

## PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

---

GENERAL MEETING, held in the Assembly Rooms, Kilkenny, on  
Wednesday, March 18th (by adjournment from the 4th), 1857,

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF OSSORY, President of the Society,  
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne, M. P., Brittas, Clonaslee: proposed  
by Chichester Fortescue, Esq., M. P.

James Werland, Esq., M. D., Warren's-place, Cork; Charles  
Armstrong, Esq., M. D., King-street, Cork; Lieutenant-Colonel  
North Ludlow Beamish, K. H., F. R. S., &c., Lota Park, Cork; and  
William T. Jones, Esq., Great George's-street, Cork: proposed by  
R. Corbet, Esq., M. D.

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., A. B., Fellow of King's College, Cam-  
bridge: proposed by Charles C. Babington, Esq.

Rev. Daniel MacCarthy, Professor of Sacred Scripture and  
Hebrew, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth: proposed by the Very  
Rev. the President of Maynooth.

The Rev. David John Reade, A. M., Clondalkin Rectory, Tal-  
lough; John Madden, Esq., Hilton, Scotshouse, Clones; and Mr.  
Patrick Durnin, Nicolstown, Louth: proposed by the Rev. G. H.  
Reade.

The Rev. Ulick J. Bourke, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth;  
and John Russell, Esq., Pass House, Maryborough: proposed by  
the Rev. J. O'Hanlon.

Robert Langrishe, Esq., J. P., Ballyduffe, Inistiogue; John A.  
Blake, Esq., Mayor of Waterford; John Roe, Esq., J. P., Bally-  
cross, Bridgetown; Edmond Alen Byrne, Esq., J. P., Rosemount,  
New Ross; Popham MacCarthy, Esq., Madras Artillery, 2, Port-  
land-place, Bath; Francis Comyn, Esq., 75, Stephen's-green,  
South, Dublin; Gilbert J. French, Esq., Thornydyke, Bolton;

Mrs. Hitchcock, Rockview, Rathgar; and Mr. Edw. Kelly, Kilkenny: proposed by the Rev. James Graves.

The Rev. Maurice Mooney, R. C. C., Dungarvan: proposed by W. Williams, Esq.

J. M. Rivers, Esq., Tibroughney Castle, Piltown; and Mr. Cuolahan, Piltown: proposed by John H. Leech, Esq.

Mr. Denis Hoyne, Thomastown: proposed by the Rev. Philip Moore.

John M. Kemble, Esq., was elected as an Honorary Member of the Society.

The Rev. George H. Reade, and Felix J. Quinn, Esq., C. E., were appointed Local Secretaries for the districts of Dundalk and Enniskillen, respectively.

Mr. James G. Robertson, one of the Auditors appointed at the Annual General Meeting, then laid before the Members the Accounts of the Treasurer for the year 1856, as under:—

## CHARGE.

1856.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	To Balance from last year's Account (see p. 32, <i>supra</i> ),	16	10	9
Dec. 31.	„ Ordinary Subscriptions, at 6s. each, . . . . .	206	5	0
	„ Special Subscriptions, at 10s. each, . . . . .	32	0	0
	„ Cash received by Donations for general purposes,	53	5	0
	„ „ for old Woodcuts, . . . . .	1	12	0
	„ „ from British Museum for “Transactions,” . . . . .	2	15	0
	„ „ for Advertisements, . . . . .	0	4	0
	„ „ by Donations for the repair of Jerpoint Abbey, . . . . .	116	15	6
		£429	7	3

## DISCHARGE.

1856.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Postages of the “Journal,” circulars, and general correspondence, . . . . .	34	1	11
	„ Cost of Illustrations, . . . . .	12	10	0
	„ Cost of printing, binding, and paper of 850 copies of the “Journal” for 1855, . . . . .	127	7	7
	„ One year's Rent of Museum, . . . . .	15	0	0
	„ Carriage of Parcels, . . . . .	1	8	4
	„ General Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	11	3	1
	„ Fuel, and Roomkeeper of Assembly Rooms, . . . . .	0	10	0
	„ Messenger, . . . . .	0	2	0
		£202	2	11

