates added to his own. One intended victim, however, escaped, and the government of the day having been informed of these treacherous proceedings, the castle was blown up with gunpowder, and

the "cave of corpses" exposed to view. Portions of the masonry still lie at some distance—the effects of the explosion. Be the story true or not, the cave underneath is known by the name of "The Murdering Hole."

An attainer, under the act of 28th Eliz., included amongst others James FitzJohn Gerrot of Strangcally, and his sons and grandsons, as the following will show:—



A warrant was issued, dated February, 1586, granting to Sir Walter Raleigh the following lands, viz. the barony, castle, and lands of Inchiquin, in Imokilly; the castle and lands of Strancally, Ballynatray,¹ and Kilnatara; and the lands lying on the rivers Broadwater and Bride, with the decayed town of Tallow; and the castle and lands of *Lisfinny, Mogilla, Killacarow,*² and *Shoan*; and if these were not sufficient, the deficiency was to be made up out of the castle and lands of Mocollop, the castle and lands of Temple-Michael, the lands of Patrick Condon adjoining unto the Shean, &c., &c.

Strancally is derived from the Irish *Strath-na-Caillighe*, i. e. the Hag's Strath, or Holm. About each of these castles a history might be written; but other topics demand attention, and we will return to our starting-point, Cappoquin, which we left in the hands of Cromwell.

As I have already said, he put a garrison of his own into the castle, and strengthened the fortifications against attack. I am very much inclined to think that he regarded the place as one of great importance, and valuable to him, being a means of keeping open direct communication with his headquarters at Youghal, as he penetrated into the country. On February 15th, 1650, writing from Cashel, where he had established himself after his march from Youghal, he says: "I had almost forgot one business. The Major-General (Ireton) was very desirous to gain a pass over the Suir, where indeed he had none but by boat, or when the weather served. Wherefore, on Saturday, in the evening, he marched with a party of horse and foot to Arsinom (Ardfinane), where there was a *bridge*, and at the foot of it a strong castle, which he, about four o'clock the next morning, attempted: killed about thirteen of the enemy's outguard, lost but two men, and eight or ten wounded. The enemy yielded the place to him, and we are possessed of it, being a very considerable pass, *and nearest to our pass at Cappoquin*, over the Blackwater, whither we can bring guns, ammunition, or other things from Youghal by water, *and then*

¹ Ballynatray. In the 28th of Eliz. Maurice Fitzwilliam Fitz David of Ballynatray was attainted with others.

² Killacarow, mentioned above, is, I

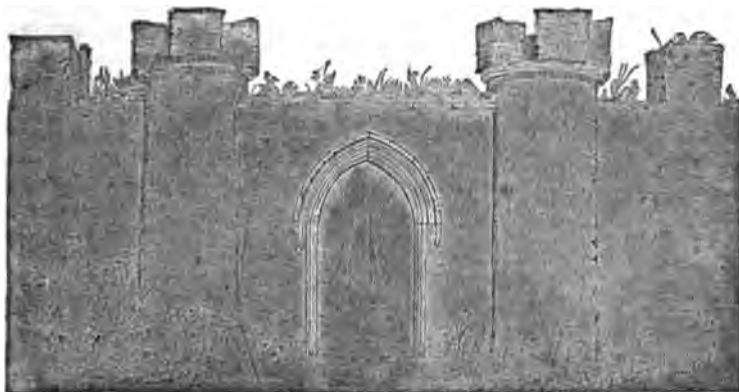
think, the castle marked Killnacarriga on the Ordnance General Map, county Waterford, Sheet 177, No. 3305.

over this place to the army," &c. (*Cromwelliana*, p. 76, *et seq.*) The italics (which are my own) indicate very clearly the value Cromwell set upon the possession of Cappoquin; and as Ireton seized Ardfinane because there was a bridge across the Suir there, so also the old wooden structure (see page 395), which spanned the river Blackwater at Cappoquin, was considered of great importance and advantage to the parliamentary army; and the submission and capture of the castle by no means an insignificant blow to the confederates. Let the old buttress then, which still overhangs the river, and is all that now remains of "Cromwell's Pass," be regarded with interest and respect, as one of the few relics of ancient Cappoquin. A tribute to the memory of the castle still exists in the name of "Castle-street," a lane leading up the hill on which the old fortress stood, and the modern mansion is often called by the inhabitants "The Castle." I cannot discover any vestiges of the town walls, nor indeed ascertain anything with precision regarding them. I incline to the opinion that it was never a walled town, properly so called, but very probably in 1641 an entrenchment (with gates) was cast up around it. A short time since I was conversing with an old inhabitant, and he casually mentioned that "an ould tower" used to stand at or near the spot where the Ballygalane-road and the old Chapel-lane unite to form the main street of the town. This may have been one of the outer defences—a bastion tower, or perhaps the western gate leading towards Lismore—but I think it was more likely to have been "la tête du pont," as it stood near the north buttress of the bridge. Some time ago, when my gardener was at work, he turned up a quantity of human bones; and as the garden is within a few hundred yards of the castle site, I dare say the bones belonged to some who fell in the struggle beneath its walls.

With regard to the name Cappoquin, there are conflicting statements as to its meaning. It has been by some translated "The head of the house of Conn," but this is a most ridiculous blunder, originating in the idea that *Ceapach* was equivalent to the Latin "caput," a head; and *Cuinn*, Conn. Mr. Joyce makes it a compound of *Ceapach*, the Irish for a plot of land, a field, a tillage plot; and *Chuinn*, Conn, a man's name. And he translates it—"The tillage plot of Conn." I think that derivation is untenable, for the reason that there is no record whatever of this Conn, his history, or genealogy. And it is not likely that the famous Conn of the Hundred Battles is the individual referred to, as he was not limited to a small plot or field. If the place was called after a man named Conn, he must have been a remarkable personage; and yet our annalists are silent about him. I would venture to offer a solution of the difficulty, based, at all events, on a palpable fact. This little town of Cappoquin is, as I have already said, built on "the elbow of the Blackwater," just where it forms a right-angled corner. Now, the Irish for a corner is extremely like the name Conn—being *cuinne*—and the suggestion in my mind is, that the word Cappoquin might be translated: "The corner of the tillage-plot" (*Ceapach Cuinne*), referring to the corner formed in the land by the sudden turn in the river at this spot. This derivation would do away with the fancied theory of a man's existence, about whom no record is extant. Nevertheless, in opposition to my own notion on this point, I may add that the people cling to a tradition that Conn's plot, or *Ceapach*, is the very field in which the "Holy Well" is situated. This well was for many centuries an object of singular devo-

tion and veneration to the inhabitants of the locality, who, on the 8th September in each year, made pilgrimages to it. It is still to be seen about half a mile north of the town, close to the old road which formerly led into the fastnesses and defiles of the Knockmeledown Mountains, the road by which Ireton marched to Clonmel, and which is now the short cut to Mount Melleray. The well was called "Our Lady's Well," of Cappoquin; but the pilgrimages to it have long since ceased, and many who now live in the town scarce know of its existence. At the corner of Castle-street are two stones of considerable size; they are rough and irregularly shaped, and firmly fixed in the ground, and in appearance not unlike "boulders." The smaller of the two is known in the town as "The Corner-stone," or the *Cloch-an-Cuinns*, not *Cloch-an-Chuinn*, which would mean "Conn's Stone." These remarkable stones are regarded with something akin to veneration by the people. It is said that one of them was the hearth-stone of the dwelling of St. Declan's father, who was a Prince of the Desii: this is not likely, as they are round and very uneven, whereas a hearth-stone would be flat. I have been told that an inscription existed on the small one, but if so it has been completely obliterated. Emigrants, before leaving home, invariably chip off little bits of the cherished "Corner-stone," and thus the inscription has been defaced. I am surprised that no native of the place was possessed of intelligence enough to copy the inscription (if one ever existed), and thus preserve a record of it. There are similar stones in Limerick, and I believe the Treaty Stone is one of them. The barony in which Cappoquin is situated derives its dual name from the two principal rivers flowing through it (Coshmore and Coshbride). *Coṛ* is explained thus by O'Brien in his *Dictionary*: "*Coṛ*, the *foot*, the *leg*, is like the Greek *πους* and the Latin *pes*, the letter C and P being often commutable with respect to the Greek and Irish: these are traced to the Gothic, from which the English 'foot' is evidently derived." From this word *Coṛ* is formed the preposition *Coṛ* or *Δ-Coṛ* (the preposition *a*, *at*, or *in*, being understood), *near to*, *hard by*, *alongside*, *along*; thus *Coṛ* *Ḑrṇṣoe*, "alongside the river Bride." But Coshmore has no meaning, apparently, *Mór* being the Irish for *great* or *big*. "The Territory by the Great —" leaves something understood, and this, with a little consideration, I have thus supplied:—*Coṛ* (*Δbaṛnn*) *Moṛ*. *Coshavonmore*—"the Territory by the Great River"—or "alongside the Big River," that is, the Blackwater, which flows through it. In the *Annals*, and *Anglo-Norman Chronicles*, this river is not alluded to as the Blackwater. The former called it the "Big River," and the latter very frequently the "Broadwater." I do not find it referred to as the Blackwater until subsequent to the Cromwellian period, and the tradition regarding the change of name is as follows:—In 1649 or '50 a party of the Irish were chased through the country by Cromwell's soldiers, and near Cappoquin were captured. In twos they were tied back to back and flung into the river, which the people ever after called the *Abainndubh*, or "Black," or "Darkwater." This barony is bounded on the north by the county Tipperary, on the west by the county Cork, on the east by the baronies of Decies, and on the south-east by that of Imokilly, in the county Cork, and it contains the parishes of Lismore, Mocollop, Tallow, Kilwatermoy, Kilcockan, and Templemichael. About a mile from Cappoquin are large pits, from which the Earl of Cork dug iron ore; but the mines were disused when the timber failed. The metal, I believe, may

still be found in considerable quantities. There is a field close to Cappoquin popularly known as "The Cinders," on account of the bits of iron ore, coals, &c., which were found in it. I dare say there was formerly a smelting factory or foundry there. The neighbouring town of Tallow was also famous for its mines, worked by the Earl of Cork, and the Irish-speaking population still call it *Tealach-an-iarainn*, i.e. "The Hill of the Iron." About a mile west of Cappoquin are some remains of Kilbree Castle (the church on the height), said to have been built by King John. Some years ago kennels were established there, and houses were built among the ruins, which spoils their character to a great extent. There is, however, a beautiful specimen of a Norman gateway quite perfect, and a castellated wall enclosing a square courtyard in good preservation. I have taken an accurate sketch of the gateway. Upon one of the jambs I discovered a mason's mark. This gateway looks west, and standing in it one obtains a good view of Lismore Castle, about two miles distant. A family of Bagge, I believe, resided here in the last century. Little appears



Norman Gateway.

to be known about Kilbree Castle beyond what I have recorded. There are several interesting and remarkable remains of antiquity in this and the adjoining baronies, which I would wish to take the opportunity of bringing under the notice of the Association. Many of the roads by which the mystic and legendary cows perambulated the land in days of yore are still pointed out in this county and the county Cork, and retain their ancient names, which generally refer to the colour, peculiarities, or habits of these wonderful creatures.

In the barony of Decies-Within-Drum, and running across a well-known hill called *Slieve Grian*, are the remains of one of these tracks called *Cairn-na-damh-áberg*, or the "Carn of the Red Ox"; and in the same locality the *Macha-na-bo-bán*, i.e., the "Milking-place of the White Cow." Not many weeks ago, when on an exploring tour in this locality, I came upon a portion of one of these ancient roads. My rambles led me to the top of Camphire Hill, a prominence overlooking the Blackwater, immediately opposite Mr. H. Villiers-Stuart's demesne, of Dromana. This hill

is covered with forest trees of considerable age, and is a spot that appears never to have been tilled by man. In the very middle of the wood, and near the summit of the hill, I discovered a large double trench running at each side of an ancient highway—at least so it appeared to me. I followed it for about half a mile, but was unable to penetrate through the wood on account of the dense foliage. What attracted my attention still more was, that along the part of its course which I traversed I met with numerous heaps of blackened stones—seven heaps altogether—at a distance of a few hundred yards from each other. I examined one of these heaps with as much care as time permitted. It appeared to be entirely composed of small, blackened stones, somewhat similar to those found in the *Fullocht Fionna*, excavated some time ago by Mr. Quinlan on his land at Clonkerdon. Some of the stones certainly were of a larger size and flat, but it struck me that most of them had undergone the action of fire. These mounds, or heaps, were covered all over with brambles, moss, and briars. One of them, which I measured, was about one hundred yards in circumference at the base. Owing to their being situated on the sloping side of a rather precipitous hill, they were higher at one side (the lower) than the other. I cannot form a very decided opinion as to the nature of these mounds. They may have been, and probably were, cooking-places of an unusually large size, but none of them present a semicircular or horse-shoe shape; on the contrary, they are perfectly round. Within a very short distance a stream courses down the hill-side, and I noticed heath in the locality. The Irish, we know, were not good cooks, as Mr. Quinlan pointed out in his interesting Paper on their "Cooking-places;" but good or bad as their *cuisines* may have been, they required to wash it down with liquid of some sort, and the old Irish, we are told, partook of *mead* or *methglin*. Now it is known that they used *heath* as *hops*, and these mounds, being situated in the midst of heath, we may infer that some of them, at least, were used as brewing-places, as well as cooking-hearths. A gentleman told me the other day that he saw one that had been opened in the neighbourhood of Ardmore some time ago. When the vat or cistern was exposed a quantity of heath was found lying *in situ* in it, flattened and compressed. Unfortunately, the farmer on whose land it was broke the vat, and used half of it as a trough for his pigs, but not before the fact of the *heath* being in it had been discovered.

To return to the road, however, or double trench, which I found in the wood. It is a part of the ancient highway, which the Irish call *Rian-bo-Padruic*, the "Trench-track," or "Dance of Patrick's Cow," and which is still to be seen in mountainous parts of this barony. I believe it begins near the foot of Knockmeledown Mountain, and some say it can be traced to Cashel, in county Tipperary. From this it runs in a direct line towards Ardmore, passing through the Deer Park of Lismore (the Deer Park is quite near Camphire Hill), and extends for about twenty miles. At what point it crosses the river I do not know, but it can be traced at both sides of it. Wherever tillage has been carried on the old road no longer exists, and I am pretty sure the portion of it which I accidentally came upon is the most perfect in the barony.

The tradition formerly among the peasantry, but now nearly forgotten, is that "St. Patrick was once at Cashel, with his cow and her calf. The calf was stolen by some one who carried it to Ardmore, and the indignant cow danced after the thief, and with her horns ploughed up the ground,

and thus made the double trench all the way." Another version is, that the cow herself was stolen, and escaping, returned to the saint in the same manner. This is a legend, however, and the most reasonable idea about this *Rian-bo-Padruic* is that it was an ancient highway leading from Cashel of the Kings to Ardmore—that early seat of Christian learning in Ireland. As St. Patrick and St. Declan were contemporaneous, it is highly probable that the road was built by these saints to establish communication, and aid them in spreading the light of the Gospel throughout the land. The subject of those ancient roads, and the legendary ox, would occupy too much space and time to be entered on fully in this Report. I fear I have already extended its limits too far. Many relics of Pagan Ireland exist in this county, and particularly in the Ardmore direction, and towards Youghal.

We have, in the barony of Decies-Within-Drum a mountain called Slieve Grian, or the Mountain of the Sun, and on it is a very fair specimen of an uninscribed pillar-stone—a dallan, or gallan, or leagaun, as Mr. Wakeman calls them. The word gallan is the diminutive of gall, and according to Cormac MacCullenan, was applied to standing stones, because they were first erected by the Gauls; dallan, of course, is merely a corruption of gallan, and in some parts the people completely metamorphose it into "The Lawns." I have seen it stated that the word means a "concourse, or assembly." The stones were therefore meeting-places; and the one on Slieve Grian is probably thousands of years old.

There is a very curious and remarkable ridge of mountain land in this part of the county Waterford. It extends from Helvick Head (which bounds Dungarvan Bay on the south-west) in a north-west direction, right through the western end of the county, crosses the Blackwater, as it were (that river passing through a defile in it), at Dromana and continues as far as Castle Lyons, in the county Cork. In no part of its course is it very high, yet it cannot but attract the attention of geologists and antiquaries. It is known in the Annals as *Druimfíneen*, Finn's Ridge, and it separates the baronies of Decies-Within-Drum from Decies-Without-Drum. All along it traces of Fionn MacCumhail and his hunters are found. Mr. Quinlan's *Fullocht Fionn* is on its northern slope, and many more exist in the same locality. Lisfinny Castle is also on a part of it, and the *Rian-bo-Padruic*, and curious mounds of blackened stones, which I met with, are on a portion of its summit, Camphire Hill, being situated immediately opposite Dromana, between which places the river winds its course. SLIEVE GRIAN, with its standing-stone, is also a part of this curious ridge.

Many prehistoric remains are to met with here. The enormous earth-work known as the *Lios-mor*, and from which Lismore takes its name, is about two miles distant. It is built on the top of a hill known as the "Round Hill," and which is of solid limestone formation. The hill is very steep, and situated quite near the Blackwater. The remains of a double fosse, now partly obliterated and filled up, can be seen. It would well repay a searching investigation. Many traces of ancient Ireland are to be found in this county, though I fear they are in danger of being overlooked and forgotten. They all demand minute examination, but in this respect I merely refer to them in general terms, and trust that my efforts to preserve local history and folk lore may not prove altogether useless.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

In the "Notes and Queries" pages of this Journal for April, 1883, there is a brief record of some finger-rings in my collection having mottoes or posies engraved upon them. Since it was written a few more have come to me, which will supplement the list there given. I may here mention, as an illustration of the ignorance of some men in trade, that I was recently shown by a jeweller a massive plain gold ring, weighing more than ten dwts., which had, when brought to him, a posy in Latin. He had this carefully removed, and the ring fired and burnished, and made up for sale as new. Although this was very disappointing, yet, in an age when so many new things are made to counterfeit the old, it was somewhat refreshing to find an artist reversing the picture, and succeeding in making to his own satisfaction an antique ring completely new. He was not quite so satisfied with his performance when I assured him that he had depreciated its value, and performed an act of questionable taste in destroying what must have been a highly curious and interesting ring. It is fortunate that all jewellers are not afflicted with the same taste, else the rings here noted would have shared a like fate, and would possibly have been in their renewed state pressed again into the betrothal and marriage service.

I am indebted to Walter Meyers, Esq., F.S.A., for a silver-gilt ring that was found in 1864 outside the lines at Chatham. The posy is upon the outside, engraved on the surface, and protected by two beaded and two raised bands. The motto is in capital letters:—

“ * FEAR ✚ AND ✚ LOVE ✚ GOD.”

In the spaces between each of the words there is a cross, and preceding the posy is another cross intersected by a cross of St. Andrew. Another silver ring, but quite plain, of the same period, has its short and pithy sentence commenced and ended with a ✚. It has the posy in deeply-sunk capital letters:—

“ ✚ I·D ✚ I·B ✚ LOVE ✚ GOD,”

with similar crosses between the initials. Like all the silver motto-rings that I have met with, the posy is extremely short and simple, and religious in character. Early-dated posy-rings are of rare occurrence. A plain gold ring with the oft-recurring motto—

“ God above increase our loue, 1655,”

was recently found in the county Cork, and brought to me. The date upon this corresponds very closely with that upon the silver bodkin

already noticed.¹ Following the same plan, I have arranged these additions alphabetically:—

106. A faithful Wife to the joy of E. W.
107. Ever thine since thou art mine.
108. Feare God.
109. Feare and loue God.
110. God aboue increase our loue, 1655.
111. God I pray our happinesse inioy.
112. God did decree our unity (with the maker's initials in an oblong stamp—H. C.).
113. Honour'd for thy Virtues.
114. In thee I finde content of minde.
115. † KEPE † FAITH † TEL † DEATH.
116. Love sincere (with hall-mark, 1781-2).
117. † I · D † I · B † LOVE GOD.
118. None can prevent the Lord's intent (chased with traces of enamel).
119. To God and you I will be true (with maker's mark in oval stamp—G. M.).
120. Time shall tell I love thee well.
121. † Two soules one heart till death do part.
122. Love intier is my desier.
123. On God & grace my loue j place †.
124. Let vertue be thy guide.
125. As God hath appointed I am conteted.
126. Let loue and peace as dayes increase.

I am indebted to a valued Fellow of the Association, the Rev. Philip Moore, P.P., Johnstown, county Kilkenny, for No. 121. It was found near Urlingford, county Tipperary, where he informs me that a battle had been fought when the Earl of Essex was *en route* to Cahir Castle, anno 1599. Cannon balls, with other evidences of the fight, and coins of Elizabeth, have been found in the same locality. From the character of the letters and the † which precedes the motto, we can assign this ring to the early part of that monarch's reign. It is of 22 carat gold, and weighs 4 dwts. 8 grs.

ROBERT DAY, JUN., F.S.A.

Notes on Crannogs in Leitrim. (By W. de V. Kane.)—The south-east portion of the county Leitrim is remarkable for its numerous small lakes, of which three systems may be noted:—

(1). The first is a continuation of the depression which commences at the head of Lough Erne, in the county Cavan; there is quite a net-work of lakes forming Lough Oughter, stretching past Belturbet and Killyshandra to Carrigallen in county Leitrim, thence continued from Killygar along the boundary between the counties of Leitrim and Longford. Through Lough Rinn this district may be viewed as almost connected with the next.

¹ Vol. vi., 4th Ser., April 2, 1883.

(2). The second system of lakes is in the depression about Cloom, past Mohill, thence towards the Shannon at Dromod.

(3). The third lies between Bawnboy in the county Cavan, through Garadice to the Drumshambo end of Lough Allen.

Crannogs may be observed in all these lakes and lakelets—in fact it is the exception to meet with any sheets of water without one.

No 1 system.—About Carrigallen there are numerous lakelets with crannogs, and amongst them was one in the lake at the back of Cloncorick Castle (Ordnance Survey, 6" sheet, 30), with piles round the margin, and amongst the stones on its surface were found querns, some perfect, some in a broken state; the water being at an unusually low summer level, a log canoe became perceptible at a depth of two and-a-half to three feet under the water:

No 2 system.—(Ordnance Survey, 6" sheet, 35).—Lough Rinn, on the banks of which the late Lord Leitrim had a fine demesne, possessed three or four crannogs. In the one opposite Clooncahir there were found several querns of different sizes and patterns (chiefly flat-shaped, ornamented with the usual cross design varied more or less), and many of these were taken away by Mr. Kane to preserve at Mohill Castle. When the lake was at a low level a slight examination was made in regard to the construction of the crannog: it was found that there were two, possibly three, concentric circles of piles of small size, enclosing an area considerably larger than that of the present island, and the space so enclosed seemed to have been filled with rough unhewn logs of wood up to about the present summer level of the water. Upon this had been deposited a stratum of stones and gravel, amongst which were found the querns already mentioned. From the island to the nearest point of the shore a shallow ford extended, across which a man could wade. In the same lake are three other crannogs, Maw Island, Crane Island, and another. These are situated near promontories or shallow spits of land. From the edge of one of these crannogs the late Lord Leitrim raised a single-piece canoe. In Lough Machugh, opposite Drumdart, was a very large crannog (Ordnance Survey, 6" sheet, 32), and it is believed one of lesser size; also others in Clonbo and Cloonfinnan lakes. Opposite Lakefield House (Ordnance Survey, 6" sheet, 36) is another, and near this is Lough Greenagh (Ordnance Survey, 6" sheet, 33), with two. Cloonboniagh lake (Ordnance Survey, 6" sheet, 35) contains another. Many little bog lakes (often not noticed on the Ordnance sheets) contained crannogs.

No. 3 lies in the neighbourhood of Ballinamore, and in many of these lakes crannogs abound. At Fenagh, a locality remarkable for its history, ecclesiastical ruins, and prehistoric remains, there is a lake situated in front of the Glebelands (Lough Talogh, in the Ordnance Survey). Far out towards the centre of this lake, and in deep water, lay a large crannog, its shore on the side nearest land shelving away abruptly into nine or ten feet of water. The remains of a jetty or causeway still exist on the N.N.W. side. In fishing round the island baits more than once became fixed in the piles standing up in the deep water. In disentangling the hooks attention was drawn to the existence of a double row of piles. On the crannog beach a large "dug-out" canoe was found by a former rector of the parish, the Rev. George De la Poer

Beresford, and brought away by him; but it went to pieces on exposure to the atmosphere. During a dry summer, other submerged crannogs of small size were discovered in this lake. The submergence may be accounted for by the filling up of the channel through which this lake was drained, though originally it was very much shallower—one portion at least (*i. e.* along the edge of the Glebelands) was a bog, and contained trunks of oak, for after a storm numbers of acorns were washed up on the shore. The filling up of the outlet possibly raised the level of the lake: the large crannog, which was probably continuously occupied, may have been raised from time to time as necessity required, while those disused became submerged. Numerous lakes in the neighbourhood contained crannogs (Ordnance Survey, 6" sheet, 24). Castlefore lake had two, of which one situated at the end of a shallow promontory was disclosed by drainage. The level of the lake was reduced several feet, and uncovered a tongue of land running out towards the principal crannog, on which no antiquities were noticed except a few querns, but excavations were not made. Under water, however, at the side of the island, was found a *skull of the long-headed type*, which has, unfortunately, been lost. This is an addition to the meagre list of human remains chronicled as having up to the present been discovered on lacustrine sites. Several artificial islands existed in neighbouring localities.

To the Editor of the "JOURNAL R. H. A. A. I."

Some of your readers will be glad to hear that the "Damhliag of Aehadhabhall," so graphically described by Rev. J. Graves in No. 54 of your interesting Journal, has been rescued from the deplorable state of ruin in which it was found, by John O'Donovan, in the year 1839, and is now, after having been carefully put to rights by the Board of Public Works, classed and reckoned among "The National Monuments of Ireland."

Described to us as having been built by St. Finian in the sixth century, and having been for many years made use of as the Parish Church of Aghold, it became a complete ruin in the year 1716, when the holding of public worship was transferred from it to the present church. A short time ago I wrote to the Board of Works to call their attention to it, as coming under the provisions of section 25 of the Irish Church Act, and I am happy to say that it has been, by them, put into a safe state against further dilapidation, and is really a beautiful and interesting old ruin—and such as will well repay a visit from any of your archæological friends who may be travelling about in this beautiful county.

I may just add that the people who make use of the churchyard (on which the ruin stands) for burial purposes have been so greatly pleased by what has been done, that they have gone to a good deal of expense in repairing the approach to the churchyard.

FREDERICK OWEN.

Aghold Rectory, Coolkenna, Co. Wicklow.

Notes on Crannogs in Longford. (By W. G. Wood-Martin.)—In the parish of Clonbroney, and townland of Currygrane (Ordnance Survey, 6" sheet 9), there is a small lake of the latter name, which covers about eighty acres. As the result of drainage operations, which considerably reduced the water level, the fact became disclosed that two small islands in the lake were of artificial formation, as was also a shoal, which became apparent by the lowering of the water. One of these, named "Round Island," is a good example, as the wooden piles, though in a pulpy and rotten state, are still to be seen; its circumference is 61 and its diameter 18½ yards. The second crannog is called "Fry's Island." The shoal bears no special name. At the northern extremity of this sheet of water, near a small inlet, opposite Currygrane House, the residence of T. M. Wilson, Esq. (to whom I am indebted for these particulars), a "single-piece" canoe, an iron skean, the nether-stone of a grain-rubber, and the antlers (with eighteen points) of a *Corvus elaphus* were found embedded in the silt. The iron dagger is a very good specimen of its class; it measures 1 foot 6 inches in length from point to end of tang, 1½ inches across the blade, and is ¼ inch thick at the hilt. The most interesting characteristic which it presents is its wooden handle (3¼ inches in length), still encircling the tang.

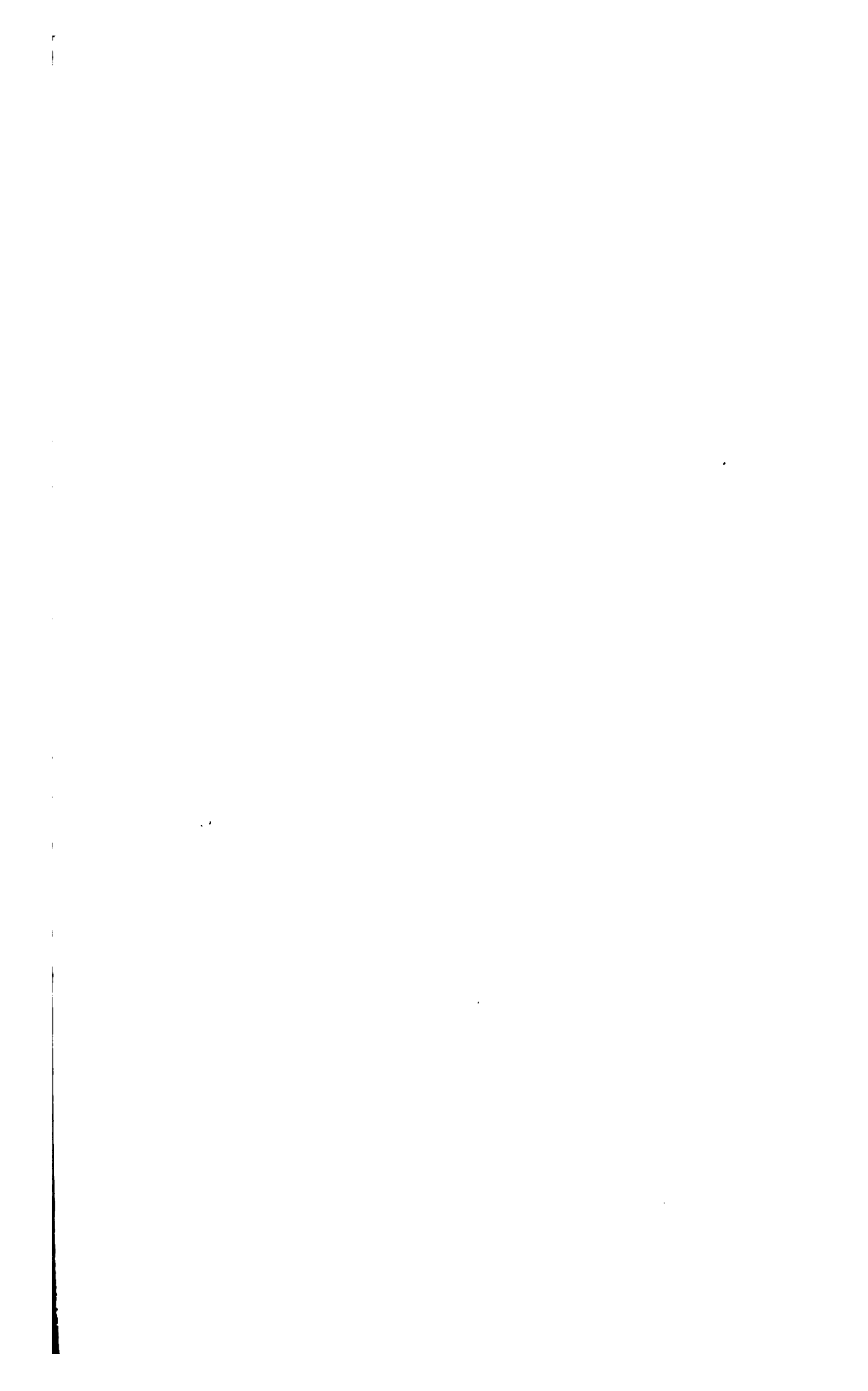


Iron Skean, with
Wooden Handle still
adhering. One-quarter
real size.



Remains of
Wooden Handle.
Half real
size.

still encircling the tang. The discovery of the iron skean in close proximity to the oaken "dug-out" shows the latter to be of comparatively modern date. The idea is further confirmed by the fact of the canoe having two small pieces of wood nailed across the floor, and fastened with iron nails, very broad in the head, and originally about 2 inches in length. The canoe, which may be described as of the portable class, was of small size, 9 feet 6 inches long; breadth amidships, 1 foot 8 inches; at extremities, 1 foot 6 inches; height of remaining gunwale, 5 inches.



PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Association was held on Wednesday the 13th of January, 1886, in the Museum, Butler House, Kilkenny. Great interest was imparted to the occasion, it being the first meeting in the Museum since the reception of the valuable bequest of Egyptian, Grecian, and Italian antiquities by the late lamented Lady Harriette Kavanagh.

The Chair was taken by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ossory, D.D.

The following Fellows were admitted :—

Rev. Canon Grainger, D.D., M.B.I.A., Broughshane, Ballymena; William J. Knowles, M.B.I.A., Flixton-place, Ballymena.

The following new Members were elected :—

Samuel Guilbride, Newtownbarry; Henry Green Kelly, jun., 4, Belgrave-square, Monkstown, Co. Dublin; Thomas Johnston Westropp, 13, Trafalgar-square, Monkstown, Co. Dublin; Michael J. Hogan, Ormonde House, Kilkenny; Rev. B. Scanlan, c.c., Ardfert; Rev. Timothy Crowley, c.c., Tralee; Rev. Michael M'Carthy O'Connor, c.c., Tralee; Rev. G. W. Dalton, D.D., St. Paul's Vicarage, Glenageary; R. W. Payne (The O'Neill), Mount Pleasant, Bandon.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary having read the minutes of the Quarterly Meeting, held in Waterford, submitted the Annual Report, as follows:—In rendering an account of the state and prospects of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, your Committee are glad to be able to report, on the whole, favourably, although with some drawbacks. There has been a large accession of new members within the year. The finances are in a sound condition—with the exception of the old complaint, of some members allowing their subscriptions to fall into arrear—and the work of the Association has been successfully carried on in all the provinces of Ireland, except Connaught. There were two good meetings in Leinster, viz. at Kilkenny and Dublin. The Ulster meeting at Portrush, and the Munster meeting at Waterford, were also most gratifying. It is to be hoped that next year Connaught will not shut the Association out of its rich fields of antiquarian research. The organization of the country under its provincial and local secretaries is nearly complete, only three counties, viz. Leitrim, Cavan, and Roscommon, being as yet left unrepresented by local secretaries. The losses by death and withdrawal have been above the average; and although forty-five new members have been elected, yet that has not sufficed to prevent a serious deficiency in the total number on the roll, viz. 402, as compared with the year 1884, at the close of which the roll comprised 448. The credit side of the Treasurer's accounts shows a falling off in the receipts, but the expenses are still within the latter. It is to be hoped that these unpleasant features may not be presented by next year's Report. The account of the capital of the Association shows an increase, as in accordance with last year's resolution the dividends of the stock held by the Association were invested in 3 per cent. Government Stock in the name of the Treasurer and through the medium of the Post Office Savings Bank department, by which alone such small investments can be effected.

On the 30th of November, 1885, the Earl of Carnarvon

gave audience at Dublin Castle to a deputation from the members of the Association, for the purpose of receiving an Address.

The deputation consisted of Lord James Butler ; J. P. Prendergast, B.L. ; and Mr. Casimir O'Meagher.

Lord James Butler, in the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Leinster, President of the Association, read the following Address :—

“ We, the President, Fellows, and Members of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, offer you, as the representative in Ireland of Her Majesty the Queen, our most respectful duty and warm congratulations. This Association has been constituted by Royal Letters Patent, in order to promote the study of the history and archæology of Ireland. To your Excellency as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is assigned the office of chief Patron of our Association, and we hail with pleasure your accession to that office, knowing the high position your Excellency holds amongst the archæologists of Great Britain. In our Association are enrolled all classes and creeds in Ireland, and it has for more than a quarter of a century worked harmoniously to provide a field and afford a stimulus towards the development of the objects for which it was formed ; and in its published *Transactions* it has made important contributions towards advancement in the knowledge of Irish history and archæology. In conclusion, we trust that your Excellency will accept at our hands the Fellowship of this Association, as we shall hold it a high honour to be permitted to inscribe your Excellency's name on the roll.

“(Signed),

“ LEINSTER, *President.*”

His Excellency, in reply, said :—

“ Lord James Butler, and Gentlemen of the Royal Historical and Archæological Society, I thank you very much for the Address which you have been pleased to present, and I note with gratification that it is presented to me as the representative of Her Gracious Majesty. I regret the absence of the Duke of Leinster, but I receive the Address with pleasure from the hands of my noble friend, Lord James Butler. It is refreshing, amidst all the turmoil of present politics, to be able to turn for a few short minutes to the quieter fields of archæology and history ; and perhaps it is at least an illustration, if not a proof, that politics, however important in the life of all of us, still do not constitute the sole or paramount interest. Gentlemen, I know something of the history of your Society. I know how it started, from local efforts, until it grew by degrees, through many difficulties and struggles, into the prominent position it now occupies, having a great name and high repute. I am quite aware of the excellent Papers which it has published from time to time, and of the useful work which it has done. Since I have been in Ireland I have had less opportunity than I could desire of judging of many of its antiquities with my own eyes ; yet I have seen some of the round

towers, which it had always been an object of my antiquarian ambition to become acquainted with. In the earlier part of the year I inspected, with most intense interest, the pre-historic fortress of Dun Ængus, at Arran Island, and I cannot describe the degree of pleasure with which I went over it. I had also an opportunity of seeing the singularly beautiful, and, I may venture to say, the unique national collection of gold ornaments now in the care of the Royal Irish Academy. It is a collection which, as far as I know, possesses no parallel; for, with the exception of some few objects of general interest, it is entirely and exclusively national. It brings home to my mind, amongst other things, this most striking fact, that at a time when the rest of Europe was buried in gloom, the artistic skill and civilization of Ireland was of a very high order. You are good enough to allude to the position that I have occupied in the archaeological world of England. I had the honour of filling the Chair of the Society of Antiquaries for seven years. It was a time of great interest to me in many ways, and though I felt that I very unworthily filled the Chair, still I learned a great deal, and came away mentally richer, I hope. Your Association styles itself historical and archaeological, and in that combination I note a great principle; for there was a time, and not so very long ago, when history and archæology trod distinct, though similar paths. That was a time when history was looked upon as being mainly a record of sieges and battles, conquests and defeats; but since then the domestic and inner life of nations has come to form a much larger portion of history, which learns from archæology perhaps more than from any other source what that inner and domestic life really was. Gentlemen, I thank you very much for the honour of your visit here to-day. I esteem and prize it highly, and accept, with the greatest satisfaction, the compliment which you have been good enough to pay me."

The Museum of the Association received an important addition within the year in the bequest made to it by the late Lady Harriette Kavanagh, which consisted of numerous interesting Egyptian, Greek, and Italian antiquities, now laid before the members at their annual meeting.

With reference to this donation the Secretary submitted the following letter:—

"BORRIS HOUSE, BORRIS,

"December 15, 1885.

"DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of yesterday, my late mother's wishes, with regard to Egyptian antiquities, were expressed in a letter written some years before her death, and were simply that 'they should be given to the Kilkenney Museum.' There was no reference to them in the will.

I "Yours truly,

"ARTHUR KAVANAGH."

The Rev. C. A. Vignoles moved the adoption of the Report, and Mr. Browne seconded the motion, which was passed.

Mr. Robertson moved—"That a most cordial vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Arthur Kavanagh, for so promptly handing over the antiquities left by the late Lady Harriette Kavanagh; also for the presentation, on his own part, of an oak case." This motion was seconded by Mr. Browne, and passed; a copy to be forwarded to Mr. Kavanagh.

THE FINANCES.

The Secretary read a summary of the Treasurer's report to the effect that the receipts for the past year, including a balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the commencement, was £439 17s. 3d., and the disbursements £351 13s. 2d., leaving a balance of £88 4s. 1d. in the Treasurer's hands. Messrs. Robertson and Browne were appointed Auditors.

The Secretary proposed the re-election of the officers of the Association, with the following alterations:—The O'Connor Don to be added to the Vice-Presidents for Connaught; the Right Hon. the Earl of Courtown to those for Leinster; Mr. H. Villiers-Stuart, D.L., to those for Munster; the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartrey to those for Ulster; Mr. R. Langrishe, M.R.I.A., to replace the Rev. John Shearman, deceased, on the committee; Lieut. - Colonel Wood-Martin, Sligo, to replace The O'Connor Don as Provincial Secretary for Connaught; and Mr. R. Cochrane, C.E., M.R.I.A., Athlone, to fill the office of Local Secretary for Co. Westmeath.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Browne, and agreed to.

PRESENTATIONS.

The Secretary submitted to the meeting an autograph of Mrs. Tighe, consisting of an unpublished poem entitled, "The Shawl's Petition." Mrs. Tighe was the authoress of *Psyche*. The autograph had been presented by the Rev. Canon Hayman of Cork.

The Secretary begged to place in the Society's museum four copper celts, which were found in the early part of last summer in a field in the neighbourhood of Graiguenamanagh, on an occasion when a farmer was removing boulders. The farmer thought the celts were gold, owing to the purity of the copper of which they were made, and brought them to the manager of the National Bank in Graigue to get them exchanged for gold.

The Secretary also presented a tobacco-box, which had probably belonged to one of the troopers of William III. It had been found in or near the Boyne, and enclosed in the box was a knife. As was usual regarding things of the sort at that time, there were inscriptions on the box. One of them, which was in Dutch, signified "The Nativity of Christ," and the other, also in Dutch, "Christ teaching the Kingdom of Heaven."

The Secretary submitted to the meeting a Paper on the local coins, or tradesmen's tokens, of Wexford, which had been contributed by Mr. Gillespie of Dublin. These coins, which were of the seventeenth century, had been engraved, and copies of the engravings were now before the meeting. The coins appeared to have been more numerous than those of Kilkenny.

Mr. John Love presented the top-stone of a quern, an ancient coin, and a rubbing-stone. He said that the coin had been found, with thirty others, near Clough-jordan. It was a Dublin half-groat of the time of Henry VII.

Aquatint engravings of two cromlechs were presented by Mr. Robertson. He said that drawings of the cromlechs were made by George Miller in the year 1812. These drawings were engraved on copper-plate in 1814, but had not been printed from until recently, when he got some impressions taken by M. Ward & Co., who had done their work remarkably well.

The engravings bore the following inscriptions:—
(1) "In Memoriam of the Rev. John F. Shearman, P.P., M.R.I.A. (Moone, county Kildare), this view of the cromlech of Harristown, in the county of Kilkenny, is dedicated by the publisher, James George Robertson."

(2) "In Memoriam of John G. A. Prim (late proprietor of the *Kilkenny Moderator*), this view of the cromlech of Tubbrid, in the county of Kilkenny, is dedicated by the publisher James George Robertson."

The Chairman said that a number of original letters written by Bishop Pococke had been recently found in the British Museum, some of which described a tour in Sutherlandshire. They were about to be edited by Mr. Kemp, of Edinburgh, who had applied to him for some information respecting the bishop. Aided by Mr. Graves, he had collected what information he could, and forwarded it to Mr. Kemp.

Mr. Graves said that another series of original letters by Bishop Pococke, describing a tour through Gloucestershire, had also been found.

Mr. Robertson exhibited three casts of specimens of early Irish Christian Art, taken from portions of the doorway of St. Canice's Cathedral, and that apparently belonged to a church of the Hiberno-Romanesque style, which preceded the present building. These well-preserved fragments were found when carrying out the restoration in 1863. The casts were made under the direction of Mr. Robertson as a presentation to the National Museum of Science and Art, Dublin.

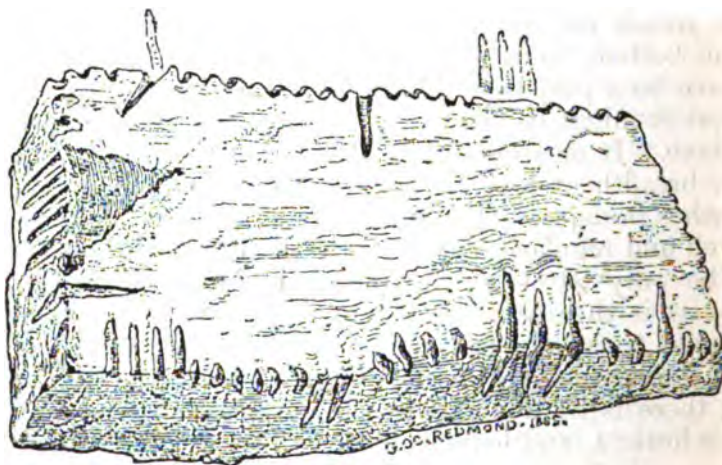
The Secretary said that he thought the Association should make representations to the Government with a view to getting a Museum and a Science and Art School in Kilkenny. Dublin and Cork had each a Museum and a School of Science and Art under the Public Libraries Act, and he did not see why Kilkenny should not have one also.

The following Papers were read :—

REMARKS ON AN OGHAM STONE LYING IN SALTERBRIDGE
DEMESNE.

By GABRIEL REDMOND, M.D., Hon. Local Secretary, Co. Waterford.

THE Ogham-inscribed stone, of which the accompanying etching is a faithful representation, was found some years ago in the parish of Toonereena, county Waterford, and is at present lying in the pleasure-grounds of Salterbridge Demesne, where it is carefully guarded from injury. Unfortunately I have not had an opportunity of obtaining particulars relating to its discovery, and cannot now say if the stone was standing upright, or lying exposed on the ground, or accidentally turned up

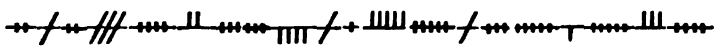


Ogham Stone in Salterbridge Demesne.

by the plough. I shall, however, make the necessary inquiries, and also ascertain the nature of the soil and general surroundings of the locality in which it was found. It has not suffered much by weathering or injury: a small flake has been chipped off the left upper anterior angle, and another and larger one off the front face towards the centre of the upper portion, without, however, I think, defacing any of the inscription. A bit of the lower or narrower end of the stone has been

broken off and unfortunately lost. I hope to make a search for it, if I am fortunate enough to ascertain the exact spot where it was found.

The inscription, which commences at the left lower angle, *quite close* to the broken edge, and which runs all round the front face, reads thus :



 O M O N G E D I A S M A Q I M U I B I T E

 o m o n g e d i a s m a q i m u i b i t e

The notches come so near the lower or fractured end of the stone that they may be part of a larger group, now lost. It could not have been very much longer, however, judging by the general configuration of the stone. It struck me as remarkable that it narrowed towards the bottom, and not towards the top end. This may have been purposely designed to fasten it in the ground, that it might be erected as a monumental stone over a grave. It measures about 2 ft. 3 inches in length, 1 ft. in breadth at top, 10 inches at bottom, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. The greater number of the letters are well and regularly cut, and are not difficult to decipher. The only letter which appears to have suffered from *injury* is the notch on the upper corner of the central flaked fracture. It is almost obliterated; but a portion of it remains, and as it is situated between the *m* and *q*, there is no doubt it was a single notch representing the letter *l*, and helping to form the word *MAQL*, which occurs so frequently in oghams. The last *m* and the *r* in the inscription I have drawn in the margin outside the stone, as they are to be looked for on the off, return face of the stone.

ON TRACES OF AN ANCIENT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

BY THE REV. J. F. M. FRENCH, CLONEGAL.

SOME time since, when visiting at the house of a friend (Mr. Swan, of Melitia, in the county Wicklow), my attention was attracted by some lumps of crude glass of various colours lying on a table in his drawing-room, and on inquiring about them, he told me that whenever his workmen dug up any part of the land where some ruins had once stood, quite near his house, they turned up pieces of this substance, and that his son and daughter were collecting them to embellish a rockery. He, at my request, sent out to his grounds and procured specimens for me; some small pieces I sent to a well-known member of the Committee of our Association, Mr. Robert Day, Jun., of Cork, as I knew his very extensive and valuable collection included a number of glass objects, and that he had himself written a Paper on the subject. In reply to my letter, he states, concerning the specimens which I submitted to him: "They are both curious and most interesting. I have seen almost similar among the slag in Staffordshire—regular masses of vitrified glass. If these were the product of a glass factory it would be a proof that the glass ornaments found in our country are of home make. I possess a large and varied collection of these beautiful objects, but not finding any historical records or remains of factories, I have been forced to regard them as Venetian." May I hope that the want mentioned by Mr. Day has been now supplied, as it would be impossible to suppose a reason for the existence of quantities of glass slag at such a remote place as Melitia, unless it were called into existence by workers manufacturing glass on the spot. One of the old men living in Melitia, named James Doyle, stated to me that there was such a quantity of this material there at one time that the floors of several out-offices were paved with it. (These out-offices were afterwards pulled down, and the material of the floors dispersed.) He also stated that a Mr. Brownrigg, an uncle of the gentleman who now resides there, carried away a quantity of it to make a pavement at a place called Moneylawn, near Gorey, in the county Wexford, where he then lived. On a subsequent day I again visited Melitia in order to examine the place where the glass was found, and with the aid of a man, and a pickaxe, I procured some specimens; these comprise one large lump of olive-green glass, six inches long, and about three inches wide, and three inches deep, smaller lumps of light-blue, dark-blue, and of a green glass resembling black bottle-glass, also a large number of pieces of a substance which I think would be more properly described as pale-blue opaque vitreous mosaic, or enamel. I exhibit a small specimen of ancient Italian blue glass mosaic; also a small lump of glass found at Melitia, of exactly the same shade of colour, and apparently composed of exactly the same material; and I would call attention to one lump which is of a very beautiful deep blue, and has a piece of pale-green glass fused into it; these specimens are all translucent. One specimen which I produce appears to be part of the side of a small glass circular, or oblong vessel of green colour. Mr. Swan, at my request, sent for one of the old men who remembered the ruins, that once stood there, before they were pulled

down to build the present farm offices, and I gathered from him that they strongly resembled the ancient Hiberno-Romanesque church of Aghowle, situated about two miles from the place where these ruins formerly stood. He described a high gable of strong, rough masonry, like Aghowle, and high up in the gable a window, two and a-half or three feet wide, and arched at the top "like a church window;" he described, with his arms, a round arch, like the arch of the windows of Aghowle Church; he remembered about twelve feet of one side-wall, and three feet of the other, standing; and he also stated that there was "plenty of beautiful cut stone" about the window, and for "corner-stones," and that the wall was about three feet thick; this description would make the building very similar in construction to Aghowle Church. He further stated that when the building was destroyed, by the gable being blown down, it lay on the ground in one piece, and when he was engaged in clearing the ruins away for building purposes, he said there were quantities of small flags—inside the walls—which I suggest may have been the remains of a stone roof. A few yards from this building there was another, a portion of the walls of which still remain, built into a cow-house. This wall is formed of strong, rough, uncoursed, grouted masonry, several feet thick, and the tradition is "that there the people lived." The townland of Melitia runs to within a quarter of a mile of Aghowle old church, where there was once a large community of Celtic monks. Is it unreasonable to suppose that these Melitia ruins may have been originally built by the monks as an outlying station, where the artificers of the monastic community engaged in the manufacture of glass; also as the old oak forest of Shillelagh seems to have included the part of the townland of Melitia where the ruins stood within its boundaries, that the manufactory was placed there for the purpose of obtaining fuel conveniently? It is evident that charcoal was the fuel used in the manufacture of this glass, as several of the lumps show small pieces of that substance which had been pressed into them when in a fused state. Glass must have been introduced into Ireland in pre-historic times, as beads formed of it "have been found in pagan sepulchres, and even enclosed with burnt human bones in cinerary urns." It seems very remarkable that traces of a Celtic glass manufactory have not been found before this. Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, F.S.A., in page 594, vol. v., Fourth Series, of the Journal of the Association, when writing of the system of uniting threads of opaque and transparent glass in a rod or cane, says: "This method may very easily have passed into Ireland, where it is evident, from the ornaments on the chalice found at Ardagh, county Limerick, and from other examples, much skill in the manipulating of glass must have existed in the tenth and some following centuries; perhaps we may, with reason, believe that the art of working in glass was brought into Ireland about the time when Christian immigrants from Gaul, Italy, and elsewhere came in considerable numbers into the country. If this supposition be adopted, we may consider that beads of this type date from about A.D. 500 to A.D. 1200." Whether or not the dates given by Mr. Nesbitt should refer rather to a revival and improvement of glass industry, than to its being called into existence for the first time, they agree with the supposition that this manufactory may have been connected with the Aghowle monks, as that monastic community was founded in the first quarter of the sixth century; and if the work was carried on by artificers from

Gaul, Italy, and elsewhere, we can see the reason why the valley in which this manufactory was situated was called "Clonegal," or the "Valley of the Stranger." Mr. W. J. Knowles, in his Paper on "Ancient Irish Beads and Amulets" (vol. v., Fourth Series, *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, No. 47), mentions glass objects which are peculiar to Ireland, as for example, the dumb-bell-shaped objects, and states that some of them are green, some blue, and others of mixed colours. He states that one in his possession has one end blue and the other green; and he mentions objects of greenish glass, something like black bottle-glass. All these colours may be observed in the specimens which I exhibit, and there is green and blue together in one piece of glass. In the conclusion of his Paper Mr. Knowles writes: "While leaving the place where the objects of glass found in Ireland were manufactured an open question, I would not be surprised if it were yet found that our Irish glass beads have been manufactured at home." To illustrate this remark of Mr. Knowles, I may here draw your attention to a bronze brooch, or pin, of the Tara-brooch type, which was evidently ornamented with glass or enamel; and from the manner in which the ornaments were fastened in by the material being pressed not only into the cavity which held the ornaments, but also into a smaller cavity beneath, it must have been pressed in whilst in a soft state. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., treating of the discovery made by Dr. Guest in 1848, of the traces of a Roman glass manufactory near Brighton (which in many ways resembles the discovery at Melitia), suggests that the lumps of glass discovered there were "part of the 'massæ' made in the manner described by Pliny, and ready to be sent to the different glass-workers in other parts of the kingdom." Now, if glass was prepared in the lump in Melitia, and perhaps only one or two other places, and afterwards distributed through the country to be worked as enamel, or into beads or ornaments, as required, it would account in a great measure for no traces of glass manufactories having been discovered before this. But it must not be supposed that Melitia is without traces of manufactured objects having been made there: I have a portion of a glass object which may have been a round or oval bowl, or cup of green glass, about half an inch thick, and at that thickness the glass is opaque; it is glazed on the outside surface, but unglazed on the inside, and the man who gave me so much information told me that he remembered once, when digging near the site of the glass "find," to have turned up three beads of a greenish-blue glass; each bead was about three-quarters of an inch long, high in the centre, and tapering to each end; two of these beads were quite smooth, but the third had facets cut, or otherwise impressed upon it. Snow was lying on the ground when I was speaking to him, and he modelled the beads for me in the snow, and produced a representation similar in shape to the stone bead represented by fig. 95, page 122, of Sir William Wilde's *Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*; and also to the jet bead, fig. 157, page 241, of the same book. I regret to say that no trace of these beads can now be found, as the man placed no value on them, and lost them; at another time he dug up a piece of glass, which he told me resembled half an egg, and that it had same kind of pattern on it; this he kept for a long time in his house as an ornament, but it was eventually broken, and lost. On the side of Melitia Hill there are extensive remains of long unused

sand-pits. A specimen of sand taken from one of these was, through the kindness of Mr. Graves, submitted to Mr. Kinahan of the Geological Survey, in order to ascertain whether it was suitable for the manufacture of glass; and he has given it as his opinion that "if ground down, it ought to be fair enough sand for the purpose." We have evidently in these pits the source from which the sand was obtained for the glass manufacture; and illustrating Mr. Kinahan's remark as to the necessity for grinding down the sand, I have in my possession a cut stone which was probably used for that purpose, and which was dug up a short distance from the old works. This stone, which is of granite, in general outline resembles the top or convex stone of a grain-rubber, and is like that represented by figure 82, on page 104, of Sir William Wilde's *Catalogue*; it is in shape a long oval, and is finely finished. It is twenty inches long, seven inches broad, and four inches in thickness, the upper side has a flat surface, slightly hollowed, so that, if turned up, the centre would not touch the ground. This stone bears some marks of use, and may have served as a sand-crusher: it is of the same type as the "grain-rubber," and evidently copied from it. If it was used as I suggest, it would bring the time when glass was manufactured at Melitia back to a remote period. At the boundary of Melitia Wood, at the side next the townland of Newry, and just inside the limits of that townland, there are the remains of three large charcoal pits, where no doubt the fuel was prepared for the glass manufacture. It is worthy of remark that in the neighbourhood of Melitia (the name of which townland is always pronounced by the country people "Milesia," and is spelled in old documents *Moylisha*) there are many objects of antiquarian interest, such as the ancient megalithic structure called *Labba-na-sighs*, which I have described in a former number of the *Journal*; and also a fine pillar-stone near the site of a rath called *Rath-na-Doran*, which is regarded with great respect by the peasantry, and stated by them to be "in history." In conclusion, may I venture to suggest, in the words of Mr. Nesbitt, that investigations which assist in throwing light on the arts of early and obscure periods are worthy of being carefully prosecuted.

A BRIEF REPORT ON ANTIQUITIES IN THE COUNTY DONEGAL.¹

BY G. H. KINAHAN, M.R.I.A., HON. LOCAL SECRETARY, COUNTY DONEGAL.

IN the county Donegal antiquities seem to have been very little respected; as of the early churches and castles only traces remain. Megalithic structures, such as *dalláns*, or standing-stones, &c., have, however, often escaped injury, but not always; microlithic structures, such as eahers and carns, have suffered severely, while most of the clay structures, such as the *liss* and *tuaim* have been levelled. Any *lusca*, or artificial caves found, have almost invariably been ripped up, or closed again; whilst bronze or other metallic implements are sold to the smelter, and flint implements are either thrown away or made into "fire strikers." The latter seem to be not uncommon in the county, but formerly they were looked for, in order to be used as gun-flints, or for rubbing cattle that were supposed to be fairy stricken; now, however, they are difficult to get, as, if inquired after, the natives seem to suspect you of an intention to overreach them; or they superstitiously believe that parting with them may bring ill-luck to themselves.

Ordnance Sheet, 46. GLENCARN.—In the broken ground to the north-east of Glencarn House there appears to be the remains of a Kistvaen, possibly the chamber of the carn, from which the place derives its name. The structure is so defaced that this is put forward as a mere suggestion.

RAMBLTON.—Ruined church, Church-street. "Here O'Donnell built a small monastery for Franciscan friars" (*M'Parlan's Statistical Survey*). To the N.E. of this church, near the new quay, is the site of one of the O'Donnell castles. But this church is said by the natives to have been built after the Reformation, the window in the east gable having been taken from the church in the island of Aughnish. It appears remarkable that the descendants of the old people of this county do not now bury their dead in Aughnish, but at Killydonnell.

AUGHNISH.—To the west of Begirris Bay, on the rise of ground, there is a small carn, about which nothing could be learned. On the island to the N.E. there was a very ancient church and graveyard, the last remains of which have lately been removed. This was the parish church of Tullyaughnish, where, according to M'Parlan's list, St. Columb founded an abbey—query, was it here?

FORT STEWART.—Ruins of a fort on the shore of Lough Swilly, said to have been built by the Stewarts when they first came over under Cromwell. A little to the N.E. is a standing-stone, or *dallán*.

KILLYDONNELL.—Ruins of an abbey; very badly cared; the mullions of the window are now gone, although it is said they were in place a few years ago. This abbey is not mentioned in M'Parlan's list, and the founder's name appears to be unknown, although it is the burying-place of many of the ancient Donegal families. On a crag, a little to the N.W. of the abbey, is a flat stone called the "Friar's Seat."

CARNHILL.—On the hill summit, nearly half a mile N.N.W. of Killy-

¹ Ordnance sheets, 46, 52, 53, 54, and northern halves of sheets 60, 61, and 62.

donnell, are the ruins of what seems to have been a *rath* or fort, but possibly it might have been a large *carn*.

GRANGE.—Ruins of Burt Castle; built by Cathir O'Dougherty in the fifteenth century, within an ancient *liss* on the summit of an isolated hill. To the N.W., close to the shore of the bay, are the ruins of a small church.

ROUGHAN GLEBE.—On the slope overlooking Lough Swilly is the site of a *rath*.

ROUGHAN.—A circle; query, the site of a *rath*?

Sheet 52.—The ruins called "Cashel Fort," on the Ordnance map; they look like the remains of a *carn*.

CROOKRAW.—A steep hill, probably adapted as a *dun*, or hill fort, as there are traces of old walls or ramparts. On the S.W. slope, where it is most easily accessible, there is a standing-stone, but not of very ancient appearance.

KEELOGE.—In the abrupt hill of Leaftrin there is a *lusca*, or artificial cave; this hill seems also as if it had been adapted as a *dun*.

CABRA GLEBE.—In this townland are the ruins of a *rathoon* (small fort), or *bollogh* (fold), while a quarter of a mile to the east is Carricknaskea, overlooking the valley of the *Glashagh*; this evidently was at one time a *dun*. At the river side, a little eastward of Drombologe Bridge, there is a deep hole, and tradition alleges that from it the stones to build Douglas Abbey were taken. Some time ago this hole was pumped out, and it is said that a rude set of steps was discovered leading down to the bottom; a little to the south of this, when opening a quarry, a number of worked flints were found, together with ashes. Some of the flints were not entirely finished; "a hat-full" is said to have been got lying together. In other places about this neighbourhood flints are occasionally picked up in the tillage, whilst in the bogs to the southward various bronze implements have been found.

RATHDONNELL.—The summit of a *Drumlin*, or isolated drift-hill, is crowned with a large *rath*; from this fort Lord Rathdonnell is said to take his title.

SOCKAR.—Two standing-stones or *dallans* in a N.N.E. line, and about eighty feet apart; they are not marked on the Ordnance map.

POLLANS.—About 300 yards to the S.W. of the *Sockar dallans* is a holy well called *Tobornaglory*, and S.W. of this, at the bottom of the steep slope is a second, called *Alcar* well; on the slope over it is a large flat stone, marked on the Ordnance map as "Alter."

STACKARNASH.—In the townland is a holy well called *Tobornasoo*, which is situated on the hill-slope N.E. of Temple Douglas.

TEMPLEDOUGLAS.—The ruins of an abbey; to the northward the site of a well called *Toberdouglas*. In draining the land the well was dried up. This abbey is not mentioned in M'Parlan's list; but according to tradition it was part of the foundation of Kilmacreenan; on this foundation there was an abbey founded by St. Columb, and a house built subsequently by the O'Donnells for Franciscan friars; as the latter is the structure near the present village of Kilmacreenan, it is possible that St. Columb's abbey might have been here; there is a saying in the neighbourhood, that "St. Columb was born at Kilmacreenan, was educated at Douglas, and was buried at Gartan." The abbey buildings are very much dilapidated; in them are the remains of very elaborate tombs of the M'Davits, a sept

of the M'Swines. Immediately west of the townland of *Breenagh*, near the River Swilly, are the remains of either a *cashel* or *carn*.

GLENKEERAGH.—The remains of a *liss* or *caher*.

DOON GLEBE.—Near the River Swilly there is a cupped *dallán* called the "King's Stone," which has been described in a previous report. On the brow of the hill, to the N.E. of the "King's Stone," are the ruins of a *cashel*; a quarter of a mile north of the latter, at Cooladeen, is a *bullán* cut out in the solid rock.

Sheet 53.—**CARROWCARRY.**—In this townland there is a large *liss* on the summit of an isolated hill; a quarter of a mile to the N.N.W. of it there was, till of late years, a standing-stone.

EDENACARNA, SOUTH.—In this townland there are various antiquities now all more or less dismantled. A hillock, now almost entirely levelled, is called *Marragh's Stable*; a little west of this there had been a *dallán* that was taken away a few years ago. About 500 yards to the E.S.E. is a long abrupt hill, that appears to have had at one time a rampart; this is called *Marragh's Hill*. The tenant of the place says, the Ordnance Department has misnamed them, as *The Stable* is marked as *Marragh's Hill*, and *vice versa*.

BELLANASCADDAN.—About a mile to the eastward of *Marragh's Stable* is a long narrow hill running N.E. and S.W.; at the foot of its N.E. slope is a *raheen*, and on the top of the slope there is another; while at the foot of the S.W. slope there was a *dallán* (now removed), and about 330 yards N.E. of it is a second one, in which there are two cups. It is said that a giant lived in the upper *raheen*; the two *dalláns* were his "finger-stones," and the cups on the stone that remains are said to be his "finger-marks."

KILLYCLUG.—The site of a *dallán*, said to have been taken away while the reservoir of the Letterkenny waterworks was in course of construction.

GLENCAR SCOTCH.—A little southward of this last there was a *fosleac*, or dwelling, built of flags; it is not marked on the Ordnance map. (See fig. 1, page 429.)

TULLYGAY.—A standing-stone.

CONWAL.—Church and holy well. This was the site of the ancient abbey.

BALLYMACOOL.—On Drumhill are the remains of a *liss* and *lusca*.

SALLAGHNAGRANE.—A quarter of a mile to the eastward of the last townland there is a standing-stone.

LETTERKENNY.—Near the church, and W.S.W. of the latter, is the site of the castle of the O'Cannans, or O'Cannanan (now anglicised Kenny and Cannon), from which the place has derived its name (*Slope of the O' Cannons*.)

OLDTOWN, a *dallán*.—This stands at the ford where the old Letterkenny bridge was built; possibly it had been the landmark to point out the locality of the ford, but it has not an ancient appearance. At the eastern margin of the townland stood the church of Leck, with its accompanying holy well.

MAGHERABOY.—*Ratty* holy well.

TRIMRAGH.—The giant's rock and grave, described in a previous report; also the site of an ancient church over which the railway to Letterkenny now runs.

KILTOY.—Aughanurchin church: this is not a very ancient structure, but it may mark the locus of an ancient foundation.

LISNENAN.—Holy well.

CASTLE BANE.—The remains of a *caher*, or stone fort. In the north side of the wall there was a chamber and a doorway; close to the latter is a flag with seven cup markings.

WOODLAND.—Two *luscas* close together; query were they formerly in a *liss* at the mearing of this townland?

LISNANESE UPPER.—There is a structure N.E. of the two *luscas* in Woodland similar to those so often called "Cromleacs." This appears to have been a *fosleas*, or house built of flags. It is not marked on the Ordnance map.

Sheet 54, BALLYLAWN.—On the slope over Lough Swilly, a *dallán*.

VEAGH.—A *dallán* near the hamlet called Veagh Little.

BALLECGHAN.—An abbey close to Lough Swilly and south of Killydonnell Abbey, on the north shore, previously mentioned. In this abbey (as is also said to have been the case at Killydonnell) the mullions of the windows are of cambstone (pyrophyllite, or impure soapstone), evidently put in to replace the more ancient sandstone. M'Parlan states that he could not find this abbey.

DREAN.—A *dallán* one mile south of Ballecghan, on the hill-slope over Lough Swilly.

MANORCUNNINGHAM.—A very large *dallán* immediately west of the village.

RAYMOGHY.—A church and graveyard. To the east of these there is a hill like a moat, which appears to be, in part at least, artificial. At the N. E. end of Camphill is a *dallán*.

MAGHERAMORE.—On a small bay, from Lough Swilly, there is the site of a considerable *liss*, the ramparts of which have been levelled.

PLUCK.—A conspicuous *dallán*, on the brink of the Connaghan burn.

CARRICKBALLYDOOBY.—A *dallán* on the hill slope to the east of the Connaghan burn. It is remarkable for having two crosses cut in it.

ERRITY.—On the Ordnance map a "giant's grave" is recorded. This structure had been broken up and removed just before the place was visited.

TULLYBOGLY.—Two *dalláns* (one of them very large) standing N. and S. of each other.

SALLYBROAH.—A *dallán*, having a cup mark on two sides, placed one opposite to the other.

Sheet 60, KILLYMASNY.—A structure called a cashel on the Ordnance map. It seems to be the ruins of a *carn*.

DRUMANAUGHT.—A *dallán* not marked on the Ordnance map.

DOON GLEBE.—A well; but there does not appear to be any tradition in connexion with it. A little to the N.N.E. is a *liss*, having at the S.W. a *bullán* cut in a rounded block of granite. These lie to the S.E. of the *caher* previously mentioned (*Sheet 52*.)

Sheet 61, ARDAHEE.—In the flat adjoining the River Swilly the site of Castle Sollas is marked; a slight rise in the callow is now alone observable.

ROCKHILL.—A *raheen*.

RANN.—Two *raths* on the high ground, in a north and south line, and about 400 yards apart.

ARDAGAN.—A *lusca*, or earth cave, near its N.W. mearing.

CULLION.—A *dallán* not marked on the Ordnance map.

LURGYBRACK, CORRANAGH, and LISTELLIAN.—In these townlands *luscas* occur; the last has been mentioned and described in a previous report. In the vicinity of the cave in Corranagh, flint and other stones, as also bronze implements, have been found; while on the hill slope, about a mile to the S.W., a number of unwrought and wrought flints were turned up when the mountain was taken in (1883-84.)

Sheet 62. CORKY.—Here there is a *lusca*, and somewhere to the north or north-east of this there is said to be a stone, having a number of flint chips buried by its side; the exact place, however, could not be ascertained.

LABBADISH.—At the west of this townland there are three *dalláns* in a nearly N. and S. line; and to the eastward, on the north brow of Blackhill, there is a peculiar N. and S. excavation, 500 feet long by nearly 50 feet wide; it being so high on the hill it could scarcely have been intended as a reservoir for water. It is called on the Ordnance map "Giant's Bed." Query, can the name of the townland refer to it? To the S.E. of the townland is a *raheen*.

LISCLAMERTY.—A rath or *liss*.

MONDOOBY LOWER.—To the south of the townland there is a *lusca*, while a little north of its boundary, on the S.W. slope of Drumoghill, are three *dalláns* in a nearly N. and S. (N. 15 E.) line.

MONDOOBY UPPER.—Just inside the S.E. mearing of this townland there is a structure called on the Ordnance map "Giant's Grave" (see fig. 2, opposite page).

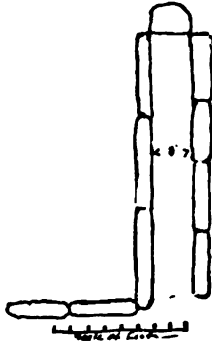


Fig. 1.—Plan of Glencar Scotch *Fosseac*. Donegal Ordnance Sheet, 53/1. Standing-stone, 4 ft. high. Side flags, 3 feet from the bottom of Chamber—floor of latter, 1 foot below the outside surface. This *fosseac* was probably roofed with rushes or soda. Length over all, 17 by 4½ feet.

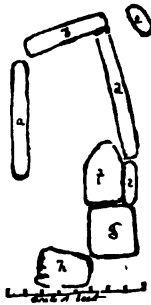


Fig. 2.—Plan of Mondoocoy Giant's Grave. Donegal Ordnance Sheet, 62/1.

- a. 7·0 feet long × 6·0 feet high × 1 foot wide.
- b. 5·0 " " × 6·6 " " × 1 " "
- c. 2·0 " " × 5 " " × 1 " "
- d. 8·5 " " × 3·5 " " × 1 " "
- e. 2·5 " " × 1 " " × 1 " "
- f. 4·0 " "
- g. 3·0 " " × 3·0 " " × 3 feet "
- h. 3·0 " " × 2·0 " " × 2 " "

Length over all, 17 feet by 8 feet.

ON COUNTERFEIT ANTIQUITIES.

By W. J. KNOWLES M.R.I.A., Hon. Secretary for County Antrim.

I THINK it my duty, as one of your County Secretaries, to report that there is a large number of counterfeit flint arrow-heads and other antiquities in circulation at present. Within the last three months several little packets, containing from one to two dozen, have been offered to me for sale; but these have been cast in the shade by a parcel containing no less than sixty-five, which were offered to me a few days ago. In order to get into conversation with the person who exhibited them for sale, I looked over his lot, for which he wanted threepence each; and, after examining them, told him they were forgeries. He admitted readily enough that they were forgeries, but said he was not asking the price of genuine arrow-heads for them. Evidently, however, he does not take the trouble of informing everyone who buys from him that his wares are spurious, and if a buyer is simple enough to consider them genuine, this dealer does not think it necessary to undeceive him. He spoke hopefully of being able to dispose of all he had, and told me that a few days previously he had sent fourteen or fifteen to Belfast, and "they sold flying." As he was in a talkative mood, I questioned him further regarding this forging trade, and he informed me that one dealer in Ballymena had sent off to England over twenty pounds' worth within the last twelve months, and that another man had been able to purchase a complete set of harness for his horse with the money which he had received for forged arrow-heads. I questioned a dealer, from whom I frequently buy, about these forgeries, and he says he knows that large numbers are being sent to England; he told me also that he remonstrated with another dealer for buying forged objects, and the answer which he received was, that they "passed"—that is, were purchased without question—when they went to England, and that was all he cared for. I do not think these statements are exaggerated, as they are supported by the packets offered to myself for sale; and I have been able to find out cases where the purchasers eventually discovered that they had been deceived, in England, in Dublin, and Belfast. Besides, those who attended our last summer's meeting at Portrush may remember how almost every Causeway guide had a small parcel of these forged objects, which were sometimes cleverly executed. Several of our members will, no doubt, recollect the keen debate over a forged spear-head—which had been purchased by our General Secretary, Mr. Graves—as to whether it was genuine or spurious.

The arrow-heads are almost all tanged and barbed, and are mostly made from a milky-coloured flint, which shows less difference between old and new workmanship than some other kinds do. Some of the spurious arrow-heads are much smaller than any genuine examples which I have ever seen, and in the majority of cases the dressing extends only round the edges.

Other forged objects are in circulation besides arrow-heads. I have seen seven or eight oval tool-stones in one lot, which had been purchased at the Causeway, under the belief that they were genuine. Rolled

boulders from the sea-shore, about three or four pounds in weight, are nicely abraded on the ends in imitation of hammer-stones, and then bored with a carpenter's "boring-bit," so as to make them appear as hammers. I have seen several examples of this class lately that would almost deceive an expert. A few small flint chisel-like objects, ground at the edge only, have been going about for sale lately; and a day or two ago I was offered a very handsome polished flint spear-head, which was so cleverly executed that I fear very much if these forgers continue to receive support from England they will soon make startling progress in their deceitful art. This object was about four inches long, by about two and a-half broad at the shoulders. It was kite-shaped, and was not only ground, but polished all over the surface, even to the very edges. It must have been made, or at least finished off, by some tradesman accustomed to polish marble, granite, &c., in stone-yards. The vendor of this article had also a genuine arrow-head, which he would not dispose of by itself; both must go together, and the price of the pair was £1.

I have on many occasions of late years drawn the attention of the public to forgeries when I found them offered for sale. Till lately we had not much reason to complain: for, though cases were plentiful enough, everything was so unskillfully executed that it was easily detected. I can, however, see that greater skill is being gradually brought to the work, though even yet I have not met with any forged object that would escape detection from a person of judgment, if properly on his guard.

The work, as far as I can ascertain, is carried on chiefly by one man in the neighbourhood of Coleraine, and from him the forgeries pass to other hawkers and dealers in different parts of the country. In the summer they are sold largely to visitors to the Causeway, and in the winter, when there are no visitors, more find their way inland. Large numbers of these forgeries must be purchased by tourists visiting Portrush and the Causeway, in addition to the packets sent by dealers to England and other places. As we have members in all parts of the three kingdoms, and as the Journal is furnished to the leading Archæological Societies, I hope sufficient attention may be drawn to the subject before the next summer excursions begin, and that this hateful trade, which threatens to assume large proportions, will be discountenanced by visitors.

With regard to bronzes, I shall just give one hint. I am informed that a dealer, a short time ago, sent a bronze celt to England, on which he put a price of £1; in a few days it was returned to him, with the statement that it was too dear, as the writer could get as many as he pleased from another quarter at 3s. 6d. each.

ON FOULKSRATH CASTLE AND LOGHMOE, THEIR
FOUNDERS AND POSSESSORS.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM BALL WRIGHT, M.A.

AMONG the ancient castles and remains in the county Kilkenny, none are more interesting than the five keeps of the Purcells, in the barony of Fassadining, in the north of that county. As a good deal has appeared about the Purcells in the first volume of the Society's *Transactions*, and also in the *History of St. Canice's Cathedral*, and the pages of *O'Hart*, the writer simply offers the following notes as a small contribution to the *History of Foulkerath*, the place of his birth, and residence of his family from 1777 to 1861. Much more might be brought to light, perhaps, if the Patent Rolls relating to Kilkenny were carefully searched; but it appears that the county Kilkenny Purcells are descended from Walter Purcell, brother to Sir Hugh Purcell, who at the end of the twelfth century married Beatrix, daughter of Theobald Fitz Walter, first chief Butler of Ireland. With his wife, Sir Hugh received Loghmoë, of which he became baron, and where he founded a house, which lasted for many generations. The ancient castle of Loghmoë remains as a ruin by the side of the railway between Templemore and Thurles. At the opposite side of the embankment is an ancient church and graveyard where, however, I searched in vain for any monuments of the Purcells. The last baron of Loghmoë was a follower of James II.

In the Stearne MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin, are some particulars about the Purcells. In F. 4. 18, p. 20, a pedigree of the Leghmoë Purcells is given as follows: Richard Purcell had three sons; 1. Pierce, of Croagh, county Limerick, who married Katherine, daughter and heiress of Sir John Hannon, Knt., of Croagh, and founded the house of the Croagh Purcells; 2. Walter Purcell, of Ballinaquile, county Tipperary, after whom the descent follows thus:—"Wm: Edw: Rob: Redmond: Tho: Bened: Jounes: Jac: Hugh, Roe, Miles: Jo: Wm: Edm: Petrus: Tho: Jac: Jo: Jac: Tho: Jac: Tho: Jac: Tho: Jac: Thos. Purcell de Loghmoë"; altogether from Richard to Thomas twenty-six generations. The third son of Richard Purcell, and brother of Pierce and Walter, is given as Phillip^a. It is also stated in the same MS. that Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Viscount Thurles, and Earl of Ormond, married, firstly, James Purcell, Baron of Loghmoë, by whom she bore Nicholas, who married Rose, daughter of Marcus, Viscount Dungannon; Katherine, wife of Nicholas D'arcy of Platten, and mother of George D'arcy; and Mary, who married Chevers of Mountain. James Purcell's widow married, secondly, Colonel John Fitzpatrick, and dying the 6th December, 1675, was buried on the 8th December, in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Again, in MS. 3, 27, it is said: "Piers Butler, of Nodstown, county Tipperary, Esq., who died 21st Feb., 1626, married Elan, daughter of Thomas Purcell, Baron of Loghmoë, and had issue James, who married Eleanor, daughter of Jo: Fitzgerald of Dromona."

Thomas Purcell, of Borrisoleigh, probably brother of a baron of Loghmoë, is also mentioned as dying 3rd of October, 1629. He married firstly, Elinor, daughter of Richard Morris of Templemore, and had issue

Rob: Piers; Jac: Elinor & Cath: His second wife was Mary, daughter of Owen O'Sullivan of the Co. Kerry, by whom he had Mary. I discovered in the Deeds Office an interesting document, dated 1713. It is a memorial of a deed of lease and release, in which "Nicholas Purcell & Ellis his wife of Loghmoe, sell to Joseph Damer of Dublin, for £1300, Curraghmore 80 Acres, Ballycormack 350 A., Fertiauna 300 A.; Gragefrehane 300 A.; in the presence of Randal Cooke, gent. of Burrisolee, John Damer of Tipperary, & James Bourke of Thurles."

This Nicholas was brother to the last baron of Loghmoe, and had a son, who was said to have fallen into a vat of oil and perished, when a child. There was a family of Purcells settled at Crumlin, Co. Dublin, who probably were a branch of the Loghmoe family. In 1774, 5th November, it appears by the "Dublin Diocesan Grant-book," that the will of Nicholas Purcell, gent., late of Crumlin, was proved by Ignatius Purcell. Tombs of the family, from the middle of the seventeenth century, are to be seen in Crumlin churchyard. The late Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman claimed to represent the Loghmoe Purcells; and T. Purcell, Esq., Q.C., of Harcourt-street, Dublin, is also, I believe, a descendant.

The descendants of Walter Purcell, Sir Hugh's brother, became barons of Bargo, which however passed, by the marriage of an heiress, to the St. Legers. The five families of Purcells in Fassadining, viz., those of Ballyfoyle, Ballyuscal, or Esker, Foulksrath, Lismaine, and Clone, were no doubt descended from scions of Walter Purcell's house.

In the Stearne MS. N^o. F. 4. 18 are some notes about the Foulksrath family, as follows:—"Jeffry Purcell de Fokeray, Co. Kilkenny, gent. e familia de Pilton, com. prædict, had a son Rob: who married Eleanor, dau. of Peter Purcell of Lismaine, in Co. Kilkenny. Rob.'s son, Philip Purcell, married Ellen, dau. of Edmond S^t. Leger de Tulahau-broga, Co. Kilkenny, gent."

In 1335, John, son of Walter Purcell, married Elena. There are also some other fragmentary memoranda about the Purcells of Corkatyne and Atherlin; and it is stated that Simon Purcell was the son and heir of John, son of Walter Purcell. Turning to printed documents, we find that Sir Philip Purcell, Knt., among other Irish magnates, was summoned to go to Scotland by Edward III. In 1302, Hugh, Philip, Maurice, and Adam Purcell, were summoned to the Parliament of Edward II. Symon Purcell, by order of Edward II. in 1318, held parley with the O'Brennans, and in 1327, being High Sheriff, he was slain by them. Philip Purcell, of Foulksrath, is mentioned in a deed in Kilkenny Castle as alive in 1528, and having a son Thomas.

Turn we now to the *History of St. Canice's Cathedral*, where it is mentioned that there is in the nave a tomb of James Purcell of Foulksrath, with the following inscription:—"Hic Jacet Jacob^o Purcell fili^o Philippi de fowkerath q: obiit xi die mēs^o Octobris A^o dⁱ M^oCCCC^oLII^o et Johanna Shortals uxor ei^o q: obiit . . . die mēs . . . año dⁱ M^oCCCC^o . . ." &c.

We find again that among the Fiats of Edward VI., N^o. 384, is a Pardon to Robenett Purcell of Fowkerath, gent. 1549. And in 1551-2 is a Pardon to Robenett Purcell of Fowkerath, gent. for marrying Johanna FitzPatrick, *alias* nye Gillepatricke of the Irish nation, and a grant of liberty to said Johanna and her issue; date 5th February. Also, 1551-2,

Pardon to Robenet Purcell and John Purcell of Fowkerathe, Patrick Purcell of Fennane; Theobald Purcell and Philip Purcell, late of Fowkerath, gentlemen; 7th February.

A Fiat of Philip and Mary grants Pardon to Robenet FitzThomas Purcell of Fowkerathe (on promise of restitution to Matthew King for goods taken), by the intercession of Lord Mountgarret. It appears he and some others had carried off cattle and other property.

Among the Co. Kilkenny Chancery Inquisitions are two, relating to the Purcells of Foulksrath.

The first, at Thomastown, dated 1626, states that "Thomas Purcell, late of Foulksrath, in Co. Kilkenny, was seised in fee of the town and lands of Foulksrath and Roestowne, containing one-eighth proportion of the land called a Horseman's Bed; he died, August, 1585. The premises were held, and now are held, from the Earl of Desmond (Preston, a Scot, who married the daughter of the Earl of Ormonde), as of his manor of Coolcraheen. Robnet Purcell is son and heir of the said Thomas, and was aged fourteen years at the time of the death of the aforesaid Thomas his father, and not married."

The second Inquisition is dated 6th September, 1637, and states that "Robnet Purcell was seised of the town and lands of Foulksrath and Radstowne, containing one-eighth of the parcel of land called a Horseman's Bed. He died 6th January, 1635. Phillip Purcell is his son and heir, aged forty years, and married. The premises were held of the Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, as of his manor of Coolcraheen."

In Coolcraheen Church is a broken table-monument to Robert Purcell of Foulksrath, and Eleonora, his wife, with an inscription in Latin, and a set of verses in Elegiac metre, of which I took a rubbing many years ago, and presented it to the Society.

It appears that, in 1638, the Purcells of Foulksrath, Esker, and Clone, paid fines for renewing their titles to the lands.

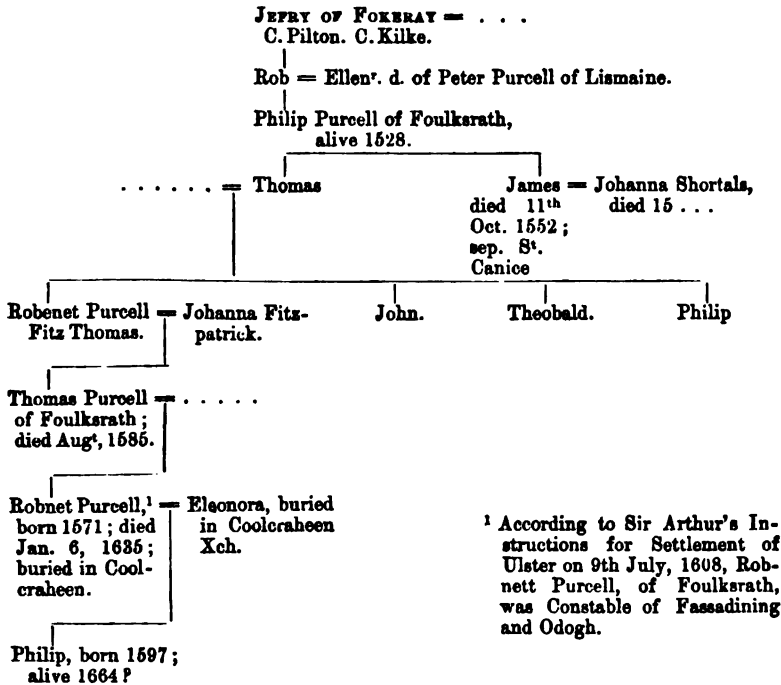
In 1641, Philip Purcell joined the Rebellion, and on its failure he forfeited his castle and lands. The "County Kilkenny Survey and Distribution Book," in the Irish Record Office, states, that in 1641 Philip Purcell, Irish Papist, forfeited Foulksrath, which then included the modern Swiftsheath, and three Royalist officers divided it amongst them in the following proportions:—Lieut. Christopher Mathews obtained 23A. 2R. 26P.; Theophilus Eaton obtained two lots, viz., 258A. 1R. 14P., and 91A., and Joseph Bradshaw obtained 181A. He also appears to have obtained the castle. The above was in plantation measure. This grant was finally confirmed by the Act of Settlement, and on 16th December, twentieth year of Charles II., the grant of 293A. 31P. statute, was confirmed and enrolled 19th January, 1688. This Bradshaw would seem to have joined the Cromwellian side, and so preserved his grant through troublous times.

Thenceforth, for a number of years, Foulksrath and Swiftsheath were, according to tradition, known as Foulksrath-Bradshaw, and Foulksrath-Eaton.

From the Hearth-money Roll of Fassadining, 1664, now in the Irish Record Office, it would appear that Bradshaw was not over anxious to turn out the old inhabitants. For Coolcraheen parish, Joseph Bradshaw Clinstowne, is registered as payee; while for Foulksrath, Thomas Phelan, Donogh Deorane, and Philip Purcell are named. Thus Philip Purcell,

the late owner, probably was allowed to live in the castle, or on the lands as a tenant. This is in agreement with what my grandfather, the late Stephen Wright, used to tell, that when his father took a lease of Foulksrath in 1777, he found a family of peasant farmers named Purcell living in the bawn of Foulksrath, though not in the castle, which had previously been occupied by a family named Green. These Purcells were, possibly, the humble descendants of the unfortunate Philip Purcell, and their posterity may be yet in the neighbourhood, Conahy being full of people of the name some forty years ago. In MS. F. 3, 27 of the Stearne MSS. in Trinity College is a short pedigree of the Purcells of Foulksrath, in connexion with an obit:—"Rob: Purcell of faukrath c. Kilk., father of Thos. f. p. h., father of Rob: Purcell of fauk: q¹ obyt 5th Jan^r 1635."

We have thus some materials in the Inquisitions, Fiauts, and MSS. for constructing a pedigree. It would be interesting to know something as to a family of Purcells, of Pilton. Is that the same name as Piltown? If so, possibly the original settlement of the Purcells, after the capture, of Waterford, was in the south of the county Kilkenny.¹ Underneath is a tentative table of the line of the Foulksrath Purcells to 1664.



¹ According to Sir Arthur's Instructions for Settlement of Ulster on 9th July, 1608, Robnett Purcell, of Foulksrath, was Constable of Fassadining and Odogh.

¹ In Sir A. Chichester's "Instructions," 1608, in Knocktofer Barony, a Purcell of Kilkereil is mentioned.

In the maps of the Survey and Distribution, Foulksrath Castle is marked as in good repair, and a church is placed near it, at a distance of some hundred yards. In 1853, when the present farm offices were being constructed, a quantity of skeletons were found buried, in digging for gravel, not far from the bawn wall, and in the present farmyard. There are also considerable remains of a large building, now forming part of the stable and garden walls, which a hundred years ago were much more perfect, and which my father used to say were then evidently the ruins of a large manor-house or court. On the side of the archway, which now leads to the stables out of the bawn, is a small disroofed chamber, which tradition said was a chapel of St. Bride. When my grandfather had a large recess hollowed out of the wall of the entrance hall of the castle, a pot was found which contained a leaden toy ship, manned by armed figures with oars, and also a number of silver coins of various periods—some of Elizabeth, some of Edward II., and Alexander III. of Scotland. Most of these coins were lent to the Rev. James Mease, and unfortunately were never got back, and the toy was broken by children. However, the coin of Edward II., when taken in connexion with that of Alexander III., looks like a possession of a Purcell who went to the Scotch wars. I remember seeing the coins when a boy.