*Carried forward,* . . . . . £202 2 11

	£	s.	d.
1856. <i>Brought forward</i> , . . . . .	202	2	11
By Sundries, viz.:—			
By Advertisements, . . . . .	£2	7	0
„ Purchase of early volumes of “Transactions,” . . . . .	4	10	0
„ Rent of Jerpoint Abbey, and Salary of caretaker, . . . . .	3	0	0
„ Purchase of Antiquities, . . . . .	1	6	2
„ Purchase of 3 copies of fourth and fifth parts of O’Neill’s “Ancient Crosses of Ireland,” . . . . .	4	10	0
„ Mr. Gill’s bill for Sundries, . . . . .	6	0	6
„ Cost of Indexing Vol. III. . . . .	2	0	3
„ Petty Cash, . . . . .	6	2	0
	<hr/>		
	29	15	11
By payments to the Contractors for the repair of Jerpoint Abbey, . . . . .	93	0	0
„ Sundries in connexion with the Jerpoint Special Fund, viz.:—			
By printing, postage, and stationery of Circulars, . . . . .	19	11	7
„ Rent of Abbey, and Salary of caretaker, paid out of special fund, . . . . .	6	0	0
	<hr/>		
	25	11	7
„ Balance in Treasurer’s hands, . . . . .	78	16	10
	<hr/>		
	£429	7	3

We have examined this Account, and find that there is a balance of £78 16s. 10d. in the hands of the Treasurer.

JAMES G. ROBERTSON, }  
PETER O’CALLAGHAN, } Auditors.

The Acting Treasurer stated that the Special Fund for the repair of Jerpoint Abbey appeared for the first time in their accounts for 1856, as the general funds had been called on in that year to bear a portion of the expense. The Special Fund had been contributed, and the greater portion of the money expended, in the years 1853 and 1854.

The following presentations were received, and thanks ordered to be given to the donors:—

By the Author, M. Boucher de Perthes: “Du Vrai dans les Mœurs et les Caractères. Les Masques.”

By the Cambrian Institute: their “Journal,” part 13.

By the Publisher: “The Gentleman’s Magazine” for February and March, 1857.

By Robert Mac Adam, Esq.: “The Ulster Journal of Archæology,” No. 17.

By the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland: their “Proceedings,” Vol. II. part 1.

By the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: their "Journal," No. 52.

By the Publisher: "The Builder," Nos. 728 to 735, inclusive.

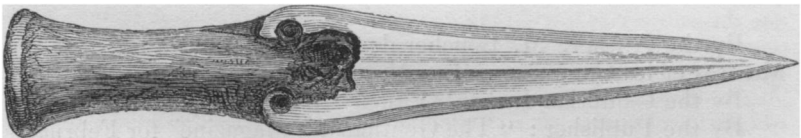
The Rev. Constantine Cosgrave forwarded a sketch of Ballymote Castle (made by a lady, Mrs. Mac Dermott, Authoress of "My Early Dreams"), and some particulars concerning the history of that pile. It was originally the feudal stronghold of the warlike M'Donoughs. It "was commenced to be built" in 1300, and was demolished in 1317, as appears by the Annals of the Four Masters for those years. It came into possession of the "Queen's people" in 1585, but was retaken by the original inheritors in 1598. In this latter year there was a contest for the purchase of its possession between the Governor of Connaught, Sir Conyers Clifford, and Hugh Roe O'Donnell, which ended in the latter becoming its owner at a cost of £400, and three hundred cows.

Mrs. Butler presented two documents found amongst the papers of her husband, the late James Butler, Esq., Kilmogor: one was a commission, signed in autograph by King James II., to Valentine Walsh, as Captain of the company formerly held by the Earl of Clare, in Lord Tyrone's Regiment, dated 12th November, 1689; the other document was the printed Case of the Claim of John Butler, Esq., of the Castle of Kilkenny, to the dignities of Earl of Ormonde, Earl of Ossory, and Viscount Thurles, which had been presented to Mr. Butler by the Ormonde family at the time of making the claim.

Henry Monck Mason, Esq., presented, through P. Connellan, Esq., Coolmore, a sketch of Jerpoint Abbey taken in the year 1837.

Mrs. Hitchcock presented a volume containing a collection of the newspaper reports of the Society's Proceedings, arranged by her late husband, Richard Hitchcock, Esq., and being a continuation of the valuable volume presented by her at the last meeting.

Thomas O'Gorman, Esq., sent a drawing of a small bronze dagger, here engraved. The antique had been found in a moss or



bog near Magherafelt, and, as it appeared to have the original handle still attached, he thought it might be interesting to the Society. This handle was made of oak, without any attempt at ornament, except at the top, round which ran a band or fillet, cut out of the

solid. The handle was extremely small, only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, to where the blade joined, or in full  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, of which one inch overlapped the blade on each side. The blade was of antique bronze,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, of which about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  were available for use; it was inserted into the handle, and both were fastened together by means of rivets, now lost, and also by thin layers of oak, acting as wedges. Where the handle and blade joined, the former appeared to have suffered from fire, but the blade itself was in perfect preservation, and quite sharp.

Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, the efficient Local Secretary of the Society at Youghal, sent the following:—

“A week or two since, in company of a few friends, the ruins of the Dominican Friary or North Abbey here were visited. After a brief perambulation we observed a mutilated lump of light freestone, about three feet in length, lying at the east end of the ruins: on inspection we perceived several traces of sculpture on it, which proved, after closer examination, to be mail and plate armour. The stone before us was the mutilated remains of the trunk of a statue—the mail armour showing on the under part of the abdomen the plate overlapping it, and passing down the upper portion of the thighs, which remain. From the large proportion which the plate armour bore to the mail, we were able to pronounce it to date in the sixteenth century. A few years ago, in making some researches and measurements at this Abbey, with the Rev. Samuel Hayman, we were informed by the sexton, that in digging a grave he came on a statue, in stone, of a man in armour with a sword by his side; we begged him, if he ever came on it again, to let us know, that we might have it taken up. This, I am sorry to say, he has now grossly neglected to do, as, on making inquiry of him after the late discovery, he said in making the grave they were in such a hurry with him that he was obliged to break it up with a crowbar. On inquiry after the other fragments of it, he said there was a horse-load of it taken away by women for ‘freestone,’ i. e. to break up for scouring purposes.

“I beg to throw out a hint here to clergymen of all denominations, of whom it is most pleasing to see such a goodly number among the Members of this Society, that a great amount of archæological discoveries, and the preservation of them, depend on their will; for one word from them on the subject to their sextons would effect more than if laymen were lecturing for ever, as all or most of our ecclesiastical remains and churchyards are under their protection.

“I have a right to mention here, that the sexton above noticed is not the sexton of St. Mary’s Church, John Burke, before noticed in the Transactions, who is as much interested in archæological research in his own line, as any member of the Society.

Mr. Edward Fitzgerald also contributed the following paper, entitled, “Jottings in Archæology, No. II.,” being in continuation of a former paper of his,—see p. 40, *supra*:—

“Few may imagine an old moss-grown hedge the most probable place to poke an ancient monastery from, but the following ‘jotting’ shows that old roads and hedges are not to be eschewed from archæological researches; for, no matter how small the chink, or indistinct the glimpse, both are worth following up; and, indeed, one of our great objects should be, to rescue from oblivion anything connected with the history of the past; but especially of our early religious foundations, and our great and good men of days gone by. St. Coran of Youghal, and the Shanavine Monastery, are both illustrations in point, as neither have been known to fame or the compilers of Church history, at least in our times.