It remains for me to tell of the after inhabitants of Foulksrath. The tombstone of Joseph Bradshaw is in Donoughmore churchyard; some twenty-five years ago I took a rubbing of it, which is, I believe, in the Museum of the Society.¹ In King James II.'s Act of Attainder, 1689, among the names of the attainted are "Ebenezer Warren, of The Lodge, Esq.; William Smith, of Foulksrath, gent., and Martin Baxter, of Freshford, clk." Perhaps this William Smith was the original of the Colonel Dawson of tradition a hundred years since, who, according to the peasantry, was an officer of King William, but very kind to, and much liked by, the country folk, and who lived at Foulksrath: the story went that King James's soldiers came to search for him, and went through the castle, but found him not, for the neighbours had hidden him in a large oven.

I discovered in the Deeds Office, Henrietta-street, Dublin, some interesting documents bearing on the later history of Foulksrath. No. 1 is dated 28th June, 1708, and is a memorial of an "Indenture of Lease between Joseph Bradshaw, Esq., of Suttonsrath (afterwards held by the Strangways), and John Howard, of Ballyroan, gent., to secure £125, the portion of Elizabeth Bradshaw, left to her by her father Joseph Bradshaw, senior, deceased; and £128, lent to Joseph Bradshaw by Elizabeth Howard, *alias* Tindall, and for £97 paid, hath allowed and granted Foulksrath, containing 216A., and Tullyglass, 227A., Suttonsrath and Brackan, all which are in the actual possession of John Howard, until £350 be paid. Witnessed by Antony Shamborg, of Dublin; and Ephraim Dawson, of Dawson's-court." No 2, is a memorial of a deed of lease of the date June 16th, 1718, between Joseph Bradshaw, junior, of Foulksrath, Esq., on one part, and Ephraim Dawson, of Dawson's-court, Queen's County, on the other part, whereby Joseph Bradshaw did sell for £2400, the castles, townlands, and heredities undermentioned, viz., Suttonsrath,

¹ It runs as follows:—"Heere lieth wich in Cheshire, deceased the 23 of
the Body of Joseph Bradshaw, late of March, 1673."

258A.; Tullyglass, 227A.; Brackan, 61A.; Foulksrath, 217A. This was witnessed by Ephraim Stannus and John Humphreys, gentls., of Dublin. Ephraim Dawson was a partner in the Dublin bank of Hugh Henry Dawson and Co., and was forefather of the Earl of Portarlington, who owned those lands until 1850, when they were sold in the Estates Court. Suttonsrath and Tullyglass were about that time let to the Strangways family, who had previously lived at Waterpark, in the Queen's county.

Tradition in my family said, that during the first quarter of the 18th century a gentleman named Moses Henshaw lived at Foulksrath Castle. When Thomas Wright went there, there were wonderful tales among the country people of a long gun belonging to Moses Henshaw. It was said he used to stand on a hill called the Eskers, and hit a tree on a hill called the Scrub, nearly a quarter of a mile away. Of course this was an exaggeration. The family afterwards lived in Durrow parish. The will of Moses Henshaw is among the Ossory wills in the Irish Record Office, where I found it. It was proved in 1722. In it he leaves to his son, William Henshaw, three cows and twenty sheep of a year old, in addition to goods and £7 in money; to his wife Honor Henshaw, *alias* Wrigby, the farm and stock of Foulksrath with the household goods and corn, except that his son Moses did marry with the consent of his mother, Mr. Robert Stotsbury, of Three Castles, and John Stotsbury, and Nathaniel Henshaw's¹ approbation. In that case he leaves him an equal share with his mother: meantime he is to help his mother. To his daughter Jane he leaves £5; to daughter Mary, £1 10s.; his wife is to pay debts due to John Langton of Kilkenny, and Mortogh Cloney of Foulksrath: Mortogh Cloney shall have his house and garden, and meadow, at sixteen shillings during the period of Henshaw's lease. Signed in presence of Bridget Green, Austas Greene, and Philip Hickey, Generosus, 6th July, 1722.

The old castle having thus changed hands for the second time, we find in the Deeds Office a memo. of a lease dated 12th October, 1737, from Ephraim Dawson to Faithfull Fortescue, Esq., of Dublin, reciting that a marriage was intended between William Henry Dawson, his eldest son, and Mary Damer, daughter of the late Joseph Damer, of Roscrea (who, it may be remembered, had in 1713 bought lands from Nicholas Purcell of Loghmoë). Her fortune was £10,000. In consideration of his receiving this money, Ephraim Dawson assigned, in trust for them, to Fortescue certain of his lands: among these are mentioned Foulksrath, Suttonsrath, Tullyglass, and Brackan.

William Henry Dawson and his wife Mary Damer thus obtaining possession, we find that on the termination of Henshaw's lease, he let it by lease to Mr. Thomas Green. There is in the Dublin Deeds Office a memorial of a deed of lease dated 23rd February, 1747, from William H. Dawson to Thomas Green, gentleman, whereby W. H. Dawson lets to T. Green, for thirty-one years, the castle and lands of Foulksrath, containing² 215A.

These Greens left on the termination of the lease in 1777, when Foulksrath was taken on lease by my great-grandfather, Mr. Thomas

¹ There was a Nathaniel Henshaw, M.D., T.C.D., in 1664—perhaps father to Moses.

Wright of Grenan, Queen's county whose grandfather, Thomas Wright, was a gentleman farmer who had come from near Leeds, in Yorkshire, with the colony founded around Castlecomer by Sir Christopher Wandesford. According to the *Irish Postchaise Companion* of 1780, Foulksrath was then "an old ruined castle." Thomas Wright left it to his fifth son, Stephen, who restored the castle, and might be called the second founder thereof. In a book called *The Irish Tourist*, published by subscription in 1817, and written by Mr. Atkinson, an Englishman, there is a very interesting account of the castle and of a night which he spent there, sleeping in a room called the Red Room, or Alice's Room, and which was traditionally said to be the room where Robnet Purcell murdered his daughter Alice, rather than give her in marriage to a foe who was besieging the castle. It is curious that all around the castle, and in a grove at the other side of the road, numbers of human skeletons have come to light from time to time. No doubt there were fierce battles with the O'Mores, O'Brenans, and Fitz Patricks. There stands the old castle still, and it appears likely to last for many centuries, though its fellows of Ballyfoyle, Clone, Esker, and Lismaine, are only ruined fragments.

The following is an extract from Atkinson's *Irish Tourist*, 1815. (Copy in Brit. Mus.) :—

"Of the objects which have been hitherto noticed in this landscape, that of Foulksrath Castle, the seat of Mr. Wright (as combining the characters of a strong fortress, a venerable monument of antiquity, and a residence more comfortable than might be apprehended from its external aspect) claims particular attention. I had the honor of being lodged a night in this strong fortress, not as an enemy to the country, but as a prisoner of hospitality; and altho' in ascending the durable stone steps of the fortress to my bedchamber (having previously inspected the different apartments of the Castle) I felt a sensation somewhat gloomy and chilling, for I found my philosophy insufficient to guard my nerves from the intrusion of those crude ideas which in a small room, in an old castle, in early impressions, in circumstances of the times, and in the darkness of night, formed powerful auxiliaries; yet, when under the influence of that light which puts to flight the fantastic images of fear, I soberly reflected on the interior accommodations of this Castle, and the advantages which its inhabitants derive from its character of a fortress, in a country recently infested with hordes of nightly marauders, I concluded, and I think not unreasonably, that the inhabitants of modern villas had more cause to envy the people of this Castle the security, than the latter to envy the former the enjoyment of their light and airy apartments. We have remarked that the interior of this Castle is more comfortable than would be apprehended from an observation of its external aspect. The parlor on the ground floor, tho' not adequately luminous (having but one window of moderate size), is, however, in every other respect, a very comfortable winter apartment. The drawing-room on the 2^d floor, both as to light and extension, has vastly the advantage of this; it measures about 30 ft. by 16, is well furnished, and has a light and airy appearance. On the floor immediately above this there is a bedchamber of nearly the same size, and also sufficiently luminous; but the residue of the rooms are small, and receive light only thro' those long and slender apertures which were originally formed in the stone work, and which Mr. Wright

has guarded on the outside by wire lattices, and within by little glass frames wh: open and shut at pleasure. In one of these apart^{ments} (being politely offered a choice) I chose to lodge, and here I became the victim of that painful nervous sensation to wh: I have adverted. When a little returning health had, however, dispelled my vapours, I felt pleasure in reflecting that for once in my life I had lodged in one of those ancient castles wh: had been the pride and the security of the ancient Irish, and I am only sorry to add, that the necessity for such fortresses sh^d still continue in this country."

ON CASTLE GRACE, CO. TIPPERARY.

By GABRIEL REDMOND M.D., LOCAL SECRETARY FOR COUNTY WATERFORD.

ALTHOUGH I am unable to elucidate its early history, or state the exact date of foundation of this most interesting Anglo-Norman Castle, I think I can throw a glimmer of light on its ownership, which perhaps may lead to further knowledge on the subject. That it is, in some way, connected with the race of the famous Raymond "le Gros," the name is quite sufficient to testify, it being merely a corruption of the soubriquet "Gros" or "Gras."

The Rev. James Graves, in his "Additional Notes to the History of the Mac an tSen Riddery, or, Sept of the Old Knight," at page 51, vol. iv., 4th series of the Journal (and to which I would refer the reader), points out that the family of De Wigarnia had a grant in 1194 of the feudal barony of Kiltenan in the county Tipperary, of which Cahir Castle was the chief seat, and that as "Castle Grace" is only six miles from Cahir, it, or the land on which it was built, was probably included in this grant. With regard, then, to the founder of the castle under consideration, and bearing in mind the grant above mentioned, I would suggest either of two surmises as to his individuality, viz. :—

1. That one of Raymond's immediate descendants married a lady of the De Wigarnias, who brought him as her dower the land on which he erected a castle.

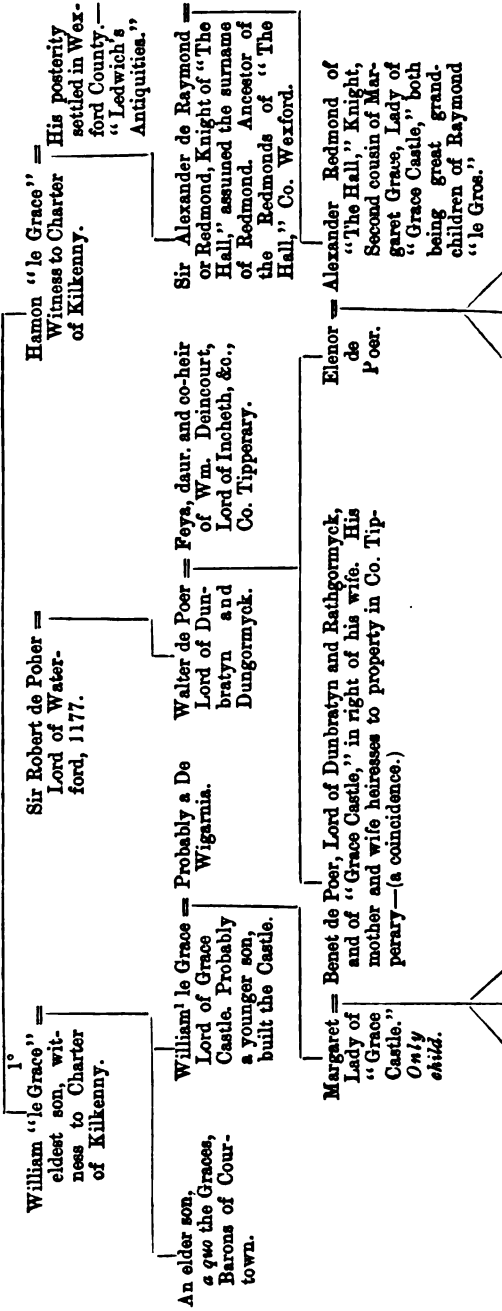
2. That the castle was built by one of the De Wigarnias, and on a marriage taking place between a daughter of the house, and one of the "le Gros" or Grace family, the latter conferred his name on it.

Now, if I can show that the castle was actually in the possession of a *known* descendant of Raymond "le Gros," at a very early period, synchronous in fact, or nearly so, with the date of the grant to Philip De Wigarnia, of 1194; the question "who was the actual founder?" will be brought as it were to a focus, and it will only remain to discover whether a Grace chose a bride from the De Wigarnias or not. We find a William le Grace styled "Lord of Grace Castle." He was a grandson of Raymond "le Gros" and the probable builder of the castle.

The following genealogical compilation I have carefully extracted from Count De la Poer's very interesting family pedigrees, and also partly from my own, with an object to which I shall refer just now. It will help, better than words, to illustrate my surmises, and with that object I introduce it on opposite page.

I think it is more probable that William "le Grace," Lord of Grace Castle (who was a younger son of William, eldest son of Raymond "le Gros"), built Grace Castle himself, than that he "Graced" a castle of the De Wigarnias with his name. We do not read of such a custom among our early Anglo-Norman forefathers. I do not find any record of Raymond "le Gros" getting any lands in county Tipperary, but may not his son, or grandson, have accompanied the De Prendergast, who settled at and near New Castle, and earned a grant by his sword?

RAYMOND "LE GROS," = BASILIA DE CLARE,
Grass, or Grassus. Sister of Strongbow.



¹ This William must have been a younger son of William (the 1st), because he had only one child—a daughter and heiress—and therefore he must have had an elder brother, from whom "The Grace Family" sprung.

I have introduced this extract from "The Redmond Pedigree" to show the relationship that existed between Alexander Redmond and Margaret Grace, which relationship strengthens the probability that William Grace, Lord of Grace Castle, was a grandson of R. "le Gros."

The subsequent history of the castle is not the purport of this notice. By the marriage of Margaret Grace and Benet de Poer, it passed into the latter family. It was held by Lord Arnold de Poer, of sorcery and witchcraft renown. His son Eustace was attainted, and his estates came to the Berminghams, and from them to the Butlers, afterwards created Barons of Cahir. In the 17th century the castle was leased to the *Sargents*, from whom it passed to the Fitz Gibbon family by the marriage of Philip Fitz Gibbon with Aphra, daughter of Robert Sargent of Castle Grace, about the year 1729. (See Pedigree E of The Fitz Gibbons. In "Unpublished Geraldine Documents," p. 332, vol. iv., part ii., 4th series of the Journal). The castle must have been inhabited early in the present century, as we find that Maurice Fitz Gibbon died there in 1817, and it now stands, under the shade of the Knockmeeldown range, an interesting relic of our country's turbulent history.

THE MEDALLISTS OF IRELAND AND THEIR WORK.

By WILLIAM FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I.,

Member of Council, Royal Irish Academy, &c.

No. I.—THE MOSSOPS.

THE medals that a country has produced may be compared to so many isolated portions, or detached fragments, from a continuous narration of its history; and, when studied under this aspect, their value to the historian becomes obvious. It is difficult to estimate the extent of our obligation to the medals of Greece and Rome, and the coins of these countries, which, in truth should rank as medals, in elucidating their early records. In Ireland, it is only within about the last hundred years that they assume a true national character: and that we can claim to possess a national series; yet they have failed to secure accurate investigation which alone would render them useful. Students have been few, and the medallic collections exceptional and limited; so that in the present day we cannot point to even reliable descriptions which may be consulted. Their history is still unwritten. The English series of medals has received ample recognition and illustration in the two fine volumes lately published by the Trustees of the British Museum; and in R. W. Cochrane-Patrick, M.P., Scottish medals have secured an enthusiastic and liberal editor, who has, at considerable personal expense, treated them fully and with admirable illustrative engravings in his splendid work. We can point to nothing of this character in Ireland, and whatever assistance our medals could afford to elucidate the past, it will, so far as books are concerned, be sought in vain. Yet the Irish series of medals are well deserving of description. The men whose portraits are preserved on them are those whose names we have reason to be proud of, the events they commemorate form much of our modern history; and even should their theme relate to some subject of local or limited interest, still it recalls objects or circumstances once considered to deserve a record, and which at the time produced sufficient impression on the public mind to be thus transmitted.

Medals, when studied with reference to their appreciation as objects of art, acquire augmented value in proportion to the talent displayed in design, and the technical skill of their fabricator. In these respects, we have reason to point with pride to two distinguished Irish artists—the Mossops, father and son—both of whom, though labouring under serious disadvantages, achieved brilliant successes. We have to acknowledge our indebtedness to their labours for a long series of works in metal, reproducing the portraits of many an Irishman, whose features we would gladly look on: a Charlemont, for instance, or a Grattan, a David

La Touche, a Primate Robinson, or O'Connell as he appeared in the year 1816, and others equally esteemed.

Being the fortunate possessor of an extensive series of Irish medals, the result of several years' acquisitions, I have long considered their ownership demanded, at least, an attempt to place on record such circumstances connected with their history as could be collected, and which, if not preserved, would to a large extent pass into oblivion. The effort may, perhaps, induce others to supply my shortcomings, and possibly lead to our Irish medallic works becoming better appreciated. In doing this I will, in the first place, give brief histories of the Mossops, and describe their medals; hereafter I may, perhaps, review the later medals of Parks, the Woodhouses, Jones, and other Irish workmen in the same special department of art.

There are already published accounts of the Mossops, father and son, by Dean Dawson, in the *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy, also a paper chiefly relating the history of William Stephen Mossop, junr., in "The Dublin Monthly Magazine" for 1842, by a gentleman who knew him for many years, and a number of details relating to both artists in Gilbert's *Dublin*, where a list compiled by Mossop, junr., is given of the principal works executed by his father and himself.

WILLIAM MOSSOP.

WILLIAM MOSSOP (Born, 1751; died, 1806).—The eminent position which Mossop attained as an artist, nearly a century ago, renders it a duty to collect these fast-fading traditions of his professional labours which well deserve to be recorded. Those few individuals who are familiar with the series of medals he struck, and value them, will feel that in attempting to perpetuate his name, and direct fresh attention to his many successes in medallic representation, the effort is far from needless; for already, similar to the lot of too many Irishmen of genius, his countrymen have begun to forget his claims to their recognition and gratitude. His history presents us with another example of undoubted talent of a high order, engaged in constant, uncomplaining labour, without receiving the reward of adequate recompense from his cotemporaries, who were liberal enough in admitting his genius, but failed to offer him that pecuniary recompense which, in other countries has been willingly accorded to men who have devoted themselves to similar artistic pursuits.

William Mossop, a Dublin citizen, was born, in 1751, in Mary's parish. His father's name was Browne, and when he died, his widow married W. Mossop, a relation of the popular actor and stage-manager, Henry Mossop. The father of her child having been a Roman Catholic, she changed his name, to obtain admission for him into the Blue Coat School, to that of her second husband. On leaving this school, about 1765, he was apprenticed to Mr. Stone, a die-sinker, who made seal-dies for the Linen Board, and work of similar descriptions, upon which he kept young Mossop occupied. At this time, and for many years afterwards, the trade of die-sinking in Dublin was remunerative; for there was much demand for buttons struck in metal, which was so well paid that the workmen who fabricated heavy gilt buttons (then in ordinary use for gentlemen and their servants' liveries) were able to earn large wages, and seldom worked above three or four days each week, spending the rest of their time in idleness and

drinking. Change of fashion has long since altogether destroyed this lucrative trade.

Stone, like many others of his class, was of intemperate habits, which caused his death; and his son, following the father's example, likewise soon killed himself. The entire support of unfortunate Stone's family devolved on Mossop. He continued to work for the Linen Board up to 1781, when a change took place in the management of the board; and the dismissal of their secretary led to a system of contract, which deprived him of his employment at a time when, having married, he was burdened with a young family. A circumstance occurred about this period which in a material degree influenced the course of Mossop's life. He was requested to value a collection of medals for some friend, who contemplated purchasing them; and becoming much interested in their execution, when his friend declined to do so, he secured the collection himself. Their possession excited in him the desire to make similar beautiful works of art; and thus his labours as a medallist commenced. He carried his ambitious design into execution without delay, and the result proved how wisely he had selected his proper vocation. The medal he first produced was that of Mr. Ryder, a well known popular actor in Dublin, which was made in 1782; and when we consider this premier essay was executed by a person who had no previous training in such a peculiar and special department, that the modelling of the portrait, and its subsequent engraving on a steel die, were due to the unaided development of his skill and natural talent, resulting in a finished work deserving of high commendation, and one that placed him in the rank of a medallist of exceptional ability, it must be admitted we are describing the history of a man of genius, far beyond the average standard. The portrait of Ryder was, by general consent, considered a striking likeness. There is a rather rare engraving, which may have possibly aided Mossop's modelling—and, no doubt, he enjoyed opportunities of studying his appearance when acting on the stage—but we have no evidence that he was permitted to model Ryder's face from a life-sitting; and if this be so, the result is still more surprising and exceptional. When the medal was completed, it was inspected and admired by crowds of citizens; yet it is related that, after the lapse of several months, there was "only a single medal sold:" whether this is correct or not, it is beyond question that it is seldom met with at present. Soon after he executed a medal—still more scarce, of which I know only a solitary impression in the Royal Irish Academy—that, with side busts, of the Right Hon. John Beresford and his wife. For the curious history of this medal, I refer to its description hereafter.

Two works of such marked excellence succeeding each other attracted the notice, and, better still, the assistance and friendship of Dr. Quin, advantages which to Mossop's serious disappointment, were soon lost by the death of his influential friend and benefactor, of whom he completed a good medallic likeness, at the request of Mr. Wade, one of his patients, in grateful acknowledgment of his recovery from a severe illness. Dr. Quin contemplated the idea of sending Mossop to Boulton's great mint works in Birmingham; but his death put an end to this arrangement. In Gilbert's *History of Dublin* (Appendix to vol. ii.) there is a detailed list of most of Mossop's works, compiled by his son, and collated by Dr. A. Smith, with the assistance of private letters, which formed the first reliable record of his labours. In the year 1784, Mossop resided at 13, Essex-quay. He

modestly describes his occupation as "letter cutter and die-sinker." He was subsequently employed by the firm of Camac, Kyan, & Camac (1793) in coining into halfpence the copper which they obtained from their property, the Wicklow Copper Mines. There was a scarcity of copper coinage at that period, owing to the restricted working of the royal mint, which led to numbers of traders striking private tokens throughout Ireland and England, amongst them the Dublin company of Camac, competed so largely that, to a great extent, at least in Ireland, they displaced the royal coinage, and the phrase "a Camac" became for several years synonymous with a halfpenny. Mossop was engaged in making their dies and superintending the practical working of their private mint. The subsequent failure of this firm, in addition to the loss of his appointment, entailed on him serious pecuniary loss. In 1797 he returned to his occupation as a private die-sinker, and so long as work could be obtained he continued his laborious and little appreciated toil.

The disturbed state of Ireland, the successive Rebellions of 1798 and 1803, and the loss of trade in Dublin, caused by the Legislative Union, combined to produce a depressing, and almost destructive influence in every department connected with local manufactures. During the entire of Mossop's career he laboured under a total want of that patronage which, either from the State or from wealthy individuals, work similar to his usually requires to produce its best efforts; and it is a matter for justifiable national pride, that without such aid, without a master's help or previous instruction, he achieved success in his art. The celebrated sculptor, Edward Smith, was, however, a friend of Mossop's, and aided him by his council and designs in some of his medals. It is difficult to obtain information respecting the numerous seals of which Mossop prepared dies for different incorporated and other public bodies in Ireland. Several of these seals were executed in silver, and as they became disused were melted down for their intrinsic metallic value, and so destroyed. I have a small silver seal of the Irish Ordnance Department which, I believe, is his workmanship. He engraved a few compositions in cornelian and on ivory, in the latter material he cut a small copy of the marriage of Cupid and Psyche, but I am unable to trace its present possessor.

Before cutting the steel die, Mossop was in the habit of executing in wax a careful model of the portrait or design he intended to complete. He employed wax softened with turpentine, and coloured white or brown, which was laid down on pieces of slate or glass, and accurately moulded to the intended form. In modelling figures, they were designed as a primary study, and the drapery laid on by subsequent stages. He thus preserved the positions of the limbs correct, however minute they were; and the examples I have of his workmanship evince by their delicate manipulation the fineness of his touch and skill as a draughtsman. The original wax model for Mossop's masonic medal in my possession was made after a drawing of Edward Smith's, to whom the original conception of the design was due; but its practical execution was altogether his own. Several of his steel dies are still preserved in the possession of Mr. J. Woodhouse of this city, who follows the same interesting profession as a medallist. Mr. Mossop died in Dublin in 1804, after a few hours' illness, from an attack of paralysis and apoplexy.

MEDALS MADE BY WILLIAM MOSSOP, SENIOR.

THOMAS RYDER.—The bust to right, inscribed with the name, and in smaller letters, W. M. F. *Reverse*.—Wreaths of laurel and palm with lyre and comic mask at their junction. In centre, NON ALIQUA | UNQUAM | RYDER | VESTIGIA | PRESSIT; and below, W. M. F. Size, 1.7 of English inch.¹ This medal, which occurs in bronze and silver, was Mossop's first work. It records a talented comic actor, manager of Smock Alley Theatre from 1772. He was son of Preswick Ryder, a printer, who resided in portion of Old Cork House, in Castle-street, Dublin, and absconded after printing a pamphlet against the Government. He lived as an itinerant player for many years in England under the name of Darby, during which time his son was born. As manager of Smock Alley Theatre Ryder made money, and got £3000 by the Royal Exchange Lottery, but lost it, and became bankrupt. After visiting London, Edinburgh, &c., he returned, in 1791, to Dublin, and died of a broken heart. There is a touching note in White's "Miscellanea Nova," published in 1800, on his career. When wealthy he built a large house in Eccles-street, now divided into two, which was known as "Ryder's Folly." There is a scarce portrait of Ryder, painted by Harding and engraved in stipple by W. N. Gardiner, which I possess. The medal was struck in 1782; but, though much praised, its sale was a failure, and hence it is seldom to be procured.

MEDALLION OF RIGHT HON. JOHN AND MRS. BERESFORD.—Their busts, superimposed, and beneath, W. MOSSOP. *Reverse*, Blank. Size.—2.1. In bronze in Royal Irish Academy. Hon John Beresford, second son of Viscount Tyrone, represented Waterford in Parliament for forty-four years until his death in 1805. His second wife, Barbara, daughter of Sir Wm. Montgomery, was a celebrated beauty. The medal, which is curved, was struck to be set in the side of a tankard of silver which Dr. Achmet, proprietor of baths in Dublin, presented in acknowledgment of some favours conferred on him through the Beresfords' influence. Achmet, who was the son of a Dublin tradesman named Kearns, dressed like a Turk, and passed for one for some years. An amusing account of his baths, &c., is given in Madden's "Periodical Literature," vol. ii., p. 209. Mr. Beresford, after whom Beresford-place is named, was practically the ruler of Ireland for many years. His wife and her sisters were drawn by Sir J. Reynolds as "The Graces." The picture is now in the National Gallery. The medal was struck in 1788; I believe it is unique.

HENRY QUIN, M. D.—Bust to right; inscription, HENRICUS QUIN, M. D., and under the neck, in small letters, W. MOSSOP F. *Reverse*.—Blank. Size, 1.65. This was struck for Robert Watson Wade, First Clerk of the Irish Treasury, to show his gratitude after recovering from a severe illness, caused by an "imposthume" in his side. The original gold medal given to Dr. Quin is in the possession of his grandson, Rev. R. Quin, Rector of Forkhill. It has an engraved inscription: "EX | ANIMO GRATO | OB | SANITATEM | RESTITUTAM | EXCUDI CURAVIT | R. W. WADE | M.DCCLXXXVIII. The original steel die is in my possession. Examples

¹ The size of these Medals is given in English inches and tenths of an inch.

occur in silver, bronze, and silver gilt. Dr Quin presented copies to his friends, for one made in silver and gilded, and which I have, is inscribed "The gift of Henry Quin, Esq., M. D., to John Logan, Sculptor of Gems, as a token of friendship, Nov. 1, 1789." Mossop likewise acknowledged his obligations to Dr. Quin, according to his own statement, by inscribing one of these medals as follows:—"Sacred to the man who, after finding out the author in obscurity, led him into the profession of this polite art, and became his patron, his friend, and his liberal benefactor." I have failed to trace this medal. Dr. Quin was a distinguished Dublin physician, and near relative to the celebrated actor. He discovered a mode of reproducing gems in coloured glass paste, and instructed James Tassie in his method of fabricating them. This led to his future success in London in making the so-termed "Tassie's Gems," which obtained wide celebrity. I possess some made by Dr. Quin himself, which are fine specimens of workmanship.

DAVID LA TOUCHE —Bust to waist, with cravat and coat; a cap on the head. Inscription—DAVID LATOUCHE ESQ BELVIEW; and on the arm, in small letters, MOSSOP. *Reverse*.—A group of allegorical figures, representing Justice, Truth, and Liberality, with Eagle and QUI BENE PARTA MELIUS DISPENSAVIT for inscription, and in the Exergue NAT 1704 OB 1785. Size, 1·7. There is an engraving of this medal in Clayton's *Views of Dublin*. The dies are in the possession of Mr. J. Woodhouse. He has also a wax impression of a seal representing the portrait, but evidently not a work of Mossop's. It is needless to allude to the distinguished position which David La Touche held in the city of Dublin. This medal occurs in bronze and silver.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.—Bust to right, with draped shoulders and bare neck; a soft conical cap on head; arm inscribed in small letters, MOSSOP. The name WILLIAM ALEXANDER around bust. *Reverse*.—Blank. Size, 1·8. This medal, of which Mr. Woodhouse has the die was made in 1785. It represents a leading Dublin merchant, who lived in 15, Sackville-place; in 1779 he became alderman, and in 1788, Lord Mayor. He was afterwards one of the superintendent magistrates, and as such, arrested Henry Sheares in 1798, in his house in Baggot-street. I have seen it only in bronze.

WILLIAM DEANE, Esq.—Draped bust to right, inscribed EVILHELMVS DEANE ARM, and on the arm, in small letters, MOSSOP. Size, 1·7. Occurs in bronze and copper gilt; stated to have been made in 1785. Mr. Deane was a solicitor and officer in the Court of Chancery, and further distinguished himself by practical scientific pursuits; for he established works to make bottles and window glass, which were aided by parliamentary grants. His name appears amongst the original members of the Royal Irish Academy. He died in 1793, leaving his chemical apparatus of glass, and planetarium to Trinity College, and large bequests to Stevens' Hospital and the Rotundo.

EDMUND SEXTON VISCOUNT PERY.—Head to right, with inscription EDM SEX VISCOUNT PERY, and below, MOSSOP. *Reverse*.—Blank. Size, 1·7. Made in bronze and silver. Mr. J. Woodhouse has the die. Edmund Sexton, Viscount Pery, born 1719, entered Parliament in 1751, and was

Speaker of the House of Commons from 1771 to 1785. On vacating office he was created viscount, and received £3000 per annum. He died in 1806. Dean Dawson states, that when Mossop had finished this medal, Lord Pery expressed himself highly pleased, and inquired what remuneration he expected. On Mossop replying, "Twenty guineas," he handed him a cheque for forty, remarking that he "considered the artist had not put a fair price on his work, and hoped he would be satisfied with what he thought proper to give."

CUNNINGHAM PRIZE MEDAL OF ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Bust of Lord Charlemont, in uniform of the Volunteers, to left, inscribed *IACOBUS COMES DE CHARLEMONT PRES.* On the arm, *MOSSOP. Reverse.*—Hibernia, helmetted, seated on a pile of books, holding a shield, with harp and Irish crown, and a rod, with cap of Liberty, to left; in front are ruins of a round tower, emblematic of antiquities, and behind, various emblems of astronomy, chemistry, and literature. The motto *VETERAS REVOCAVIT ARTES*, and under the seated figure, *MOSSOP.* In the exergue *ACAD REG HIB INST JAN 28 MDCCLXXVI.* Size, 2.2. Struck in gold when issued, as the Cunningham Prize Medal. Some early proofs in silver and copper occur. The dies, which are worn out, remain in the possession of the Academy, and are replaced by new dies, made in 1886, by Mr. J. Woodhouse. The medal, when originally proposed, consisted only of the reverse portion, the portrait of Lord Charlemont being added when he was nominated President by Royal Charter. I possess the wax model of Lord Charlemont, made by Mossop preparatory to cutting the die.

To appreciate this medal, an early unworn impression should be examined; it then ranks with Mossop's best works. The portrait is considered an excellent resemblance, and its execution is soft and delicate. The allegorical design was planned with skill, and well worked out, the central figure filling, without overcrowding, the surface of the medal. Lord Charlemont was so pleased with it that he gave the artist free access to his library and the numismatic and art collections in his possession.

Mr. Woodhouse's replica of the Charlemont medal follows closely the design of the original made by Mossop. It can, however, be readily recognized by having *J W* in minute letters on the arm of the bust, after Mossop's name, and likewise on the reverse, immediately behind the lyre. The inscription also is struck in somewhat larger lettering.

DOWN CORPORATION OF HORSE BREEDERS.—A small medallion in the centre, with two racehorses and jockeys racing, surrounded by perforated rays like a sun, by which it is joined to an outer circle or garter, having the motto *METAM AVIDI PETVNT.* In the exergue, *MOSSOP F. Reverse.*—On the central medallion a brood mare and foal; inscription, *IN EQUIS PATRVM VIRTVS*, and the name *MOSSOP.* Size, 2.0. Struck in bronze about 1787. This medal had the perforations of the sun's rays removed by filing, after being struck. The Royal Irish Academy owned a gold pattern, which was lost.

PRIMATE ROBINSON, LORD ROKEBY.—The Primate's portrait, with full wig and canonicals, to right. Inscription—*RICH ROBINSON BARON ROKEBY LORD PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND.* On the arm, *MOSSOP. Reverse*—A

front elevation of the Armagh Observatory marked MOSSOP, and in exergue, MDCLXXXIX. The motto is, THE HEAVENS DECLARE THE GLORY OF GOD. Size, 2·2. Made in bronze and silver, and occasionally met in white metal. Mr. J. Woodhouse has the dies. An engraving of it was published in "Anthologia Hibernica," for 1793; and I have an impression of the obverse struck as a proof in thin card-board. The medal commemorates the erection of the Armagh Observatory, which was built at his lordship's expense.

PATTERN FOR CAMAC HALFPENNY.—"Camac Kyan and Camac," with cypher H M C (Hibernian Mining Company), and beneath, ONE HALFPENNY | MOSSOP F | 1793. *Reverse*.—The usual figure of Hibernia with harp and whiskey still, PAYABLE AT BALLYMURTAGH. It is struck in copper, but was probably a pattern piece, as in the current issues Mossop's name is omitted. Size, 1·2.

UNION PENNY.—The head of George III. to right, and beneath a small harp, the motto, GEORGIUS III REX. *Reverse*.—Britannia with shield, and Hibernia with harp, uniting hands over the altar of Concord; the inscription being, CON—COR—DIA. In exergue 1789. Size, 1·4 A few bronze proofs were struck, when the die broke. It was made during the viceroyalty of the Marquis of Rockingham, after a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds. There is an impression in the Royal Irish Academy, struck, after the fracture—which extends across the harp—was repaired by a piece of metal let into the die. A specimen in the British Museum is still more damaged.

MEDALS GIVEN AT THE COMMENCEMENTS, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—On both medals, SEMEL BAPTOS NVNQVAM DIMITTET HONORES.

Reverse of No. 1.—PROPTER ARTIVM STVDIA INDVSTRIA CONTINENT NEG SINE GLORIA NAVATA.

Reverse of No. 2.—PROPTER LITERAS GRÆCAS ATQVE LATINAS FELICITER EXCVLTAS.

It is stated this was originally designed for a science medal, but given up for those termed Commencement Medals, which were superseded by the Science and Classic Medals. Size, 1·3. Examples in bronze are in the Royal Irish Academy, made in 1793.

CASTLEBAR MEDAL.—A silver medal in the British Museum, representing a female seated to left, with three children, one suckling, and one at each side. *Reverse*.—In four lines, inscribed, BENEFACIENDUM | EST OMNIBVS—CASTLEBAR | 1791. This is probably Mossop's work.

MARIE ANTOINETTE.—Bust to right, and underneath w. m. Inscribed MARIE ANTOINETTE REINE DE FRANCE. *Reverse*.—IMMOLÉE | PAR LES FACTIEVX | LE 16 OCT 1793 | PLEURÉS ET VENGÉS LA. Size 1·35.

I possess a unique white metal impression of this medal; it was intended as part of a series, as I have the wax portrait of Louis XVI. prepared for engraving on a die, designed in Mossop's usual manner, and also a medal of

THE DAUPHIN AS LOUIS XVII. Bust with long hair; to right, LOUIS XVII ROI DE FRANCE, and beneath w. m. *Reverse*.—SI TÔT | QU'IL HAIT UN ROI | DOIT ON CESSER | DE L' ETRE, and below, 1793. Size, 1·3; unique.

MEDAL OF THE FRIENDLY BROTHERS OF SAINT PATRICK.—So far back as 1762, a medal of this Society is described, made in gold:—"Impressed with St. Patrick's Cross fixed in a heart, over which is a crown, the whole being set round with an emblematic knot, embellished with trefoil or shamrouge leaves, and this motto, *FIDELIS ET CONSTANS*, implying fidelity and constancy in religion, loyalty, and friendship. On the reverse shall be impressed the arms of the order, namely, a group of hearts in fesse, or, (as an emblem of the strict union of the members of the order) charged with a celestial crown of the same in chief in a field vert (the reward of their benevolence and fidelity). Round the shield an endless knot set with shamrouge leaves, the mantling proper, and two emblematic dolphins, their faces downwards, argent, a label coming from their mouths, with this motto, *QUIS SEPARABIT* (and above a hound w. f.). This medal shall be worn, pendant to a green ribbon, by all the members, and on the ribbon of the 'Perfect' Friendly Brothers the cross is blazoned in embroidery (and ornamented with a celestial crown), which no regular brother shall at any time dare to wear."

Mossop's medal corresponds with this description; it is struck in gold and bronze gilt. Size, 1·25. After his death it was re-engraved by his son, and several other Dublin medallists; but I have never seen one of the earlier medals such as described above.

This club appears to have originated soon after the Revolution of 1688 amongst the disbanded troops of William III., who, feeling a necessity of co-operating for mutual assistance, instituted a common bond of union, consisting of several lodges, or "knots," in the principal towns of Ireland, and also in Bath, Cheltenham, Liverpool, and London. Several of these continue to flourish. One of their ostensible designs was the suppression of duelling, and the arranging of misunderstandings amongst the brethren. This good feeling was promoted by social intercourse. They were prominent in benevolent schemes, and frequently discharged the debts of poor prisoners confined in gaol. The association still prospers as a Friendly Club, in Stephen's-green, in this city, and have their special pew in St. Patrick's Cathedral, where they attend service on the seventeenth of March, and they are contributors to the funds of the cathedral. I have reason to believe Dean Swift was a member of this body; at all events, its roll of membership shows a long succession of celebrated names.

There is a rare allegorical engraving of this association, of which there is a copy in my possession, where the medal is represented. So far as can be ascertained, it was engraved by William Paulett Carey, publisher of the *National Evening Star* Newspaper, but has no artist's name.

TICKET MEDALS OF THE PRIVATE THEATRE, 1796.—Three figures representing tragedy, comedy, and lyric art, holding a ribbon, inscribed, *DESCRIBO MORES HOMINVM*, and marked in exergue, *MOSSOP*. *Reverse.*—Blank, with a name engraved, *Patt. Marsh Esq.*

TICKET MEDALS OF THE PRIVATE THEATRE, 1796.—The figures differently and more gracefully disposed, marked *MOSSOP* in field to right. *Reverse.*—Inscribed, *PRIVATE THEATRE*, and engraved in centre, *No. 1, Earl Farnham*. Size, 1·4. Of the first medal I possess a bronze impression, and of the second silver.

In 1792 several of the nobility fitted up a private theatre, under Earl Westmeath and Fred. E. Jones, for amateur performances. Each subscriber was allowed two silver tickets, and could, if qualified, perform. (Gold tickets were presented to the Marchioness of Camden, having her cypher, J C, under a coronet.) It is not certain when these tickets were first made; the earlier die appears to have been struck some years before the more finished medal; one only is described in the list by Mossop's son, with the date 1796. In Gilbert's *History of Dublin*, he states that Jones opened Crow-street theatre in 1798; and having suffered much from the base coin then in circulation, devised an issue of silver tokens, to be received and paid for at the theatre, probably about 1803—from which idea Earl Hardwicke was led to originate the bank tokens. I have failed to trace these pieces, but possess one made for Crow-street Theatre in the year 1790, memorable as being the year when a succession of riots were organized against its manager, Daly.

MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGION AND VIRTUE.—Two draped female figures, bearing a cross and cup, conducted by a winged angel with spear, are seen advancing to a shrine on an eminence, behind which the sun is rising. The inscription is *RIGHTOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION*. In the exergue, *MOSSOP F. Reverse.*—Inscribed, *ASSOCIATION FOR RELIGION AND VIRTUE INST OCT 9 1792*. And around this, *ACQUAINT THYSELF WITH GOD & BE AT PEACE* Size, 1·6. Struck in silver and bronze.

This society was founded by Mr. Watson of Capel-street, and two clerical friends, to promote religion and morality. They instituted catechetical examinations—for which these medals were given as prizes—obtained the suppression of Sunday evening promenades at the Rotundo, distributed bibles, checked the sale of immoral books, opposed with success the lottery system, and were so far in advance of their age, that they succeeded in stopping the Sunday trade in whiskey: in a word, inaugurated a vast change for the better in society. They became incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1800, and still continue their benevolent labours.

The Examinations of this Society were held at the Parochial Schools, and medals and bibles distributed for good answering in the Church Catechism.

DR. BARRETT'S SCHOOL MEDAL.—A globe, lyre, and books, marked HOMER, &c. Inscription, *HIC SVNT PRÆMIA LAVDI*. On *reverse*, *HOC PRÆMIUM MERITVS AC CONSECVTVS EST HABITA IN SCHOLA REV JOHANNIS BARRETT DVBLINII A.D.*— Size, 2·6. Struck in bronze, and probably silver.

Dr. Barrett, who was a Catholic priest, died in 1798, with symptoms of mental disease; but his school appears to have continued, for Jones engraved a medal inscribed, *HOC PRÆMIUM MERITVS AC CONSECVTVS EST EXAMINATIONE HABITA IN ACADEMIA DD BARRETT AC BERNE DVBLINII AD* —.

TYRONE REGIMENT.—FOR SOLDIERY MERIT, and outside a wreath, **ROYAL TYRONE REGIMENT.** *Reverse.*—A harp and royal crown, **GOD SAVE THE KING.** Size, 1·6. Struck in bronze and silver.

This medal has not Mossop's name. Mr. Woodhouse possesses the dies, which were evidently made in haste, the stars on the harp being double struck; and it also became cracked soon after completion. The

medal is reported to have been fabricated in 1797, and given by the colonel to soldiers of this regiment.

BANTRY BAY MEDAL.—A stormy sea, with ships in distress; above, a lion's head, from which a storm blows. *APFLAVIT DEVS ET DISSIPANTE.* In the exergue, *JAN MDCXCVII* and *MOSSOP.* *Reverse.*—A Crown with *FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION BANTRY GARRISON*, surrounded by a wreath of lilies. Size, 1.6. Struck in silver and bronze. Lord Bantry possesses one in gold.

This medal was made for a local club, the members of which desired to commemorate the dispersion of the French invading fleet off Bantry Bay by storm.

ORDER OF ORANGE AND BLUE.—Altar, with bundle of arrows passing through an imperial crown, inscribed on a garter, *QUÆ INVIDET MINOR EST*, and on a ribbon, *VIS UNITA FORTIOR.* *Reverse.*—An altar, with star and the Brunswick Horse, inscribed, *GLO PRI AVG*, and immediately under the star, *NON DEFICIT ALTER.* On the hexagonal sides of the altar, *QUA DIE NOV* (4th day of November), and a rose. Size, 1.2. I have seen it struck in gold and bronze. Mr. J. Woodhouse has the dies, which are of inferior workmanship, and do not bear Mossop's name. In the "British Museum Catalogue of English Medals," No. 24, p. 486, vol. ii., this is described as the badge of a club, instituted, in 1727, by officers of the King's Own Regiment of Foot, to commemorate the Revolution, and Accession of the House of Hanover. Three varieties are mentioned. By Mossop's son it is termed a "Hanoverian Society" medal, and it differs in slight particulars from all contained in the British Museum Catalogue.

ORANGE ASSOCIATION.—Bust of William III., in armour, to left; *THE GLORIOUS AND IMMORTAL MEMORY 1690*, and also *MOSSOP.* *Reverse.*—The British arms, with supporters. A lion above the crown, *KING AND CONSTITUTION*, and the name of *MOSSOP.* Size, 1.65. Struck in silver and bronze, and repeatedly re-engraved by other medallists. The reverse is in Mr. J. Woodhouse's possession. Made in 1798.

HON. HENRY ST. GEORGE COLE.—This medal is described as consisting of the figure of Hibernia, struck in thin metal, from the Royal Irish Academy die, and soldered on, the inscription being to *HENRY ST GEORGE COLE, ESQ.* *Reverse.*—In centre, *FOR SPIRITED AND SUCCESSFUL EXERTIONS IN SUPPRESSING CONSPIRACY AND TREASON*, and around this, *A TRIBUTE OF GRATEFUL LOYALTY.* The medal in the Royal Irish Academy has not the "Hibernia." It was a presentation by the gentry to Mr. Cole, for his exertions in 1798.

MASONIC SCHOOL MEDAL.—A beautifully designed group of three infants and a mother, resting on a cross and anchor. *Reverse.*—Masonic emblems. Oval, 2.6 by 2.2. Struck in fine bronze proofs, and said to have been made in silver gilt, and worn by "Prince Masons:" this is a mistake. It was designed and used as a prize medal of the Dublin Masonic School, founded in the year 1790, which was located in Domville-lane, Prussia-street, and provided for twenty orphans. The design for it was furnished by Edward Smith, the sculptor, and I possess the original wax

model made by Mossop. I have likewise a cast medal in iron. Mr. J. Woodhouse owns the obverse die. I have also a bronze medal with the Masonic emblems alone, which might be worn appropriately by any mason, and probably gave rise to the mistake mentioned.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This appears an appropriate place to record the earlier and rarer medals of the College Historical Society, of which two are known to me, and in my possession.

No. 1. A draped figure, holding a lyre; behind her is a short column, on which she rests. The inscription is, *THE BANISHED MUSES SHALL NO LONGER MOURN* *Reverse* struck—*THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN ADJUDGED THIS MEDAL.* The rest is engraved—"Mr. John Ryan, for his superior merit in history, on Wednesday, the 28th of January, 1784." Above is engraved also—"Lux Rerum Historia." Struck in silver. Size, 2·4. Mr. Ryan is registered as B.A. in 1785, and M.A. in 1788.

No. 2. A female draped figure, erect, and facing slightly to the left, holding a wreath and a trumpet, emblematic of fame. The motto, *SVME SVPERBIAM QVÆSITAM MERITIS.* In exergue, *ROBERTSON.* The reverse is struck blank for engraving. My specimen has the following inscription—"LVX HISTORIA RERVVM." *THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN ADJUDGED THIS MEDAL JULY 1ST 1789 TO RICHD MOORE FOR HIS DISTINGUISHED MERIT IN ANSWERING HISTORY.* Size, 2·4. Struck in silver.

MOSSOP'S MEDAL.—A group of three figures emblematic of History, Oratory, and Poetry; hour-glass, books, &c. On the ground to right an altar, inscribed *HOMER,* and behind a rock, from which Pegasus springs. In the centre the rostrum of Rome, with ship's prow. Inscription—*VOS LENE CONCILIVM ET DATIS ET DATO GAUDETIS ALMÆ.* In exergue, *MOSSOP. F.,* and *INST A.D. MDCCXCIV.* The reverse inscribed, *HISTORICA SOCIETAS COLLEGI DUBLINIENSIS,* inside an olive wreath, and on a raised ring, *MORES HOMINVM MVLTORVM VIDIT ET VRBES.* In the centre is engraved the name of the successful candidate, and the subject, either History, Oratory, or Poetry, the die being made with three movable central portions, one, for each special subject. The earliest impressions struck (about 1801) have the inner ring engraved with sunk letters; afterwards the lettering is elevated, being struck out from the die. Size, 2·2; in silver. There is a gold proof in the Royal Dublin Society, and one in bronze in the British Museum.

MOSSOP'S MEDAL (ALTERED STATE).—Obverse, the same as originally struck. *Reverse.*—An eight-rayed star, with the College Arms, surrounded by an inscribed garter. The specimen I possess has *PROPTER ARTEM PROSAICVM FELICITER EXCVLTVM.* Outside is engraved the candidate's name and date; below are olive wreaths, and in large letters, *HISTORICA SOCIETAS COLLEGI DUBLINIENSIS.* Size, 2·2; in silver. The original dies becoming worn, the obverse was re-engraved, and this new reverse made by Mr. W. Woodhouse, about 1847, after a design prepared, I believe, by Dr. Aquilla Smith.

The Historical Society was founded in 1770, for promoting the study of history and elocution. It consisted of college students of long standing, and Fellows as honorary members. In 1792 it was remodelled, or

revived, as the "Junior Historical Society," the meetings being held in rotation in the members' rooms. When a member obtained above fifteen commendations in oratory, he was entitled to a silver medal, and a medal was also given at the monthly examinations in historical subjects. In 1794 it incurred the displeasure of the University Board for admitting a Rev. Mr. C., who had been expelled from college. The Board censured one of the members, and threatened to expel any student attending meetings of this society outside the college walls. The use of the College hall was also withdrawn, and the members hired the exhibition room in William-street for their assemblies. Tone, Emmet, John Sheares, James M'Cabe, Peter Burrowes, and others at this period, were prominent members, and several were suspected of using the society for political purposes. This led, after a College Visitation by Lord Clare in 1798, to its temporary extinction; it, however, revived about 1810, and continues with varying prosperity to the present time, becoming again an extern society in 1821, and subsequently recognized once more as a university association. Gold and silver medals are still given, those for oratory having blue; for composition, white; and for history, crimson ribbons.

DUBLIN SOCIETY MEDAL.—Hibernia seated with spear and helmet, holding a copia, and leaning on a shield with harp, resting on books, and marked DUBLIN SOCIETY; her foot is placed on a bundle of fasces. Motto—NOSTRI PLENA LABORIS. In exergue to right, MOSSOP F. *Reverse*.—Blank. An oval medal; size, 2·2 by 1·9; struck in silver and gold for premiums. The beauty of this medal is well displayed in an early bronze proof. The die is in Mr. J. Woodhouse's possession. It was finished about 1802, and has been repeatedly re-engraved by other hands. In Whitelaw's *History of Dublin* it is stated to have been W. Mossop's last medal, which is not correct.

MEDALS OF THE FARMING SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—The larger medal represents a cow, bull, sheep, and pig of improved breeds, and a plough, inscribed, QUÆ CURA BOVM QUI CULTUS HABENDO SIT PECORI. In exergue, FARMING SOCIETY | OF IRELAND INSTITUTED MDCCC.,; and to left in field, MOSSOP. *Reverse*.—Blank centre; at top, STUDIUM QUIBUS ARVA TUERI, and below a copia and palm branch crossed by a sickle. Size, 2·2. Given in silver, and occasionally in gold, as a premium.

THE SMALLER MEDAL has a plough, and above, FARMING SOCIETY; below, OF IRELAND, INSTITUTED MDCCC. *Reverse*.—Wreaths of wheat and MEMBER FOR LIFE. Size, 1·4; struck in silver, and worn by the members of the society. The specimen I possess has the obverse struck from a die of Mossop's; and the reverse has his son's initials.

MERINO LAMB MEDAL.—I have seen this only with W. S. Mossop's name.

NAVAN FARMING SOCIETY.—Two bulls' faces; the upper one, having a wreath of shamrocks and corn, represents a bull of the improved breed; the lower one, a bull of the old stock. *Reverse*.—NAVAN FARMING SOCIETY. In centre—CROPS TO INCREASE AND CATTLE TO IMPROVE AND TO BENEFIT THE POOR. Underneath—INSTITUTED MDCCC. Said to have been made 1802. Size, 2·2.

IRISH ORDNANCE MEDAL—A shield emblazoned with three cannon balls and three cannon; at the sides, flags and war-like devices; above, the harp and royal crown, with palm and laurel wreaths, inscribed, **ORDNANCE**, and beneath the shield, **MOSSOP**.

I believe this medal was first struck with a blank reverse and afterwards the royal arms were added, having above the crown a lion, and beneath a ribbon, with the usual motto, **MOSSOP FECIT**. The reverse essentially consists of a replica of the royal arms found upon Mossop's Orange Medal; but the ribbon is altogether different. Size, 1·7. Struck in silver and bronze, with ring for suspension. - I possess a silver seal, with the arms of the Irish Ordnance Department, similar to the above medal, which is likewise evidently the work of Mossop.

WILLIAM STEPHEN MOSSOP.

WILLIAM STEPHEN MOSSOP, JUNIOR, was born in Dublin in 1788, and educated at the academy of Samuel White, where several distinguished Dublin men received their early training. He was, in 1802, placed in the Art Schools of the Royal Dublin Society, under Mr. Francis West, the master of the Figure School, and became afterwards his private pupil until the unexpected death of his father obliged him, at the age of sixteen years, to commence practising his future profession for a livelihood. His first work was a medal for the Incorporated Society for Promoting Charter Schools in Ireland, which he began under his father's directions, and it was finished soon after, before he was seventeen years of age. His art studies were resumed for a time under Mr. West; and, in 1806, young Mossop was commissioned by the Farming Society of Ireland to prepare a medal for their shows, which was likewise intended to be worn as a badge by their life members. In 1810 he designed and struck a large-sized medal to commemorate the fiftieth year of the reign of George III., and in 1813 received the premium offered by the Society of Arts for a die intended for a school medal. This was afterwards purchased from him by the Feinaglian Institute and employed as their premium medal. In the succeeding year (1814) he competed again, with success, in accordance with an advertisement of the Society of Arts, who promised to purchase the die, but afterwards neglected to do so. The design which he prepared was a fine head of Vulcan.

Mossop followed the process adopted by his father when designing the model of the future metal die he intended to engrave, using a preparation of bees-wax, melted and softened with turpentine, coloured white by the addition of flake white, or brown with oxide of iron. He spread this tempered wax upon a piece of glass or slate, adding and working in successive portions until the design was completed to his satisfaction. Several models prepared by him in this manner are in my possession, which evince his skilful manipulation and freedom of touch. With the care of a genuine artist, when the human figure was intended to be reproduced, he, as a preliminary stage, represented it in a nude condition, to secure a natural and correct rendering of the postures and relative measurements of the individual parts; afterwards the needful draperies and other accessory embellishments were added and worked over. Such models were made

upon a scale that afforded a design of larger size than the die which was intended to be engraved. They were plotted into squares of equal measurement, and so transferred with accuracy to the metallic surface, similar to the well-known method adopted by painters. Thus the perfect medal was finished from a well-considered model, though the artist did not carry out in all instances his primary ideas after a servile manner, for I find some of his medals to differ in detail from the wax design, and the alterations were usually improvements as well.

Mossop was nominated secretary to the Royal Hibernian Academy when it was founded, and held office during his lifetime. He died in 1827, after an attack of mental aberration—another in the long list of those artists whose minds have suffered from incessant brain work and the anxieties inseparable from the pursuit of their profession when wanting the recompense of adequate patronage.

About seven years before his death he contemplated preparing a series of forty medals to represent the portraits of distinguished Irishmen. He completed the first medal of the set, that of Henry Grattan, and worked out almost perfectly four others, namely, Ussher, Charlemont, Swift, and Sheridan; but the inscriptions with their names were not added, and the dies remained for several years without being hardened. At length they passed into the possession of Mr. J. Woodhouse, who annealed them with complete success, the designs having by good fortune remained intact and in perfect condition since they left the hands of Mossop. Another medal, it is stated, was modelled by him, which I have seen no impression of, namely, "Hercules slaying the Hydra." The heads of the hydra in this design were reported to represent those of three prominent political agitators in Dublin. The medal he made for the Rifle Brigade is described for the first time from an unique example in my possession.

Mossop left some valuable designs cast in plaster of Paris. Mr. Woodhouse purchased them, and kindly gave me accurate impressions of all the artist's works. Certain of these casts reproduce the models he prepared for his Irish portrait medals: one represents the original design for his prize medal of Vulcan, and a few have no relation to any of his completed dies. He was employed like his father in preparing the seals of different corporate bodies and public boards, and some of the designs he prepared for this purpose are works of artistic value, and well executed; but no list of these seals has yet appeared. The following imperfect record of such as have fallen under my own observation is subjoined:—

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WATERFORD.—Hibernia, standing erect, with shield and rudder. This is a carefully finished work of oval form, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. The wax model, which is different in some of its accessories from the finished seal, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; it is composed of brown-coloured wax, worked on a piece of common slate. This model is in my possession.

CORK INSTITUTION, MDCCCVII.—A large-sized seal, nearly two inches in diameter. The design represents Hibernia helmetted, standing erect, and holding a wreath, surrounded by various emblems of art and manufactures. The model which I have differs in certain slight details from the seal itself.

458 ON THE MEDALLISTS OF IRELAND AND THEIR WORK.

COUNTY OF SLIGO INFIRMARY, 1813.—Having a view of the building.

IRISH MEDICAL OFFICER.—With harp and crown.

IRISH TREASURY AND SUB-TREASURERS, Seals.

WATERFORD HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

DERRY CORPORATION SEAL.

STRABANE CORPORATION.—“Strabanienses Incorporati, 20th Sept., 1612.” The arms are “A naked man rowing a coracle, and three heraldic castles.”

77TH REGIMENT.—This seal resembles the regimental medal which Mossop struck.

RICHMOND LUNATIC ASYLUM.—An elevation of the building, and above it, the sun, “Post Tenebras Lux.” The seal measures two inches in diameter.

MR. LA TOUCHE.—A portrait in an oval seal, similar to the portrait on Mr. La Touche’s medal.

EPISCOPAL SEAL, WITH ARMS.—“Jacobus Episcopus Ardaghadensis.”

EPISCOPAL SEAL, WITH ARMS.—“Petrus Waldron D. G. Episcopus Alladensis.”

PRUSSIAN CONSULATE.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF ROYAL ARTILLERY IN IRELAND.

Mr. J. Woodhouse has impressions of almost all these seals in wax.

THE SEAL OF THE BENCHERS OF KING’S INNS was, I believe, the work of the elder Mossop. It bears “Hen. Oct. R. Statuit, 1542. Art. Chichester, M. C., Restituit, 1607.” In the centre is a shield, with open book, inscribed, “Nolumus Mutari,” and above, “1792.” On a ribbon, “Iohan. Bar. Fitzgibbon. Redintegravit,” and the words, “Mossop FECIT.” This fine seal measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. He appears also to have executed :—

THE SEAL OF THE ROTUNDO LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.—This represents three young children and a female, who nurses them, seated on raised steps. “Nosocomium Puerperarum, Dubliniensis, MDCCCLVII.”

The following steel dies of Mr. Mossop, jun., are preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy :—

Obverse and reverse dies of the small medals of William III.

Obverse and reverse dies of Richard Wogan Talbot’s medal.

Obverse and reverse dies of George IV.’s medal, the reverse representing the royal arms. Also a “hubb” for the head of George IV.

Obverse and reverse of George III.’s coronation medal.

Obverse of the heads of the “Three Georges.” Commemorating the centenary of the House of Hanover.

Several steel dies of the Mossops, father and son, are owned by Mr. J. Woodhouse, and are, as a rule, still preserved in good condition. I mention them under the special medals described by me.

MEDALS MADE BY W. S. MOSSOP, JUNIOR.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR CHARTER SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.—A figure of Industry seated, with bee-hives. *Reverse*.—A shield, in the upper part an open bible, and the lower divided; to the right a spinning-wheel, and to the left a plough, pick-axe, and shovel. The motto, RELIGIONE ET LABORE. On a ribbon beneath, PAUPERIBVS EVANGELIVM. Size, 1·6.

There is a bronze proof in the Royal Irish Academy. The reverse die is in Mr. Woodhouse's possession; of this I have a lead impression.

The Incorporated Society was originated by Dr. Maule, Bishop of Dromore, and afterwards of Meath. It was incorporated by George II. in 1733. The reverse of the medal is copied from the seal of the society, of which an engraving occurs in a printed sermon preached in 1779, in Dublin. This medal was the first work which young Mossop tried. He commenced it before his father's death, and it was completed soon after, about the year 1806. It bears no artist's name.

MEDALS OF THE FARMING SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—No. 1., A plough, with inscription, FARMING SOCIETY OF IRELAND. In exergue, INSTITUTED MDCCC., and in small letters w. s. MOSSOP. *Reverse*.—A wreath of corn, with MEMBER FOR LIFE. Size, 1·4. Struck in silver about 1806, and intended to have the member's name engraved.

I have similar medals in silver and bronze, with larger-sized lettering, and without artist's initials; the reverse having the wreath, but the words "Member for life" are engraved.

No. 2. A merino ram and plough, with w. s. MOSSOP, F. *Reverse*.—A corn wreath with blank centre, inscribed, FARMING SOCIETY OF IRELAND. and below w. m. Size, 1·6.

I have a bronze proof; it was struck in silver and gold as a prize medal. It is described as Mossop's fourth medal in Mr. Gilbert's List.

No. 3. A farmer is represented as having unyoked a pair of oxen from a plough, and driving them away; in the distance is a windmill; inscribed, FARMING SOCIETY OF IRELAND; and in exergue, INCORPORATED MDCCCXV. In small letters to left, MOSSOP. *Reverse*.—Blank.

A fine oval medal, measuring 3·2 by 2·1, of which Mr. J. Woodhouse has the die, from whom I obtained an impression in white metal. There is a bronze proof in the Royal Irish Academy.

MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.—Fine bust of the king, with Collar and George. To right, GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIARVM REX; and on the arm, w. s. MOSSOP. *Reverse*.—Victory inscribing a column, with the names of battles. Motto, MATVROS LARGIMVR HONORES. In exergue, L (for 50 years), surrounded by a coiled serpent, the emblem of eternity, and compassed by rays. w. s. M. FECIT. Size, 1·8. Struck in bronze in 1809. Both dies are preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.

I possess the original bust, modelled in wax, which Mossop made.

He employed it as a model for various impressed stamps for bills and legal documents, executed for the Board of Revenue of Ireland, impressions of which are in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy.

KILDARE FARMING SOCIETY.—A farmyard with cattle; inscribed, **KILDARE FARMING SOCIETY**; in exergue, 1813; and to the right, **MOSSOP**. *Reverse.*—Blank centre, with wreaths of corn and shamrocks. Size, 2·3. In bronze in Royal Irish Academy.

This medal was often re-worked for similar associations by Mossop, and after his death by Jones.

CENTENARY MEDAL OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.—The busts of the three Georges superimposed, to right. Motto, **THE ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF HANOVER**; and beneath the busts, **100 YEARS ON THE THRONE OF GT. BRITAIN AUGUST 12 1814 N.S.**; on the arm of George I., **MOSSOP F.** *Reverse.*—A figure of female, draped and seated, with mural crown, representing Dublin. Beneath her is a copia, lion reposing, and Irish harp; she holds with one hand a medallion of the Prince Regent, inscribed **G. R. R.**; and in the other hand, raised, has an olive branch; in front, the sun rising over the ocean, and behind a ship; in exergue, the arms of Dublin on a shield, and on the sides, **MOSSOP FECIT**. Size, 2·1. Struck in silver, bronze, and white metal.

The obverse die is in the Royal Irish Academy, and the reverse in Mr. J. Woodhouse's possession.

HEAD OF VULCAN.—An unpublished piece, without inscription, consisting of a braided head, with cap. To right, in front, a hammer. Size, 1·6.

A lead proof is found in the Royal Irish Academy collection. The plaster cast of the original design is owned by Mr. Woodhouse, to whom I am indebted for an impression, also in plaster. It was prepared for the Society of Arts, London, to compete for their prize. They promised to purchase the die, but neglected doing so, giving Mossop only a premium for it.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—Bust, draped to waist; inscribed, **DANIEL O'CONNELL 1816**, and marked **W. S. M. F.** *Reverse.*—Wreaths of oak leaves and shamrocks. And within, in three lines, **ERIN MA VOURNEEN**. Size, 2·0.

According to Mossop's own statement, this medal was undertaken in 1816, and totally failed to recompense him for the labour of making it, although it was an excellent likeness. The medal possesses special interest from its historic associations. It represents the first medallic portrait struck of O'Connell, and was taken during the earlier period of his political career. Some years after it was re-issued, with the inscription altered to **DANL. O'CONNELL, M.P.** Mr. Woodhouse has the reverse die, and Mossop's portrait of O'Connell in wax. I consider the medal was made in haste, as it cannot be considered equal to many of Mossop's portraits in artistic finish. It is met in bronze and white metal.

FEINAGLIAN INSTITUTION.—Minerva leads a youth to receive a palm branch from Justice, behind whom is introduced a Cupid. A pillar between the principal figures bears the name of **MOSSOP**. Inscription,

MERENTI, and in exergue, FERRE, AGE, VINCE. *Reverse*.—Outside, a laurel wreath, INSTITUTUM FEINAGLIANVM LVXEMBVRSI. In centre of wreath, PUBLICA IN COLL TRIN DVB ADMISSIONE PRIMAS FERENTI. Space for name and date to be engraved. Size, 1.6. In bronze in Royal Irish Academy. I have a white metal proof. Mossop obtained from the Society of Arts their premium for this medal.

The die was subsequently purchased for a school premium by the Feinaglian Institution, and Mossop was paid £40 for engraving it.

No. 2. A smaller medal. Minerva seated with owl, books, &c.; inscribed, MERIT HAS ITS REWARD; and bearing, in small letters, MOSSOP. *Reverse*.—A blank centre, with FEINAGLIAN INSTITUTION FOUNDED 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1823. Size 1.5. This is the ordinary school medal, of which I have a fine bronze proof, and also one in white metal.

No. 3. A medal with similar obverse, and on *reverse* a laurel wreath, without inscription. Size, 1.5. Used for an ordinary school medal.

No. 4. IRISH SOCIETY SCHOOL, COLERAINE.—Similar to last in obverse, and having the *reverse* inscribed, THE HONBLE. THE IRISH SOCIETIES' FEMALE SCHOOL COLERAINE. Size, 1.7. The specimen I have is in white metal.

CORK INSTITUTION MEDAL—Man with horses and farm implements, plough, harrow, &c., marked CORK INSTITUTION, and under the edge of harrow MOSSOP. F. In the exergue, MDCCCVII. *Reverse*.—Blank, with olive wreath. Size, 2.0. This was made by Mossop for the Directors of the Cork Institution, who considered his price too high. The silver proof he forwarded to Cork is still preserved. I have an impression in bronze, and a proof in white metal. Mossop must have subsequently utilized the die, as it is much worn. It is in Mr. Woodhouse's possession. It was made in 1817.

NORTH OF IRELAND SOCIETY.—A head of Pallas in high relief, inscribed with the words ARTS, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, and marked, "MOSSOP." *Reverse*.—A blank centre, with olive wreath; and outside, NORTH-WEST OF IRELAND SOCIETY. Size, 1.8. A fine medal; struck about 1822. I have a bronze proof, and a plaster impression from the original model for the head of Pallas.

DUBLIN SOCIETY MEDAL—Hibernia seated on a square pedestal, with helmet and spear to right; behind is a shield, with Irish harp; she holds a copia with flowers, and her foot rests on a bundle of fasces. On base of pedestal is MOSSOP. F. Motto, NOSTRI PLENA LABORIS.

In medals made before the visit of George IV. to Ireland; the appellation Royal Dublin Society would not be employed; afterwards in exergue is, ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, INCORPORATED 1749. The earlier medals, with this inscription, have a simple edge, and later ones are reticulated. Struck in large numbers for premiums in all metals. Size, 1.8.

LARGE WELLINGTON MEDAL.—A fine profile portrait of the head of Wellington to left. *Reverse*.—Fame represented as a winged angel, draped, placing a wreath of victory on the head of a seated warrior; behind him is his shield, and a Roman sword, with its point downwards, hangs from his hand. Inscription, WATERLOO, JUNE.

This uncompleted work of Mossop is a fine example of medallie art. It measures 2·7. The dies remained unfinished, and were not hardened until long after the artist's death; he only struck a few soft white metal proofs, and the obverse unpolished die still retains the intersecting ruled lines laid down for transferring the portrait from the model in wax. When Mr. Woodhouse obtained possession of the dies he hardened them with special precaution, and I obtained a proof impression, struck in bronze. The original design for the head of Wellington, which Mossop made in wax, is also in my possession. The medal has no trace of the artist's name.

MEDALLET OF WELLINGTON.—A minute medallet in silver, with portrait, inscribed, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, and having under the neck, MOSSOP, was made about 1815. The *reverse* has a wreath of laurel and shamrocks, enclosing the word WATERLOO. Underneath is the name WEST. Size, ·4. The dies were prepared for a well-known silversmith, Mr. West of Skinner's-row, Dublin. I fear they are lost. This little medal is rarely met with.

ORDER OF MERIT OF 22ND CHESHIRE REGIMENT.—A view of Windsor Castle, in front of which a figure of George III. stands, receiving one of the regimental medals from a kneeling officer. It is inscribed, ESTABLISHED UNDER ROYAL SANCTION, 1785, and in smaller letters, MOSSOP F. *Reverse.*—ORDER OF MERIT 22ND REGIMENT and two small branches of oak; within these, RE-ESTABLISHED BY COL SIR H GOUGH 1st JANUARY 1820. Size, 1·5. Struck in silver and bronze, with clasp for ribbon.

The "Reward for Military Virtue," or "Order of Merit," was instituted by Colonel Crosbie in 1785, in recognition of good service. He distributed medals of silver gilt, of silver, and of bronze, according to the different grade the soldier had attained. The original design represented a warrior crowned by Hercules. George III. having accepted one of these medals at Windsor, from Colonel Crosbie, the circumstance was commemorated in the subsequent design by Mossop. The obverse die is in Mr. J. Woodhouse's possession.

77TH REGIMENTAL MEDAL.—A Prince of Wales' plume rising from a coronet, and on ribbon, ICH DIEN; below, the numbers 77, surrounded by laurel branches, bearing a ribbon inscribed, PENINSULA. *Reverse.*—Blank, with laurel wreaths. The centre was intended to have the name of its owner engraved, with the battles he had been engaged in. Size, 1·5. Made about 1818. Mr. Woodhouse has the die, and a wax impression from an oval seal, engraved similar to the obverse of the medal.

MEDAL OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.—A rifleman kneeling and shooting to right; inscribed, RIFLE BRIGADE; underneath are two laurel branches. *Reverse.*—Wreaths of laurel rise from a pendant Maltese cross, which hangs from an eight-rayed sun in centre; this bears a round garter inscribed, MARKSMAN; near the edge, "MOSSOP." Size, 1·3. Bronze, silvered. This medal is undescribed, and must be very rare. The edge of the example in my possession is inscribed, SERJ JOHN REAKS. The original design prepared by Mossop, in red wax, for his figure of the rifleman is in my possession; it is slightly damaged. A seal representing a similar kneeling figure is still used by some of the officers of this regiment

SIR CHARLES GIESECKE.—Portrait in high relief to right, marked on neck, MOSSOP F. Inscribed C. L. GIESECKE EQV AVREAT. MIN. PROF S HON S.D.A. HIB. R.S., &c. *Reverse.*—An arctic sea, with icebergs and spouting whale; in front, land with basaltic columns, and a Polar bear. Motto, HYEMES VII SUB ARCTO TOLERAVIT INGENTI NATURÆ PERCULSUS AMORE. In exergue, MDCCCXVII. Size, 1·8. In bronze.

Sir Charles Giesecke, after spending several years in Greenland, gathering a valuable collection of minerals, had the misfortune to lose them all, by their capture in a Danish brig, which was seized by a British vessel during the war. When sold in Edinburgh, a quantity of them were purchased by the Dublin Society, who were desirous of enriching their museum, and they had the justice to acknowledge Giesecke's claims, and so far as they could, make some compensation for his unjust treatment, by appointing him professor of mineralogy, and director of the museum, which offices he filled for many years. This medal was struck by the Dublin Society in his honour, and as an acknowledgment of his services.

COLONEL TALBOT.—Bust, with draped shoulders to right; marked on arm, MOSSOP F. Inscribed, RICHARD WOGAN TALBOT ESQ^r THE PEOPLES CHOICE. *Reverse.*—Inscription around exterior—THE MEMBER INCORRUPTIBLE. THE CONSTITUENTS GRATEFUL. In centre—THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN PRESERVED 28TH OF MARCH 1820. Size, 1·8. The dies are in the Royal Irish Academy. I have the original wax model designed by Mossop, and also a copy of the plaster cast made before preparing the metallic work; it measures three inches in diameter. Mossop states, with bitter feeling, that "This medal was undertaken on promises of support which were not realized." The portrait is well finished, and in high relief.

RIGHT HON. HENRY GRATTAN.—Bust, with draped shoulders to right; in high relief, HENRICUS GRATTAN, and on the arm, MOSSOP. *Reverse.*—Wreaths of laurel and Irish yew, twined with shamrocks. In centre—PRO PATRIA ET VIVERE ET MORI. Underneath, in small letters, NATVS | DUB: 1746, OB. LOND: 1820. Size, 1·7. Struck in bronze; impressions in white metal sometimes occur.

This medal was struck in 1821. Mossop designed that it should form the commencement of a series representing the portraits of distinguished Irishmen, and of these he contemplated executing forty at least. This was the only one finished of the entire number of which he hardened the dies and struck impressions. He prepared four others and almost completed them—Swift, Ussher, Charlemont, and Sheridan—but they were left without inscriptions, and when obtained by Mr. J. Woodhouse the steel dies were not annealed; hence the few impressions Mossop took from his soft dies were in white metal, and must be considered artist's proofs: they are few in number and seldom obtainable. I have a perfect set; and Mr. Woodhouse having successfully completed the process of hardening, I got bronze examples likewise. All these medals are fine works of art and rank high as illustrations of Mossop's ability.

ARCHBISHOP USSHER.—Bust of the Archbishop to right, with close-fitting skull-cap, large ruff and gown. On the arm, "MOSSOP." No inscription. Size, 1·7. Struck in white metal by Mossop; and from the

hardened die a few impressions in bronze were taken by Mr. J. Woodhouse. I have also a copy of the plaster cast made from Mossop's wax model, it measures in diameter three inches.

DEAN SWIFT.—The portrait of the Dean in high relief to right, with gown and bands. No inscription. Size, 1·7. In white metal; a few proofs made by Mossop. Mr. Woodhouse, after hardening the die, struck two or three bronze impressions, of which I have one, and also a replica of the plaster cast made from of the original wax model, of similar diameter to Archbishop Ussher's. The portrait is a close copy from one of the marble busts of the Dean, probably from that in the Library of Trinity College or that placed over his tomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in 1776, by Faulkner, the printer of his works. The artist's name does not appear on this medal.

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.—The portrait is represented almost full-face, inclining to the left side. It represents a classically draped bust, and has neither the names of Sheridan nor of Mossop. Size, 1·7. This and the portrait of Walker on the Derry Medal are the exceptional instances in which Mossop portrayed full-faced likenesses, and they are both deserving of commendation. Similar to the rest of the series, I have Mossop's white metal proof and the bronze impression struck by Mr. Woodhouse, who possesses the die.

LORD CHARLEMONT.—He is represented side-face, and only the head and neck are shown to left. It has neither Lord Charlemont's nor Mossop's name. Size, 1·7. The portrait is cut with much delicacy and skill. Similar to the rest of the series, I have Mossop's white metal proof and the bronze impression, and also a copy of the original plaster cast from the wax model.

VISIT OF GEORGE IV. TO IRELAND.—The king's head in high relief, crowned with laurel wreaths to left. On the neck, MOSSOP FECIT. Inscription, GEORGIUS IV D G BRIT ET HIBERNIÆ REX F D. *Reverse*.—The city of Dublin, represented as a female wearing the civic crown, and holding a harp and copia, is viewing a kneeling child engaged in setting fire to a pile of Roman armour; behind her is an altar with *straight* sides and flames burning at top. The motto is ADVENT REX CONCORDAT CIVITAS. In the exergue, the City arms, with Cap of Maintenance, sword and mace, MDCCCXXI, and in small letters, MOSSOP. Size, 1·8. I have an impression in white metal; it was also struck in silver; and a single medal was made in gold, which was presented to George IV. The bust is a reproduction of that which Nollekins executed. After a few impressions were struck the reverse die became cracked and broken, hence the impressions are rare and seldom met with.

No. 2. A slightly different *reverse* was then engraved. In this the altar is conical, and the armour, instead of being Roman, is represented as early English chain armour; the helmet being Irish in form. The exergue has the date of the king's landing in Ireland, XII AVE MDCCCXXI. Size as before. Bronze and silver medals were struck. The reverse die is in Mr. Woodhouse's possession, and was copied by him for his medal commemorating the visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland in 1849. The copy is distinguished by bearing his name.

No. 3. Obverse as before. The reverse has a long inscription, PRODUCED FROM THE ORE OF THE MINE OF TIGRONEY IN THE COUNTY OF WICKLOW & WHICH IS WORKED BY THE PROPRIETOR IS HUMBLY PRESENTED FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY AS A SPECIMEN OF IRISH MINERALOGY BY HIS MAJESTY'S DEVOTED SUBJECT THOMAS RYDER PEPPER. Size, 1.8.

About 34 medals were struck with this strange inscription. There is one in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy. His Majesty's taste for "Irish mineralogy" was better illustrated by his retaining possession of the largest piece of native gold found in Wicklow, when it was exhibited to him. This specimen is understood to have been subsequently melted down.

No. 4. A medal, inscribed within a wreath of shamrocks, CAPPAGH COPPERMINES COUNTY OF CORK. Reverse as last; in the exergue, XII AVG. MDCCCXXI.

No. 5. STRUCK FOR THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION.—The king's head as described. *Reverse*.—The Royal Arms and supporters, with a lion above the motto, KING AND CONSTITUTION; and in small letters, MOSSOP FECIT. Size as before.

This medal usually occurs struck in silver. Both dies for this medal are in the Royal Irish Academy, and a "hubb" for the head of George IV. This is one of the hybrid medals termed "mules." The king's head belonging to the commemoration medal by Mossop, junior, and the reverse is taken from an old orange medal of his father's.

CLUB OF APPRENTICE BOYS OF DERRY.—A portrait, almost full-faced, representing Rev. George Walker, to left, he is represented in armour, over which are placed his robes. Inscription, GEORGE WALKER DEFENDER OF DERRY. 1688. Underneath, in small letters, MOSSOP. *Reverse*.—The city gate is shown with the Royal standard displayed. The besieged are issuing for a sortie, and the enemy in flight, with their standard-bearer, &c.; in the distance the relief vessels are seen sailing up the lough; above is, NO SURRENDER; in the exergue, in small letters, APPRENTICE BOYS OF DERRY CLUB FOUNDED 1814. Under the city tower is the artist's name, MOSSOP. P. Size, 1.7. Struck in bronze and silver.

The portrait of Walker is copied from a painting of Kneller's, which gives a three-quarter view of the face. The dies are the property of the club, and were for many years in possession of Major Blacker, of Castle Blacker, Portadown. I have a proof medal struck in bronze on an extra thick flange of metal; also a casting well executed in gun or bell metal, and the original wax design for the reverse die, made by Mossop, representing the gate of Derry.

A medal has recently been struck in England, representing Walker's portrait, but with a totally different reverse. It occurs in soft white metal.

ORANGE ASSOCIATION.—Mossop gives the following account of these medals in his brief memoir. "The dies made by my father having been destroyed by rust, I was engaged to make fresh dies in 1817. The medals from my dies are generally struck in Britannia metal, though sometimes in silver and bronze. My father's medals were mostly struck in silver, though some were made in copper and gilt."

No. 1. A reproduction of his father's medal. Size, 1.8.

No. 2. A bust of William III. in armour, crowned with laurel, marked beneath, MOSSOP. Inscription, THE GLORIOUS AND IMMORTAL MEMORY.

Reverse like No. 1: The royal arms and supporters, with lion above the crown, KING AND CONSTITUTION, and the artist's name in small letters. Size, 1·4. Struck in white metal, bronze, and silver.

No. 3. Medal same as last. *Reverse*.—William is represented on horse, with marshal's staff stretched out. Inscription, THE GLORIOUS AND IMMORTAL MEMORY; and in exergue, MOSSOP F. Size, as last, and struck in similar metals.

These medals must have been largely issued for many years. There are sets of the dies in the Royal Irish Academy, and with Mr. Woodhouse, who also has the plaster impression of Mossop's original medal for the portrait of William, of which I possess a copy.

UNFINISHED MEDAL. No. 1. A draped figure of a female standing erect; the left hand stretched out; the right holds a caduceus, with expanded wings, and twining serpents; a copia at her feet. Size, 1·8.

This die was never completed or hardened. Mr. Woodhouse owns it. I have an impression taken in soft metal. The female figure is engraved also on a wax seal, made by Mossop for the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Waterford.

UNFINISHED MEDAL. No. 2. Erect draped female figure, holding a pair of scales, suspended with chains, in her left hand; her right has a long crosier-shaped staff. No artist's name.

I have a soft metal impression. Mr. Woodhouse has the die, size 1·3.

UNFINISHED MEDAL. No. 3. A draped female figure to left, one hand rests on a square altar, upon which is placed apparently a bee-hive; behind the figure is a plough to left; marked in exergue, "Mossop." Size, 1·6.

I have a soft metal impression, and also bronze, from the die which Mr. Woodhouse hardened.

There are some other wax models of both the Mossops, undescribed in these notes, which I possess. They do not illustrate their medals that were entirely or in part completed. I therefore refrain from giving a description of them. Some were obviously designed with the intention of being employed as models to be engraved in steel. From causes unknown the projects were deferred or abandoned.

I have recently found in a volume marked "Specimen Book," contained in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and consisting of a miscellaneous collection of sketches, a series of impressed stamps, given by Mr. J. S. Cooper, Comptroller of the Stamp Office, Dublin, on April 7th, 1838, to the late Dean Dawson. These were executed for the Stamp Office by W. S. Mossop, and are good examples of die-sinking. They all represent the head of George III., similar to the portrait engraved on his medal. The series consists of twenty-two different stamps:—

For the Law Fund, for 4s., 10s., £20, £50.

Receipt Stamps, 4d., 3s., 5s.

Bill or Note Stamps, 6d., 8d., 1s.

Bill Stamps, 5s., 15s., 25s.

Protest Stamp, 10s.

Enrolment Stamp, £1.

Legacy Stamps, 10s. per cent., £2 per cent., £5 per cent.

"Ireland," 2s., 5s., £1, £5.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND LABOURS OF THE LATE REV. JAMES GRAVES, IN THE CAUSE OF IRISH HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE LATE REV. JAMES GRAVES, born 11th October, 1815, was the elder son of the Rev. Richard Graves, author of a work on the "Revelation of St. John," who died at Coolcullen, to which parish he was promoted by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien. Previous to this he was Rector of Ballinamara, and also held the appointment of local inspector of the county prison. Still earlier Mr. Graves kept a classical school in Kilkenny, and his more distinguished son was one of his pupils. Mr. James Graves, whilst going through college, began to turn his attention very much to the study of the architectural antiquities of the county Kilkenny, and of many he made accurate sketches. Soon after his ordination, which took place in 1840, Mr. Graves took up his abode in the Queen's County, having been appointed curate of Skeirke by the Rector, the late Rev. Dr. Staples, subsequently Rector of Gouran. He remained there until the late Dean Vignoles appointed him curate of St. Patrick's, in Kilkenny, and during his residence in that town he applied himself very closely to the study of the history of the Cathedral of St. Canice, in which he was ably assisted by his relative and attached friend, the late John G. A. Prim.

The result of their labours is the well-known *History of the Cathedral of St. Canice*, a book highly creditable to all concerned in its production. The illus-

trations are from the drawings of Mr. Graves—many of them from accurate measurements.

By the death of Mr. Graves and Mr. Prim the prospect of a good history of Kilkenny has become very remote. It is well known that they had collected a large quantity of material for such a work, having, through the kind liberality of the Marquis of Ormonde, been allowed to make extracts from his rich collection of ancient MSS. Mr. Graves was also the author of "The Church and Shrine of Saint Manchan"; of "A Brief Memoir of the Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald," known as *The Fair Geraldine*, as well as many Papers published in the *Journal* of this Association. We need hardly state that Mr. Graves took a zealous and active part in establishing the Kilkenny Archæological Society, subsequently known as "The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland."

For his literary work and archæological researches Mr. Graves enjoyed a pension of £100 per annum on the Civil List. We have already alluded to the knowledge of architecture possessed by Mr. Graves. His keen appreciation of the beauty of the details of the Cathedral of St. Canice enabled him to give valuable advice to the Dean and Chapter during the restoration of the building.

On the promotion of the late Rev. Richard Pack to the parish of Inchiholohan, or Castleinch, Bishop O'Brien presented Mr. Graves to Inisnag in 1863. Notwithstanding his enormous literary and antiquarian labours and researches, and the heavy work imposed upon him as editor of The Royal Historical and Archæological Association's *Journal*, the deceased neglected none of his pastoral duties.

The beautiful little church in which he ministered for nearly a quarter of a century was greatly beautified during his incumbency, one of the latest improvements being an east window, of good design, as a memorial of the late Mr. Meredyth, D.L., of Norelands; also a cut-stone window on the south side of the church. The Glebe-house, too, as might have been expected, has been much improved. Amongst his other refining tastes

Mr. Graves was an ardent florist. His collection of ferns, growing in the open air, in the care of which he took the greatest pleasure, is probably the finest in this country. He was also a geologist, and amongst his other pursuits found time to be a successful apiarian. Throughout his parish Mr. Graves was loved and revered by the poor, for his charity was ever liberally dispensed, regardless of any sectarian consideration, and the many who looked to him for aid now deeply mourn his death. Any mention of him that can be made in these pages would be very inadequate to do justice to the memory of a man whose name was spoken of with respect, esteem, and reverence in all the centres of learning in Europe.

This imperfect notice may conclude in the words of a writer in the *Irish Times*.

“Mr. Graves was the mainspring of the society that he established. He laboured with a constant effort to promote its purposes. By his death it sustains a serious blow, but one which we trust is not irrecoverable. His enthusiasm will not be forgotten. His special learning and enterprise have bred up a new race of scholars, many of whom have already manifested their capacity and industry. They have lost their leader, but the stimulus that he originally applied will not be forgotten. We trust that the useful society with which for so many years his name has been identified will continue its valuable work. The Irish people are sensible of its meaning, and appreciate to the full its past accomplishments. Mr. Graves leaves a sorrowing widow, and we may express the hope that the grant which her deceased husband enjoyed may be continued to her benefit. This is a matter in which all Irish scholars feel a deep interest. It would afford sincere pleasure to them if the benefit were continued. To the country such a recognition of departed worth would be gratifying in no mean degree. It would represent a recognition of native literary talent, eminently deserved, and in which the nation would find a subject of pride. We put the case to the Government upon no other ground than that of its merits. The Irish people deplore the loss of a great scholar, who in his time contributed so much to their instruction. Scientific circles in no less degree feel that they have suffered by the removal of one who was faithful and accurate in enterprise, and painstaking in every profitable investigation. Mr. Graves was a well-known personality in Irish scientific circles, and they will universally lament the disappearance of his learned and kindly influence.”

He died 20th March, 1886.

THE RUDE STONE MONUMENTS OF IRELAND.

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

I.

ON CERTAIN RUDE STONE MONUMENTS IN THE CO. SLIGO.

STRANGE as the assertion may appear, it is nevertheless most true, that in the present day we are really nearer to primitive man than were those who preceded us through untold generations—that is to say, nearer to him in having ascertained to some extent his ways and habits of life, as well as the manner in which he treated his dead.

During the Great Glacial Epoch the tract which now forms Great Britain and Ireland was either covered by water, or by an almost universal mantle of ice and snow. Floating ice was depositing on the bed of the shallow sea those rocks and boulders we shall have occasion so frequently to notice, whilst glaciers were scooping out the valleys, and moulding those features in the landscape with which we are so familiar. Let us picture to ourselves the west coast of Ireland, like the northern littoral of Norway or of Iceland; each arm of the Atlantic, which then indented its shore, filled with ice; great sheets of ice spread far and wide over the mountains and uplands which then alone appear to have been above the sea level; this ice not stationary, but slowly and constantly gliding to the sea, through the pressure in the highlands of never-melted snowfalls. In this manner the rocks which strewed the district of Carrowmore, near the town of Sligo, were carried many miles.¹ They had fallen from the cliffs of the inland mountains, and travelled slowly to their destination, there to be deposited, and the ice-carried boulders—many of Metamorphic rocks—to be utilized for sepul-

¹ The ice striae run N.W. to W. in the Sligo district.

chral monuments by the aborigines long ages afterwards. In the elevated district of Moytirra, in the same county, the rocks which constitute the primitive resting-places of the dead seem to have been deposited on the earth, unaffected by grinding action: there they are, huge rectangular blocks of grey carboniferous limestone, fewer in number, but of vastly greater size, than those at Carrowmore.

A change, and that considerably for the better, appears to have come over this scene of desolation. The land which was to form Great Britain and Ireland gradually uprose from the waters; from some unknown cause the climate ameliorated, and the flora and fauna of more temperate climes overspread the country.

Geology further shows us that by a slight subsidence, and through the gradual erosion by wave action of the great plain which then extended between the South of England and the French littoral, Britain became separated from the Continent—Ireland—by the same agency, being severed from Britain.

In the prosecution of researches into the mysteries of the pre-historic period, the great value of archæology becomes apparent; it sheds a degree of light upon various points to which geology cannot reach: in short, it may be viewed as a connecting-link between geology and history.

Close research enables us to ascertain that ancient Erin was a region of almost continuous forest, with here and there verdant pastures, on which roved herds of animals, many of them now known to us only by their skeletons. The men who hunted them killed their prey with spears and arrows, headed with flint; with knives of flint they skinned and cut up their quarry, converted its sinews into thread, its skin into coverings for the body, and its bones into tools and weapons; its flesh they cooked by fires of wood, chopped up by axes formed of stone.

The stone age is subdivided by archæologists into two eras; the Palæolithic, or ancient stone period, being, according to those authorities, when the manufacture of implements was so rude, that it is difficult to

distinguish between the flints artificially chipped by human agency and those shaped by natural causes. In the Neolithic, or new stone period, implements were worked with more care—sometimes beautifully finished and polished—and they bear distinct traces of an advance in the art of fabrication.

The bronze, like the stone age, has also two subdivisions; for man may at first have used pure copper before he learnt the art of hardening it; or, as is highly probable, the early discovery of the blending of metals may have been the result of accident. Lastly, we arrive at the iron age, which may be looked upon as a fusion of the historic and pre-historic periods. With the consideration of this age we are not now concerned; for in Ireland it appears to have been long subsequent to the erection of the Rude Stone Monuments, if we form our judgment by their contents now about to be reviewed: though in many instances these three periods seem to overlap. Lucretius thus classified the stages in man's progression towards a knowledge of metallurgy:—

“ Man's earliest arms were fingers, teeth, nails,
And stones and fragments from the branching woods;
Then copper next, and, last, as latest traced,
The tyrant iron.”

At the period in Ireland which we are about to consider, primitive man may be defined as “flint-using man, with (perhaps) a slight knowledge of metallurgy.”

The Irish-speaking peasant still designates the grand megalithic monuments, scattered broadcast over the land, *leaba*, pronounced labby, or lobby, *i. e.* the resting-place, bed, or grave. Sometimes he calls them *leaba-na-bhfian*, the grave of the warriors, or *leaba-na-bhfear-mór*, the grave of the great men. The most imposing of these structures are usually named *leaba - Dhiurmada - agus - Ghrainnè*, the bed of Dermot and Grainnè, this designation being derived from the well-known legend of Dermot O'Dyna's elopement with Grainnè, the daughter of Cormac Mac Art, and betrothed spouse of Finn Mac Cumhail. The runaway couple eluded the pursuit of the irate Finn for a year and a day, sleeping in a dif-

ferent place each night under a *leaba* erected by Dermot after the day's journey. The scene is laid in the third century, but the story is evidently even a still later invention, and took its rise from the word *leaba*, which was understood in its literal sense of a bed. *Leaba-caillighe*, pronounced labba-cally, *i.e.* the "Hag's Bed" (very uncomplimentary if applied to the beautiful, but unfortunate Grainnè), is a term sometimes given to these monuments. In none of the foregoing expressions, however, is the idea of a resting-place (*i.e.* the grave) lost sight of. If a countryman were asked to describe these places in English, he would call them "Giants' Graves"; so that after long wandering about in tortuous paths, archæology must go back to the Irish peasant for a still living etymological explanation of the original use of megalithic structures; as, from the gigantic chambered cairn of New Grange to the simplest cist, they are but graves of a primitive race. There is proof that at the advent of St. Patrick some of the "Rude Stone Monuments" were still pointed to as the "Resting-places of the Giants"; for, when the National Saint was going round Ireland preaching the Gospel, he saw by the wayside a tomb of great size, about 30 feet in length. The Saint's companions expressed the opinion that no human being could ever have attained a stature requiring such a grave, whereupon St. Patrick, to prove to his half-doubting disciples the truth of the resurrection to come, called back the gigantic inhabitant of the tomb to life.¹ In many parts of Ulster these monuments are called *clochtogbhala*, pronounced cloghtogla, *i.e.* raised, or uplifted stone, in allusion to their covering boulder or rock; and sometimes they are designated "Giants' Griddles." The Rev. Cæsar Otway, in his interesting *Sketches in Erris and Tyrrawley*, remarks (p. 271) that these monuments seem to be met with in greatest profusion along the north-western coast, and not far from the sea. "I, a casual and hasty tourist have met with many that have never been before noticed, or . . . even laid down in the Ordnance Survey. I am obliged to my learned and all-engrossing

¹ Colgan, *Traid. Thaum. Vita Sept. S. Pat.*, page 83.

friend, Mr. Petrie, for allowing me to be the first to notice these remains." They are usually—in fact, when undisturbed, almost invariably—surrounded by a circle of large stones. The circle is often double, the inner one formed of smaller stones placed edge to edge; and these being in many instances very diminutive in size, they generally escape observation on a cursory examination, as the gradual increase in the height of the surface soil has either covered them completely, or they now protrude, at intervals, only slightly above the present level. In rare instances there occurs a third circle within the second. Whatever form, however, the enclosures around *cromleacs*, cists, &c., may assume, it is certain that they formed the external mark or barrier by which the place of interment was distinguished and cut off from the surrounding area, as regarded trespass of man or beast. Careful scientific investigation of the entire structure, *cromleac* as well as circle, has led to the complete overthrow of the old theory, that the stone circles were of Druidical origin, and had been formerly places of Pagan worship.

By French and English writers the "Giants' Graves" are designated "Dolmens," a term said to be compounded from two words of the ancient language of Brittany, i. e. *dol*, a table, and *moen* (pronounced men), a stone. By Irish antiquaries they are called "Cromleacs;" and yet, according to the late Professor Eugene O'Curry, this term is not of Irish formation, "though the compound parts are Irish, slightly corrupted in the second part. The words are *crom*, i. e. stooped, sloped, or inclined, and *leac* (not lech), pronounced *lack*, a flag or rock, with a flat level surface. There is no such compound word, nor with such a signification as it now has, to be found in the Irish language proper. I believe the term was first formed by Bishop Owen of Wales, about A. D. 1600, in translating the English Bible into Welsh, and was applied by him to rocks or cliffs which shelved forward, so as to leave clefts, or rather sheltered recesses, for foxes and other wild animals to seek shelter in. I speak from memory in relation to the latter part of the subject, but as an authority in relation to the first."

The want of a clear definition as to what constitutes a "cromleac" is an obvious defect in Irish archæological nomenclature. In such an inquiry the primary consideration should be the form and mode of construction of the stone chamber in contradistinction to the kistvaen or chest. W. F. Wakeman, in his *Handbook of Irish Antiquities*, thus defines this kind of monument:—
 "A cromleac, when perfect, consists of three or more stones, unhewn, and generally so placed as to form a small enclosure. Over them a large stone is laid, the whole forming a kind of rude chamber. The position of the table, or covering-stone, is generally sloping, but its degree of inclination does not appear to have been regulated by any design." If the words "the structure being subaërial," be added, it will be difficult to improve on this definition.

According to the late George V. Du Noyer, a cromleac is a "megalithic chamber, usually rectangular, and sometimes open at one end, formed of four or more upright slabs, on which is poised, in a *slanting position*, a large covering stone, the whole structure resting on the natural soil, and presenting no indications of having ever been enveloped in a mound or tumulus."

Colonel Meadows Taylor defines a cromleac as "a rectangular structure formed of three slabs of stone, and roofed with a horizontal slab, the whole above ground, and open at one side;" whilst he defines a kistvaen as "a chamber formed of four slabs, and covered by a horizontal slab, whether it has been constructed above ground, or covered by a tumulus." A cromleac, however, is not always rectangular, the supporting slabs often exceed three in number, and the roofing slab is, whether by accident or design, rarely horizontal. As before stated, great confusion has arisen from the lack of a generally recognised definition of this class of rude sepulchral monuments; but if that of W. F. Wakeman be accepted, the word "cromleac" may, with propriety, be retained by Irish antiquaries.

The following may be looked on as a rough classification of stone and earthen sepulchral structures:—

STONE MONUMENTS.

1. The cromleac consists of a large mass of rock, poised on three or more upright blocks, all of unhewn stone, forming a rude chamber usually open at one end (sometimes divided internally by an upright slab), the whole bearing evidence of having been constructed on the surface of the ground, of having been always sub-ærial, *i.e.* never covered by a mound of earth or stones.

2. The kistvaen, or stone chest, is a rude rectangular chamber of four or more stones, slab-like in form (in some instances there is a double row), covered with a flat flag or flags, constructed either *below* or *on* the soil, either sub-ærial or covered with a mound of clay or stones. The floor in general is rudely flagged, and the sides of the cist are sometimes lined with low, narrow flags. These kistvaens, or stone chests, are often grouped together in curious patterns—in lines; in the form of a cross; connecting stone circles; in fact, in all possible combinations.

3. The carn, or mound; of various shapes.

4. The chambered carn; also various in shape, with or without a surrounding row, or rows of stones.

5. The stone circle, or circles, one within the other, and with, or without an interior sepulchre or sepulchres.

6. The menhir, or gallaun, *i.e.* standing-stone, and the tolmen, or holed-stone—query, is this last of sepulchral character?

STONE AND EARTHEN MONUMENTS.

7. The earthen barrow, varying in details.

8. The chambered barrow, with or without a surrounding circle or circles of stones.

9. The ringed barrow, surrounded by one or more fosses and mounds, or circles of stones.

10. The ringed and platformed barrow, surrounded by one or more fosses and mounds, or circles of stones.

Nos. 9 and 10 closely resemble the remains of raths, so that it is often impossible, without careful examination, to be certain of their sepulchral character.

A few of our most accomplished antiquaries held (there are even yet some who still hold) the opinion, that *all* our cromleacs or dolmens, great and small, had been originally covered either by a carn of stones or by a mound of earth, although they were compelled to admit that in many cases the appearances adverse to this theory were inexplicable, and that those which now "stand alone," *i.e.* are subaërial, represent merely the skeletons of chambered tumuli. That such was not the case—at any rate with very many examples—can be abundantly proved, particularly with regard to those monuments still existing in remote localities as yet "untouched by Time's rude hand," or that of the modern agricultural vandal; also those situated on the summit of mountains or in localities so abounding in stone that no temptation was presented to the spoiler. On this subject, the late George V. Du Noyer writes: "Chambers covered with flat flags have been thus found (*i.e.* under a mound of earth or of stones), but all tradition, and the present appearance of the cromleac proper, assure us that they were ever in the same subaërial state as we now see them."

Cromleacs, as a rule, occupy situations in every respect similar to those in which tumuli occur: notwithstanding this, cromleacs invariably stand alone, uncovered save by the table-stone, in contradistinction to the cists, which are frequently covered; if they have been stripped, there are in general more or less incontrovertible indications of their denudation. It cannot be supposed that, had the cromleacs been denuded by human agency, no vestige of an original covering of stones or clay would remain; or, admitting the complete and unaccountable removal of the superincumbent layer or layers, why then should the part containing the largest, best, and most useful stones for building purposes, remain perfect, with its interment untouched? It is evident that, as a rule, cromleacs were erected without much attempt at nice adjustment of the side-stones, or supports; whilst, on the other hand, traces of care and trouble are observable in the construction of most of the covered cists—for instance, in the denuded chamber of the carn of Listoghil, Carrowmore, the in-

terstices were regularly filled in with flags and flat stones. It may be asked why such prominence has been given to one description of rude stone monuments when the land abounds in a variety of other remains, from the lofty cairn, to the square, the oblong, the circle, the cross? The answer is obvious. Between the lowly cists, composed of four or more flags and a covering-stone, and the gigantic tumuli of New Grange or of Dowth, there is seemingly a great difference; but that these latter are but developments of the former, through such connecting-links as varieties of cromleac-like monuments afford, there can be but little question. If we can trace one, and that the most characteristic, of these forms back to the East, is it not likely that they all come from the same source? If the remains deposited under cromleacs, or dolmens, are similar to those found under the other rude monuments, is it not likely they had been all erected by the same race. It is hardly probable that all the rude stone monuments, or even the majority of them, were erected by the Celts; for, when history commences, they were already in possession of the regions, most of which they still retain. Inexorable modern research, patiently and by slow degrees making its way clear into the remoter past, traces an early and megalithic building race from the far East; this people were once spread over the greater part of Europe, Asia, and the northern coast of Africa, and their usages had probably passed away before history began.

In northern India there are mountain tribes who still burn their dead and erect rude cromleacs. Travellers have remarked the striking similarity that exists between these Indian examples and Irish structures.

On the banks of the Jordan there are singular tombs, composed of great rough stones, resembling what are known to us as cromleacs, and in one locality alone there are twenty-seven of these monuments, very irregularly placed. They are composed of two stones on either side, one at each end, and a small door, also of stone, in front, which in general faces towards the north. All the structures are of stone, unhewn, flat, like many in the vicinity strewn over the ground by the forces of

nature. Over the side and end stones was laid an immense covering-flag, which projected at the sides and at the ends, so considerably that the interior would not admit of a body being interred at full length.

Syrian dolmens are found for the most part east of the Jordan; as yet, only one monument has been discovered along the sea-coast; it is situated S. E. of Cape Surafend—the supposed site of Sarepta. It was originally a quadrangle of sixteen stones, of which only ten remain standing; they are from four to six feet high, and six to nine feet apart; though not squared, they have been roughly *hewn*—a fact which places this monument outside the category of rude stone sepulchres; and it does not belong to the cromleac class.

So far, none have been discovered in what once was Phœnicia; neither are there any in ancient Judea. Some are to be found at Tel-el-Kady, the ancient Laish, and the most eastern Phœnician settlement; a few are in the Belad-el-Beshara (Galilee of the Gentiles); but not until we cross the Jordan do they exist in any great number. Their absence from Judea is remarkable; for not only dolmens, but menhirs in the greatest profusion are to be seen east of the Jordan, where none of Israel should have settled, and where those who did, never obtained the same foothold as in Judea proper. The largest group east of the Jordan is mentioned by Laurence Oliphant in his work the *Land of Gilead*; they were found by him and his companion, Owen Phibbs, at the head of the Wady-el-Arab, where they saw a large number of these monuments, extending over many acres of ground. Another group of dolmens may be observed near Suf, not far from Gerash, the covering-stones measuring in some instances 11 feet by 6, and an end-stone is found, as well as side-stones.

Southwards on the road between the Jisr-Damieh and Es Salt there is a group of twenty-seven. At Ammân (Rabboth Ammon) the Palestine Exploration Society discovered one of great size; the top stone measured 13 feet by 12, and it inclined eastwards. Both to the N. W. and S. E. of Ammân, dolmens are found also; in short, they may be traced all along the country

east of the Jordan, but more especially grouped around three centres. First, those found by Laurence Oliphant and Owen Phibbs; secondly, those around "Ammon of the Waters;" thirdly, in Wady Hesban, near the site of Hesbon.

The rude stone monuments of Syria have been classified as follows:—

1. Menhirs, or single stones.
2. Circles of stones or earth.
3. Dolmens, or stone tables.
4. Carns of various sizes.
5. Barrows and sepulchral structures.
6. Disc stones.

No Syrian dolmens are known to bear any inscription, and from that fact, and the undressed state of the stones, we may fairly suppose that they belonged to an illiterate age. Who, then, were their builders? Not the Israelites, certainly, for none are found in Judea; nor was the country where they are to be seen ever held by Israel for any length of time.¹

Thirteen dolmens or cromleacs—in all important respects identical with those in Ireland—were observed on a table-land at Bainin, near Cheragas, in Algeria, within an area not extending a quarter of a mile in any direction. Within a radius of half a mile, traces of twenty tombs, demolished, or partially destroyed, were noticed, and in a wider range there had been formerly upwards of *one hundred and eighty more*. The French colonist, on whose land they stood, had been permitted by the authorities to utilize the materials for building purposes; they compelled him, however, to leave and to preserve thirteen of the number. The monuments lie as a rule north and south, or nearly so, the uplifted end, which in most of them tapers towards a point, being to

¹ To Owen Phibbs, D.L., of Corradoo, county Sligo, the writer is indebted for this account of Syrian dolmens, which is but an abstract of a voluminous report

furnished by him. Mr. Phibbs lived for many years in the East, and saw the monuments he describes.

the south or south-east. The covering-slab of unhewn rock rests, in a slanting direction, on supports of unwrought stone, set on edge, and which differ in number. The incline of the covering-slab varies considerably, but is obvious in all. Around one monument the remains of a circle of upright stones were still distinguishable; there had been formerly several of these circles, but they were removed along with the dolmens they enclosed. Within the area covered by the great mass of the super-incumbent table-stones, and on and near the surface of the ground, were fragments of bones, evidence of recent excavations. Several urns of various sizes, and made of baked clay, were found; some contained fragments of bone, others ashes, small bracelets, and implements of bronze.

The Mediterranean seems to have parted the stream of the cromleac-building race into two currents, one of which flowed along the northern coast of Africa, the other across the face of the European Continent. It would be out of place here to make more than a passing allusion to the rude stone monuments of France; they are well known. Carnac, in Brittany, presents the finest collection of megalithic structures to be seen in Europe; and from thence, apparently, was sent off a branch stream, which overran Great Britain and Ireland, commingling with another which descended from the northern latitudes. The perusal of Ferguson's *Rude Stone Monuments*—though the work is in some respects misleading—is, in this instance, most interesting; for that such an immigration took place is self-apparent. The approximate date is the only matter open to argument, as the “low age” school of speculation places the erection of Stonehenge in the fifth century, A.D., and brings down the use of “cromleac-like” sepulchres to a still later date.

The burial of the Patriarchs proves that carnal interment was in early vogue, whilst at a considerably later period the bodies of Saul and of Jonathan were burnt, and the calcined bones collected and buried.¹ Is it not strange that, apparently, secondary carnal interments

¹ 1 Samuel, xxx. 12, 13.

have been found in the rude stone monuments of Carrowmore, overlying those which were burnt?

The investigation of the sites of raths, cashels, lake dwellings, troglodyte retreats, natural caves, open-air cooking-places, and of shell mounds along the sea-coast, tell the story of primitive man as he lived. The Irish peasant of the present day delights in spending a few weeks of the summer at the sea-side, and his pre-historic ancestor seems to have been inspired by the same feeling. Of this, undoubted evidence has been left in the artificial hillocks which dot the northern and western littoral. Those inspected by the writer lie only just above high-water mark, and are composed principally of the shells of crustacea, fractured bones both of animals and of fish: they may, in fact, be described as the remains of primitive man's summer pic-nic by the "salt water." Scattered amongst them are spindle whorls (so called); pins of bone, beads of bone, stone, and glass; weapons of bone and flint; hammer-stones, abraded at the extremities, evidently used for breaking the fish-shells; fragments of coarse fictilia, and masses of charcoal are intermingled in this *debris* of past festivities.

The two lines of research—pre-historic man in life and in death—present an extensive field for exploration; it is difficult to determine which branch of investigation is of most interest.

The principal group of megalithic remains, consisting now of about seventy monuments, in the district of *Cuil-irra* (the ancient designation of a peninsula, which includes the parishes of St. John's, Kilaspugbrone, and Kilmacowen), is situated on an elevated table-land, about three miles from the town of Sligo, and extending not more than a mile in one direction and about half a mile in the other. Within this area is congregated a great variety of megalithic works: stone carns with sepulchral chambers; cromleacs standing alone (which evidently have never been covered over with either earth or stones); cromleacs, some with single, others with two or three circles of stones around them; circles without any sepulchre appearing in the centre, cists standing alone, *caltraghs*, tumuli, carns, &c. The collection of monuments, ob-

served as a whole, seems to approximate to a circular or oval disposition. The map (fig. 1, p. 485), elucidates the description of these remains, and the numeral prefixed to each monument in the text corresponds with that marked on the plan; for convenience of reference, the numbers coincide with those given by the late Dr. Petrie in his account of the locality written in 1837.

These numerous sepulchres were, doubtless, long known to antiquaries; and by an allusion in a letter of the celebrated Irish writer, Charles O'Connor of Balanagar, it appears he had been in the locality, as he refers to the cairn on the summit of Knocknarea (1078 feet), the mountain which dominates the district.

The first undoubted reference to these remains by an antiquary is probably due to Gabriel Beranger, a memoir of whose "Life and Labours in the Cause of Irish Art, Literature, and Antiquities" (from 1760-1780), written by the late Sir William Wilde, appeared in the *Journal R. H. A. A. I.*¹ The following extract proves that the ideas of the "artist-antiquary" were much in advance of his age:—

"June 23rd.—I went with Mr. Irwin and his son on horseback to Knocknaragh mountain; seen on the lands of Carrowmore, in the space of a square quarter of a mile, eighteen circles of huge stones, some with their cromleghs in the centre standing, some down, but the stones lying on the spot; designed and planned the largest one. Sure it is that they are not temples, nor the cromleghs altars, as the antiquarians pretend, but burial-places of chieftains. These eighteen together (I think) settles the matter, and proves this place to have been either a cemetery or the spot where some famous battle was fought, and the heroes which fell to have been interred on the field where they were slain. But I believe, if some of the antiquarians had heard of eighteen being together in one spot they would not have called them temples. . . . If the cromleghs and circles of stones were altars and temples, they would surely have been destroyed by the Christians, as they demolished all the religious monuments of the Pagans; but, being known by them to be but burial-places, or mausoleums, of the dead, they respected them and left them untouched."

Beranger's theories might have been penned by an antiquary of the modern school. What a contrast to the extravagant ideas propounded by Vallancey and for a long period considered unassailable.

¹ Vol. i., 4th Series, pp. 127, &c.

The attention of Dr. Petrie seems to have been drawn to the Carrowmore monuments by a passage in an abridged copy of Beranger's Diary;¹ but it is just as likely that he first noticed them during his visits to R. C. Walker of Rathcarrick, with whom he appears to have been on terms of great friendship. At the time of the first Ordnance Survey he was employed by Captain (afterwards Major-General), Sir Thomas A. Larcom, Bt., to report on these remains, and he consequently returned to the head office a detailed account of each monument, accompanied by a few drawings of the most striking examples. These are now to be seen amongst the MSS. of the Ordnance Survey deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy; the text was published in Petrie's "Life." The account, as far as it goes, is excellent, but it is entirely descriptive, and totally wanting in plans of the various structures. This deficiency, however, can be readily rectified; but nothing can make amends for the irreparable damage inflicted on archæology by the lack of information regarding the numerous "finds" which R. C. Walker exhumed from so many of the prehistoric sepulchres within the length and breadth of the peninsula of *Cuil-inna*. Some of these augmented the collection of Petrie, which is now to be seen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy: the remainder, included in the collection of R. C. Walker, afterwards became the property of the Duke of Northumberland. Most, if not all, of the Sligo "finds" are believed to be in these collections. The only articles, however, in the Duke of Northumberland's possession at present, clearly identified with the district in which these extensive explorations had been carried on, is a cinerary urn, marked as a "food vessel," and labelled as found in a tumulus in Barnasrahy (a townland which adjoins that of Carrowmore), together with fifteen flint implements, mentioned in the *Descriptive Catalogue of Antiquities at Alnwick Castle*. Although only vaguely stated to be "from the county Sligo," yet there can be but little

¹ *The Life and Labours in Art and Archæology of George Petrie, LL.D.* By William

Stokes, M.D., p. 238.

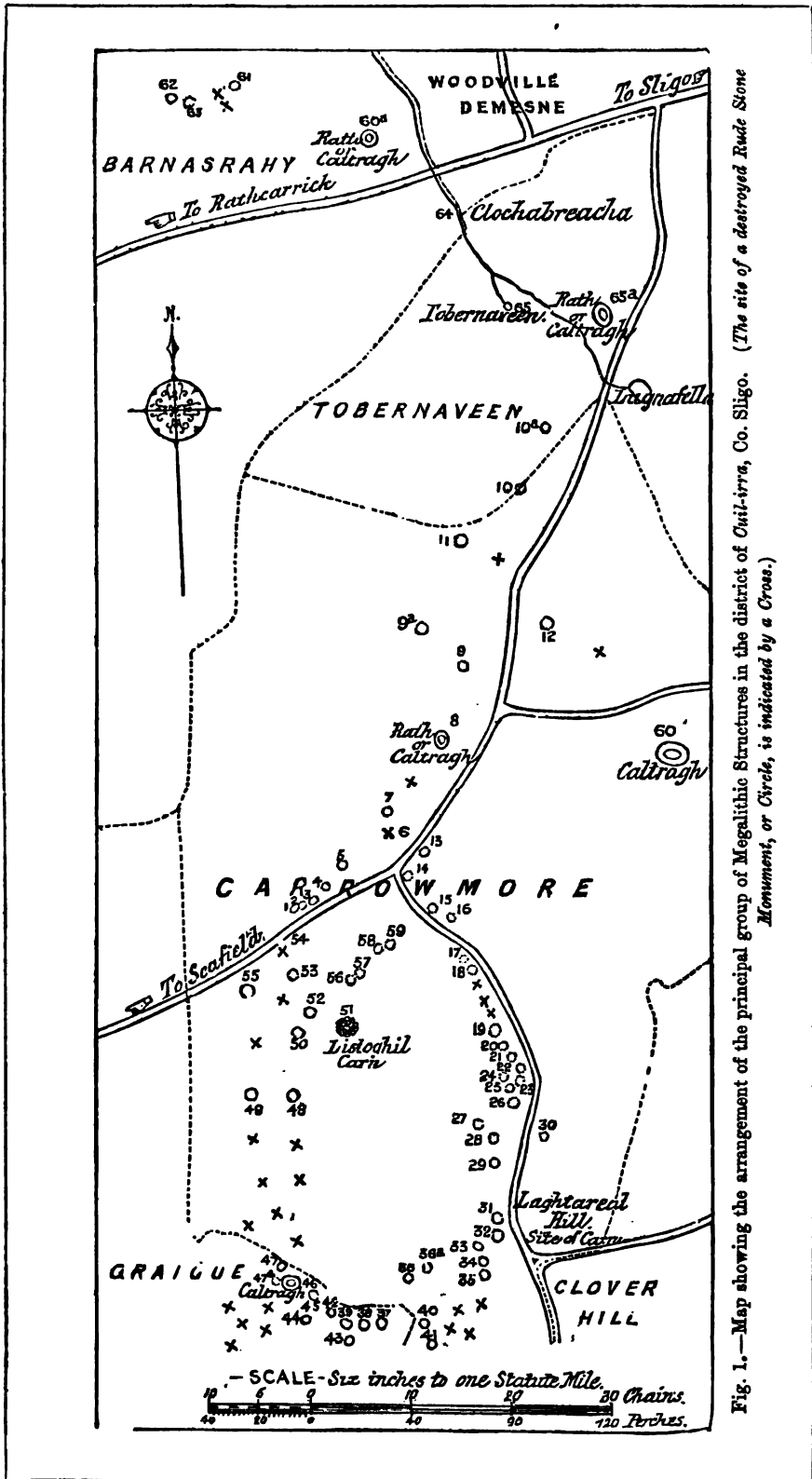


Fig. 1.—Map showing the arrangement of the principal group of Megalithic Structures in the district of Ouis-t-rra, Co. Sligo. (The site of a destroyed Rude Stone Monument, or Circle, is indicated by a Cross.)

doubt that they were all discovered in the excavations made by R. C. Walker and Dr. Petrie in Carrowmore. A javelin, or lance-head, formed of flint (No. 103 in the *Catalogue*), can be conclusively proved to have been found in the cairn of Listoghil.¹

In Petrie's "Life" no detailed account is given of any "finds." In one instance it is stated that in No. 17 grave "human bones and fragments of an urn" were found; in No. 1 grave, "bones"; in Nos. 3 and 10, "an interment"; in No. 15, "human bones"; in No. 22, "an interment"; in Nos. 23, 29, 31, 40, 41, 46, 51, 60, and 63, "human bones"; and in the last-named Petrie chronicles the traditional story of the discovery of a "bronze sword."²

Only in one passage is he more explicit. When describing the smaller megalithic structures which lie around the huge cairn on the summit of Knocknarea, he states:—

"A careful excavation within these tombs, by Mr. Walker, resulted in the discovery not only of human interments, but also of several rude ornaments and implements of stone of a similar character to those usually found in the sepulchres of this class in Ireland, and which, being unaccompanied by any other of a metallic nature, identify this group of monuments as of a contemporaneous age with those at Carrowmore, amongst which no iron remains are known to have been discovered, and mark them all as belonging to an early period of semi-civilized society in Ireland."³

The late Sir William Wilde, in his *Beauties of the Boyne and Blackwater*, p. 234, gives a further and more detailed narration:—

"We are indebted to R. C. Walker, Esq., who has opened a great number of tombs in this country, for an account of a most interesting examination which he made of some tumuli in the county of Sligo. . . .

¹ The other flint weapons are as follows:—(No. 95) three arrow-heads, of simple construction; (No. 96) a barbed arrow-head, without tang; (No. 97) two leaf-shaped arrow-heads, carefully chipped, and an indented arrow-head, without a stem. "Although this form is very common in Ireland and Scandinavia, it occurs but rarely in Britain," remarks Mr. Evans in his *Ancient Stone Implements*. (No. 98) four leaf-shaped arrow-heads,

from two to two and a-half inches long, very thin, and chipped all over with great care; (No. 99) four arrow-heads, with stems and barbs, but in the largest of them the barbs do not reach as low as the stem.

² *The Life and Labours in Art and Archaeology of George Petrie, LL.D.* By William Stokes, M.D., pp. 243-253.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 256.

Mr. Walker informs us that one kist, or tomb, which contained the remains of a great number of skeletons, some evidently burned, and others exhibiting no traces of fire, occupied the centre of a large cairn. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the great kist when it is known that one of the stones which formed the side of it was sixteen feet in length and about six feet in breadth. In this tomb were found six different human interments, which occupied the eastern and western ends, the centre part being unoccupied. The bones were not contained in urns but were collected together into small heaps that rested upon the 'freestone-flag,' which invariably formed the bottom, or floor, of the inner tomb. The large bones, such as the arms, legs, and thighs, covered the half-calcined remains of the smaller ones, and the skull surmounted the little pyramids thus formed. Round the margin of this heap was collected a quantity of the bones of birds, some of the lower mammalia, together with a number of small shells, principally the land *Helix*; and each of these six interments was kept distinct and surrounded by small freestone-flags. No weapon or ornament of any kind was discovered in this tomb."

Though it is not definitely so stated, there can be little doubt that this account relates to the exploration of one of the Carrowmore graves, and ends the meagre catalogue of "finds."

It seemed a pity that more information could not be drawn from such a rich field of research, and the idea naturally occurred, can nothing be done? May not something have been left behind or been overlooked by the original explorers? The cists might be cleared out, and their contents sifted down to the undisturbed subsoil; thus on this chance of success the work was commenced. Many an inventor, on completion of his labour, thinks he is the first to have solved a till then unravelled problem only to find he had been forestalled in his idea by some fellow-toiler in the same field, for, as remarked by Canon Greenwell:—"A friend of mine, the Rev. W. C. Lukis, subjected many of the Brittany dolmens to this searching inquiry, and with the very best results. They had all been sifted before, but not exhaustively examined."

(To be continued.)

ARAN OF THE SAINTS.

BY JAMES G. BARRY.

THIS interesting group of islands¹—lying at the head of Galway Bay—(the ancient *Lough Lurgan*), and about thirty miles from Galway town—is of the same geological formation as the adjacent Burren Mountains, viz. the upper subdivision of carboniferous limestone. To the casual visitor these islands present a very barren aspect: the smooth table-rocks are often from forty to sixty feet in length, and devoid of herbage. Along the western face of Aranmore the cliffs rise from two hundred to four hundred feet sheer out of the Atlantic. The islands slope gradually, and terrace-like, from S. W. to N. E.

The climate is exceedingly mild at all seasons, and the air bracing and healthy. The total area of the three islands is 11,178 statute acres; the population, in round numbers, 3100. The rental is over £2000 a-year.

The Aran Islands had been the property of the O'Briens up to 1565, when they were dispossessed by the O'Flaherties of Iar-Connaught. Their principal stronghold was Arkyn Castle. In 1587 the O'Flaherties were dispossessed by Queen Elizabeth, who created Arkyn a Royal Manor. In Cromwell's time a grant of the three islands was given to Erasmus Smith. Early in the eighteenth century Simon Digby, Bishop of Elphin, purchased, for £8200, the interests of Sir Stephen Fox and John and Richard Fitzpatrick in these islands. The present owner is the Hon. K. Digby St. Laurence.

Land Tenure.—The ancient divisions and subdivisions of land still continue to be the recognised agrarian standard of measurements—acres are unknown. Each island retains its historic divisions of townlands—carrows, cartrons, and cannogarras. This last term, cannogarra, is

¹ Aranmore, 9 miles by 1½; Inismaan, 3 miles by 1½; Inishere, 2½ miles by 1½.

generally pronounced *crogarry*, and means a gill or naggin. A *cannogarra* is the unit. It represents a holding, and is equal to one-fourth of a *cartron*, and one-sixteenth of a *carrow*, or quarter. It varies in area and value according to quality and situation. The lands are all in *rundale*. The rents were fixed some ninety years ago at rates varying from £4 3s. to £2 10s. per *cannogarra*, on the supposition that a *cannogarra*, or holding, could feed a cow with its calf, a horse, some sheep for their wool, and give sufficient potatoes to support one family.

Aranmore, or *Inismore*, is divided into four townlands, each townland containing 6 *carrows*, 24 *cartrons*, and 96 *cannogarras*.

Inis-meaboin, or *Inismaan*, is divided into two townlands, each townland containing 4 *carrows*, 16 *cartrons*, and 64 *cannogarras*.

Inis-oirthir, or *Inishere*, has but one townland, containing 4 *carrows*, 16 *cartrons*, and 64 *cannogarras*.

The ancient names of some of the *carrows* in Inismore would appear to have become obsolete, and more recent local denominations substituted. Along the sheltered north-east slope of the islands the villages are built on the bare rock. Patches of tillage are found in the sheltered nooks, and scattered along the north-east shores, sheltered by high stone walls. The soil (*muirbheach*), a mixture of sand and clay—the latter obtained with great labour from the interstices of the rocks—gives excellent potato crops in a wet season, when well manured with seaweed. The herbage between the rocks is scanty, but sweet. The maiden-hair fern, *Adiantum capillus Veneris*, and *Asplenium marinum*, grow most luxuriantly all over the islands. Water is very scarce, and only obtainable from dripping wells. A warm and dry season means starvation to these islanders. Fuel has to be brought in “hookers” from Connemara. Wood, at one time, appears to have been abundant: the last trees on *Gort-a-oonan* quarter, Oghil townland, were cut early in the eighteenth century. The “couples” of the old houses in the villages of Gortnacopple and Oat-quarter were—in the memory of men still living—made from timber grown in *Gort-a-oonan*.

The inhabitants appear to be of a mixed race—they are fair, tall, and comely.

Irish is the language generally spoken by the people, though the majority can understand and speak English. Their vocabulary, however, is very simple and limited, and in their idiomatic expressions they rather resemble the Highlanders of Scotland.

Home-made flannel is the material used for garments of both sexes—white by the men, and red by the women.

Sandals, made from untanned cowhide, and called *pampooties*, are universally worn, and well adapted for walking over the rocky enclosures. It is much to be regretted that fishing is not followed as an industry, but these islanders have neither boats, fishing-gear, nor suitable harbours.

The following Christian and Pagan monuments on the island appear to have been of late repaired, with judgment and skill, the work of restoration being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Murphy, Clerk of Works:—

In *Inismore*, “Dun-Ængus,” the most remarkable pagan fortification in the kingdom, has been restored; the cyclopean wall of the inner circle is 18 feet in height, and 13 feet in width.

“Dun-Eochla” (Oghil), with outer circular wall, 30 paces distant, is completely restored. The walls of inner circle are 12 feet in width.

“Dun-Eoghanacht” has been restored.

“Dubh-Cathair,” supposed to be the oldest fort on the islands, and certainly the most interesting, has been very successfully restored. A cyclopean wall, 20 feet high, and 15 feet in width (built across a narrow ledge of rock, which projects high above the sea), encloses a number of *clochans*, or bee-hive houses, which have been skilfully restored. Access to this fort is most difficult.

“Teglach-Enda” (24 feet × 15 feet), situated under the village of Iararna, has been cleared from the drift sand, and restored as far as practicable. This interesting church, founded by St. Enda in the fifth century, is in



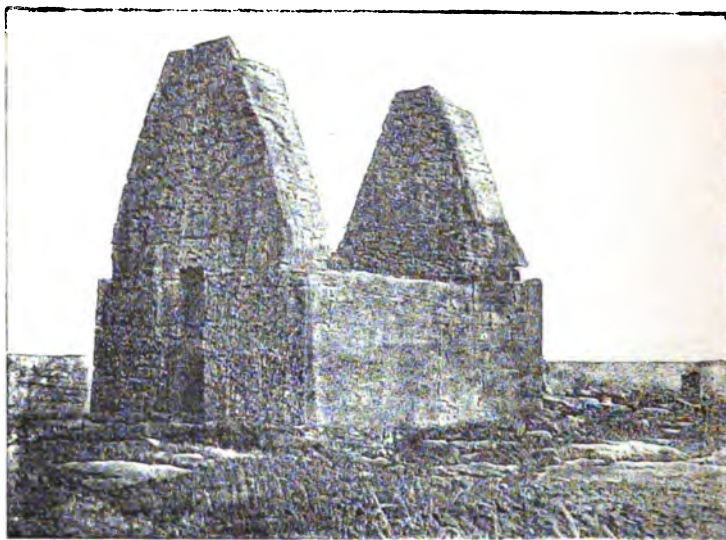


Fig. 1.—*Tempul-Benen*, from the North. Door, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide at bottom, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ foot at top. Top flag, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, 1 foot in height, and 2 feet wide over door.

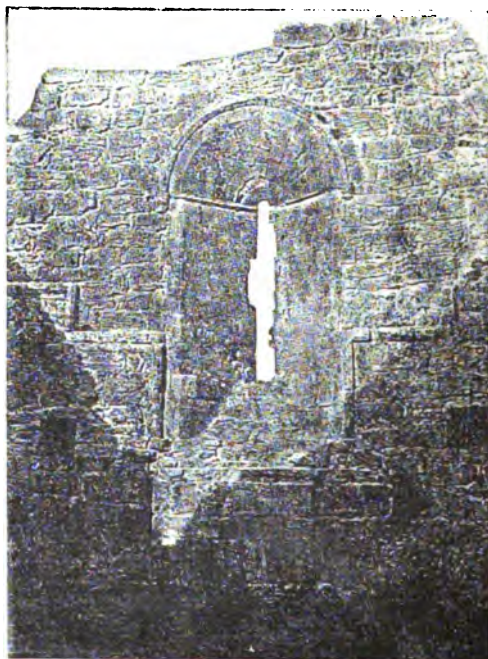


Fig. 2.—East Window, Interior of *Tempul-Kieran*.

danger, from its exposed situation, of destruction at no distant date.

“Tempul-Benen” (dedicated to St. Benignus), situated on the highest point over Killeany village, is in a good state of preservation. Its exterior measurement is 15 feet \times 11 feet. The gables are N.N.E. and S.S.W., the doorway being in the north gable; it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, by $1\frac{3}{4}$ in width at bottom; and $1\frac{1}{4}$ under the lintel. The lintel is a large limestone flag, 6 feet in length, 1 foot high, and 2 feet in width. The walls are cyclopean. (See Plate I., fig. 1.)

A “cashel” which adjoins, containing bee-hive-shaped cells, and called the “Watch-tower,” has been restored.

“Tempul-Kieran,” on the site of “Manister-Connachtach,” has had the walls and ancient doorway in west gable repaired. (See Plate I., fig. 2.)

An oblong cyclopean building, 18 feet \times 13 feet, situated close to the north-east end of the church, has been partially restored. A curious opening, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and 11 inches in width, opposite to a corresponding door close to the east gable of the church, only 18 inches distant, brings this building in connexion with the church. It is known as the Sacristy (*Erdamh*), but was most probably the priest’s cell. It had plainly been habitable.

Some ruins to the east of this building have not been excavated.

“Kil-Assurnindh,” a good specimen of the *duirtheachs*, $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet \times $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet, has been partially restored

“Tempul-an-Cheathruim-Aluinn” (Church of the Four Comely Saints) has been skilfully restored as far as practicable. The tomb of the four saints, viz. Fursey, Brendan of Birr, Conall, and Berchain, appears to have been identified, and it adjoins the east gable on the exterior. It has been tastefully enclosed.

“Tempul-mhor-Mhic-Duagh” and “Temple-Beg,” at Kilmurvey, have been put in a state of repair; but some ruins to the west have not been excavated.

At the Seven Churches, “Tempul-Brecain,” “Tempul Falamh,” and the remains of the monastic buildings

within the enclosure, have been, as far as practicable, repaired and restored. An oblong building, to the north of "Tempul-Brecaín," is called by the old people "Tempul-a-fuil" (Church of Blood), but it has all the appearance of having been a habitable part of the monastic building. Within the enclosure there is no trace of more than two churches. During the excavations several richly-sculptured shafts of ancient stone-crosses were found, but no perfect specimen. A limestone flag, about 3 feet in length, with an engraved cross and inscription on its face, was found in "Tempul-Brecaín," about three feet under the surface of the nave.

In *Inismaan*, the fine oval-shaped fort of "Dun-Conchobhair," built on the highest part of this island—length, 227 feet; width, 115 feet—has been restored. A detached circular bawn, in connexion with this fort, has been repaired.

"Tempul-Ceananach" has been repaired. It is a very fine specimen of the stone oratory, built of immense blocks, and only wanting the stone roof to make it a perfect *diurtheach*. Length, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet \times $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. St. Kenanach, to whom this church is dedicated, appears to be the same that was known as St. Gregory—hence Gregory Sound.

"Labba-Kennerga" and adjoining oblong building have been repaired.

In *Inishere*, Formina Castle, with bawn, has been repaired, and partially restored; it is very beautifully situated some 150 feet over the strand. This castle was built by the O'Briens at the end of the fourteenth century. (See Plate II., fig. 3.)

"Caher-nam-ban" is close to Formina Castle. Nothing as yet has been done to this ancient fort.

"Kil-chœmin" has been repaired. This church is in a fair state of preservation, though in a very exposed situation. It is dedicated to St. Cœman, who was brother of St. Kevin of Glendalough, and was Abbot of "Airdue-Cœman," near Wexford. (See Plate II., fig. 4.)

"Kil-Gradh-an-Domhain," dedicated to St. Gobnett. This oratory is 18 feet \times $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and has been partially restored; also a *clochan*, supposed to be the saint's cell, close by.



Fig. 3.—Formina Castle, Inishere, from North.



Fig. 4.—Kil-Chamin, Inishere, from South-west.



There are still several *clochans* scattered over the islands. *Cloch-an-na-carrige*, near Kilmurvey, is the largest and most perfect specimen, but the roof to the south is rather dilapidated. Its inside measurement is 19 feet \times $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 8 feet high in the centre. The doorway is only 3 feet high, and 2 feet wide on the inside.

The remains of a church about one mile S.-W. of Kilonan village, and marked on the Ordnance Sheet *Kilchorna*, might repay excavation. On measurement of the foundations, I found its length, east and west, to be 48 feet; its width, 22 feet. I have heard it called, by some of the old people, "Tempul-mhor," but failed to trace its history. A dripping well close by is called "Tobarchorna," and is held in veneration by the people.

Under Drumardleman village (*Inishere*) there is a sandy knoll called "Cruck-na-hinagh," on which some ancient sepulchral remains appear. Several graves excavated out of the solid rock have been accidentally discovered about 80 perches north of the Lighthouse in Carrow Castle quarter. The grave measured by me was flagged with the limestone of the locality. Inside it was only $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 2 feet, and 2 feet in depth. The skull and bones were of a full-grown person, and were much decayed. The upper flag was not in any way distinguishable from the surrounding rock.

It may be interesting to give here the townlands and quarters (carrows), with the acreage.

Inismore has four townlands, viz. :—

Onagh.—Onagh, the most westerly (containing, in plantation measure, 1062A. 3R. and 27P.), has six quarters, namely :—Bungowla. Big Mountain. Lisnadrum. Breast quarter. Turlaghmore. Benglass.

Kilmurvey.—Kilmurvey contains 1086A. 1R. 38P., and has six quarters, namely :—Carrig. Benkrivor. The Plain, half-quarter. Gortnacopple. Benkrivor, half-quarter. Farranacurka (oat-quarter). Cowroogh.

Oghil.—Oghil contains 1158A. 1R. 13P., and has six quarters, namely :—Cowroogh. Oghil. The Fort. Gortaonnan. Poulacuranc. Cragmanister.

Killeany.—Killeany contains 1299A. 1R. 8P., and has six quarters, namely:—Monaster, half-quarter. Kilronan, two and a-half quarters. Caroonagat. Cloghagh (Scrageen). The Sound, and Bunacusha. Straw Island (*Oileán-a-Tuige*), containing 5A. 1R. 0P., belongs to the Sound quarter.

Inismaan has two townlands, viz. :—

Carrowtemple, 700 acres, and *Carrownalisheen*, 707 acres, containing eight quarters, namely:—Traghtagle, half-quarter. Cragtragh, half-quarter. Laghagour. Canavallagh. Canakerogue. Lisheen. Moneenaruca. Ummer. Kilcannon.

Inishere is a townland in itself, containing 909 acres. It is divided into four quarters, namely:—

Carrow-aw-phoilin. Carrow-druim-Ardleman. Carrow Castle. Carrow-au-Locha (Loughmore).

The following inscription seems complete. The letters are from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in length. Does it read *The Tomb of the Priest*?—

τom α ρ̄q̄ρ.

NOTES ON KERRY TOPOGRAPHY, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

(Continued from page 305, Vol. VI., Fourth Series.)

By MISS HICKSON.

THE Cathedral of Ardfert and its clergy are rated as follows in the Papal Taxation of 1291, quoted in my former Paper. I am very sorry that I had not this account of *Ardfert Brenain* in the days of its glory ready to appear in the *Journal* side by side with Mr. Hill's description of the beautiful ruins, and his accurate plans and sketches of the same, laid before the Association at the Killarney Meeting of 1884.

ARTHEFERTEN' DYOES'.

Procuraco epi taxat ad,	x ⁱⁱ	decia xx ^o
Juridico epi,	vij ⁱⁱ . xiiij ^o . iv ^d	decia xv ^o . iiij ^d
Redditus epi,	xxxii ⁱⁱ	decia iiij ⁱⁱ . iiij ^o
Sm. taxacois xli. xli. xiiij ^o . iiiij ^d . Inde decia iiij ⁱⁱ . xix ^o . iiiij ^d .		
Comunitas Capitli Artheferten,	iii ⁱⁱ	decia vij ^o
Pbendi decani,	xl ^o	decia iiij ^o
Redditus decani ejusdem,	xl ^o	decia iiij ^o
Pbenda pcentor,	xxx ^o	decia iiij ^o
Pbenda Archidi,	xxxj ^o	decia iiij ^o . j ^d . q.
Reddit ejusdem,	xv ^o . iiij ^d	decia xviiij ^d . q.
Procuraco ipius,	iii ⁱⁱ	decia vij ^o
Juridicio ejusdem,	iiij ⁱⁱ	decia vij ^o
Pbenda Cancellor,	xxxiiij ^o . iiiij ^d	decia iiij ^o . iiiij ^d
Reddit tre ipius,	v ^o	decia vij ^d

Thee' no het pbenda in Archid' Artheferten n i Civitate set i Archid. de Haucdeo p quo por de Rupe Michis qui est idm colloor debet respondere.¹

Terre qs idem Thee het in Civitate taxant ad,	v ^o	decia vij ^d
Pbenda Isaac Colum canoici Artferfn,	xv ^o	decia xviiij ^d
Redditus tre ipius in Civitate,	vj ^o . viij ^d	decia viij ^d
Pbendi Galfridi Gerald,	xxx ^o . iiij ^d	decia iiij ^o . ob.
Terre ejus in Civitate,	vj ^o	decia vij ^d
Pbenda Rbte Ymololuchi,	v ^o	decia vij ^d
Reddit tre ipius,	vj ^o	decia vij ^d
Pbenda Gregori Macrancon,	iiij ^o . iiiij ^d	decia iiiij ^d
Terre ejusdem in Civitate,	iiiij ^o	decia v ^d
Pbenda Isaac Machonconur,	xxx ^d	decia iiij ^d
Terre ejusdem in Civitate,	vj ^o	decia vij ^o

² Ceti Canoici no hent pbendas nec tras ni Archid Arthfernten nec i Civitate quida tn eos hnt pbend' ni Archid de Haccudeo p quibus pior de Rupe Michis colloor respondere debet.

Sm. total taxacois xxiiij. iiij^o. v^d. Inde decia xlvj^o. v^d. ob. pb.

¹ i. e. The treasurer has no prebend in the Archdeaconry of Ardfert, nor in the city, but in the Archdeaconry of Aghadoe, for which the Prior of St. Michael's Rock, who is collector there, ought to answer.

² i. e. The other Canons have no lands

or prebends in the Archdeaconry of Ardfert, nor in the city; nevertheless, certain of them have prebends in the Archdeaconry of Aghadoe, for which the Prior of St. Michael's Rock, who is collector there, ought to answer.

The bishop at this time, as I have said (vol. iv., 4th series, p. 302), was the somewhat turbulent Bishop Nicholas, an ex-Cistercian abbot of the Order at Odorney. Canon Isaac Colum', and Prebendary Isaac Machonconur were probably of the native race. Colum' seems to have been an abbreviation of Columba, and the prebendary's name in the taxation is probably an English or Italian penman's attempt at Mac Conogher O'Connor. But the Isaac in both names is puzzling, and seems to point to some mixture of eastern blood. The Templars and Hospitallers sometimes brought from Syria servants and retainers, whom they had converted to Christianity, and whose children may have become priests and monks. The prior of "St. Michael's Rock," better known as the "Great Skellig," off the Coast of Iveragh, was the head of the regular Canons of the order of St. Augustine, under the invocation of St. Michael, whose abbey, originally on the island, was at a very early period removed from thence to Ballinskelligs in the barony of Iveragh. Lord Dunraven's volumes, edited by Miss Stokes, contain a magnificent photograph of the island cells, or primitive monastery on the Great Skellig. Dr. Smith, writing about 1750, describes the ruins of Ballinskelligs Abbey as very extensive, but says that they were rapidly diminishing under the encroachments of the sea, and that there was a holy well near them much frequented by the people on the 29th of September. The abbey and its possessions were granted at the Reformation to Richard Harding.

Prebendary Gregori Macrancaan was probably a member of the Mac Crohan branch of the O'Sullivans of Dunkerron. The patron saint of the parish of Kilcroghan in that barony was St. Crohan, whose curious hermitage, hewn out of the solid rock, is described by Smith. His clansmen called themselves Mac Crohan, as another branch of the O'Sullivans called themselves *Mac Giolla Mochuda* (anglicised into Mac Gillacuddy), in honour of St. Mochuda, by birth an O'Sullivan, who founded the famous church and monastery at Lismore in Waterford. The rural deanery of Offerba (or Offerla, as by a clerical error it is called in the Taxation) comprehended (as I have already said in the first part of these Papers) the district around Tralee Bay and Kerry Head, and from the following list it appears also to have included the shores of Brandon Bay.

DEC' DE OFFERBA.

Eccia de Glen (<i>illegible</i>),	xx ^a	decia ii ^a .
Eccia de Arbaly,	xxvi ^a viii ^d	decia ii ^a viij ^d .
Eccia de Killaghny,	xl ^a	decia ij ^a .
Eccia de Kilsannyg,	vi ^a viii ^d	decia viij ^d .
Eccia de Baliederscolle,	x ^a	decia xij ^d .
Eccia de Kilgoban,	xx ^a	decia ij ^a .
Eccia de Hanogh,	xl ^a	decia iiij ^a .
Eccia de Cluthyrbryn,	xl ^a	decia iiij ^a .
Eccia de Scothfig,	xiiij ^a iiij ^d	decia xvj ^d .
Eccia de Fronyn,	vij ^a	decia viij ^d .
Eccia de Barun,	x ^a	decia xij ^d .
Eccia de Lyen,	iiij ^u	decia vj ^a .
Eccia de Killuregy,	iiij ^u vj ^a viij ^d	decia vj ^a viij ^d .
Eccia de Lethe,	vj ^a viij ^d	decia viij ^d .
Eccia de Kiltullagh,	xiiij ^a iiij ^d	decia xvj ^d .
Eccia de Clothan,	xiiij ^a iv ^d	decia xvj ^d .
Collis Sci Brandani,	iiij ^u vj ^a viij ^d	decia vj ^a viij ^d .

Sm. taxnois xxiiij^u iiij^d. Inde decia xlvj^a ob. pb.

The barbarous misspelling of the old Taxation record makes it most difficult to identify many of the above-mentioned churches. The names are spelt just as the Irish pronunciation fell on the puzzled ear of the Italian or English clerk who wrote them down. In addition to this, many of the old names are long since obsolete, and quite forgotten in Kerry; also, in some cases, one parish includes half a dozen of the smaller ones of the present day, each of which now bears a different name. Again, the writing of the taxation is so faded, and in some parts illegible, that the Deputy Keeper of the Records told me the official copyist could hardly guarantee the accuracy of his copy throughout. The latter half of the name of the first church is wholly illegible in the original, but I shall have more to say about it hereafter. *Eccia de Arbaly* may have been the old church of Stradbally on the shores of Brandon Bay, where a ruined church of the fifteenth or sixteenth century still remains, with no architectural feature of interest. *Eccia de Killaghny* is evidently the church of Killeany, near Stradbally, now a rather interesting ruin, containing the ancient burial-places of branches of the Fitzgerald family of Glandine, Knockglass, and Deelis, who forfeited all in 1641. The ruin stands close behind the modern Protestant church. According to Dr. Joyce, in his valuable *Irish Names of Places*, Killaghny, *recte* Killeany, is the cell or church of St. Enna or Endeus of Arran in the fifth century, a contemporary of St. Brendan, whose mountain and ruined cell look down on the ancient Killeany, and are the *Collis Sci Brandani* of the above list. *Ecclesia de Kilsannyg* is, of course, the cell of St. Seanach (the Wise or Prudent: *vide* Joyce, 2nd series, p. 131) on Kilshannig, and the Magharee Islands in Brandon Bay. Tradition asserts that St. Seanach was the brother of St. Senan, whose ruined church exists on Inniscattery at the mouth of the Shannon. A cashel, eighteen or twenty feet in thickness, surrounds the primitive monastery of St. Seanach. The largest cell is fourteen feet long internally by nine in width. Miss Stokes's description of the whole (in Lord Dunraven's book) leaves nothing to be said, but that a visit to the Magharees and the *Collis Sci Brandani* on a fine June day will amply repay the tourist and antiquary for a long drive from Tralee. Later in the season, the sea and the weather are hardly to be trusted on the wild west coast of Kerry. *Ecclesia de Kilgoban* is the modern Kilgobbin, about four miles east of Killaghny. The old church of Gobhan has long vanished, and a pretty (that is the proper word) modern Protestant church stands on the little peninsula at the mouth of Tralee Bay. An ancient Welsh ms., translated by the Rev. W. J. Rees, says—"And another time when Saint Aidus would build an oratory, and not having a builder, he blessed the hands of a certain un instructed man named Gobhan, and he immediately became a most skilful workman, and built a most excellent oratory to the day of judgment." (*Lives of Cambro-British Saints*, by the Rev. W. J. Rees.) The countless legends about the Gobhan Saer are familiar to all students of Irish archæology, Pagan and Christian, but one prefers to connect Kilgobbin with the pious, old, British missionary saints who were so closely allied in friendship, and as Pope Gregory thought, in heresy, with the primitive Irish Church of Columba and Brandon. *Eccia de Hanogh* is the Church of Annagh, near the modern Blennerville, anciently Cahirmoraun. The ruin at Annagh is uninteresting, but a curious and very ancient carved stone, representing a warrior on horseback with

extended spear, remains there. An engraving of it was given in an early number of this *Journal*, with a description of the neighbourhood, by that painstaking archæologist Richard Hitchcock, formerly assistant-librarian in Trinity College, Dublin. An ancient ms., *Life of St. Brendan*, says he was born at Annagh, but the best authorities, I believe, agree that his birthplace was Fenit, on the opposite (northern) shore of Tralee Bay. The *Eccia de Cluthyrbryne* of the Taxation stands not far from Fenit on the north side of the bay, and has received less notice than it deserves. The ruin is very small—little more than a square tower—lower than that of the old ruin at Killeany, in which probably the priest of the church lived. *Eccia de Scothfig* is impossible to identify: no such name, or anything remotely resembling it, is known in the district. In the *Lives of the Cambro-British Saints* (which I have already quoted) there are some curious legends respecting a disciple of St. Aidan, named Scuthyn, who accompanied him to Ireland. This Scuthyn, we are told, saved St. David's life at Glen Rosyn (*i.e.* Patrick's Station). Is the *Scothfig* of the Taxation an attempt at some Welsh and Irish compound of this name? It may, however, be a mere corruption of *Scart-tiegue*, the shrubbery of Tiegue. The ancient name of Ballyhiegue, near Fenit, was Bally Tiegue, the abode of Tiegue, some notable Irishman of early times, probably an O'Connor, or an O'Leynes, ancient proprietors in Offerba. *Eccia de Fronyn* seems an attempt at Fenit, where vestiges of ancient cells exist, and which was the port of the cathedral city of Ardfert, a river now shrunk to a mere narrow stream joining them. There were (as may be seen by the Elizabethan map accompanying the first part of these Papers) no less than three castles guarding the ancient port of Fenit, and the little neighbouring harbour of Barrow. One of them has vanished, but the strong square keep of the Fitz Maurices still towers on the Fenit peninsula, and just opposite it, on the headland of Barrow, stands the curious old round tower built by the De Clahulls, or Fitz Maurices, which I have noticed in the volume of this *Journal* for 1883. Not a trace remains of the "*Eccia de Barun*." The old Welsh *Chronicles*, edited by Rees (already quoted), contain some wonderful legends about a most "faithful abbot amongst the Irish," called Barri, who visited St. David in Wales. Barri, we are told, borrowed St. David's horse to return to Ireland, and on his way across the channel (!) met "St. Brendan riding on a marine animal." (!) The two saints rode "across the channel together, and the *Chronicle* continues:—

"Barry, with uninterrupted pace, got to his country, and related to his brother what had been done respecting him, and they kept the horse in a stall of the monastery until his death; and after his death a picture of the horse was painted in memory of the miracle, and protected with gold. It is still to be seen in the Island of Ireland, which also shines with plenty of miracles."—*Lives of Cambro-British Saints*, p. 346.

This Barri may have been the St. Finbar of the Cork river, but I am unwilling to believe him any other than the saint of "*Eccia de Barrun*." In the Elizabethan records the modern Barrow is spelt "*Barruin*," These strange legends of "horses marine," laughable as they are, witness to the love and veneration the wild half pagan people of Wales and Ireland felt for the early missionaries, who braved "perils by land, and perils by sea," to reap the harvest for Christ. They have a deeply

serious as well as a laughable side for all but the superficial thinker. The churches of Lyen, Killuregy, and Lethe have all vanished, although the foundations of two small oratories remain, and a well, called *Tobber na Saggart* (i.e. the priest's well), on a townland called Ballintobeenig, near Tralee, adjacent to another called Lyed. This may be the Lethe of the Taxation, and its ancient limits may have included Ballintobeenig oratories. Killuregy may be the present Killury in the ancient Offeriba. Killury was part of the dowry which the daughter of Meyler Fitz Henry, Chief Governor of Ireland in the reign of Richard the First, brought to her husband, Lord Kerry, ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdowne, now Chief Governor of Canada. The Eccia de Lyen may have been a church situated at Ballyline in north Kerry, within the limits of the ancient Offeriba, and deriving its name from an O'Leynes chieftain. Ecclesia de Kiltullagh was probably the Church of Kiltallagh, on the south side of Sliabh Mish; and Eccia de Clothan was the parish church of Cloghane, at the east side of Brandon Hill.

I shall hereafter notice at length the extremely interesting, but almost wholly forgotten, little sixth-century church of Kilelton, between Kilgobbin and Tralee, which tradition asserts stands over the grave of the Milesian Princess Fas.

I had a large-sized and admirably executed photograph taken of this church in 1883, which I sent to the late lamented Rev. James Graves, to be engraved for this *Journal*. But on his sudden death in March, 1886, it in some way was lost or mislaid amongst his mss., so that it cannot appear with this Paper; but as I have fortunately retained a duplicate, I hope to give it and a further notice of the interesting ruin hereafter.

Dr. Joyce falls into an error most unusual for him about the grave of Fas. In his valuable *Irish Names of Places* he says that *Gleann-Faisi* (the modern Glenaish of English-speaking Kerry people), where she was buried, lies near Castle Island; whereas it lies quite at the other side of Kerry, near Kilgobbin and Cahirconree. If Fas, as the Kerry tradition (repeated in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* long ago by Windele) has it, was buried in *Gleann-Faisi*, then Kilelton ruined church, which Kerry tradition equally asserts stands over her grave, must have been within the limits of the ancient *Gleann Faisi*, although Kilelton is now at some distance from the glen called by that name, or its English equivalent, Glenaish. It is probable that the first church on the above list was the "Eccia de *Gleann-Faisi*," the modern Kilelton.

Since the short notice of the ruined church of Killeany, the "Eccia de Killaghny" of the Taxation, was written by me, I have received from my friend Dr. Busted of Castle Gregory (a member of the Association for many years), the following interesting description of the ruin. It was in his opinion built in or near A.D. 1300, i.e. about that date of the Papal Taxation, when it probably replaced the primitive cell of St. Endeus:—"In some respects Killeany church (i.e. the old ruin behind the modern church) is unique. It had no western entrance, which is the only reason, I think, for the supposition sometimes put forth, that the clergy never lived within it. The old square tower is evidently a subsequent erection, and was undoubtedly used for a residence. The Fitz Gerald, of Deelis, are buried in the lower room of the tower, the entrance to which is barred up by a monumental slab. The tower has a window which seems to be of a later date, by a hundred years, than the window of the

east gable of the church. The entrance to the second story was from the east end of the church, and must have been reached by a ladder or stone steps. A circular stone staircase led to a third story of the tower, which, however, does not now exist. The roof discharged the rainfall through large and elaborate gargoyles such as are to be seen, though more pronounced, in the Protestant Cathedral in Cork. There are no indications that the building was stone-roofed.'

I may add, that in the ancient little ruined church of Kilmacida, nearly opposite Killeany, on the shore of Ballyheigue Bay, there is no entrance on the west side. The ruined doorway is on the south side. On the east side of Kilmacida church in the graveyard is a mound, circular in shape, fenced round with stones. In its centre is a small pillar-stone capped at top, and having on its eastern side an incised cross, coloured red by the people. A magic stone-ball or pebble used to lie in this cup, but it is now carefully put away in the house of a man who acts as its guardian, and allows it to be used for the healing of sick human beings, as well as cattle, in the district. The people call it the *baully*, and when it is brought into use it is dipped in water, in which the sick man, woman, or child, bathes his or her hands. The water is poured on ailing cattle, and the people have a profound faith in the healing powers of the *baully* and water thus combined.

(*To be continued.*)

THE FAMILY OF ROTHE OF KILKENNY.

By GEORGE DAMES BURTOHELL, M.A., LL.B., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

THE family of Rothe was, excepting perhaps that of Shee, the most remarkable of those ten families who had an almost exclusive enjoyment of municipal offices in the city of Kilkenny from the commencement of the fifteenth to the end of the seventeenth century, and whose names form the couplet—

“Archdekin, Archer, Cowley, Langton, Ley,
Knaresborough, Lawless, Raggett, Rothe, and Shee.”

The late Mr. John G. A. Prim contemplated contributing to the Society's *Journal* ten chapters illustrating and recording the memorials of these families. Two such chapters only by Mr. Prim appeared, viz.: “Some Notice of the Family of Cowley of Kilkenny,” and “Memorials of the Family of Langton of Kilkenny.” The family of Archer, however, has been partly dealt with in a Paper entitled, “An Inquiry into the Origin of the Family of Archer in Kilkenny, with Notices of other Families of the Name in Ireland,” by J. H. Lawrence-Archer.²

Although there are several manuscript pedigrees, or portions of pedigrees, of the Rothes, preserved amongst the Records in Ulster's Office, no pedigree of the family has ever been published. Some of these pedigrees differ from one another in many important particulars, and are often at variance with the evidence supplied by wills and other documents. The family was at one time so numerous, and the same Christian names were of such frequent recurrence, that mistakes were all the more easily made. There are two principal pedigrees, however, one drawn by “Robert Rothe, Attorney in the Exchequer,” in the year 1699, and the other by the well-known herald, John Lodge. In both there is much that must be rejected as purely imaginary, even in that by so careful and painstaking a genealogist as Lodge.

Robert Rothe's MS. is headed “The Pedigree of the Familie of the Rothes since the Norman Conquest,”³ and starts from a “Sir Walter Rothe, of Northon Rothe, in the County of Lancaster, Knt., of the race of the Saxons,” from whom, in the ninth degree (the intervening generations being particularly described), descended John Rothe, who came into Ireland in company with Theobald Fitz Walter. It is impossible that so many as nine generations could have existed between the Norman Conquest of England and the Norman Settlement in Ireland, a space of only one hundred and six years, and it is equally impossible to suppose that anyone rejoicing in the name, style, and title of “Sir Walter Rothe, of Northon Rothe, Knt.,” could have existed in Saxon times anterior to the Conquest. We observe also that one of the family, a grandson of Sir Walter, is stated to have been Bishop of Chester, although that See was

¹ *Journal of the Kilkenny Archaeological Association*, vol. II., part I., p. 102.

² *Ibid.*, vol. IV., n. s., p. 59.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. VI., n. s., p. 220.

⁴ See “Appendix” to this Paper, p. 535.

not founded until the year 1541. This portion of the pedigree may therefore be abandoned. The account given of the branches of the family remaining in England appears to be equally unreliable; and the matrimonial alliances with the Twisdens, Cromptons, and others, are not confirmed by the pedigrees of those families. One John Rothe, too, is described as Dean of Chester; but the deanery of Chester did not exist before the reign of Henry VIII., and the name of John Rothe is not to be found among the Abbots of Chester.

No place with a name resembling Northon Rothe now exists in Lancashire. The family would appear to have died out in Lancashire, if indeed it ever existed there, before 1616, for Robert Rothe, of Tullaghmaine, by his will made in that year, after limiting his estate in remainder to the heirs male of the several branches of the family in Ireland, concludes the limitation to the use of James Rothe "of Harford West, in Pembrockeshiere in Wales."¹ Lodge conjectures that Wales was the native country of the Rotheres, and that the family came into Ireland in the reign of Henry II. under the conduct of the Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow.² One of the hundreds of Pembrockeshire is called Roose, but the name may very likely have been derived from a place called Rooth, in the lordship of Glamorgan. The Christian name Jenkin, borne by some members of the family, also indicates a Welsh origin. The name has been variously spelt Rothe, Roth, Rooth, Routh, and Rowth, but the first is the most ancient mode, and was that generally adopted by the senior branch of the family. As all spelling formerly depended on the fancy of the writer, the same individual often spelt his name in different ways. To avoid confusion, the form Rothe has been adopted throughout this Paper, unless where it is necessary to specify the particular spelling.

Lodge commences his pedigree with "John Rothe Fitz-William, of Northon Rothe, county Lancaster, Knt.," the first who came to Ireland. After the settlement of the family in Ireland Lodge mentions six generations, each successive head of the family being described as "Knt.," with particulars of their marriages and children, which are altogether omitted by Robert Rothe. Applying the test of dates, it is hardly possible for so many generations to have existed in the time allowed. R. Rothe's pedigree seems, therefore, to be more correct in this respect, but all particulars regarding the family are extremely doubtful before we come to Thomas Rothe fitz Walter, who appears to be the same Thomas Rothe who filled the office of Sovereign of Kilkenny in 1403. From this point both pedigrees in the main agree.³

John Rothe fitz William, second son of William Rothe, of Northon

¹ Will of Robert Rothe, pr. 1622. John Langton fitz Richard, of Low, in Lancashire, m. Margaret, dau. of William Rothe, of Haverford West, in Wales, and had, with other issue, Richard Langton fitz John, who died 1483; whose third son, John Langton, came to Ireland in 1486, and founded the Kilkenny family of that name.—"Langton Pedigree."

² Lodge's "Notes." Thomas Rothe, *alias* Mathew, was Incumbent of Llan-

bedr, Brecknockshire, about the year 1500.—Jones's *History of the County of Brecknock*, ii. 424.

³ Lodge's Pedigree is followed in the attested pedigree of the Rothe family by James Mac Culloch, Esq., Ulster King-of-Arms, dated June, 1764, drawn for Lieut.-General Charles Edward Rothe, Colonel of the Irish regiment of his name; and also for Francis and Edward Rothe, then resident in France.

Rothe, is stated to have come into Ireland by means of his uncle, Sir Robert Rothe, priest, who was chaplain to St. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, in company with Theobald Fitz-Walter, nephew to the Archbishop.¹ It is a fact that St. Thomas of Canterbury had a chaplain named Robert (no surname is mentioned), who faithfully remained with him at the time of his assassination; but the story that Theobald Fitz Walter was nephew of Becket has long ago been refuted. It was the account given in the pedigree of the Ormonde family written by Robert Rothe of Tullaghmaine, hereafter referred to.² This John Rothe married the daughter of Brereton, of Brereton,³ in Lancashire, and widow of Anderton, by whom he had issue Walter Rothe. Lodge makes this Walter the son of Richard Rothe fitz John of Ballyraghtan, county Kilkenny, Knt., by his wife, the daughter of Sir Theobald Walter, *alias* Butler, Knt.,⁴ and grandson of John Rothe fitz William, the first settler. Walter Rothe married the daughter of Gerald de Prendergast, Lord of Enniscorthy,⁵ and had John Rothe, of Ballyraghtan, in the barony of Gowran and county of Kilkenny. Ballyraghtan is wrongly described as being in the barony of Gowran; it is in the barony of Fassadineen, and is now known as Ballyrafton, though the ancient spelling was long preserved. It adjoins Jenkinstown, named, no doubt, from "Jenkin" Rothe, while the neighbouring townland of Ruthstown, anciently John Rothestown, preserves the family name.

John Rothe, of Ballyraghtan, married the daughter of Sir Maurice Preston, Knt.,⁶ by whom he had two sons, William and Gilbert. The eldest son, William Rothe fitz John,⁷ a canon of St. Canice's Cathedral, was, in 1301, elected Bishop of Ossory and consecrated in Kilkenny in 1302. In April, 1317, he was translated to the Archbishopric of Cashel; and on the 10th July following was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, an office which he held till the year 1321. In 1318 he was for a few months Deputy Custos of Ireland.

The only evidence in support of the statement, that William fitz John, Archbishop of Cashel, was a member of the Rothe family, is the passage from a chronicle quoted by R. Rothe, the author of which he does not name, thus referring to the Archbishop's death:—"Anno supra dict obyt Gulielmus Rothe filius Johannis Archiepiscopus Cashelliensis et Cancellarius Hiberniae vir potens ac dives in populo et in clero."⁸ He

¹ MS. Pedigree by R. Rothe.

² Rothe's "Register," 1616; see Lodge's *Peerage*, by Archdall, vol. iv. 2, note; Harris's *Wars*, Writers.

³ R. Rothe; Lodge.

⁴ Lodge's Pedigree. This daughter is not mentioned elsewhere. Theobald Walter, the first Butler, who died in 1206, had a daughter, Beatrix, who married—1st, Thomas de Hereford; and 2ndly, Sir Hugh Purcell (Archdall's *Lodge*, iv. 5); and Maud, who married Geoffrey, or Gerald de Prendergast, Lord of Enniscorthy (Burke's *Peerage*, 1886, pp. 584 and 1019). Lodge omits Maud, and Burke, Beatrice.

⁵ Lodge. Gerald de Prendergast, Lord of Enniscorthy, died 1251. By his first

wife, Maud, or Matilda, daughter of Theobald "le Botiller," he had an only daughter, Maria, wife of John, Lord Cogan. By his second wife, Matilda, daughter of Richard de Burgo, he had likewise an only daughter, Matilda, who m. Maurice de Rochfort (Burke's *Peerage*, 1886, p. 584.)

⁶ Lodge.

⁷ See Cotton's *Fasti Ecc. Hib.*; Harris's *Wars*, Bishops; *Liber Munerum*; Gilbert's *Viceroy's of Ireland*.

⁸ The name of Fitz John was a common one in the county Kilkenny at this period. Among the jurors who found the estate of Joan, Countess of Gloucester and Hereford in 1307, we find, at "Jeripont," Robert Fitz John, Richard Fitz John; at Callan

was not, however, Chancellor at the time of his death, which occurred on the 15th September, 1326, five years after he had ceased to hold that office. He is said to have conferred all the land descended to him from his ancestors upon his nephew.¹

Gilbert Rothe fitz John, younger brother of the Archbishop, had married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Wogan,² Justiciary of Ireland, and had issue, Walter Rothe fitz Gilbert of Ballyraghtan, who succeeded his uncle as representative of the family. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Blanchville of Blanchvillestown,³ county Kilkenny, and had with other issue, a son and successor, Thomas. According to Lodge, the last-mentioned Walter was the second son, his elder brother, Richard, having died unmarried, of "Sir Geoffrey Rothe fitz Pierce, of Ballyraghtan, knight," great-great-great-grandson of Gilbert Rothe fitz John. It is barely possible that so many generations may have existed, but quite impossible, if Thomas Rothe fitz Walter was the same Thomas Rothe who was Sovereign of Kilkenny in 1403. Even assuming that he was the same person, R. Rothe's pedigree would seem to have omitted a generation. Neither Lodge nor Rothe, however, make mention of, or account for, John Rothe, who in 1376 purchased the murage of the town of Kilkenny for two years, paying for it nine marks of silver. This John is the first of the name of Rothe mentioned in the municipal records.⁴ With the very doubtful exception of Archbishop Fitz John, who is nowhere given the name of Rothe save in the chronicle quoted by R. Rothe, we have really no confirmation of the existence of the family in Kilkenny before 1376. The previous account looks extremely like an attempt of after times to give the family a more illustrious and ancient ancestry than they really possessed. It is remarkable that after being seated at Ballyraghtan for 200 years they should have taken to commercial pursuits and become simple burgesses of Kilkenny. We are strongly inclined to suspect that the John Rothe of 1376 was the first settler of the name in Ireland, and was father of Thomas Rothe, the first of the family who was Sovereign of Kilkenny.

Thomas Rothe served as Sovereign of Kilkenny in the year 1403.⁵ Lodge attached the date 1489 to his name, but this may be a clerical error: in any case the Thomas Rothe of Lodge's Pedigree could hardly have been living at that date. He married Ellen, daughter of Purcell of Ballyfoile, county Kilkenny, and sole heir to Rose Waring, daughter and heir to Adam Waring,⁶ by whom he had issue seven sons⁷—(1) John,

—Walter Fitz John, William Fitz John, Alexander Fitz John, John Fitz John, David Fitz John; at "Cnocowre"—David Fitz John, Gregory Fitz John.—
"Inquisition," *post mortem*, 35 Edw. I.

¹ Pedigree by R. Rothe.

² Lodge.

³ *Id.* Nicholas de Blanchville, Seneschal of the Liberty of Kilkenny in 1304, and who died in 1312, was probably father of Richard, father of John fitz Richard Blanchville of Trydenstown. Custos Pacis of the county Kilkenny 1394; and Sheriff, 1398. Gilbert Blanchville was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county Kilkenny in 1409, and was most likely father of David Blanchville

of Blanchvillestown, Sheriff of the county Kilkenny in 1447, 1449, and 1450. He seems to have been father of Gilbert Blanchville of Kilmolimogue, living 1516—probably father of Edmund Blanchville of Blanchvillestown, who married Margaret, only daughter of John fitz James Butler.

⁴ *Liber Primus of Kilkenny*, quoted in *History and Antiquities of St. Canice's Cathedral*, by Graves and Prim.

⁵ From Rothe's "Register of the Antiquities of Kilkenny," in Appendix to 2nd Rep. Hist. mss. Commission.

⁶ Lodge; R. Rothe; mss. Genealogy, T. C. D., F. 3. 25.

⁷ Lodge.

his heir; (2) William; (3) Edmund, who perhaps was the Vicar of Callan, who is buried in the nave of the Church of the Blessed Mary at Callan under a stone bearing the inscription, partly defaced, "Hic jacet dominus . . . Rothe quondam vicarius de Callan qui obiit anno doffi mccccxxvi . . . die mensis octobris cujus ae . . ."; (4) Walter, ancestor of the family of Irishtown; (5) Oliver; (6) Marcus; (7) Richard, ancestor of the Rothes of Butler's Grove.¹

John Rothe (fitz Thomas), the eldest son, served as Sovereign of Kilkenny in 1440, 1449, and 1465.² In the latter year Thomas Fitz Gerald, 7th Earl of Kildare, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Rowland Fitz Eustace, Lord Portlester, Treasurer of Edward IV. in Ireland, visited Kilkenny with a large following, and were well entertained, as appears from a writ of theirs, dated the xx May 6th, Edw. IV., setting forth that "much at the bussy and greate instance of John Rothe, burgess of Kilkenny, that town gave unto them nine butts of wine when of late they were there."³ He married Lettice, daughter and sole heir of John Chamberlain,⁴ by whom he had, with daughters, four sons⁵—(1) David, his heir; (2) Jenkin, ancestor of the family of Jenkin Rothe in Kilkenny;⁶ (3) Edward; and (4) Piers.

David Rothe fitz John married Catherine, daughter of Paul Sherlock of Grace Dieu, county Waterford,⁷ and had six sons and three daughters. The sons were—(1) Robert, who succeeded; (2) George; (3) Griffin; (4) Richard; (5) Piers, of New Ross, of whom presently; and (6) Jasper. The daughters were—(1) Margaret, wife of Thomas Gib; she left a "whis-hill" of silver to her brother Robert's house in Kilkenny, to be used at every "Christing" there;⁸ (2) Anne; and (3) Bellefleur.

Richard Rothe, the fourth son of David Rothe fitz John, was doubtless the same who served as Sovereign of Kilkenny in 1505 and again in 1525, and who was one of the jurors of the Corporation of the town of Kilkenny, sworn in October, 1537, before the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the country.⁹ The jurors on that occasion concluded their "verdyt" by presenting "that Edmond Dof

¹ Lodge.

² Rothe's "Register."

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Rothe, Lodge, Betham. Lodge says she was daughter of Sir John Chamberlaine, Knt. John Chamberlaine was Sovereign of Kilkenny, 1391. Robert Rothe, the great-great-grandson of this marriage, died seised of a parcel of land called "Chamberlaine's Crofts," in Irishtown.—"Inquisition," 18th April, 1623.

⁵ Lodge.

⁶ Rothe.

⁷ Rothe; Lodge. The latter calls her daughter of Sir Paul Sherlock of Grace Dieu, county Waterford, Knt. There was a family of this name in Kilkenny. Walter Sherlock was Sovereign in 1442; Thomas Sherlock in 1460 and 1475; John Sherlock, 1486; Walter Sherlock, 1502; Walter fitz Thomas Sherlock, 1512.

Patrick Sherlock, of "Burntchurch," was named a Commissioner to execute Martial Law in Kilkenny county, 1666. Robert Rothe died seised of a field called "Sherlock's Crofts."—"Inquisition," 18th April, 1623.

⁸ Will of Robert Rothe, pr. 1622. He died seised of a garden called "Gibbes's Garden" ("Inquisition," 1623). This daughter is not mentioned in Lodge's Pedigree.

⁹ "Commissioners for the Ordre and Establishment to be taken and made touching the whole land of Ireland for the reduction of the said land to a due civility and obedience." They held inquests as to offences committed, the non-observance of the law and general grievances of the counties and towns.—*Annuary of the R.H.A.A.I.* for 1868 and 1869.

Comerford and Rich Dof Comerford dyd steale and carry away five hives of the goodes of Richard Rothe five yeres past, of the which he hath restored three hives." Although he is assigned no issue by Lodge, he was most probably the father of Walter Rothe fitz Richard, father of Richard Rothe fitz Walter, who had a son also named Walter.

The first Walter was very likely the same referred to by the jurors of the Corporation of Irishtown, who in 1537 presented, amongst other matters, "that Thurlok Fytz Davy did foreybly make assaulte upon Walter Route, of Kilkenny, at the saide towne, in the Hight strete, and him dyd bete and grevously did wounde, so that he was in greate perill of deathe."¹ In a pardon of the 7th July, 1574, granted to certain inhabitants of Kilkenny, among whom are no less than *seventeen* of the name of Rothe, we find included Richard Rothe fitz Walter and Walter Rothe fitz Richard.² By deed of 15th October, 1588, Richard Rothe of Kilkenny, son and heir of Walter Rothe fitz Richard, deceased, Walter Rothe, son and heir of the said Richard, and Thomas Keoghoe, granted to Walter Lawles and James Archer the moiety of "John Rotheston, Lisclebane, Rathmonnan, Ballynranke, and Birraghes," in the County of Kilkenny, to hold to the use of Geoffrey Purcell, late of Ballyfoile, gent., deceased, his executors and assigns, for forty years, and then to the use of Robert Rothe of Kilkenny and John Archer fitz Walter of Kilkenny, one moiety to [each] for ever.³ These persons thus appear closely connected with the head of the family. As this line is not referred to in the limitations of the will of Robert Rothe, made in 1616, it would seem to have been then extinct.

Piers Rothe, fifth son of David Rothe fitz John, was father of Patrick Rothe fitz Piers of New Ross, who is perhaps the same who occupied a small castle in the town of "Inesteoke," the property of Theobald Viscount Tullowphelim.⁴ He married his cousin Marion, daughter of David Rothe fitz Robert, and had issue Piers, or Peter Rothe fitz Patrick, a merchant in New Ross, nominated Mayor of the Staple in the Charter of the Staple granted to that town in 1621.⁵ He also served as Sovereign of New Ross, and was elected M.P. for the borough in 1634. The only reference to him in the Commons' *Journals* is as a Member of the Committee appointed the 8th of April, 1635, on which all Burgesses of Port Towns were placed, upon the Bill for Limiting the Times for Loading and Landing Merchandize. He died 9th February, 1640,⁶ having married Catherine, daughter of Richard Neville⁷ of New Ross, by whom he left three sons⁸—(1) Andrew Rothe of Shallumsrath,⁹ and a merchant in New Ross, who died before July, 1661 (administration of his estate being granted to his brother James on 4th July in that year). He married Mary, daughter of John Sherwood of Bath, in Somersetshire,¹⁰ and left a son and heir, John Rothe of Callagh, Co. Galway, whither he had pro-

¹ *Annuary of the R.H.A.A.I.* for 1868 and 1869.

² "12th Rep. of Dep. Keeper of the Records in Ireland," 2424 (2047), p. 123.

³ Recited in "Inq.," *post mortem*, Joh. Archer, 1624.

⁴ "Inquisition," 9th September, 1607.

⁵ Cal. Pat. Rol., Jac. 1. 18, lxxxi. 26.

⁶ "Funeral Entries," ix. 262.

⁷ Betham mss., *Ancient Anglo-Irish Families*, iv. 130.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Exchequer Bill, "Rothe v. Rothe," 30th May, 1690.

¹⁰ Betham mss., *Ancient Anglo-Irish Families*, iv. 130.

bably been transplanted, and where he was living in May, 1690, when he obtained a grant of administration to his father;¹ (2) James Rothe, administrator to his father and his brothers Andrew and John in July, 1661; married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Dormer, of Damling, Co. Wexford, but had no issue;² (3) John Rothe, a merchant in New Ross, who died before July, 1661.

Robert Rothe fitz David, the eldest son of David Rothe fitz John, was six times Sovereign of Kilkenny, in 1505, 1509, 1510, 1514, 1523, and 1537. In the last year of his sovereignty the jury of "Comyners" of the Co. Kilkenny, sworn before the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the country, presented "that Robert Rothe, now, Sovereign of the Towne of Kilkenny, hath divers grey merchauntes which forestall the market not onely of almaner of merchaundyseis but also of vytailles; in suche wise that the market is not duely serveid as it ought to be, ne the kinges poore subjectes can have the saide merchandyseis ne vytailles soo good chepe as they were wont."³ Before the year 1513, Robert Rothe had acquired lands in Kilkenny, formerly belonging to the Baron of Goughe.⁴ In 1513 he was one of the proctors of St. Mary's Church, and in that capacity, together with Thomas Mothell, provost of the town of Kilkenny, and Dionicius Maldowny,⁵ the other proctor, by deeds dated the 11th and 20th of March, sold, with the consent of the parishoners, to Geoffrey Rothe and Margaret Knaresborough, his wife, a messuage belonging to the Church of the Blessed Virgin, with its appurtenances in the town.⁶ Twenty-six years afterwards Robert Rothe, by deed executed 20th of August, 1539, by Margaret Knaresborough, the widow, and release of 19th March, 1542, by Philip Rothe, the son and heir of Geoffrey, purchased for himself these premises, which lay from the king's highway on the east to the great wall of the town in the west, and from the messuages of the said Robert Rothe and the late Geoffrey Rothe on the south to that of Nicholas Raggede on the north.⁷ He was also the first purchaser of a dwelling-house near the new "Tolsell," extending from the high street near the said "Tolsell" to the backside thereof near the churchyard of St. Mary's Church.⁸ Amongst other property, he appears to have held the lands of Kilcreene, having constructed a "Cawsey" at Togheryelane, near the wood of "Kilcryne," called the "little wood."⁹ After the dissolution of the monasteries he was, on the 28th April, 32 Hen. VIII., granted a pension of forty shillings, payable out of all the hereditaments in Kilkenny, and the churches of St. John the Evangelist and Claragh.¹⁰ He founded an hospital or poor-house near the "lowe lane" in Kilkenny,¹¹ and probably built the tomb or monument in the chapel of St. Michael the Archangel in St.

¹ Prerogative Grants.

² Can this be the same James Rothe who married Margaret, second daughter of Peter Rothe fitz John of Kilkenny, who died in 1654?

³ *ms.* State Paper Office, quoted in the *Annuary of the R.H.A.A.I.* for 1868 and 1869, p. 97.

⁴ "Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland," p. 289.

⁵ Dionicius Maldowny was Sovereign of Kilkenny, 1491.

⁶ "Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland," p. 288.

⁷ *Id.*, pp. 288, 289.

⁸ Will of Robert Rothe, pr. 1622.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ Pat. Rol. xxiv. 2, 28 Ap. 32^o Hen. VIII.

¹¹ Will of Robert Rothe, pr. 1622.

Mary's Church, wherein he and his wife and their descendants were subsequently buried.¹

By his will, dated 23rd December, 1543, he limited his estate in remainder after his sons to different branches of the family. This will is unfortunately not now to be found, but some extracts from it made a hundred years later are preserved in the Record Office.² From these extracts he appears to have been in possession, amongst other property, of a mortgage of "Kilchresian," half of which he appoints to the use of his soul, if it shall be redeemed; the lands of "Coulyard and of Sharaghliegh wch M'Gilpatrick houlds of him, paying the King's rent, wch is x^{li};" and Donore or Troyeswood, held of the Corporation. He makes provision for a chaplain for ever to say mass in Our Lady's Chapel for his own and his parents' souls and all Christian souls, and establishes an anniversary for the same purpose. His son David and his chaplains, "Sr John Neale³ and Sr Wm Keaffe," are directed to examine his books of account, and forgive every man the fifth part of his debts, and not to trouble any poor man for any debt. To his three daughters he leaves 4^{li} Irish of his soul's portion.

His wife was Ellen, daughter of Walter Butler of Polestown, county Kilkenny, and first cousin to Sir Piers Butler, First Earl of Ossory and Eighth Earl of Ormonde. This lady being eighth in descent from King Edward I.,⁴ the descendants of this marriage inherited the royal blood of the Plantagenets. She brought into the family a "corse" of silver, which she appointed by her will to remain to the wife who should be married to the heir of the house.⁵ The issue of the marriage, with three daughters,⁶ was seven sons⁷—(1) David, the heir; (2) William, the father of Geoffrey Rothe fitz William of Kilkenny, and Jasper Rothe of Callan; (3) John, of Ballyeven and Ballym'loghlin, of whose descendants hereafter; (4) Piers, to whom his father left the "Tieth of Monemucke in Gallmoy during his fearme to kepe him to schoole untill he be priest;" (5) Thomas, living 1574,⁸ to whom his father bequeathed "his fearme of the mann^m of Oightrath with the rood lands of St. Kennis"; (6) James, living in 1574,⁹ father of Patrick Rothe fitz James, living 1616;¹⁰ (7) Walter, married Lettice, daughter of John Langton of Kilkenny, and was father of Peter Rothe fitz Walter, living in 1579, who left a son, Thomas.¹¹

¹ The only remains of this chapel is a monument, almost entirely hidden by the present floor of St. Mary's Church. The ancient floor was some feet lower than the present one.

² "Ossory Wills."

³ By letter of attorney from Margaret Knarsbroghe, widow of Geoffrey Rothe, John Neyll, of Kilkenny, Chaplain, was appointed her attorney to put Robert Rothe in possession of a message in the town. ("Cal. Pat. and close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland," p. 289). He was afterwards Treasurer of St. Canice's, where he is buried under a stone, inscribed, "Hic jacet dñs Johes Nel^{us} The-saurari^{us} isti ecclie q' obiit." (No date.)

⁴ Archdall's *Lodge*, iv., 8-17.

⁵ Will of R. Rothe, pr. 1622.

⁶ No daughters are mentioned by Lodge. One of them probably was Rosina Rothe (living 1667), m. Fowke, or Fulke Comerford, of Callan; and another, Isabella, m. Richard Power of Irishtown, who d. 27th May, 1583. (Tomb in St. Canice's Cathedral.)