“Some three or four years ago, the writer, in a rural ramble through the fields, about a mile south of Youghal, poked a few suspicious-looking, weather-worn, moss-grown stones from an old hedge, and, on examination, found they were light-coloured freestone, some rabbited, others moulded, and others splayed and curved; two were pieces of beaded door-jambs, and the others, portions of moulded window-jambs and arches. On getting all the relics together, he was able, from certain peculiarities of cutting which they showed, to pronounce an opinion, that they were fragments of a building of the middle Hiberno-Norman period, somewhere about 1060; but then the question arose, what brought them there, or what did they belong to. Here was a bait for our Youghal annalist, the Rev. Samuel Hayman, who, of course, was now brought on the trail, and when both heads were put together, we found an ancient road leading to the locality, called from time immemorial the Killcoran-road, and the field or glen in which the fragments were found, called the Shanavine, in Irish, *pean-mhín*, i. e., the ‘old little field,’ or plain. An old, gray-grown hawthorn, from under which a crystal streamlet trickled, called our attention to an ancient well, now choked up with field stones; this we found, on examination, stood near the south-east corner of the ancient monastery, and for many years has not been used for ‘rounds,’ but was formerly; and, when in its full tide of popularity, was so sanctified, that if desecrated by filth of any kind, ‘it immediately dry’d up, and sorra a drop ever entered it until the old woman who took care of it brought some blessed water and threw it in, when the beautiful water sprung up as good as ever.’ We now had recourse to the ‘oldest inhabitant,’ a silver-headed patriarch of about 90, who formerly lived in the locality, and who well remembered seeing the ruins some seven or eight feet in height, and about thirty feet in length; his legend of it was, that it was built by Frenchmen, and that it was the oldest church in Ireland. A curious coincidence is, that when the field was broken up, two French coins, liards of France, were found in it. Another venerable patriarch pointed us out the site where *he* saw the ruins a long time ago; and another remembered seeing the opes of the windows, and a cross wall which divided the building into two lengths—no doubt into nave and chancel; he also remembered seeing the foundations of other buildings on the north side, most probably of the domestic offices of the monastery; he also narrated—‘that about sixty years ago a farmer named Garret Cody knocked down the ruins and built a barn with the materials, but he never had a day’s luck after, for he swelled up like a big bull, and died a miserable death.’ In 1849, Mr. Seward, the owner of the ground, had it broken up, when the foundations

of the monastery were uncovered and cleared away; the plough also exhumed numerous relics of mortality, and we were told several monumental stones were discovered, but we could not get any trace of them.

“All our ‘shanachies’ were unanimous in ascribing the foundation to the Augustinians, of course, handed down by tradition to them, which we found borne out by Friar Lubin, as he gives, in his valuable History of that body, a map of Ireland specifying the localities where houses of the order existed. In Munster, we have at the mouth of the Blackwater ‘Yoalensis’ marked, along with the monasteries of Ardmore, Lismore, and Dungarvan, but there are no particulars given, and as all the other religious foundations at Youghal are already identified, we can see no reason why this should not for the future be set down as the identical one noted by Lubin.

“We now turned our attention to St. Coran, to whom we had little doubt, from the name of the road leading to it being called Kill-coran, this foundation was dedicated, and found him set down in the Irish calendars, at the 9th February, *Kuarain*, Koran, *Curvinus*, or, the bowed. He was called ‘the wise’ son of Nestman, and was of Deisi in Munster. In the Festilogium of Ængus the Culdee he is called ‘*Meus parvulus curvinus*,’ that is, my little humpy. The Annals of Ulster record, under the date of A.D. 1121, the death of Donald, son of Ardgar, son of Lochlin, King of Ireland, and says that it took place ‘in quarto Id. Februarii, et in festo Mochuarochi,’ i. e. on the fourth of the Ides of February (February 9), and on the Feast of Mochuaroc, showing plainly that his feast was observed at this date as of considerable importance. In Harris’ edition of Ware, vol. i. p. 549, among the early bishops of Lismore, we read:—‘St. Cronan, the son of Nethsemon, a learned man, and called Cronan the wise, was descended of a noble stock, and died on the 9th of February, 717. He was of the same family with Ailbe, Bishop of Emly.’ And Dr. O’Donovan, writing on the same subject, says:—‘I have never seen a Life of St. Cuaran of Deisi Mumhan. Colgan has put together all he could find about him under the wrong name of *Cronan*, at the 10th of February, but this is probably a misprint, for, in the calendars which Colgan used, he is called Mochuaroc, *alias* Cuaran the wise, of Deisi Mumhan. He was contemporary with St. Carthach of Lismore; but very little is known about him, as no regular life of him has yet been discovered.’