⁷ According to Lodge the sons were—(1) David; (2) Geoffrey, of Kilkenny, father of William Rothe fitz Geoffrey, living 1617; (3) Jasper of Callan, died about 1617; (4) Edward, died s. p. before 1617; (5) John of Ballyeven and Ballym'loghlin; (6) Piers; and (7) Walter.

⁸ Pardon, "12th Rep. of Dep. Keeper of the Records in Ireland," p. 123.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ Will of R. Rothe.

¹¹ Langton Pedigree.

David Rothe fitz Robert, the eldest son, served as Sovereign of Kilkenny 1541. In a return, made about the same date, of "The names of all gentlemen inhabitinge the count' of Kilkeñi, wth their lands valedwed by estimation followeth," his name appears as holding lands of the manor of Kilkenny, in the barony of "Gawle," valued at X.¹ By commission issued in December, 1557, he was appointed by Queen Mary, together with the Bishop of Ossory, the Provost of Kilkenny, and Walter Archer, Esq., to make inquiry concerning all chalices, crosses, ornaments, bells, and other furniture belonging to the parish churches or chapels within the county of Kilkenny, how the same had been disposed of, by whom and to whom, at what price and into whose hands delivered, and where removed; who held any lands belonging to the said churches and chapels, or received the rents thereof, and by what title, and to make a return into the Court of Chancery.² The following year he was named a Commissioner for executing martial law in the county Kilkenny,³ and about the same time a Commissioner of Muster and Array.⁴ In 1559 he was chosen, with James Sweetman, Walter Archer, and Thomas Grace, parson of Callan, to arbitrate in a suit between the Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, lord of the lands of Cowlaghmore, and Patrick Sherloke, his tenant or farmer, of the one part, and the Sovereign, Burgesses, and Commons of Callan of the other part, touching the mears that "of olde leadeth between the Burgagery of the Town of Callan and the lands of Cowlaghmore." The arbitrators made their award on the 9th May, 1559.⁵ He was a justice of the peace for the county of Kilkenny, and in 1567 was a justice of the Liberty of Tipperary.⁶

He was buried in his father's tomb in St. Michael's Chapel, as was also his wife, Anstace, daughter of Patrick Archer, of Kilkenny.⁷ By her he had two sons—Robert, his heir, and John, of Thomastown, living in 1619, probably father of Robert Rothe, Sovereign of Thomastown in 1648 and 1649;⁸ and one daughter, Marion, married to her cousin, Patrick Rothe fitz Piers, of New Ross, before mentioned.

Robert Rothe, the eldest son, was born 28th April, 1550.⁹ He was a barrister by profession, and was appointed by his kinsman, Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormonde, K.G., his standing counsel and agent.¹⁰ In 1574 he was the bearer of a letter from Ormonde to Burghley, soliciting the grant of a lease of St. Mary's Abbey, near Dublin,¹¹ and from that time forward his name frequently appears in the State Papers in connexion with matters concerning the Earl of Ormonde. While in London in 1574 he obtained a grant, or rather a confirmation, of arms from William Dethick, York Herald.¹² To the Parliament summoned by Sir John Perrott, Lord Deputy, in 1585, he was returned as Member for the county Kilkenny,

¹ Carew mss., 611, p. 87. Lambeth mss., 611, fol. 87, quoted in *Annuary of the R.H.A.A.I.*, 1868 and 1869, p. 95.

² Lodge's "Notes"; "Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls of Chancery, Ireland," page 370.

³ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls of Chancery, Ireland," p. 412.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls of Chancery, Ireland," p. 472.

⁶ Carew mss., 20.

⁷ Will of Robert Rothe, pr. 1622.

⁸ Rothe; Lodge.

⁹ *Kilkenny Confederates' Assessments.*

¹⁰ Will of Robert Rothe, pr. 1622.

¹¹ Harris's *Ware*, Writers; Carte's *Life of Ormonde*—Introduction.

¹² Earl of Ormonde to Burghley, 6th June, 1574. Carew mss., 45.

¹³ Betham mss., *Ancient Anglo-Irish Families*, iv. 129.

along with Gerald Blanchville, Esq.,¹ also a cousin of the Earl of Ormonde. John Rothe fitz Piers was at the same time elected one of the Members for the town of Kilkenny. This Parliament was chiefly occupied with the attainder of the Earl of Desmond. The Kilkenny Members and several others signed a protest in May, 1586, refusing to give their immediate consent to the passing of the Acts of Attainder of the Earl of Desmond and others, till the Lord Deputy sent word that the Earl of Ormonde's right should be saved to such lands as were escheated to him in the liberties of Tipperary by the Attainder of those who were named in the Acts.²

On the 13th of April, 1587, Richard Shee, Robert Rothe, Richard Strange, and Thomas Den, presented their humble petition to the Lord Deputy and Council for aid in the name of the lords, gentlemen, and freeholders of the county of Kilkenny, touching the composition to be levied off the county, and the Lord Deputy and Council, writing from Dublin to the Privy Council in England on the 20th of May following, state that the Earl of Ormonde's "own tenants, as Richard Shee, Robert Rowthe, and aforesaid Richard Stronge, have directly answered us that no part of their lands shall bear any parcel of that charge which the Earl's lands should bear."³ In consideration of his "services and great losses in the times of the late rebellion in Ireland, and to encourage him in his loyalty," Mr. Rothe was granted by warrants from Queen Elizabeth and James I. leases of the rectories of Modeshill and "Kildevymnam" in the county Tipperary, part of the possessions of the late priory of Kells, on 9th November, 1602, and 12th September, 1607.⁴ In the Great Charter creating Kilkenny a city in 1609, his name stands first among the Aldermen, and he is also named first Recorder.⁵ At the first election of Mayor held under the Charter Mr. Rothe was elected to the office. He was a trustee with Sir Nicholas Walsh, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir John Everard, Knt.,⁶ to receive a grant of lands from the

¹ Son and heir of Edmund Blanchville of Blanchvillestown, by Margaret, only dau. and heiress of John Butler fitz James, brother of Piers, 8th Earl of Ormonde. He died 6th April, 1594, having *m.* Ellinor, daughter of Richard, 1st Viscount Mountgarrett, widow of Thomas Tobin of Cumpshinagh (she re-married Thomas, Lord Caher). He had issue—(1) Leonard, d. v. p., *m.* 1573, Joan, dau. of Richard Butler of Polestown; (2) James; and (3) Edward, both d. v. p.; (4) Edmund, his heir, afterwards knighted. (1) Ellen, *m.* William St. Leger, of Cloghela; (2) Eleanor, *m.* Robert Walsh, of Ballybrushin; (3) Margaret, *m.* Edmund Dalton of Kilmodalie, who died 1st August, 1629.

² Carew mss., 124.

³ *Id.*, 129.

⁴ *Facsimiles of National MSS.* By J. T. Gilbert, page xcii.; "Philadelphia Papers," vol. i., p. 161; "Carte Papers," 61, p. 191; "Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls of

Chancery, Ireland," p. 606; "Cal. Pat. Rolls," 4 Jac. I., lxxx.

⁵ Ledwich confounds him with his grandson, Sir Robert Rothe. A similar error is made in Burke's *History of the Commoners*.

⁶ Sir John Everard was eldest son of Redmond Everard, *m.p.* for Co. Tipperary in 1585. He was appointed 2nd Justice of the Queen's Bench in 1602, and received the honour of knighthood, but resigned in 1606, as he declined to take the Oath of Supremacy. In 1613 he was elected *m.p.* for Co. Tipperary, and was elected Speaker by the Catholic Party, which gave rise to disorderly scenes in the House, the majority having elected Sir John Davis, and placed him in the lap of Everard, who refused to vacate the Chair. He *m.* Catherine Comerford, probably a sister of Robert Rothe's first wife, by whom he had three sons. Richard, the second son, was created a baronet in 1622.

Crown, to hold to the use of the Earl of Ormonde.¹ By deed of 24th Aug., 1612, he² vested his estates in the lands of "Robert's Hill, Kilcyrne, Ballyrobbin, flowing Rathe, Rath Saddogg, Shallum's Rath, and Donore, *als* Troyeswood," in the county of the city of Kilkenny, "Tullaghmayne, *als* Tillaghmayne, Corbally, Kiltullaghmayne, the great moore neere the Damagh, Goslingstowne, Magestown, *als* Mayoistowne, Callan, Sheskindorough, neere Callan, Monekill, neere Mayoistowne, aforesaid, Lisclerane, John Rothestowne, Ballinranke, Rathmonan, and Birraghes," in the county of Kilkenny, and several houses, gardens, lands, and chief rents in the city of Kilkenny and borough of Irishtown, in Sir John Everard, Knt., John White, of Clonmel, Walter Lawless, of the city of Kilkenny, Michael Cowley, of Radestown, William Rothe fitz Geoffrey, of Kilkenny, and James Comerford, of Earliestown, to hold to the use of him and his heirs, and such uses as he should declare by his will. By deed of 26th February, 1614, he vested in the same feofees, to similar uses, the lands of "Kilry," near Bennetsbridge, in the county of Kilkenny, part of the lands of Drakeland, in the county of the city of Kilkenny, which were held from the corporation, by lease of 22nd January, 1601, for a term of 101 years,³ a meadow near the mill of "Kilcyrne," called the "Rownde Meadow," another meadow near Robert's Hill, and a castle in Kilkenny, called "Walkin Castle," also held from the Corporation for a term of years. Although he resided generally in his house in the city of Kilkenny, he also had houses at Kilreene and Tullaghmaine, and occasionally lived there. With a view, no doubt, to improving his own property, he built bridges at Tullaghmaine and "the Stoneyford," and also at the great moor, near the Damagh, and left directions in his will for keeping them in repair. He also by his will left the sum of £5 English towards building a bridge over the "River of Denyn," to be paid to "any honest person or persons that will undertake to build the same."

Mr. Rothe was the author of two valuable historical works, which still, however, remain in manuscript. In the year 1616 he completed a history of the Ormonde family, entitled, "A Register containing the pedigree of the Honorable Thomas, late Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, and of his ancestors and cousins, both lineal and collateral, as well since the Conquest of Ireland as before, and containing many of the remarkable services done and performed by the said Earls; and also their matches, and what honours, offices, and promotions were granted to them from time to time, and a note of the several purchases made by them. All which were collected and gathered out of several chronicles and pedigrees, and out of sundry records and evidences by Robert Rothe, Esq. (one of the late Earl's Council), in the year after the Incarnation of our Blessed Saviour Jesus, 1616."⁴ This manuscript was subsequently revised by his grandson,⁵ Sir Robert Rothe. It was largely made use of by Carte, in his "Life of Ormonde," and having passed through the possession of Sir James Ware, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Duke of Chandos, is now

¹ Lodge's "Notes"; "Cal. Pat. Rolls," 9 Jac. I. ix. (p. 218.)

² "Inquisition," 18th April, 1622. Will of R. Rothe (where he gives the year as 1611).

³ Will of R. Rothe, pr. 1622. Ex-

chequer Bill, "Wellden v. Rooth," 24th February, 1679.

⁴ Harris's *Wars*, Writers; Carte's *Life of Ormonde*—Introduction.

⁵ Carte erroneously calls him his son.—*Life of Ormonde*.

in the British Museum. He was also the author of a very remarkable work, with the following title, or rather preface: "A Register or Breviat of the Antiquities and Statuts of the towne of Kilkenny, with other antiquities collected by me, Robert Rothe, of the same, Esquier, as well out of severall books, charters, evidences, and rolls belonging to the said towne, as also out of the Statuts and Cronicles of England & Ireland, and in especiall out of two books belonging to the said towne thone called the olde Redd Booke, written in parchment, which in the notes and referments of this book is called Liber Primus, by cause it is the first and auncientest book I can find amongst the Records of this towne, and the second is called the White Booke, written in paper, which in the referments of this booke is called Liber Secundus, also out of the Cronicles of Ireland made by John Hooker, contayning as it is nowe printed a hundred fourscore & one pages or sides, which in all are fourscore and eleaven leaves, the first parte whereof is called the Conquest of Ireland, and the last the Cronicles of Ireland, bothe which neverthesse for avoiding the further troble to the reader I name in this booke Liber Conquestus, that is to say. the booke of the Conque^t, referring all to one generall title, and lykewise I have collected out of an Auncient booke or Cronicle, sometyme belonging to the Gray fferie of Kilkenny, written in velom in a faire attentique hand by a friar called Clyn, div[']se notes worthy to be remembered, w^{ch} booke was shewed unto me by S['] Richard Shee, Knt., and remaineth at this present in his custody; and the rest for the more part are gathered out of the Cronicles of Hollinsede and Grafton; and also out of sundry rolls and evidence belonging to my self and to divers other gentlemen and burgesses of this towne, whose names appeare in this booke in the severall notes delivered by them unto me." This work must have been added to by another hand, as the last entry is dated 27th May, 1629, six years and a-half after Mr. Rothe's death. The volume is of large folio size, and contains 133 leaves of vellum. No similar compilation is known to be extant, made at so early a period, in connexion with the history of any town in Ireland. It was recently temporarily placed in the Royal Irish Academy.¹

Mr. Rothe died in the 73rd year of his age, on the 18th of December, 1622. His will, which is dated 28th April, 1616, with two codicils of 4th February, 1619, and 20th February, 1619, was proved on the 11th of May, 1622. His sons-in-law, Michael Cowley, Walter Lawless, and Nicholas Knaresborough, are named executors, and Sir John Everard,² his son-in-law Rowland Fitz Gerald of Burnchurch, and his cousin, Richard Rothe fitz Edward, overseers. The manner in which the estate is limited is very important, in showing the different branches of the family. They are set out in the will in the following order: 1st, the testator's son and heir, David Rothe; 2nd, his son, Richard Rothe; 3rd, his son, Piers Rothe; 4th, his brother, John Rothe fitz David, of Thomastown; 5th, William Rothe fitz Geoffrey, and the heirs male of his father, Geoffrey; 6th, the heirs male of Jasper Rothe, late of Callan, burgess, deceased; 7th, Edward Rothe fitz John; 8th, the heirs male of John Rothe fitz Robert, father of the said Edward; 9th, the heirs male of

¹ "Appendix to 2nd Report of Historical Mss. Commission," p. 257.

² Lodge supposed Sir John Everard was

his son-in-law, which would so appear from the defective punctuation of the will.

Piers Rothe fitz Robert, brother to the said John; 10th, the heirs male of Walter Rothe fitz Robert, brother to the said Piers; 11th, the heirs male of the testator's brother-in-law, Patrick Rothe fitz Piers, by his sister, Marion Rothe; 12th, the heirs male of "olde Jenkyn Rothe fitz John," brother to the testator's great grandfather, David Rothe fitz John; 13th, the heirs male of Oliver Rothe fitz Walter, late of the Irishtown of Kilkenny, deceased; 14th, the heirs male of David Rothe fitz Oliver, late of the said Irishtown, deceased; 15th, Francis Rothe, of the town of Wexford, merchant; 16th, James Rothe, of "Harford West, in Pembroke-shiere, in Wales." By the codicil of 4th February, 1619, he makes some alterations in the limitations, omitting some names, probably in consequence of deaths, and making the limitations more general. After the testator's three sons and his brother, the new limitations are—5th, the heirs male of his grandfather, Robert Rothe (this would include 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of the former limitations); 6th, his nephew, Piers Rothe fitz Patrick of Rosse, merchant (son of Patrick Rothe fitz Piers, 11th); 7th, the right heirs male of Jenkin Rothe, brother of his great-grandfather, David Rothe fitz John (same as 12th); 8th, heirs male of David Rothe fitz Oliver, late of Irishtown, deceased (same as 14th: 13th is altogether omitted); 9th, the heirs male of Francis Rothe, late of Wexford, deceased; 10th, James Rothe, of "Harford West." The will covers twenty-nine pages of paper. Several clauses are crossed out or altogether erased. Among them are elaborate directions to the son and heir to build a chapel in honour of God, the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Michael "Tharchangell" in the churchyard of St. Mary's Church, near the chapel where the testator's wife and ancestors were buried, and that his monument in the old chapel should be made up in a decent manner. In the unrevoked part of his will he directs a chapel to be built at Tullaghmaine, in honour of our blessed Saviour and St. James, and makes the following provisions for enlarging the poorhouse founded by his grandfather:—"The chamber or poore howse build by my grandfather neere to lowe lane, and the sello^m thereof to be built a story higher, a good chymney made in the Rome over the said sell^m, and another chymney in the up' Rome, and in ye sello' or lower Rome there shalbe foure bedds made for foure poore widdowes to lye in, and foure bedds more made in the sd Rome over the sd sell^m for poore men to lye in. And that in the said upper Rome there shalbe a convenient chamber for an honest and discreete man that shall serve God and have care of the said poore people from tyme to tyme." Every 28th of April his son, Piers, is directed to pay five shillings to the "widdowes and poore men."

Mr. Rothe was twice married—first to Margaret daughter of Fowke Comerford,¹ of Callan, and sister of Gerrott Comerford,² of Inshioleghan,

¹ Fowke, or Fulke Comerford, *m.* Rosina Rothe (daughter of Robert Rothe of Kilkenny, who died 1643 †). In 1668 John Fitz Maurice, brother of Desmond, infested Kilkenny, and plundered towns and villages, and "robbed old Fulco Quiverford of Callan of £2000 money, plate, household stuff, corn and cattle." He had been "servant" to three Earls

of Ormonde.—Cox, *Hib. Angl.*, p. 334; Ledwich.

² Gerald, or Gerrott Comerford, was appointed Attorney-General of Connaught in 1684; he was returned *m.p.* for Callan 22nd April, 1685, and was soon after raised to the Bench as 2nd Justice of Munster. In 1699 he became Chief Justice of that province, and so continued

by whom he had three sons and four daughters; and secondly to Margaret, or Megge Archer, by whom he had no issue. The children by the first wife were—(1) David, his heir; (2), Richard; (3) Piers; (1) Anstace, married Rowland Barron, *alias* Fitz Gerald, of Burnchurch; (2) Margaret, married Walter Lawless¹; (3) Honor married Michael Cowley;² (4) Rose married Nicholas Knaresborough.³

The second son, Richard Rothe fitz Robert, may have incurred the displeasure of his father, as the provision originally made for him in the will was subsequently struck out. He married Anne, daughter of James Forrester⁴ of Kilkenny, by whom he had four sons—Bryan, Thomas, Edward, and Robert. The three younger, Thomas, Edward, and Robert, were captains of companies raised at their own expense for the service of King Charles I., and were all killed in "the wars of Ireland."⁵ Bryan Rothe, the eldest son, was living in Kilkenny in 1654, as in that year he signed the petition of the Justices of the Peace, gentry, and other inhabitants of the city and county of Kilkenny, addressed to his Highness Oliver, Lord Protector of England, Ireland, and Scotland, praying him to restore to the Corporation the privileges that body formerly enjoyed.⁶ He died in 1667,⁷ leaving by his wife—a daughter of John O'Duygenan,⁸ a Captain—three sons and a daughter. The sons were—John, the eldest, a Captain of Dragoons in King James's army at the siege of Limerick; after the Treaty of Limerick he entered the Emperor Leopold's service, and died in Hungary a Captain of Cuirassiers;⁹ William, the second, a Lieutenant in King James's Footguards at Limerick; he afterwards entered the French service, became a Captain of Foot, and was killed at the gallant defence of Aire, in Flanders, in August, 1710, having married Margaret, daughter of Captain Owen O'Dogherty, by Ellen Prendergast, his wife, by whom he was the father of the Rev. Bernard Rothe, S. J.¹⁰ Thomas, the third son of Brian Rothe, was an officer in King James's Irish Life-guards, and fell at the Boyne, July 1st, 1690.¹¹ The Rev. Bernard Rothe, son of Captain William Rothe, was born 11th February, 1695: it was generally supposed that he was born in Ireland, but at that date his parents must have been resident in France. He was educated at the Irish College of Poitiers, and became a member of the Society of Jesus. During his sojourn at Poitiers, the works he published brought him into notice, and showed him to be a judicious critic as well

till 1603-4, when he was appointed 2nd Baron of the Court of Exchequer. He died 29th October, 1604. By his wife, Joanna Walsh, who was probably sister of Sir Nicholas Walsh, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, he left five sons and one daughter. He mentions his brother-in-law, Robert Rothe, in his will.

¹ Walter Lawless was one of the original Aldermen of Kilkenny in 1609; and Mayor, 1621. He died 6th August, 1627, leaving—(1) Richard, ancestor of Lord Cloncurry; (2) James; (3) Adam; (4) Nicholas; (1) Ellen; (2) Anne. He had also a daughter Letitia, *m.* Peter Rothe fitz John.

² Michael Cowley was one of the ori-

ginal Alderman in 1609; and Mayor, 1626. He and his wife were buried in St. John's Abbey, where their monument is to be seen.

³ The monument of Nicholas Knaresborough and his wife is placed in the wall at the north side of the chancel in St. Mary's Church.

⁴ Lodge.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ See *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. iv., p. 269.

⁷ Lodge.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*

as a man of learning. He applied himself particularly to the study of history, and the discovery of some stone-tombs near Civaux led him to publish some curious researches on the usages of the ancients in their burials. His superiors sent him to Paris to work on the *Journal de Trévoux*, of which he became one of the principal editors from 1739 to 1743. He was engaged to continue the "Roman History" of Fathers Catrou and Rouillé, of which twenty volumes had appeared; but after bringing out one volume, other occupations kept him from completing the undertaking. On the suppression of the Jesuit Order in France he retired to the Netherlands, and took up his abode at Mons, where he became confessor to the Princess Charlotte of Lorraine. He was sent to attend Montesquieu upon his death-bed. He died on the 18th of January, 1768. The following is a list of his works:—I. "Vers sur le mariage du roi" (Louis XV.), 1725; II. "Lettres critiques sur les voyages de Cyrus" (par Ramsay): Paris, 1728; III. "Suite de la nouvelle Cyropédie, ou Réflexions de Cyrus sur ses Voyages": Amsterdam, 1728; IV. "Relation fidèle des troubles arrivés dans l'Empire de Pluton, au sujet de l'histoire de Sethos: en quatre lettres écrites des Champs Elysées à l'abbé Terrasson": Amsterdam, 1731; V. "Lettres Critiques sur le Paradis perdu et reconquis de Milton": Paris, 1731; VI. "Recherches sur la manière d'inhumer des anciens à l'occasion des tombeaux de Civaux en Poitou": Poitiers, 1738; VII. "Lettre sur la tragédie d'Osarphis," published in "la Recueil des Œuvres de l'abbé Nadal," vol. iii.¹

The third son of Robert Rothe of Tullaghmaine, Piers, or Peter Rothe fitz Robert, of Rathely, was first married to Margaret, daughter of Patrick Archer of Kilkenny,² and secondly, to Ellen, daughter of Nicholas Cleere.³ His first marriage probably took place in 1611, as by several deeds made in April in that year his father, Robert Rothe, and others, granted to trustees, for his benefit, the lands of Ballydonell, part of the Commons of "Casteldowah and Knockmyn," a moiety of Rathely, Brownstown, Ballynegrosse, and Ballyeightragh, as well as premises in the city of Kilkenny.⁴ In 1636 the castle, town, and lands of Rathely, Ballynegrosse, Bonnetstown, and Ballyeightragh, were granted to Peter Rothe, Ellen his wife, and Henry Shee, Esq., to hold one moiety to Shee and his heirs, and the other moiety to Peter and Ellen and the heirs male of their body; remainder to David Rothe, Esq., his heirs and assigns.⁵ In October, 1646, an attachment was issued by the Commissioners of the Confederates sitting in Kilkenny against William Grace, Michael Shee, and Loghlin Gow of Craddockestown, at the suit of Peter Roth fitz Robert, Esq., but on what grounds we have no information.⁶ In 1653 his moiety of Rathely, containing 424 acres, was sequestered as the land of an Irish Papist. His death took place in April, 1668.⁷ By his first wife he had, with a daughter Katherine, who in Septem-

¹ *Biographie Universelle Ancienne et Moderne*, xxxix., 172 (1825).

² Lodge. Patrick Archer was Sovereign of Kilkenny, 1601; one of the original Aldermen, 1609; Mayor, 1611; M.P. for the city, 1613.

³ Lodge.

⁴ Will of Robert Rothe, pr. 1622.

⁵ Lodge (Ex "Rot. Can. Hib.").

⁶ *Kilkenny Confederates' Orders on Process*, 1644-49, p. 61.

⁷ Exchequer Bill, 30th May, 1690, "Rothe v. Rothe."

ber, 1644, married,¹ Morrogh Kavanagh (grandson and heir of Dowling Mac Morrogh Kavanagh, of Ballyleigh, county Wexford), a son and heir, Thomas.

By his second wife he was father of Edward Rothe,² perhaps the same who, in 1653, forfeited twenty-eight acres of land called Knockgrace, adjoining Ballydonell. Lodge, who appears to have been misled by the pedigree set out in the Exchequer Bill,³ to which we shall refer more particularly hereafter, supposed that this Edward Rothe fitz Peter was the same who was father of Lieut.-General Michael Rothe.⁴ The eldest son of Peter Rothe fitz Robert of Rathely, Thomas Rothe, of Ballydonell, also held the farm of Ballymogue, near Callan, rent free from his uncle, David Rothe of Tullaghmaine, and after his decease from Sir Robert Rothe.⁵ He seems to have been a lawyer, and to have practised as such in the Courts established in Kilkenny by the Confederated Catholics.⁶ His name appears among the forfeiting proprietors as owner of the lands of Ballydonell, containing 376 acres. He died in Kilkenny, 29th March, 1685,⁷ having married Alison, daughter of Thomas White, of Clonmel, by Anstace, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Dobbyn, of Waterford,⁸ and left a son, Robert Rothe, of Rathely, an attorney of the Exchequer, who appears to have enjoyed an extensive practice. In 1699 he wrote out the pedigree of the family, already referred to, for Abraham Rothe, of Butler's Grove. He was living in the year 1700, but probably died soon after. We now return to David, eldest son of Robert Rothe, of Tullaghmaine.

David Rothe, of Tullaghmaine, was forty-eight years of age at the time of his father's death,⁹ and was consequently born in the year 1574. He was named one of the original Aldermen of Kilkenny in the Great Charter of 1609; and at the election held in June, 1634, he was returned as M.P. for the city, having as his colleague his wife's nephew, Robert Shee, of Uppercourt, Esq. Parliament met on the 14th of July, 1634, and Mr. Rothe took a prominent part in the proceedings. He was placed upon the Committee for Hearing and Examining Grievances on the 21st July, and on the 24th on the Committee upon the Bill against Contentious Suits. On the 28th July this Bill was re-committed, new names being added to the Committee, who were directed to make a new report, and

¹ *Id.* Marriage Articles, 12th September. Morrogh (or Morgan) Kavanagh (son of Morrogh Kavanagh, by Elizabeth Butler, his wife, and grandson and heir of Dowling Mac Morrogh Kavanagh) *m.*, 2ndly, Katherine, daughter of Richard Fitz Henry, of Wexford, by whom he had, with other issue, Brian (or Bernard) Kavanagh, known as Brian-na-Stroake, *b.* 1660; *d.* 8th February, 1725, leaving issue.

² Lodge.

³ *Jasper Roth v. Marcus Shee and others*, 21st May, 1690.

⁴ Lodge. "Attested Pedigree of the Rothe Family," by James Mac Culloch, Esq., Ulster, June, 1764. But Lieut.-General Michael Rothe's grandfather,

Peter, was dead in 1664 (will of Edward Rothe fitz Peter, *pr.* 1664). Peter Rothe of Rathely did not die till April, 1668—four years later.

⁵ Exchequer Bill, 30th May, 1690.

⁶ *Kilkenny Confederates' Orders on Process*, p. 126.

⁷ Exchequer Bill, 30th May, 1690.

⁸ *Id.* Pedigree by R. Rothe. Nicholas Dobbyn was an Alderman of Waterford. The other daughters and co-heirs were—Margaret, *m.* Edward Butler of Clare, ancestor of the present Lord Dunboyne; Elizabeth; and Ellen, *m.* Thomas Shee of Freinstown, Co. Kilkenny.

⁹ "Inquisition," *post mortem*, 18th April, 1622.

“to sit concerning the same in His Majesty’s Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday next at Seven of the Clock in the morning.” The following day, 29th July, Mr. Rothe was named one of the Committee appointed to meet the Lords’ Committee the same afternoon at 2 o’clock, and confer as to the time the next Session of Parliament should begin. But this Conference fell through; for though the Lords assembled at the appointed hour, and waited until four o’clock, the Commons failed to put in an appearance. The next day the Commons explained that they had been engaged debating serious and weighty matters, and were detained longer than they had expected, and that the Lord Deputy would appoint a time for the next Session to begin. This gave rise to a long debate in the Lords upon the disrespect shown them by the Commons, which ended in their drawing up a protestation, and declining to give the Commons a meeting. The Session was brought to an end two days afterwards, on the 2nd of August. Parliament again met on the 4th of November, and all the Committees of the former Session were revived. On the 7th November Mr. Rothe was named a member of a new Committee on the Contentious Suits Bill, “to sit in the Court of Wards Chamber, on Monday morning next by Eight of the Clock.” On the 8th he was placed on the Committee to whom were referred the Bill for the Limitation of Actions, and the House of Correction Bill; and on the 11th he was appointed, with other members, “to repair to the Judges to present such Acts for the good of this Kingdom as by them shall be thought fit.” But his Parliamentary career soon came to a close. On the 25th November the following ungrammatical Order was entered on the Commons’ *Journals*:—“It is ordered by this House that upon Information made upon the Request of Mr. David Rooth, a Member of this House, who being now sick, shall have liberty to go into the Country.” The Session ended on the 14th of December. Although this Parliament held two more Sessions before it was dissolved in April, 1635, Mr. Rothe’s name is not again mentioned in the *Journals*.

Lodge states¹ that in 1637 King Charles I., by letters patent, conferred to David Rothe, Esq., the castle, town, and lands of Tullaghmaine, and all others his estate in the county of Kilkenny, and erected the same into a manor, with power to hold Courts leet and baron, and many other privileges, but no such patent was ever enrolled. He probably died soon after this date. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Shee, knight,² by whom he had, with other issue, Robert, his heir, and Megge, his eldest daughter, who married, in 1621, George St. Leger, of Tullaghanbrogue.³

Robert Rothe, of Tullaghmaine, who succeeded, served as Mayor of Kilkenny in 1648, and received the honour of Knighthood from the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the Conclusion of Peace with the Confederated Catholics in 1648–49. While Kilkenny was in the hands of the Confederates he brought an action against the Sovereign of Callan, who had levied a distress upon him and some of his tenants for taxes alleged to be due. The result of this action is thus

¹ Lodge’s “Notes” to Rothe Pedigree.

² Eldest son of Robert Shee, by Margaret Rothe (of the family of Jenkin Rothe of Kilkenny).

³ George St. Leger was eldest son and heir of Edmund St. Leger, of Tullaghanbrogue, who died 10th October, 1625, son of Oliver St. Leger, son of Patrick St. Leger, Sovereign of Kilkenny in 1450.

recorded in the Order-book of the Commissioners appointed to act as Judges by the General Assembly:—

“Robert Roth, Esq’.

“23 Aug: 1647

James fforstall, Suffreine }
of Callan, Defendt. }
Plt. }
“ Vpon hearing of this cause before us
in presence of the defendt & of Thomas
Rothe for and in the plts behalf, it appeth
unto us that the distresse and monies taken by the defendt & complained
of in the plt’ bill was not for any tax applotted by the said County on the
Corporaçon of Callan, as was pretended by the title of the Cesse pduced
before us, the plt & his tenants wthin the Liberties of the said Corporaçon
of Callan having seurlly discharged their proporcons of all such former taxes,
but the said cesse or tax was assessed by the defendt & others of the said
Corporaçon for the delinquencie of others of former taxes wthin the said
Corporaçon as the defendt alleadged. We hold unreasonable that those
that paid their former shares of those taxes should be taxed again for the
delinquencie of others yt did not pay the same & the rather for yat ye plt
was at a certaintly wth the said Corporaçon for all taxes imposed thereon.

“It is therefore ordered that the defendt shall cause restitution to be
made forthwth of the said distresse and monies taken of the plt by troops
for that cesse, or of any of his tenants within the said Liberties, or of the
Collectors of that cesse for that cause, & to forbear to distraine or trouble
him or them or any of them hereafter for that cause or cesse, or to show
good cause to the contrary to the Resident Com’ for the time being.

“Dated ut supra. Signed Edm: fitz Patricke. Phill: Purcell. Ja.
Cowley.”

After the reduction of Ireland by Cromwell, Sir Robert Rothe’s
estate in the county Kilkenny, comprising the lands of Tullaghmaine,
Maggstown, Killree, Rathcurby, Danganbeg, Powistown, Donamagin,
and Raheen, and Maylerstown, containing in all 3,211 acres, 2 roods,
and 9 perches, was declared forfeited,³ as was also his dwelling-house in

¹ *Kilkenny Confederates’ Orders on Pro- Survey, and the Distribution Book, vol.*
cess, 1644-49, p. 126. ix.):—

³ Estate of Sir Robert Rothe (see *Down*

BARONY.	PARISH.	LANDS.	A.	R.	P.	NEW PROPRIETORS.
Callan Liber- ties, . . .	—	Maygstowne, .	40	2	20	Edward Stubbers.
Shillelogher,	Killree, . . .	Killree, . . .	561	0	0	{ Col. Daniel Redman. Marcus Shee and others. William Bradley.
„ . . .	Callan, . . .	Tullaghmaine,	623	2	8	Viscount Ranelagh.
„ . . .	„ . . .	Of the same, .	31	2	0	Bishop of Ossory.
Iverk, . . .	Rathkeran, .	Rathcurby, .	278	2	24	{ Martha Talbot. Earl of Orrery.
Kells, . . .	Killree, . . .	Danganbeg, .	132	2	3	Capt. Thomas Evans.
„ . . .	„ . . .	Of the same, .	24	2	0	„ „ „
„ . . .	„ . . .	Of the same, .	11	3	0	„ „ „
„ . . .	Donamagin,	Powistowne,	98	2	32	{ T. Batts and H. Morrea. T. Hunt and C. Adverd. Capt. Thomas Evans.
„ . . .	„ . . .	Donamagin and				Lord Mountgarret.
„ . . .	„ . . .	Raheen, . . .	76	2	16	Capt. Thomas Evans.
„ . . .	„ . . .	Same, . . .	600	0	32	Duke of Ormonde.
„ . . .	„ . . .	Same, . . .	26	3	34	William Candler.
„ . . .	Part of White- church, . . .	Maylerstown, .	805	0	0	{ Lord Ranelagh. Col. ffras. Willoughby. Pierce Butler.

High-street, and other houses in High-street, and Walkin-street, in Kilkenny.¹ In 1653 he was transplanted to Connaught, where the lands of Lisduffe and Lisnacree, containing 158 acres (255 A. 3 R. 32 P. Stat.), in the barony of Clonmcnowen, and county of Galway, were assigned to him. His family, household, and property transplanted with him consisted of 23 persons, 24 cows, 4 yearlings, 30 garrans, 111 sheep, and the produce of 50 acres of winter corn.² In 1636 Sir Robert Rothe obtained the King's letters patent for being returned to his houses and lands within the City and Liberties of Kilkenny as soon as he should obtain a decree of Innocence in the Court of Claims.³ He died soon after, in 1664.⁴ He is stated to have been counsel to the Earl of Ormonde, and to have had the inspection of all the family deeds and writings, which enabled him to put the last hand to the account of the Ormonde family.⁵ His wife was Joan, daughter of the Hon. James Butler of Kilconnell,⁶ county Tipperary (by Lady Ellen Butler, fourth daughter of Walter, Eleventh Earl of Ormonde), second son of James, second Lord Dunboyne, by whom he had David, his heir.

David Rothe, son and heir of Sir Robert, was in possession of a large portion of the family estate in 1650. In the county he was returned among the forfeiting proprietors as owner of the lands of Clashanree, Ballymanabegh, part of Ballinranke, and Lisclryan; while in the Liberties of the city of Kilkenny he held Kilcreene, Troyswood, Snellings Rath (or Sellings Rath), three parts of Drakeland, and parts of Knockbulkin, Roberts Hill, and other lands; his total estate amounting to upwards of 1,500 acres.⁷ In Drakeland there was "a Castle well repaired, a strong Bawn, and a good Mill. In Kilcreene also a Castle and Bawn, an Orchard and many Cabins . . . In Sellings Rath a Castle repaired . . ."⁸ Along with his father he was transplanted to Connaught. On the 20th of August, in the twenty-ninth year of Charles II., he obtained a grant, under the Act of Settlement and Explanation, of the lands of Lisduffe and Lisnacree in the county of Galway, formerly assigned to his father. He soon after began to make efforts to recover some of his property in Kilkenny. Kilcreene, Drakeland, and some other portions of the Rothe property had been assigned to Captain Thomas Evans, one of the Cromwellian officers. The Corporation of Kilkenny, however, having successfully claimed and recovered the lands of Drake-land, which were held by lease from the Corporation for 101 years, commencing in 1601, in 1666 made a new lease to Sir Thomas Longueville, Knt., Recorder of the City. The latter, however, assigned his interest to Captain Evans, who thus became again possessed of Drakeland. In 1677 Captain Evans died, and Mr. Rothe, having obtained letters of adminis-

¹ *Certificates of Adventurers and Soldiers*, xxiv.

² *Persons transplanted*, 1653-54.

³ Prendergast's *Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland*, 171. By Inquisition taken at Gowran, 22nd March, 1664, it was found that "Sir Richard Roth, Knt., late of Tullemaine, was seised of the towne and lands of Tullemaine, of which there are 32 acres and 2 roodes retrenched."

⁴ Lodge says he died in France, but apparently confounds him with his son,

whom he omits from the pedigree altogether.

⁵ *Carte's Life of Ormonde* — Introduction.

⁶ Rothe; Lodge. In the Pedigree of the Dunboyne family in Archdall's *Lodge*, vol. vi., he is described as "of Cahir-endea." The marriage of his daughter Joan to Sir Robert Rothe is not there mentioned.

⁷ *Down Survey; Distribution Book*.

⁸ *Down Survey*.

tration on 28th Sept., 1678 to his great grandfather, Robert Rothe, the original lessee in the lease of 1601, commenced an action of trespass in the King's Bench for the recovery of the premises against Joan Weldon and Katherine Evans, Captain Evans's widow. The action came on for trial at the Kilkenny Summer Assizes, 1679, and resulted in Rothe's favour.¹ In 1683 Mr. Rothe filed a Bill in the Exchequer against Anstace Comerford *à/s* Rothe, widow, and James Comerford, her son and heir, to obtain from them deeds relating to the Rothe property in the city of Kilkenny, which he alleged were in their custody. In the new Charter granted to the city of Kilkenny by King James II., in 1687, David Rothe, Esq., was named one of the Aldermen. On the overthrow of King James in Ireland he retired to France, where he soon afterwards died.² He had married Joan, daughter of James Butler of Dangan,³ and had a son Robert.

Robert Rothe, of Tullaghmaine, joined King James's army, and became Lieut.-Colonel of Mountcashell's Regiment.⁴ After the ruin of King James's cause, he entered the French service, and his property in Ireland was finally confiscated. He was killed in action in Flanders, in 1709, then holding the rank of Aide-Major in the French army.⁵ As he died unmarried,⁶ the senior line of the family became extinct.

The branch of the family on which Robert Rothe of Tullaghmaine had, by his will made in 1616, entailed his estate next after his own and his father's descendants, appears to have become extinct before the end of the seventeenth century. Lodge, evidently observing the limitations in the will to William Rothe fitz Geoffrey, and the heirs male of his father Geoffrey, and then to the heirs male of Jasper Rothe, late of Callan, burgess, deceased, supposed that Geoffrey and Jasper were the second and third sons, respectively, of Robert Rothe of Kilkenny, grandfather of Robert Rothe of Tullaghmaine, the testator. The will of Robert Rothe, the grandfather, made in 1543, seems to have escaped the notice of Lodge, who altogether ignores the sons William and Thomas therein mentioned. In the extracts from this will, which are still preserved, neither Geoffrey nor Jasper are mentioned, though, of course, that does not prove that there were no sons so named.

William Rothe fitz Robert was bound, by his father's will, to keep daily a taper at the altar in the Chapel of our Lady and St. Michael, in our Lady's Church in Kilkenny, in honour of the Blessed Sacrament for ever. He appears to have been the father of the two sons, Geoffrey and Jasper.

Geoffrey Rothe fitz William, the elder son, a merchant in Kilkenny, by decree of the Court of Chancery of 10th November, 31 Eliz., recovered from William White, burgess, of Callan, the sum of £20 English, and £3 costs. Some years previously, by decree of February 10, 1574, William Kerdon, of Callan, merchant, and Katherine his wife, had recovered from Geoffrey Rothe of Kilkenny, merchant, a "slate house, and a castell with a backside and an orchard, and one thatched house with

¹ Exchequer Bill, "*Welden v. Rooth*," 24th February, 1679.

² Lodge, who, however, confounds him with his father, Sir Robert Rothe.

³ Drangan (?).

⁴ Lodge; Dalton, King James's *Irish Army List*, ii. 97.

⁵ Lodge

⁶ *Id.*

a backside, and 19 acres of arable land in Callan, and £3 costs." In 1605, Geoffrey Rothe was in possession of a tenement in Callan, adjoining that of Edmund St. Leger.¹ He executed a deed of entail of his property, which included a house in the city of Kilkenny (occupied in 1662 by Richard, Viscount Mountgarret), and other lands and tenements in the city of Kilkenny, and burgage of Callan.² He was succeeded by his son William.

William Rothe fitz Geoffrey was a merchant in Kilkenny, and in 1611 and 1614 was one of the feoffees of Robert Rothe of Tullaghmaine. In the will of the latter the estate is evidently limited to him and the heirs male of his father Geoffrey, as being the next senior representatives of Robert Rothe, the testator's grandfather. In consequence of the real or supposed part he took in 1641-48, the property of this branch of the family was sequestered under Cromwell, and in 1668 was granted to the Duke of Ormonde.³ William Rothe fitz Geoffrey, died in 1648,⁴ and was succeeded by his son, James Rothe, of Callan, who had married Lettice, only daughter and heiress of James Archer fitz Martin, of Kilkenny,⁵ and died in 1649, leaving an infant son also named James (who died soon after), under the guardianship of Michael Raggett, and Anstace his wife.⁶

Jasper Rothe of Callan, burgess, mentioned in the entail in the will, brother of Geoffrey, and younger son of William Rothe fitz Robert, was father of William Rothe, gent., who was elected M.P. for Callan, the 17th of April, 1613. He was one of the minority who supported Sir John Everard for the Speakership, as in May he signed the petition, "delivered by the Recusants Partys agents" to the king, conveying some particulars of abuses in the elections, and the corrupt and false returns of divers sheriffs and officers to the present Parliament (having pulled the Speaker lawfully elected out of his place). But no complaint was made of any of the elections in Kilkenny.⁷ He died in the interval between the first session, which ended on the 29th November, 1614, and the second, which commenced on the 18th April, 1615.⁸ His son, Alexander Rothe, joined the army raised in Ireland by the Earl of Strafford, and brought over to England in 1640 to oppose the invasion of the Scots. After the army was disbanded, some of the Irish troops entered the Spanish service. A large number of them arrived in London in November, 1641, but were detained at St. Katherine's until they had taken the oaths of supremacy and allegiance.

Alexander Rothe was arrested on the day of his arrival by a constable, disarmed, and kept confined to his lodgings until the 15th of November, when, with John Daniel, and James Conner, he was examined before the Lord Chief Justice. They stated they were all Irishmen and Roman Catholics, and had served His Majesty since his first expedition into northern parts, but denied, that they knew anything of the intended expedition of Captain Bourke into Spain, and declared they had no intent

¹ "Inquisition," 5th Sept., 5 Jac. I.

² Chancery Bill, "Rooth v. Seise and Others," 25th February, 1662.

³ *Certificates of Adventurers and Soldiers*, xxiv.

⁴ Chancery Bill, "Rooth v. Seise and Others," 25th February, 1662.

⁵ Chancery Bill, "James Routh v. Philip

Roth and Katherine his wife," 3rd May, 1637.

⁶ Chancery Bill, 25th February, 1662.

⁷ Sir John Everard.

⁸ "State Papers, Ireland," vol. ccxxxii. 11.

⁹ *Irish Commons' Journals*.

to leave the kingdom unless to serve His Majesty, which they were most willing to do, and to take the oath of allegiance¹. They did not, however, take the oath of supremacy, for, on the 17th of November, the Chief Justice reported to the House of Lords "that he had examined the soldiers at St. Katherine's, and that all but six have taken the oath of supremacy and allegiance." It was ordered "That the Lord-keeper of the Great Seal of England shall have power (by virtue of this order) to issue a Commission to such Justices of the Peace as his Lordship shall think fit, to tender the oath of supremacy unto John Daniell, Alexander Rush (*sic.*), and James Conner, who, if they shall refuse to take the said oath, shall be proceeded against according to law."²

Alexander Rothe left two sons, William, his heir, and Peter. William Rothe of Clonmel, and afterwards of Burgesland, county Tipperary, son and heir of Alexander Rothe, filed a bill in Chancery, 25th February, 1662, against William Seise and others, to recover the property entailed by his great grandfather's brother, Geoffrey³; but was unsuccessful; for, as we have seen, it was granted to the Duke of Ormonde. He died unmarried in 1694, his will being dated 29th of March, and proved 1st June in that year. By it he bequeaths to his brother's children and their heirs "all the estate that ought to belonge to me from my predcessors, and I Leave them all my writings and deeds relateing to the said estate, if ever it shall please god to restore my proprietie to their former estate."⁴ His brother, Peter Rothe of Clonmel, predeceased him, having made his will (which was proved on the 7th July following), on 15th June, 1693. By his wife Cornelia (who afterwards married Terlogh Magrath) he left four daughters—(1) Anne, died before December, 1697, having married Michael Kearney of Clonbrogan, county Tipperary;⁵ (2) Mary; (3) Ellinor, born 1689, died 9th August, 1772; married 21st October, 1703, "at the house of Mr. James Kearney of Clonbrogan," Michael Langton fitz Nicholas II., by whom she had thirteen children;⁶ (4) Rose, died unmarried before May, 1746.⁷

We now proceed to trace the descendants of John Rothe fitz Robert, of Ballyeven and Ballym'loghlin, third son of Robert Rothe fitz David and Ellen Butler of Polestown. John Rothe fitz Robert was a burgess of the town of Kilkenny, in which, as well as in the county, he was possessed of considerable real and personal estate. He died in 1585, having made his will on the 20th of January in that year. For the contents of this will (which no longer exists), as well as many of the particulars of the branches sprung from him, we are dependent on the case presented by his descendant, Jasper Rothe (whom we shall call "the Claimant," to distinguish him from others of the same name) in 1690.⁸ As we find some of the material facts there set out to be altogether unreliable, we must carefully distinguish the true from the false by the aid of such other evidence as we can obtain. That the wife of John Rothe fitz Robert belonged to the family of Knaresborough is clearly proved

¹ Cal. Ho. Lords mss. "4th Rep. Comm. on Historical mss.," 106.

² Lords' Journals, iv. 445.

³ Chancery Bills. In this Bill the Pedigree is shown.

⁴ Waterford and Lismore Wills.

⁵ Prerogative Grants.

⁶ Langton Pedigree.

⁷ Prerogative Grants.

⁸ Exchequer Bills, "Roth v. Shee and Others," 21st May, 1690.

by the arms blazoned upon the tomb of their grandson, Richard Rothe fitz Edward, in St. Mary's Church, where the arms of Rothe impaling Knaresborough, as founders of the house, are represented at the top of the monument. Jasper Rothe, "the Claimant," alleges that the wife was Lettice, only daughter of John Rothe fitz Peter, of New Ross, whom he identifies with John Rothe fitz Piers (who died in 1620), father of Peter Rothe fitz John, who died in 1654. But the statements in the Bill cannot be reconciled with the will of John Rothe fitz Piers, nor with the Inquisition taken after his death.

By his will John Rothe fitz Robert left to his wife the third part of Keatingstown, Ballyeven, and Ballym'loghlin, to go after her death to their second son, Edward, and upon like condition his interests upon Drakeland and Ballydusler, which he held from the Corporation of Kilkenny. He divided equally between his sons his estate in fee of four acres of Kilkenny's land, two acres and a slaig towards Knocknegaline and the Bregagh in the west, and two acres and a half beyond the Bregagh towards the way leading to "Gosling's Town," and parcells of the White Bridge, one garden and half an acre of land of Coolnegarrehy, and several parcells of Grantsthorpe purchased by him at several times from Nicholas Kavanagh, Robert Kavanagh, John Kavanagh, and several of the Sweetmans, ancient proprietors thereof. He made, besides, special provision for each of his sons, and directed that he should be buried in the chapel of his father, Robert Rothe fitz David, in St. Mary's Church in Kilkenny. The five surviving sons were—(1) William, his heir; (2) Edward; (3) Nicholas; (4) Piers, or Peter; and (5) David.

To Nicholas, the third son, his father left "the house wherein Thomas Heyden then dwelled, and ye round garden in Boyce's Laine, paying yearly to John Sweetman, of Castle etc, thirty shillings Irish, with the chief rent of the said house and garden." Nicholas settled in the town of New Ross, where he purchased two houses,¹ and died (having made his will the 7th of May²) in 1600, leaving two sons—Robert and Michael. Robert, the elder, made his will the 22nd March, 1630,³ and left an only son, Nicholas, who died without issue about 1650. Michael, the younger son, died in 1633, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, in New Ross, leaving by his wife, Rose Archer (whose will, dated 8th June, 1640, was proved 14th July in the same year),⁴ a daughter Beale, a son Robert,⁵ who died young, and a son John, to whom his mother left her best signet "which hath the Roothes armes." This John Rothe fitz Michael was a merchant in New Ross, and was in possession of the most part of the house property there at the breaking out of the Rebellion in October, 1641. He was "expelled by violence" in 1654, but spent his latter years in Kilkenny. He married Catherine Seyx, by whom he had three sons⁶—Michael, and Thomas (who died before their father), and Jasper, "the Claimant." By his will, dated the 2nd February, 1662,⁷ he directed his body to be buried

¹ Exchequer Bill, "Rothe v. Shee and Others," 21st May, 1690.

² *Id.* This will is not now in existence.

³ *Id.* This will is not now to be found.

⁴ Ferns Wills.

⁵ Not mentioned in the Exchequer Bill of 21st May, 1690.

⁶ Exchequer Bill, 21st May, 1690.

⁷ Ossory Wills. In this will, which is not referred to in the "Exchequer Bill," Jasper is the only son mentioned—the others were then probably dead.

in St. Mary's Church in Kilkenny, where his ancestors were buried, and left his property, in case his son and heir, Jasper, should die, to Edward Rothe Fitz Peter, of Kilkenny. Jasper Rothe, the son, a merchant in Kilkenny, commenced an action by bill filed in the Exchequer the 22nd of May, 1690, against Marcus Shee, John Archdekin, Matthew Rothe, and others, to recover possession of the entire property of his great-grandfather, John Rothe fitz Robert, alleging that the rest of the male issue of the sons of John fitz Robert had become extinct, and that he was then the sole surviving representative of that family, as shown by the pedigree set forth in the bill. That this pedigree is incorrect in the most important particulars can be easily demonstrated. The bill alleges—and here lies the main point of the case—that Edward Rothe fitz John had only *two* sons—Richard and John—whereas in fact he had six—Richard, Jasper, John, Robert, Piers or Peter, and Thomas—which is proved by the wills of Edward and his eldest son, Richard, and the inquisitions taken after their deaths. If Jasper, the claimant, was aware of these documents, he is careful not to refer to them, nor does he refer to his own father's will, by which Edward Rothe fitz Peter is to inherit in case of the death of Jasper without issue. Again, the allegation that Peter Rothe fitz John, who made his will in 1654, was the brother-in-law of John Rothe fitz Robert, who died in 1585, sixty-nine years before, is upset by the will of this Peter Rothe fitz John, and that of his father, John Rothe fitz Piers, and the inquisitions relating to them. In fact this part of the case is absurd, as we know that Peter Rothe fitz John, who died in 1654, was born in 1590, while "the nephew," Piers, 4th son of John Rothe fitz Robert, whom he constituted his heir, was born before 1568, twenty-three years before his alleged uncle, and if living in 1654 would have been 87 years of age. Unfortunately no answers to this bill were put in by any of the defendants, for before any further step could be taken in the action, the Battle of the Boyne had been fought, and the property in dispute had passed altogether out of the power of plaintiff or defendants. This attempt to get possession of property which was chiefly in the occupation of the rightful owners affords a good illustration of the confusion of the times. Lodge appears to have accepted the statements of this bill as being altogether true, and to have drawn up his pedigree of the family accordingly. Jasper Rothe, the claimant, left descendants, some of whom were living in Kilkenny at the commencement of the present century.¹

Peter, or Piers, the fourth son of John Rothe fitz Robert, was left by his father "two messuages which John Cogan and Robert Shortell then held of him, the said John, by lease for years," paying to John Sweetman, of Castle efe, sixteen shillings and eight pence, Irish, with the chief rents. (These premises were afterwards rebuilt into one large stone house and several back houses, and in 1690 were in possession of Alder-

¹ It was probably a son, or grandson of Jasper Rothe, the claimant, who, by Catherine, daughter of — Shee of Derry-nahinch, was father of Jasper Rothe, a merchant in Kilkenny, who gave a green suit of vestments to the Rev. Richard O'Donnell of St. John's, to pray for his own soul and the deceased of his own

and his wife's family (will of Rev. R. O'Donnell, pr. 1811). He married, by licence, dated 10th January, 1758, Margaret Archer, and died before 1799, leaving issue—Patrick; Michael; Nicholas; and Catherine who died unmarried, at Ranelagh, near Dublin, 1st September, 1817.

man William Archer and his mother, Margaret Archer.)¹ He married Rose, daughter of James Comerford, of Earliestown,² and according to the Exchequer Bill had issue a son and a daughter only—John, who was father of a son, Piers, whose only son, John, died without issue in Kilkenny shortly before 1690, and a daughter Rose—and Eleanor, who married John Nash,³ by whom she had Martin Nash, father of Mary, wife of Nevell, and mother of John Nevell, of Clonmel, merchant, one of the defendants in the Exchequer suit. But according to a pedigree by James M'Culloch, Ulster King of Arms, dated June, 1764, Pierce Rothe fitz John and Rose Comerford had another son,⁴ Edward Rothe fitz Piers, of New Ross, who married Ellice, daughter of Gerald (or Garret) Grace, of Ballylinch, and had issue Jasper, Piers, and Rose. Jasper Rothe fitz Edward, the eldest son, married Beale, daughter of Pierce Rothe fitz Pierce, of Rosse, by Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Dormer, of Strokestown, and had Nicholas, Richard, and David, the eldest of whom, Nicholas Rothe fitz Jasper, married Joan, daughter of Robert Hay, of Cornwall-on-Slaney, county Wexford, by Winefred, daughter of Gerald Kavanagh, of Ballynebranagh, son to Bryan, of Polmonty (who died in 1578), by a daughter of Viscount Mountgarrett.⁵ This is perhaps the Nicholas Rothe who was an ensign in King James's army.⁶ He had two sons—Richard and William. The latter married Margaret, daughter of Matthew Hay, of Tacumshane, county Wexford, and left two sons—Francis and Edward. The elder of these, Francis Rothe, married at St. Malo, in Brittany, in December, 1758, his cousin, Joan-Anne, daughter of his uncle, Edmund Hay, of Tacumshane, and had a son, Francis, who died before June, 1764, and a daughter, Mary Josepha, who was living at that date. The younger son of William, Edmund Rothe, married in July, 1761, Anne-Joan, daughter of Sir James Nugent, Bart., of Taghmon, county Westmeath, a Colonel of Horse in the French service, and by her, who died 9th June, 1762, had a son Francis Edmund Peter, living in 1764. It is believed that descendants of this family are still to be found in France.⁷

David Rothe, the youngest son of John Rothe fitz Robert, was born in Kilkenny in 1568.⁸ He was educated at the University of Douay,

¹ Exchequer Bill, 21st May, 1690.

² Lodge's "Notes."

³ Eleanor Rothe, who m. John Nash, died 31st May, 1643. Monument in St. Mary's Church (Ledwich).

⁴ The earlier portion of this Pedigree is hopelessly incorrect.

⁵ This is incorrect. Brian Mac Cahir Kavanagh of Borris and Polmonty, who died in 1575, the father of Gerald Kavanagh of Ballynebranagh, was married to Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Byrne of Rathanogue, county Wicklow. His eldest son, Morgan Kavanagh, of Borris and Polmonty, M.P. for county Carlow, 1613-15, m. Elinor, daughter of Edmund, 2nd Viscount Mountgarrett.

⁶ Dalton, King James's *Irish Army List I.*, p. 11.

⁷ Antoine Edmond Joseph de Rothe

became a Knight of Malta 16th June, 1769.

M. Alexandre de Rothe, an engineer, who has been working at Panama under M. de Lesseps, has recently (1886) presented to the Governments of Denmark and Sweden a project for a submarine railway tunnel under the Sound between Copenhagen and Malmo.

⁸ See the excellent Life of Bishop Rothe, by the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory (now Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney)—*Bishops of Ossory from the Anglo-Norman Invasion* ("Journal of the Ossory Archaeological Society," vol. II.). Some of the genealogical statements, owing to the non-publication of a pedigree of the Rothe family, are incorrect—as for instance, that the Bishop was son of "Geoffrey" Rothe.

where he obtained the degree of D.D., and afterwards studied at Salamanca. In 1602 he was in Rome, where he spent some years, but returned to his native country and city in 1610, on being appointed Prothonotary and Vicar-Apostolic of Ossory. He was soon after made Vice-Primate of Ireland, and Vicar-General of Armagh. And in 1613, in response to petitions presented to the Pope, was appointed Bishop of Ossory. When in Kilkenny he generally resided with his brother Edward Rothe fitz John; but occasionally stayed at Lord Mountgarret's house at Balline. In his capacity of Vice-Primate, he frequently presided over synods and meetings of the prelates of his church, and gained so high a reputation among the Irish clergy, that in 1624 they petitioned the Pope to have him appointed Primate. He continued to devote himself to his episcopal duties until the breaking out of the "Great Rebellion," in October, 1641. In December following, the Catholic nobility and gentry of English descent being seized with alarm at the turn affairs were taking in England, where the struggle between the King and the Puritan party was reaching the crisis, came to terms with the Irish, who were in rebellion, and made common cause with them for the purpose of protecting the interests of their religion. Dr. Rothe at once took steps to guide and direct his party. He invited the Archbishops and Bishops to a conference in Kilkenny, which met accordingly on the 10th of May, 1642. The outcome of this conference, at which the assembled prelates declared the war in which the Catholics had embarked to be just, was the General Assembly of Confederated Catholics, which met for the first time in Kilkenny on the 24th of the following October. The flight of the Protestant Bishop, Dr. Williams, who had only just arrived in Kilkenny, placed the cathedral at Dr. Rothe's disposal, and he continued to discharge all the functions of Bishop of Ossory, without interference, until the arrival of Cromwell. The Bishop's father, by his will, had left him a house "in Rossen-streete," "wherein Nicholas Connell then (1585) dwelled," and on this site was erected a large stone-house and several tenements, in which a school was established, called "the Irish free school or college."¹ It was, no doubt, the students of this college who, to the number of fifty, on horseback, and armed with pistols, met the Papal Nuncio, Rinuccini, on his arrival in Kilkenny. The Nuncio made his entry into Kilkenny in state, on the 12th of November, 1645, and was received by the Bishop at the door of the cathedral. All the influence of the Nuncio was exerted to prevent the conclusion of the peace then being negotiated between the Confederates and Ormonde. The treaty was, however, signed in March, 1646, and peace proclaimed in Kilkenny on the 1st of August; but on the 12th, the Nuncio and clergy issued a manifesto from Waterford, declaring all confederate Catholics who adhered to the peace, "absolutely perjured," and on the 18th the Bishop published an interdict against the peace party in the city of Kilkenny. This was followed by a sentence of excommunication, dated at Kilkenny 5th October, 1646, issued by Rinuccini against all such as should adhere to the peace. The course of these affairs, however, and those of the next five years in which the Bishop took part, properly belongs to the general history of the country. During the whole of that period the Bishop, whose influence with his party was great, exerted himself in

¹ Exchequer Bill, 21st May, 1690.

directing their deliberations, and endeavouring to reconcile the hostile factions into which they were divided.

The final conclusion of peace between Ormonde and the Confederates had not much effect in settling the country, for in April, 1649, the Bishop presented a petition to the former, showing "that his tenants of the See lands taking advantage of the distempers of the times, and well knowing that the petitioner is old and bedrid, and unable to proceed by distress, neglect to pay him their rents; he therefore prays a renewal of the order of the late General Assembly and Supreme Council for Captain John Bryan to coss them with a competent number of foot soldiers until they shall pay; for his lands are so waste they yield not as much as may maintain the church in any beseeching manner, and the petitioner himself, for want of maintenance, must be forced to break up home and live obscurely and meanly."¹

In March, 1650, Cromwell invested Kilkenny, which surrendered on the 28th of that month, the garrison being allowed to march out of the city. The aged Bishop, then in his eighty-second year, accompanied them; but his carriage was stopped by some soldiers of Cromwell's army, who dragged him out and robbed him of what money he had about him. He was brought back to Kilkenny, but, by Cromwell's permission, was allowed to reside with his friends in the city, most probably with his grandnephew, Edward Rothe fitz Peter, one of those who had negotiated the terms of the surrender. He lingered till the 28th of April, 1650, when he died, borne down by age and the indignities he had suffered; having seen the ruin of the cause to which his life had been devoted, and to the success of which he had so much contributed by his wise and moderate counsels. Although Harris² accuses him of bigotry, and sneers at his loyalty, having regard to the times in which he lived, and the character of the movement at the head of which he found himself, these criticisms are not quite fair. The Bishop deserves admiration rather than blame, as a strenuous and energetic supporter of the religion he professed, and which he naturally desired to see restored to its former position in the country. That he was not bigoted is shown by the friendly relations which existed between him and Primate Ussher. Messingham has described him as "an elegant orator, a subtil philosopher, a profound divine, an eminent historian, and a sharp reprove of vice."³ According to the common fashion, he had prepared his monument during his lifetime in the cathedral, but his body was laid with his ancestors and relations in St. Mary's Church, near the spot where the monument of his nephew Richard Rothe fitz Edward stands. The Bishop's monument in the cathedral was originally erected in the Lady Chapel, but is now placed in the south choir aisle. It is adorned with the arms of the family, with the motto, "Virtute et Vi," surmounted by a bishop's hat, and was originally painted and gilt,⁴ and bore the following inscription:—

¹ "Appendix to 13th Report of the Dep. Keeper of the Public Records," 514.

² Harris's *Ware*, Writers.

³ *Id.*

⁴ The monument is fully described by

Iedwich—*History and Antiquities of Irishtown and Kilkenny*. The motto, "Virtute et Vi," was one adopted by the Bishop, the family motto being "Sola Salus Servire Deo."

“DEO OPT. MAX.

ET

MEMORIAE DAVIDIS EPISCOPI OSSO-
RIEN QVI HANC ECCLESIAM CATHEDRA-
LEM STO. CANICO SACRAM

[A SECTARIORVM ORGIIIS ET SORDIBVS

REPVRGATAM PRISTINO CVLTVI

RESTITVIT DIE PRIMO OCTOBRI]

ANNO DNI 1642.”

“Ortus cuncta suos repetant matremque requirunt,
Et redit ad nihilum quod fuit ante nihil.”

The lines between the brackets were erased,¹ it is said, by Dr. Parry, who was Bishop of Ossory, 1672–77. A portrait of the Bishop is preserved at Jenkinstown, the Bryan family being descended from his grandniece, Rose Rothe, who married James Bryan. An inscription on the portrait, dated 1644, states that the Bishop was then in his seventy-second year—a slight error, as he was really then aged seventy-six. A silver spur, and a silver-gilt cross, said to have belonged to the Bishop, are also preserved at Jenkinstown. He presented to the cathedral a large silver-gilt monstrance, subsequently presented by the Bryan family to St. Mary's Cathedral, Kilkenny.

The Bishop possessed the antiquarian tastes which characterized so many members of the family, as may be seen from some of his writings. Ussher speaks of him as a “curious inquirer into the antiquities of his country.” He was the author of the following works:—I. “*Analecta Sacra* ;” published in 1617, but written some years previously, and dedicated to the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles I.). The third part was published in 1619. II. “*Bridiga Thaumaturga*,” &c.: Paris, 1620. III. “*Hibernia Resurgens*,” &c.; published under the name of “*Donat Roirk*,” 1621. IV. “*Hiberniæ sive Antiquioris Scotiæ Vindiciæ* :” Antwerp, 1621. V. “*De Nominibus Hiberniæ Tractatus* ;” VI. “*Elucidationes in Vita S. Patricii* ;” the two last published in Messingham's “*Florilegium Insulæ Sanctorum* :” Paris, 1624. VII. “*Hierographia Hiberniæ*.” VIII. “*De Ossoriensi Diocesi*.” The last only exists in manuscript. He contemplated writing a general Church History of Ireland, but the intention was not carried out.²

William Rothe fitz John, the Bishop's elder brother, succeeded, under his father's will, to the family “*Mansion House*,” with the orchard, &c., a

¹ The erased lines are supplied, as above, by Cardinal Moran. The words suggested in Shee's *St. Canice*, p. 64, would not have filled the space the erased lines occupied.—See *History and Antiquities of St. Canice's Cathedral*, by Graves and Prim, pp. 293, 294.

² Harris's *Ware, Writers* ; Cardinal Moran, *Bishops of Ossory from the Anglo-Norman Invasion* (“*Ossory Archaeological Society*,” ii.); Graves and Prim, *History and Antiquities of St. Canice's Cathedral*; Ledwich, *History and Antiquities of Irish-town and Kilkenny*.

shop near "the Style of St. Mary's Churchyard," then held by lease by John Rothe fitz Piers; two gardens in "Mill-street," subsequently converted into the pleasure garden of the Duke and Duchess of Ormonde; a house in Walkin-street; and all his father's lands and tenements in Earliestown.¹ The "Mansion House," above mentioned, stood in Patrick-street, and was liable to a chief rent of five shillings, payable to Robert Rothe, of Kilkenny and Tullaghmaine, the head of the family.² William Rothe fitz John died without issue, and was succeeded by his next brother, Edward.

Edward Rothe fitz John, second son of John Rothe fitz Robert, to whom his father had devised three messuages, held in fee of his (the father's) nephew, Robert Rothe, wherein the said Edward, at the date of the will, dwelt, liable to a chief rent of twenty shillings,³ held the office of Constable and Keeper of the Shire Gaol, then kept in Talbot's Castle. He appears to have also carried on the business of a tanner.⁴ On the grant of the Great Charter to Kilkenny, in 1609, he was nominated one of the original Aldermen. Besides a number of houses in Kilkenny, he also possessed two parts of the lands of Downingtown, containing 60 English acres; one third part of the lands of Keatingstown, Ballyeven, and Ballym'loghlin, containing 50 acres; 20 acres in Cooleshill, and 10 small acres called Dromleigh, in Ballydonell.⁵ By deed of 26th January, 1603, he made a feoffment to uses of all his property, including "the office of Constableness, and keeping of the Sheire Goale of the County of Kilkenny," to Francis Dormer and James Duffe of New Ross, and James Bryan and John St. Leger of Kilkenny. He married Ellice, daughter and heiress of James Grace,⁶ by whom he had six sons and two daughters. His will bears date the 16th April, 1613, with a codicil of 18th February, 1615. He died in 1616, and was buried in his father's monument in St. Mary's Church. By his will he left all his property to his wife for life, and then limited it to each of his five elder sons and their issue male in succession. The youngest son, Thomas, is not included in the entail on account of his being an ecclesiastic. The sons were—(1) Richard, his heir; (2) Jasper; (3) John; (4) Robert; (5) Piers or Peter; and (6) Thomas. The daughters were—(1) Margaret, who married Richard Waton of Kilkenny; and (2) Anstace.

Richard Rothe fitz Edward succeeded his father as the head of this branch of the family. His father bequeathed to him his "scarlet gown," probably the gown which he wore as Alderman. He also became an Alderman of Kilkenny, having served as Sheriff for 1614-15, and was elected Mayor for the year 1627-28. He was foreman of the jury who found the estate and death of Robert Rothe, the head of the house by inquisition taken at Kilkenny, on the 18th of April, 1623.⁷ He resided in the family mansion-house⁸ in Patrick-street, in

¹ Exchequer Bill, 21st May, 1690.

² "Inquisition," *post mort.*, Rob. Rothe, 1623.

³ Exchequer Bill, 21st May, 1690. "Inq.," *post mortem*, Rob. Rothe, 1623.

⁴ "Inquisition," *post mortem*, Edw. Rooth, 13th August, 1640.

⁵ *Id.*; also "Inquisition," 4th September, 1639.

⁶ James Grace was appointed Constable of the Gaol of Kilkenny 23rd May, 1566 ("Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Chan. Irid.," 522). Edward Rothe probably became Constable in right of his wife.

⁷ Lodge's "Notes."

⁸ Exchequer Bill, 23rd April, 1634, "Rothe v. Blanchville."

which he built a Castle, but he also engaged in business in the city as a wine merchant and grocer,¹ besides carrying on his father's trade as a tanner.² During his lifetime he built the remarkable monument, now standing against the western wall of the north transept in St. Mary's Church, adorned with the arms of Rothe, impaling those of the families with whom this branch formed matrimonial alliances. At the top are the arms of John Rothe fitz Robert impaling Knaresborough, his wife. The two shields lower down to the right and left are probably those of his sons, Nicholas and Peter, and their wives. The large central shield bears the arms of Richard Rothe fitz Edward, quartered with Grace (his mother, who was an heiress), and impaled with those of Archer, his wife. Underneath are inscribed their names—"Ricardvs Roth Ivan Archer." The five smaller shields below are perhaps those of his brothers and their wives. It is not easy to ascertain to what families these arms belong, unless we could be sure that the colours are all correctly painted.³ As the ancient floor of the church upon which this monument stood is several feet below the level of the present floor, a considerable portion of it was concealed from view until the year 1877, when it was raised to its present position. It now bears the following inscriptions:—

"D. O. M.

RICARDVS . ROTHE . EDVARDI . FILIVS.

HVIVS CIVITATIS . NATALITIAE . MUNERIBVS . PRAECIPVIS

HONORIBVSQ MAGNA . CVM . PROBITATIS . PRVDËTIAE

INTEGRITATIS . AC . VRBANITATIS . LAVDE

PERFVNTVS.

TERRAM . SE . TERRAE . REDITVRVM . NOSCENS.

VIVENS CONDEBAT:

PRIMVS . CONDITVR

SECVNDQ: JULII: 1637:."

"Bene illi . precare . quisqvis . cs

Sic tibi . alii . Bene . Precentur."

And underneath the altar—

"This Monument was raised from its original position
And redecorated by Lieut-Colonel Lorenzo Rothe,
Last surviving son, and Anne Salisbury White of Killakee,
Co^r of Dublin, second daughter of the late George Rothe, Esq.,
of Salisbury, Co^r of Kilkenny, A.D. 1877."

¹ *Id.* The action is brought by Richard Rothe fitz Edward against Sir Edmund Blanchville to recover £12, the price of "wynee, grocerys, and other comodities."

² "Inquisition," *post mortem*, Rich. Rooth, 1639.

³ The arms of Rothe on the shield at the top are incorrectly painted. The shield lower down to the right has the arms of Langton. The arms quartered with Rothe on the central shield seem intended for those of Grace.

Richard Rothe fitz Edward made his will, died, and was buried on the same day—2nd July, 1637. In his will he makes the following reference to his uncle the Bishop:—"The Bishopp of Ossory owes in Nicholas Brenagh his booke, of wch some I am to allowe three pounds sterl. to the Bishopp wch I allowed for proxies to the nowe Mayor of Kilkenny." He mentions his brothers, John, Peter, and Thomas Rothe fitz Edward. He had married before 1610 Joan, daughter of John Archer, and had issue three daughters.¹ (1) Mary, who died before her father, having married Paul Duffe, by whom she had two sons, James and Richard; (2) Margaret, born in 1611, to whom her father left "Talbot's Castle, where the Sheire Goal is kept, and the house wherein I now dwell;" (3) Ellice, born 1614, to whom her father left £200. She married soon after Richard Murphy, who was Sheriff of Kilkenny in 1641, and died 8th June, 1643.²

Jasper Rothe fitz Edward, the second son of Edward Rothe fitz John, to whom his father, by the codicil to his will, left his "violet gown," died in the year 1629,³ leaving two sons—(1) Nicholas, his heir, living and of full age at the time of the death of his uncle, Richard Rothe fitz Edward,⁴ and (2) Edward. Jasper Rothe fitz Edward and his sons are altogether omitted from the pedigree set out by Jasper Rothe, the "claimant" in 1690, who alleges that John Archdekin, one of the defendants, "sets up a title for Edward Roth, late of Tangier, who he ptends is the right heire thereto, descended from Edward Roth, the 2nd son of John Roth fitz Robert, tho he is no maner of ways related to the said family."⁵

Nicholas Rothe fitz Jasper, the elder son of Jasper Rothe fitz Edward, appears to have died without issue,⁶ whereupon his brother, Edward Rothe fitz Jasper, became the head of this branch of the family. During the Cromwellian occupation of Kilkenny a tan-yard in Walkin-street, a "mault-house near Jenkin's Mill," and another house the "Proprietie of Edward Rooth Jasper," were transferred to Captain Thomas Evans. This property was subsequently granted to the Duke of Ormonde.⁷ Edward Rothe fitz Peter, by his will in 1664, leaves £5 to his "cousin Edward Rothe fitz Jasper." The loss of his property drove Edward Rothe fitz Jasper abroad. Tangier was ceded to England by Portugal on the marriage of Charles II. with the Princess Catherine of that country in 1662, and Edward Rothe probably settled there soon afterwards. He was living there in 1682,⁸ but doubtless returned to Ireland when the place was

¹ "Inquisitions," 15th and 16th April, 1639; and 13th August, 1640.

² Exchequer Bill, 21st May, 1690. Their monument is in St. Canice's Cathedral. Richard Murphy was the eldest son of Alderman Patrick Murphy, Mayor, 1642-43, and Anastatia Phelan, his wife. John Murphy, the eldest son of Richard, *d.* 16th November, 1690, leaving by Mary Tobin, his wife, Barneby Murphy, of Irishtown, *d.* 28th June, 1741 (will 31st January, 1740-41, *pr.* 6th Nov., 1749); who *m.* Mary Shee, and had three sons and three daughters—Thomas, *m.*, and left issue; Patrick; Edmond; Margaret, *m.* Edmond Gaul; Rose, *m.* Ignatius Fleming; Mary, *m.* Pierce Barron.

³ "Inquisition," *post mortem*, Edw. Rooth, 4th September, 1639.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ Exchequer Bill, 21st May, 1690, "Jasper Rothe *v.* Marcus Shee and Others."

⁶ Perhaps he was the Nicholas Rothe who was (R. C.) Treasurer of the Chapter of Ossory, 1668 ("Journal of the Ossory Archaeological Society," vol. II., page 423).

⁷ *Certificates of Adventurers and Soldiers*, xxiv.

⁸ A letter of his written from Tangier 17th February, 1681-82, is in the Ormonde collection.—"4th Rep. Com. on Historical mss."

given up by England in 1684. He is probably the Edward Rothe who was nominated one of the new Aldermen of Kilkenny in the Charter granted to the city by King James II. in 1687. He spent the last years of his life in London, in the parish of St. Mary Aldermary, where no doubt he continued to carry on his business as a merchant, and where he made his will on 21st February, 1694-5 (proved 21st September, 1696). He desired that if he died in Ireland his body should be buried in his uncle's monument in St. Mary's Church, in the city of Kilkenny; and that he was buried there, according to his wish, appears from the will of his son Jasper. In spite of the vicissitudes through which he had passed, he had amassed considerable wealth, to judge by the number of his bequests, which include £10 yearly for thirty years, to be divided amongst his poor relations. To his "kinsmen," Michael and John Rothe, he leaves £10 each. To Mary Archer and Rose Bryan, £5 a-piece, and to Catherine Rothe, *alias* Archdeacon, widow of Edward Rothe, £5. These are sons and daughters and widow of Edward Rothe fitz Peter, who died in 1664. He had married Joan, daughter of Nicholas Archer,¹ by whom, with an only daughter, Beale, who married James Caddin, he left an only son, Jasper.

Jasper Rothe, like his father, was also a merchant in London. His father and he himself had advanced considerable sums of money upon mortgage to various landed proprietors in Ireland whose estates were confiscated after 1690.² Among these were Colonel Robert Grace, of Courtstown, and his sons, John and Robert Grace. Jasper Rothe claimed, and was allowed his mortgage before the Trustees of Forfeited Estates. The Grace estate was subsequently sold to the Hollow Sword-blade Company, who refused to pay off the mortgage. The Company having petitioned the House of Lords in England to grant them a new title, Jasper Rothe also presented a petition to the House on the 19th of May, 1701, praying for relief, which was referred to the Trustees, who were in England; but on 20th of February following it was rejected. He again petitioned the House on the 10th of February, 1703.³ He finally went to reside in Paris, where he lived in the Rue St. Antoine, at the house of the Sieur Lestran. There he made his will on the 18th November, 1728. After particular directions as to masses to be said for his own soul and those of his parents and relations, he bequeaths the use of 562 livres 10 sols per annum, arising from a capital sum of 22,500 livres, to Mr. Daniel Cullen, Student of Physic in the city of Paris, and after him to his brother, Mr. James Cullen, a priest, chaplain to the Count de Broglie, Ambassador in London, during their lives, upon condition of paying every year 62 livres 10 sols to the head or suffragan serving the Church of St. Mary, in Kilkenny, in Ireland ("where his father and mother" and other relations were buried), to perform masses for the purposes before stated. After the death of the survivor of the Cullens he leaves the money, upon the same condition, to the hospital called "Shee's Hospital," otherwise "Rothe's Hospital," in the city of Kilkenny, to employ the revenue for clothing the poor and other purposes of the hospital,⁴ and he appoints Mr. George Waters of the Rue

¹ Langton Pedigree.

² Chancery Bills. Claims lodged with the Trustees of "Forfeited Estates."

³ Lords' Journals.

⁴ The money was paid until the French Revolution.

de Battoir (called in the translation of the will "Battledore-street"), banker, his executor. On the 7th of May, 1730, he made an addition to his will, leaving Mrs. Mary Caddin, "his only heir in England," £24; books to the value of 300 livres to the Abbé Everard; and the remainder of all his effects, movable or immovable, in England, France, or any other country, after his will is fulfilled, to his cousin, M. Rothe, Lieut.-General of the Armies of the King of France, Grand Cross of the Military Order of St. Louis, and in default of him to M. Charles Edward Rothe, son of M. Lieut.-General Rothe. On the 10th of May, in a further addition to his will, he directs that in case his cousin, Lieut.-General Rothe, cannot recover his effects and rights in England, Ireland, and other places belonging to England, the property of the whole shall appertain to the son of Lieut.-General Rothe, making him directly a gift and universal legacy thereof.¹ This last provision was evidently introduced in consequence of the attainder affecting Lieut.-General Rothe. He finally appoints Mr. Thady Dun, a lawyer at Dublin, as executor jointly with Mr. Waters. Jasper Rothe died soon after the last addition to his will, as it was proved in Paris on 1st September, 1730. It was proved in London the 7th Dec. following, and in Dublin on 18th Dec., 1736.

John Rothe fitz Edward, the third son of Edward Rothe fitz John, was left by his father his "black gown." He also inherited the fourth part of Drakeland, and held four acres of land near Loughboy.² His portion of Drakeland, and part of "The Nyne Parks," held by him in St. Patrick's parish were forfeited in 1654. He had four children³—James, Mary, Nicholas, and Thomas. The sons all died without issue. Mary was probably the only survivor in 1664, when Edward Rothe fitz Peter bequeathed to his "cosen Mary Roth fitz John" the sum of forty shillings.

Thomas Rothe fitz Edward, the youngest son of Edward Rothe fitz John, was born in the year 1581, and educated for the priesthood at the University of Douay. He spent many years at Rome, and returned to Ireland either in company with his uncle David or soon afterwards. He became Prothonotary Apostolic and Prior of the Monastery of St. John the Evangelist of Kilkenny, and was appointed by his uncle to the Deanery of St. Canice. In 1645 he granted the Abbey of St. John to the Jesuits. His brother, Richard Rothe fitz Edward, by a codicil to his will (2nd July, 1637), leaves a great stone-house, Downingstown, and Dromleigh, and the third part of Keatingstown, "in the Culeshall," to his brother, Thomas Rothe fitz Edward, and to Thomas Horehan⁴ "until they have received the sum of £400 of ready money which I have received." The Dean was the author of several theological works, but was too modest to allow them to be published. He died in 1649. A portrait of him, painted in 1645, apparently by the same artist who painted that of the Bishop, is to be seen at Jenkinstown.⁵

¹ It was this will, apparently, that Ledwich had some confused account of when he speaks of the bequests of General "St. Ruth."

² "The Ancient Common Revenue of the city of Kilkenny, A.D. 1628," copied by Ledwich.

³ Exchequer Bill, 21st May, 1690.

⁴ Probably identical with Thomas Howroghan, mentioned in the Will of John Rothe fitz Piers, p. 1620.

⁵ Graves and Prim, *History and Antiquities of St. Canice's Cathedral*, p. 298; Moran, *Bishops of Ossory from the Anglo-Norman Invasion* ("Ossory Archæological Society's Journal," ii.).

Piers, or Peter Rothe fitz Edward, the fourth son of Edward Rothe fitz John, was left by his father a garden near the Blackfryren gate, and another garden adjoining. By a codicil to his will his father also left "To my son Piers the land I purchased of James Lawless in Stockwell, the great kitchen near the Cloister of St. John's, with the appurtenances and two gardens belonging to the same, purchased of the Corporation of Kilkenny." By deed of 24th November, 1633, his brother, Richard Rothe fitz Edward, leased to him eight acres of Sweetman's lands for a term of sixty-one years.¹ In 1634 his brother-in-law, Richard Waton, appointed him one of his executors. His brother, Richard Rothe fitz Edward, by his will, forgives him the sum of £13, which he owed. By his will (which is unfortunately lost) he made certain limitations of his estate, which he devised in the first place to his eldest son. He appears to have left three sons—Edward, his heir; John; and David; and four daughters—Mary; Ellis; Ellen;² and Rose.

¹ "Inquisition," p. m. Ric. Rooth, 16th April, 1639.

² Was this the Ellen Rothe who m. William Shee of Derrynahensy (will 22nd September, pr. 7th Dec., 1693),

and was buried in St. Mary's Church? Their children were—James, Patrick, John, Laurence, Francis, Rose, and Mary, who m. Marcus Knaresborough.

APPENDIX.

“ The Pedigree of the familie of the Rothes since the Norman Conquest :—

“ The first of that house yt wee can find was S^r Walter Rothe of Northon Rothe, in the county of Lancaster, Knt., of the race of the Saxons in the said county, who married the daughter and heir of S^r Robert Sudworth, Knt., by whom he had issue John Rothe of Northon Rothe, who married ye daughter of S^r William Malbanke, Knt., by whom he had issue William Rothe of Northon Rothe, Esq^r., who married the daughter of Brereton of Brereton, by whom he had issue 3 soñs, viz^t., William Rothe, Esq^r.; Thomas Rothe, Bishop of Chester;¹ and George Rothe of Whoely; which William Rothe, the elder brother, married the daughter of the Bant. of fitton, by whom he had issue Robert Rothe of Northon Rothe, Esq^r., who married the daughter of Basbrick of Basbrick, Esq^r., by whom he had issue Edward Rothe, who married the daughter of S^r Thomas Morlix, Knt., by whom he had issue John Rothe, Esq^r., who married the daughter of Warburton of Arley, Esq^r., by whom he had issue John Rothe, Esq^r., who was married to ye daughter of S^r Thomas Holcroft, Knt., by whom he had issue William Rothe of Northon Rothe, Esq^r., who married the daughter of Norton of Norton, Esq^r. And ye said Thomas² had alsoe issue by his sd wife a second son, called Robert Rothe, who was a priest and Chaplain to St Thomas Beckett, ArchBp. of Canterbury, in ye time of King He^r 2^d before ye martirdom of ye sd ArchBp. And ye said William Rothe, elder brother to ye sd Robert Rothe, priest, had issue by his sd wife Thomas Rothe, who married ye daughter of S^r John Worthington, Knt. And the said William Rothe had a 2^d son called John Rothe, who married ye daughter of Bruinton, and widow of Anderton, which John Rothe, by means of his unkle, S^r Robert Rothe, Chaplain to ye sd Archbp. of Canterbury, came into Ireland in company with Theobald fitz Walter, nephew to ye sd Archbp., and lived there with his posterity, as hereafter more at large will appear: The sd Thomas Rothe, elder brother to ye sd John Rothe, had issue by his sd wife George Rothe of Northon Rothe, Esq^r., who married ye daughter of Wentworth Elmsell, Esq^r., by whom he had issue Thomas Rothe, who married ye daughter of S^r Robert Tonstull, Knt. And ye sd George had also issue by his sd wife a 2^d son, called George Rothe, who dwelled in Devonshire, and was there married to ye daughter and heire of Crompton of Crompton, Esq^r., where he and his posterity dwelled thereafter. The sd Thomas Rothe had issue by his sd wife Robert Rothe of Northon Rothe, Esq^r., who married ye daughter of S^r William Marlinfield, Knt., by whom he had issue John Rothe, who married the daughter of Hawksworth of Hawksworth, Esq^r., by whom he had issue George Rothe, who married

¹ This See of Chester was not in existence at this time.

² A mistake for John.

the daughter and heire of Cornby of Holton, Esq^r. And ye sd George married ye daughter and heire of Twisden of Twisden, who dwelled in ye

Kent.

Geo. Rothe, elder son to ye sayd John Rothe, had issue by his sayd wife Ralph Rothe of Northon Rothe, Esq^r., who married ye daughter of S^r John Trafford, Knt., by whom he had issue six sons, viz^t. James Rothe, Walter Rothe, Robert Rothe, William Rothe, John Rothe, and Thomas Rothe. The said Walter Rothe, second son to the said William¹ Rothe of Northon Rothe, who married the daughter of Twisden of Twisden, in Kent, Esq^r., had issue Thomas Rothe and John Rothe, who was Deane of Chester.² The said Thomas, son and heir to ye said Wm., begotten upon his said wife, married ye daughter of S^r John Bowden, Knt., who had issue by her 3 sons, viz^t. Thomas Rothe, John Rothe, and Wm. Rothe, and what issue the said Thomas and his posterity had is not known. The said George Rothe of Crompton, in Devonshire, second son to the said George Rothe of Northon Rothe, Esq^r., had issue by ye said daughter and heire of Crompton of Crompton, Esq^r., Wm. Rothe of Crompton, Esq^r., who married the daughter of Wm. Tomp—min, Knt., by whome he had issue Thomas Rothe of Crompton, Esq^r., from whome are descended all those of that name in

Devonshire.

Devonshire. And ye sd William Rothe had also two other sons, Robert Rothe and William Rothe, and what issue they had is not knowne.

“The said John Rothe, grandson³ to Wm. Rothe of Northon Rothe, who came first into Ireland in ye company of ye said Theobald fitz Walter, nephew to ye said S^t. Tho: of Canterbury, had issue by his sd wife Walter Rothe, which Walter had issue John Rothe of Ballyraghton,

in the Barony of Gowran and County of Kilkenny and
Co. of Kilkenny, Realme of Ireland, which John Rothe had issue S^r William
Ireland.

Rothe fitz John, priest: who was Archdeacon of Ossory⁴ in the time of King Henry the Second and was afterwards Lord Bishop of Ossory in ye 9th yeare of ye reigne of ye sd king: and in ye 16th yeare of ye Reigne of ye sd Kg he was ArchBp. of Cashell, as apprs by divers auntient deeds and Records.⁵ The sd Wm. Archbp. of Cashell possessed all ye lands and possessions of his father as heire to him, and ye sd Wm Ld Archbp. of Cashell was made Ld Chancellor of Ireland: and continued in yt place for many years, as apprs by ye Chronicle of Ireland; and by ye same Chronicle it appeth yt after ye feast of Easter 1318: the Ld Mortimer (then Ld Justice of Ireland) being removed from his place by ye Kgs Commandmt returned into Engl^d, and upon his departure out of Irel^d the sd Wm Ld Archbp. of Cashell and Ld Chancellor of Ireland was appointed Ld Justice of Ireland in his place, w/as ye sd Ld Archbp. of Cashell was Ld Chancell^r & Ld Justice & continued in ye sd place of Ld Justice untill ye ffeast of St Michael ye Archangell next following: after w^{ch} Alex^{dr}. Bigmo⁶ Ld Archbp. of Dublin was appointed Ld Justice of Ireland the said Wm. Rothe fitz John Archbp.

¹ Called George a few lines before.

² There was no Dean of Chester of the name.

³ Made son of William, and grandson of Thomas Rothe, above.

⁴ He was a Canon of St. Canice's, but

not Archdeacon.

⁵ Wm. Fitz John became Bishop of Ossory in the 29th year of Edward I., and Archbishop of Cashel in the 9th of Edward II.

⁶ de Bicknor.

of Cashell & Ld Chancell^r dyed in ye year of our Ld God as
appeth by Chronicle, who writeth of him anno supra dict
obyt Gulielmus Rothe filius Johannis Archiepiscopus Cashelliensis et
Cancellarius Hiberniae vri potens ac dives in populo & in clero.

“The sd John Rothe of Ballyraghtan had a second son called Gilbert
Rothe ffitz John, who was brother of the sd William Rothe, wth Gilbert
had issue Walter Rothe, upon whom ye sd Lord William conferred all ye
lands & possession descended unto him from his ancestors: The sd Walter
Rothe had issue Thomas Rothe; this Thomas was marryed unto Ellen
Purcell, sole heire unto Rose Waring, who was daughter & heire unto
Adam Waring: And ye sd Thomas had issue by his sd wife John Rothe,
who was marryed unto Lettice Chamberlaine, daughter & heire unto John
Chamberlaine, by who he had issue David Rothe, marryed unto Catherine
Sherlock, & ye sd John had issue by his sd wife another son called Jenkin
Rothe, from whom descended ye family of Jenkin Rothe in Kilkenny.
The sd David Rothe had issue by his sd wife Robert Rothe, who was
marryed unto Ellen Butler of ye house of Powellstown, by whom he had
issue David Rothe, who was marryed unto Anstace Archer: the sd Robert
Rothe had a second son called John Rothe, from whom descended David
Rothe, Bp. of Ossory, Tho: Rothe, Archdeacon of Ossory,¹ & ye rest of yt
family in Kilkenny. The sd David Rothe, elder Bro^r to ye said John, had
issue by his said wife Robert Rothe, Esq., who was marryed unto Ellen
Comerford of ye howse of Callan, by whom he had issue David Rothe,
Esq., who marryed ye daughter of S^r Richard Shee, Knt. The sd
Robert had also a second son called Peter Rothe, from whome descended
ye family of Rahely and Ballydonnell, wth Peter Rothe
Rahely. was first marryed unto Marg^t Archer, by whom he had
issue Thomas Rothe, who marryed Alson White, daughter & heire of
Tho: White of Clonmell, Esq., by Anstas Dobbin, one of ye daughters &
coheires of Nicholas Dobbin of Waterford, Esq., which Alson White was
alsoe Exec^r and Am^r of her Aunt Ellen Dobbin of ffenistowne in ye
County of Kilkenny, Relict of Thomas Shee, Esq., by which Alson White
the sd Thomas Rothe hath issue Robert Rothe. David Rothe, Esq., who
marryed ye daughter of S^r Richard Shee, had issue by her S^r Robert
Rothe, Knt., who was marryed unto Joane Butler, daughter unto James
Butler of Kilconnell, Esq., second son of ye Ld Baron of Dunboyne,
by whom he had issue David Rothe, Esq., who marryed daughter of
James Butler of Dangin, by whome he had issue Robert Rothe.”

(Endorsed)

“The Pedigree of the
“Rothes given unto M^r
“Abraham Rothe by
“Robert Rothe, attorney,
“in the Excheq^r ye
“3rd of July, 1609.”

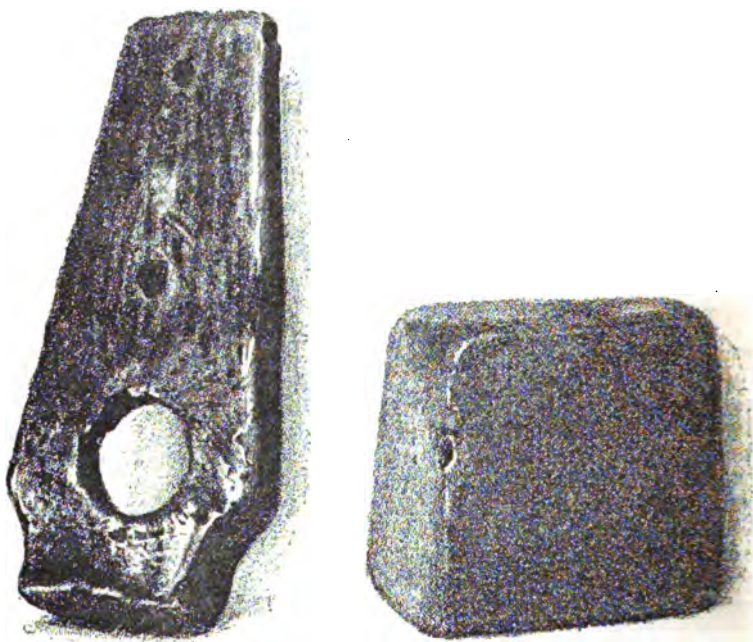
(To be continued.)

¹ recte Dean of St. Canice's.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE bronze anvil in the accompanying illustration was found in the vicinity of Sligo a few years ago. I secured it from the person who bought it from the finder; but he could not tell where it was discovered.

The second object, which I take for a perforated hammer, was found in a bog near Sligo by a farmer. He hammered it into a wall as a spike to tie a cow to, and afterwards sold it for old brass to a dealer in Sligo, from whom I procured it. The dimensions of both are as follows:—Anvil, 3 inches high; 3 inches across in breadth; $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick at base; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at top. It weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. It has two of its corners



almost right angles, another rounded, and another bevelled, thus enabling the ancient goldsmith to turn out work round, square, or bevelled. A small particle of gold is embedded on the top, or smaller working surface of it, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. The hammer is 6 inches long; $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad at its widest part; and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at its smallest. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, and weighs 2 lbs. The perforated hole is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter; and two smaller holes $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch back in diameter. They are both of the ordinary bronze of which celts and spear-heads are made. The mark of the ancient worker's hammer is still visible on the anvil.

S. T. MILLIGAN.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

THE RUDE STONE MONUMENTS OF IRELAND.

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

[Continued from page 487.]

II.

“Of the unwritten history of the far-back past,” wrote the late Rev. James Graves, “few pages have been so little read, and yet not one is so full of important and deeply interesting lore as the sepulchres of the dead. Often, it is true, have the barrow, the cist, or the tumulus been rudely torn open by the hand of the spoiler, or the idly curious; but how seldom have they been intelligently examined? It reflects but little credit on the archæologists of Ireland that no systematic attempt has ever yet been made to read this page of its ‘prehistoric annals’! Why have we not a society established with such an object for its aim? . . . Why not have a club of ‘delvers’—an exploration society, with its corps of engineers, draughtsmen, and scientific observers, whose business it should be to examine the primeval sepulchres of the country—not idly, not irreverently, not as desultory diggers, but with due care, circumspection, and caution, noting down every peculiarity, making accurate measured drawings, and depositing in a central museum the *crania*, the *arms*, the *implements*, and *ornaments* sure to be discovered in abundance? Here is work for energetic men to do—ay, good work, too.” Five-and-thirty years have passed since this was penned—how little has been done!

No. 1. In Carrowmore, the first monument to be considered is one of the chain of circles to the north

of the road leading from Seafield to Sligo.¹ It forms an elevated platform, several feet above the surface of the surrounding soil—rising as much as 6 feet to the westward. The outer circle, 43 feet in diameter, is formed of thirty-six stones of very large size; to the N.E. and S. many have fallen outwards (only two of them had so fallen in the year 1837); and judging by the manner in which those still remaining in position were placed, they must have presented an effectual barrier against the trespass of ordinary wild animals. There are very distinct traces of an inner circle, represented

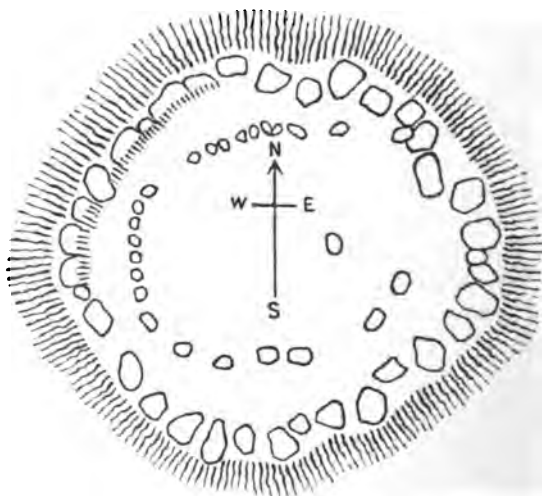


Fig. 2.—No. 1 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

now by twenty-five smaller-sized stones; towards the centre there is one support of the destroyed cromlech *in situ*. An excavation was made to the W. of this, and a few inches beneath the surface, some greyish-white, and seemingly highly-calcined fragments of bone were dug up. These were submitted to William Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., and he pronounced them to be all human, and identified parts of a skull, and thigh, and leg bones. In 1837 "human bones were discovered within this circle."

The site is so covered with a luxuriant growth of briars, bilberries, and shrub-wood, that it would have

¹ See Map, *ante*, p. 485.

been impossible to map it without the skilled assistance of C. B. Jones, County Surveyor, M.R.H.A.A.I., who has devoted much of his valuable time to the work, and has either surveyed, or plotted in, all the monuments at Carrowmore.

Fig. 3 represents the superior part of a rude pin, seemingly formed of horn, discovered with the calcined human remains. The two smaller pieces were probably part of the acus; a larger fragment that was found may have formed originally portion either of a large pin, or perhaps a small dagger. There was a piece of semicircular bone, possibly portion of a circular object (all appear to have been subjected to great heat), and also two small portions of a cinerary urn.



Fig. 3.—Fragments of Rude Bone Pin, half real size.

No. 2. As traces of this monument have now almost disappeared, the description here given is in the words of Dr. Petrie:—"It is situated six paces to the E. of the preceding, and is 52 feet in diameter. The stones are of large size, but the greater number of them have been removed to an adjoining wall. Human bones have also been discovered within this circle. The owner of the field in which these two circles are situated recollects to have seen five large upright stones in a group, at a distance of about 40 feet to the S.E. of the second circle, and which were removed to form the wall along the roadside, which is chiefly composed of such large stones. These were unquestionably the uprights or supporters of the cromleac of another circle."

No. 3. This cist—of the figure-of-eight pattern—lies at a distance of but a few paces E. of the preceding; it is enclosed in a circle, about 42 feet in diameter, and consists now of 28 boulders; in 1837 there were 34 *in situ*. The longest axis of the cist is S.S.E. and N.N.W. (magnetic); one flag, evidently a covering-stone, remains; but it is partially sunk into the chamber, the side-stones of which average about 3 feet 6 inches in depth. The whole is now covered, and on a cursory examination

nothing appears except the covering-flag, which is represented by the shaded portion on Fig. 4. This excavation, in which the writer was assisted by the late Rev. James Graves—who took the warmest interest in these researches, and urged perseverance in the examination of all the Carrowmore series—was carried down to the flagged floor of the cist, traces of which were apparent; and although the contents had been previously disturbed

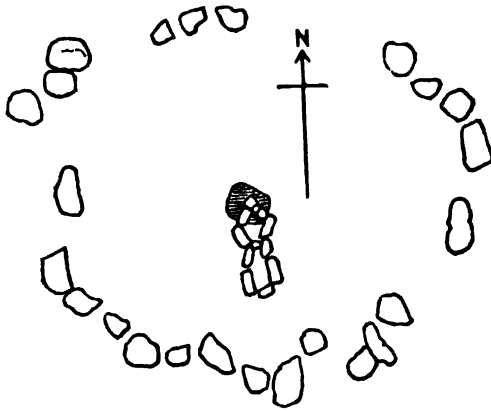
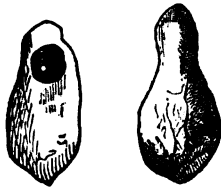


Fig. 4.—No. 3 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

in 1837, when "Mr. Walker had the cromleac searched," and found "a human interment," yet abundant calcined, and a few uncalcined remains were brought to light, as well as three stone beads, and a pendant formed of a natural quartz prism clear as glass, through the amorphous end of which a hole had been pierced for suspension (see figs. 5 and 6). This hole was, on both sides, considerably



Figs. 5 and 6.—Front and Side View of Pierced Quartz Crystal. Full size.

wider externally than in the centre, showing that it had been bored with rude appliances, and if effected with implements of flint, the time taken must have been immense. The ornament appears to have been subjected to intense heat, for, on lifting it, part of the extremity of the prism flaked off when touched. W. J.

Knowles, M.R.I.A., to whom it was submitted, is of opinion

that it is only the third specimen as yet discovered in Ireland of that species of pendant. Charms made of crystal appear to have been of great antiquity in Ireland, though whether the ornament under consideration was a charm or an ornament, or perhaps both combined, it is impossible to determine. Many unpierced crystals have been found throughout the country—they are, however, generally globular in form.

It has been authoritatively stated that bronze was found in Carrowmore, which, if proved, would account for the piercing of such a hard substance as the pendant in question; it may, therefore, be well to examine into the matter as closely as, after such a lapse of time, is now possible.

“A fine, but undecorated specimen of a brooch-pin, formed of early bronze, may be seen in the Petrie Collection, now deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. It was found, together with a quantity of burnt bones, enclosed in a sepulchral urn, one of many exhumed by the late R. C. Walker, Esq., of Rathcarrick, from the great collection of Megalithic remains at Carrowmore, and was greatly prized by Dr. Petrie, as affording proof that ringed pins or brooches of bronze were, in this country, used during some period of the age of cremation and urn burial.”¹ “My authority,” writes W. F. Wakeman, “for stating that the bronze brooch-pin was found in the Carrowmore urn was Petrie himself. I have known this urn and pin from early boyhood, and Miss Stokes also appears to have known something on the subject, as she has underlined my description in my MS. Catalogue of the Petrie Collection as follows—‘Presented by R. C. Walker, Esquire.’ On several occasions, when Petrie was showing his collection to visitors, I have heard him give his story of the finding of this particular pin. In the MS. Catalogue of the contents of the Petrie Museum, made in Petrie’s house, and in the presence of Miss Petrie, who knew everything concerning her father’s collection, will be found these words—‘No. 718, Bronze brooch-pin,

¹ *Journal R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. III., 4th Series, p. 155, 1874-5.

which Dr. Petrie always looked upon with peculiar interest, it having been found in a sepulchral urn in the county Sligo.’”

“Of weapons and ornaments of bronze,” writes W. Stokes in the *Life of Petrie*, p. 420, “some of the most important (in the Petrie Collection) are a bronze fibula, found in a cromlech at Carrowmore, and a bronze head-stall, with enamel top, found in a cromlech, in the county of Sligo.” Petrie himself, however, did not allege that the latter was found in a cromlech, but that it was found “near the cromlech of which I have already written.”¹

Sir William Wilde remarks,² that “so far as trustworthy descriptions of the contents of these kists and urns discovered in Ireland afford information, the objects found therein, in addition to the bones, have been, with few exceptions, of the rudest description, and generally non-metallic, such as flint, stone weapons, tools, or ornaments, a few trifling articles of bone—possibly pins for holding up the hair—and some shells. In one instance a thin scale of bronze was found in a cinerary urn (*i. e.* No. 31 in the Collection, R.I.A.) from the neighbourhood of Drogheda. Such articles bear unmistakable traces of the action of strong heat, and were probably worn on the body when subjected to cremation.”

W. F. Wakeman states that in the summer of 1886 a small fragment of a bronze pin was found within an earthen sepulchral urn, contained in a cist or cromlech, in one of the islands of Arran. At page 164, vol. I., 2nd Series, *Journal R.H.A.A.I.*, there is an illustration of a bronze pin, said to have been found by a labourer whilst digging in a field on the side of a mountain in the county Tyrone. The discoverer states that the pin lay in “a trench,” the sides and top of which were made of large stones, and which the describer of the ornament—Thomas O’Gorman—looked upon as one of “those ancient sepulchres so frequently discovered throughout

¹ *Life of Petrie*, p. 240.

² *Catalogue*, Museum, Royal Irish Academy, page 176.

the country." There were, however, neither bones nor any remains of animal life recognizable in "the trench."

Dr. Petrie states specifically that objects of a metallic character were discovered in "the giants' graves, or 'beds,' as they are called by the Irish. . . . When we explore any of these monuments we find, according to their age, either the rude *unglazed* sepulchral urn of baked clay, and occasionally of stone, containing bones more or less calcined, or unburned skeletons, or occasionally both, in the same sepulchre. We also find very frequently weapons of stone or metal; and in monuments of importance, indicating the distinguished rank of the persons interred, ornaments of silver or gold."¹

On the other hand, Petrie appears to have looked upon carns² as of a later date than cromleacs; he writes that in them "the most beautiful bronze weapons are found."³ And about the year 1848 he *seems* to assert that nothing of a "metallic nature"⁴ was found in the Carrowmore monuments. Again, when writing to his friend R. C. Walker, 20th September, 1849, he says:—
"I suppose it is certain that no bronze or metal remains of any kind were discovered?" "I am glad you got the fragments of the urn, which you should take care of."⁵ Does it not seem remarkable that so interesting a discovery as that of a bronze brooch-pin should not have been even alluded to in the correspondence between R. C. Walker and Dr. Petrie?

Sometimes the most incongruous articles are found in juxtaposition in ancient sepulchres, evidently the effect of accident. In the tumulus⁶ of Dowth, plundered by the Danes of Dublin in the ninth century, these

¹ Vol. xx. *Transactions R.I.A.*, p. 102, "Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland."

² "The custom of erecting carns," says P. W. Joyce, in *The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places*, p. 331, "is mentioned in many ancient Irish writings," and he instances one of the seventh century from Adamnan (*Vit. Col. I. 33*): "The old man (Artbrananus) believed, and was baptized, and when the Sacrament was administered, he died, . . . and his companions buried him there—raising a heap of stones over his grave."

"The same custom exists, to some ex-

tent, at the present day; for in many parts of Ireland they pile up a *laght*, or *carn*, over the spot where any person has come to an untimely end; and every passer-by is expected to add a stone to the heap."

³ *Life of Petrie*, p. 125.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 266.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 263.

⁶ "Sepulchral mounds being universally recognised as places of burial, men, in after times, and of different customs, so used them. The Romans, when in possession of Britain, buried in, and made use of, these ancient Celtic cemeteries. Very

marauders left behind them an iron knife-blade, and a bronze pin. A Danish spear-head of iron was found in a cromleac near Boho, county Fermanagh, for the Scandinavian invaders ransacked most of the pre-Christian monuments, and would not have been probably so systematic in these explorations had they not, in many instances, been rewarded by the discovery of buried treasures. Avaricious gold-dreamers (by this means converted into gold-seekers) have probably inflicted more irreparable damage on these interesting monuments than the desecrating foreign enemy. The burial of personal ornaments with people of distinction was conformable to a usage of ancient times, both as regards Erin as well as other countries, and traditions abound everywhere of buried treasure. The truth of these tales is manifest by the frequent discoveries made of ornaments worn during life by the occupant of the grave.

After all, there is nothing really extraordinary in the discovery of bronze in the Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland. That metal must have been in use, at least, towards the close of the period when cremation and urn burial were practised, as witness the sculptured tomb in Cloverhill, near Carrowmore, hereinafter to be described. It is hardly possible that the designs on these slabs could have been incised without the aid of metallic tools. The late Rev. James Graves, however, drew attention to the fact that a writer on the cup-markings discovered on rocks in Ohio and Kentucky, U. S., was of opinion that they had been cut with flint implements, and the theory has been advanced that some of the rock-inscriptions of Upper Egypt were thus cut. Pagan interments in Ireland, whether carnal or calcined, may have lasted from the "stone age" down to some considerable time after the advent of Saint Patrick. "The tombs of the early saints present a variety of forms, as in those on Aran,

numerous Roman relics, ornaments, and urns of Samian ware, have been dug out of these tumuli. Overlying the stone chamber, interments in these tumuli have also, after the time of the Romans, been made. The Anglo-Saxons buried their dead in them, and their modes of burial have been by inhumation and cremation.

Like the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons took possession of, and buried in the grave-mounds of the ancient Britons, and the burned clay in different portions is accounted for by their cremation."—Rev G. H. Read, *Journal. R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. VI., 4th Series, p. 323.

which are often rude sarcophagi, somewhat similar to pagan cromleacs, or kistvaens, while at other times they are small carns, enclosed by a circular, or quadrangular wall."¹ Ryland, in his *History of Waterford*, mentions a cromleac which stands in the churchyard near the Sugar-loaf Hill, in the barony of Gualteir. W. F. Wakeman has recently discovered a cromleac-like grave in a Christian burying-place in the county Leitrim.

The story of St. Patrick raising one of the "Giants" from the tomb (written centuries after the saint's death), shows that at that time, only tradition pointed to the original use of the rude stone monuments, and that all burials then took place in Christian cemeteries.

Bronze being rare, it would be only occasionally found in the case of, perhaps, some special ornament or weapon of the dead being placed by his side. On this subject Kemble writes: "Implements or ornaments are rarely found in them (sepulchral urns), excepting occasionally a plain bronze pin, which has been used, it is supposed, to fasten a cloth in which the bones were wrapped." Indeed the presence of bronze in such very rare instances rather strengthens than weakens the presumption as to the extreme antiquity of cromleacs, as well as the continuity of that form of sepulture.

Fig. 7 is a good representation of the bronze pin, stated to have been discovered in Carrowmore, but the precise locality not named. It measures exactly $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and is covered all over with a rich green-coloured *patina*. The ring is, in horizontal diameter,



Fig. 7.—Bronze Pin, stated to have been found in a Cinereary Urn at Carrowmore. Full size.

¹ Vol. xx. *Transactions R.I.A.*, p. 450. Round Towers of Ireland."—Dr. Petrie. "Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the

1¼ inch, and from its lower portion there is a somewhat pear-shaped projection. It weighs 11 dwt. 5 grs.

Fig. 8, found in No. 3 cist, is a stone-bead, somewhat round in form, and of a whitish colour, which it owes to its calcined condition. Fig. 9, smaller and more elongated in shape, is of the same material, and although more primitive in appearance, it is the only ornament in which the perforation is of equal diameter throughout, in figs 8 and 10 the exterior opening being of greater size, and narrowing gradually to the centre. At either extremity of the perforation there is still visible in fig. 8 the groove formed—as the result of constant friction—by the thong or cord used for suspension of the bead, possibly with others, in the necklace to which the crystal drop formed a pendant. Both the calcined beads, figs. 8 and 9, show bluish



Fig. 8.—Bead formed of Steatite, highly calcined. Full size.



Fig. 9.—Bead formed of Steatite, highly calcined. Full size.



Fig. 10.—Bead formed of Steatite. Full size.

stains here and there on their white surface, traces of the phosphate of iron from the calcined interment. Phosphate of iron, or vivianite, is constantly found in organic matter in decay—for example, in the interior of the bones of the fossil elk (*Megaceros hibernicus*). Most of the calcined interments in Carrowmore gave evidence of traces of this matter, which varied in shade from cobalt to Prussian blue; after exposure to atmospheric influence it changed to green, and then to black.

Fig. 10 resembles fig. 8; it is formed of stone, yellowish-brown in colour, and, owing to its porous nature, has in two places absorbed bluish stains from the osseous remains. On the inside the marks left by the rotatory motion of the implement with which it was pierced are distinctly visible. It is to be observed that whilst figs. 8 and 9 have been subjected to intense heat, the material of fig. 10 is in its original condition.

These beads were all submitted to William Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., who is of opinion that they are composed of a soft argillaceous material, which absorbs water from the tongue when applied to it, and resembles steatite; the whitest beads have suffered profound change, caused by heat and exposure, or both, the result of metamorphic action. E. T. Hardman, experimenting with steatite under strong heat, found that it became greatly indurated, and that it resembles the material of which these ornaments are composed. Steatite is very soft when fresh, and easily cut into different shapes—hence its use. It is procured in Cornwall; and in Ireland it is obtained in thick veins at Crohey Head, in Donegal, also in the trap districts throughout Antrim.¹



Fig. 11.—Upper Portion of Semi-petrified Bone Pin. Full size.



Fig. 12.—Pointed extremity of Pin. Full size.

Several fragments of bone pins, also, were found in No. 3 cist. Fig. 11 is remarkably heavy—in fact is in a petrified state; it was in two pieces, but the edges of the fractures fitted accurately when placed together. Fig. 12 is, possibly, part of the pointed extremity of the pin.

Figs. 13 and 14 are portions of the acus of two other pins. Fig. 13 is curved in shape and is polished.



Fig. 13.—Curved and Polished Fragments of Bone. Full size.

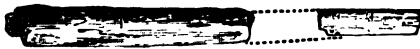


Fig. 14.—Fragments of Bone Pin. One-half real size.

Fig. 5, Plate II., is a completely petrified portion of

¹ It should, however, be remarked that serpentine is found in the county Sligo, in the valley leading from Lough Gill to Ballintogher. Serpentine consists chiefly of the hydrous silicate of magnesia, and is usually of an obscure green colour. Stea-

tite is a soft magnesian rock, having a soapy feel, presenting greyish-green, brown, and whitish shades of colour. It is a variety of talc, and consists of silica and magnesia. Its varieties are called *pot-stone*, *lard-stone*, and *soap-stone*.

bone, like a spear-head. It is so thoroughly changed that it is difficult to determine whether it was ever really bone; it may originally have been cetaceous; it seems to have been artificially dressed at the point; a kind of squaring is also perceptible; it has been suggested by W. J. Knowles that it may have been used as a whetstone for sharpening stone weapons.

The tomb, No. 3, though examined previously, was the richest in relics of the entire series, and gave an incentive to persevere in the excavations, which proved, however, in many instances, most disappointing, owing to the paucity of remains. The osseous fragments from this cist were submitted to A. Wynne Foot, M.D., M.R.H.A.A.I., who kindly examined and reported on the contents, not only of this interment, but of many others from Carrowmore, and the writer takes this opportunity of expressing to him his thanks. Indeed the excavations would have been of little practical use without the light thrown upon them by such scientists as Drs. Frazer, Foot, and MacDowel, W. T. Knowles, E. T. Hardman, and the late Rev. James Graves.

The secondary and uncalcined interment was small, according to A. W. Foot, M.D.; it is as follows:—Portions (recognisable) of human bones, viz. a metatarsal bone of left foot; a portion of a cervical vertebra; a piece of a radius (fore-arm bone); a piece of a dorsal vertebra—very probably human. There were also bones of animals, birds, and fish (gurnard).

The calcined interment consisted of about 28lbs of small fragments of bones, so saturated with lime salts that many were completely petrified: numerous pieces were charred, and coloured bluish-grey or black from the action of fire. No distinctively human bones, but many fragments presenting crack-like marks. There were also:

(a) Fragments of bones, not human, mostly small portions of the skulls of pigs.

(b) Nine pieces of petrified bone and one charred lump.

(c) A smooth, flattish, circular stone, very dark in colour, similar to, but smaller than, that in No. 4 grave; this stone weighed 1 oz. 3 drachms 50 grs., was $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch broad, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.

“ Between this circle and the next to be noticed there are (writes Dr. Petrie) several upright stones forming a curved line, and apparently, or as I might say, certainly, the remains of another circle.” These have long since been removed.



Fig. 15.—General View of No. 4 Monument, Carrowmore, looking N.E.
Extreme height, 5 feet.

No. 4, situated a short distance N.E. of No. 3, is a small but perfect cromleac, consisting of five supports,

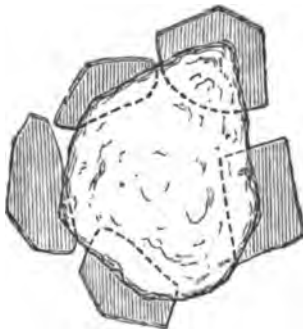


Fig. 16.—Ground Plan of No. 4 Monument, Carrowmore—a Cromleac.
(Scale, 4 feet to 1 inch.)

still capped, and but 5 feet in extreme height (see fig. 15 for general appearance; fig. 16 for ground plan). Dr.

Petrie considered it a typical specimen of the average Carrowmore series. One stone of the surrounding circle alone remains: the diameter of the latter appears to have been forty feet; the removal of the boulders allows the eye to observe without hindrance that, as noticed in many instances, the entire area of these sepulchral rings appears to have been originally raised, by artificial means, above the surrounding level—in this case about one foot. In Dr. Petrie's time there were twenty-one stones still *in situ*; the original number he computed to have been forty. Some years ago, however, the tenant, an improving bucolic, excavated at the base of each rock and then slid it into the pit. The agent of the landlord hearing of this vandalism, reached the scene only in time to preserve the last remaining boulder. As, however, the twenty stones are still there, although invisible, C. Elcock, in his *Short Notes on Carrowmore*,¹ has very appositely named this monument "The Cromleac of the Phantom Stones."

Dr. Petrie does not state whether this site had been excavated in his time. Near the surface were the unburnt remains of a wolf or dog, and of a large rodent. When the flagged floor was reached, it was noticed that about half the area had been previously disturbed. There were abundant traces of calcined remains, some imperfect bone pins (figs. 17 and 18) and piercers; also a worked bone (fig. 19), seemingly the handle of some implement. We have no evidence, however, so far as researches made in this country evince, remarks Sir William Wilde, that flints were ever set in handles; but in only exceptional instances could their horn, bone, or wooden hafts have been preserved during the many centuries that have elapsed since flint was in general use. "In Denmark and Sweden we find implements of bone and wood, on each side of which were set, in a successive row, a number of sharp flint scales, like the shark's teeth, attached to the war-spears of some of the

¹ *Proceedings*, Belfast Naturalists' Field Club: Appendix, 1883-4.

The writer is indebted to the kindness

of C. Elcock for his careful drawings of the Carrowmore cromleacs, from which the illustrations are taken.

tribes of South Sea Islanders and New Zealanders of the present day." From their slender shape, and small size, the diminutive class of flint flakes could not have been used by the unassisted hand; and in the lake dwellings of Switzerland they have been found inserted in horn, and even in wooden handles.

(a) The animal bones, dog or wolf, and rodent, were unburnt, unpetrified, and, from their colour, had evidently lain in clay, the humus still adhering to them. It seems to have been customary in pagan interments



Fig. 17.—Fragmentary Head of Bone Pin. Full size.



Fig. 18.—Fragment of Bone Pin or Piercer. Full size.



Fig. 19.—Fragment of Bone Handle of some Implement. Full size.

of a late date to bury with the chief his favourite hound: this was also sometimes carried out in the case of females, for it is stated in the *Dinnsenchus*, that at the Royal Cemetery of Brugh, a small hound, called *Dabilla*, was interred in the grave of Boin, the wife of Nechtan.¹ It has, however, been stated, that this allusion most probably refers to the burial of a man whose name commenced with the prefix *Cu*, i. e. hound, and not to the actual interment of a dog.

(b) There were about 14lbs weight of small fragments of bone, lime-soaked, and thereby much increased in weight and density; many of them were charred and blackened by fire.

¹ *Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society*, vol. i., p. 19.

(c) A large, roundish stone of white quartz, smooth, and weighing $14\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; its length 3 inches, its breadth 3 inches, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The Rev. James O'Laverty, P.P., draws attention to this singular custom¹ of burying white stones with the dead: "In each stone-lined grave they (the ancient Irish) placed a white pebble. A few years ago a cemetery of stone-lined graves was discovered under the avenue which leads up to the ancient graveyard of Saul. The workmen remarked that there were in each grave several white pebbles. In this they may have easily been mistaken; for, by the destruction of several graves, the pebbles of two or three of them may have become so commingled, that they all appeared to belong to one grave. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* says, that in similar graves in England one white pebble is invariably found."

(d) A smooth, black, cuneiform stone, with a thin coating of carbon: the stone weighs $13\frac{1}{4}$ ozs., is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch broad, and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick.

(e) A piece of rough white quartz, of rudely triangular form, and with some of its edges sharp.

(f) Some pieces of red sandstone in process of disintegration: it was at first supposed to be brick!

In the general mass of small fragments a few teeth of a young pig, bird bones, part of the valve of a shell, and half of the lower jaw of a rabbit, were observable.

No. 5. "Of this circle (writes Dr. Petrie) only eight stones remain in their original position, and the cromleac is entirely destroyed. The diameter was about the same as that last noticed (40 feet), from which it is only fourteen paces distant to the N.E." No traces of this now exist, but the stones may be observed in the boundary fence.

No. 6. "This circle and cromleac were destroyed about the year 1815 in raising gravel."

¹ *Journal R. H. A. A. I.*, vol. v., 4th Series, p. 107.



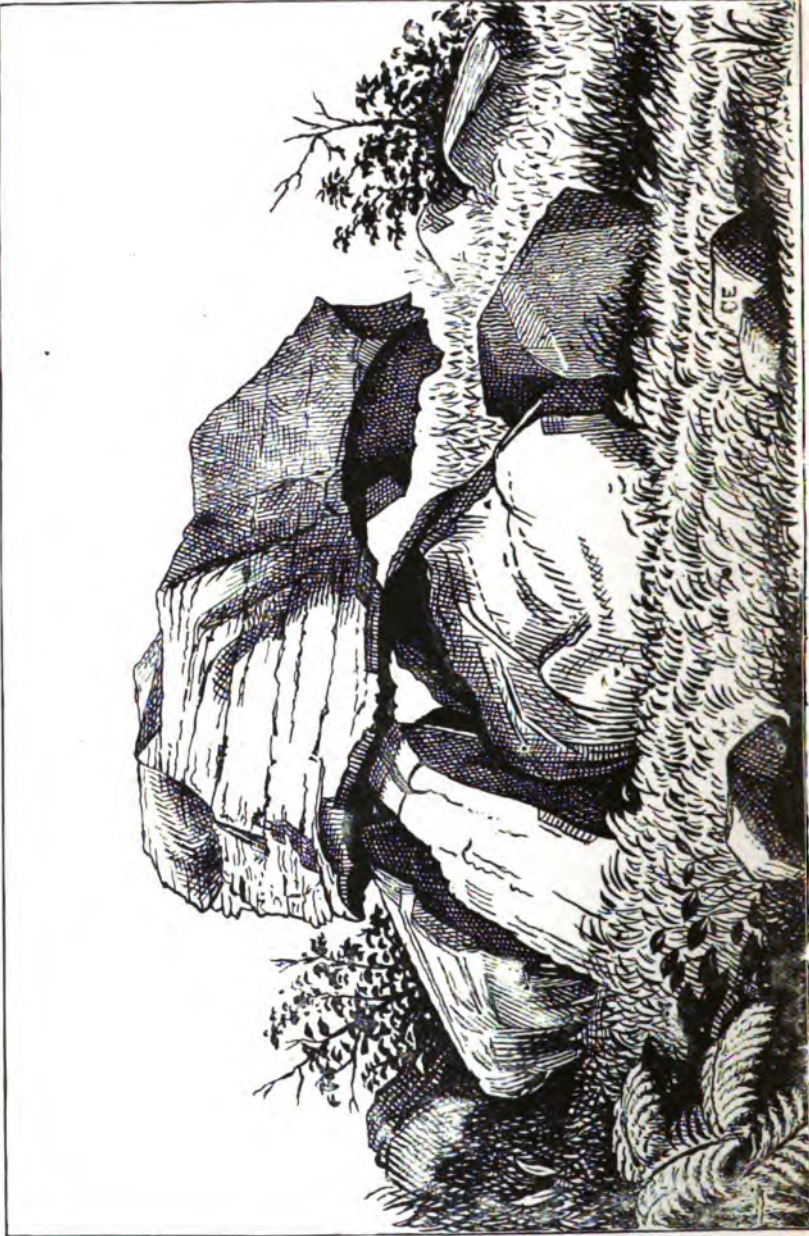


Fig. 20.—General View of *Leaba-na-bhífan*, or the "Kissing-stone," looking North—a Cromleac. (Height, 7 feet.)

No. 7. Of the entire series this is indubitably the finest and best-preserved cromleac and circle; indeed it

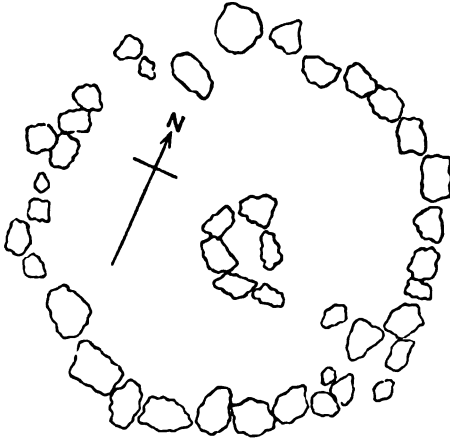


Fig. 21.—Ground Plan of No. 7 Monument, Carrowmore. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

may be said to be practically perfect, whilst its situation on the ridge of a hill gives to it an imposing and pic-

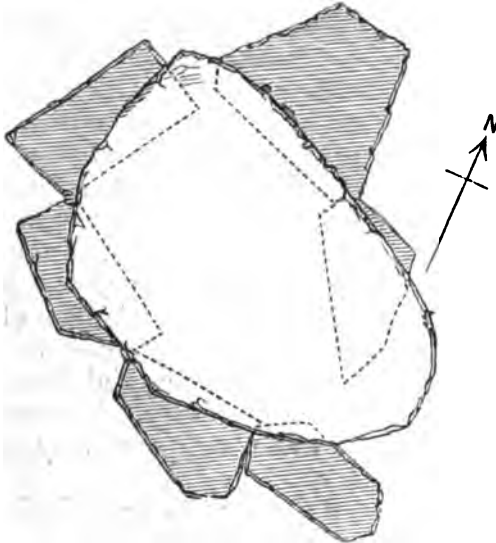


Fig. 22.—No. 7 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan of Cromleac. (Scale, 4 feet to 1 inch.)

turesque effect (see Plate I.). The porch-like entrance is

very remarkable. In Dr. Petrie's time this monument was still known under the ancient designation of *Leabanna-bhfian*; but now, according to C. Elcock, it is commonly designated the "Kissing Stone," and the swains and maidens of the neighbourhood may perhaps be able to explain its change of nomenclature. This is the only *leaba* of the Carrowmore group which can be entered in a semi-upright position.

Dr. Petrie left no record of a search having been made, yet both it and No. 13 had evidently undergone a thorough clearing out. The soil, however, was well sifted, and the corners and crevices carefully examined. The usual flagging at the bottom of the chamber had been removed, but a couple of stones still remained in position at the angles: here were found eighty small fragments of bone, greyish-white in colour, possibly calcined: amongst these were the tooth of a young pig, one valve of a mussel shell, one valve of a cockle shell, two small shells of the genus *Helix*, several portions of other shells, and a remarkably fine specimen of a "thumb-flint" (Plate II., fig. 3). This flint, as well as others hereafter to be noticed, would in the North of Ireland, according to W. J. Knowles, be designated simply "flakes," and would be there considered of very little value: found, however, in the West of Ireland, at a distance from a flint formation, they are replete with interest; and, taken in connection with the presence of steatite—another foreign body—point to traffic or barter with the North; for "flint proper, or chalk flint, as distinguished from oolitic chert, is only found in a very few localities in Ireland, chiefly in the counties of Antrim, Down, and Derry; hence we learn, without surprise, that the great bulk of the specimens of that material have been procured from the province of Ulster. The rarity of flint must have rendered these weapons very valuable in other districts."

Between No. 7 and the next to be noticed there were, in Petrie's time, several large stones, the remains of another circle; of these no trace now exists.

No. 8 is about 90 feet in diameter, and though it bears somewhat the appearance of a *Raheen*, it is most

probably sepulchral. The few surrounding stones are almost buried in the earthen bank, and there are no remains within it of a cist or cromleac. One side has been nearly all removed. This description of sepulchre seems to have been called also *fert*, plural *ferta*, in Irish MSS. A peasant of the neighbourhood stated that in his youth old people used to recount how, on certain nights in the year, lights were to be seen in this "ould fort," and noises heard, as if contending armies were engaged in fray! The legend is by no means peculiar to Carrowmore, but is to be met with in almost every district in Ireland. On this subject P. W. Joyce remarks:— "It is supposed that sometimes the little people of two neighbouring forts quarrel, and fight sanguinary battles. These encounters always take place by night; the human inhabitants are terrified by shrill screams and other indescribable noises; and in the morning the fields are strewn with drops of blood, little bones, and other relics of the fight. Certain forts in some of the northern counties, whose inhabitants are often engaged in warfare, have, from these conflicts, got the name of Lisnascragh, the Fort of the Screeching. Very often when you pass a lonely fort on a dark night you will be astonished to see a light shining from it—the fairies are then at some work of their own, and you will do well to pass on, and not disturb them. From the frequency of this apparition, it has come to pass that many forts are called Lisnagannell and Lisnagunnell, the Fort of the Candles. . . . We must not suppose that these fearful lights are always the creation of the peasants' imagination; no doubt they have been in many instances actually seen, and we must attribute them to that curious phenomenon, *ignis fatuus*, or Will-o'-the-Wisp. But the people will not listen to this, for they know well that all such apparitions are the work of the good people."

P. W. Joyce also gives the following from the *Book of Armagh*, where there is an account by Tirechan, of the burial in the *ferta*, of Laeghaire's three daughters, who had been converted by Saint Patrick:— "And the days of mourning for the King's daughters were accomplished, and they buried them near the well

Clebach. They made a circular ditch, like to a *ferta*, because so the Scotie people and Gentiles were used to do; but with us it is called *Reliquiæ* (Irish *Releg*)."¹

No. 9, situated further to the N.E., consists of re-



Fig. 23.—No. 9 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 40 feet to 1 inch.)

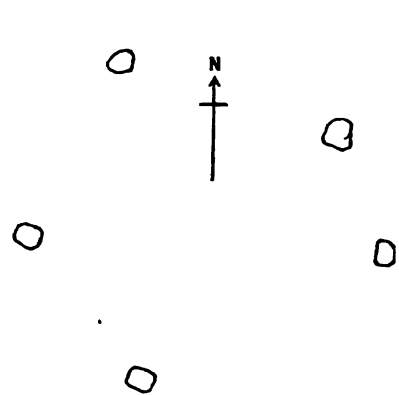


Fig. 24.—No. 9a Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 40 feet to 1 inch.)

markably large stones, ten in number: it is doubtful if there ever were more than twelve. The diameter is 42 feet, and there are no traces of a cromleac.

No. 9a lies N.W. of the last, and is now represented by 5 stones; but, to judge by these, it must have been one of the largest circles of the series.

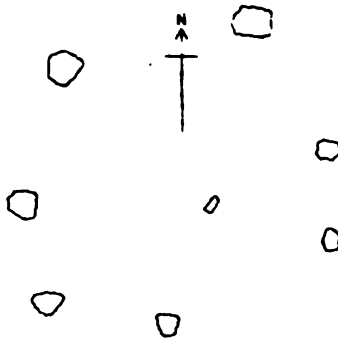


Fig. 25.—Ground Plan No. 10 Monument, Carrowmore. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

¹ *The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places*, p. 344, 4th ed., 1875.

No. 10 lies to the N.E. of No. 9a, and, like No. 9, seems to have originally consisted of only twelve boulders of unusually great size, and of which (in Petrie's time) eight still remained. The diameter of the circle is 75 feet; the cromleac, of which there is but one support now left, was of "corresponding magnitude, and an interment was found beneath it."

No. 11. This circle is situated to the S.W. of the preceding: only four of the stones are now observable; the remainder of the circle and the cromleac were both destroyed about the year 1830. Between No. 11 and the road there had been formerly several large stones, which, together with others that were blasted, had formed another circle.

No. 11a. This was unnoticed by Petrie: it lies about 100 yards to the N.E. of No. 10; it is about 55 feet in diameter, and appears to have consisted of two concentric circles: only two of the stones remain *in situ*. Diameter of inside circle 23 feet: the intermediate distance between the circles is hollowed. Near these remains, and towards the centre of the field, there is a small cairn, but whether of pagan construction, or consisting only of stones picked off the field for agricultural improvement, it would be impossible to decide without an exploration.

No. 12. This circle, E.N.E. of No. 9, and near the

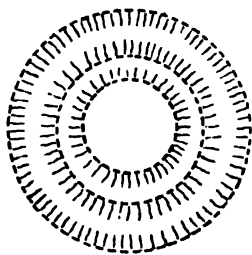


Fig. 26.—No. 12 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan.
(Scale, 40 feet to 1 inch.)

road, was originally composed of small stones mixed

with earth; its diameter is about 40 feet, and it had a stone sepulchre, but no cromleac in the centre. The whole is now so covered with sod, that it might pass unnoticed but for Petrie's description of its state in 1837. Not far off, and lying between it and the *Caltragh*, are seemingly traces of another circle.

No. 13. The first cromleac to be observed by the traveller on the road from Sligo to Carrowmore lies S.E. of, but on the opposite side of the road from, No. 7. The circle which surrounded it had been destroyed, several

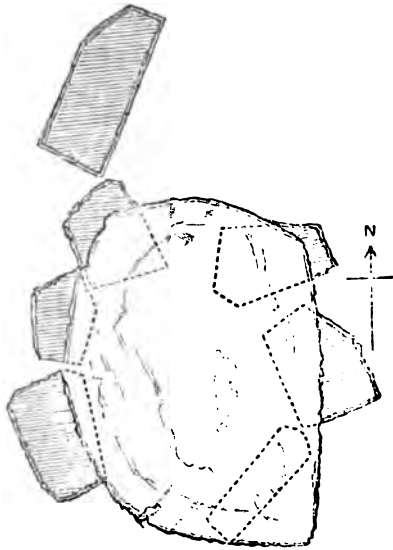


Fig. 27.—No. 13 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan—a Cromleac.
(Scale, 4 feet to 1 inch.)

years before Dr. Petrie's visit, in consequence of the road passing through it. On the north side it has the peculiar porch-like entrance of No. 7, but it is difficult to decide whether it was a purposed lengthening of the grave, such as is said to occur frequently, or whether the monument had been originally a double cromleac. The cap-stone resembles in shape the head of a mushroom. The area covered by the table-stone of the cromleac had been recently examined, the clay showing visible traces

of disturbance; but some of the contents had been either replaced or overlooked, for the results of a further search consisted of 428 small fragments of clay-coloured bones and 20 pieces of charcoal; no appearance of the action of fire, and yet the bones must have been burned, though



Fig. 28.—General View of No. 13 Monument, Carrowmore, looking S.S.W.—a Cromleac. (Height, 6 feet.)

imperfectly, as some few fragments show the crack-like marks produced by fire, and noticed in other sepulchres. There were also fragments of shells, small pebbles, and much fine brown humus and sand. Of the uncovered portion of the monument (fig. 27) two stones remain; close to, and under one of these, was found *in situ* a “pocket” of calcined bones and an amorphous fragment of greenish glass, coated with a thick whitish crust. In carns in the North of Ireland Dr. Petrie found “opaque blue glass ornaments, exactly similar in colour and material to those of the Egyptians,”¹ but it is not known whether a vitreous mass had ever before been found in a cromleac.

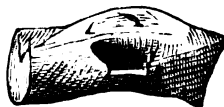


Fig. 29.—Amorphous Fragment of greenish-coloured Glass. Full size.

According to W. J. Knowles, this fragment of glass is certainly not of modern manufacture; it most likely

¹ *The Life of Petrie*, p. 125.

was an ornament on the body of the person, or one of the persons, whose ashes repose beneath. In its present shape it appears meaningless, and has evidently been acted on by fire: the depression seen in its centre may have been occasioned by its contact, when in a state of fusion, with a small stone or pebble. It then for many centuries remained undisturbed until its present weathered crust, or the white matter, which is some description of silicate, formed on it. An iridescent or weathered appearance is, under peculiar circumstances, sometimes produced, in a comparatively short period, on

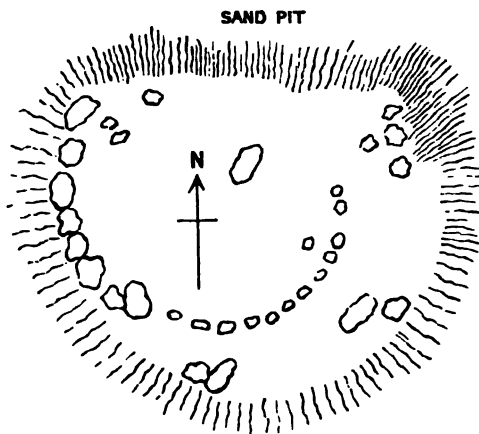


Fig. 30.—No. 14 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

glass. Most specimens of Roman manufacture found on the sites of ancient camps or villas in Great Britain present this beautiful iridescent lustre, which is produced by a slow process of decay of the surface of the glass. The crust on the specimen from the Carrowmore cromleac is of similar character, but more weathered than the Roman examples, having passed the iridescent stage, and progressed to one in which a substantial coating of matter, impervious to the sight, has accumulated. The question arises, was this glass of native manufacture or was it imported?

No. 14—situated a few paces S. of the preceding

monument—lies in the angle formed by the bifurcation of the roads: only two stones, now half buried in a pit, are visible; the tenant had been prevented from making what C. Elcock might probably designate a "Phantom Cromleac."

No. 15 lies still further to the S., almost touching the highway. "This," to quote Petrie's words, "was a double circle about 40 feet in diameter, but a portion of the outer one has been destroyed, to raise gravel, seventeen stones (now reduced to twelve) alone remaining, and the cromleac is ruined. Human bones were found within it by Mr. Walker." This was discouraging to read, but after surveying the circle, of which fig. 30 is a correct representation, there still remained some hours of daylight, and a tentative excavation was commenced. The interment was greatly disturbed, no vestige of the flooring, or indeed of the cist, remaining, with the exception of one stone, which had been thrown down and half buried in the ground. One of the first objects turned up was the bulbous portion of fig. 31, then regarded as the handle of a flint implement; however, upon sorting the "finds" at leisure in the evening, it at once became apparent that it was a fragment of what had been probably a sword or stabbing rapier, formed of cetaceous bone. Next morning the grave was again re-opened, divided into squares, and carefully re-sifted—an operation which occupied the entire day. Almost the whole of the weapon was recovered, though in a very fragmentary condition: piece, however, fitted into piece, and at last it appeared pretty nearly at its original length, *i.e.* about 2 feet. The under side, or that not represented in the drawing, is very much decayed,



Fig. 31.—Dagger-like Implement made of cetaceous Bone. About one-third real size.

and it is suggested that the position which it occupied on the floor of the cist would cause that part in contact with the stone to disintegrate first. There were found a fragment of a second, but much smaller, dagger-like instrument, and also three blackened portions of a



Fig. 32.— Fragment of blackened and charred Bone. One-half real size.

third (see fig. 32), so very much charred, that they might have been used to write with. In a *History of Norway*, by Hjalmar H. Boyesen (Sampson Low, 1886), valuable for its illustrations, may be seen at page 175, "shuttles of iron and of whalebone," one of which greatly resembles the Carrowmore "find." Unfortunately the author has not given the scale to which it is drawn the authority for calling it a "shuttle," nor is there the slightest allusion to it in the text. W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., to whom these fragmentary "finds" were submitted, is of opinion that they are decidedly made from the bones of a whale, some bearing traces of fire, others remarkably dense, as if fossilized or semi-fossilized. He considered them to belong to the Greenland whale,¹ for several articles used by the Esquimaux, such as runners for sledges, knives, &c., made of that substance, now to be seen in the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society, present an appearance almost identical with these specimens, and they are also in an advanced state of decay, possibly through long exposure to atmospheric changes. It should be observed that these weapons may have been formed from the skeleton of a dead whale, drifted on to the seaboard of *Cuil-irra*. Such events did occur, though at rare intervals. A notice of one being thus "wrecked" is mentioned in the *Annals of Loch Cé*, under date 1246, when one of these monsters of the deep (*míl mór*) was driven ashore in this very district of *Cuil-irra*, "which brought great prosperity and joy to the entire

¹ W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., had microscopic sections prepared, and writes: "I received the sections from London to-day, and there is no longer any possible doubt on the subject: the structure is true

whalebone. The absolute settlement of the question was well worth the trouble, for some of the pieces appeared more than dubious when I examined them without the aid of the microscope.

country." "The Sagas mention," says Worsaae, "regular trading voyages to Ireland from Norway, and even from Iceland"; and though this refers to commerce during the first centuries of the Christian era, it may have been but the development of the first germs of the primitive barter of which the implements in the Carrowmore cists are evidence. Iceland was well known to Irish navigators in and about the time of Dicuil,¹ nearly a century before its discovery, by Naddid, in 825; and Worsaae states that "the Icelandic and Norwegian ships brought fish, hides, and valuable furs to the English and Irish coasts."

On the coast of Europe the whale has but rarely been seen during this century. G. A. Gulelbey states,² that "the *habitat* of the North Cape, or Biscay whale, is limited to the north temperate zone of the Atlantic Ocean; whereas the Greenland whale is found most frequently in the closer vicinity of the Pole. Along the coasts of Europe the North Cape whale used to be found from the Mediterranean to the sea north of Norway, as far as Behring Island. It visited the coasts of Central and South Europe regularly during the winter months, where its capture was undertaken from a very early age. It was, in all probability, the catching of the North Cape whale of which the bard, Othas, of Nordland, gave such an interesting account before King Alfred the Great.

There were also found in No. 15 a small fragment of flint, a diminutive white stone, a flake of fractured white quartz, a whitish-coloured egg-shaped stone, weighing half a pound; fragments of shells of cockle, mussel, and of the genus *Helix*; two lbs. of calcined bones, two human incisors, one of which was still attached to the jaw, but fell out when handled; three ounces of bones in an uncalcined state, which might be masses of the cancellous tissue of the head of the femur, or of the os innomina-

¹ Very little is known about this writer, but it has been surmised that his *Treatise of the Survey of the Provinces of the Earth* was penned about the middle of the seventh century. Ware makes a brief reference to him; and in the year 1708 his *Liber de Mensura orbis Terræ, &c.*,

was printed at Paris. That Dicuil was a native of Ireland has been inferred from a passage in his *Treatise*, in which he says:—"There are scattered about our *Island of Ireland* some islands that are small, and some that are very small."

² *Nature*, vol. xxx., p. 148.

tum ; as also two human incisors, one of them greatly worn away at one side

No. 16, situated immediately to the south of the preceding, and adjoining the road, is a double circle of about the same diameter as No. 15. The outer circle is nearly destroyed, and the covering of the cromleac—which in 1837 was 13 feet in circumference, 4 feet 4 inches long, and 1 foot 6 inches thick—has long since been removed. Three small fragments of uncalcined bones, pieces of oyster shells, and a flint flake, were all that was discovered here.

No. 17. This double circle, of which the external diameter is about 40 feet, lies on the opposite or western side of the road S. of the preceding. In 1837, the cover-

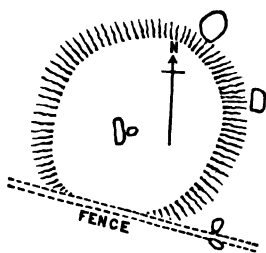


Fig. 33.—No. 16 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 40 feet to 1 inch.)

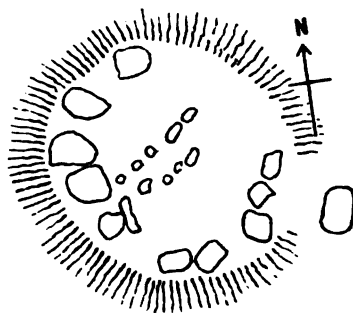


Fig. 34.—No. 17 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

ing-stone of the cromleac, 12 feet in circumference, was displaced ; it has now totally disappeared. R. C. Walker is stated to have found human bones and fragments of an urn, though “the grave, as usual, had been opened previously.” Under these circumstances little success could be expected ; and it was therefore the more gratifying, as the result of a fresh excavation, to discover, amongst other waifs, five small fragments of the cinerary urn now deposited in the Museum, Royal Irish Academy, and in which, it is alleged, was found a brooch-pin of bronze.

This large and highly decorated urn, or rather upper

portion of it, is stated in the MS. catalogue to have been presented to Dr. Petrie by his friend R. C. Walker. The diameter of the vessel at its mouth is 14 inches; its height originally, must have been a matter of conjecture, a part of the lower extremity being modern, and having been attached to it merely as a stand. The neck and upper portions have been divided, by a narrow raised band, into two members, each of which is decorated with a chevron, or wavy pattern, and a number of raised circular bosses, as shown in the engraving. There would seem



Fig. 35.—Cinerary Urn from Carrowmore. About one-fifth real size.

to have been at least three stages in the manufacture of this remarkable urn. First, a vessel composed of coarse gritty matter was fashioned; this was baked in a strong fire, and burnt almost to blackness. It seems then to have been overlaid with finer material of a buff, or brick-dust colour, upon which were laid strips of the same composition, just as a modern cook will embellish a pie-crust. There can be no question but that it was in this manner the raised ornamentation was formed. Some portion of the wavy pattern and many of the little bosses

have fallen off. The interior of the vessel would seem to have been coated or veneered with matter less fine than that which appears on the outside. These coatings and the attached raised patterns were probably sun-dried, or presented to the influence of a moderate degree of heat from a fire of wood or peat. A splendid urn, formed exactly in the same manner, was found in a stone cist at Toom, Cavan; a second example occurs at Drumnakilly, county Tyrone; an instance might be referred to.

There was discovered, also, a like implement (in a fragmentary form) formed of cetaceous bone, similar to that in fig. 31; it is now about 1 1/2 inches long, and never probably exceeds 2 inches in length. The inferior part, that is not represented in the drawing (as in fig. 31) very much decayed—all the observations made as regards the former apply to it, the only difference being that the knop at the end is prominently marked. A fossil of the same stone formation, three small fragments of white quartz, eight pieces of oyster shells, complete the list. The mineral and animal remains consisted of 1 lb of fragmentary and calcined bones; among them three human incisors, and two of temporal bone (petrous portion) c



half real size.

No. 18. Dr. Petrie's account of this cromlech stated it to be situated twenty paces south of the preceding, which it resembled. It had an inner circle formed as usual, of smaller stones, and a cromlech (then ruined) in the centre. It appears to have had a second cromlech, or kistvaen within the circle: twenty-nine stones of



the external circle remain, and their original number, according to the above authority, appears to have been thirty-five.

The cromleac has totally disappeared since 1837: there are but twenty-four stones of the outer circle *in situ*. Several excavations in various parts of the area were attempted, and at length a small cist, as shown in fig. 37, was laid bare: the flagging at the bottom had been removed. There were found seven small fragments of calcined bone, a fossil of the Sligo limestone formation, and a small flint arrow-head (see Plate II., fig. 7).

Between this circle and the next to be noticed there is every reason to believe, as alleged by the country-

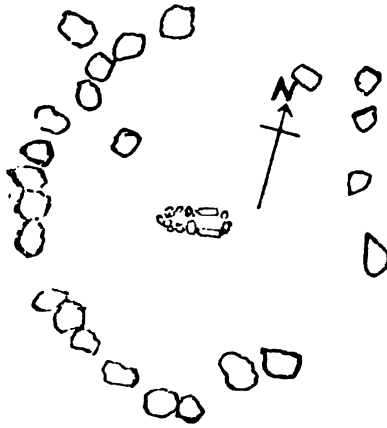


Fig. 37.—No. 18 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

people, that three or more circles have been destroyed (see crosses on Map, fig. 1). The wall, for some distance on the south side of the road, is formed partly of boulders, such as generally go to the formation of these structures. In close proximity there is an appearance of a ruined cist.

No. 19, situated still further to the south, is one of the grandest of the whole series, and it is about 72 feet in diameter. At the time of Petrie's visit it consisted of forty-nine stones, and the original number, in his opinion, had been fifty-two. Being placed on an artificially-raised mound, an imposing appearance is produced, as many of

the stones are six feet in height. The mound, however, has been undermined by people seeking for gravel, and some of the boulders to the N. W. have rolled to the bottom of the slope.

The enclosure had evidently contained several kistvaens, or cromleacs, of which traces are still visible. An excavation into what was apparently the site of the central chamber showed that the interment had been greatly disturbed. One flag only of the original flooring was left *in situ*, but the largest collection of uncalcined bones discovered in Carrowmore was here exhumed. There were portions of jaw-bones, with the teeth still

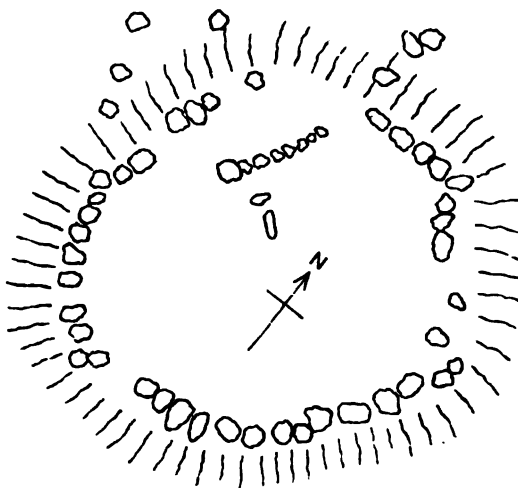


Fig. 38.—No. 19 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 40 feet to 1 inch.)

adhering—in short, the human remains were in a less fragmentary state than in any other of the sepulchres examined. It was at first thought that all the interments were carnal, but on the clay being carefully sifted, three or four pieces of bone were observed in a calcined state.

E. Effingham Mac Dowel, M.D., County Surgeon, Sligo, to whom this collection of bones was submitted for inspection, writes:—"Beyond doubt they represent human remains. Some of the bones are those of a child, others those of an adult, and some of an individual of advanced years. The bones belong to an undersized

race. Amongst them there is also the femur and incised tooth of an ox."

Dr. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., to whom they were also submitted, gave the following report:—

"I find four *heel* bones: three of them belong to right feet, and one to left foot. There must, therefore, have been three different interments of separate bodies; but I cannot refer the other bones found with them to the individuals. I find fragments all belonging to a large and well-developed male, such as upper end of humerus, femur, tibia, and ulna; also portions of small-sized individual, possibly a female—I should say, not young—namely, femur, top of radius, and part of platynemic tibia. Teeth and portions of jaws of adults of advanced life—at least in full maturity; also part of skull of small cow, and leg bone and vertebra, possibly of a small horse: being broken, and having no bones for comparison, I cannot say positively; there were some teeth of calf, or *small cow*; and two teeth of a *small dog* or cat. The rest consist of numerous fragments, which would require hours to examine, and, I fear, prove of little value. They all appear to belong to an early race, and are of slight interest."

Excavations were made at three other places within the enclosure, but nothing of interest was observable.

No. 20 is situated about twenty paces to the south of

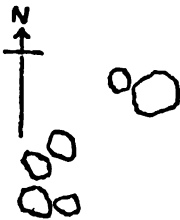


Fig. 39.—No. 20 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

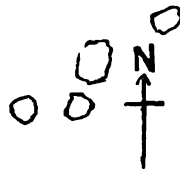


Fig. 40.—No. 21 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

the preceding; this circle was of very small diameter, and consisted originally of twelve stones, five of which had been removed prior to 1837. There are now six remaining. An excavation was made, but without result.

No. 21 lies still further south, and six paces north of

the next to be brought under observation. A few stones are still in place, as in 1837, but the table-stone of the cromleac has been removed.

No. 22. This is a fine, but greatly dilapidated, double circle; "an interment was found by Mr. Walker" within the cromleac: no traces of that structure now exist. A countryman who recollected the circumstance of the excavation stated that "a heap of men" were engaged at

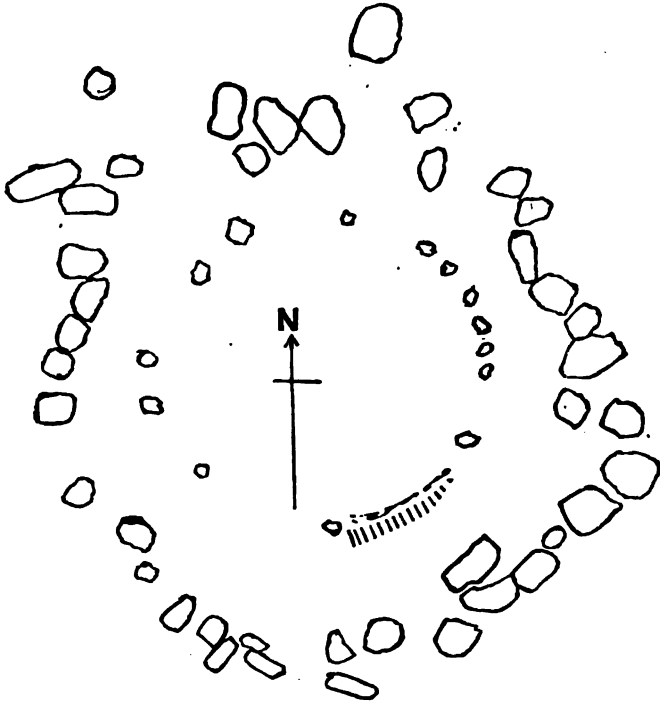


Fig. 41.—No. 22 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

it, and therefore no fresh search was now essayed. The diameter of the outer circle is about 53, and that of the inner circle 32 feet. In both the stones had been originally quite close to each other, but are in the present day greatly displaced: in 1837 the number in the outer circle was forty-five (now reduced to forty-two), but would appear originally to have been fifty-two, as in the year above-mentioned spaces for seven stones were vacant.

No. 23 lies about fifteen paces to the south of the preceding. It has been greatly injured: only seventeen stones remain of the circle, which originally consisted of

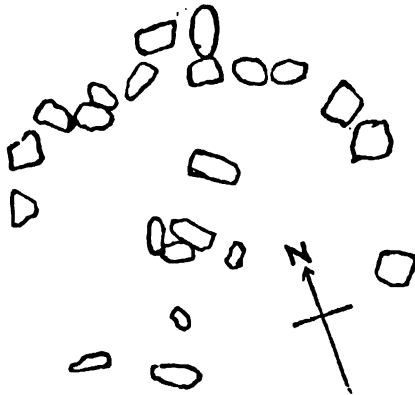


Fig. 42.—No. 23 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

from thirty to thirty-two; the diameter is 36 feet. "Human bones" have been found within the cist, of which the stones remain, but have been displaced.

No. 24. To the west of the preceding are twenty-three large stones, which had evidently belonged to another circle, now destroyed; these (rolled to the bottom of the hill in clearing the land, and placed in a row), may, perhaps, mislead some future antiquary.

No. 25 was situated originally about six paces west of No. 23. In 1837 only nine stones remained; the diameter of the circle was 45 feet, and the cromleac had been removed. The site is now entirely cleared.

No. 26. This circle, to the south of the preceding, and near the road, is in an almost perfect state; the stones are large, and placed quite close to each other; they are thirty-eight in number, and the diameter of the enclosure is 50 feet; the kistvaen or cromleac is wanting (see fig. 43, next page).

No. 27.—To the S.W. of No. 26 is a double circle, one of the finest of the series. The stones of the inner

circle, which had been noticed by Dr. Petrie, are now either covered with the sod or removed, as they could not be traced with any certainty, even with a surveyor's iron-shod pole. Ferguson's recent plan of this monument (*Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 182) is inaccurate, and he shows an entrance to the circle which exists on his map alone. The boulders—thirty-six in number—which form the outer circle are of large size, averaging 6 feet in height and 20 in circumference: the diameter

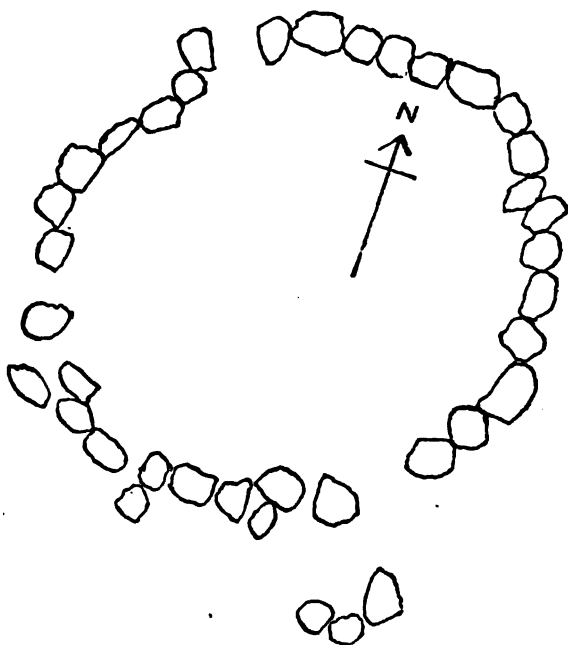


Fig. 43.—No. 26 Monument, Carrowmora. Ground Plan. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

of the enclosure is 60 feet. The supports of the kistvaen, and some of the covering-stones (twenty in number) remain, but the flags with which it had been formerly roofed are all displaced. The structure is in the form of a cross, somewhat resembling a Greek one. Fig. 44 is a carefully-surveyed plan of the entire monument. Fig. 45 shows the appearance of the west arm of the cross when it was fully cleared out, and underneath is an enlarged ground plan of the same; the sketches

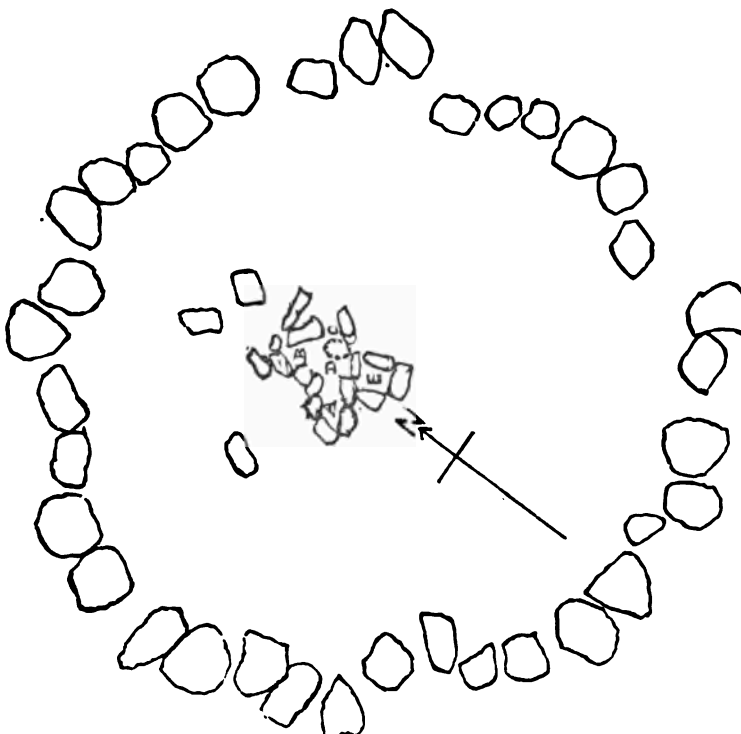


Fig. 44.—No. 27 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

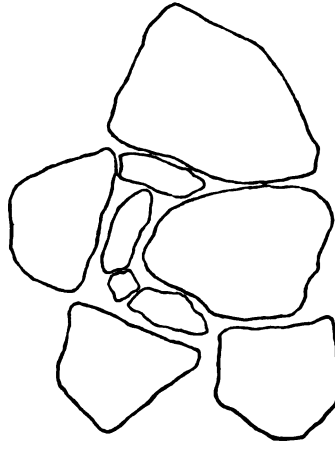


Fig. 45.—View looking into W. (or A) arm of Cist in No. 27 Monument, Carrowmore, when excavated, and Ground Plan of same. (Scale, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.)

were drawn by the late Rev. James Graves, the former indefatigable Secretary of the R.H.A.A.I., who took the deepest interest in this, as in all the other explorations in which the writer and he conjointly engaged: indeed it was he who first suggested a careful and minute examination of the Carrowmore and Achill rude stone monuments. The cist (fig. 45) was lined around—nearly to the surface of the ground—with narrow limestone slabs, was flagged with a piece of calpy limestone, and underneath lay the undisturbed till. It may be considered a typical chamber, wanting only its covering-stone.

A, OR WEST ARM OF CROSS.

(a) 1 lb. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. weight of calcined human bones and fragments of crania.

(b) 1 lb. weight of uncalcined bones of animals and of birds.

(c) Four fragments of uncalcined animal bones, probably those of a small cow.

(d) Seven back teeth (molars) and three front teeth (incisors) of an aged person.

(e) Seven back teeth and ten front teeth of an adult or adults.

(f) About forty shells, or fragments of cockle shells.

(g) A fossil cast of a shell from the limestone.

B, OR NORTH ARM OF CROSS.

A few fragments of calcined human bones, and a molar and incisor, uncalcined.

Animal bones, and a tooth of an animal, uncalcined.

C, OR EAST ARM OF CROSS.

(a) A few fragments of calcined human bones.

(b) Fragments of uncalcined human bones; part of jaw, with molar; fragments of crania.

(c) Animal bones, molar tooth of ruminant, uncalcined.

(d) A few cockle and oyster shells.

(e). A hammer-stone (sandstone, weight $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.), one of the ends showing traces of abrasion; another selected,

or hammer-stone of the same material; three fragments of quartz, averaging about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each; a very small piece of same; and a quartz-spar clear as crystal—a very fine specimen, weight 2 oz.

D, OR CENTRAL CIST.

(a) Calcined bones, not exclusively human; fragments of crania; and two human molars.

(b) 1 lb. uncalcined human bones, and nine incisors and seven human molars of different individuals; also animal bones and the tooth of a ruminant.

(c) Numerous fragments of cockle, oyster, and a periwinkle shell.

(d) A small piece of white quartz and a rose-coloured pebble.

(e) Two small fragments of a cinerary urn, one of them showing traces of a pattern.

(f) Two pieces of worked bone (see Plate II., fig. 4) and part of the acus of a bone pin.

E, OR SOUTH ARM OF CIST.

This may be called the "Priest's Cist," as it is stated by the country people to have been excavated many years ago by some of "the clergy," on information bent. The soil thrown up from the chamber had been left outside, where it formed a slight rise on the surface, which was turned over and riddled, but showed only calcined and uncalcined remains. The interior of the cist was then excavated, each shovelful being carefully sifted, and the results were as follows:—

(a) 1 lb. 2 oz. weight of calcined bones and two human incisors.

(b) Numerous uncalcined bones; eight human molars; six incisors; and eight teeth of animals, five of them belonging to a dog; three fragments of an animal's jaw, with molar; and a few other fragments of animal bones.

(c) Twelve fragments of cockle shells and a fossil.

(d) A fractured hammer-stone, apparently split by intense heat; two small pieces of white quartz.

(e) Small fragments of a cinerary urn, red in colour, thin, hard, well baked and highly ornamented (see fig. 46): it seems to have been subjected to great heat on its interior surface.



Fig. 46.—Fragment of Cinerary Urn from East or South Arm of Cist in No. 27 Monument, Carrowmore. Full size.

(f) Three fragments of a small bracelet (or rather ring, for it seems to be too small to encircle even the wrist of a child). It has been suggested that it was employed to fasten the hair; or could it have been a thumb-ring? It was in three pieces, which, however, fitted together. It presented much the appearance of ivory, being hard and white (see Plate II., fig. 10). W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., to whom it was submitted, states that the ring was cut, with vast labour, from a nodule or portion of white flint, and as it was hygrometric, it consisted originally of a form of hydrated quartz or opal which is found in the trap districts of the north of Ireland. It is to be observed that the flint flakes, equally white, do not adhere to the tongue like this hydrated (opaline) quartz ring. Very often chalk flints are found around a fossil such as *Belemnite*, as a nucleus. If the fossil had either fallen out through natural agency, or was extracted by these primitive ornament-makers, it would greatly facilitate the formation of a ring-like object. In a tumulus at Dunadry, county Antrim, two rings were found. The farmer on whose land the mound was situated observing the rich, black, loamy soil, of which it was composed, resolved to spread it over his fields, and proceeded to remove it for this purpose. "In doing so, he came to the cairn, in which he discovered, at a depth of three feet from the surface, on the eastern side, and lying horizon-

tally, a human skeleton, having on its hand a ring of lignite, and at the feet a stone urn and little glass ring."¹

Early in the year 1858, whilst workmen were cutting away a bank of shingly clay, near Dundrum, county Down, they came upon two graves, made of rough slabs of whinstone, containing human bones. These cists were unfortunately all broken up before anyone skilled in archæological matters could view them; but the foreman in charge of the work on which the labourers were engaged stated that one of the graves measured about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, 14 inches in breadth, and 18 inches



Fig. 47.—Cinerary Urns found near Dundrum, Co. Down.
About one-eighth real size.

in depth. In the same excavation ten cinerary urns of unbaked clay were found, standing three feet apart, and all but one turned bottom upwards. They rested upon flags, and contained charred human bones. Two of those extracted in a perfect state are here represented (fig. 47): the larger of the two had round the mouth a rich ornamental border, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, evidently made by the pressure of a cord upon the clay when in a soft state, the marks of the fibre composing it being retained by the material. This urn was placed mouth downwards; but what gives special interest to its

¹ *Proceedings, R.I.A.*, vol. v., p. 229.

discovery is the fact that it covered large pieces of charred bones, and a ring made of shale, represented by fig. 48, which it will be seen somewhat resembles the Carrowmore ornament. The smaller urn was found



Fig. 48.—Ring formed of Shale, found in a Cinerary Urn at Dundrum, Co. Down. Full size.

face upwards, and it contained a few fragments of charred bones and charcoal, in about equal quantities. All the other fictilia fell to pieces, either on exposure to the atmosphere, or by the rough handling of the workmen.¹

(g) In No. 27 was found also a piece of carved bone (Plate II., fig. 11), the pattern decidedly archaic. It is either walrus or whale bone.

(h) Fragments of the acus of a pin, and three pieces of a dagger-like implement, made of horn, or cetaceous bone, greatly calcined.

(i) An arrow-head (Plate II., fig. 8) formed of the split bone of a large mammal: the convex and concave sides of the medial canal are still very observable.

No. 28.—This circle was situated about twenty paces S.E. of the preceding. In 1837 a mere vestige of it remained, consisting of three stones, and the supporting stones of the cromleac. All traces of it are now gone.

No. 29 lay still more to the south. Only slight vestiges of it were observable in 1837, when "human bones" were found within the tomb. Nothing now remains.

No. 30.—This circle, with its fine cromleac, was

¹ *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. vi., p. 164.—George A. Carruthers. In the year 1858 these antiques were in the pos-

session of Lady Downshire, at Hillsborough Castle.

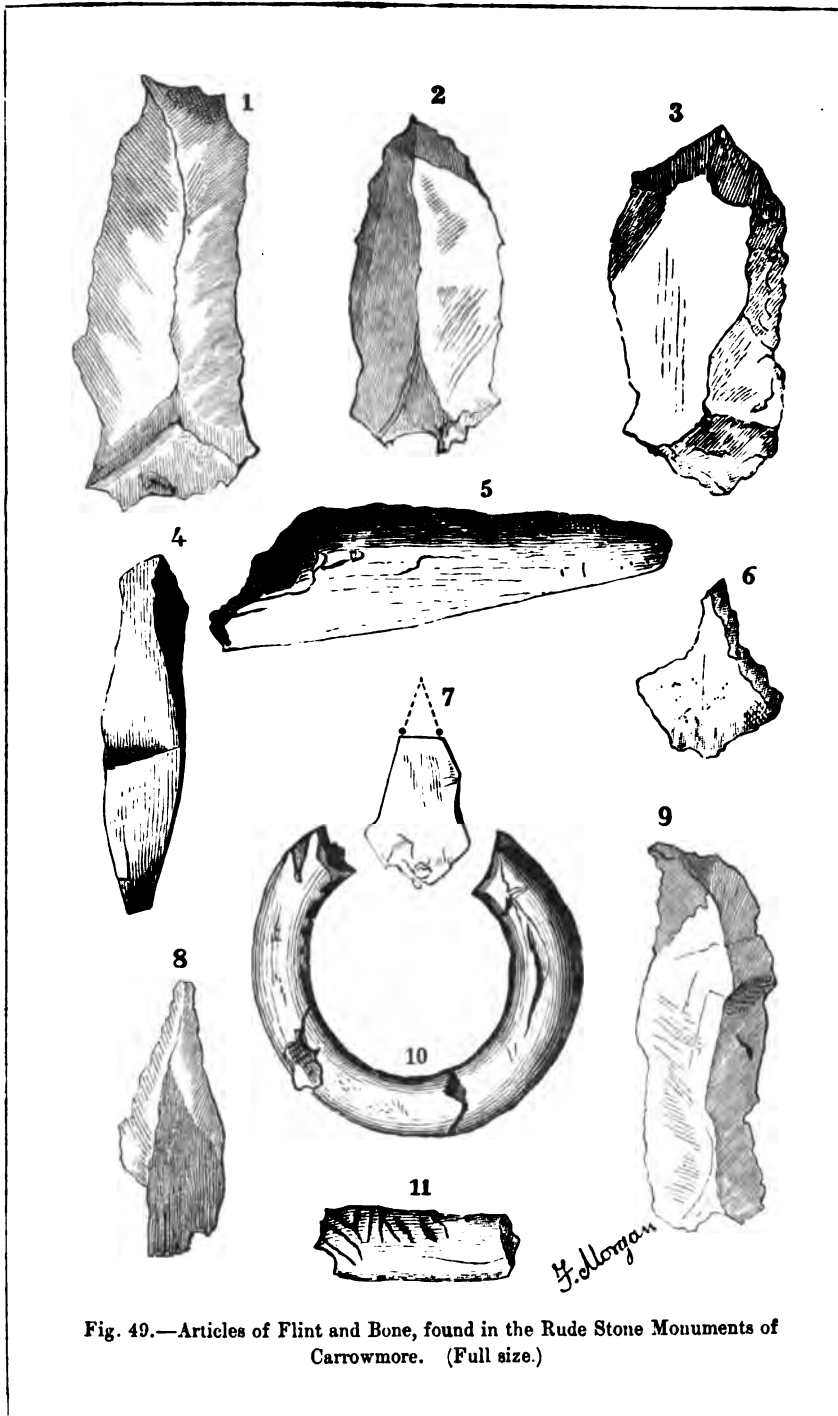


Fig. 49.—Articles of Flint and Bone, found in the Rude Stone Monuments of Carrowmore. (Full size.)



stated by Dr. Petrie to have been destroyed only a few days previous to his visit. It was situated to the east of the preceding, on the eastern side of the road. One large stone, standing solitary like a sentinel, marks the site of the monument.

No. 31.—Situated on *Leachtareal*, or, according to correct pronunciation, *Laghtareal* hill, south of the preceding, and to the west of the road. Very few stones remain of this circle, and of the cromleac, which was destroyed prior to 1837. "Human bones" were found within the latter. The diameter of the circle was small, but the boulders were of great size: some of them may be seen at a considerable height in the ditch of a garden plot on the west side of *Leachtareal* hill.

No. 32 lies a few paces south of No. 31, and also south of the lane: only one stone of the cromleac remains. The circle—42 feet in diameter—is fairly perfect, but to the S.W. some rocks have been rolled out of posi-

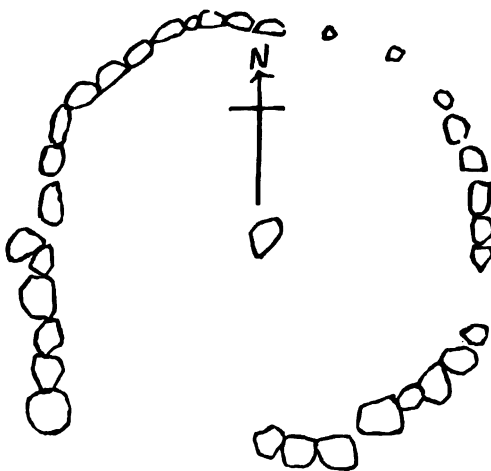


Fig. 50.—No. 32 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan.
(Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

tion into the boundary fence. The boulders are of smaller size than those which formed No. 31.

Within the memory of people still living there had been adjacent to these circles a remarkable cairn, which

gave name to *Leachtareal* hill. It was destroyed many years since, and utilized for building walls: not a trace of it remains. A great quantity of bones were found in it.

In the Introduction to O'Curry's *Lectures On the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*,¹ the meaning of the first part of this name (*leacht*, plural *leachta*) is thus given:—"The word *leacht* seems to have been a general term applied to stone sepulchral monuments, consisting of unfashioned stones of every size piled up over a simple grave, or over an *edeilb-cloich*, or stone chamber, or of a number of large upright flags, upon which was placed a great block of stone. The latter kind of *leacht* is the monument popularly known as a cromleac. A simple flag marking a grave was called a *leac* or *liace* (plural *leaca*). When a number of people were buried beside each other, their *leaca* were placed in a circle around the grave. Similar circles of *leaca*, or upright flags, were put around the *leachts*, formed of piles of stones; the word *leacht* occurs frequently in topographical names, as for instance in *tamleacht*, modernised in one case to Tallaght, a place near Dublin, but unchanged in Tamlacht O'Crilly, in the county of Derry. Tamleacht may be translated as the leacht of plague, and, so far as I know, consisted of several graves marked by a head- and foot-stone, or covered over by a *múr cloichil*, or stone *múr*; and, when there were a number of them in the same place, surrounded by a circle of *leaca*."

P. W. Joyce, in *The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places*,² states that "a leacht (laght) is a sepulchre or monument, cognate with Lat. *lectus*; and Greek *lichos*; and Goth. *lyá*; Eng. lie-lay; Manx *thiaght*. It is often applied, like *carn*, to a monumental heap of stones. In 'Cormac's Glossary' it is explained *lighedh mairbh*, the grave of a dead (person). It gives names to a number of townlands in Ireland." It has been suggested that the latter portion of the designation *Leachtareal*, i. e. *areal*, may be derived from Thiargail, a man's name.

¹ Vol. i., p. 331.

² 4th Edition, p. 336-7.

Nos. 33, 34, 35.—Of these circles, which had been situated to the south of No. 32, very slight traces are left; they were destroyed about the year 1820. In No. 35 some of the supports of the kistvaen or cromleac remain. In the vicinity there had been other circles which have now disappeared, and a few stones are still scattered about here and there.

No. 36.—This circle, to the west of the preceding, is

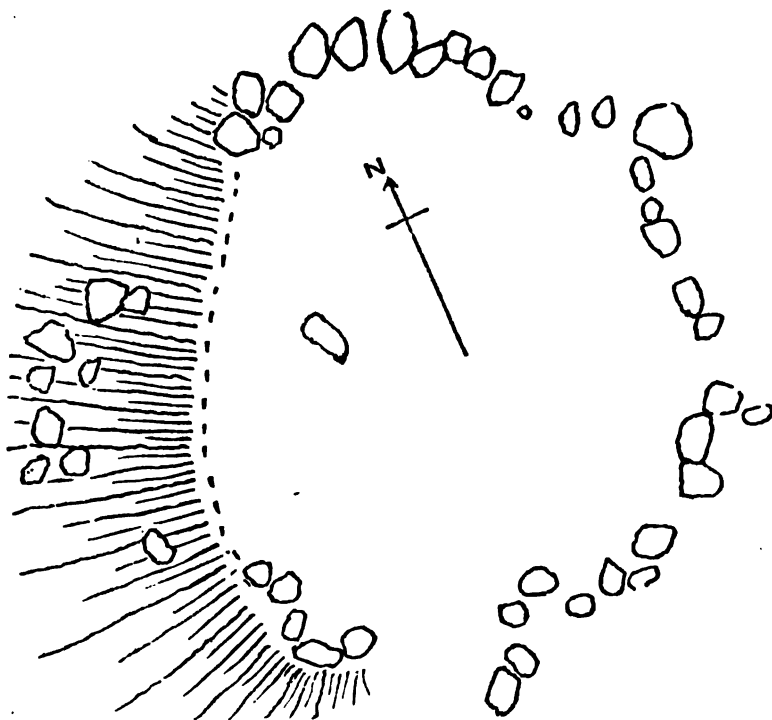


Fig. 51.—No. 36 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

fairly perfect; its diameter was 60 feet. It now consists of forty-seven stones, many of which have been either thrown down or displaced; and there remains only one support of what appears to have been formerly the cromleac. A few paces to the N.E. are the traces of a large cairn (see Map, p. 485, 36 *a*), unnoticed, however, by Dr. Petrie. The tenant of the land states that when he was quarrying in it for stones he turned up a quantity

of bones and charcoal. The central cist is probably yet perfect; if so, this monument might well repay exploration. Traces of a surrounding circle of stones can still be observed.

No. 37.—Situating to the south of No. 36 is a triple, or perhaps a quadruple, circle; in its centre is a small cromleac in a perfect state, and not more than 4 feet in height; the circumference of the table-stone is about 16 feet, and it rests on five supports.¹ The cromleac appears to have been completely cleared out: only four small fragments of calcined bones were discovered. Traces of flagging were observable at the bottom of the chamber.



Fig. 52.—General View of No. 37 Monument, Graigue, Carrowmore Series, looking West—a Cromleac.

The inner circle—40 feet in diameter—is composed of small stones, placed quite close together, seemingly in a double row (at least in some places), and which only show here and there above the soil,

The second (? third) circle, about 80 feet in diameter, is composed of very large stones, twelve in number, placed at intervals from each other.

The third (? fourth) circle is composed of stones of

¹ The support forming N.-W. entrance to Cromleac consists, in reality, of two boulders.

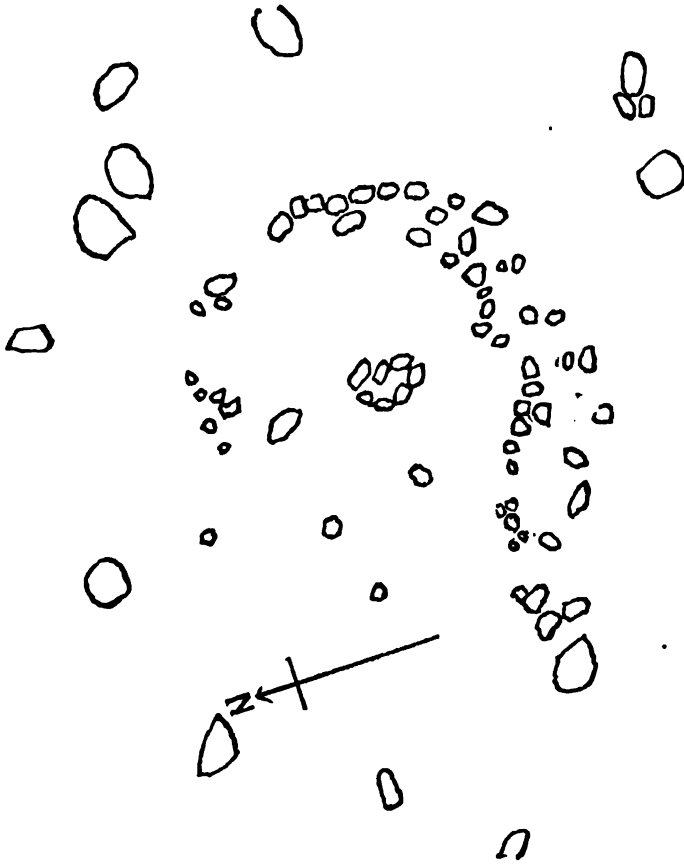


Fig. 53.—No. 37 Monument, Graigue, Carrowmore Series. Ground Plan.
(Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

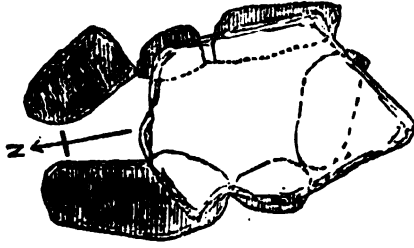


Fig. 54.—No. 37 Monument, Graigue, Carrowmore Series. Ground Plan of Cromleac. (Scale, 4 feet to 1 inch.)

still greater magnitude; but as several of them have been removed or destroyed, it can only be assumed that they also had been originally twelve in number. The diameter of this circle is 120 feet, and is too large to show on the plan.

No. 38 is situated west of the preceding, at a distance of a few paces. Not many stones remain, and there is no trace of the cromleac. The diameter of the circle is about 60 feet.

No. 39.—This circle, but a few feet westward of the last, is still more injured: the stones are of large size. The diameter is 70 feet.

Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45.—Of these circles but faint traces remain. No. 43 measured 45 feet in diameter; No. 44, 72 feet. In Nos. 41 and 42 "human bones" were found.

No. 46.—This curious monument lies a few paces to the N.W. of No. 45. It appears to have originally been rudely circular, though its form is now somewhat marred by the old ditch on its western edge, which cuts off a portion of the arc. The circumvallation consists of an earthen rampart mixed with stones, and about 10 feet in thickness. In the interior are two smaller banks, extending across in parallel lines. None of the "enormous-sized stones" which formerly composed the rampart now remain; but two boulders on either side of a gap in the southern arc of the circle may perhaps mark the jambs of a rude entrance.

About 150 paces to the south there is a very similar structure, not hitherto noticed: both appear to be of sepulchral character—caltrags or ancient burying-places; but it would be difficult to decide authoritatively without an exhaustive examination, which might prove a costly proceeding. Near No. 46 there is a very diminutive circle, 10 feet in diameter, hollow in the centre, and surrounded with thin flags, 10 in number. This is the first time it has been noticed. It greatly resembles a circle (hereinafter to be described) in the island of Achill. An excavation was made, but without result.

No. 47.—This circle, situated immediately to the north of the last noticed, and to the west of No. 46, is in part destroyed: only twenty stones remain, of which number several are displaced; and the cromleac is entirely gone. “In the same field, to the west,” to quote Dr. Petrie, “there are a great number of large stones, and the boundary wall is in great part composed of similar stones, but it is impossible to trace with any certainty a circular arrangement among them. It is certain, however, that within the memory of the present inhabitants of the townlands the chain of circles was carried on without interruption through the great field immediately to the north. They were destroyed by Mr. Walshe, who got a lease of the land from Lord Erne in 1793, to clear the ground. The peasants who were employed in their destruction remembered six more of them distinctly, and the stones of which they were composed still remain, partly in pits within the field, and partly in the surrounding walls. In all these circles bones were found beneath the cromleacs. Towards the north of the field the series is again resumed.”

No. 48.—Of this circle, which appears to have been of great size, only one stone remains: it is about 5 feet in height, and 38 feet from the central chamber;



Fig. 55.—General View of the remains of the Central Monument of No. 48 Monument, Carrowmore, looking N.E.—a Kistvaen.

this would give a diameter of a little more than 76 feet to the circle when it had been complete. The kistvaen

is fairly perfect, but the covering-stone, about 6 feet square, is slightly displaced (fig. 55 gives a good idea of the general effect of the monument). The chamber is beneath the surface level, and without removing the table-stone could be but partially excavated.

This interment was greatly disturbed. The contents were twenty-seven fragments of bone and two pieces of charcoal. Some of the bones were certainly animal (as a vertebra, piece of the frontal bone, and two teeth); others of them were doubtful.

No. 49 is a small double circle, situated on ground that was slightly raised above the surrounding level, and of which the stones of the outer are considerably

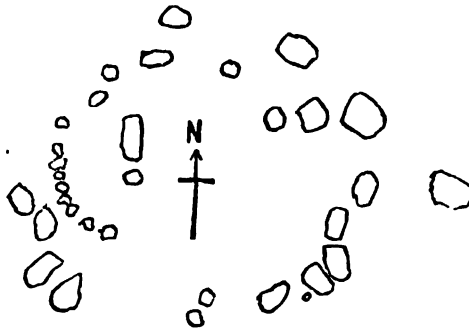


Fig. 56.—No. 49 Monument, Carrowmore. Ground Plan. (Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

larger than those of the inner circle. The diameter is 38 feet. Only one stone of the central chamber remains: it appears to have been a cromleac. Part of the interment has been disturbed, as the remains were almost on the surface of the soil, but, after excavating down to the floor of the cist, some of the flags near the head-stone were raised, and *under these* an interment was discovered. Thus in this grave there were three interments—one uncalcined, one calcined, and one underneath the pavement of the cist. The report on these is of great interest:—

“Eighty-six fragments of human bones, without any appearance of the action of fire, all stained yellowish-

brown by humus. This lot affords evidence of at least two individuals being buried here, by the presence of two astragali (ankle bones) of the left foot. These bones being of different sizes, may be those of a male and female. There was also evidence that one of the persons buried here was of great size and strength, from the massive and strongly-developed portions of femur (thigh bone) which were amongst the fragments. From the size of one of the bones of the hand (unciform right), and of one of the bones of the foot (5th left metatarsal), it may be inferred that his hands and feet were in proportion: perhaps a chieftan and his wife. These bones must have been interred under a vast weight, as the clay was tightly jammed into the canal of the long bones. Among these bones was one of the stalactite bodies mentioned further on as found in the grave. There was a small bit of oyster shell; also one thousand five hundred and fifty-five small fragments of greyish-white or ashen-coloured, imperfectly calcined bones, impregnated almost to petrification with carbonate of lime, which rendered them unusually heavy. This increase in weight was very perceptible to anyone accustomed to handle bones, especially if old, and, above all, if calcined." At least thirty of these fragments show distinctly the crack-like marks, transverse to the long axis of the bone, or arranged in a series of plane curves (see notice of similar specimens in No. 52 circle).

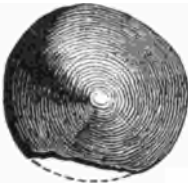


Fig. 57.—Dress Fastener, or Pendant, formed of Steatite. Front View. Full size.



Fig. 58.—Back View of fig. 57. Full size.

Not far from the surface an ornament, which had probably been used as a dress-fastener (figs. 57 and 58), was turned up: unfortunately a small portion of it was cut off by the spade. The fracture shows it to have been

formed of a soft and workable stone, pronounced by W. Frazer to be steatite; the material is of a porous nature, which adheres to the tongue if applied to it. All the observations made on the beads found in No. 3 sepulchre apply to this ornament (see *ante*, p. 548, and figs. 8, 9, and 10).

A beautiful star-shaped bead, or button, perforated on the under side in a similar manner to the Carrowmore ornaments, so as to admit a string or means of attachment, "was found in the sepulchral caverns discovered during the excavations made some years ago at the tumulus of Dowth, on the left bank of the river Boyne."¹ On Ballyboley Mountain, Co. Antrim, about a dozen stone-buttons were found, which seem to have resembled the one figured on p. 589, but the description given of them is so vague, that without a drawing it is impossible to be certain. The Ballyboley "finds" were largely convex on the under side, so much so as to allow of a hole being drilled through, large enough to admit a cord or thong, by which they were fastened.²

There was in No. 49 Grave, Carrowmore, also a flat white quartz stone, nearly circular, weighing $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; at centre $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick; in one axis, $1\frac{1}{8}$; in the other $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

(a) Eight cylindrical crystalline bodies from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, rough externally; the central axis crystalline (carbonate of lime). These appear to be stalactitic formations.

(b) Nine fragments of bone—some completely petrified; cannot be identified as human.

INTERMENT UNDER FLAGGING.

(c) "Forty pieces of a conglomerate of bones, "clinker" stained with oxide of iron, humus, and carbon; the mass impregnated throughout, and cemented with calcareous infiltration. In some of the pieces may be seen the

¹ *Catalogue*, Museum R.I.A., page 122, fig. 22.

² *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. iv., page 271.

cylindrical stalactites, like fossil worms. The "clinker" is probably a coarse glass or fusible silicate, the result of a combination of sand and alkali (derived from the destruction of organic matter), under the influence of heat." The effects produced by heat, which appears often to have been intense, may be said to be one of the principal characteristics of this class of interments. In the Museum, Royal Irish Academy, may be seen a flat piece of "felspathic-ash porphyritic, vitrified upon the surface, and taken from a small tumulus on the western side of New Grange, in which was discovered a vast collection of the remains of domestic animals, as well as several human bones—some perfect, and others in a half-burned state. What gave particular interest to this excavation was the fact of the stones which lined the floor having been vitrified on the external face, which would lead to the conclusion that the cremation had taken place in the grave." There is also in the Museum a portion of vitrified stone procured from a cist in the same neighbourhood.¹

(d) Three thin, flattened, dull reddish-brown bits of "clinker," tinged with oxide of iron, and not unlike fragments of a thin cinerary urn. The late Rev. James Graves assisted in this excavation. Each interment was kept separate, as it was considered essential to have them carefully examined by A. W. Foot, M.D., who has gone into the matter most exhaustively.

No. 50.—The remains of this circle—which, with its cromleac, was destroyed in the year 1834—consisted of twenty-four large stones. It was situated north of No. 49, and west of the remains of the great cairn next to be noticed.

No. 51.—This cairn—or rather its remains—is called *Listoghil*, a name stated by Dr. Petrie to have been translated by the country people as Rye Fort. The second word is more probably a corruption of *togla*, i. e. uplifted, raised (see *ante*, p. 473), so that it might mean

¹ *Catalogue*, Royal Irish Academy, p. 147.

the high monument or fort, which, before its destruction, would have been a very appropriate designation. C. Elcock suggests that its original name may possibly have been *Lis*, fort, *toghail*, of the overthrow. Surmises on the subject, however, can have now little practical utility, as its original appellation has been long buried in oblivion. The most natural solution of the problem—in the opinion of P. W. Joyce—seems to be, that Listoghil means simply the Fort of (a man called) Tuathail, or Toghil, like Listowel in Kerry, which is called by the “Four Masters” *Lois Tuathail*.

This cairn was formerly the largest and most important monument of the entire series. In its present state of dilapidation it is difficult to describe with absolute cer-



Fig. 59.—General View of the Carn of Listoghil, Carrowmore, looking West.

tainty its original proportions; but enough remains to approximate to the truth. Its position is more elevated than the monuments which lie grouped around it in a somewhat circular form, and of which it may be said to be the centre; it is also in view both of the cairn on the summit of Knocknarea and of the two situated on Carns Hill, overlooking Lough Gill.

Its circumference had been very considerable, the diameter about 160 feet. It consisted of two concentric circles, with a chamber or cist (not a cromlech) in the centre; an interval of 28 feet separated the two circles, and the entire space enclosed by the outer one had been (it is said) covered by a cairn or heap of

stones, originally, perhaps, not less than 40 or 50 feet in height. Eighteen stones remain of the inner circle, and only four of the outer circle. Appearances point to the probability of the cairn not having covered more than the space marked out by the inner circle.

The use of the cairn as a quarry for many years (at the commencement of this century) diminished its altitude, and finally exposed the chamber within it, which is composed of stones of great size, and set in position with an unusual degree of regularity, the crevices being carefully "spalled," or filled in. The covering-stone—nearly 10 feet square and about 2 feet thick—unlike those in most, if not all, the other tombs, is limestone; so also are some of the supports.

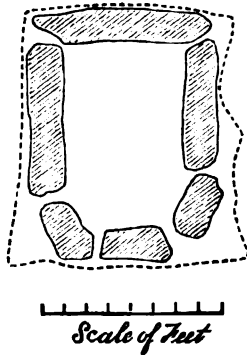


Fig. 60.—Ground Plan of Cist in Cairn of Listoghil, Carrowmore.

In the body of the cairn the half-calcined bones of horses were (it is said) found in great quantity; and the persons who first opened the chamber asserted that nothing was discovered within it but charcoal and human bones.

The clay in the interior was carefully turned out and sifted. The bones, few in number, were found principally in crevices and pockets. "It was a very miscellaneous assortment, consisting of numerous small bones of the hand and foot, portions of ribs, vertebræ, fragments of the long bones, also of the skull, pelvis, jaw, &c. There are undoubtedly several inter-

ments, judging from the variety of the bones, none of which, however, present any very special characteristic."¹

A beautifully-formed flint knife (Plate II., fig. 9) rewarded the search. With regard to this specimen, W. J. Knowles, a great authority on flint implements, states that the flake is clearly of artificial formation; it has got the bulb of percussion. There is a little secondary dressing in two places. The old crust is broken through at these points, so that as the flake has not been touched by anyone since found, these little strips may have been removed by the cist-building people in order to make a handle; and the flake may have been mounted (see probable handle of such an implement, *ante*, p. 553, fig. 19), and used as a knife. "This is certainly a proof of commercial intercourse between the people of the flint-producing districts and those living in Sligo." Dr. Petrie was informed that "a large spear-head formed of stone"² had been previously found here by R. C. Walker (see *ante*, p. 486).

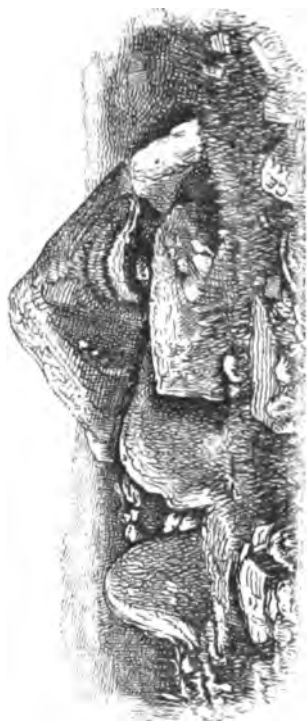
No. 52 lies about seventy paces to the north-west of *Listoghil*; it had been a large circle, but was destroyed just before Dr. Petrie's visit, for the sake of the materials which it afforded for building the neighbouring wall near the road. The cromleac, which is a fine specimen, remains; its porch-like entrance is very remarkable: possibly it may have been a double or figure of 8 dolmen.

In this cist there were six hundred and fifteen fragments of bones, all small, greyish-white, ashen-coloured, and calcined; with them were two teeth (of a ruminant), part of the tibia of a bird (curlew or plover), and a piece of shell (helix). Twenty of the bone fragments exhibited the peculiar transverse crack-like marks alluded to in preceding interments.

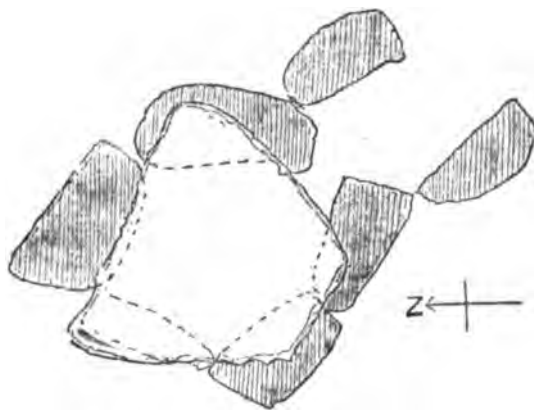
(To be continued.)

¹ Effingham Mac Dowel, M.D.

² *The Life of Petrie*, p. 250.



**Fig. 61.—General View of No. 52 Monument, Carrowmore, looking South—
A Cromlech. (Height, 4 feet 6 inches.)**



**Fig. 62.—No. 52 Monument, Carrowmore.
Ground Plan of Cromlech. (Scale, 4 feet to 1 inch.)**

THE BUTLERS, LORDS IKERRIN, BEFORE THE COURT OF
 TRANSPLANTATION, AT ATHLONE, A. D. 1656, AND AT
 THE FIRST AND SECOND COURT OF CLAIMS, KING'S
 INNS, DUBLIN, 1662-1666.

By JOHN P. PRENDERGAST.

PIERS BUTLER of Lismalin, in the barony of Ikerrin, whose capital town is Roscrea, had been settled at Lismalin from before the days of King Edward II., and was descended from the Butlers of Ormonde, Earls of Carrick. On 12th May, 1629, he was created Viscount Ikerrin. He was a nobleman of great spirit, and in the beginning of the Rebellion of 1641, his tenants being plundered of their cattle, he recovered them in December of that year. Afterwards taking part with the Irish, he was made Lieut.-General of their army, under Lord Mountgarret, whom he accompanied into Munster, and in 1643 was at the sieges of Ballinakill and Borris, in the Queen's County; being also a commander in the Munster army, under Garrett Barry, he was at the siege of the Castle of Limerick, in the battles of Liscarroll and Rosse, and very active in the war, for which he was indicted and outlawed.

His lands were confiscated when Cromwell's arms triumphed, and he was ordered to transplant to Connaught on or before the 1st of May, 1654. In December, 1653, he returned the list or account of his family and tenants who were to transplant with him on or before the 1st May, 1654, with an inventory of his cattle and crops. But having fallen sick as the time of transplanting approached, he got license, on account of his distemper, to repair to "The Bath" in England for six months (necessary according to the physician's advice) for his recovery. And Lady Ikerrin was dispensed with from transplantation for two months from the 1st of May; and her servants till the harvest was gathered in.

On 27th November, 1654, he had returned to Ireland; and some judgment may be formed of his

poverty from an order of the Deputy and Council, by which Sergeant Mortimer (Sergeant-at-Arms attending the Council) was to pay Lord Ikerrin £20, in consideration of his necessitous condition; after which he, Lord Ikerrin, was to acquiesce in the late order of that Board, for prosecuting his claim at Athlone; and not to expect any more money. Lord Ikerrin, however, still evaded transplantation, for in 1650 he found means to approach the Lord Protector, who was so moved by his miserable condition, that he penned the following letter to the Deputy and Council of Ireland:—

“ WHITEHALL, 27th Feb^r. 1656

“ MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

7

“ We being informed by several persons, and also by Certificates from several Officers under our command in Ireland, that the Lord Viscount Ikerrin hath been of late time serviceable to suppress the Tories; and we being very sensible of the extreme poor and miserable condition of his Lordship, even to the want of necessaries to support his life, we could not but commiserate his sad and distressed condition by helping him to a little relief, without which he could neither subsist here nor return back to Ireland; and therefore do earnestly desire you to take him into speedy consideration by allowing him some reasonable proportion of his Estate without transplanting him, or otherwise to make some provision for him and his family elsewhere, and to allow him some competent pension or money out of the revenue. . . .

“ Indeed he is a miserable object of pity, and therefore we desire that care be taken of him, and that he be not suffered to perish for want of a subsistence: And rest your loving friend,

“ OLIVER, P.”

It is probable that this powerful interposition saved Lord Ikerrin from being sent to reside in Connaught.

Lord Ikerrin had married Ellen, daughter of Walter, Earl of Ormonde. Their eldest son was James, who died in London in 1638, leaving a son, who was heir to his grandfather. Their second son, Richard, was a stout and active officer in the army of the Confederate Catholics. He was Sergeant-Major-General of this army, and was at the sieges of Ballinakill and Borris. He reduced Crom Castle, Co. Limerick. At the battle of Liscarroll, 3rd September, 1642, he was taken prisoner by Lord Inchiquin, but was soon released.

Piers, Lord Ikerrin (the grandfather), though spared

from personal transplantation, was assigned lands in Connaught. He survived till the Restoration; and by his will of 1st March, 1660, directed that his body should be buried in the abbey of Kilcooley (near Kille-naule), in the county Tipperary.

Piers, the grandson, being then sixteen, appeared at the Court of Transplantation at Athlone in 1656, and contended that he was a Protestant, and that his remainder or reversion after his grandfather's death should be allowed to him as a Protestant.

For the order for transplantation was not to extend to Protestants who did not adhere to the Irish before 15th September, 1643. At that date he was not capable of religion, being only six years old. At Athlone he claimed to be a Protestant; but he neglected to give proof, and was, by the Athlone Commissioners, adjudged a Papist. He married Elinor Bryan, daughter of John Bryan of Bawnemore, in the county of Kilkenny. At the Restoration, through Ormonde's influence, he was one of the thirty-six nominees to be restored to their estates, after a reprize given to the adventurers and soldiers in possession of his estate. As this land for reprize was not forthcoming—and thus he could not hope to recover as a nominee—he sued in the Court of Claims, in 1662, for a decree of restoration as an Innocent Protestant; because, by the Act of Settlement, all persons whose estates had been set out by the Commonwealth, Protestants as well as Roman Catholics, were obliged to obtain a restoration through the Court of Claims. This was thought a hardship: but the aim was to hinder Irish pretending to be Protestants from recovering; besides, it increased the business of the Court and the fees of the many officers concerned. But he was met here with a difficulty. At Athlone, in 1656, Lord Ikerrin, then sixteen, claimed to be a Protestant before the Transplantation Judges. His case was before the Court there several days, at argument. It appeared that in 1643 he was incapable of religion; and it was a question whether he should be deemed a Papist, being bred among them till he was sixteen; he, the said Piers, alleging to the contrary. But (in the terms of the

Athlone Commissioners), it appearing that in 1651 said Piers was a Papist, being then at Oxford, and no evidence offered to show he was a Protestant, though several days were given him for that purpose, he was accordingly adjudged a Papist, and an allotment made for him in Connaught.

In the first Court of Claims, at the Restoration, the effect of having accepted an allotment in Connaught was to make the party a "postponed Innocent." The Black Books—as the Discrimination Books were popularly called—were ordered to be searched for proofs of his innocency. Some extracts will give an idea of these books:—

" EVIDENCE CONTRA DOMINUM IKERRIN.

Recd. 19 Aug. 1662.

" 1.—That the Lord of Ikerrin and his son were at the siege of the Castle of Ballinakill, which was besieged on the 1st of April 1643, and surrendered the 5th of May following.—P. 317. D. John Carpenter, late Vicar of Ballinakill."

"The Lord of Ikerrin, with others, pursued and sustained the Rebellion in the Queen's County, and maintained the siege several times at Ballinakill.—P. 316. A. Captain Edward Stafford."

" 3.—Arthur Bettesworth, of the town of Moyallo [Mallow], Co. Cork, gent., upon the 8th Feb. 1641–2, was robbed and forcibly despoiled of his goods by the means and hand of (among others) the Lord of Ikerrin.—E. 63. A. Arthur Bettesworth."

" 5.—Richard Costello, a pikeman in the company belonging to the Lord Ikerrin, saith that one of the Chief Officers of the Army was Serjeant-Major-General Butler, eldest son [properly second son] to the Lord Ikerrin, in February 1642–3.—O. 275, 276. Richard Costello. Nicholas Fox."

"The Lord Ikerrin joined with the rebels in besieging the King's Castle in Limerick.—O. 1729. Pierce Creagh, Alderman of Limerick."

"The Lord Ikerrin, with colours displayed (with others), assaulted H. M.'s army at Liscarroll, under the command of Lord Inchiquin. And that Richard Butler, Colonel, the second son of the Lord Ikerrin, opposed the said army under Lord Inchiquin, at Newton, in the county of Cork, on 29th of June, 1642.—O. 195. John Walsh."

" GENERALL ASSEMBLY.

"The Lord Viscount Ikerrin nominated one of the Committee made by the Generall Assembly att Kilkenny for preparing of Letters in answer to despatches received, and to consider of the supernumerary forces, and to regulate the Army, as by order dated 12th January, 1646–7.—

F. Kilkenny Book, 3. a. Lord Ikerrin appointed one of the Committee of Privileges.—Order dated 13th January 1646-7. One of the Committee to consider of the condition of Cappoquin, &c., and of a way to maintain them.”—The same, 50^b.

“SUPREME COUNCIL.

“By order of the Supreme Council, the 25th March 1646, the Lord Viscount Ikerrin, being a Captain of a troope of Horse since the beginning of the war, which troope was dispersed, and he rayzed another troope, should not be disbanded as intended to be, but to be of the number of the new raised forces.”—The same, 977.

“SUPREME COUNCIL.

“An Order dated 4th December 1644, for paying what arrears was behind to the Lord Ikerrin as Captaine of a troope of Horse, and seven pounds towards a gelding, by him lost att the fight att Lisscarroll.—Liber M. Kilkenny. Book 115.”

These references are to two classes of records: 1st, the depositions taken in 1642 of murders, outrages, and robberies; and 2ndly, the Books of Confederate Catholics, which had been seized at Kilkenny in Jan., 1654.

All this evidence of Lord Ikerrin's grandfather's share in the rebellion was available at Athlone to invalidate the claims of Piers, his grandson; for Cromwell's ordinances made void entails or settlements, and rendered all the posterity of a nobleman, or other proprietor, “who were in a capacity to inherit,” liable to confiscation and transplantation. But in the Court of Claims, established at the Restoration, a father or grandfather who was tenant for life, forfeited only his own life estate, and the remainder-man, or successor in tail (such as was Piers, Viscount Ikerrin) escaped. But he did not succeed, because he was postponed for taking a Lot in Connaught; and the time limited for hearing of Innocents being expired on 21st August, 1663, he failed to obtain a Decree.

On 24th December, 1665, the Act of Explanation passed, which shut the doors of the Court of Claims, and the doors of hope against all unheard Catholic Innocents—when only one-tenth of the claims (850 out of 8,500) had been heard.

But this was not held to be a bar to claims of Protestants to Innocency, and Lord Ikerrin renewed his application in this new, or second Court of Claims, on 7th June, 1666, as an Innocent Protestant. A copy of Sir Edward Deering's Notes, taken at the hearing, will more impress the mind than any description:—

“ Thursday, 7th June 1666.

“Lo: Visc^o. Ikerryn. Claims as a Protestant. The Counsel of the other side offer that the tyme for hearing of Qualifications is elapsed.

“The Court will hear proove of his age, and of his being a Protestant. Tho^o. Butler swears that the Claimant was 2½ years old when the rebellion begun. That he was born in 1639. Antony Hoskins swears that he was a Student at Maudlin College in Oxford; and that he saw him at Christ Church; and that he stayed till sermon was done; and that he told the deponent that he would then receive the Communion. Mr. Halsey swears that the Claimant went to Church at Athlone [Mr. Halsey was one of the Athlone Commissioners]. Dean Blood swears that the Claimant hath been at the Cathedral Church of his Deanery, and that the Minister of the Parish told this deponent that the Claimant received the Communion at his hands. Myles Cooke, Esq., swears that he saw him at the Communion [Myles Cooke was an Ecclesiastical Lawyer, brother of Col. Cooke, Commissioner of Claims]. William Butler swears that in 1654 he received the sacrament with my Lord Ikerryn in St. Owens (Audeon's) Church [Dublin].

“The Order of the Court read, whereby it appears that the reason why the Claimant had not his adjudication in the former Court of Claims was because he was postponed for taking Lands in Connaught.

“John Butler proved the Deed of Settlement whereon the Claimant exhibits his claim, and also proves the pedigree.

“Lord Ikerryn's claim read, whereby he claims as an Innocent Protestant, and as a Nominee.

“It being argued on both sides upon the question whether the Claimant is relievable upon his claim as a Protestant.

“The Court will consider.”

The Commissioners of Claims found the case so difficult that they referred this doubt to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, according to a provision of the Act of Explanation. And they having decided that Lord Ikerrin was entitled as a Protestant to recover his whole estate, “reprizals of the adventurers and soldiers in possession first set out,” the Commissioners gave Lord Ikerrin their Certificate or Decree to that effect; and upon that a patent was passed containing the like proviso. The patent was dated 14th September, 1670, and of course

was of no avail to lands held by adventurers or soldiers. They must be bought out if they were willing to sell. And by this means, probably, Lord Ikerrin recovered his Tipperary estates.

Lord Ikerrin's mother (about 1642) married for her second husband Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch in the county Kilkenny.

Gerald Grace's estate was confiscated in 1654, and set out for his arrears to Colonel Daniel Redman, a Cromwellian officer of great account.

Colonel Redman had two daughters, his co-heirs; and James, Lord Ikerrin, son of the last-named Piers, married the eldest daughter, and thus got back the Ballylinch estate, which at one time had been occupied by his grandmother. Ballylinch was afterwards named Mount Juliet, and became the family residence of the Ikerrins, who (in 1748) were created Earls of Carrick.

ON A MONUMENT EXHIBITING CUP-MARKINGS AND
CIRCLES, WITH CHANNEL, FROM THE NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD OF YOUGHAL.

By W. F. WAKEMAN,

Hon. Local Secretary for Dublin and Wicklow.

IN our *Journal* for April, 1877, No. 30, vol. iv., 4th Series, our late lamented Secretary (and, I may add, Founder of this Association), the Rev. James Graves, presented a Paper treating on Cup and Circle Sculpturings, as occurring in Ireland. In that communication he exhaustively reviewed all the literature referring to archaic rock-markings, home or foreign, which had, up to that time, appeared. Bishop Graves would seem to have been the first of our Irish antiquaries to draw attention to a peculiar class of scribing or scoring which sometimes appears upon the undisturbed rock, and sometimes, though rarely, upon boulder-like detached blocks. I refer particularly to the cup-hollow, encompassed by one or more concentric circles through which, to the central depression, a straight punched line passes.

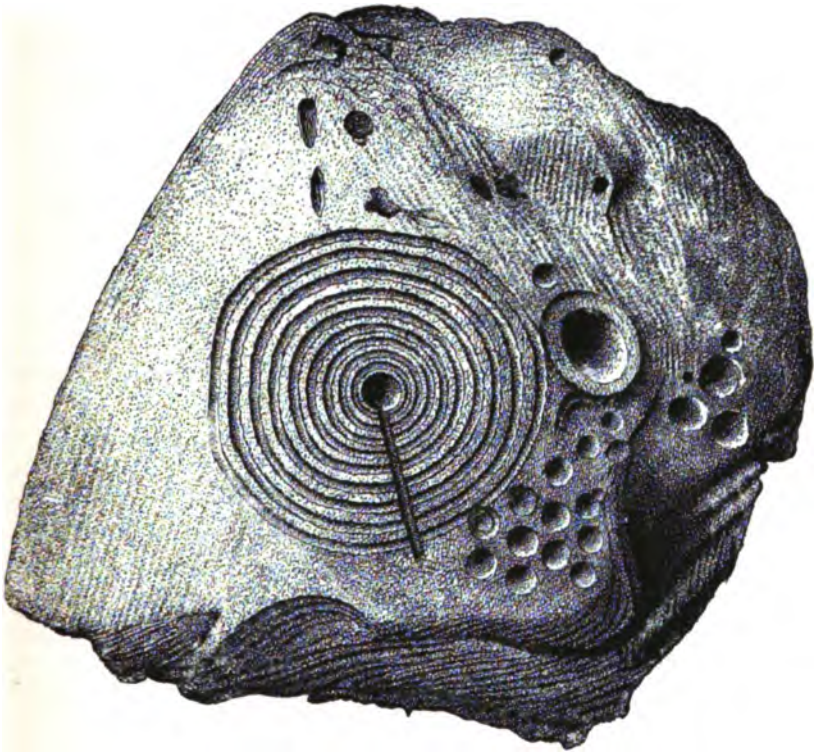
For a considerable time it was considered that, in Ireland, sculpturings of this class were confined to certain districts of Kerry. At length came a report by Mr. Graves of the fine *menhir*, standing at a place called Muff, situate at a distance of about five miles from the city of Londonderry. This monument—which measures eight feet in length, by four feet six inches in greatest breadth, the sides being, as nearly as possible, two feet six inches in width—exhibits upon its south-east face a considerable number of cup and circle designs, some of which have central channels like those which appear in the rock-sculpturings of the south. The discovery of a northern monument thus peculiarly marked was regarded by antiquaries as a fact of very considerable interest.

I am now happy to announce the finding, in an intermediate district, viz. the Ponsonby Estate, in the neighbourhood of Youghal, of a truly magnificent and

characteristic example of this mysterious class of engraving.

Just before the conclusion of our recent meeting, held in Waterford, through the interest of the Rev. James Graves the monument in question became the property of our Association. It may now be seen in the museum at Kilkenny, where it forms an object of striking interest. The stone, which was found with some others, does not appear to have formed part of any building. I understand that it lay nearly buried in the soil. The other stones were said to be unmarked by a tool, and may, or may not, have been intended as memorials. The material is extremely hard whinstone, of a silvery-grey colour when fractured. Of the scribings which it bears, the principal consists of nine concentric circles, deeply cut, enclosing a cup-hollow, from which extends the characteristic channel. The latter, it will be observed, stretches slightly beyond the outermost circle. There are altogether about twenty-six cups of different sizes. Of these, the largest, which is somewhat oval in form, is very remarkable in having round its edges a raised ridge. Besides the ordinary cup-hollows are four oblong depressions, which doubtlessly owe their peculiarity of form to some intention, the drift of which it would, with our present amount of information on such subjects, be impossible to determine.

Of the general appearance of this important acquisition, which measures twenty-six feet in length, by thirty-three inches in width, and is one foot in average thickness, a glance at the accompanying illustration (see Plate), which was most carefully made by myself, in the presence of our late lamented Secretary, will afford a better idea than any which I might hope to convey by verbal description.



Stone from the neighbourhood of Youghal, exhibiting Cup-markings, and Circles with Channel. Size 33 inches by 26; thickness, 12 inches. Now in the Museum of the Association, Kilkenny.



NOTE ON THE OGAM CAVE AT DUNLOE.

BY THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D.,

Lord Bishop of Limerick.

IN that part of the Introduction to his Grammar in which Dr. O'Donovan treats of the use of letters in Ireland, he makes the following interesting and very important remarks, having reference to the Ogam inscriptions in the Cave of Dunloe, near Killarney:—

“The pagan antiquity of the Irish Oghams cannot be now established, to the satisfaction of the learned, except by existing monuments. It must be first proved that the monuments are undoubtedly pagan; and, secondly, that the inscriptions are contemporaneous with such monuments, and not fabrications of after ages. The only monument with an Ogam inscription yet discovered, which exhibits all the apparent features of a pagan monument, is an artificial cave near the castle of Dunloe, in the county of Kerry. This interesting remains of ancient Ireland was discovered, in 1838, by the workmen of Daniel Mahony, Esq., of Dunloe Castle. In constructing a sunk fence in one of the fields of the demesne they broke into a subterranean chamber, of a curved form, which proved to be the termination of a gallery. The sides of the cave are constructed of rude stones, without any kind of cement, and the roof is formed of long stones, laid horizontally; an upright stone pillar extends from the centre of the floor of the cave to the roof, and is evidently designed to support it. This pillar-stone is inscribed with Ogam characters, as are four of those which form the roof, in such a manner as to impress the conviction that they had been inscribed before they were placed in their present positions. In the passage were found several human skulls and bones, which clearly indicated the sepulchral character of the monument, and which Mr. Mahony removed to Dunloe Castle in order to preserve them.

“The author of this Grammar examined this cave in the year 1841, and can testify that the inscriptions are not fabrications; but whether the monument be pagan, or early Christian, he will not take upon him to decide.”—O'Donovan's *Irish Grammar*, Introduction, p. xlv.

The question which O'Donovan left undetermined has no little light thrown upon it by a discovery which I made when examining the cave about ten years ago. On the upper face of the lintel-stone, over the entrance to the cave, I found two additional Ogam characters, and a small cross, of a very early type, rudely engraved. The annexed diagram, one-sixth of the natural size, represents it with sufficient accuracy.



This cross exhibits what was no doubt the most ancient type of the Christian emblem used in Ireland. It may have been employed in other countries and in remote times as a pagan symbol: in Egypt perhaps as a baker's mark, though not, as some have asserted, as a hieroglyphic.¹ We find it also at each side of a *Swastika*, on a votive altar to Jupiter, found at Birdoswald, and described in Bruce's *Roman Wall*. But as a Christian emblem this simple Greek cross, inscribed in a circle, was originally a symbol, with a disguised meaning, employed in times when the Church was subject to persecution. When the reason for concealment no longer existed, it was brought into more general use, and developed with more of ornament, at first in forms such as we see on our Ogam monuments—for instance those at Aglish, Kilfountain, Brandon Hill, and Kilcolman—and afterwards with more elaborate details of interlacements, and what is called Greek fret, such as are presented to us in some of the figures illustrating Mr. Wakeman's excellent Paper on "Inismurray and its Antiquities."²

The reader will observe that the cross over the entrance to the cave at Dunloe holds a place similar to that given to the cross upon the lintel over the doorway of *Teach Molaise*, as figured by Mr. Wakeman in his Paper, pp. 218–220. He notices that "a carving somewhat similar, enclosed within a circle, occurs upon the doorway lintel of the grand old Church of St. Fechin at Fore, county Westmeath. A few other like instances might be mentioned. It is seen, perhaps, in a later form upon the doorway of Antrim round tower. All the church doorways upon which it is exhibited are of a primitive type."

I have elsewhere observed that "De Rossi and other antiquaries are inclined to believe that the cross formed by two diameters of a circle, perpendicular to each

¹ The Egyptian hieroglyphic, which serves as the *determinative* of a town, is a circle enclosing a St. Andrew's Cross, i.e. one, the members of which are equally inclined to the vertical—not a cross the

members of which are vertical and horizontal.

² *Journal R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. VII., 4th Series, pp. 236, 238, 278, and 280.

other, is a representation of the *panis eucharisticus*. From Comte Melchior de Vogüé's work on the Architecture of Central Syria we learn that crosses thus enclosed in circles were frequently sculptured on lintel-stones over the doors, or on the friezes of churches and monastic buildings in that country; and some of these crosses are actually identical in form with the ancient Irish cross now under consideration,¹ the outlines of the cross being formed of arcs of circles. As the buildings on which they appear were probably erected in the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries, it is possible that this form of cross may have been introduced from the East by some of the pilgrim monks who visited Ireland in the very early period of the history of Christianity."

With examples of crosses thus inscribed over doorways I can compare a very remarkable cross made with five white stones, over the door of a small oratory, built of dry masonry, on Illauntannig, one of the Magharee Islands, on the south side of Tralee Bay.

I have shown Mr. Wakeman drawings of crosses found by me on the walls of ancient churches both in Lower and Upper Egypt, and of the portions of Egyptian temples which were for some time used by the Copts as places of Christian worship after the Decree of Theodosius (A. D. 379). Some of these, exactly resembling, even in points of minor detail, the crosses on Ogam monuments, and those figured by Mr. Wakeman in his valuable Paper, are cut over, or at each side of, the doorways of the churches.

The discovery of this cross at Dunloe confirmed the belief which I have always entertained, that the cave was occupied by Christian ascetics. There is a *Tober Christ* close to it. And this supposition is not inconsistent with the fact of its sepulchral character, indicated by the finding of human remains there when the cave was opened in 1838.

¹ See *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xxvii., p. 32. Academy—"Polite Literature and Anti-

THE MEDALLISTS OF IRELAND AND THEIR WORK.

BY WILLIAM FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I.,

Member of Council, Royal Irish Academy, &c.

[Continued from page 466.]

NO. II.—THE WOODHOUSES.

WILLIAM WOODHOUSE and his son, John Woodhouse, have continuously carried on their work as medallists from about the year 1824 up to the present time. The father, William, was born in Dublin in 1805; he was the son of John Woodhouse, senior, a die-sinker and metal button manufacturer, residing at Lower Ormond-quay, who, after being trained in Birmingham, then as at present the great centre for such branches of trade, had settled in this city. For several years past the occupation of preparing metal buttons has almost disappeared from the list of our Irish manufactures. In the days of its prosperity, during the first quarter of this century, it was largely followed, and gave lucrative employment to more than one grade of workmen. Those men who engaged in the process of water-gilding, or coating dress buttons with gold dissolved in an amalgam of mercury, obtained exceptional high wages, but the occupation was most unhealthy and dangerous from the poisonous fumes of the mercury evolved by heat.

Young Woodhouse was educated in the Hardwicke-place School, and when of suitable age apprenticed in Birmingham to Mr. Halliday; he received training in drawing and design, which enabled him to compete for and gain the Duke of York's Prize from the London Society of Arts for a medal of Lord Byron, which was his first independent work. I possess a bronze impression of this medal, probably the only one remaining. The bust of Lord Byron is a work of no slight merit, well designed, and boldly executed. When a young lad, Woodhouse was fond of athletic sports, and proficient in the art of boxing, a branch of knowledge which, like metal button-making, has fallen into disuse. He was likewise a good horseman, and it is reported he even ran a race at Doncaster for the celebrated John Mitton of Alston, and won it, after the professional jockey engaged had lost the first heat. When he returned to settle in Dublin, his first employment was to prepare an official seal for the Corporation of Brewers, and through the influence of Mr. Robert Sutter, who belonged to that Corporation, he was admitted a freeman of the guild. He married a daughter of Mr. Richard Toomey, architect to the Corporation of Dublin, by whom he had five children. His eldest son, Mr. John Woodhouse, became his assistant, and continued his father's business when he retired from working as a medallist. The following description of the different medals he designed and struck will form the best record of his talent, industry, and success. So far as I can ascertain, the last work he was engaged in was a bust of O'Connell, made about the year 1847. After this time he left Dublin and resided in the country,

relinquishing his artistic pursuits. He died December 6th, 1878, from an attack of congestive bronchitis, aged 73 years.

When retiring from the active duties of his profession, Mr. Woodhouse appears to have employed assistants, and his son speedily took up his father's unfinished work, completing, for instance, the die of the O'Connell medal; he also for a time continued to engrave his father's well-known name on some of his earlier works; hence we find certain signed medals appearing with dates subsequent to the time Mr. William Woodhouse had ceased to work at die-sinking. No doubt also several of the early dies which continued in demand were utilized for preparing medals subsequent to 1847. I regret to say that Mr. J. Woodhouse's protracted ill health has prevented his giving me accurate information about these alterations.

The size of the medals is given in proportions of an English inch and tenth of an inch.

MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE LORD BYRON.—Draped bust with open collar, to left; GEORGE GORDON BYRON, LORD BYRON; and in small letters on the shoulder, HALLIDAY F. *Reverse.*—A tomb inscribed, BYRON | NAT JAN 22 | 1788 | MORT APR 19 | 1824; on the right side a helmed warrior is represented with drooping sword, and to left an inverted smoking torch. The inscription, NOMEN FASTI MISCET SUIS GRÆCIA MEMOR. Under the torch a small w, and in the exergue, MISSOLONGHI.

Size, 1.5 of an English inch. I possess a bronze proof impression, as the medal was struck for competition by Mr. Woodhouse when still an apprentice of Mr. Halliday's in Birmingham, for the Duke of York Prize, which he obtained, it is exceptionally rare. So far as I can ascertain, my specimen is unique.

MEDALLET OF GEORGE IV.—The head on this pretty medallet is an accurate replica copied from the sovereign issued in 1825, which was made by Merlin after the bust of Chantrey, with short hair and bare neck, so that it is quite undistinguishable from the head on the current coin. It is inscribed, GEORGE IV KING OF GREAT BRITAIN. *Reverse.*—The harp with crown surrounded by a wreath of shamrocks.

Size, .9, struck in copper and gilt. I believe this medallet in my possession is quite unique. It was a juvenile effort at die-sinking, and at the time it was made a strict surveillance was kept on die-sinkers to prevent attempts at forgery of coin. Whilst praising its execution the inspector broke the die, and cautioned its fabricator not to copy the king's head again. I received this traditional story with the medallet; it might, without difficulty, be mistaken for a sovereign.

EDWARD SMITH, Esq.—Draped bust to the right represented three-quarter face; inscription, EDWARD SMITH ESQ"; underneath in small letters, WOODHOUSE FECIT. *Reverse*, inscribed, SCULPTOR | OF THE FIGURES & C | WHICH ADORN MANY OF | THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS | IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN | BORN 1749 | DIED 1812.

Size, 1.75. I have a fine bronze proof. The portrait is a highly creditable piece of modelling, and preserves for us the appearance of a distinguished Irish artist.

Edward Smith was born in the county Meath; his father was a

captain in the army; and the son's decided taste for art led to his being apprenticed to Simon Verpoyle, an Italian settled in Dublin, whose best claim to remembrance is that he was Smith's master. The first work which he executed on commencing his public career was a fine statue of Dr. Lucas in white marble, made in the year 1772, preserved in the City Hall, Cork Hill. This spirited figure, which is said to be a striking likeness of Lucas, procured for the artist abundance of reputation, but obtained for him slight patronage, for until 1802 he had little occupation beyond making chimney-pieces and ornamental designs. When James Gandon, the architect, arrived in Dublin he at once recognized Smith's talents, and availed himself of his skill, setting him to work at modelling twelve figures to represent the principal rivers in Ireland, for decorating the new Custom House, which was then in process of being erected. For the portico of the Four Courts he made figures of Justice, Clemency, Mercy, Minerva, and Moses, all works of special merit; also two caryatid figures and two groups in bas-relief for the King's Inns. His last public employment was to prepare the corbels, heads for keystones, and cherubs' heads, cut in black marble, for ornamenting the Chapel Royal in the Castle of Dublin. These he did not live to complete, but they were ably finished after his designs by his son, who also succeeded him in the mastership of the School of Sculpture founded by the exertions of the Dublin Society. Smith likewise made the figure of Saint Andrew crucified, which decorated the exterior of the Round Church, St. Andrew-street (erected on the site of the old Danish Thingmote of the city of Dublin), until the destruction of that church by fire; and the three figures which are placed on the south front of the Bank of Ireland.

The Mossops, both father and son, enjoyed the friendship and assistance of Edward Smith in prosecuting their art as medallists; it is therefore appropriate that his portrait and name should be preserved and appear on the list of our special Irish medals.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, P.R.H.A.—Medal thus inscribed around head, which looks to left: underneath in minute letters, W WOODHOUSE FREGIT. The reverse is inscribed around edge, ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY | INCORPORATED BY CHARTER MDCCCXXIV; and in the centre, ACADEMY HOUSE | ERECTED AT THE EXPENSE | OF WILLIAM JOHNSTON ESQ^r | MDCCCXXIV. Struck in bronze. Size, 1·7. Around the edge of one of these medals which I have is inscribed in raised letters, PRIZE MEDAL ROYAL IRISH ART UNION 1843.

Mr. Johnston was born in the North of Ireland. When residing in Armagh he erected the Cathedral Tower; and afterwards, on removing to Dublin, he completed the Chapel Royal, designed St. George's Church in 1802; the Cashier's Office in the Bank of Ireland in 1804; the Dublin Post Office in 1807, and the Richmond Penitentiary. He acquired a large fortune from his profession, and munificently endowed the Royal Hibernian Academy, by erecting their Academy House in Lower Abbey-street at an expense of £14,000. He died in 1829.

Before the year 1823 the Exhibitions of works of Irish artists had undergone repeated changes, from William-street to Hawkins-street and College-green, all unsuitable localities, from deficient accommodation. They now obtained a Royal Charter, and through the liberality of Mr. Johnston, their president, were presented with an appropriate build-

ing for holding their annual exhibitions. His widow augmented this valuable donation by adding a gallery for sculpture, fitted to contain a collection of casts from the antique, presented by the Marquis of Anglesea. This gallery was likewise utilized as a school for Art students, until Sir Thomas Jones, out of his private means, placed a spacious room at their disposal, well suited for their requirements, where free instruction is afforded to all persons capable of availing themselves of it. One silver and two bronze medals are annually given, along with other valuable rewards, and lectures are delivered during each session by the President and Professors on subjects relating to Art.

VERY REVEREND DEAN DAWSON.—Bust to left, robed as Chancellor to the Knights of St. Patrick. Inscribed, **THE VERY REV^d HENRY RICHARD DAWSON D.S.P.D.**; and underneath, in minute letters, **W WOODHOUSE FECIT**. The reverse design represents a tomb with allegorical figures lamenting; there are two adults, an aged man, and children. In exergue, **OB OCT XXIV | MDCCCLX**; and at the sides, **WOODHOUSE F DUBLIN**. Size, 1.7. A few medals are met struck in silver; it is oftener seen in bronze, and I have a white metal proof taken from the dies before striking the ordinary impressions. I must confess I do not like the portrait on this medal.

Dean Dawson was a distinguished antiquary, whose valuable collection of coins, medals, and Irish antiquities, were purchased for upwards of £1,000 for the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. He was a younger son of Arthur Dawson, Esq., of Castle Dawson, county Londonderry, a member of the Irish Parliament. His valuable memoir on our Irish medallists and other works in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy contain a large amount of valuable information. After his death the Irish Art Union, in 1842, to encourage the manufacture of Irish medals and medallic art in Ireland, gave Mr. Woodhouse a prize of £20 for the dies of this medal, the reverse of which was designed by J. Burton, Esq. They issued twenty-five impressions, struck in silver obtained from Irish mines, and several made in bronze as Art Prizes, Stewart Blacker, Esq., being secretary.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.—Draped bust to left, inscribed with Goldsmith's name, and on the arm, in small letters, **WOODHOUSE FCT**. *Reverse.*—Wreaths of olive and palm, with the words, **BORN 10th NOV^r 1728 | DIED 4th April | 1774**. Size, 1.75. I possess a fine proof struck in white metal. This medal was also made for the Dublin Art Union, and the original dies having broken, Mr. Woodhouse prepared a replica, which his son completed, with the view of its being adopted by the Goldsmith Club. The intention was not carried out.

PETER PURCELL, Esq.—Bust to right, with inscription of name; beneath, in small letters, **W WOODHOUSE FECIT**. *Reverse* represents a cenotaph with urn; at the sides are seated children, one bearing a sheaf of wheat and the other a wheel; the cenotaph is inscribed, **BORN 1788 | DIED 1846**. In larger letters around border is, **ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND 1841**. In the exergue in small letters appears the artist's name. Size, 2.05. The medal in my possession is struck in bronze.

The portrait is well executed; it commemorates one of Ireland's true patriots. Mr. Purcell was engaged for many years in carrying the mails by coach through Ireland, and became principal originator of the

Royal Agricultural Society, which accomplished so much in promoting agriculture by holding provincial exhibitions, and its system of giving prizes. This Society, after a long and honourable career is merging its efforts into those of the Royal Dublin Society.

WILLIAM DARGAN, Esq.—The head looks to right; behind is engraved DARGAN, and W W F in small capitals upon the neck. *Reverse*.—A representation of the Exhibition Building, erected on the Leinster Lawn, opposite to Merrion-square, on the grounds of the Royal Dublin Society; above this is inscribed, GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION | IN CONNEXION WITH THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY. In the exergue, ERECTED AT THE SOLE EXPENSE | OF WILLIAM DARGAN | OPENED THE 12th MAY 1853 | SIR J BENSON ARCH^t; and in smaller letters, WOODHOUSE, F. Size, 1.75. The reverse die having broken, it was re-engraved. This repetition is recognized by the artist's name appearing as W WOODHOUSE F. I have a white metal impression of the first die, and a bronze proof taken from the second.

William Dargan, born 1799, died 1867. He constructed most of the leading lines of railways in Ireland, and accumulated a large fortune. His patronage of this Exhibition, whilst of great benefit to Ireland, and particularly to the city of Dublin, caused him a loss of £10,000. When the Queen visited the building he was offered, and declined, knighthood. His statue was erected on the site of the Exhibition in acknowledgment of his public spirit and munificent aid; it represents him in accordance with his popular appellation of "the man with his hand in his pocket." Unfortunately the latter part of his life brought serious reverses and loss of property.

WILLIAM DARGAN, Esq.—A smaller medal, representing the head, of reduced size. Inscription, WILLIAM DARGAN, with W W F on neck. *Reverse*.—An Irish harp with the words, TO COMMEMORATE THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1853. Size, 1.25. The reverse of this medal was a piece of apprentice work, being the first die engraved by Mr. John Woodhouse.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., M.P.—Head and draped bust to right; underneath, in small letters, P TURNERELLI DEL. W WOODHOUSE F. *Reverse*.—An altar, inscribed, VOX | POPULI | SUPREMA | LEX. To the right a figure of Hibernia erect, reading from a book on the altar, and having a harp at her side; to left a seated figure of Plenty, with reversed copia; and behind, Liberty, with a flag. Inscribed, CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ALL OVER THE WORLD. In the exergue, in three lines, ELECTED LORD-MAYOR | OF DUBLIN | THE 1st OF NOV^r 1841; and underneath, W WOODHOUSE. Struck in white metal. Size, 2.0. A similar medal, also made in white metal, is contained in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, having in the exergue, ELECTED JULY 5th MDCCCXXVIII; and beneath, W WOODHOUSE DEL ET FECIT. This is therefore evidently one of Mr. W. Woodhouse's earliest works, which he utilized with a fresh exergue on O'Connell becoming Lord Mayor of Dublin. The obverse is again repeated in the case of the following medal:—

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., M.P.—Obverse as before. *Reverse*.—A view of the Bank of Ireland (the old Parliament House); above it, in small lettering, RESURGAM. In front, O'Connell robed as Lord Mayor, present-

ing various workmen to a seated figure representing Hibernia, having a harp and wolf-dog at her side; the dog, rather ludicrously, is barking at a man who is running off with an armful of English goods. On a raised rim is inscribed, HIBERNIA AT THE CALL OF O'CONNELL ADOPTS HER OWN AND REJECTS FOREIGN MANUFACTURE 1841; below, in minute letters, is read, W WOODHOUSE FKCIT. Size, 2·0. Struck in bronze and white metal. The figure of Hibernia was modelled after Mr. O'Connell's daughter, Mrs. Fitzsimon of Glencullen. The reverse of this medal is crudely designed, and was executed in haste to meet a popular demand at the time, as was also the following:—

O'CONNELL MEDAL.—The representation of O'Connell, Hibernia, &c., in front of the Bank of Ireland is repeated, the die of the last medal being utilized; it is therefore one of those medals termed "mules." For the reverse there was made a new die, with wreath of shamrocks, and above a rayed crown, having in the field a long inscription in eleven lines, as follows: I AVOW MYSELF TO BE | A REPEALER | AND I SOLEMNLY PROMISE | THAT I WILL NOT CONSUME | OR SUFFER TO BE CONSUMED | ON MY PERSON OR IN MY HOUSEHOLD | BUT WILL BY ALL POSSIBLE MEANS | DISCOURAGE THE USE OF | ANY ARTICLE | NOT | OF IRISH MANUFACTURE; beneath, in small letters, appears, C. K. Size, 2·0. This medal I have always seen struck in white metal. The reverse of the medal with its uncompromising pledge is, strange to say, I believe, altogether of English manufacture. It was executed, like the last, in haste to satisfy a popular demand, and probably made in Birmingham.

MEDALLET OF O'CONNELL'S CLARE ELECTION.—Draped bust to left, DAN^T O CO—NNELL MP, and on the shoulder w w. *Reverse*.—Inscribed, THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE. Within is a wreath of shamrocks, and the words ELECTED | FOR THE | C^O CLARE | JULY | 1828. Size, 1·05. Struck, for popular sale, in brass. The obverse of this medal, several years after, in 1864, was employed by Mr. J. Woodhouse to strike the following:—

MEDALLET OF O'CONNELL (his monument).—Head of O'Connell, as in last medal. *Reverse*.—TO COMMEMORATE THE LAYING OF THE FIRST STONE | OF THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT | AUGUST 8th 1864. Inside is a harp, crown, wolf-dog, and shamrocks. Size, 1·05. Struck in brass.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—Bust to left, with draped shoulders, and a portion of the well-known cloak, so invariably associated with O'Connell's appearance in public. DANIEL O'CONNELL, BORN AUG^r 6th 1775 DIED MAY 15th 1847; on the shoulder, w WOODHOUSE, and underneath the bust—the only mark of "Patent Registration" I am acquainted with on an Irish medal—together with two sprigs of shamrock. Size, 2·1. This was the last medal for which Mr. W. Woodhouse actually made the die. The likeness was copied from Foley's bust prepared for the O'Connell Statue. It was subsequently utilised for medals by his son, Mr. J. Woodhouse.

THE VERY REV^d THEOBALD MATHEW.—Draped bust to left; inscribed, as stated. On the arm, in small letters, w WOODHOUSE | DUBLIN. *Reverse*.—A Greek cross, inscribed with the Temperance Pledge, I PROMISE TO ABSTAIN FROM ALL INTOXICATING DRINKS &C. EXCEPT USED MEDICINALLY AND

BY ORDER OF A MEDICAL MAN AND TO DISCOURTEGE THE CAUSE AND PRACTICE OF INTemperance. Around, on a raised border, appears, CORK TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY | VERY REV^d T. MATHew PRESIDENT. The angles of the cross are rayed, and on the upper ones is graven, FOUNDED—10 APRIL 1838. Size, 1·75. The specimen in my cabinet is a bronze proof.

Father Mathew, born 1790; died 1858. He commenced about 1830 that remarkable crusade against intemperance, with which his memory will always be associated and revered. Unworldly and unselfish to excess, he incurred considerable debt in promoting his favourite pursuit. By incessant toil, not free from mental anxieties, he undermined his health, and an attack of paralysis was induced, resulting in cerebral disease. I have the MS. volume, compiled by his private secretary—a work of immense labour—which records his philanthropic career, and the never-ceasing efforts he made to spread the cause of temperance. Vast quantities of temperance medals were made in Birmingham, and by Irish medallists, with various inscriptions, and varieties of teetotal pledges.

ST. ANDREW'S ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—Medal thus inscribed, around a copy of the figure of St. Andrew on his cross, which formerly stood at the Round Church, Trinity-street; beneath is MARCH 1840, and, in small letters, W WOODHOUSE DUBLIN. *Reverse*.—A descending dove, surrounded by a glory, and on raised embossed border, BE YE PERFECT AS YOUR HEAVENLY FATHER IS PERFECT, V^o MAT. Size, 1·75. The example I possess is in white metal. The dies are broken. This early temperance medal was repeatedly issued.

ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS.—A boldly-cut helmeted head of Minerva, with owl on the helmet, and beneath the head, W WOODHOUSE F. Motto, INGENIO VIRTUTE LABORE. *Reverse*.—Coat-of-arms resting on an anchor, and surrounded by palm branches, MUNITIFICENTIA ERASMI SMITH. The name of the special school was engraved underneath the head of Minerva, and the pupil's name, &c., around edge of medal. Size, 1·8. Issued in silver.

Erasmus Smith founded, in 1669, schools for promoting the education of Protestant children in Ireland. He was a London alderman, and is stated to have lived till after 1683, when he was seventy-three years of age. Under Cromwell he obtained grants of upwards of 11,000 acres of land, with which he endowed his project; and this property has enabled not alone his schools to be maintained, but certain valuable Exhibitions were instituted in Trinity College, which are still given to deserving pupils.

TRINITY COLLEGE PRIZE MEDAL.—A fine bust of Elizabeth, three-quarter face, to left, with ruff and robes elaborately worked in low relief. COLL. SS ET INDIVID TRIN REG. ELIZABETHÆ. JUXTA DUBL. 1591. In front of the robe to left, W W. *Reverse*.—The College arms on a field *somèe*, with shamrocks; at the sides, a Tudor rose and portcullis. Five collars or rings were made, inscribed each with different subjects of examination, in the year 1851. These rings breaking, Mr. Woodhouse prepared separate dies for the reverses. About 1871, the original dies failing, Mr. J. Woodhouse engraved a new series. Size, 2·1.

I possess a bronze proof struck without the rings, also a silver

premium medal, on which the reverse is engraved outside the College arms, *LITTERIS HUMANIORIBUS FELICITER EXCULTIS*. Mr. Woodhouse received £200 from the University for his set of dies.

TRINITY COLLEGE PRIZE MEDAL (smaller size).—Executed precisely similar to the preceding, but the initials *w w* are on the arm. Size, 1·6.

I possess an early bronze proof; the dies wearing, Mr. John Woodhouse re-engraved the portrait of Elizabeth, of larger size and with still more elaborate costume. This medal is recognized by *w w* on left of bust, and *j w* on the right side.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—For this medal Mossop's design was retained, adopting a new reverse. The centre consists of the College arms on a star of eight rays; outside is a garter with *PROPTER ARTEM PROSAICAM FELICITER EXCULTAM*; included in olive wreaths, and externally, *HISTORICA SOCIETAS COLLEGI DUBLINIENSIS*.

Size, 2·1. The medal in my cabinet is silver; it was made about the year 1847. See account of the College Historical medals described under the works of Mossop.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.—Head, with coronet to left; *w* on neck, *THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND 1850* | **PRIZE MEDAL.** *Reverse.*—The arms of the University on a shield decorated with shamrocks.

Size, 1·6. Struck in gold and silver for prizes. I have a white metal proof. The original die becoming corroded with rust, Mr. Woodhouse engraved a second head, on which the inscription under the neck reads, *WOODHOUSE*, and the lettering is ordinary Roman type, instead of square black-faced letter, which is that employed in the first-described medal.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—A blank centre for inscription surrounded by a wreath of shamrocks, and outside, *CATHOLICA UNIVERSITAS HIBERNIÆ 1854.* *Reverse.*—A sculptured old Irish cross, copied from that of Monasterboice; surrounding the upper part, *SEDES SAPIENTIÆ*; and in exergue in small letters, *w WOODHOUSE F.*

Size 1·9. Struck in gold, and lately only issued to their Medical School. Mr. J. Woodhouse engraved the cross on this medal.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY HISTORICAL AND ÆSTHETICAL SOCIETY.—Engraved outside wreaths of shamrocks, like last-described medal. *Reverse.*—The Monasterboice Cross. Size, 1·9. One medal was struck in silver for a prize each year.

CARLOW COLLEGE.—An elevated view of the front of this building; above inscribed, *RELIGIONI AVITÆ*; and in exergue, *COLL. S. PATRICII | AP CARLOVIAM | MDCCXIII.* In minute letters, *WOODHOUSE FECIT | DUBLIN.* *Reverse.*—Wreaths of olive and shamrocks; and inside, *PRÆSTANTI MORIBUS ET ARTIBUS.*

The view of the building was made, I understand, by a workman in Mr. Woodhouse's employment, and struck with punches. The die was lost, and re-engraved subsequently by Mr. J. C. Parkes. Size, 2·1. I have a bronze proof.

416 ON THE MEDALLISTS OF IRELAND AND THEIR WORK.

CARLOW COLLEGE (smaller medal).—Copy of the preceding one without artist's name. Size, 1.6. I have a white metal proof in my collection.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO IRELAND, 1849.—Head of Victoria with coronet, to right; VICTORIA REGINA; underneath, WOODHOUSE F. *Reverse*.—A replica of Mossop's second medal commemorating the visit of George IV. to Ireland, with decorated altar and Irish chain armour. Motto, TO COMMEMORATE HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND. In exergue, AUGUST 1849. The artist's name is placed on the base of the altar. Size, 1.75.

Very few specimens were struck in silver, of which I have one; a large number were made in white metal. The head of the Queen is a good piece of die-sinking.

WILLIAMITE MEDAL.—Bust of William III. in armour, draped to right; THE GLORIOUS AND IMMORTAL MEMORY; below the bust, W WOODHOUSE F.—DUBLIN. *Reverse*.—A square altar marked 1690, having above a crown with sword and sceptre. Motto, KING AND CONSTITUTION. In exergue, a group of rose, shamrock, and thistle. Size, 1.7. Struck in white metal.

WILLIAMITE MEDAL.—Bust as in last. *Reverse*.—PROTESTANT MEETINGS, FISHAMBLE S^r THEATRE; and within a wreath of orange lilies, ADMIT—1688. Size, 1.7. Also made in white metal.

SUPPRESSION OF WHITEBOYISM.—An armed warrior, with foot resting on the head of a dragon, winged, having a demon's face, and holding torch and dagger; the warrior's sword is pointed to the ground; he is crowned with wreaths of a flying victory; behind, to left, is a round tower emblematic of Ireland; motto, VALOUR, HAVING SUBDUED THE DEMON OF DISCORD, IS CROWNED BY VIRTUE; underneath, W WOODHOUSE FCT. *Reverse*.—Blank for inscription.

Size, 1.6. I have bronze and white metal proofs. This medal was made for distribution, by the Earl of Mulgrave, to the gentry and constabulary who were engaged in the suppression of Whiteboy outrages in the year 1837. It is a scarce medal, as I believe few were distributed.

CORK FINE ART EXHIBITION.—Interior perspective view of the main hall, within a broad wreath of shamrocks; beneath is, FINE ARTS HALL | OPENED JUNE 10 | 1852 | SIR T DEANE & J BENSON ARCHT'. *Reverse*.—Hope raising a seated figure of Hibernia. Motto, THE DARKEST HOUR IS THAT BEFORE THE DAWN. In exergue, W WOODHOUSE FECIT | DUBLIN.

Size, 1.75. The specimen in my cabinet is a bronze proof. The original design for the figures of Hope and Hibernia, drawn by Maclise, is in my possession.

CORK ART EXHIBITION (2nd Medal).—This represents the exterior of the building; inscribed, NATIONAL EXHIBITION, CORK; and underneath, OPENED 10th JUNE | 1852 | W W F. *Reverse*.—Similar to the last described medal. Size, 1.75. In white metal.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, DUBLIN, 1853.—Heads of the Queen and Prince Albert superimposed, to left; QUEEN VICTORIA AND PRINCE ALBERT;

underneath, in minute letters, w WOODHOUSE F. *Reverse*.—Inscribed, TO | COMMEMORATE | HER MAJESTY'S VISIT | TO THE GREAT | INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION | IN CONNEXION | WITH THE | ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY | THE 30th OF AVG^r | 1853 |, in ten lines. Size, 1·8. Struck in bronze.

The portrait of the Queen was prepared from the "Hubb" of the Queen's University medal; that of the Prince Consort was engraved. Mr. Dargan placed £20,000 at the disposal of the Royal Dublin Society to erect the necessary buildings for holding their Exhibition, and it being ascertained that sum was insufficient to secure suitable accommodation, he supplemented it by an equal amount. Mr. Woodhouse exhibited a large press for striking this, and the "Dargan" medals already described, within the Exhibition building.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY PRIZE MEDALS.—Hibernia or Minerva armed and seated to left, holding spear, and copia filled with fruits, her foot resting on a bundle of fasces; at her side a shield, with Irish harp sustained by books, beneath which is the artist's name, w WOODHOUSE. Inscription, NOSTRI PLENA LABORIS; and in exergue, ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—INST^r 1731. There are four reverse dies with different subjects—

- No. 1. Mare and foal, having underneath, w WOODHOUSE FECIT.
- No. 2. Group of five horned cattle of different breeds, WOODHOUSE F.
- No. 3. Bull and man, also marked, WOODHOUSE F.
- No. 4. Farmyard, with implements of husbandry and cattle. Inscribed, w WOODHOUSE F.

Size, 2·1. Struck in gold, silver, and bronze for agricultural premiums, and with reverse having a wreath, and blank centre for an engraved inscription, to be issued to successful competitors in the School of Art attached to this Society. The die with the mare and foal was first prepared in competition for a special prize, offered by the Royal Dublin Society, in which Mr. Woodhouse was successful.

SMALLER MEDAL OF THE DUBLIN SOCIETY.—A circular medal, with the emblematic female figure seated to right, having a border of shamrocks on her robe. The books are not represented, and the die is altogether different in various minor respects. In exergue, ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY | INSTITUTED | 1731; and beneath the harp, WOODHOUSE. *Reverse*.—An olive wreath, with the letters w w. Size, 1·75. I have a white metal proof of this medal.

LORD CLANCARTY'S MEDAL FOR HIS TENANTS.—The Clancarty arms, with supporters and motto; on a ribbon, VIRTUTI FORTUNA COMES. Above inscribed, CLANCARTY, and underneath, FROM THE | LANDLORD | TO | HIS IMPROVING TENANT, and w WOODHOUSE EX. *Reverse*.—Blank, with wreaths of palm, oak, and olive.

Size, 1·8. I have a white metal impression. The inscription sufficiently explains the object which led to the striking of this medal.

LORD DOWNSHIRE'S MEDAL.—Arms surrounded by collar of St. Patrick's knighthood, with supporters, &c.; on a ribbon, PER DEUM ET FERRO OBTINUI,

and underneath, FROM THE | LANDLORD | TO | HIS IMPROVING TENANT | . At the sides a minute inscription, W WOODHOUSE—FCT DUBLIN. *Reverse*.—Farmhouse, plough, cow, &c.; in the background, a view of the church which Lady Downshire built on the estate; in exergue, W WOODHOUSE FECIT.

Size, 1·8. Of this also the impression in my cabinet is struck in soft metal.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—An ornamented Irish harp, with a small crown above, and underneath, WOODHOUSE. This is surrounded by a raised border, inscribed, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND | INSTITUTED AD 1841. *Reverse*.—Blank, with olive wreath.

Size, 2·1. Used as a Premium Medal for the Exhibitions held by this Society to promote agriculture. The example I have is a white metal proof.

SMALLER MEDAL OF SAME SOCIETY.—Is similar to that already described, but has a different wreath, consisting of fruits and heads of corn.

Size, 1·8. Also a proof in white metal.

ALBERT NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TRAINING INSTITUTION. Bust of Prince Albert, inscription as given, outside a narrow wreath of shamrocks, and below, IRELAND; marked also WOODHOUSE. *Reverse*.—A wreath of olive, and within, TO | — | FOR GENERAL GOOD CONDUCT | INDUSTRY ON THE FARM | AND PROFICIENCY IN HIS STUDIES | ; then a plough, and under this, to left, W WOODHOUSE.

Size, 2·2. Only twelve silver medals were struck, and of these two were presented as premiums several years ago. The reverse die was engraved by Mr. J. Woodhouse, when he was an apprentice to his father. I possess a bronze proof impression.

FARMING SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—A farm, represented with cow, sheep, pig, &c.; W WOODHOUSE to left of exergue. *Reverse*.—A wreath of corn, and around, STUDIUM QUIBUS ARVA TUERI, with blank centre.

Size, 1·7. In bronze in the Museum of Royal Irish Academy.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, 1830.—A medal, inscribed with this motto, outside a wreath of laurel and palm. *Reverse*.—Two copias filled with flowers and fruit; shamrocks between them. Above, on a ribbon, UTILE DULCI.

Size, 1·7. In bronze in the Royal Irish Academy.

FARMING MEDAL.—A plough, under shade of tree, with distant landscape; underneath, SPEED THE PLOUGH, and, in minute letters, WOODHOUSE FECIT | DUBLIN.

Size, 1·6. This is an early-issued agricultural medal, of which I have a white metal impression of the worn-out die. I do not know its history.

SCHOOL MEDAL.—Pyramid of books, globe, lyre, &c., and at top an owl; caduceus to left, at side. In exergue, W. WOODHOUSE. *Reverse*.—Blank, with olive wreath; W W underneath.

Size, 1·75. In white metal, in my cabinet.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Busts of Linnæus and Cuvier, superimposed to left; marked in the field, in minute letters, LINNÆVS-CUVIER, and underneath, W WOODHOUSE. Inscription, R ZOOLOG SOC OF IRELAND MDCCCXXXI. *Reverse.*—A giraffe, and in three lines around, ADMIT BEARER TO THE GARDENS PHOENIX PARK ON SUNDAY AFTER 2 O'CLOCK | GIRAFFE BORN IN LONDON 27 MAY 1841 | PRESENTED BY ZOO. SOC. OF LONDON 5 JUNE 1844. In exergue, W W F.

This Society will be remembered by Natural History students for the remarkable success which has attended its efforts in breeding lions. For a detailed account of this novel Irish industry, I refer to a Paper published by Valentine Ball, Esq., Director of the Irish National Museum, published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy.

Size, 1·25. I have specimens in both bronze and white metal.

FRIENDLY BROTHERS' MEDAL.—A copy, in all respects, of the "Mossop Medal." The dies are still in fair order.

CONFIRMATION MEDAL.—A dove represented descending on a mitre and chalice; open books; single and triple cross, &c. In exergue, YOU WERE SEALED WITH THE HOLY SPIRIT OF PROMISE. EPHES i. 13. *Reverse.*—MEMORIAL OF CONFIRMATION, with I. H. S. and other inscriptions.

Size, 1·25. The dies are lost. I have a white metal medal.

I have not attempted to describe or catalogue the numerous seals which Mr. Woodhouse prepared for different public and trading bodies, ecclesiastics, &c. He also struck several of the copper farthing tokens, which for a time circulated in Dublin and various provincial towns throughout Ireland.

THE FAMILY OF ROTHE OF KILKENNY.

BY GEORGE DAMES BURTCHARELL, M.A., LL.B., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

(Continued from page 537.)

JOHN ROTHE, the second son of Peter Rothe fitz Edward, during the Cromwellian period resided in France, and while there was employed by Queen Henrietta as messenger "with papers of special trust to the Duke of Ormonde."¹ Sometime after the Restoration he presented a petition to the Duke of Ormonde, representing that he was "endeavouring to settle himselfe in Rosse or Waterford, to driue an adventuring trade in forraine partes," which he could not well prosecute without an order "for his free abroad in the said corporaçones." An order in compliance with the prayer of the petition was made accordingly at Dublin Castle, 27th April, 1663.² He appears to have carried on an extensive business in Kilkenny as a silk mercer and draper.³ He rebuilt the family mansion-

¹ Ormonde mss., "App. to 8th Rep. of Royal Commission on Historical mss.," p. 503.

² *Id.*

³ Exchequer Bill, 20th June, 1682, "Roth v. Mathews and others," to recover the price of "Goods Taken upp att

John Roth's of Kilkenny, merch^{ts} Shopp, for the funerall of Thomas Hurley, Esq^r, by Mr. William Hurley, Mr. John Hurley, Mr. James Butler, and Councellor Luke Dormer." The account is curious, as an example of the mourning required, and the current prices:—

"For Mr. Wm. Hurleyj.	Two yardes three quarters & a halfe of fine blacke Spaniah Cloath at twenty three shillings pr yard,	03 : 06 : 01½
	Ten yardes fine black Worsted Creape two shillings sixpence y ^e yard,	01 : 06 : 00
	Two yardes & a halfe glazed holland two shillings y ^e yard; three yardes & a halfe Callico 18 ^d y ^e yard,	00 : 10 : 03
	Three yardes serrett, foure yardes gallowne, one ounce silk, two ounces thread,	00 : 04 : 06
	halfe a yarde buckram threepence; Stay tape, one yard & a quart ^r fustian,	00 : 02 : 08
	Two yardes & a half black Ribin one shilling y ^e yard, & seaven dozen silke coats buttons, fower doz. breasts,	00 : 07 : 00
	One fure Black Casto ^r att twenty shillings, & one yard & a halfe Creape Ribin 12 ^d p ^r yard,	01 : 01 : 06
	One payr finest blaek Worsted hose, one Romall Hankerchiffe,	00 : 12 : 00
	Two yardes & a halfe fine Muslin, five shillings p ^r yard,	00 : 12 : 06
	Paid for making ye Crau ^{ts} and Ruffles two shillings; paid for a sword eight shillings,	00 : 10 : 00
	Paid the shoemaker for a payr shoes four shillings & sixpence,	00 : 04 : 06
	One pay ^r shoebuckles, two yardes ½ black gallowne,	00 : 01 : 00
	For Mr. Wm. Hurley,	08 : 17 : 00."

The accounts for the other gentlemen are almost identical with the foregoing. The total amount was £28 : 04 : 00.

house in Patrick-street, and afterwards leased it to Lord Mountgarrett.¹ He acquired by lease from the Duke and Duchess of Ormonde, for the lives of Michael, John, and Mathew (his nephews), second, third, and fourth sons of Edward Rothe, a large brick house and garden in the city of Kilkenny, at a rent of £14 16s. 3d., with 5s. for scates. By the new Charter, granted to the city by James II. in 1687, he was appointed an Alderman, and named first Mayor under the Charter, and was sworn into office on the 14th of December in that year. In 1689, to the Parliament summoned by King James he was elected M.P. for the city, in conjunction with James Bryan, his niece's husband. Parliament sat from the 7th of May to the 28th of July; but we have no account of the part Mr. Rothe took in the proceedings. He did not long survive, as his will is dated at Kilkenny the 8th of October, 1689, and was proved on the 12th of February following. He desired to be buried with his parents and friends in St. Mary's Church. He makes the large bequest of £100 to "Churchmen" and to the poor, and appoints his sister Catherine Rothe and her two sons, Michael and John, executors. In the will he mentions his "coosen, Edward Rothe, of London," and, in a codicil, his nieces, Mary Archer and Rose Bryan; his sister Catherine Rothe, *alias* Kealy, and her daughters, Rose and Ellis, and his niece, Margaret Forstall, *alias* Shee. Among other bequests he leaves his watch and 40s. to "fa. Peter Roth; 30s. to "my Lo. Bishop Phelan;" to "fa. Anthony Roth," 20s.; and, finally, to "Bettie Walsh a guiny, whereof half a guiny was lost by her, and very fortunately found by me in an open rode." This will was proved by his nephew, Michael Rothe, one of the executors; but on 1st March, 1699, administration, with will annexed, was granted to Jasper Rothe, of the city of London (before mentioned), the grant stating that Michael Rothe had died. He was only legally dead, however, having been attainted.

David Rothe, youngest son of Peter Rothe fitz Edward, was left £10 by his brother Edward, who also bequeathed £20 to his children. He appears to have married Catherine Kealy, and to have died before 1689, leaving two daughters, Rose and Ellis.

Edward Rothe fitz Peter, the eldest son of Peter Rothe fitz Edward, was a merchant in Kilkenny, and seems to have carried on business on an extensive scale. It was probably that of a silk mercer and draper, afterwards pursued by his brother John. A penny token of his is extant, bearing his name and the arms of the family on one side, and on the other the date 1663.² He was one of the four commissioners³ nominated on behalf of the citizens to negotiate with Cromwell the terms of surrender, and, pending the conclusion of the articles, he remained as a hostage in the besiegers' camp. It is probable, as before mentioned, that Bishop Rothe, his grand-uncle, died in his house. He served as Sheriff of the city in 1651. He died in 1664, his will being dated 25th September, and proved 10th December. In spite of the disasters of the preceding years, he died possessed of considerable wealth. He sets apart £1500 out of his stock to pay debts contracted by his brother John in England (presumably in con-

¹ Exchequer Bill, *Both v. Shee* and others, 21st May, 1690.

² See *Journal of the Kilkenny Archaeological Association*, vol. II., p. 155.

³ The others were—Edward Cowley, John Comerford, and David Turnball.

nexion with his business). To his wife and his eldest son Peter he leaves £400 each, and £300 to each of his five younger children. The estate left him by his father he entails on his sons in succession, and finally on the heirs appointed by his father in his will. From these references to his father, as well as the desire he expresses to be buried in Our Lady's Church, where his "Parents and Ancestors were buried," it is quite evident that his father was then dead, and therefore he could not be the son, as Lodge supposed, of Peter Rothe fitz Robert of Rathely, who did not die until April, 1668, more than three years later.¹ He mentions that his brother John had placed £200 in his hands, "before his last going for France," which he directs to be paid, together with £200 more. To his sister Mary he leaves £10 "for the use of her children in regard of her poverty," and a signet of the value of 40s. to each of his sisters Ellen, Ellis, and Rose, 40s. to his "cosen" Mary Rothe fitz John, and £5 to his "cosen" Edward Rothe fitz Jasper, as before mentioned. His wife was Catherine, daughter of James Archdekin (whom he directs to be maintained during his life), and by her, who survived him fifty years, and died 13th April, 1714,² he left six children, four sons and two daughters, all infants at the time of their father's death. The daughters were—(1) Mary, who married — Archer; and (2) Rose, who married James Bryan of Jenkinstown, and left issue two sons, from the elder of whom, Peter, or Pierce Bryan, is descended the present Hon. George Leopold Bryan of Jenkinstown. The sons were—(1) Peter, afterwards of Gray's Inn,³ of whom nothing further is known; (2) Michael, of whom presently; (3) John, who was named one of the executors of his uncle John, and to whom, as we have seen, Edward Rothe (fitz Jasper) of London left £10 in his will⁴; (4) Matthew, named a burgess of Kilkenny in King James II.'s Charter, and was soon after elected an Alderman.⁵ In 1690 he or his mother were in possession of the house in Rose-Inn-street formerly the Irish Free School or College, and he was also in possession of Ballyeven and Ballymcloghlin, and the mansion-house in Patrick-street.⁶ It is strange that all this property of John Rothe fitz Robert should be found in the possession of persons who, according to Jasper, the claimant, were "no maner of ways related" to his family.

Michael Rothe, the second son of Edward Rothe fitz Peter and Catherine Archdekin, was born in Kilkenny on the 29th of September, 1661.⁷ In 1686 the army in Ireland was remodelled and increased, and Michael Rothe received a commission as Lieutenant in the King's Royal Irish Regiment of Foot Guards,⁸ of which the Duke of Ormonde was Colonel. At the Revolu-

¹ Exchequer Bill, 30th May, 1690, "Robert Rothe v. John Rothe and Others."

² A silver-gilt chalice still in use in St. Mary's Cathedral, Kilkenny, bears the inscription, "Ex dono Catherinae Rothe, alias Archdekin Parochiae S. Mariae Kilkenniensis. Obiit 13^o Aprilis, An. Dom. 1714, ora pro ea." (*Bishops of Ossory from the Anglo-Norman Invasion*,¹ by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory. "Ossory Archaeological Society," II., 488).

³ Lodge.

⁴ Page 532, *ante*.

⁵ Matthew Rothe was Lieutenant of Captain James Bryan's Company in Sutherland's Horse (Dalton, *King James's Irish Army List*, I., 232).

⁶ Exchequer Bill, 21st May, 1690, "Jasper Roth v. Marcus Shee and Others."

⁷ 1665 has generally been given as the year of his birth, but his father died in 1664, and he had two brothers younger than himself.

⁸ See O'Callaghan, *History of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France*; Dalton, *King James's Irish Army List*; *Dictionnaire*

tion the regiment maintained its allegiance to King James, under the command of the Lieutenant-Colonel, William Dorrington. Sometime in the year 1688 Rothe was promoted to the rank of Captain, and appointed to command the First, or "the King's Own Company." By King James's Charter he was named an Alderman of Kilkenny. He served with his regiment throughout the campaign of 1689-91 in Ireland, and was doubtless present at the Battle of the Boyne, where his kinsman Thomas Rothe, of the same regiment, lost his life.¹ After the Treaty of Limerick the regiment elected to enter the French service, and accordingly set sail for France in the autumn of 1691. For his adhesion to King James, Rothe was attainted and his estate forfeited. The large brick house before mentioned, "the estate of Michael Rothe, attainted," was purchased in 1703 by Alderman Isaac Mukins, of Kilkenny, for £45, from the Trustees of Forfeited Estates. This is no doubt the house referred to by Ledwich² as the house of General "St. Ruth," a very palpable error, as St. Ruth was a Frenchman, and had no connexion whatever with Kilkenny; yet, strange to say, other writers have accepted this mistake without any apparent hesitation. It was reproduced by the late Mr. John Hogan in a Paper in the Society's *Journal*. Mr. Hogan was, however, most probably right in identifying the site of the house with that, then occupied by the post-office in Patrick-street.³

On their arrival in France, the Irish regiments were mustered at Vannes, in Brittany, and were there reviewed by King James in January, 1692. These troops were incorporated with the Irish Brigades in the French service, and were stationed in Normandy as part of the army destined for the invasion of England—a design frustrated by the victory gained over the French fleet off Cape La Hogue. In 1693 Rothe saw more active service under the Marshal de Luxembourg, taking part in the capture of Huy, the victory of Neerwinden, or Landen, 29th July, 1693—where William III. and his allies suffered defeat—and the taking of Charleroi in October following. In 1694 he served with the army of Germany, and in 1695 with the army of the Moselle. Having sometime previously been promoted to the rank of Major, he was, in March, 1696, further promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment.

After the Peace of Ryswick, concluded in September, 1697, the Royal Irish Regiment of Foot Guards was broken up; but by order of 27th February, 1698, it was re-embodied as the Regiment of Dorrington, so called from the name of its Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Rothe was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the new regiment, his commission bearing date the 27th April, 1698. By commission of 9th May, 1701, he was granted the full rank of Colonel, and next saw service with the army of Germany in 1701 and 1702. In 1703, the regiment being attached to the army of Bavaria, under Marshal de Villars, Colonel Rothe was present at the successful siege of the fortress of Kehl, the actions of Stollhofen, Hornberg, and Munderkingen, and the victory over the Imperial forces at Hochstadt, 20th September, 1703. By that victory the reputation of

Historique: Paris, 1759; *Mémoires Historiques concernant l'ordre royal et militaire de St. Louis*: Paris, 1785.

¹ See p. 514, *ante*.

² *Antiquities of Irishtown and Kilkenny*,

pp. 487, 488.

³ "Typographical Illustrations of the Southern and Western Suburbs of Kilkenny" (*Journal R.H.A.A.I.*, II., page 476).

the Irish troops was much increased, not least by the regularity and valour displayed by the regiment of Dorrington. Rothe subsequently assisted at the taking of Kempten and Augsburg. The following year, with the same army, then transferred to the command of Marshal de Marsin, Rothe fought on the losing side at the famous battle of Blenheim, 18th August, 1704. There again the Irish distinguished themselves in charging the enemy, on whom they inflicted severe loss. Rothe joined the army of the Rhine with his regiment in 1705, under the same commander, de Marsin, who was succeeded by Villars in 1706, in which year Rothe was created Brigadier by brevet of 18th April, and took part in the reduction of Drusenheim and Lauterberg. In July, 1706, in the successful attack on the Isle du Marquisat, Rothe, with a detachment of Grenadiers, displayed his "usual valour." In 1707 he fought at Stollhofen, Etingen, Pforzheim, Winberg, Schorndorff, and Sackingen, and continued with the army of the Rhine until 1709, when he was transferred to that of Flanders by letter of 8th June.

At the great battle of Malplaquet, fought 11th September, 1709, he highly distinguished himself by his bravery. Dorrington, the Colonel proprietor, being absent in Germany, the chief command of the regiment devolved upon Rothe. For three hours the regiment sustained the raking fire of twenty pieces of cannon, and repulsed with loss the most furious charges of the enemy. But Rothe lost no less than thirty officers killed and wounded in his regiment, which suffered the most severely of all the Irish regiments engaged in the battle. By brevet of 29th March, 1710, he was appointed Marechal de Camp. He acted as second in command to Lieutenant-General Puy de Vauban at the remarkably able defence of the fortress of Bethune, before which the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, suffered a loss of over 3,300 men. A French writer, quoted by O'Callaghan,¹ says of Rothe:—"He availed himself of the opportunity of frequently signaling his zeal for the service of the king, his capacity for and his great devotion to the military profession, and of giving similar proofs of valour to those he had manifested in numerous encounters." Another writer quoted by the same authority says:—"He gave the most decisive evidences of valour, of prudence, and of firmness, and very much contributed to the fine defence which M. Puy de Vauban made during thirty-five days of open trenches. M. de Rothe headed numbers of the sorties there." In recognition of these distinguished services, Louis XIV., by brevet of 15th December, 1710, nominated him to the second Commandership of the Military Order of St. Louis that should become vacant, and he accordingly became a Commander of that Order on 9th April, 1712.²

In August, 1712, Rothe distinguished himself at the siege of Douay by mounting the trenches against the fort of Scarpe, and soon after took part in the capture of Quesnoy and Bouchain. The Peace of Utrecht, signed by Great Britain and France in August, 1712, ended the war in Flanders, and Rothe was ordered to Germany. The following year, at the reduction of Landau, where the French lost some 3,000 men, he again displayed his valour by mounting the trenches. Peace was con-

¹ *History of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France*, p. 274.

² *Mémoires Historiques concernant l'ordre*

royal et militaire de Saint Louis et l'institution du mérite militaire : Paris, 1785.

cluded between France and Austria at Rastadt in 1714, and gave rest to the French arms for a few years.

The military abilities of Rothe could not fail to be recognized by the sovereign for whose cause he had abandoned his country, and the Pretender, writing from Scotland to Lord Bolingbroke in 1716, expressing his desire to have the five Irish regiments, thus refers to him:—"I should have mentioned before, that Rothe or Dillon I must have; one I can spare you, but not both, and maybe Dillon would be useful in Ireland. . . ." In consequence, however, of the peace then existing between France and Great Britain, the Irish regiments did not participate in this unfortunate attempt to restore the Stuart dynasty. Lieutenant-General Dorrington, Colonel of the regiment, dying on the 11th December, 1718, by commission dated the following day, the command of the regiment was transferred to Rothe, and hence became known as the "Regiment of Rothe," a name which it bore for forty-eight years. The regiment continued to wear the old uniform of the King's Own Foot Guards, which it had while in the English service—scarlet, faced with blue. In 1719 Rothe joined the army of Spain, under the Marshal Duke of Berwick, and commanded his regiment at the reduction of Fontarabia, and San Sebastian, and the siege of Rosas. At the end of the campaign he was created, on 13th March, 1720, Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the King. His skill and bravery had attracted attention both at home and abroad. An English writer thus refers to him:—"Lieutenant-General Rothe has, by several memorable actions, particularly his conduct under the Marshal Duke of Berwick in the war between France and Spain, acquired an immortal reputation, and shown himself not inferior to any of the Irish generals abroad;"¹ while he is described by a French authority as "one of the most distinguished general officers of his time, both by a great number of distinguished actions and a superior capacity."² He continued Colonel proprietor of his regiment until May, 1733, when he resigned the command to his son. The veteran died at Paris, in his eightieth year, on the 2nd of May, 1741.³ He married Lady Catherine Middleton (born 1685; died at Paris, 10th July, 1763), youngest daughter of Charles, second Earl of Middleton—formerly one of the Principal Secretaries of State—by his wife Lady Catherine Brudenel, daughter of Robert, first Earl of Cardigan.⁴ By her he left an only son, Charles-Edward.

Charles Edward de Rothe⁵ was born 23rd December, 1710. His first

¹ *A Letter to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Sutton, for disbanding the Irish Regiments in the service of France and Spain*: Amsterdam, 8th August, 1727.

² *Dictionnaire Historique*: Paris, 1759.

³ *Id.* Ledwich states (*Antiquities of Irishtown and Kilkenny*, p. 437) that General "St. Ruth" bequeathed some property vested in the French funds to Shee's Hospital, and that (*id.*, p. 488) "the celebrated General St. Ruth left a house in Patrick-street to Thady O'Dunn, to pay £12 a-year in charity." He apparently confuses General Rothe with his cousin Jasper Rothe. Thady Dun was one of the executors of the latter (see pp. 532, 533, *ante*).

⁴ Charles, 2nd Earl of Middleton, M.P. for Winchelsea in the Long Parliament, was one of the Principal Secretaries of State from August, 1684 to 1688. He joined King James in France, and was attainted. By Lady Catherine Brudenel (who died at St. Germain, 11th March, 1743), he had issue—James, Lord Clermont; Charles; Elizabeth (*d.* at Paris, 1773), *m.* Lord Edward Drummond, who succeeded as 6th Duke of Perth in 1757, and *d.* 1760; Mary, *m.* Sir John Giffard; and Catherine *m.*, as above, M. de Rothe.

⁵ See O'Callaghan, *History of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France*; *Dictionnaire Historique*: Paris, 1759.

commission as Captain, *en second*, in his father's regiment is dated 28th May, 1719, when he was only eight years old. He was given a company on 8th June, 1729, and, on the retirement of his father, was made Colonel of the Regiment of Rothe, 28th May, 1733. In that year he joined the army of the Rhine under the Marshal Duke of Berwick, and was present at the reduction of Kehl, which capitulated on the 28th October, 1733, after a siege of fourteen days. In May, 1734, he aided in carrying the almost impregnable lines of Ettlingen, and in July, at the siege of Phillipsburg, mounted the trenches with his battalion. He served with the army of the Rhine to the end of the campaign in 1735, and was then stationed for a time in Flanders. He was made Brigadier by brevet of 20th February, 1743, and the same year was present, on the 27th of June, at the battle of Dettingen. There, however, owing to mismanagement, the Irish Brigade was not brought into action, which contributed in no small degree to the defeat of the French. During the ensuing winter Rothe was stationed at St. Omer, by order of 19th November, 1743. The year following he was employed with the army of Flanders, then commanded by the King, Louis XV., in person, and was at the sieges of Menin, which capitulated on the 4th June; Ypres, which fell on the 27th, after a successful attack by the Irish; and Furnes, which surrendered on the 11th of July. He remained with the army under the Marshal Saxe—when Louis XV. quitted Flanders—and finished the campaign in the camp of Courtray. By letters of 1st April, 1745, he was again attached to the army of the King in Flanders, and made Brigadier by brevet of 1st May. On the 11th of May he fought at the battle of Fontenoy, where the charge of the Irish Regiments turned the fortune of the day, and changed defeat into victory. Colonel Rothe was wounded at the head of his regiment, which lost four officers killed, and ten wounded. Louis XV. came the day after the battle to the camp of the Irish, and thanked each corps one after another for the service they had rendered him. Rothe's wound was not a serious one, as it did not prevent him from serving throughout the rest of the campaign, and he was present at the reduction of Tournay, Oudenarde, Dendermonde, and Ath. By letters of 1st November he was stationed at Dunkirk during the winter.

In 1746 he embarked at Ostend with several officers and men of the Irish Brigade on board the *Bourbon* transport, for the purpose of joining Prince Charles Edward in Scotland; but the vessel was captured by a British squadron, and all on board were brought prisoners into Deal on the 4th of March. Rothe remained a prisoner in England until April, 1747, when he was exchanged, and proceeded to Brussels. By letters of 1st May, 1747, he was included in the army of Flanders, and on the 2nd of July fought at Laffeldt, where he and his regiment gained much distinction. He was next employed to cover the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, and by letters of 1st November was stationed for the winter at Ostend. In 1748 he distinguished himself in the trenches at the siege of Maestricht, and by power of the 18th of May in that year was created Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the King. After the taking of Maestricht he returned to the command at Ostend; but the war being terminated in October by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in December, he returned to France. He was created Lieutenant-General of the Irish and Scotch troops in the service of France, by commission dated 31st March, 1759. In 1761, by letters of 1st May, he was employed with

the army of Germany, and was present at numerous actions, in which he signalized himself.

Like many other members of Irish families who had gone into exile, he became anxious to have his pedigree traced and enrolled in the Irish Office of Arms. A pedigree was accordingly drawn for him under the direction of James Mac Culloch, Ulster King-of-Arms, in June, 1764. It follows, however, the error made by Lodge in representing Edward Rothe fitz Peter, the father of Lieutenant-General Michael Rothe, as being a younger son of Peter Rothe fitz Robert of Rathely. This error appears to have arisen from adopting the pedigree of the Exchequer Bill of Jasper Rothe, the claimant, which ignores this branch of the family for the purposes of the case. On the other hand, besides the fact that the parties in possession of the disputed property were some of those who would be regularly entitled to it, we have the conclusive evidence afforded by the wills of various members of the family. The continuator of Moreri, writing about 1758,¹ gives, doubtless, the family tradition when he states that the Bishop of Ossory was paternal grand-uncle (properly *great* grand-uncle) to Michael de Rothe, Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the King. If Lodge and Mac Culloch be correct, no such relationship existed, but we might infer that it did, from the fact of the portrait and other relics of the Bishop having passed into the possession of the Bryans of Jenkinstown, who are descended from the sister of Lieutenant-General Michael Rothe (as we have seen the Bishop probably died in his father's house). The pedigree of 1764 is "attested" as follows:—

"We certify and believe the Rothes to be an antient and noble family in this kingdom, and that the above generally is true.

"GEO: ROTH.

"JAMES SHEE.

"BEN: KEARNEY.

"This pedigree to be drawn for Charles Rothe, Lieutenant-General, and Coll. of the Irish Regiment of his name, also for Francis and Edmond Rothe."

"MR. WINSTANLEY²—

"I desire you will examine the above genealogy, and if it is right in all respects that you will enroll it.

"J. MAC CULLOCH.

(Endorsed),

"Rothes family attested."

George Rothe, who signed this document, was then Registrar of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, and was afterwards M.P. for Thomastown.³ This attestation proves nothing, as it merely states that the pedigree "generally" is true. Some of the earlier generations set out are, as we have before shown, undoubtedly fabulous.

Charles Edward de Rothe met his death in a rather mysterious manner, but it is supposed by accident. The following account, dated

¹ *Dictionnaire Historique*: Paris, 1759.

vant of Arms, 1749-80.

² George Winstanley, Athlone Pursui-

³ See p. 649, *post*.

Paris, August 16th, 1766, appeared in the newspapers of the day:—"The Count de Roth, Lieutenant-General of the King's armies, and Colonel of a regiment of his name, died the 10th, at his Castle of Haute-Fontaine, in Picardy. The Count had diverted himself all day, playing and dancing with his children, and in the evening went out to take an airing in his park. His family grew uneasy at his not returning at supper-time, and sent after him, when he was found in a ditch, bathed in his blood, having fallen on a large peaked stone, which had pierced his breast." He had married the Hon. Lucie Cary, only daughter of Lucius Henry, 5th Viscount Falkland, by his second wife, Laura, daughter of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Dillon,¹ and by her (who was born 1728, and died in London, 9th February, 1804) had issue a son, Arthur, who died at the age of eight,² and a daughter Lucie, who died September, 1782, having married in 1769 (as his first wife) her cousin, General the Hon. Arthur Dillon, Colonel proprietor of Dillon's Regiment,⁴ who perished by the guillotine during "the Terror" on the 14th April, 1794.

By his wife, Lucie de Rothe, General Dillon had, with a son who died young, an only daughter, Henriette Lucie, married, in 1796, to Frederic Seraphin, Marquis de la Tour du Pin Gouvernet, who, after various vicissitudes caused by the confusions in his country, was created a Peer of France on the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty in 1815. He died in 1837, leaving, by his wife Henriette Lucie Dillon an only son, Frederic Claude Aymer, Marquis de la Tour du Pin Gouvernet, who died in 1867, and was succeeded by his only son, Humbert Hadelin Marie, the present Marquis de la Tour du Pin Gouvernet, now the representative of this branch of the family of Rothe.

The right heirs male of "old Jenkin Rothe fitz John" stand next after the foregoing families in the entail made by Robert Rothe in 1616.

Jenkin Rothe fitz John, second son of John Rothe (fitz Thomas), by Lettice, daughter and sole heir of John Chamberlain, fitz many descendants in Kilkenny,⁵ but his line cannot be very clearly traced. The name Jenkin, too, being sometimes used as interchangeable with John, throws additional difficulty in the way. Jenkin Rothe fitz John, is most probably the "Johann. fil. Johannis Rothe," who served as Sovereign of Kilkenny in 1473.⁶ As he is referred to as "old Jenkin" in the will of 1616, he probably lived to a great age. Of his children, we can directly identify a son and a daughter—Geoffrey, his heir, and Lettice, married about 1491 to John Langton fitz Richard.⁷ Geoffrey Rothe, "son and heir of John or Jenken Rothe," was, in 1513, by deeds of the 24th and 31st January, granted by James Schortal, lord of Ballylorcan, a waste

¹ *Freeman's Journal*, September 2nd, 1766. *Pue's Occurrences*, 6th September, 1766. Foreign Intelligence.

² 2nd son of Theobald, 7th Viscount Dillon, Colonel proprietor of Dillon's Regiment, 1690-1730; *d.* 1732; father of Charles, 10th, and Henry, 11th, Viscount Dillon.

³ Lodge.

⁴ 2nd son of Henry, 11th Viscount Dillon, Colonel proprietor of Dillon's Regiment, 1767-80; Governor of Tu-

bago, 1785-89; *m.* 1st (as above), Lucie de Rothe; 2ndly, 1784, the widow of Count de la Touche, dau. of M. Girardine, of Martinique, and first cousin to Josephine Beauharnais, 1st wife of Napoleon.

⁵ Pedigree by R. Rothe.

⁶ Rothe's "Register" (Appendix to 2nd Report of Historical mss. Commission, p. 257).

⁷ Langton Pedigree.

piece of land with its appurtenances within the walls of Kilkenny, in the parish of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to hold for ever.¹ In the same year, by lease and re-lease of the 11th and 20th of March, Geoffrey Rothe and Margaret his wife purchased from the proctors of St. Mary's Church, with the consent of the provost and parishioners, a messuage in Kilkenny, the property of the Church.² Geoffrey Rothe was thrice Sovereign of Kilkenny in 1517, 1528, and 1533. In 1537 he was presented as a "grey merchant" by the "comyners" of the county of Kilkenny, and was himself one of the jurors who returned the "verdyt of the corporation of the towne of Kilkenny," to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the country.³ He died before August, 1539, having married Margaret Knaresborough, by whom he left a son and heir, Philip Rothe, who, by deed of 19th March, 1542, re-leased to Robert Rothe, the head of the family, the messuage purchased by his father from the proctors of St. Mary's Church in 1513.⁴ It had previously, by deed of 20th August, 1539, been granted to Robert Rothe, by Margaret Knaresborough, the widow of Geoffrey.⁵ He held a castle with 3½ great acres of land in Sholhamrath, or Sholdamrath, which afterwards passed into the possession of Helias Shee,⁶ while a "moiety" of his share, consisting of 30 acres and 4 small acres near Goslingstown, was the property of Robert Rothe in 1623.⁷ He, too, had a "mansion-house" in Kilkenny, paying a chief rent of 3*d.* to the senior branch of the family.⁸

It is probable that "old Jenkin" was also the father of John, or Jenkin Rothe, of New Ross,⁹ who was father of Piers Rothe; Geoffrey Rothe fitz John, father of David Rothe fitz Geoffrey of New Ross; and Margaret, married to Robert Shee, by whom she was mother of Sir Richard Shee, and Helias Shee. Piers Rothe was presented as a "grey merchant in 1537."¹⁰ Besides two daughters, Ellinor and Beale, living in 1619,¹¹ he left a son John.

John Rothe fitz Piers was an eminent and opulent burghess of Kilkenny, and at the election held in April, 1585, was returned as M.P. for the town (Kilkenny did not become a "city" till 1609), having for his colleague his cousin, Mr. Helias Shee. In that year he was in the occupation of a shop near the style of St. Mary's churchyard, held by lease from John Rothe fitz Robert of Ballyeven.¹² In May, 1586, he joined the other Kilkenny members of Parliament in signing the protest claiming exemption for the Earl of Ormonde's lands in Tipperary from the attainder affecting those who had taken part in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion. In 1594 he commenced, or completed, his "Mansion House," still standing in Parliament-street, Kilkenny,¹³ a remarkable monument of the old city

¹ "Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls of Chancery, Ireland," p. 289.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Annuary of the R.H.A.A.I.*, 1868 and 1869," pp. 97, 106.

⁴ "Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls of Chancery, Ireland," p. 289.

⁵ *Ibid.* See p. 288.

⁶ "Inquisition," *post mortem*, Helias Shee, 21st August, 1619.

⁷ "Inquisition," *post mortem*, Robert Rothe, 18th April, 1623.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Exchequer Bill, 21st May, 1690.

¹⁰ *Annuary of the R.H.A.A.I.*, 1868-69.

¹¹ Will of John Rothe fitz Piers.

¹² Exchequer Bill, 21st May, 1690.

¹³ See "Ancient Street Architecture in Kilkenny," by Rev. James Graves. (*Journal of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society*, i., p. 41). The entrance Arch to Rothe's House (commonly called *Wolfe's Arch*, probably a corruption of *Rothe's Arch*) forms the frontispiece to vol. i. of the *Journal*.

Forty years ago the Rev. C. P. Meehan

families, affording evidence of their wealth and the style in which they lived.¹ By the great charter of Kilkenny, John Rothe fitz Piers was nominated one of the original Aldermen, and was elected Mayor for the year 1613. He possessed considerable property both in the county and city. He held, by mortgage from Lord Mountgarrett, the lands of Aghnenorling, or Urlingford, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, held of the king by knight service in chief, and also Ballinegerah, or Sheeptown, containing 5 acres great measure, or one-fifth of a carucate, held of the Earl of Desmond as of his manor of Knocktopher by fealty. In the town of Gowran he held in fee a garden and a stang of the Earl of Ormonde as of his manor of Gowran by fealty, and in Thomastown two messuages and two gardens—one held of Patrick Den, as of his manor of Grenan by fealty; the other of the heirs of Richard Archdeacon, *alias* MacCody, as of their manor of Dangan by a certain chief rent.² He also held leases of a large amount of Church property, including the vicarage of Rathkyran, a portion of the tythe corn of eleven villages in the parish of Tullaroan, a moiety of the rectories of Balleyn, Kilkesy, and Aghabo, in Ossory; and a portion of the "tieths of Killuree, neare Gawran, in the diocese of Leighlin." In 1606 we find him named one of the feoffees to uses of Richard Viscount Mountgarrett.³ In 1612, having purchased the ground for the purpose from the Dean and Chapter of St. Canice, he built a chapel, as a burial-place for himself and his family, between the Cross Church and the northern porch of St. Mary's Church, to be called the Trinity Chapel, and to be upheld and repaired, as he directs in his will, "by myne hæires forevr, both for the honor of God, the regarde they owe by nature to their owne and their anncesto" monum', and that they and I are obliged in yt behalf to ye Deane and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of St. Canice." By deed of 20th September, 1615, he made a feoffment to uses of the lands of Aghnenorling to William Shee, James Cleere, James Langton, Walter Daniell, and John Naish, and on the 31st August, in the same year, enfeoffed the same trustees with Rathkyran and the other parishes to similar uses. He made his will—which is a lengthy document, covering nine leaves of closely-written paper—on 31st May, 1619. He limits his estate to his sons successively in tail male, then to his daughters, finally to his "brother" David Rothe fitz Geoffrey of New Ross, and the rightful heirs of the said David. The following description is given in the will of the portion of his "mansion house" which he desires his wife may be permitted to enjoy during her life by his son and heir, upon whom the house had been settled on his marriage—" (as well for continuance of naturall love

wrote:—Surely the authorities of Kilkenny ought to look after the venerable residence of the Roth family, . . . and if they do not, their city must soon lose one of its most venerable mansions and greatest attractions."—*The Confederation of Kilkenny*, p. 42.

¹ "Of Rothe's house there is enough to enable one to comprehend what sort of a residence belonged to a prince merchant two hundred years ago, who coined money and levied troops . . ." (Letter to Davis, quoted in *Young Ireland* by Sir Charles

Gavan Duffy, p. 210.) The only money known to be coined by any of the Rothe family is the penny token of Edward Rothe, before mentioned (p. 621), an ordinary trades token. Nor did any of the family levy troops except in the way every member of Parliament may be said to levy them.

² "Inquisition," *post mortem*, Joh. Rothe, fil. Piers, at "le Sessions House," 17th September, 1622; and at "Gauran," 6th October, 1628.

³ *Ibid.*, 6th September, 1637.

betweene her and him; and for avoiding of ye confusion and dissection yt may arise betweene her and him, if she be driven to take up her dower of the said house confusedlie in any place):—

“The devise to) “The middle Crosse house or building (Parcell of my
my wife. } saide dwelling house), lying from Nicholas Daniel,
late deceased his house in ye south, vnto the pynnion, or Crosse wall
next myne owne bedchamber in ye North, the passage or entry frō the
gate to the close vnder the said Crosse house excepted, wch I will to be
in coffons betweene both ye houses. And yt Likewise she may haue to
her owne use the kitchin in ye East ende of the Outscale, or building next
my saide bedchamber, and a third parte of all other ye roomes of the
said Outscale. And also, yt she may haue to her owne use the great
Cellar under ye forestreete building of my saide house, and the entry and
roomes within my forestreete gate, together wth ye use of ye staires
leading downe from the said roomes to the said cellar. And Likewise yt
she may haue a third parte of the new house or building next my garden,
and of th’ other roomes betweene that building and the garden, and a
third parte of both ye quadrangles or backsides, and a third parte of my
gardens, and of the Castle, and pigeon-house in ye west ende of ye saide
gardens; with free ingresse, egress, and regresse at all conuenient tymes
frō the high streete of ye said Citty of Kilkeny vnto all them places
through ye comon high way, yt entreth to my saide mansion house.
And yt ye great Kitchin and gyle house in the said newhouse or building
next ye garden, wth ye necessarie furniture of both them places for
brewing and other purposes, together wth ye kyll in ye said building,
and ye well and cistern in ye backside, be in coffons betweene both ye
houses, and the uses of these places in coffons, to be taken by such a
naturall kinde and neighbourly respect by both ye houses, as by taking
their turnes alternatiuely, and framing their occasions and employm^t
accordingly, no distraction or disappointm^t of busynes vnfitting a
mother and her son may at anny hand arise to their owne sinne and
shame, and scandall of others.” . . . Besides other provision for his wife, he
bequeathed to her “my ferme at Carrynemean, in the saide county of
Kilkeny, during the yeres wch are unexpired theirow, and do hope my
ho^{sh} good Lord, the Lord Viscount of Mountgarrett, for the long love
and intercourse betweene us, will renew the saide Lease to my saide wife,
or my saide hère.” He left his lease of the tythe corn of Killuree, near
Gowran, to the poor men of the hospital lately erected by “my cousin Sir
Richard Shee, Knight, late deceased.” He directed that the heir “wch
shalbe resiant in my saide mansion house in Kilkeny shall yerely foreuer
distribut forty shillings st. of goode silvr mony,” every All Souls Day,
among the poor, to pray for the souls of himself and his family and all
his ancestors’ souls. Besides this, he directs that out of the profits of
his “ferme” of the Rectory of Cloghmantagh shall be distributed yearly
among the poor of Kilkeny £5 English, or 21 bushels of “porte corn of
Kilkeny measure,” half on Ash Wednesday and half on Good Friday,
in addition to 40 bushels of corn to the poor widows and poor men of
Kilkeny, to be paid in two years. To each of his “unpreferred”
daughters he leaves £100 silver money of England, and to his preferred
daughters—Margaret, Marion, Lettice, and Mary—20 bushels of corn to
each, “to helpe them to buy Jewells.” To his son-in-law, Mr. William

Shee, he leaves his "sigone cloath cloake" or "his gowne of browne blew collar, at his election," and, to prefer to marriage one of Mr. Shee's daughters, he bequeaths to him his mortgage on the fourth part of "fowling's Rath, als Kilballenowlynee," "or els" £20 Irish. Money, to make golden signets to remember him by, is left to his cousin, Mr. Patrick Archer,¹ his brother, Mr. Nicholas Langton,² his cousin, James Clere, his brother Walter Daniell, his brother, David Rothe, and his sisters, Ellinor Rothe and Beale Rothe. He also speaks of his brother Mr. Helias Shee,³ and his daughter Alson Shee. He appoints his wife Rose Archer and his son and heir Peter executors, and as overseers, his "kinsmen" Mr. Patrick Archer and Mr. Nicholas Langton; his son-in-law, Mr. William Shee; his "brethren" Walter Daniell and David Rothe, and his cousins, Thomas Howroghan⁴ and James Clere. It is to be observed that the persons styled his "brothers" were his "brothers-in-law," married either to his own or his wife's sisters. Nicholas Langton and Helias Shee were married to sisters of his wife. David Rothe, to whom, as before mentioned, he limits his estate on failure of the issue of his sons and daughters, was probably married to his own sister. He married Rose, daughter of Patrick Archer fitz Edward,⁵ by whom he had four sons, and, it would seem, eight daughters—(1) Peter, his heir; (2) John; (3) Matthew; (4) Michael; (1) a daughter married to William Shee; (2) Margaret; (3) Marion, married James Langton fitz Nicholas; (4) Lettice; (5) Mary; (6) Anstace; (7) Katherine; (8) Ellice. The three last are not named in the will, but are found, by inquisition taken 17th September, 1622, to have been unmarried at the time of their father's death. From this it is implied that the four named in the will were then married. Perhaps Margaret was the wife of William Shee. He was buried in the chapel erected by himself in St. Mary's Church. All that remains of this chapel is the elaborate mural monument which is now placed against the wall at the north side of St. Mary's churchyard, nearly opposite to the door leading into the vestry-room of the church. The slab, at the back, bears the inscription:—

Hic . Jacet . Johannes . Rothus .
 Petri . filius . ciuis . pretorius .
 Civitatis . Kilkenniz . qui . Sacellum . hoc . cū
 Monumēto sepulchrali . pro . eo . uxore . liber-
 isque . ac . posteris . suis . fieri . fecit . año
 Salutis 1612 . ipse . vero . non . tam . obiit .

Quam . abiit . 31 . die . mensis . Jan-
 uarii . Año . Domini M . dc . xx^o .
 Nec . non . Rosa Archer . Carissima .
 Eius . coniux . quæ . discessit . magis . quā
 decessit . 8^o die mēsis [] a^o . dōi . 16 []
 Quorū . animabus . propitiatur . Deus .

¹ Sovereign of Kilkenny, 1601; one of the original Aldermen, 1609; Mayor, 1611; M.P. for the city, 1613; *d.* 1632; *m.* Joan, dau. of Thomas Archer fitz Walter. His dau. Margaret *m.* Peter Rothe, of Rathely (p. 515).

² Sovereign of Kilkenny, 1606; one of the original Aldermen, 1609; M.P. for the city, 1613; Mayor the same year; *m.* 1st, 1588, Lettice Daniell, 2nd, 1605, Nichol, youngest dau. of Patrick Archer fitz Edward.

³ Helias Shee was also his cousin, being

brother of Sir Richard Shee. He was educated at Oxford, was M.P. for the city, 1585, and one of the original Aldermen, 1609. By his wife, Margaret Archer, he left three sons—George (ancestor of the late Sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A.); Andrew, and Matthew.

⁴ See p. 533, "St. Thomas Howroghan Priest" dwelt with John Rothe fitz Peter, Alderman. Trin. Coll., Dublin, *ms.* B. 3.8.

⁵ See Langton Pedigree.

This inscription is not quite accurately transcribed by Ledwich, who gives the lines over the top of the monument thus:—

“Symbolum † Salutis.

“Ortus quæque suos redolent animantia primos
Et redit in cinerem quod fuit ante cinis
Mens superas nunc avet opes . . . imas
Nempe sui memorem structilis urna facit
Ast rediviva olim quando urna refuderit ossa
Juncta animis, Deus o faxit, ut astra petant.”¹

Peter Rothe fitz John, who succeeded, was born in 1590.³ Upon his marriage in 1610, with Lettice, daughter of Walter Lawles, his father settled upon him his mansion-house and other premises, and by his will he bequeathed to him the furniture of the house, which included the “tapestrie couerlet, and the sey greene hangings or curtyns” of both his best bedsteads, and all “drawing tables, Bedsteeds, Cupboords, Linery Cupboords, Virginalls, Wainscott Seelings” of the Hall and Chambers; “Benchs, LongsTooles, scabbetts, ioynsTooles, chairs;” his “great Cipresse Chest and Cipresse Countor.” He also left him his “Scarlet Gowne.” Mr. Peter Rothe was elected an Alderman of Kilkenny, and to the Parliament summoned by the Earl of Strafford to meet on 16th of March was returned as M.P. for the city on 24th of February, 1639.⁴ During the first session we find no mention of him in the Commons’ *Journals*. The second session opened on the 1st October, 1640, and on the 13th his name was added to the Committee to consider the business of the petition put in by the inhabitants of the county of Catherlagh. On the 26th of February his name appeared on the Committee appointed “to Morrow Morning to represent to the Lords a copy of the Petition of the Tenants to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, and beseech their Lordships that the Lord Bishop of Derry may be sent for to answer thereunto;” and the following day, 27th February, he was one of the select Committee who were directed forthwith to draw up a charge against Sir Richard Bolton, Knt., Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Derry,⁵ Sir Gerald Lowther, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Sir George Radcliffe, Knt., “and therein impeach them of High Treason, and also that they forthwith humbly move the Lords that the persons above named may be secured and sequestered from this House, the counsell Table, and all other places of Judicature in this Kingdom.”⁶ The Committee proceeded without delay to the bar of the House of Lords, and there, by their spokesman, Captain Audley Mervyn, de-

¹ *Antiquities of Iriaktown and Kilkenny*, p. 496 (I have not myself deciphered these verses, G. D. B.)

² Inquisition *p. m.* Joh. Rothe fil Piers, 17th September, 1622.

³ “With their fair wanscotts, their presses and bedstods, Their joint-stools and tables a fire we made.”—*The Winning of Cales*. Percy’s Reliques.

⁴ See Irish Commons’ *Journals*.

⁵ John Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, 1634–60.

⁶ This impeachment was on account of their connexion with the administration of the Earl of Strafford, who had been himself impeached by the English House of Commons, 11th Nov., 1640. The charge against the Lord Chancellor and Lowther was dismissed, 2nd June, 1642 (see Irish Lords’ *Journals*).

livered their impeachment to the Lord Chancellor. The session ended on the 5th March, 1640, and Parliament assembled for its third session on the 11th of May following. On the 18th of May, Mr. Rothe was placed upon the Committee "to meet with a Committee of the Lords at four of the clock this Afternoon in the Middle Room betwixt both Houses, to have a free conference with their Lordships touching his Majesty's Letters read to the House in the Presence Chamber, and also a like conference with their Lordships concerning the Money which is to be allowed to the Committee of Lords in England." The House of Commons having agreed to three instruments in reply to the King's Letters on the 24th May, 1641, directed that the former Committee who had conferred with the Lords "on Monday next present these instruments to the Lords." On the 18th of June, 1641, Mr. Rothe's name appears on the Sub-Committee to examine and regulate the Fees of the King's Bench and Common Pleas. On the 21st of June he was named on the Committee appointed "at 2 o'clock to-morrow to take into consideration the several Petitions presented to this House against Robert Savill, Serjeant-at-Arms attending the House of Lords, and to draw up a charge against the said Savill, such as they shall conceive fit, and to present it to this House to be taken into further consideration." And the same day (21st June) he was also named on a Committee "to take into their serious consideration the petition of Patrick Barnewall, Esq., and all other matters touching the sealing of Cloth . . . this Afternoon at two of the clock." We observe that the early hours at which the Committees sat in the former Parliament of 1635 were not kept up in this one.¹ On the 4th of August, Mr. Rothe was one of the persons appointed to "consider what prisoners are committed and in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, or any other Person by command of the House, and for what, and make a Report thereof to this House by Friday Morning next, with their opinion thereon;" but this Report was never made, as Parliament was adjourned on the 7th of August to the 9th of November following. Mr. Rothe's name does not again appear in the *Journals*. He was probably at his house in Kilkenny when the Rebellion broke out on the 23rd of October, but it is likely that he attended Parliament during the session, which lasted from January, 1641, to June, 1642, as his name is not included among the Members expelled for Rebellion.

In October, 1642, he took his seat in the General Assembly of Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, and was also a member of the new Assembly elected in 1647. In February, 1644, he was appointed one of the Commissioners who acted as Judges for the Confederates, and so continued till the Peace in 1649.² In consequence he suffered in the confiscations which ensued under the Commonwealth. In the end of 1653, he was ordered to transplant to Connaught,³ and forfeited the following lands, which he held together with Henry Archer, in St. Canice's parish in the Liberties of the city of Kilkenny:—St. Peter's land and Knocknagalline, 26 acres; the small Quarries, 24 acres; and Cents, 30 acres. He did not long survive his misfortunes, as he died a few months afterwards, in 1654, having made his will on the 24th of May in that year (it was proved on the 24th of July). He was probably buried, as he

¹ See p. 517.

² *Kilkenny Confederates' Orders on*

Process.

³ *Persons transplanted, 1653-54, 363.*

desired, in his father's chapel and monument in our Lady's Church in Kilkenny. He had married, as before mentioned, in 1610, Lettice, daughter of Walter Lawless, by Margaret, daughter of Robert Rothe of Tullaghmaine,¹ and had a son Nicholas, who died without issue in his father's lifetime, six months after his marriage with Nichol, eldest daughter of Michael Langton fitz Nicholas I.:² and three daughters, who survived him—(1) Rose, married Richard Shee fitz Marcus;³ (2) Margaret, married James Rothe of New Ross,⁴ and (3) Mary. Leaving no son, he devised his estate of inheritance, descended to him from his father, to his nephew, Piers Rothe fitz John, as next heir male.

John Rothe fitz John, second son of John Rothe fitz Piers, and brother of Peter, was left by his father all his messuages, gardens, and tofts in Irishtown and Upphill, including his "porcion of the cellar vnder the Chambers of the Viccars Choralls, and ppetualls of the coffin hall of St. Canice," paying 6s. 8d. Irish "in token of chieffrie" to Peter, and his heirs. He is doubtless the same John Rothe who was Mayor of Kilkenny in 1647, and sat as a Member of the General Assembly at that date. He died before his elder brother, leaving a son, Piers Rothe fitz John, mentioned above as heir to his uncle Peter, who also bequeathed to him the "sume of tenn pounds sterl as a help of livelihood unto him, his proportion in Connaght being nott allotted or ascertained, and he having no meanes beside to releive him." What finally became of him is not known.

Rose, the eldest daughter of Peter Rothe fitz John, was, by her husband Richard Shee fitz Marcus, mother of Marcus Shee, of Walshesheys (now Sheestown), High Sheriff of the county Kilkenny in 1690. In that year he was in possession of the "Mansion House" of his grandfather when the attempt was made to oust him by Jasper Rothe,⁵ the claimant. Whatever pretensions the latter might have had to the estate of John Rothe fitz Robert of Ballyeven, his claim to the property of the branch of the family we are now describing had no foundation whatsoever. From Marcus Shee is descended the present Nicholas Power O'Shee, of Sheestown, county Kilkenny, and Garden Morris, county Waterford, who is the direct representative of the builder of "Rothe's House."

After the heirs male of "old" Jenkin Rothe fitz John, the estate was limited to the heirs male of "Oliver Rothe fitz Walter, late of the Irishtown of Kilkenny, deceased," and then to the heirs male of "David Rothe fitz Oliver, late of the said Irishtown, deceased." Hence it was supposed, going further down the family tree than "old Jenkin," that the family of Irishtown was descended from Walter Rothe, a younger son of Thomas Rothe and Ellen Purcell; Walter Rothe being the father of Oliver Rothe fitz Walter, who again was father of David Rothe fitz Oliver. If the Oliver and David mentioned in the will were father and son, it is remarkable

¹ Page 514, *ante*.

² Langton Pedigree.

³ Eldest son of Marcus Shee (by Ellen, daughter of Oliver Grace), second son of Sir Richard Shee, Knt.

⁴ Was this James Rothe the second son of Piers Rothe fitz Patrik of New Ross (f) (p. 507). Peter Rothe, of New Ross, merchant, son of James Rothe of New Ross,

gent., deceased, by descent from his father became entitled, on the Repeal of the Act of Settlement by King James's Parliament in 1689, to the lands of Rochestown in the county Wexford. (Exchequer Bill, 29th May, 1693, "Rothe v. Loftus and Others.")

⁵ Exchequer Bill, 21st May, 1690, "Both v. Shee and Others."

that Robert Rothe, who was both a lawyer and a genealogist, should have put in the son's name after that of the father instead of before it. In the codicil to the will, in which the wording of the limitations is made more general, the name of Oliver Rothe fitz Walter is omitted. There is no reason to suppose that the Oliver fitz Walter and David fitz Oliver of the will were father and son; they evidently represented two distinct branches of the family connected with Irishtown.

In 1537 Walter Rothe was one of the jurors of the Corporation of Irishtown, who, amongst other matters, presented "that Thurlok Fyts Davy did forcibly make assaulte upon Walter Routhe, of Kilkenny, at the saide towne, in the Highe strete, and him dyd bete and grevously did wounde, so that he was in greate perill of deathe."¹ The juror and the gentleman who was attacked may have been one and the same person. In 1570 we find the name of Walter Rothe fitz Oliver, with nine other members of the family, one of them being Oliver Rothe fitz Robert, included in a pardon granted in that year to certain inhabitants of Kilkenny and Irishtown.²

David Rothe fitz Oliver, of Irishtown, mentioned in the will, was probably the same David who was father of Margaret, married to Patrick Shortall of Rathardmore,³ and Geoffrey Rothe fitz David, of Irishtown. Geoffrey Rothe fitz David, as an inhabitant and freeman of Kilkenny, was plaintiff in an action against Walter Reaves, "Suffren of the Naase, in the county of Kildare," and others, which resulted in a very important decree being made by the Court of Chancery on the 22nd of June, 1584, to the effect that all burgesses, freemen, and inhabitants of the town of Kilkenny, should henceforth be free of all toll custom within the town of the Naas, and that no officer or inhabitant of the Naas should exact or levy any custom, toll, or murage, for any wares or merchandise that any of the inhabitants, burgesses, or freemen of Kilkenny should carry through, or offer for sale in, that town. In 1587 Geoffrey Rothe fitz David of Irishtown was appointed a feoffee to uses by his brother-in-law, Patrick Shortall, by deed dated 27th August⁴ in that year; and on 8th June, 1589, he joined with his sister, Margaret Rothe, *alias* Shortall, and Patrick Fynn, Vicar of Dunmore, in executing a grant to Patrick Shortall of Rathardmore, of the castle and all lands and tenements of and in Rathardmore and Kibleyn, in the barony of Gowran.⁵

David Rothe fitz Geoffrey, son and heir of Geoffrey Rothe fitz David of Irishtown, settled in the town of New Ross. He is described as "late of Rosse, in Wexford," in the Inquisition taken 18th January, concerning the estate of Patrick Shortall before mentioned.

By his will, made 31st March, 1619, John Rothe fitz Piers finally limits his estate, as we have seen, to the heirs male of his "brother," David Rothe fitz Geoffrey of New Ross; but it is doubtful whether the

¹ *Annuary of the R.H.A.A.I.*, 1868-69 (see also p. 506, *ante*).

² "12th Rep. of the Deputy Keeper of the Records in Ireland," page 17, 1617 (1088).

³ Patrick Shortall, of Rathardmore and Kibleyn, died 12th June, 1591, leaving issue, by his wife Margaret Rothe, six sons—Thomas, of Joelstown and Rathard-

more, *d.* 8th April, 1628, having *m.* Ellis, daughter of James Shortall of Ballylorcan, and sister of Sir Oliver Shortall, and left issue; Robert, of Thomastown, left issue; Leonard, left issue; Edward; Oliver; and Richard.

⁴ "Inquisition," *post mortem*, Patrick Shortall, 18th January, 1618.

⁵ *Ibid.*

latter is identical with the son of Geoffrey Rothe fitz David of Irishtown, although they both were connected with New Ross. Perhaps a hasty glance at the Inquisition of the 18th January, 1618, where the name "David Rothe fitz Geoffrey" occurs, has given rise to the error into which some writers¹ have fallen, in supposing that the Bishop's father was named Geoffrey. We cannot otherwise account for such a mistake.

The next member of the Irishtown family we find is Oliver Rothe of Irishtown, who, in 1628, was rated at 13*s.* for half an orchard and half a messuage at Blackfreren gate, payable to the Corporation of Kilkenny,² and in 1630 was one of the churchwardens of St. Canice's parish.³ His name appears along with Michael Archer, George St. Leger, and Michael Sweetman, as owner of part of 56 acres of the lands of Grantsborne, and 22 acres of Corshill, in St. Canice's parish, forfeited in 1653.⁴ But he was not deprived of all his property, as in 1665 he was seized in fee of a plot in Irishtown from "bull end" in the east to the street of Irishtown leading from Watergate to the Irishtown corner in the west.⁵ He died of a "languishing and prolixious sickness"⁶ in 1667-68, and by his will desired to be buried in his "ancestors' monument in St. Kenies' Church." His "Mansion House" in Irishtown and his whole estate he left to his grandchild, Richard Rothe, "if he is alive;" and after him to his son Marcus, then his nephew, Symon Rothe,⁷ then to his "kindred." He appoints his son-in-law, William Lawles, and his son, Marcus, overseers of his will. The grandchild, Richard, of whom nothing further is known, was probably the son of Richard Rothe fitz Oliver, whose property, consisting of a "wast Roome in the north Irishtowne," was granted to the Duke of Ormonde in 1668.⁸

Marcus Rothe, the son of Oliver, describes himself in his will as "of the city of Kilkenny," but directs his body to be buried in the "old monument of my ancestors in the body of the Cathedral Church of St. Canice." He devises "all the small real estate" in the Liberties of the city of Kilkenny, "the ancient inheritance" of his ancestors, to his cousin, Richard Rothe fitz Symon of Freshford, whom he appoints heir, and next limits the estate to Bernard Rothe fitz William of Clone, Co. Kilkenny; then to William Rothe of Durrow, brother of Bernard;⁹ and

¹ Followed by Dalton, *King James's Army Lists*; Cardinal Moran, *Bishops of Ossory from the Anglo-Norman Invasion*.

² "Rent charge of the Antient Common Revenue of the city of Kilkenny by the year, A. D. 1628." Ledwich, *Antiquities of Irishtown and Kilkenny*, 456.

³ *History and Antiquities of St. Canice's Cathedral*, Graves and Prim, pp. 38, 39.

⁴ "*Down Survey*." Grantsborne was granted to Thomas Burrell, who was M. P. for Thomastown, 1661-66; Corshill to James Stopford, ancestor of the Earl of Courtown.

⁵ Exchequer Bill, 23rd June, 1683, "*Marcus Rooth v. John Flood*."

⁶ Will of Oliver Rothe. "Ossory Wills."

⁷ Margaret Roth, *alias* Butler, relict of Symon Rothe, deceased, presented a petition (which was granted), 14th November, 1689, to be granted administration in

forma pauperis of Patrick Roth, her father-in-law, and Ellen Roth, *alias* Archer, his wife.

⁸ *Certificates of Adventurers and Soldiers*, xxiv.

⁹ An offshoot of this family of Irishtown settled in Durrow. Jenkin Roth brought an action on the 15th January, 1645, in the Court of the Confederates at Kilkenny, against Thomas O'Holigan, Loughlin O'Holigan, and John O'Murroughoe, who had carried off the corn out of the plaintiff's haggard at Durrow. (*Kilkenny Confederates' Orders on Process*, p. 46.) On the 26th of July, 1645, at the suit of John Bird, Thomas O'Holigan, and John O'Clonan, and others of the inhabitants of the town of Durrow *v.* John Shortall, and eleven others, including James Roth, and Patr: Roth, an attachment was issued against James Roth and

finally to Robert Rothe fitz David, late of Tullaghmaine. He mentions his sister, Alice Crow, *alias* Rothe; his cousin, Bridget Vaughan, *alias* Lawles; his cousin, Ellinor Lawles; and his cousin, Ellinor Dunphy, wife of John Dunphy. His will is dated 7th August, 1694, and was proved 6th September in the same year.

Richard Rothe (fitz Symon) of Freshford, who succeeded, is described in his will as "of the Corporation of Irishtown, gent." By lease dated 12th October, 1712, he granted a lot of ground in Irishtown to Peter Hilton (son of George Hilton of Irishtown) for lives renewable for ever: the first lives being those of Peter Hilton, John Rothe, second son of the grantor, and John Stephens, eldest son of Paul Stephens, of St. Canice's Butts, gent.¹ His will is dated 6th November, 1713, and proved 23rd January, 1714. He married Mary Knaresborough, and left two sons and two daughters:—(1) Oliver, his heir; (2) John, to whom his father left £20, and directed that he should be bound to a trade; (1) Hester, to whom her father left a house in Walkin-street for life; and (2) Lelia. Besides the members of his family he also mentions in his will his cousin, Joan Cody, of Freshford. After his death his widow married Peter Hilton, and died before 1729.

Oliver Rothe of Irishtown was a minor at the time of his father's death. In 1729 he joined with John Blunden, of Blunden's Castle, in making a grant by deeds of lease and release, dated 15th and 16th of April, to James Agar of Gowran.² In 1749 he and his son and heir, Jasper, joined in conveying to George Foster, of Kilkenny, the "Starr Inn" in Irishtown, two meadows, a house in Walkin-street, several houses and concerns in Irishtown, and one and a-half acres of land called Seix's ground.³ He was by profession an apothecary, first in Irishtown; but after he had disposed of the "ancient inheritance of his ancestors" he removed to Gowran, where he died in January, 1779. He had married, about 1728, Alice or Ellis, second daughter of Peter Agar of Gowran,⁴ younger brother of James Agar, M.P., of Gowran, by whom he had a son and two daughters:—(1) Jasper, who died without issue; (1) Alice, married — Wilson; and (2) Hester.⁵

None of the pedigrees of the Rothe family make any suggestion as to the genealogy of "Francis Rothe of the town of Wexford, merchant,"

Edmond Butler (*ibid.*, p. 34). James Rooth of Durrow styles himself "husbandman" in his will (25th October, 1656, pr. 30th May, 1661); but a commission was issued 16th November, 1658, to swear John Cleere and Margaret Cleere, *alias* Rooth, *alias* Purcell, his wife, to administer the goods of James Rooth, late of Durragh, "gent." He *m.* Margaret Purcell, and by her, who re-married John Cleere of Ballincran, gent., left two sons and a daughter—Bernard, William, and Rose. The second son, William, was probably father of Bernard Rothe fitz William of Clone, and William Rothe of Durrow, mentioned above.

¹ Registry of Deeds.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Charles Agar of Gowran (*d.* 14th February, 1696), *m.* 1st, Ellis, daughter and heiress of Peter Blanchville of Rathgarvan (whose sister *m.* William Rothe of Tenor and Bramblestown, ancestor of the family of Butler's Grove), and by her had issue, with daughters, two sons—James, ancestor of Viscount Clifden, and Peter. Peter Agar died in 1716, having married Alice, daughter of John Hunt, and had issue—Elizabeth, *m.* — Elliott; Ellis *m.* Oliver Rothe; Lavinia *d.* unmarried, 1779.

⁵ Will of Lavinia Agar, pr. 1779. Will of Ellis, Countess of Brandon, pr. 1787, who was the eldest daughter of James Agar of Gowran, mentioned above, by his second wife Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Wenys of Danesfort.

who is named next after the Irishtown branches in the limitations of the will of 1616. He died apparently in the interval between the execution of the will and that of the codicil of 4th February, 1619, as in the latter he is described as "late of Wexford, deceased." He was probably the father, or grandfather, of Francis Rothe, an Alderman of Wexford under the Charter of 1688, and who sat as M.P. for that borough in the Parliament summoned by King James II. in 1689.

After the failure or disappearance of all the branches which we have hitherto dealt with, one remained, which still exists, and continued to represent the family in the Co. Kilkenny almost to the middle of the present century. Lodge deduces their origin from Richard Rothe, youngest son of Thomas Rothe and Ellen Purcell his wife, thus:—Richard Rothe fitz Thomas married Susanna, daughter of — Rorke, Esq., and had a son, Thomas Rothe fitz Richard of Glishare, who married a daughter of Robert Wale of Durrow, Co. Kilkenny, D.D., Archdeacon of Ossory, by whom he was father of Robert Rothe of Glishare, who married a daughter of — Matthews, and had, with many other children, Richard Rothe, who married Susan, daughter of —, and left four sons: (1) William, married a daughter of James Blanchville of Rathgarvan, and was father of Richard, who, about 1670, married Lettice Connell; (2) Abraham, (3) Edmund, and (4) Sir Richard, who married Jane, Countess of Donegal.

Now Thomas Rothe, who married the daughter of Robert Wale (who was not Archdeacon of Ossory, but Treasurer of St. Canice's), was living in the year 1635. It is therefore impossible that he could have been the son of a man who, making every reasonable allowance, must have been born nearly two hundred years previously; and, having ascertained the date at which Thomas Rothe flourished, it is equally impossible that three generations intervened between him and Richard Rothe, who was married only forty-five years later. We notice, too, that Richard Rothe, who married Jane, Countess of Donegal, is confounded with his father, Sir Richard. Thus we see at once that this portion of the pedigree is altogether in confusion, and was evidently hastily sketched. The only place in the Co. Kilkenny with a name resembling "Glishare" is Glashare; but it is doubtful whether Glashare was ever occupied by the Rothes.

If the limitations of the will of 1616 were intended to cover all the principal branches of the family, this branch must, in that case, have been included under some of the main lines there set out, of which it was an offshoot. There were numerous junior branches, besides those we have already traced, flourishing in Kilkenny and also in New Ross during the 16th century.

A pardon granted, in 1570, to some 200 inhabitants of Kilkenny,¹ besides the names of other members of the family already identified, includes Margaret Rothe, John, or Jenken Rothe, Thomas Rothe fitz Richard, George Rothe, Robert Rothe, and Richard Rothe, clerk, Archdeacon of Ossory; and in another pardon of 7th July, 1574,² before referred to,³ containing *seventeen* of the name of Rothe, we find among them George Rothe, Simon Rothe, Geoffrey Rothe fitz John, Thomas Rothe

¹ "12th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records," p. 17.

² *Ibid.*, p. 123.

³ See page 506.

fitz John, Thomas Rothe fitz Richard, Geoffrey Rothe fitz Thomas,¹ Patrick Rothe,² and Sir Richard Rothe, Archdeacon of the Cathedral of St. Canice of Kilkenny.

"Sir" Richard Rothe,³ Archdeacon of Ossory, named in these two pardons, was Treasurer of St. Canice's in 1552, when Dr. John Bale was appointed to the Bishopric of Ossory by Edward VI.⁴ Dr. Bale, being persuaded that Rothe had formed a conspiracy to murder him, gives him a bad character, calling him "unlearned," and something worse. Some days after the news of the death of Edward VI. and the accession of Queen Mary reached Kilkenny, the Bishop returned to his country residence, Holmes Court,⁵ about five miles from the town, "where," he says, "I had knowledge the next daye followinge that the prestes of my diocese, specially one Sir Richard Routhe, treasurer of the church of Kilkennie; and one Sir James Joys, a familiar chaplaine of mine; by the helpe of one Barnabe Bolgar, my next neighbour and tenannt at the seyde Holmes Court, had hired certen kearns of the Lorde Mountgarret, and of the Barne of Upper Ossorie, whom they knew to be most desperate theves and murderers, to slea me." On Friday, 1st September, his suspicions seemed confirmed by the barbarous murder of five of his servants, one of them a young girl of sixteen, while engaged in hay-making. As soon as the news reached Kilkenny, the Sovereign, Robert Shee, "a man sober, wise, and godly," proceeded to Holmes Court with a large force, and brought the Bishop into the town for safety. The next day a deputation of the clergy, with the treasurer at their head, waited upon the Bishop, who declares it was "to tempte me, like as Sathan ded Christe in the wilderness; saving that Sathan to Christe offered stones, and that temptinge treasurer both apples and wyne." The treasurer "proponed" that they wanted to have "solempne exequies for Kynge Edwarde lately departed; lyke as the quene's highness had them in England," and that it was the Bishop's duty to sing the Mass. The Bishop treated them to a volley of abuse, of which he was a master, and ridicule of the Mass, until the treasurer, being, as Bale says, "in his fustene fumes," but who was evidently a practical man, "stoughtely demanded a determinate answer." The Bishop thus brought to the point, said he must wait till he sent to Dublin to know how he could be absolved from his oath, and with that the deputation departed content. The next day a proclamation came to the effect "that they which wold hear Masses should be suffered to do so;" and as soon as ever he could the Bishop "shoke the dust of his fete against those wicked colligyners and prestes,"⁶ and left Kilkenny for ever. Although he lived till November, 1563, he made no claim to being restored to his See.

¹ Geoffrey Rothe fitz Thomas was witness to a deed of Thomas Archer fitz Walter, 2nd October, 1595.

² Lawrence Archer in his will, 1674, mentions his "brother" Patrick Rothe.

³ The title "Sir," when applied to the clergy, indicated the possession of the bachelor's degree at a university (Latin, dominus). The secular clergy in Shakespeare's plays are all so styled. In Trinity College, Dublin, up to a few years ago, it was the custom to prefix "Sir" to the

names of bachelors over the doors of their chambers.

⁴ Rooth, bachelor of law, proceeded in the Universitie of Oxford. There hath bene another Rooth, Vicar of S. John's in Kilkennie, pretill leanned.—*The Description of Ireland*, chap. vii. Holinshed.

⁵ "The vocacyon of Johan Bale to the Bishoprick of Ossorie in Irlande, his Persecutions in the same, and small Deliverance, Harleian Misc.," vol. vi.

⁶ Uppercourt, near Freshford.

"Sir" Richard Rothe's connexion with the murder seems to rest on no stronger evidence than that he was on terms of intimacy with the Baron of Upper Ossory and Lord Mountgarret, and, on his own showing, no constraint was put on the Bishop to say Mass against his will. "Sir" Richard was Archdeacon of Ossory¹ under Dr. Christopher Gaffney, who was appointed Bishop by Queen Elizabeth; from which it would seem that he was not then at least a very violent opponent of the Reformation. The date of his death is uncertain.

Nicholas Ley of Waterford, who died 10th December, 1585, mentions in his will sixteen acres of land purchased from Walter Rooth and Philip Booth. In 1587, Walter Rooth of New Ross, gent., was named one of his feoffees by Sir Richard Shee, who, in his will, mentions "two ptes neere Walkinge Greene, wch I purchased of Thomas Roth." John Archer fitz Walter, in his will, dated 26th May, 1616, devises "all the mesu^e and other Lands wch I did purchase of Richard Rothe fitz Thomas of London, frutrer, in fee-simple or otherwise, within the City of Kilkenny, and con^t of the City of Kilkeñy . . ."; and also refers to Walter Rothe's heirs, and "the use appointed by Richard Rothe fitz Jenkinis will."² None of the persons, however, just mentioned, bearing the name of Thomas, could have been the Thomas of 1635. We cannot, therefore, trace with any certainty the earlier generations of this line.³

Thomas Rothe married, as we have already seen, Frances,⁴ daughter of the Rev. Robert Wale, Treasurer of St. Canice's Cathedral.⁵ Mr. Wale, by his will, proved in 1635, bequeathed to "my sonne-in-law, Thomas Rothe, my bay mare, with the horse foale wch follows her, as also a yong dunne mare, and two colts of my owne gray mare, wch colts my cosen Staughton bestowed on me."⁶ Thomas Rothe cannot have been the great-grandfather, as sketched by Lodge, but was most likely the father of the four brothers—(1) William, of whom hereafter; (2) Abraham, who in April, 1645, was, with Garrett Comerford, defendant in a suit brought in the Confederates' Court at Kilkenny, by Oliver Shortal, trooper, and Arnold Wolfe, soldier;⁷ (3) Edmund of Tenor, a part of Ullard;⁸ and (4) Richard.

¹ He is not included by Cotton among the Archdeacons of Ossory. *Fasti Eec. Hibernie*.

² This will is not now in existence.

³ Richard Rothe fitz Thomas, "of London, frutrer," may have been son of Thomas Rothe fitz Robert, to whom his father devised "his fearme of the man^e of Oighrath, with the rood lands of St. Kennis" (see p. 508).

⁴ Frances Wale, *alias* Rothe, plaintiff. Edmond fitz Robert, and William McCody, defendants, 14th October, 1647. *Kilkenny Confederates' Orders on Process*, 1644-49, p. 135.

⁵ Rev. Robert Wale, Treasurer of St. Canice's, and Registrar of the Diocese of Ossory, was son of "Sir" Thomas Wale, who was appointed Treasurer of St. Canice's in 1596, by a daughter of William Johnson, Dean of St. Canice's, 1559, and previously Master of Kilkenny

School. He married Ellen, sister of Henry Mainwaring, Archdeacon of Ossory, and Master in Chancery (perhaps daughter of Daniel Mainwaring, Procentor of the Cathedral and Prebend. of Aghour), and had issue, besides the wife of Thomas Rothe, a son William; Elizabeth *m.* — Rotchfort; a daughter *m.* John Sharp; and Eleanor unmarried. He *bequeathed* the office of Registrar of Ossory during his son's life to his "man," William Connell, whose daughter, Lettice, *m.* Richard Rothe of Butler's Grove.

⁶ "Ossory Wills."

⁷ *Kilkenny Confederates' Orders on Process*, 1644-49, p. 30.

⁸ He appears to have been the ancestor of the family of Glanrinode (see Pedigree iv., p. 536, *ante*). Administration of the goods of Walter Rothe of Ullard, was granted to Sara, his widow, 16th April, 1671 (Leighlin Grants).

Richard Rooth, as his name is invariably spelt, entered the Navy. He rose to the rank of Captain in the service of the Commonwealth, and was appointed, about 1655, commander of the *Dartmouth*.¹ In February, 1656, he engaged two of the enemy's men-of-war and drove them ashore, one near Mardike, and the other near Calais, having, in the action only suffered damage to his sails and masts.² In January, 1658, he was ordered to Youghal to convey Lord Broghill and the members elected for Cork to Milford or Bristol. Coming from Youghal the ship struck several times on a sand called the Culver, through the mistake of the pilot casting his tides, "which will sometimes deceive the most knowing of men," but sustained no further damage than removing the rudder out of its place.³

In his celebrated diary, under the date of Jan. 23, 1660, Pepys, who then held the office of Clerk of the Acts, in the Navy Office, makes the following entry:—"This night comes two cages, which I bought this evening for my canary birds, which Captain Rooth this day sent me."⁴

Captain Rooth's wife seems to have been a connexion of the Pen family, from the references to her in the diary. "1661, Jan. 29. . . . and so home, where I found Mrs. Pen, and Mrs. Rooth, and Smith, who played at cards with my wife, and I did give them a barrel of oysters, and had a pullet to supper for them, and when it was ready to come to table, the foolish girl had not the manners to stay and sup with me, but went away, which did vex me cruelly." . . .⁵ And again, Feb. 16th, 1662. "So home and to see Sir W. Pen, and sat and played cards with him, his daughter, and Mrs. Rooth. . . ."⁶

Sir William Pen had been appointed, after the Restoration, Governor and Captain of the Fort of Kingsale; and, on his resignation of the office in 1669, Captain Richard Rooth, who had, in 1667, been transferred to the command of the *St. David*, and subsequently to the *Garland*, was appointed to succeed him by privy seal of 31st July, and patent of 14th August.⁷ He soon after received the honour of Knighthood, and was made Vice-Admiral of the Co. Cork. He resigned these appointments in 1679, but appears to have continued to reside at Kingsale after that date.⁸ He had advanced a large sum of money on mortgage on Lord Kingston's estate, and in May, 1701, presented a petition to the English House of Commons in respect to this incumbrance, which was referred by the House to the Trustees for Irish Forfeitures.⁹ He died sometime after, January, 1706,¹⁰ leaving a son and a daughter—Richard, his heir; and

¹ "Cal. State Papers" (Domestic), 1655-56, p. 549.

² *Id.* 1656-57.

³ *Id.* 1658-59, p. 533.

⁴ "Diary of Samuel Pepys," edited by Rev. Mynors Bright, M.A., 1875, vol. i., p. 251.

⁵ *Id.* vol. i., p. 408.

⁶ *Id.* vol. ii., p. 146.

⁷ *Liber Munerum*.

⁸ There was a family of the name of Roth, or Rooth settled in the county Cork. Patrick Roth, an inhabitant of Youghal, was "transplanted" in 1664 (Prendergast, *Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland*, p. 171).

Patrick Rooth of Kinsale, Housewright, made his will, 13th February, 1713, pr. 8th March. He left issue an only son and two daughters—Richard of Kinsale, Apothecary; Katherine, m. at the time of her father's death to Christopher Turner; Jane, m. before 1724 James Hunt of Cork.

⁹ Commons' *Journals*, XIII., pp. 555, 588, 816.

¹⁰ A letter of Sir R. Rooth to the Duke of Ormonde, dated Dublin, 25th January, 1706-7, is in the Ormonde Collection ("Ormonde mss. Catalogue," by J. T. Gilbert, 4th Rep. Historical mss. Comm.)

Catherine, who married 1st, William Stawell of Kingsale, and 2ndly, Rev. Henry Maule, successively Bishop of Cloyne, Dromore, and Meath.¹

Richard Rooth, of Ebbisham, Surrey, only son and heir of Sir Richard Rooth, in February, 1701, presented a petition to the English House of Commons regarding his incumbrance on Lord Kingston's estate, which was referred to the Trustees of Forfeited Estates.² He was engaged in continual litigation concerning the same, which was finally terminated in 1723, by the principal and interest being paid by decree of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. He married Jane, daughter and heiress of John Itchingham of Dunbrody, Co. Wexford, and widow of Arthur, second Earl of Donegal.³ By her he had issue three daughters—Margaret, Elizabeth,⁴ and Barbara,⁵ of whom Barbara, the sole survivor, married Henry Cliffe, of Sutton, Co. Middlesex, ancestor of the family of Cliffe, of Bellevue, Co. Wexford

William Rothe lived at Tenor, a part of Ullard, but was living at Bramblestown in 1656. He had married Mary, daughter of James Blanchville, of Rathgarvan,⁶ Co. Kilkenny, and it was, perhaps, on account of this connexion that Brian Kavanagh, of Borris, by his will, dated 6th August, 1656, directed that his daughters by his second wife, Ellinor, daughter of Sir Edmund Blanchville, of Blanchvilliestown, should not marry without the consent of "Sir Cæsar Colclough, Bart; Lieut. Coll. Oliver Wheeler Esq., and William Rooth, of Bramblestown, in the county of Kilkenny, gent." He left two sons:—(1) Richard, his heir; and (2) William, of Lower Grange.

Richard Rothe, of Butler's Grove and Lower Grange, was the first of the family who resided at the former place. On 18th November, 1684, he filed a bill in the Exchequer against Edmund Blanchville, to compel the performance of a lease for three lives of part of the lands of Blanchvilleskill, but the action was not proceeded with.⁷ He took a lease of the tythes of the parish of Shankhill for three years, commencing 25th March, 1687, at a yearly rent of £70, his sureties being Thomas Kealy, of Wells, Co. Catherlagh, gent., and Richard Connell, of the city of Kilkenny, Esq.⁸ He was a member of the Corporation of Gowran, and was included in King James's Charter to that town in 1688. During the troubles of the next three years, in which so many members of the

¹ Henry Maule, Dean of Cloyne, 1720-26, Bishop of Cloyne, 1726-31, Dromore, 1731-44, and Meath, 1744, till his death, 13th April, 1758; *m.* 1st, Lady Anne Barry, daughter of Richard, 2nd Earl of Barrymore, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He *m.* 2nd, as above, and 3rdly, in 1725, Dorothy, widow of the Rev. Richard Roffen, but had no further issue. His eldest dau. Anne *m.* John Coghlan, and was grandmother of Frances Coghlan, who *m.* the Hon. Thomas St. Lawrence, Bishop of Cork and Ross, and was mother of Letitia, 1st wife of the Rev. Richard Jephson Rothe (p. 653).

² Commons' *Journals*, xiii., pp. 761, 866.

³ Lodge. Archdall's *Lodge*.

⁴ "Irish Genealogy," Trinity College,

Dublin, ms. F. 3, 25.

⁵ Lodge.

⁶ Lodge. James Blanchville of Rathgarvan, was son and heir of Edmund Blanchville of Rathgarvan, and Rathcash, who *d.* 20th June, 1633, son of Redmond Blanchville of Rathgarvan, and Rathcash, living 1611, descended from a junior branch of the family of Blanchvilliestown. James Blanchville of Rathgarvan, was father of Peter Blanchville, who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Tobin, and left an only daughter and heiress, Ellis, who *m.* Charles Agar of Gowran, a native of Yorkshire, ancestor of Viscount Clifden.

⁷ Exchequer Bill.

⁸ Exchequer Bills, "Roth v. Drelingcourt," 23rd May, 1687.

family became, to their cost, active supporters of King James, Richard Rothe, of Butler's Grove, had the good fortune to be on the winning side. His brother-in-law, Richard Connell, as is well known, being an Alderman of Kilkenny, carried off the records of the Corporation when it was dissolved, and a new one appointed, by King James, in 1687.

Richard Rothe died on 22nd December, 1694,¹ and was buried in Gowran. His will, by which he appointed his wife and William Rothe of Lower Grange, his executors, was proved in the Diocesan Court of Leighlin,² but is now lost. He married about 1670, Lettice, daughter of William Connell, of Kilkenny³ (to whom the Rev. Robert Wale, whose daughter married Thomas Rothe, as before mentioned, had made a *bequest* of his office of Registrar of the Diocese of Ossory), and by her left ten children, six sons and four daughters:—(1) Abraham, his heir; (2) Thomas, of Kilmocahill, died unmarried after 1735; (3) Michael, who carried on the line; (4) Edmund died before 1735, having had four sons and a daughter:—Richard, of Cork, whose will is dated 8th March, 1765, and was proved 1st June, 1769,⁴ died unmarried; Abraham; Oliver; Michael, died in Jamaica before 1765, and Judith, who married Daniel Ryan; (5) John, of Kilcollen, of whom presently; (6) William, died without issue; (7) Mary, married Richard Mulcahill, and had with other issue a son Abraham Mulcahill; (2) Ellen, married in 1699, Thomas Hewetson,⁵ of Cloghruske, county Carlow, and left issue; (3) Elizabeth, married Captain Charles Den Roche, of Carlow, and had a son Abraham Den Roche; (4) Sarah, married Edward Hill, of Graig, county Kilkenny, and had issue.

¹ Chancery Bill, "*Roth v. Archdeacon and Others*," 20th May, 1696.

² *Ibid.*

³ William Connell, son of John Connell and Joan Garrett, Registrar of the Diocese of Ossory, and an Alderman of Kilkenny, served as Sheriff, 1660, and Mayor, 1672. He *m.* a daughter of—Bishop of Somersetshire, and besides the daughter, Lettice, married as above, had four sons—Richard; Patrick, Alderman of Kilkenny, and Mayor, 1703, *m.*, and left issue—Edward, Sheriff of Kilkenny, 1694–5; and Michael. Richard Connell, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the office of Registrar, and also became an Alderman. He served as Sheriff, 1678, and Mayor, 1685, 1686, and 1710. From 1692 to 1713 he was M. P. for the Borough of St. Canice. In 1681, on the raising of the Kilkenny City Militia, he was made Ensign; became Lieutenant, 1691; Capt., 1702, and Lieut.-Colonel, 1707. He *m.* Dorothy, dau. of Rowland Berkeley, and died in 1714, leaving two sons and four daughters.

⁴ "Cork Wills."

⁵ The founder of the family of Hewetson in Ireland was the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, M.A., appointed Treasurer of Christ Church Cathedral, 1696. He died Vicar of Swords, 5th April, 1633. He *m.*, 1st, Susan Siggan, and 2nd, Rebecca

Oke, and left issue by both marriages: Christopher Hewetson, the eldest son of the second marriage, was M. P. for Swords in 1642, obtained a grant of lands in the Liberties of Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, under the Act of Settlement, and was father of Christopher Hewetson, M. P. for Thomastown, 1675–1703, *m.*, and left issue; and of Robert Hewetson of Cloghruske and Cloghsutton, county Carlow, father of Thomas Hewetson of Cloghruske, who *m.* (as above) Ellen Rothe, by whom he had four sons and two daughters—Christopher, his heir; Robert of Lullow, *m.*, 1736, Ellinor Barry, and *d. s. p.*; Rev. Thomas, LL.D., for 30 years Head Master of Kilkenny College, *d.* 14th April, 1782; Boyle of Thomastown, *d.* July, 1768; Elizabeth, *m.*, 1736, Christopher Hewetson of Dangan; Anne *d. unm.* 1777. Christopher Hewetson, of Cloghruske, High Sheriff of Co. Carlow, 1748, *m.*, 1728, Elizabeth, dau. of James Wallis, and *d.* July, 1769, leaving three daus. and two sons—Anne Jane; Elizabeth *m.*—Way; Eleanor; Thomas Wallis Hewetson, *d. s. p.*; and Boyle Hewetson, of Cloghruske, *d.* 1794, *m.*, 1782, Dorothea, dau. of William Armstrong, of Farney-bridge, Co. Tipperary, and left an only child—Boyle-Christopher Hewetson, of Cloghruske.

John Rothe, of Kilcollen, county Kilkenny, and Coolehone, county Carlow, fifth son of Richard Rothe, of Butler's Grove and Lettice Connell, was born about 1680, and died in 1749 (will proved 7th March). He married Ellinor (living in 1756), daughter of Henry Houghton, of Balliane, county Wexford, by his second wife Catherine Kavanagh, of Polemonty,¹ and had six children:—(1) Richard, living in 1735,² died before his father;³ (2) John, his heir; (3) Michael, of Cappagh; (4) Abraham, Master of the ship *Ellinor* of Cork, died at sea, unmarried, 1756;⁴ (5) Elizabeth, married, June, 1739, William Kenney of Clonegal, Co. Carlow; and (6) Ellinor, married, July, 1747, John Clark of Raheen-roache, Co. Kilkenny.

Michael Rothe, of Cappagh, third son of John Rothe, of Kilcollen, and Ellinor Houghton, died in May, 1782; his will being dated 24th May, and proved on the 30th, leaving five sons and two daughters:—(1) Edmund, of Cappagh, died 28th May, 1789, having married in January, 1784, Mary, daughter of — Bushe, but left no issue; (2) Collum, born 1765, died unmarried at Cappagh, April, 1785; (3) Richard, of Cappagh, married 20th October, 1792, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Francis Warden Flood, Rector of Inistiogue; (4) John, of Old Grange, and afterwards of Cappagh, married March, 1797, Catherine, daughter of — Braithwaite, and had with other issue three daughters, one of whom, Ellen, married 28th February, 1822, John Banim, the well known novelist; (5) Abraham, of Ruppah; (1) Bridget, married — Foley; (2) Mary, married — Lanigan.

John Rothe, of Kilcollen, eldest surviving son of John Rothe, of Kilcollen, and Ellinor Houghton, was born in 1717, and died in December, 1793, having married Mary, daughter of — Whelan, by whom (who died in December, 1791), he had two sons and three daughters:—(1) Patrick, born 1761, died unmarried 22nd August, 1783; (2) Richard, his heir; (1) Mary, born 1757, and died December, 1792, having married George Bowers; (2) Catherine, born 1759, died April, 1789, married February, 1784, Peter Burtchaell,⁵ of Coolroe, county Kilkenny, and left issue two

¹ Henry Houghton, of Balliane, died 6th July, 1694. (He is erroneously called "Thomas" in the grant of arms to David Burtchaell in 1833.) By his first wife he left, with other issue, Thomas Houghton of Kilmanock, ancestor of Henry George Houghton of Glasahare, county Kilkenny. He *m.* 2ndly, by licence, dated 10th June, 1682, Catherine Kavanagh of Polmonty, county Wexford, cousin of Daniel Kavanagh of Coolnamara, and consequently granddaughter of Maurice Kavanagh of Coolnamara, youngest son of Brian Mac Cahir Kavanagh of Burris and Polmonty, son of Cahir Mac Art Mac Morrogh Kavanagh, created Baron of Ballian, 1555, who *m.* Lady Alice Fitz Gerald, daughter of Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, by Lady Elizabeth Grey, 5th daughter of Thomas, 1st Marquis of Dorset, K.G., brother to Edward V. and Queen Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII. (see Burke's *Extinct Peerage*).

² Will of Abraham Roth, pr. 1736-7.

³ He is stated to have been twice *m.*, and left, by the first *m.*, a son John, and by the second, a daughter Elinor (*Wills*, n.s., vol. vi., 435, Ulster's Office). But he is there made the third son.

⁴ Administration granted 6th August, 1756 (Cork Grants).

⁵ This family settled in the county Cork towards the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century. George Burohall, of "Ballimmoudin" parish, made his will 28th April, 1620; pr. 10th June. Michael Burtchaell, of Burgagemore, county Wicklow (who appears to have been descended from the Cork family), and who *d.* October, 1732, by his second wife, Elizabeth Keyes, was father of Thomas Burtchaell of Moneen, county Kilkenny, who *m.* 1st, Anne, daughter of William Mainwaring, and sister and co-heiress of Gayton Mainwaring of Moneen; 2nd, — Kehoe; and 3rdly, Anne, daughter of

sons and a daughter, of whom the survivor was David Burtchaell, of Brandondale; (3) Bridget, born 1762, died 26th January, 1823, married — Walsh.

Richard Rothe, of Kilcollen, was born in 1770, and died unmarried, 25th December, 1824, when he was succeeded by his nephew, David Burtchaell, of Brandondale, who became the representative of this branch of the family.¹ Richard Rothe Burtchaell, of Brandondale, is his youngest son. His second son, Peter Burtchaell, is father of George Dames Burtchaell, the writer of this Paper, who in 1884 drew up the pedigree of the family in the form of a genealogical chart for Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenzo Rothe.

Abraham Rothe, of Butler's Grove, the eldest son of Richard Rothe and Lettice Connell, was born in 1673, and succeeded his father in 1694. The following year he was named by Act of Parliament² one of the Commissioners for assessing the sums of money to be raised off the county Kilkenny. On the 11th February, 1697, James, Duke of Ormonde, executed to him a lease for lives renewable for ever of Kilmocahill, containing 158 acres, at a rent of £8 6s. 8d., and one beef or thirty shillings for acates, and 6d. in the pound receiver's salary; and on 11th February, 1698, the Duke granted a similar lease of Garrytibbot and Gurteen, containing 171 acres, at a rent of £12 and four fat wethers as acates.³

As Abraham Rothe, owing to the misfortune which had overtaken the other branches, in consequence of the side they took at the Revolution, had now become the most important member of the family in the county, he was naturally desirous to preserve the family pedigree. Accordingly Robert Rothe, of Rathely, wrote out for him the pedigree, dated 3rd July, 1699, already described;⁴ but unfortunately while going into elaborate and fabulous details of the family in England, he gives no account of the junior branches in Ireland, and so throws no light upon the origin of the house of Butler's Grove. In 1703 the Trustees of Forfeited Estates granted to Abraham Rothe, by conveyance of 23rd June, the lands of Ullard and Ballyshanboy, containing 475 acres, the estate of Charles Ryan attainted, in consideration of the sum of £845. He had entered a claim with the Trustees for a term of three lives in the lands of Blanchvilleskill, the estate of Edmund Blanchville, created by deed dated 10th March, 1697; but this claim was disallowed.⁵ Of the purchase-money of Ullard and Ballyshanboy, two instalments amounting to £685 13s. 3d. were paid, the balance to be paid on 24th June, 1704; but, through the neglect of Mr. Rothe's agent, the time was allowed to pass by, and the purchase in consequence became void. As soon as pos-

Francis Lee of Wells, county Carlow, by whom he was father of Peter Burtchaell of Coolroe, who m., 1st, Catherine Rothe (as above). We may point out that "the fanatical Puritan," referred to by Hallam (*Constitutional Hist.*, ch. v., p. 242) is erroneously called Peter Burchell. Camden and Stype, the authorities quoted by Hallam, call him Burchett, while the man himself wrote his name Byrchet (*Lansdowne MSS.* 17, art. 88).

¹ He obtained, in consequence, a grant of arms from Sir William Betham, Ulster, 1st Jan., 1833.

² 7 Wm. III., c. 15 (Irish), "An Act for granting a supply of Money to his Majesty, by raising Money by a Poll or otherwise."

³ Registry of Deeds.

⁴ See p. 535.

⁵ *List of Claims entered with the Trustees of Forfeited Estates*, 2650.

sible Mr. Rothe tendered the balance of the purchase-money, £163 6s. 9d. to the Receiver-General of Ireland, but he refused to receive it. Mr. Rothe then applied to John Asgill, Esq., who was getting a private Act of Parliament passed to relieve him against forfeitures, to be included in that Act, but this was not done. On 16th March, 1707, he presented a petition to the House of Commons in England, explaining the circumstances, and praying that the Receiver-General might be enabled to receive the balance with interest at 8 per cent.¹ It was ordered that the petition be referred to the Committee on the Bill for the Relief of the Archbishop of Tuam and others against forfeitures, under a certain Act, and that they have power to receive a clause for the petitioner's relief.² The bill did not, however, pass that session, and in the following session it was passed without the clause being inserted. Mr. Rothe, therefore, again presented a petition on 13th March, 1710, praying that the balance should be received, and his purchase confirmed.³ The Committee to whom the petition was referred reported in his favour, and they were ordered to bring in a bill according to the prayer of the petition. Accordingly, on the 11th April, 1711, a Bill was brought in "for the Relief of Abraham Both, of the Kingdom of Ireland, Esquire, in relation to his purchase of part of the forfeited estates in Ireland," and read a first time. It passed rapidly through the necessary stages in both Houses, and the royal assent was given by Queen Anne on the 16th of May, 1711.⁴ In the same year, by deeds of lease and release, dated the 3rd and 4th of October, he purchased from the Duke of Ormonde the lands of Kilmocahill, and also Garrytibbot and Gurteen,⁵ before mentioned as being held under leases. He held the tythes of Kilmocahill under Captain Edmund Shee; he also purchased from his brother-in-law, Thomas Hewetson, a lease of lands in Antrim, held under the Earl of Donegal.⁶ In 1732 he was appointed by Act of Parliament⁷ a trustee for repairing the road from Kilcullen to Kilkenny, among the other trustees being his kinsman, Thomas Rothe, of Glanrinode, county Carlow, his brothers-in-law, Charles Den Roche, Edward Hill, and Richard Mulcahill, and his nephew, Robert Hewetson. He was also the same year named a trustee for the road from Kilkenny to Clonmel.⁸ By his will, dated 3rd January, 1735, and proved 16th February, 1736-37, he desired to be buried in Gowran church with his ancestors, and having no issue, devised his estate in trust for his nephew, Richard (grandson of his wife), eldest son of his brother Michael. He had married Elizabeth (born 1660, died January, 1729), widow of Perkins Vaughan, and daughter of Sir John Hoey, of Dunganstown, county Wicklow, and Cotlandstown, county Kildare—M.P. for Wicklow, 1639-48, and for Naas, 1661-64—by Jane, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Sir William Parsons, Knt., and Bart., one of the Lords Justices of Ireland in 1641. His monument is now resting on its side, against the wall of Gowran church. It has the arms and motto

¹ Commons' Journals, XV.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, XVI., p. 546.

⁴ *Ibid.*, XVI., pp. 586, 587, 589, 595, 600, 605, 666, 669. Lords' Journals,

XIX., pp. 277 b, 284 a, 296 a, 298 a.

⁵ Registry of Deeds.

⁶ Will of Abraham Rothe, pr. 1736-37.

⁷ 5 Geo. II., c. 18 (Irish).

⁸ *Ibid.*, c. 19 (Irish).

of the family well carved at the top, and bears the following inscription :—

“ Underneath lyeth, interred with his ancestors,
Abraham Roth, of Butler's Grove, Esq^r., who
Departed this life ye sixth day of May, 1736,
Aged 63 years ~ and Elizabeth his wife, the
Daughter of S^r John Hooy, K^t., who departed
This life in Jan^y, 1729, aged sixty nine yeares ;
And likewise Ann Roth, the wife of Michael
Roth, Esq^r., the daughter of Perkins Vaughan,
Of the County of Mayo, Esq^r., by the said
Elizabeth, who departed this life in June, 1736.
August, 1736. August.”

The word “June” was evidently inserted by mistake; it is not deeply cut, and “August” has been twice repeated to rectify the error.

Michael Rothe, of Butler's Grove, the third son of Richard Rothe and Lettice Connell, and brother of Abraham, was born about 1676, and died in May, 1746, having made his will (which was proved on 20th of June) on 26th of April in that year. He married Anne, daughter of Perkins Vaughan, of Carrowmore,¹ Co. Mayo, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Hoey, who married for her second husband Abraham Rothe, as before mentioned. By her he had five sons and four daughters :—(1) Richard, his heir; (2) George, of whom presently; (3) William, who settled in the West Indies, and left an only son, Jeremiah (living in 1781, next in remainder, after his cousin George, to the property of his uncle George), and a daughter, Mary; (4) Abraham, died unmarried in “foreign parts” before 1779;² (5) Thomas, who entered the army, his commission being dated 2nd February, in 1757, as Ensign in the 2nd battalion of the Royal Scots regiment, then stationed in Kilkenny. On the 5th of May following the regiment embarked at Cork for North America, where war between Great Britain and France was then proceeding. The regiment landed on the island of Cape Breton on the 8th of June, and immediately afterwards took part in the siege of Louisburg, which surrendered on the 26th of July. Thomas Rothe served throughout the war (which resulted in the conquest of Canada), and took part in several actions. In 1762 he joined the expedition against Cuba, under the Earl of Albemarle and Admiral Pococke, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, by commission dated 12th June, 1762. He was present throughout the twenty-nine days of the siege of Havana; but in the final assault on the Moro Fort, on the 30th July, 1762, he received wounds from the effects of which he died on his passage home more than a year afterwards, in October, 1763; (1) Elizabeth, married in January, 1738, Nuttall Greene, of Low Grange, Co. Kilkenny, and left an only daughter, Letitia, who

¹ Lodge.

² Administration granted to his brother George, 27th April, 1779.

married, first, 16th October, 1764, William Greene, of Kilmanahan, Co. Waterford, and secondly, John Greene, of Greenville, Co. Kilkenny, and left issue by both marriages;¹ (2) Lettice, died in 1776, having married James Eaton, of Powerstown, Co. Kilkenny, by whom she had an only daughter, Anne, who married, August, 1766, Theophilus Perkins of Carlow, and died November, 1768; (3) Anne, died unmarried before 1779; (4) Sarah, died young.

George Rothe, the second son of Michael Rothe, of Butler's Grove, and Anne Vaughan, became an Attorney of the Court of Exchequer, and was appointed, by patent dated 10th April, 1750, joint Registrar of the High Court of Chancery with Thomas Cooper, after whose death he was re-appointed, by patent of 7th of May, 1759, jointly with Wills, Earl of Hillsborough.² This patent having expired by the death of George II., a new one was issued to them on 13th April, 1761.³ By privy seal of 25th June, and patent of 2nd July, 1784, he was granted the place of Clerk of the Report Office;⁴ he was also Deputy Remembrancer of the High Court of Chancery. As we have seen, he "attested" the pedigree of Lieutenant-General Charles Edward Rothe in June, 1784.⁵ At the General Election, held in July and August, 1783, he was returned M.P. for Thomastown, and continued to represent that borough until his death, but did not take a very prominent part in Parliamentary affairs. He was the ninth and last member of the family who sat in Parliament in Ireland. His death occurred, after a lingering illness, on 21st January, 1786. He married, in May, 1758, Elizabeth, elder daughter of the Rev. William Gore, and niece of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Gore, Bart., M.P., who was eventually created Earl of Arran; but by her, who survived him, and died in 1809, he left no issue. By his will, dated 25th August, 1781, and proved 6th February, 1786, he limited his real and freehold estates in Dublin, Kildare, Queen's Co., Kilkenny, and city of Dublin, in the first instance to his nephew and godson, George Rothe, only son of his brother Richard; and next, to his nephew, Jeremiah, only son of his brother William. He was buried, according to his desire, with his ancestors in Gowran. A square white marble slab placed in the wall at the west end of Gowran church bears the following inscription:—

" Under lieth in humble hope of a Joyful
Resurrection the Body of George Roth, *Esq.*,
Son of Mich^l. Roth, of Butler's Grove, *Esq.*, and
member of the present Parliament for the
Borough of Thomas Town; he departed
this life Jan^y 18th, 1786, aged 58 years."

¹ By the first marriage, Nuttal Greene of Kilmanahan, J.P., D.L., county Waterford, who left five sons and eight daus.; and George Greene, Captain, 41st Foot, who left two sons and one daughter. By the second marriage, Joseph Greene of Lakeview, county Kilkenny, who m. Jane, daughter of Wm. Newport, and sister of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart., M.P., by whom he left four sons and two daughters—John Simon Newport Greene of Newtown, m., and left issue; Rev.

William Newport Greene, m., and left issue; Joseph Greene, now residing in Kilkenny; George Nuttal Greene, Col. R.E.I.C.S., late of Newtown; Reginald Greene; Sarah Jane, m. John Waring of Springfield; Priscilla, m. Charles Newport.

² *Liber Munerum.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ See p. 627.

“ From Heaven descends the Joyful Strain,
 Conveyed to Earth on Angels' wings :
 To mitigate our Grief and Pain,
 And this the Theme of Joy it brings :
 Thus write, the voice from Heaven Proclaims,
 The virtuous Dead are ever blest !
 Their works immortalize their names,
 Their Labours cease, and here they rest.”

Richard Rothe, of Butler's Grove and Mount Rothe, eldest son of Michael Rothe, of Butler's Grove, and Anne Vaughan, served as Portreeve of the Corporation of Thomastown, and was High Sheriff of the county Kilkenny for the year 1758. In 1769, he was the bearer of a hostile message from his kinsman,¹ James Agar, of Ringwood, to “Harry” Flood, which led to the fatal encounter between those gentlemen. Mr. Rothe endeavoured to dissuade Agar from his purpose, but in vain, and he acted as his second when the meeting took place near Dunmore on the 25th of August. As is well known, Agar was shot through the breast and expired in a few minutes. Flood was put on his trial for the murder at the following Spring Assizes in Kilkenny and acquitted. Mr. Rothe and Mr. Gervase Parker Bushe, of Kilfane, who had been Flood's second, were the principal witnesses at the trial.² Mr. Rothe died on the 28th of March, 1771. He was twice married: first, in December, 1748, to Catherine, only daughter of Thomas Cooper, of Graigue, in the Queen's County, and niece and co-heiress of Sir William Cooper, Bart., M.P. for Hillsborough, by whom he had an only daughter, Catherine Rothe-Cooper, born in 1757, who assumed the latter name on inheriting her grand-uncle's fortune. She married, 27th December, 1774, the Hon. Pierce Butler, who consequently afterwards assumed the name of Cooper, second son of Somerset-Hamilton, first Earl of Carrick. The Hon. Pierce Butler-Cooper, who had been M.P. for Killyleagh, 1775-6, Bangor, 1776-7, and Callan, 1777-83, died without issue, 5th May, 1825. Mr. Rothe's first wife having died in Kilkenny in August, 1759, he married secondly, Catherine, daughter of — Dalton, and by her, who survived him and re-married William Barton, he had an only son and three daughters:— Abraham George (generally known as George); (1) Charlotte, died unmarried; (2) Anne, died unmarried, December, 1851; (3) Elizabeth, married 3rd September, 1789, William Moore, of Moore Lodge, county Antrim, by whom she had an only son, George, who died unmarried.

George Rothe (Abraham George), of Mount Rothe and Salisbury, Co. Kilkenny, was born in 1768, and educated at Westminster School. In 1791 he was appointed a magistrate for the county Kilkenny, and served as High Sheriff for the year 1804. On the embodiment of the corps of Yeomanry Cavalry throughout Ireland he became Captain of the Goresbridge troop. He was also elected an Alderman of Kilkenny, and served as Mayor for the year 1810-11, being the last of his name to fill the chief magistracy of the city, as his ancestor, Thomas Rothe, four hundred and seven years previously, had been the first. But Mr. Rothe

¹ See notes, pp. 638, 643.

² For an account of the duel, see the

Journal, R.H.A.A.I., vol. 1., 3rd Series, p. 234.

was best known and long remembered in connexion with the Private Theatre of Kilkenny. The county had been for some time before the close of the last century famous for its private theatricals and the ability displayed by the performers. Some of the gentlemen of the county resolved to turn their dramatic talents to account by giving performances in aid of the charitable institutions of the city, and accordingly the Theatre opened on the 2nd of February, 1802, under the management of Richard Power, of Kilfane. The Prologue, which was written for the occasion by Mr. Langrishe,¹ was spoken by Mr. Rothe. The performances took place annually for a fortnight or three weeks in the month of October, until the year 1812. The Theatre was revived in 1817, but finally closed in 1819.² Mr. Rothe was the leading tragedian of the company during the whole period, and was by all admitted to be the best actor; Mr. Power, who played both in tragedy and comedy, coming next. The following account of Mr. Rothe's acting appeared in the *Dublin Weekly Messenger* of October 21, 1809, when the fame of the Kilkenny Theatre was at its height:—"Mr. Rothe, the first of these performers, has been much praised; and although no mortal can, more than I, hate to swim with the current of vulgar adulation, yet truth obliges me to declare that the greater part, if not the whole, of this praise has been extorted by his own rare and almost unrivalled merit. He has appeared this season in Abudah in 'The Siege of Damascus';³ in Brutus;⁴ in Octavian;⁵ in Hubert in 'King John';⁶ in Antonio in 'The Merchant of Venice';⁷ in Stockwell in 'The West Indian';⁸ and on Friday night he is to appear in Zanga.⁹ After a study and practice of nine years, it is not astonishing that a gentleman of Mr. Rothe's genius and education should have made an extraordinary progress in the dramatic art. Off the stage Mr. Rothe is a man of refined taste and considerable acquirement, and Nature has added to his mental qualities and qualifications a finely proportioned form; a face which, though rather round, is of the thinking cast, and a voice which, without much compass, possesses great softness and melody. Taught by his taste to despise the cant and rant of some tragedians, he gives the character he personifies a chaste natural colouring. No outrageous bawling offends your ear, nor any bustling, swaggering action your eye. The passion which agitates him is seen more in the agonized expression of his countenance, and in the single intelligence of his eye, than in the tumultuous roaring by which passion is 'torn to rags.' Sparing of gesture, and what he uses springing immediately from the sentiments which it accompanies, Mr. Rothe may be considered one of

¹ Afterwards Sir Robert Langrishe, Bart. He also wrote the Prologue spoken by Mr. Rothe on Monday, 13th October, 1817.

² "*The Private Theatre of Kilkenny*," privately printed, 1825.

³ By John Hughes, 1720. Performed the first night of the season, Monday, 2nd October, 1809.

⁴ In "Julius Cæsar." Performed Wednesday, October 4th, and Saturday, October 21, 1809.

⁵ In "The Mountaineers," by George

Coleman, 1793. Performed Saturday, October 7th, and Friday, October 13th, 1809.

⁶ Performed Monday, October 9th, 1809.

⁷ Performed Monday, October 16th, 1809.

⁸ By Richard Cumberland, 1771. Performed Wednesday, October 11th, 1809.

⁹ In "The Revenge," by Edward Young, 1721. Performed Friday, October 20th, 1809. Mr. Rothe also appeared this season as The Ghost in "Hamlet," Friday, October 20th, 1809.

the most *natural* actors on any stage; and had Nature consulted more for his fame by stripping him of his fortune, perhaps Kemble would not this day be without a rival. Octavian was the chief character in which Mr. Rothe exerted all his powers this season. He never played it before, and it is said, I know not how truly, that he never saw it played by any performer in his life. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that his conception of Octavian was very different from the general notion given of the character in the representation of some first-rate actors. Octavian, in the hands of Mr. Rothe, was the distracted, melancholy victim of the most sublime and constant passion, and his features were dyed more in the dead languor of despair than in the vacancy of madness. In the scene where he discovers Floranthe,¹ perhaps the poet's fancy could not imagine so great an agony of the soul as his wild stare at her, depicted in the conflict of hope and doubt: in the struggle between unexpected joy and incredulous fear, in the contention of opposite emotions which her presence excited, Nature seemed to yield to the force of these distracting passions—he sank under the effort, and, in the illusion of the scene, we thought for a moment that his reason really lay in ruin.”

Mr. Rothe died at Caen, in Normandy, in his 78th year, on the 10th of March, 1846. He had married on 5th December, 1794, Anne Salisbury, eldest daughter of Lawrence Hickie-Jephson,² of Carrick House, county Tipperary, and by her (who died 25th May, 1842) he had issue five sons and four daughters:—(1) Richard-Jephson, his heir; (2) George-Walter, born 1804, who was one of the Company of the Theatre in 1818,³ entered the army 23rd September, 1819, as Ensign in the 13th or 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, became Lieutenant 11th October, 1821, and died off Canton on board the H.E.I.C. ship *Kent*, on his passage home from China, 17th November, 1823; (3) Lorenzo, Lieutenant-Colonel, h. p., late 93rd or Sutherland Highlanders, which regiment he commanded from February, 1852, to October, 1853, married 15th November, 1863, Margaret, only daughter of George Stirling, of Glasgow. Lieut.-Col.

¹ Miss Walstein, then a leading actress in Dublin; she was frequently engaged for the Kilkenny Theatre.

² Sir John Jephson of Froyle, Hants, and Mallow, county Cork (*d.* 16th May, 1638), *m.* 1st, Elizabeth, daughter, and heiress of Sir Thomas Norreys, Lord President of Munster, and left four sons and four daughters. From the eldest son, Major-General Wm. Jephson, is descended Sir C. Denham Jephson-Norreys, Bart., of Mallow. The third son, Col. John Jephson, *m.* 1st, Bridget, daughter of Richard Boyle, Archbishop of Tuam, and had, with three daughters, three sons—Wm. Jephson, D.D., Dean of Lismore, ancestor of Sir Stanhope William Jephson, Bart.; Michael Jephson, M.A., Dean of St. Patrick's; and John Jephson, who *m.* the daughter of Richard Maguire of Limerick, and, with two daughters, had a son, John Jephson, who *m.*, 1706,

Frances, daughter of John Osborne of Carrick-on-Suir, and had three sons and two daughters—John, *d.s.p.* 1766; William, *d.s.p.* 1761; Osborne, *d.s.p.* 1771; Anne Salisbury, *m.* James Hickie of Ballydrohid, Co. Tipperary; Mary, *m.* Thomas Vandeleur. James Hickie of Ballydrohid (son of Lawrence Hickie of Cashel, and grandson of Rev. John Hickie, Archdeacon of Emly), by Anne Salisbury Jephson, had one daughter, Frances, *m.* Mr. Justice Kelly, and one son, Laurence Hickie, who, on succeeding to his mother's property, assumed the additional name of Jephson. He *m.* Dorothea, daughter of R. Butler, and died 3rd June, 1774, leaving one son and four daughters, of whom the eldest, Anne Salisbury, *m.* George Rothe, as above.

³ He only appeared once, on Friday, 9th October, 1818, as Nathaniel, in “Katherine and Petruchio.”

Rothe is now (1886) perhaps the last survivor of those who trod the boards of the Kilkenny Theatre, where he appeared when a boy as Gabriel in the farce of "Katherine and Petruchio" on 9th October, 1818, and on the following night as Fleance in "Macbeth." In 1877, he joined with his sister, Mrs. White, in restoring the monument of Richard Rothe fitz Edward in St. Mary's Church;¹ (4) James, died an infant; (5) James-Abraham, born 1814, died at Caen in Normandy, 4th May, 1823. (1) Dorothea Catherine, died 31st October, 1879, having married, 1821, John Ladeveze Adlercron, of Moyglare, county Meath, and left issue; (2) Anne Salisbury, died 27th November, 1880, married 4th July, 1821, Samuel White, of Killakee, county Dublin, Colonel of the county Dublin Militia, and M.P. for the county Leitrim, but left no issue. She erected a white marble tablet in Gowran Church to the memory of her brothers, George Walter Rothe and James Abraham Rothe, and joined in restoring the monument of Richard Rothe fitz Edward, as mentioned above; (3) Catherine; (4) Frances.

The Rev. Richard Jephson Rothe, eldest son of George Rothe and Anne Salisbury Jephson, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1820. In his young days he, too, took part in the performances of the Kilkenny Theatre, where he made his first appearance as Trebonius in "Julius Cæsar," 13th October, 1817. He subsequently entered Holy Orders, and was Prebendary of Killanully, in the diocese of Cork, from 1827 to 1829. On the 2nd of December, 1829, he was appointed Rector of Macloneigh and Kilmichael in the same diocese, and held those benefices till his death, which occurred at Macloneigh Glebe on the 26th April, 1846. He married, first, 22nd October, 1830, Letitia, third daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence, Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross,² second son of Thomas, 27th Baron and 1st Earl of Howth, but by her, who died in 1833, had no surviving issue. He married, secondly, 1839, Harriet, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Charles Turner, of Sutton, county Middlesex, Colonel of the 19th regiment, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. George Stevenson, of Westcourt, county Kilkenny, Rector of Callan and Dean of Kilmunora,³ and by her, who survived him, and died 20th December, 1879, he left a son and two daughters:—(1) George Walter Charles; (1) Harriet Salisbury, married, 1881, Cyril Blackburne Tew; and (2) Anne Salisbury Charlotte.

George Walter Charles Rothe, only son of the Rev. Richard Jephson Rothe and Harriet Turner, was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and became Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, 1st October, 1858, Captain, 1st October, 1871, and Major, 26th November, 1878. He served in the Afghan War in 1878-79, for which he was mentioned in the

¹ See p. 530.

² By Frances his wife, eldest daughter of Rev. Henry Coghlan, D.D. (by Emma, 4th daughter of Sir John Osborne, Bart.), eldest son of John Coghlan of Bandon, by Anne, eldest daughter of Right Rev. Henry Maule, Bishop of Cloyne, by his 1st wife, Lady Anne Barry, daughter of Richard, 2nd Earl of Barrymore. Bishop

Maule *m.*, 2ndly, Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Rooth, B.N., Governor of Kingsale, and widow of William Stawell. (See p. 643.)

³ By Lydia, eldest daughter of Thomas Thackeray, grand-uncle to William Makepiece Thackeray. General Turner's third daughter, Maria, *m.* the late Rev. S. C. Foot, Rector and Vicar of Knocktopher.

despatches, and received a medal and clasp. On 26th November, 1885, he became Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Horse Artillery. He is the present representative of the ancient family of Rothe of Kilkenny.

[The Writer desires to express his obligations to Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster King-of-Arms, for the facilities afforded him in preparing this Paper. He has also to acknowledge the assistance received from Mr. W. M. Hennessy, M.R.I.A., now Assistant Deputy-Keeper of the Records; and from Mr. Overend, in the Record Office, during a long and troublesome search.]

NOTE ADDED IN PRESS.

Since the publication of the last Number of the *Journal*, the following information has been supplied by Mr. J. D. O'Hanlon, barrister-at-law, Under Treasurer of the King's Inns:—Robert Rothe (*see* pp. 509–513) was, in 1620, elected Treasurer of the King's Inns (he was, therefore, a Bencher of that honourable Society); and, in 1614, David Rothe (*see* p. 516) was appointed Pensioner, an office now abolished. It was his duty to collect the “pensions,” or subscriptions, of the members of the Inn.

THE HOLY WELLS OF MEATH.

By JOHN M. THUNDER.

In the county Meath there are a great number of holy wells, to which, in olden times, the people—not only of the county itself, but of neighbouring districts as well—made pilgrimages, in order to perform “Stations,” and to give testimony of their veneration for the saints. It would be beyond the limits of this article to discuss Well Worship, and the importance attached to it in Pagan times; we are assured that it was a prevalent superstition, and some who adored water as a propitious deity considered fire to be an evil one. As might be expected, many of our holy wells are dedicated to St. Patrick: of such there are six in Meath. One of them is situated near Stackallen Bridge, in the barony of Slane, a locality famous, in Irish history, as the place where King Cormac died; this *Tobar Padraig* was at one time much frequented, but now it is neglected and little known. St. Patrick’s Well, in the barony of Morgallion—the ancient *Gailenga-Mora*—was a favourite place of pilgrimage on the vigil of the Apostle’s feast. At Carolinstown, in the barony of Lower Kells, there is a well under the invocation of St. Patrick; likewise another at Ardmulchan, a parish about two miles from Navan. The old church of Ardmulchan,¹ situated on the Boyne, is perhaps the most picturesque spot in the county. At Trevet, near Skryne, is pointed out *Fons Sancti Patricii*. In Mountown parish, St. Patrick’s Well had a flag-stone attached to it, bearing the impression of the saint’s knees, and crozier; many years ago the flag was removed to the vicinity of a drain. There are many wells in honour of St. Bridget. The most remarkable one is that in the parish of Kilcloon, about two miles from Kilcock; it is situated on the side of a circular mound or hill, and an aged ash spreads its branches over it; the diameter of this well is twelve feet four inches. It may be remarked that the name Bridget occurs more frequently among the women of this parish than perhaps any other in the county. St. Bridget’s Well at Iskaron, parish of Moymet, barony of Upper Navan, is shaded by an elm; it was covered and enclosed many years ago by Lord Trimleston. At Martry, in the barony of Navan, St. Bridget’s Well is enclosed with a circular wall; the water is believed by the people to be of excellent quality. Martry was celebrated for its “Pattern.” After the Teltown Games were prohibited the people used to assemble occasionally in the neighbourhood of Martry, and there carried on their sports, viz. boxing, wrestling, and other athletic exercises. The men of Meath used to boast that they far excelled their neighbours of other counties in physical strength and dexterity. *Ardsallech*² (the height

¹ On the Hill of Slane there is a well called *Tobar Padraig*, close to the old church; it is enclosed by a wall. “Lady’s Well” is situated near the Hermitage of St. Ere. At Girley, parish of Kells, there is a well dedicated to St. Raed, who was Abbot of the monastery there. His festival was celebrated 16th of December. “The Crozier of St. Reodaidhe” is re-

ferred to in a Charter in the “Book of Kells.”

² In the *Documenta de S. Patricio*, edited by Rev. E. Hogan, it is stated that the name of Armagh, when St. Patrick visited it, was “*Druimm Sailech, dorsum Saicis*, i.e. *Aránagh ard Sailech a ainm coisín*” (p. 44, lines 25, 16).—*Three Middle Irish Homilies*.

of the shallows) has a well dedicated to St. Bridget, over which is a carved image of the saint.

The great Columbkille has two remarkable wells in Meath, one at Skryne, the other at Shallon, near Duleek. According to tradition, Skryne was among the numerous ecclesiastical foundations which owed its origin to St. Columbkille. Aichill was the ancient name of this place; it was thus called till the close of the ninth century, when the relics of the saint were brought there, in order to preserve them from the ravages of the Danes; hence Aichill was called *Scrinium Sanctæ Columbe*. Tradition asserts that Columbkille, finding no water at Skryne, prayed that a spring might rise up; his prayer was heard, and, as a memorial of that event, he fixed iron nails in a flag-stone which is still visible at the well — having protuberances like the heads of nails. The well at Shallon is quadrangular: in a niche in the wall there is a fairly preserved statue of St. Columbkille. Kells, founded by the same saint, has a well also in his honour.

About three miles from Kells is the ancient church of Castle Kiaran: the original name of the place was *Bealach-Duin*,¹ “the road or pass of the Fort.” St. Kiaran died here A.D. 770, and the spot was called from him *Disort Chiarain*. To the west of the old church may be seen St. Kiaran’s Well, which the late Sir William Wilde describes as perhaps the most beautiful holy well in Ireland. The branches of an ash spread over it, and it may be observed that a great number of our holy wells are shaded by this tree. The well was believed to contain several trout, each about a pound and a-half in weight; the people looked upon the fish with great veneration; and when it was necessary to remove them in order to clean the well, they were put back with scrupulous care. About the year 1840 a report was spread throughout Meath that the tree which shades St. Kiaran’s Well was bleeding; immediately the people for miles around flocked to the well, and brought with them bottles, that they might carry home some portion of the precious fluid, their object being to use the blood as a cure!

There are two or three wells dedicated to St. Ultan, who was abbot of Ardbraccan. He was of the house of O’Conor, and is said to have been related to St. Bridget, about whom he wrote a treatise, as also a life of St. Patrick. The “Four Masters” place the date of his death at A.D. 656. “An Christi 656 S. Ultanus Hua Conchovair episcopus de Ardbraccan obiit 4 Sept. an aetatis suae 180.” His well is situated within the Bishop’s Demesne at Ardbraccan. There had been a well of St. Ultan at Burry, near Kells, but it no longer exists. A drain was sunk in the boggy field in which it sprang, and thus diverted the sacred waters from the spot, which had been a place of devotion for many hundreds of years.”² Some writers say that King John visited *Trobruid Uldain*; but O’Donovan states there are so many places of the name that it would be difficult to identify the right one.

In the parish of Kilakyre, barony of Upper Kells, there are three holy wells, viz. the well of *St. Scire*, *Fons Miraculorum*, and *Fons Coelestis*. *St. Scire* (a quo *Kilakyre*) was the daughter of Eoghan, who was great-grandson to Fergus, brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages. Colgan thus

¹ “Bealach.” The old form of this word is preserved in the “Book of Armagh”—

“Belut” (*Documenta de S. Patrio*).
² Ordnance Survey Papers.

refers to *St. Scire*:—"The festival of this virgin is celebrated the 24th March in a church named from her." The "Martyrology of Tallaght" and the "Cashel Calendar" notice *St. Scire*, of *Kill Scire*, in Meath, daughter of Eoghan, &c. In a charter preserved in the "Book of Kells," O'Donovan says that the ernenach of Killskeer, and the crozier of *St. Scire* are set down among the witnesses and vouchers. *Fons Miraculorum* lies sixty perches north of the old church, while *Fons Calastis* is situated in the townland of Crossakeel. These two wells are believed to be efficacious for the cure of various diseases. About a mile from the village of Drumconrath there is a well, and thence, it is stated, the people were expected to go on their knees to the neighbouring church of Drumbride, in consequence of which, tradition says, only one person ever performed the pilgrimage. About a mile from Syddan is the well of *St. Biorran*. It is said that a cripple was once carried on a litter to *St. Biorran's Well*, where he was cured, and able to walk home. He left behind him the litter, which took root, and a "large tree grew from it."

At Monknewtown there was a well which continued to be frequented on the first Sunday in harvest, until a mill was erected close to it; after that the people discontinued the Stations. Of this well *St. Baran*, or *Barrind*, was the patron, and he was the friend of *St. Brendan*. *St. Baran* founded a monastery in the portion of the kingdom of Meath adjoining Ulster, at a place called Drum Cullin, situated in the barony of Eglisli. Ussher says *Barrind* flourished A.D. 591, but *Lanigan* gives an earlier date.

The well at Douth is called *Tbbar Senchdín*. A woman is reputed to have washed clothes in it, owing to which pollution the well is said to have removed to a distance of nearly a mile to the south of the old church.

Stalleen, near Drogheda, has a well dedicated to *St. Anne*. *Fons Gloria*, at Courtown, near Kells, was famed for its Stations. In the townland of *Tullaghanoge* there is a well called "The New Green Well." *St. Nicholas* is the patron of *Tullaghanoge*, which is situated in the parish of *Moymet*, barony of Upper Navan. The following inscription is carved on a stone at the well:—

"Pray for the Soule of Robert Lord Baron of Trimleston, 1687."

Tbbar Damhnat, now dried up, was at Kildalkey, under the patronage of the virgin martyr, *St. Dymphna*. *Loughsallagh*, i.e. Lake of the Sallow, in the parish of *Dunboyne*, has a well in honour of *St. Michael* in the old churchyard. About fifty years ago Stations were held there. The "Annals" state that the lake at *Loughsallow* burst forth 1410 years before the birth of Christ. Perhaps the most famous of all the Meath holy wells is that of *Warrenstown*, near *Dunsany*: it is called *St. John's Well*. Pilgrims assembled there, from districts far and wide, on the vigil of *St. John* (23rd June), and I learn that many people still go there. The strong faith of the country people in the miraculous power of this well to cure maladies was proved by the crowds who frequented it in days gone by. In the reign of *Queen Anne* the Irish House of

¹ Ordnance Survey Papers.

Commons passed a vote prohibiting pilgrimages to St. John's Well at Warrenstown; for the Government believed that such "Popish Gatherings" were "detrimental to the public peace and the safety of the realm"; and anyone thereafter found attending these pilgrimages was "ordered to be fined, imprisoned, and whipt." "The external appearance of this well," says Dean Cogan, "is very remarkable. It is covered by an arch; a front wall conceals it from view; a stone conductor lets out the water; under the spout is a stone flag four feet in length, by one foot six inches in breadth. On the front wall there are two images, now all but defaced, representing, probably, St. Mary and St. John. Many of the people who visit this well on St. John's Eve remain until 12 o'clock at night, making the Stations. A popular belief is that the water—which is largely impregnated with iron—comes from the Jordan! Many years ago, a girl having been killed in a faction fight, the people were advised not to assemble at the well, and from that time the Pilgrimage was discouraged. There is a field quite near, where Masses used to be offered on St. John's Day; the two faces carved on the wall are believed to represent SS. Peter and Paul.

Having now noticed the principal holy wells of Meath, further particulars of which I trust later on to obtain, I may add in conclusion that, as a time-honoured relic of the past, we are desirous to know all about these holy wells, many of which had been blessed by the great saints of the Irish Church; for in the *Life of Columbkille*, preserved in the *Leabhar Breac*, we are told that—

"He Sained three hundred Victorious Crosses;
Three hundred Well Springs that were Swift."

—(*Three Middle Irish Homilies*—Whitley Stokes.)

THE ANTIQUITY OF CHESS IN IRELAND.

BY H. J. LLOYD.

It is a disputed point regarding the race of people to whom we owe the origin of the game of Chess. Some writers have ascribed it to the Greeks, some to the Hindoos, whilst others bring forward the claims of the Chinese and Persians. It is generally admitted that Chess is of undoubted Eastern origin, and that it was known in Hindostan for at least two thousand years. The original pieces, as used in the East, consisted of elephants, horses, chariots, and foot-soldiers, so as to represent, as it were, a mimic warfare. The term Bishop is a modern substitution for the elephant; the knights replace the horse-soldiers; the rook, from the Eastern word *rokk*, a hero, represents an armed chariot, or fortification: the English gave this piece the form of a castle; the pawns are the foot-soldiers, the name being derived from *peon*, an attendant. Of the antiquity of Chess in Ireland we have many proofs; but it would be a difficult subject to treat of the precise manner in which Chess may have been originally played, or what degree of resemblance the modern game bears to the ancient one. I intend merely to give some of the Irish references to Chess, and to quote the authorities for the statements I make. Any one who reads the early history of this country will be struck by the love of the people for games, athletic exercises, and feats of dexterity. The great fair and sports of Tailltin were under the special protection and patronage of the kings of Ireland until the reign of Roderic O'Conor, and the Sports of Carmain, in Wexford, were also of much celebrity. "The Courtship of *Edain*," a wonderful story to be found in a fragmentary form in the *Leabar na h-Uidhri*, in the Royal Irish Academy, is quoted from the MS. Book of *Drom Sneachta*, written (according to O'Curry) about A.D. 430. "The antiquity of this story," says O'Curry, in his 'Lectures on Manners and Customs,' is unquestionable." The date of the Courtship of *Edain* is given as B.C. 100. The monarch *Eochaidh* was at this time on the throne of Ireland, and his queen was the celebrated *Edain*, remarkable not only for her beauty, but for her learning and accomplishments. One day, that *Eochaidh* was in his palace, at *Teamhair*, a stranger of remarkable appearance presented himself before him. "Who is this man unknown to us, who comes into our presence?" said the King. "He is not a man of any distinction, but he has come to play a game of Chess with you," said the stranger. "Are you a good Chess-player?" said the King. "A trial will tell," said the stranger. "Our Chess-board is in the Queen's apartment, and we cannot disturb her at present," said the King. "It matters not," replied the stranger. "I have a Chess-board with me of no inferior kind." *Midir* (for that was the name of the stranger) produced a Chess-board, with golden and silver men and ornaments of precious stones on all parts of it. "What do we play for?" said the King. "Whatever the winner demands," said *Midir*. Thereupon the King and *Midir* played a game. The stranger won. "What is your demand now?" said the King. "*Edain*, your Queen," said the stranger; "but I will not demand her for the end of a

year." The King was astonished and confounded; the stranger immediately disappeared. That night twelvemonth the King held a great feast at *Teamhair*. He appointed guards to watch carefully, so as not to allow any stranger admittance within the palace. To the King's horror, towards the middle of the night, the stranger appeared before him, and addressed Queen *Edain* as "*Be Finn*" in a poem, one verse of which will give an idea of its sentiments:

"O *Be Finn*, will you come with me,
To a wonderful country which is mine,
Where the people's hair is of golden hue,
And their bodies the colour of virgin snow—
There, no grief or care is known."

After he had finished the recitation of the poem *Midir* raised the Queen from the Royal chair, and unobserved, except by the King, led her out of the apartment. *Eochaidh Airemh* overcome, through the spell used by the fairies, was unable to offer any resistance. The King felt convinced that through some spiritual agency the Queen was carried off, and he immediately sent for his Chief Druid, *Dallan*, to whom he gave instructions to search the country around, in order to bring back the lost *Edain*. At first *Dallan's* mission was unsuccessful; but setting out on a second expedition, *Dallan* cut four wands from a yew-tree, and, as the story says, he carved an Ogham inscription on these wands, whereupon it was revealed to him that *Edain* was concealed in the palace of the fairy chief, *Midir*, in the Hill of *Bri Leith* (a hill to the west of Ardagh, county Longford). The Druid joyfully returned to Tara with this intelligence, and King *Eochaidh* then mustered a large force, marched to the fairy mansion, and ordered his men to make excavations. After digging some time they discovered a subterraneous dwelling, which proved to be the Home of the fairies. Immediately, by the direction of *Midir*, fifty beautiful maidens came forth; among them was the lost Queen, *Edain*. The King at first did not recognise her; but after a little while, by some unmistakable signs, she made herself known to *Eochaidh*, and returned with him to the palace of Tara.

The Irish word for Chess is *Fiteall*, which O'Flaherty translated as *Tabula Lusoria*, and in "Cormac's Glossary," *Fiteall* is described as quadrangular, having spots of black and white. The "Book of Rights" contains several references to Chess-boards, as being among the prerogatives and stipends of the Irish Kings. The Rights of the King of Cashel included "Twenty Rings and twenty Chess-boards;" the stipends of the King of Cashel to the princes of his territory, "Two Rings and two Chess-boards." The King of Conmaicne (the territory which represents the present county Longford) was likewise entitled to a certain number of Chess-boards; and, lastly, the King of *Ui Fiachrach* (i.e. the descendant of *Fiachra*, brother of Niall I.) and the King of Fearney (in Monaghan) were each entitled to Chess-boards, the former to ten and the latter to six in number. Chess is referred to in the tale *Táin bó Cuailgne*, in which the champion, *Cuchulainn*, is represented as killing a messenger with a *fear-fidcilli*. *Cuchulainn* was playing Chess with his charioteer, "It was to mock me," said he, "thou hast told a lie about what thou mistakest not." With that he cast one of his Chessmen at the messenger, so that it pierced the centre of his brain. In the battle of *Magh Rath*,

the Irish King is spoken of as coming out from the Green, surrounded by a great concourse of the men of Erin, and "playing Chess amidst the Hosts."

The "Annals of Clonmacnoise" contain a strange legend about Chess. They speak of Queen Gompily—the widow of King Neale, who had married for second husband Kearvall, the King of Leinster—as playing "of Tables at Naase," with the King. The conditions of the game which they played were, that whosoever should lose would be obliged to bear the bag of Table Men in the mouth. Queen Gompily lost the game, and was compelled to put the bag to her mouth, and these Table Men were formed from the bones of Neale Glanduff, the late king. The date of this tale is given under the year 936.

In the "Book of Leinster" there is a quaint story, *Táin bó Froich*, "The Spoil of the Cows of Froech," in which Chess is mentioned. Mr. Gilbert, in his account of the National MSS. of Ireland, tells us, in this story, that the youthful chieftain, *Froech*, went on a visit to *Cruaschan*, in Connaught, the abode of King *Ailill* and Queen *Moav*, whose daughter, *Find-abair*, "Bright Beam," was in love with him. *Froech* then takes to the playing of Chess with a man of their people. It was a beauteous Chess-table, a board of fine metal in it, with four ears, and elbows on it, a candle of precious stones illuminating it for them; of gold and silver the Chess-men on the table. "Prepare ye food for the youths," says *Ailill*. "That is not my desire," says *Moav*, "but to go to play the Chess yonder against *Froech*." "Get to it; I am pleased," says *Ailill*. They and *Froech* then play the Chess." The story continues that "They were three days and three nights at playing of the Chess, on account of the abundance of precious stones in the household of *Froech*."

An important tale, which Mr. Gilbert terms "Semi-historic," is also found in the "Book of Leinster," viz. the *Borama*, or "The Story of the Cattle Tribute" from Leinster. The anecdote about King *Finnachta* and his game of Chess is worth mentioning. "In the fifteenth year, from the year in which *Finnachta* had forgiven the *Borama*, Adamnan came to *Finnachta* after Mulling, and he sent a cleric of his people to *Finnachta*, that he might come to converse with him. *Finnachta* was then playing Chess. "Come to converse with Adamnan," said the cleric. "I will not till this game is finished," said *Finnachta*. The cleric returned to Adamnan and told him the answer of *Finnachta*. "Go thou to him, and say to him that I shall sing fifty psalms during that time, and that there is a psalm among that fifty in which I shall pray the Lord that a son or grandson of his, or a man of his name, may never assume the sovereignty of Erin." The cleric accordingly went and told that to *Finnachta*; but *Finnachta* took no notice, but played at his Chess till the game was finished. "Come to converse with Adamnan, O *Finnachta*," said the cleric. "I will not go," said *Finnachta*, "till the next game is finished." The cleric told this to Adamnan. "Say unto him," said Adamnan, "that I will sing fifty psalms during that time, and that there is a psalm among the fifty, in which I will ask and beseech the Lord to shorten his life for him." Again the cleric returns to *Finnachta*, and asks him to come and converse with Adamnan. *Finnachta* refused for the same reason, again; his game of Chess was not finished. The cleric told Adamnan of *Finnachta's* obstinacy. "Go to him," said Adamnan, "and tell him that I will sing the third fifty psalms, and that there is a

psalm in that fifty in which I will beseech the Lord that he may not obtain the kingdom of heaven." The cleric brought back this message to *Finnachta*, who having heard it put away the Chess from him, and came to Adamnan. *Finnachta* was asked why he had come now, and why he disregarded the previous messages. He answered: "I deemed these threats light; but when thou didst promise me to take away heaven from me, I then came suddenly, because I cannot endure this." I may well conclude this article with the "Dispute over Chess," which is said to have hastened the battle of Clontarf. *Maolmuire*, Prince of Leinster, was staying at Kincora with *Brian Boru*, and his son *Morrogh*. *Maolmuire*, who was watching a game of Chess, recommended a false move, upon which *Morrogh* observed it was no wonder his friends the Danes (to whom he owed his elevation) were beaten at *Glenmanna*, if he gave them advice like that." *Maolmuire*, highly incensed at the allusion, ordered his horse, and rode away immediately. Brian sent after him, begging him to return, but *Maolmuire* would not be pacified. The next exploit of *Maolmuire* was his negotiation with the Danes, the result of which was the arrival of a large armament, and finally the battle of Clontarf.

In the Introduction to the "Book of Rights," O'Donovan mentions, and gives illustrations of, old Chess-men found many years ago in a bog in the county Meath; one of these was long in the possession of the late Dr. Petrie, and is now in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF COLLECTIONS OF ARROW-HEADS.

SOME years ago I was induced by my friend, W. J. Knowles of Ballymena, to make a collection of Irish antiquities, and after seeing his splendid collection, and that of the Rev. Canon Grainger, I began. What took my fancy most were *arrow-heads*—and that not only for their graceful beauty and immense variety of form and substance, but also for their capability of neat arrangement, their ornamental appearance, and the little space occupied by them. Having got a good number together, I proceeded to mount them.

Adopting the usual classification, and having first separated them into their respective types—*stemmed, barbed, leaf-shaped, kite-shaped, lozenge or diamond, indented, ovate, lanceolate, and triangular*—I took some strong card-board, arranged the arrow-heads of one particular type on a card, and (if there were enough of them) *in the shape of the type*, so as to reproduce it as nearly as possible on a large scale. Take, for example, *triangular* heads. Having ten heads of this shape, they were arranged so as to make a triangle in outline, and in this way they show the type at a glance. The same applies to lozenge, kite-shaped, leaf-shaped, and so-forth. In the case of some of peculiar and uncommon shape, if there were not enough to fill a complete card, then they were mounted in ornamental form, so as to show the heads in various positions, putting several varieties on each card, but taking care that they all belonged to *one main type*. In other cases where there was a superabundance of a type in many sizes, the plan of mounting them in such type shape was abandoned, and then I gave my fancy full play in devising ornamental and artistic combinations, always, however, keeping *one main type* only on a card. A great advantage of this plan is, that the arrow-heads are seen from various points of view, instead of being all in one position and in monotonous rows, which tire the eye and fatigue the attention. Also the fineness of the workmanship and chipping (or perhaps its coarseness) may be the point to be noticed in some arrow-heads, and this can only be seen to advantage when the heads are in various positions and in different lights.

Some may object to this ornamental or artistic style of mounting as tending to withdraw the attention from the actual arrow-head; but when it is necessary to show the workmanship under various positions, lights, and shades, and as this plan does it perfectly, it is surely better to arrange the heads in a form that will please the eye and taste, and “be a thing of beauty” and “a joy for ever.”

GEORGE RAPHAEL.

ANCIENT COOKING-PLACES.

Townsend, in his *Statistical Survey of the County of Cork*, published in 1815, mentions (vol. i., p. 145) that in that part of Ireland heaps of burnt stones are found in great numbers, which are said to have been

used by the inhabitants in ancient times for cooking their victuals. He says these heaps are often found in the neighbourhood of bogs, and frequently covered over with the turf, which has been formed since the period when they were used. The stones are generally small, seldom exceeding half a pound weight, and when in convenient spots are used for repairing roads. In spite of this and the levelling of many of the heaps in tilling the ground, great numbers still remain, indicating a very considerable ancient population in that district. Small pieces of charcoal are found in them, showing that wood was the fuel employed; and it is observable that these heaps of stones are always near water, an additional proof of their having been used for cooking. Keating refers to this mode of cooking in his *History of Ireland*. He says the ancient Irish were in the habit of digging two large pits, one of which was for washing, the other for cooking. Stones heated red-hot were thrown in, and upon these were laid the meat, bound up in green serges or bulrushes; on this again was placed another layer of hot stones, then more meat, and so on till the required quantity was disposed of. The name given to such old spots in the south of Ireland by the people is *Falachda-na-Feine*.¹

ABBAY OF CLONKEEN.

In this neighbourhood there are the ruins of a fine old abbey, which, I fear, will hardly withstand the storms of another winter. I have been endeavouring to learn something of its early history, but in vain; and yet it must have been a grand old place in bygone years. I can remember a beautiful east window, long since in ruins: there is still a very handsome south window, *i.e.* the cut stone framework; but very little will bring it down with a crash. I wrote to the parish priest of Menlough, and he kindly called here, but could not tell me anything about the abbey, or who the bishop was who is interred there. The remains may be observed of what appears to have been a portrait in relief on his tombstone, mitre and crook, but I found it impossible to decipher the inscription, so defaced is it by time and weather; however, a rubbing might be taken of that and some other inscriptions.

I find that Clonkeen is in the diocese of Ardfert—not in Tuam. The story told here is that there were “seven abbeys within seven miles of each other,” of which Abbeyknockmay, Clonkeen, and Kilconnell are three: then, I suppose, there was one in Tuam, and there are still the ruins of one in Izaquin; that makes five, and they are about seven miles apart, Clonkeen and Izaquin being nearest. At the latter place some of the earls of Ulster are interred. The descendant of Isabel (only child of King Roderick O'Connor), one of whose descendants was the wife of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, through whom Prince “Arthur Patrick” is rightful Duke of Connaught, and an only daughter of another earl of Ulster married Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., who, in right of his wife, became Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught. The aforesaid Robert Bruce was a great-great-great-grandson of Eva Mac-Murrough, daughter of Dermot, King of Leinster, who married Strongbow after the battle of Wexford.

¹ *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. vi., pp. 101 and 185.

When people set about writing English or even Irish history, why do they leave out all this? But I have got a long way from Clonkeen Abbey, and there are still two of the seven abbeys wanting. *Apropos*, how far is Loughrea from Kilconnell?—and is there not an old abbey *there*? Might not the attention of the Board of Works be called to the state of poor old Clonkeen? And I am told that Abbey Knockmay also is going greatly to decay.

M. L. TRENCH.

VARIOUS REFERENCES TO CRANNOGS.

An English gentleman named Henry Castive, from whose dictation Froissart wrote several passages of his history, was captured in a skirmish in Leinster by an Irish chieftain (whose daughter he afterwards married), and confined in what appears to have been a crannog. This episode in his life is thus described:—"It chanced that in this pursuit my horse took flight and ran away with me, in spite of all my efforts, into the midst of the enemy. My friends could never overtake me, and in passing through the Irish, one of them, by a great feat of agility, leaped on the back of my horse, and held me tight with both his arms, but did me no harm with lance or knife. . . . He seemed much rejoiced to have made me his prisoner, and carried me to his house, which was strong, and in a town surrounded with wood, palisades, and stagnant water."

In a curious State Paper (vide *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. ix., p. 230), bearing date 1574, entitled, "A Noate of the severall Seates for placyng of the Gentlemen Adventurers for their pryncypall dwellyngs," &c., "Bryan Caroghe's Cronogh upon the Bann (was) reserved for footmen, to keep that ford of the Bann, distant five miles from Castell-tome," proof conclusive that one of these ancient fortified residences was used in Elizabethan times to house one of the English out-garrisons. There is also a reference either to this or another crannog belonging to "Brian Karriche," in a State document, bearing date 1566.

Extract from a letter of Roger Pike, who accompanied the allied Scottish and English forces in their march against Newry in the year 1642:—"On Saturday the 30th April, the army marched on their way to the Nury, through Drommore, which is so consumed with fire, & ruined, that there was not a house left standing except the Church. This night we incamped at a place (a typographical error here) eight miles of the Nury, called Logh Brickland: in the middle of this Logh there is an Iland in which were some of the Rebels, with divers English and Scots which were prisoners with them there, and a great deale of provision; there was a house upon this Iland, upon which one of our field pieces played, and we shot at them with Muskets; sometimes they would shoot again, but hurt none of our men; there came a Bullet through Colonel *Chichester's* hare as he stood amongst his souldiers, but hurt him not. All that our army could doe could not make them yeeld, for our shot could not come to hurt them in regard that they had digged a cave under grounde where they did remain; so that it was impossible to hurt them with shot as to shoote down the Iland. This night there was a strict watch set round about the Iland lest the Rogues should steale away by

night: the next morning being Sunday the first of *May*, the Boate which belonged unto the Lough being ignorantly left a float by the Rebels by the side of the Iland, it became the onely meanes of their ruine, for six Hilanders undertook to swim for the boate to fetch it over; whilst they were swimming our Army played so hard upon the Iland with Musket shot, that not a Rebel durst peep out of the cave. Of these six Hilanders, two returned not being able to swimme over, two striving beyond their strenght were drowned, and only two got over, who swimming with their swords in their hands cut the Boate loose, & brought it over, which was manned with Musketeres, which took the Iland, releast the prisoners, & cut off the Rebels."

Major-General Monro, alluding to this affair, says :—" Saturday, the last of April, we marched through the woods towards Louchbricklane, where being come on the plaine, our horsemen on the wings killed divers of them retiring, and some taken prisoners were hanged thereafter. And being come late to quator, we could not ingage that night with the intaking of the Iland, where there lay a wicked Garrison in a fast place environed within a loch, being a refuge in safety, and their boats drawn. Sunday, the first of May, being eight miles from the Newrie, I commanded the Cavilrie and Dragoneers to march for blocking up the Newrie, till our coming; and they being gone, I persued the Iland from the land with Canon and Musket for a time, and finding the roagues desperate, I adventured upon promise of reward six Hielandmen with their armes, pike and sword, to swim under mercy of our owne canon, to bring away their Boat, whereof three swimmers died, two retired, and the sixt alone brought away the Boate; being shot through with a fielding piece, she was clampd up with salt hides, and being manned again took in the Ile, the whole sixty therein put to the sword, and our prisoners which they had released."¹

* * * * *

About the year 1832, Port-Lough, on the main road from Derry to Letterkenny, and about six miles from the city, was lowered considerably by drainage, and an island made its appearance, which confirmed a local tradition that such an island was submerged. Some years subsequent to 1832 there was a hard frost, which afforded an opportunity for examining it more closely, when it was discovered that there were the remains of the foundations of a building on it built of stone and lime, octagonal in form, each of the eight sides measuring 10 feet, the walls about 4 feet in height: there was no appearance of a door, but iron hinges and hooks were found inside; and, in the year 1848, iron fetters were found inside the building: they are 3 feet 4 inches long, and about 10 lbs. weight, although much corroded from lying so long in water. There was found along with them a piece of iron which, although also much corroded, was evidently the head of a small hatchet; there were likewise some rude fragments of pottery and bones of sheep and deer. The island itself was formed altogether artificially, the foundation being composed of a platform of beams of wood—oak and willow—notched and pinned together. From all these circumstances, there can be little doubt that this building was a stone *crannog*. But

¹ *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. vii., pp. 80-1.

who built it?—by whom was it used? We find in the volumes of the *Ordnance Survey of Derry*, published under the superintendence of Colonel Colby (page 207), that Port-Lough was formerly known as Lough Lappan, or O'Lappan's Lough. We also find, under the year 1011, in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, that *Ængus O'Lappan* was lord of *Kinnel-Enda*, or *Tir-Enda*, and died in that year. *Tir-Enda* comprised that district of country south of the peninsula of Ennishowen, and between the Foyle and Lough Swilly, consequently Port-Lough was included in the district, and there are still traces of the foundations of a large castle on the shore of the lough, just opposite the island; therefore, we may reasonably suppose that our building was the state prison of the O'Lappan; for we know that almost all Irish chiefs or princes built their *orannogs* on artificial islands in lakes whenever they were so situated as to have the opportunity of so doing. If that period be considered too early, it might be assigned to the O'Dohertys or the O'Donnells, as we find that in the year 1440 O'Donnell took the castle of *Cuil-mac-an-treoin* from O'Doherty. The site of the castle is about half a mile to the north of the lake, and is now occupied by the mansion-house of Castle Forward.¹

The following remarks on the same lake appear in Otway's *Sketches in Erris and Tyrally*, published in 1845:—"Some years ago, in going from Derry to Ramelton, across the southern end of the peninsula formed by Loughs Foyle and Swilly, near Castle Forward, I saw a lake reduced by many feet from its ancient level by means of a cut through the side of a hill, not through a bog or morass, but through a *gravel hill*, and in the centre of that lake there appeared, for the first time, an island with a small castle erected on it."

* * * * *

In a *Tour in Connaught*, by the Rev. Cæsar Otway, at page 210, he says that, "In a lake drained some years ago, in the vicinity of Kilmacduagh was found at the bottom a sort of hut composed of split oak, with the interstices filled with wattles, plastered."

* * * * *

About one mile and a-half from the village of Timahoe, Queen's County, lies Fossy Mountain, in which is a valley, where, in the year 1835, a farmer proceeded to cut turf in a locality never previously disturbed. At a depth of ten feet the workmen discovered a square structure, about 10 feet by 8, made of oak stakes, or poles, about 7 feet in height, closely set one against the other, with strong switches woven between. The stakes were sunk about two feet in the earth underlying the bog. Within the wooden frame-work the original surface of the soil was discovered, and on it lay an oaken beam, with a wooden wedge driven into one of its extremities, and near it was what appeared to be a rude mallet.²

W. G. WOOD-MARTIN.

I wish to call the attention of members of the R. H. A. A. I. to a coin dated 1738, picked up lately in Augher Castle demesne; it is, I understand, made of brass, very thin, and value for one farthing. A

¹ *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. vii., pp. 168-9.

² *Transactions*, Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. ii., p. 207.

very curious medal—unfortunately not perfect—was found some years ago in the demesne; it is mentioned in the “*Caricature Histories of the Georges*,” page 195, where is represented a figure of Admiral Byng receiving, from the hand of a concealed person, a bag of money, with the inscription: “Was Minorca sold by B—— for French gold?” on the obverse; while on the reverse, Blakeney is represented holding a flag before a fort, from which three guns are fired, and a ship is seen in the distance, with the inscription: “Brave Blakeney reward, But to B—— give a cord,” which particulars agree with the figures, &c., on the medal, so far as they remain.

There were bones (including a piece of a jawbone), as well as an old holdfast and other pieces of iron, found on 5th March, 1886, and following days, while excavating for farm-office foundations and yard at Pally House, which is situated on Shelling Hill, where the Irish planted their battery in 1641, when they attacked Augher Castle, under the command of Sir Phelim O’Neil (*Journal*, vol. vi., 4th series, 1883: “Augher and its Environs”). There were three holes, all situated close together, near where the bones were found, and containing a black substance, which it has been suggested was gunpowder; but on that point nothing certain is known.

J. CARMICHAEL FERRALL,

Hon. Local Secretary, Co. Tyrone.

Account of the Bursting of a Peat Moss near Bloomfield, Co. Sligo.—“After a sudden thaw of snow (in January, 1831), the bog between Bloomfield and Geevagh gave way; and a black deluge, carrying with it the contents of a hundred acres of bog, took the direction of a small stream, and rolled on with the violence of a torrent, sweeping along heath, timber, mud, and stones, and overwhelming many meadows, and much arable land. On passing through some boggy land the flood swept out a wide and deep ravine; and part of the road, leading from Bloomfield to St. James’s Well, was completely carried away from below the foundations for the breadth of two hundred yards.”¹

¹ *Principles of Geology*, 12th ed., 1875, p. 511, Sir Charles Lyell, Bart.

ON CASTLE GRACE, CO. TIPPERARY.

By GABRIEL REDMOND, M. D., LOCAL SECRETARY FOR CO. WATERFORD.

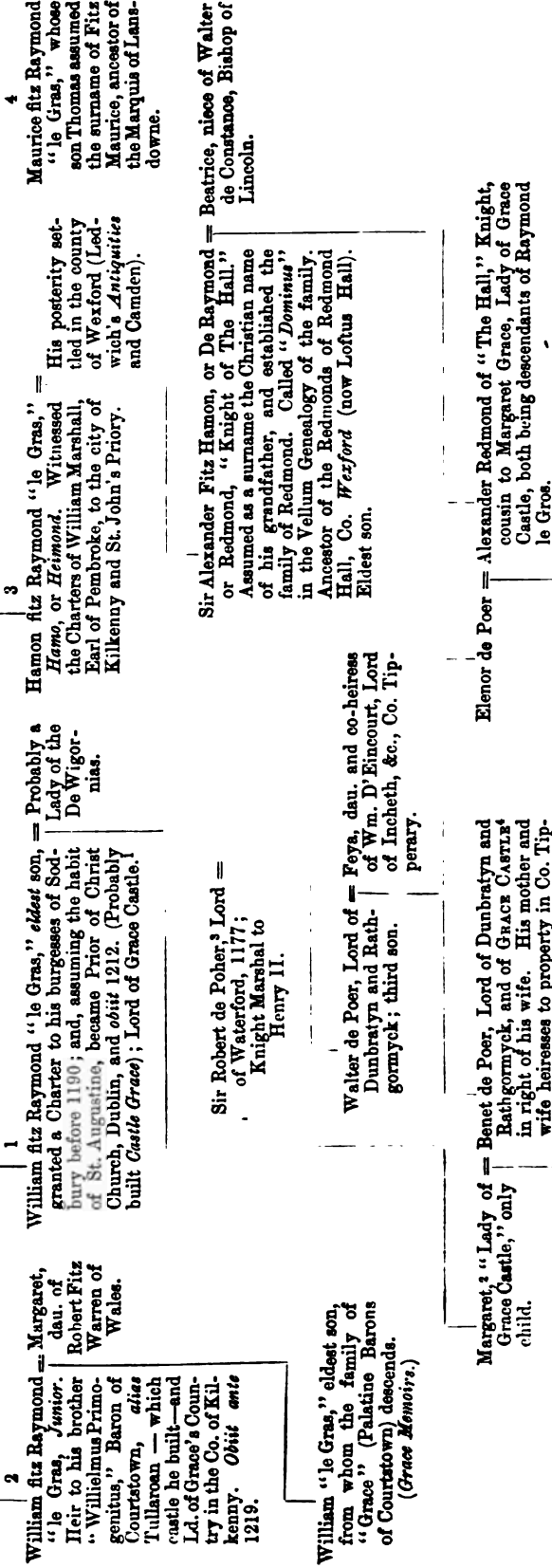
The Pedigree of the Grace family—by after-acquired information—is amended from that which appeared in the *Journal*, vol. ii., Fourth Series, p. 440, in accordance with the following alterations:—

At page 440, line 9, after "Gros," or "Gras," add " which was retained as a patronymic by his *eldest* son *William*—the usual and unerring mark of primogeniture at that period, and which became gradually changed to *Grace*."

„ „ „ 32, for " grandson of " read " son of."

„ „ „ 40, for " who was a younger son of William, eldest son of Raymond le Gros," read " who was eldest son of R. le Gros."

RAYMOND FITZ WILLIAM DE CAREW = THE LADY BASILEA DE CLARE, sister
 surnamed "Crassus," "Le Gras," or "Le Gros." Commander of all the English forces,
 and Viceroy of Ireland, in 1176. Married
 in St. Selakar's Abbey, Wexford, A.D. 1173;
 died in 1184; interred in Molana Abbey, on
 the Blackwater, near Youghal.



¹ That Raymond le Gros had *two sons* named William appears strange and impro-
 bable, but the fact is very distinctly recorded in Sheffield Grace's beautiful memoirs of the
 family, which further show that the *elder* William's charter was confirmed by his nephew
 William.

² With regard to Margaret Grace, in my opinion she was *either* the daughter of *Willel-
 mus Primogenitus*, as shown above (*by a marriage with a De Wigornia*), who, having *no son*
 to succeed him, took the frock, made his brother his heir, and left *Castle Grace* in mar-
 riage *dower* to his daughter; or she may have been the only child by a *second* marriage

³ Ancestor to the family of de Poher, Poer, or Power. See Pedigrees compiled by Count
 Edmond de Poher de la Poer, of Gurteen le Poer, Co. Tipperary.

⁴ An engraving and plan of this Castle will be found at page 61, vol. iv. Part i.,
 Fourth Series of the *Journals* (1876), and notes by Rev. James Graves.

INDEX.

- ABRAINDUBH**, 402.
Abbeys of Bonamairgy, 137, 141, 143, 171.
 ——— Clonkeen, 664.
 ——— Drumlane, 149.
 ——— Mothel, 337.
Abbot-Barri, 498.
Abyssinian Medal, 28.
Acts of Attainder against Earl of Desmond, 500 *n.*
Address to the Earl of Carnarvon, 412.
 ——— of Rev. Canon Grainger, M.R.I.A., 102.
 ——— Dr. Martin, 336.
 ——— H. Villiers-Stuart, D.L., 333.
Aenach Macha, 764.
Aethelred II., 58.
Affidavit of Gilladuffe O'Cahan, 146.
Afghan medals, 261.
Aghanagh Church, 43.
Aghowle Celtic Church, 21.
Aicde Argit, 261.
American arrow-head, 128.
Analysis of the Mackenzie MSS., Rev. W. Taylor, 132.
Ancient cooking-places, 663.
 ——— glass manufactory at Melitia, 420.
 ——— Irish silver coins, 57.
 ——— islands, re-named by Christian Communities, 332.
 ——— money found near Cookstown, 163.
 ——— stone implements, 110, 111 *n.*
Annagh Church, 497.
Annals of the Cathedral of St. Coleman, Cloyne, by Dr. Caulfield, quoted, 347.
Annals of Clonmacnoise, quoted, 661.
 ——— of Four Masters, quoted, 55, 103, 152, 163, 168, 170, 183, 288, 460.
 ——— of Ireland, quoted, 137.
 ——— of Loch Cé, quoted, 269 *n.*, 564.
 ——— of Ulster, quoted, 93.
Annual Report for 1884, 3.
 ——— for 1885, 112.
- Antiquities of Co. Donegal**, 424.
 ——— of Inismuiredach, 184.
Antrim, Earl of, 143.
Anvil-stones, 116.
Aquilla Smith, M.D., M.R.I.A., 55.
Aran of the Saints, by James G. Barry, 488.
Archdeaconry of Ardfert, 495 *n.*
Ardagan, 428.
Ardagh Cup, 361.
Ardabee, 427.
Ardfert Brenain, 495.
Ardoiléan, or High Island, 210.
Ardsallech, 655 *n.*
Arkyn Castle, 488.
Armada, relics of the, 142.
Arrangement of collections of arrow-heads, 663.
Arrow-heads, 114, 660 *n.*
Artheferten Dyoces, 495.
Ashantee medal, 26.
Atkinson's Irish Tourist, quoted, 438.
Atkinson, G. M., M.R.I.A., 352.
 ——— on Silver Mace of the Cork Guilds, 341, 347, 352.
Attainder of the Desmonds of Strangcally, 400.
Augher and its environs, 666.
Aughniah, 424.
Axes, 112.
- Builie Estate**, 31 *n.*
Ballechgan, 427.
Ballinskelligs Abbey, ruins of, 496.
Ballycastle, 177, 78.
Ballyduff, mound at, 337.
Ballylawn, 427.
Ballymacool, 426.
Ballymote, 336.
Ballysadare, Battle of, 54.
Ballysadare Church, notes on, 159.
Baully, a stone ball used for healing, 500.

- Beads found at Carrowmore, 548.
 ——— Douth, Co. Meath, 590 n.
 Bealach, 656 n.
 Bell, Rev. Robert, 11 n.
 Bellas, Mr., 169.
 Beranger, Gabriel, Life and Labours of, by Sir W. Wilde, quoted, 483.
 Bernard Shaw, 12 n.
 Bevington, Mr., 169.
 Bewley, rath at, 365.
 Biahop Bedell, 151.
 Bishop of Limerick on Crosses, 270, 306.
 ——— on the Crois Gammée, or Swastica, 279.
 ——— on the Ogham Cave at Dunloe, 605.
 Bishop of Ossory, photographs exhibited by, 9.
 Bishop Poccocke's original letters, mentioned, 417.
 Bishop Rothe, account of, 526.
 Black Books, the, relating to Lord Ikerrin, 599.
 Blackfriars Monastery, 339.
 Blanchville, Gerald, 510.
 Blanchville, James, of Rathgarvan, 643 n.
 Board of Works referred to, 96, 99, 193, 199, 200 n., 228, 245, 248, 256, 327.
 Bone cave at Ballinamintra, 365.
 Bones found at Carrowmore, 550, 561, 570.
 Bone needles, pins, &c., 120.
 Book of Leinster, quaint story in, 661.
 Book plates, 10.
 Book of Rights, reference to chess-boards in, 660, 662.
 Bracteate Coins found in Kildare, 55.
 Brandt, quoted, 98.
 Braash, the late R. R., 254.
 Brendan, St., statues of, 223.
 Brian Mac Cahir Kavanagh, 524 n.
 Bridget's Well, St., at Ikaron, Co. Meath, 655.
 British Association, Meeting of, 108 n.
 British War Medals, 14.
 Bro, Old World Machines, 329.
 Bronze Anvil found in the vicinity of Sligo, 538.
 Bronze objects in Drumdarragh Crannog, 380.
 Bronze pin found at Carrowmore, 547.
 Bronze gilt fibula, found at Budore, 125.
 Brown, J., M.R.I.A., 30, 163.
 Buick, David, LL.D., 129 n.
 Buick, Rev. G. R., 113 n., 118 n., 120 n., 123 n., 169.
 Burial Urns, 128.
 Burchall, George, Ballinamoudin, 645 n.
 Burial of Laeghaire's three daughters, 557.
 Bursting of a peat moss near Bloomfield, Co. Sligo, 662.
 Burtchaell, George Dames, M.A., LL.B.
 ——— family of Bothe of Kilkenny, 501, 620.
 Bush River, 168.
 Butler, engraver, 13 n.
 Butler, Piers, of Lisnalin, 596.
 Butler, Lady Rachel, 236.
 Buttons found on Ballyboley Mountain, Co. Antrim, 59.
 Button connected with the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, 30.
 Bysetts, Castle of the, 144.
 Cabra Glebe, 425.
 Caesar Otway, Rev., quoted, 473, 667.
 Cairn-na-damb-dherg, 403.
 Campaign against Russia, medals for, 24.
 Camphire Hill, cooking-places at, 404.
 Canoe found at Ballinlough, 168.
 ——— in Glenny collection, 162.
 Cappelquin, 400.
 ——— Castle, 396.
 ——— meaning of, 401.
 Carmichael-Ferral, J., on coin picked up in Augher Castle Demesne, 667.
 Carn of Listoghil, 592.
 Carrick-a-ridda, giant's graves, 336.
 Carrickballydooley, 427.
 Carrickfergus, origin of name, 135.
 Carrigagower, 366.
 Carrigmurish, legend of, 362.
 Carrig-na-Spania, 221 n.
 Carrowcarry, 426.
 Carrowmors. Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland, by Lt.-Col. Wood-Martin, 470, 539.
 ——— artificial hillocks, 482.
 ——— beads found, 548.
 ——— bones found, 486, 550, 561, 570, 588-89.
 ——— bronze pin found, 547.
 ——— carns, 483, 591.
 ——— cromleacs and circles at, 539 to 594.
 ——— flint implements found, 594.
 ——— glass found, 561.
 ——— interment under flagging, 590.
 ——— Leachtareal Hill, 581.
 ——— monuments at, 339 to 594.
 ——— ornament of steatite found, 589.
 ——— Priest's cist, 577.
 ——— stone and earthen sepulchral structures classified, 476.
 Castell of Capperqueen, 396.
 Castle Bane, 427.
 Castle Grace, 440.
 Casts of specimens of early Christian art, exhibited by J. G. Robertson, 417.
 Catalogue of medals made by the Woodhouses, 609.
 Catastrophe at Dunluce Castle, 144.

- auld Cup, marked Charles Bekegle, 349
 Caulfield, Dr., collection of MSS., 347.
 Caxton, quoted, 98.
 Cervus Megaceros, 388.
 alicei n Lismore Cathedral, 344.
 Charles Agar of Gowran, 638 n.
 — 2nd Earl of Middleton, 625 n.
 Chatterton, Sir W., 11 n.
 Chess of Eastern origin, 659.
 Christian Inscriptions in Irish language.
 Miss Stokes, quoted, 182, 258, 262, 264, 268.
 Chronicon Scotorum, 269 n.
 Churches at Aran, 491, 492, 493.
 — at Inismurray, 203, 213, 223, 224, 225, 230.
 — of the Slain Men, 268.
 — of the Vow, 399.
 Cill Finten, 271.
 Clashymore Harbour, 301.
 Clocha breaca at Inismurray, 221, 233, 241, 242.
 Clochans, 203.
 Clochan-an-cuinne, 402.
 Cloghnabogaddy, Co. Donegal, 163.
 Cloghtogle, or Tamlaght stone, 163.
 Clonegal, 422.
 Clonmacnois, 327, 328, 361.
 Cluanmacnois, 66 n.
 Cogitosus, 61.
 Coins, mentioned by Dr. Aquilla Smith, 57-65.
 Colla naish, 135.
 Collection of uncalined bones found at Carrowmore, 570.
 Colonel Cooper, Markree Castle, 331.
 Columba's, St., dislike to women, 224.
 Columbkille, 656.
 — or Colomb of the Churches, 320.
 Communion Plate of Parish Church of Carrigaline, 346.
 — of Kilbrogan Church, Bandon, 344.
 Conna Castle, 397.
 Connexion between Robert Bruce and Dermott Mac Murrrough, 664.
 Conwal Church and Holy Well, 426.
 Cooking-places of the stone age, Quinlan, 396.
 Cork, town-marks on plate, 342.
 Corkey, 428.
 Cormac's Chapel, Cashel, 361.
 Cormack's Glossary, quoted, 582.
 Corporation of Cork, four silver maces of, 344.
 Council Book of Corporation of Cork, 344 n.
 Counterfeit antiquities, 430.
 County Kilkenny Survey and Distribution Book, quoted, 434.
 Couplet relating to ten families in Kilkenny, 501.
 Court of Claims, 598, 599-600 n.
 Court of transplantation, 598.
 Courtahip of Edain, 659.
 Crannogs in Barhapple Lough, 174.
 — in Co. Cavan, 148.
 — in Drumdarragh, 378.
 — in Lankhill, 377.
 — in Leitrim, 407.
 — as refuges, 152.
 Creagh of Limerick, family of, 396.
 Creidne, the silver hand of, 361.
 Crockcraw, 425.
 Cromleac, definition of the word, 475.
 Cromleacs at Cappagh, 337,
 — at Carrowmore, 539.
 — at Causenakeel, 336.
 — at Cloghnabohill, 170.
 — at Knockeen, 336.
 — at Lisnakil, 336.
 — of the Phantom Stones, 552.
 — at Wall's farm, 337.
 Crookahank, Mr., 169.
 Crosses in ancient churches in Egypt, 607.
 Cross of St. Columba, 140.
 Crucknahinnagh, 493.
 Cruxrete, 254.
 Cuil-irra, district of, 482.
 Cullion, 428.
 Cup and circle sculpturing in Ireland, by Rev. James Graves, quoted, 603.
 Cursing-stones, 233.
 Custom of erecting cars, 545 n.
 Cyclopædia of costume, Planché's, quoted, 359.
 Cylinder of bark, White Park Bay, 121.
 Dabilla, a small hound, 552 n.
 Dallans, chief of the Druids, 660.
 Damhliag, of Aehadhabhall, 409.
 Dance of St. Patrick's cow, 404.
 Dargan, William, 612.
 Dathy, the last pagan Monarch, 249.
 Day, R., F.S.A., 10, 97, 149, 406.
 Dean Dawson, 611.
 Dean Milman, quoted, 97.
 Dean Rothe, 533.
 Deerpark of Lismore, 404.
 Desiul, the term, 235-6.
 Desmond family, 397.
 — pedigree, extract from, 398.
 Devenish Island, double cross on, 201.
 Diarmuid's beds, 336.
 Dicuil, an ancient writer, 565 n.
 Different Ages, represented by remains at Carn Lough, 53.
 Different types of church architecture, 160.
 Disart Chiarain, 656.
 Dispute over Chess, 662.
 Dolmen, the term, 474.
 Dolmens in Algeria, 480.
 — at Coimbatore, 129.
 — found east of the Jordan, 480.
 — Syrian, 479.

- Doonfeeny, monolith at, 265.
 Doon Glebe, 425.
 Downing, W., quoted, 420.
 Dowth, Co. Meath, beads found at, 590 n.
 Drean, 427.
 Drew, Rev. P. W., 11 n.
 Druimeliabh-na-g-cros; or, Drumcliff of the Crosses, 320.
 Drumanaght, 427.
 Drumlane round tower, 149.
 Drumloger cave, 337.
 Dun, explanation of the word, 133.
 Dunadry, Co. Antrim, rings found at, 578.
 Dundrum, Co. Antrim, anvil stones and other objects found at, 116.
 Dundrum, Co. Down, urns found, 578.
 Dunloe, cave at, 606.
 Dunluce Castle, 133.
 Du Noyer, George V., quoted, 475, 477.
 Dunraven, Lord, quoted, 198, 219, 475, 477.
 Dunstaffnage, 135.

 Eden-a-carna, South, 426.
 Edward Avery, 99.
 ——— Smith, 609.
 Egan, P. M., presentation by, 9.
 Egyptian hieroglyphic, 606 n.
 Eleock, Charles, 552 n., 563.
 Engravings—*In memoriam* of the late John G. A. Prim, Kilkenny.
 ——— *In memoriam* of Rev. John Shearman, F.P., M.R.I.A., Moone, Co. Kildare.
 ——— Presented by J. G. Robertson, 417.
 Episode in the life of Henry Castive, 665.
 ——— in the life of Erasmus Smith, 614.
 Errigal Keerogue, name of, 29 n.
 ——— parish of, 29.
 Evans, Ancient Stone Implements, quoted, 110, 111, 115, 119 n., 121 n., 128.
 Everard, Sir John, 560 n.
 Examples of holed stones at different places, 249.
 Exchequer Bill, Rothe family, 620 n.
 Excursion to Ballinlough House, 168.
 ——— to Giant's Causeway, 169.
 ——— to Monasterboice, Newgrange, &c. 94.
 ——— to White Park Bay, Carrick-a-Rede, &c., 169.
 Extracts from the Desmond Pedigree, 398.

 Fair Head, Co. Antrim, 172-73.
 Falachda-na-Feine, ancient name for cooking-places, 664.
 Family of Rothe of Kilkenny, 501, 620.
 Fas, grave of Princess, 499.
 Father of History, quoted, 173.
 Felire of Ængus, 162.

 Fergus M'Donnel, 135.
 Fergusson's "Rude Stone Monuments," quoted, 131, 481, 574.
 Fermoy, coin found near, 63.
 Ferrier, Dr., quoted, 98.
 Ferta, the term, Book of Armagh, 557.
 Ffrench, Rev. J. F., 96, 337, 420.
 Fiachal Phadrig; or, the Shrine of St. Patrick's tooth, 49.
 Fiautts of Edward VI., 433.
 ——— of Philip and Mary, 434.
 Finnachta, King, and his game of chess, 661.
 Fitceall, Irish name for chess, 660.
 Fitzgeralds of Dromana, 398.
 Flint arrow-head, found in Kanestown Bog, 126.
 Flint flakes found in Carnlough, 153.
 ——— implements in Clonegal, 165.
 ——— implements in White Park Bay, 110 to 115.
 Fomorians, the, 443.
 Fons Coelestis, 657.
 Fons Glorise, 657.
 Fons Miraculorum, 657.
 Foot, A. Wynne, M.D., B.H.A.A.I., quoted, 550, 591.
 Fore, old church, Co. Westmeath, 218.
 Formina Castle, Aran, 492.
 Fortifications of Kilkenny, note relating to, 336.
 Fort Stewart, 424.
 Fossil trees in the Lybian Desert, 100.
 Fossy mountain, crannog in, 667.
 Foster, Mr., Portrush, 170.
 Foulksrath Castle, 438.
 ——— Purcell's tentative table of, line of the, 435.
 Fragments of Annals, *Journal of E.H.A.A.I.* referred to, 230.
 Franciscan Friary of Waterford, commonly known as French Church, 332.
 Frazer, William, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., quoted, 540, 549, 564 n., 571, 578.
 Frazer, William, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., the Medallists of Ireland and their work, 443.
 French, M. L., on Clonkeen Abbey, 464.
 Fry's Island, 410.
 Fullock Fees, 392, 404.
 Fullocht Fionn, 405.

 Gabriel Beranger's Life and Labours, quoted, 483, 484.
 Genealogical Table of Raymond le Gros, 441.
 General de Ginkell to John Baxter, Esq., letter of, 36.
 Geraldines of Desmond, the, by Rev. Canon Hayman, 66.
 Gerald the Poet, fourth Earl of Desmond, 398.
 Giants' graves, 473, 474.
 ——— griddles, 473, 474.

- Gilladuffe O'Cahan of Dunseverick, 146.
 Gillespie, W. J., of Dublin, on local coins of Wexford, 416.
 Glass introduced into Ireland in prehistoric times, 421.
 Glenarm Castle, family paper in, 145.
 Glencar, 426.
 Glencarn, 427.
 Glendalough, curious hoards of coins found at, 56.
 Glenkeeragh, 426.
 Glenn, collection of antiquities, report on, by W. Gray, 162.
 Goban Saor, 221.
 Goble of Cork, Edward, 343.
 — Robert, 342, 357.
 Gothic remains in Waterford, 393.
 Gowran Church, monumental slab in, 649.
 Grainger, Rev. Canon, M.R.I.A., quoted, 169, 663.
 — collection of Celtic antiquities, 389.
 Grange, ruins of Burt Castle, 426.
 Graves, Rev. James, 467.
 — a sketch of his life and labours in the cause of Irish history and archaeology, 467.
 — notes on stone age on the Nile, by, 99.
 — presentations by, 415-16.
 — remarks on the Palaeolithic and Neolithic Periods, 337.
 — quoted, 123 n., 397, 409, 417, 423, 539, 546, 591, 603, 604.
 Gray, W., M.R.I.A., quoted, 126, 169, 375.
 Great Glacial Epoch, 470.
 Greene, Nuttal, of Kilmainham, J.P., D.L., 649 n.
 Greenland whale, 564 n.
 Greenwell, Canon, quoted, 111, 112, 487.
- Hag's bed, the term, 473.
 Hassé, Rev. L., 153.
 Hayman, Rev. Canon, Cork, 66, 415.
 Hearthmoney, roll of Fassadining, 434.
 Hennessy, Professor, F.R.S., on baths, 211.
 Henry, 11th Viscount Dillon, 628 n.
 Henhaw, Moses, tradition relating to, 437.
 Hewitson, Rev. Christopher, M.A., 644 n.
 Hickson, Miss, 475.
 Hill of the Iron, 403.
 History of Ireland, quoted, 664.
 History and Antiquities of St. Canice's Cathedral, by Rev. James Graves and John A. Prim, quoted, 432, 433, 467, 637 n.
 History of Sligo, by Lt.-Colonel Wood-Martin, M.R.I.A., quoted, 181.
 Hoare, on coins, quoted, 60, 64.
 Hodder, John, 348.
- Hogan, the late John, 8.
 — a vote of condolence with his family by the members of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association, 8.
 Holy Columbkille's Cross, 140.
 Holy Ghost Hospital, Waterford, 333, 339.
 Holy Wells, Inismurray, 296.
 — Meath, 656.
 Horn and bone implements, 119.
 Horse and rider found buried near Cookstown, 163.
 Hume, Joseph Samuel, D.I.R.I.C., 39.
- Ice in the great glacial period, 470 n.
 Identification of Inismurray with Inis-na-lainne, by Lt.-Colonel Wood-Martin, M.R.I.A., 330.
 Ikerrin, Viscount, 596.
 — Sir Edward Deering's notes concerning, 601.
 Inismuiredaich, now Inismurray, and its antiquities, by W. F. Wakeman, 175.
 Inismurray, contents:
 — altars within the cashel, 233.
 — Altoir Beg, 245.
 — Bulláns, the, 293.
 — Caiseal, or Cashel, 185.
 — Church outside the Cashel, 230.
 — Cloca Breaca, miscellaneous remains on, 242.
 — Clochans, or Cellas, 203.
 — Cursing stones, 233.
 — Holed stones, the, 249.
 — Holy Wells, 296.
 — Inscribed stones, 252.
 — Leachta, Stations, &c., 300.
 — Leachta Crois Mor, 306.
 — "Leachta Patraig" Station, 311.
 — Olla Muire, 301.
 — Reilic Odrain, 323.
 — Teach-an-alais, or the Sweat-house, 211.
 — Teach Molaise, 213.
 — Teampull-na-Bfear, 233.
 — Teampull-na-mban, 230.
 — Teampull-na-Teinidh, 225.
 — Tober Molaise, or Tubber Molash, 330.
 — Tobernacoragh, 298.
 — Trahaun-a-Chorroes, 205.
 — Trahtan-na-righ-fearStation, 302.
 — Tratan Aodha, 311.
 Inismag Church, 468.
 Inscription in St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny, 435.
 — on cross in the island of Iniscealtra, 268.
 — on slab in Gowran Church, 649.
 — on slab in St. Mary's, Kilkenny, 632.
 — on tablet in Bonamairgy Abbey, 113.

- Inspection of the antiquities of Waterford by Members of the Association, 338.
 Interesting report of interment under flagging, 588.
 Interment under flagging, 590.
 Iona, cemetery of Nuns, mentioned by Pennant, 224.

 "James the Lo: Deputy's 'foole,'" 40n.
 Jasper Rothe, 531-32.
 Javelin found in the cairn of Listoghil, 486 n.
 Jenkin Rothe, of Durrow, 637 n.
 Jephson, Sir John, of Troile, Hants, and Mallow, 652 n.
 Jewitt, Llewellyn, F.S.A., quoted, 422.
 Jones, C. B., County Surveyor, 341.
 Jones, Richard, Streedagh House, 331.
 Jordan, tombs on banks of the, 478.
Journal of R.H.A.A.I., quoted, 254, 281, 298, 360 n., 483, 606, 650.
 Joyce, P. W., LL.D., Irish names of places, quoted, 297, 298, 401, 497, 499, 582.

 Kane, W. de V., 407.
 Kavanagh, The Rt. Hon. Arthur, K.M.L., presentation by, 415.
 Kennedy and Baillie, pedigrees, 30.
 Kevin, St., 328.
 Kieran's, St., Church, curious account of the building of, 29.
 Kilaspugbrone Church, 43.
 Kilbree Castle, 403.
 Killeoon, holy well at, 655.
 Killeton Church, 499.
 Kilgobbin Church, 499.
 Kilkenny, the ancient City of Ossory, the seat of its kings, the see of its bishops, by Mr. Hogan, 9.
 Killeany Church, 497.
 Killfountain, Co. Cork, 249.
 Killury Church, 499.
 Killyclug, 426.
 Killydonnell, ruins of an abbey, 424.
 Kilmacow Castle, 398.
 Kilmacreenan, St. Columb born at, 425.
 Kilmalkedar, Co. Kerry, examples of holed and pillar stones at, 249.
 Kinahan, G. H., M.R.I.A., Geological Survey, 423, 424.
 Kissing stone, 556, 563.
 Knockean, cromleac, 430.
 Knowles, W. J., M.R.I.A., 104, 170, 422, 430, 561, 663.

 Labbadish, 428.
 Labba-na-Sighe, 423.
 Lady Harriet Kavanagh, bequest of, 414.
 Lake dwellings in Switzerland mentioned, 377, 553.
 Land of Gilead, by Laurence Oliphant, quoted, 479.

 Land Tenure. Aran Islands, 488.
 Langrishe, Sir Robert, 657 n.
 Lawless, Walter, 514.
 Leabha-na-bhfian, 556.
 Leabhar-Breac, 658.
 Leachta, the term explained, 582.
 Leachta-na-Saggart, 311.
 Leachtareal Hill, 581.
 Legend of Dermot and Grainne, 472.
 ——— regarding Dolmens, from the "Indian Antiquary," 132.
 ——— of horses, marine, 498.
 ——— of mice at Inismurray, 176.
 ——— of "the ould fort," P. W. Joyce, quoted, 557.
 ——— of St. Molaise, 223.
 ——— of St. Patrick, 473, 547.
 ——— of Rian-bo-Padruic, 404.
 ——— of Strangally Castle, 399.
 Lett, H. W., M.A., 165.
 Letterkenny, 426.
 Letters from Lord Wentworth to his wife, 40.
 Life of Bishop Rothe, by Dr. Moran, 525 n.
 Life of St. Columba, 182.
 Life of Petrie, by Dr. Stokes, quoted, 484, 486, 497, 498, 544.
 Lincolne family, 392-3.
 Lindsay, on coins, quoted, 58, 61, 64.
 Lismore earthworks at, 405.
 Lisnakil cromleacs, 336.
 Lisneenan Holy Well, 427.
 List of Christian and Pagan monuments in Aran lately restored, 490.
 List of flakes found at Carnlough, 154.
 List of Masters and Wardens of Guild of Silversmiths, Cork, 350.
 Listoghil, 591.
 Lives of Cambro-British Saints, by Rev. H. J. Rees, quoted, 497-98.
 Lloyd, H. J., on chess, 659.
 Lockwood, F. W., Architect, 159.
 Lodge, quoted, 501, 502.
 Lord Fingall's children found on Lough Ramor, 152.
 Lord Inchiquin, character of, 396.
 Lough Oughter Castle, 150.
 Love, John, 416.

 Mac Donnell, family of, 135, 171, 172.
 Mac Dowell, E., M.D., 550, 570.
 Mace of Cork Guilds, 352 n.
 Macha-na-bo-ban, 403.
 Mackesy, Vincent, recent discoveries in Waterford, 392.
 Magheraboy Holy Well, 426.
 Magheramore, 427.
 Mahony, J. A., Ramelton, 166.
 Mancunningham, 427.
 Manners and customs of the ancient Irish, Lectures by O'Curry, quoted, 582.
 Man's progression, classified by Lucretius, 472.

- Margery Byssett, 136.
 Martin, Dr., Portlaw, presentations by, 10.
 Martyrology of Donegal, quoted, 182.
 Mathew, Very Rev. Theobald, 613.
 Meadows Taylor, Col., quoted, 182, 475.
 Medals for Nile and Trafalgar, 27.
 ——— services in India, 19.
 ——— Zulu War, 26.
 Medals made by W. Mossop, jun. 459.
 ——— made by W. Mossop, senr., 447.
 Megalithic remains at Carrowmore, 424, 643.
 Megalithic structures at Carnac, Brittany, 481.
 Mellifont and Monasterboice excursion, 10, 94.
 Menhir, mentioned by Rev. James Graves, 603.
 ——— similar one discovered near Youghal, 604.
 Mermaid cast ashore in Alba, 103.
 Michael's Rock, St., or Great Skellig, 499.
 Milligan, Seaton F., Crannogs in Cavan, 148.
 Milman, Dean, quoted, 97.
 Mocollop Castle, 397.
 Mogeely Castle, 399.
 Mondocey, Upper, 428.
 Monolith at Doonfeeny, Co. Mayo, 265.
 Monuments of Carrowmore, 540.
 Monument to A. Rothe, 647.
 ——— G. Rothe, 649.
 Mossop, W. G., jun., 456.
 ——— W. sen., 444.
 Mottoes on arms of Cork Guilds, 553-56.
 Mounting of American arrow-heads, 128.
 Mural monument in St. Mary's, Kilkenny, 632.
 Museum of Royal Irish Academy, 543, 566, 591.

 Neolithic, meaning of the term, 158, 471.
 Nile gleanings, H. Villiers-Stuart, Dro-mana, 99.
 Notes and Queries, 29, 406, 538, 663.
 ——— on Kerry Topography, 475.

 O'Boyle, 182.
 O'Connell, Daniel, 612.
 O'Conor, Dr., 56.
 O'Curret, 182.
 O'Curry, Dr., interesting story related by, quoted, 234, 474.
 O'Daly's tomb, 183.
 O'Donovan, Dr., 56, 182, 183, 605.
 O'Donovan of Lissard, 341.
 Ogam inscriptions, Cave of Dunloe, 177.
 ——— stone in Salterbridge Demesne, 418.
 ——— stone at Drumconwell, 163.
 O'Hart, 182.
 O'Haraghty, 182.

 O'Laverty, Rev. James, M.R.I.A., 146, 170.
 Oliphant, Laurence, quoted, 479.
 O'Neill, Sir Phelim Roe, 152.
 O'Rourke, Rev. Dr., work on parishes of Ballysadare and Kilvarnet, 54.

 Palaeolithic, the term, 158, 471.
 "Pambooties," sandals of undressed skin, Aran, 190.
 Patriarchs, burial of the, referred to, 481.
 Patrick Shortall of Rathardmore, 636.
 Patterson, W. H., of Belfast, 281.
 Pedigree of "the Familie of the Rothes since the Norman Conquest," 535.
 ——— of the Grace family, 670.
 ——— of the Loghmoe Purcells, 432.
 ——— of Raymond Le Gros, 441.
 Pen, Sir William, 642.
 Peninsular War Medals, 18.
 Pennant, quoted, 224, 225, 327.
 Pepys's Diary, extract from, 642.
 Peter Purcell, 611.
 Petrie, quoted, 45, 55, 56, 189, 190, 198, 219, 233, 234, 235, 252, 475, 477, 484, 543, 544, 545, 554, 568, 569, 587.
 Phibbs, Owen, D.L., of Corradoo, 480 n.
 Piers, Butler, of Lisalin, 596.
 ——— of Nodstown, 432.
 Pillar-stones on Aran, and other places, 249.
 ——— of Ternoc-mac-Ciarain, 288.
 Pillow, R., of Armagh, 163.
 Poem, attributed to St. Columba, 320.
 Presentations to the Society by Mr. Egan, 9.
 ——— by Rev. Canon Hayman, 416.
 ——— bequest of Lady Harriet Kavanagh, 415.
 ——— by Dr. Martin, Portlaw, 10.
 ——— by J. G. Roberts, 416.
 ——— by the Secretary, 416.
 Priest's cist, the, 577.
 Prim, the late John G. A., 417, 501.
 Purcells of Piltown, 435.

 Quarterly Notes, 97.
 Quern stones, 329.
 Query as to Porter family, 39.
 Quinlan, John, ancient cooking-places of the stone age, 390.

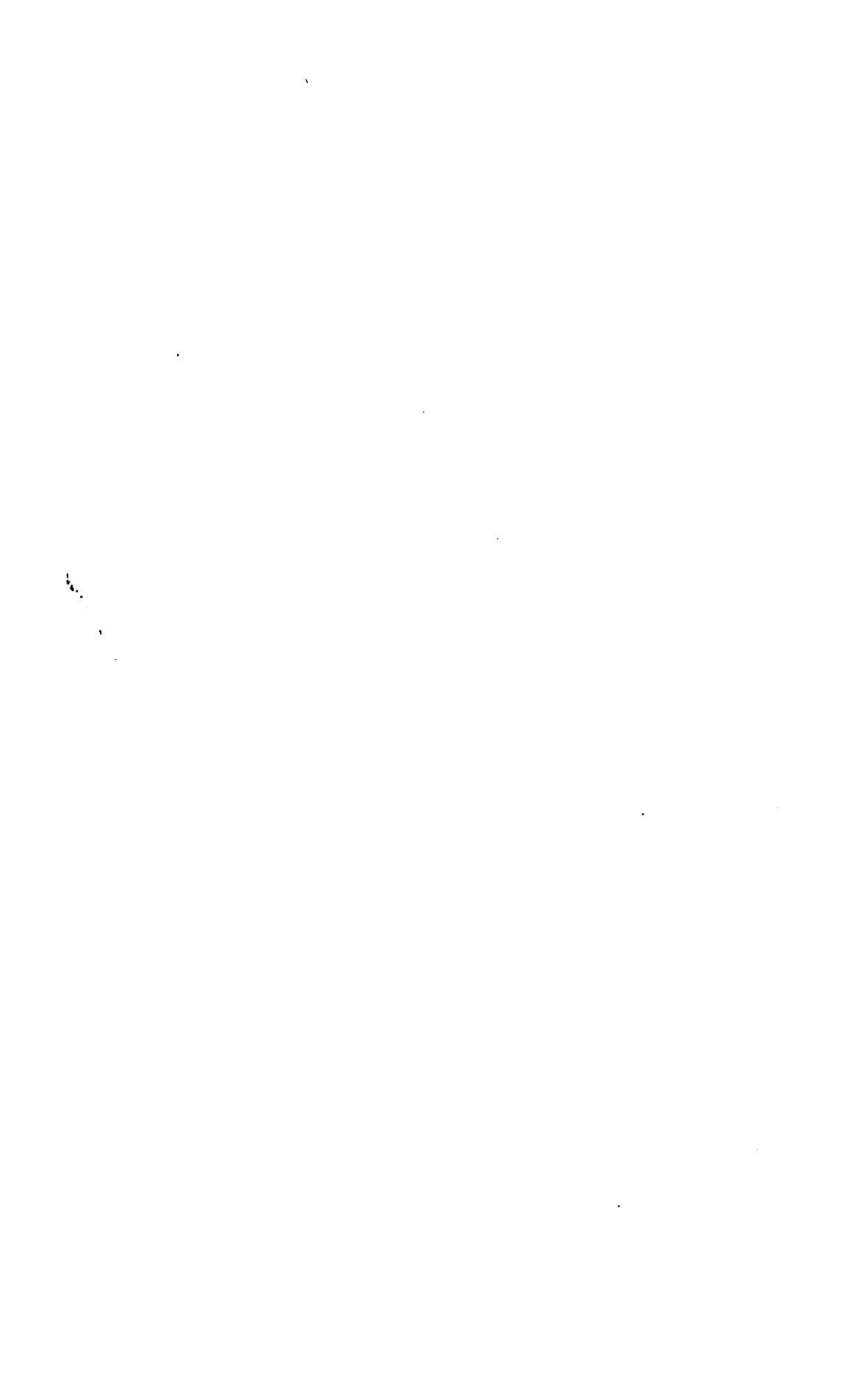
 Raan, 427.
 Rathnadoran, 423.
 Redmond, Gabriel, M.D., 369, 394, 418, 669.
 Reference to slabs at various places, 201.
 Reilig-na-ree, Co. Roscommon, 249.
 Relics of the Armada, preserved in Dunluce Castle, 142.
 Remarkable monument built by Alderman Rothe, 530.
 Removal and destruction of inscribed stones from ancient burial-grounds, 327.

- Reports of Local Secretaries for Co. Armagh, 163.
 ——— for Co. Donegal, 165.
 ——— for Co. Down, 162.
 ——— for Co. Londonderry, 163.
 Resting-places of the giants in connexion with St. Patrick, 472 *n.*
 Rites at holy wells in India, similar to those practised in Ireland, 296.
 Rocking-stone on Dalkey Island, 167.
 Rothe, David, Bishop of Ossory, 525.
 ——— Count, death of, 628.
 ——— General, 622.
 ——— George, 651.
 ——— Regiment of, 18.
 Round tower on Torry Island, 166.
 Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland, by W. G. Wood-Martin, M.B.I.A., 470, 639.
 Rude Stone Monuments of Syria, classified, 480.
 Rural deanery of Offerba, list of, 496.
- Saddle quern, 118.
 Saint Aidan, 498.
 ——— Anne's Well, 656.
 ——— Barn's Well, 657.
 ——— Berichter, tombstone of, 287.
 ——— Biorran's Well, 657.
 ——— Brendan, 223, 498.
 ——— Bridget's Well, 655.
 ——— Brigid's Well, 282.
 ——— Declan's father, 402.
 ——— Evan, 186.
 ——— Fechan's Church, 218.
 ——— Ibar, 223.
 ——— Kiaran's Well, 656.
 ——— Kieran's Church, 29.
 ——— Kieran's Monastery, 281.
 ——— Molaise of Deveniah, 281.
 ——— Molaise, or Laisrean, 182, 283 *n.*
 ——— Patrick, 473.
 Sainthill, Mr., quoted, 58.
 Sallaghmagrane, 426.
 Sallybroah, 427.
 Salver of Cecil Woods, 345.
 Scraps from booksellers' catalogues, 97.
 Scuthyn, 498.
 Siege of Coleraine, 144.
 Sepulchral Structures, 475.
 Serpentine stone, 549 *n.*
 Shawn-a-Canva's house, 337.
 Sheanmore Castle, 398.
 Shearman, Rev. John Francis, Memorial of the, 102.
 Silver chalice, St. Mary's, Kilkenny, 622 *n.*
 Silver tankard of Francis Hodder, 348.
 Similarity of African and Irish mill-stones, 118.
 Singular custom at interment, 554.
 "Sir," the title, 640 *n.*
 Sir Richard Boyle, tomb of, 395.
 Sir Thomas A. Larcom, 484.
- Sir W. Wilde, quoted, 376, 483, 486, 656.
 Sketches in Erris and Tyrrawly, by Rev. Caesar Otway, quoted, 472, 667.
 Slieve Grian Pillar-stone, 405.
 Smith, Edward, 609.
 Sorley Boye, 137, 141.
 Sobriquet of Oliver Cromwell, 397.
 Spoil, the, of the cows of Froech, 661.
 Staad Abbey, said to be built by St. Molaise, 330.
 Stackarnagh Holy Well, 425.
 Statue of St. Molaise, 221.
 Stearnes, S. S., quoted, 432-33.
 Steatite, 549.
 Stone objects in crannogs, 378.
 Strangcally Castle, 399.
 Stroedagh, 175.
 St. Ruth, 625 *n.*
 Sugán, the Earl of Desmond, 397.
 Syrian Dolmens, 479.
- Table-spoon, Robert Pike, Kilnoek, Co. Carlow, 345.
 Temple Douglas, 425.
 Theobald, 7th Viscount Dillon, 628 *n.*
 The Story of the Cattle Tributes, 661.
 Thunder, John M., the Holy Wells of Meath, 655.
 Tobar Damhnat, 657.
 Tobar Padraig, 655 *n.*
 Tobar Sencháin, 657.
 Tobar Molaise, 330.
 Tobar-na-Coragh, or Well of Assistance, 298.
 Tomb of the Priest, the, 494.
 Tombs on the Banks of the Jordan, 178.
 Tradition of Carrigmurish, 362.
 Traill, Dr., 168.
 Traill, W. A., c.B., 168-70.
 Traill, Mrs., 168.
 Trimragh, 426.
 Tullybogly, 427.
 Tullygay, 426.
- Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, quoted, 664, 665-6, 667.
 Ussher, R. J., Objects found in the Kitchen Middens of Rath, 362.
- Various references to Crannogs, 665.
 Vault of John M'Naghten, 1st Earl of Antrim, 170.
 Veagh, 427.
 Verse of Old Scotch Ballad, 236.
 Vestments and Chalice of Dr. Richard Arthur, Bishop of Limerick, 371.
- Ware's Coins, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 63.
 Ware, ancient, found in Indian mounds in Canada, 377.

- Walker, R. C., quoted, 484, 543, 567, 572, 594.
- Wakeman, W. F., on Inismurray, 176, 333, quoted, 368, 475, 543, 544.
- Well of Columbkille, 656.
- of Molaise, 330.
- of St. Scire, 656.
- three dedicated to St. Ultan, *ib.*
- at Warrenstown, near Dunsany, 657.
- Whale mentioned, 103, 464.
- When was money first coined in Ireland? 55.
- White Park Bay, Co. Antrim, W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., 104.
- the black layer, or old surface, 107.
- the covering on the old surface, 108.
- flint implements, 110.
- other stone objects, 115.
- White Park Bay, Co. Antrim. Horn and bone implements, 119.
- cylinder of bark, 121.
- Wignaria, de, the family of, 440.
- "Withershins," 236.
- Wood-Martin, Lieut.-Colonel, 181, 330, 470, 539.
- Woodhouses, list of medals made by the, 609.
- Wonderful animal sent to Ireland from the King of England, 103.
- Woodland, 427.
- Working in metals in Ireland at a remote period, 361.
- Wreck of the Spanish vessel *Gerona* at Port-na-Spania, 141.
- Wrought-iron key found at Killurin, Co. Wexford, 158.
- Young, Robert, on Dunluce Castle, 133.

END OF VOL. VII.—FOURTH SERIES.







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N.B.—The Fellows and Members of the Association are earnestly requested to communicate to the Honorary General Secretaries changes of address, or other corrections in the foregoing lists which may be needed.

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OF IRELAND,

As amended at the Annual General Meeting of 1870.

1. The Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland 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.

2. The Association shall consist of Fellows and Members. All the Original or Founding Members, as enumerated in the Report read at the Annual General Meeting of January, 1869, are hereby constituted Fellows of the Association without any additional payment, or the form of election. For the future all Fellows to be elective; each to pay, on election, an Entrance Fee of £2, and an Annual Subscription of £1. Those Members who shall pay £1 per annum may, on payment of the Entrance Fee, be elected Fellows. The Members shall be elective, and shall pay 10s. per annum without any Entrance Fee. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, on the first day of January in each year, or on election, and may be compounded for by the payment of £10.

3. The Fellows shall be entitled to receive the Quarterly "Journal" and "Annual Volume" of the Association. The Members shall be entitled to receive the "Journal," and may obtain the "Annual Volume" on payment of 10s. additional.

4. The Fellows of the Association who are not in arrear shall alone have the privilege of voting in cases where the Ballot is called for.

5. The permanent Honorary Officers of the Association shall consist of a Patron in Chief, Patrons, President, and Vice-Presidents, two General Secretaries, Treasurer, Curator, and Provincial Secretaries. All Lieutenants of Counties to be Patrons, *ex officio*, on election. The existing Officers to continue, and vacancies to be filled up as they occur.

6. Local Secretaries shall be obtained throughout the country, who shall be requested to inform the Association of all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their districts, to investigate Local History and Traditions, and to give notice of all injury likely to be inflicted on Monuments of Antiquity, in order that the influence of the Association may be exerted to preserve them.

7. A Committee of Twelve (exclusive of the Patrons, President, and Vice-President, Treasurer, and General Secretaries, who shall be *ex officio* Members of the Committee),

shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting held in the January of each year, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Association; such Committee to meet, if necessary, on the last Wednesday of each month, and at such other times as may be deemed advisable.

8. The Association shall meet on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, when Papers and Correspondence on Historical and Archæological subjects shall be read, and objects of Antiquarian interest exhibited.

9. The Transactions of the several Meetings, forming a quarterly "Journal," shall be printed and supplied to all Fellows and Members not in arrear. If the funds of the Association permit, an "Annual Volume" shall also be printed, and supplied to all Fellows, and to such Members as shall subscribe specially for it.

10. All matter concerned with the Religious and Political Differences which may exist in our country shall be excluded from the Papers to be read and the Discussions held at those Meetings; such matter being foreign to the objects of this Association, and calculated to disturb the harmony which is essential to its success.

11. It shall be the duty of the Committee to revise all Papers which are to be read to the Association, to ascertain that they are in all respects unobjectionable, and, in particular, that they are in accordance with the preceding rule.

12. The Accounts of the Association shall be audited at the second General Meeting in each year.

13. The sums paid by Life Members, and the Entrance Fees of Fellows, shall be invested in the name of two Trustees, to be elected by the Fellows, in whom shall be vested all the property of the Association, and who shall pay over the interest of all invested moneys to the Treasurer. In case of a vacancy in the Trustees occurring, a new Trustee shall be elected with as little delay as possible.

14. These rules shall not be altered or amended, except at an Annual General Meeting of the Association, and after three months' notice.

22