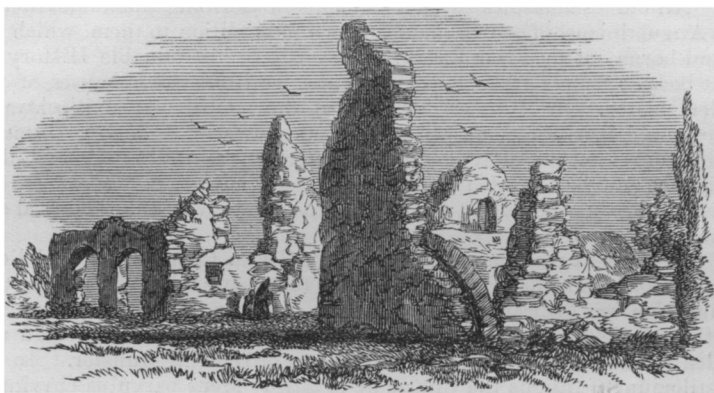
“We, therefore, lay claim to the honour of reviving the memory of a saint and monastery of Youghal, which its inhabitants knew little about for centuries past.

“Another religious house to which we would call attention is the ruins of the Preceptory of Knights Templars at Rhincrew, about a mile and a quarter north of Youghal.

“Rhincrew is in Irish *Reen-cruagh*, i. e. the ‘firm promontory.’ The ruins of the Rhincrew Preceptory are extensive, and occupy the highest point of a bold wooded hill, overlooking the river Blackwater, as it pours into the harbour of Youghal; and commands a most extensive and beautiful prospect of the town and surrounding country, and speaks much for the skill and taste of those noble knights who occupied this airy height some 600 years ago.

“Numerous heaps of moss-grown stones mark out the site into an

irregular quadrangle. Our woodcut gives a good idea of the buildings still to be seen. In this view the chapel is on the left, portions of the four



The Preceptory of Knights Templars, Rhincrew.

walls being still standing; it measures, inside, 52 feet by 27 feet in breadth; the walls  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick; the apses of the east, and two of the west windows, are shown in the sketch. The stone-arched, cellar-like building to the right is the old dining-hall, or refectory, which stands north and south: this is almost in a perfect state, and gives a good idea of the rough but manly habits of our early forefathers, with its original clay floor, unplastered stone ceiling and walls, and lighted by small, deeply splayed spike-holes; its size inside is 41 feet by 17 feet 9 inches. The side walls are 2 feet in height by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, from which springs the stone-arched Gothic ceiling, the highest point of arch measuring 10 feet from the floor. The kitchen and cellars are at the north end of the dining-hall, as usual in all well-planned establishments of the kind; and the dormitories occupied the whole extent over the kitchen, cellars, and refectory. Some remains of the cloisters and other buildings, on the west side, can also be traced out.

“The stones used throughout the works are very small, and show no traces in any part of carvings, mouldings, nor even of plastering.

“The foundation of this Preceptory is universally ascribed, by tradition, to the Knights of St. John; yet, from the architectural remains, dating towards the end of the twelfth century, we are led to give the Knights Templars the credit of its origin. Still, as the Knights of St. John succeeded to the Templars’ possessions, after their suppression in 1304, there is little doubt but the tradition is correct so far as the occupancy of the Preceptory down to a much later period by them. The foregoing conclusions are much strengthened by the fact of a church and a ruined castle, situated a mile north of the Preceptory, in the parish of Rhincrew, still retaining the name of *Temple Michael*, evidently an outpost of the order. We find also Ware recording that, in 1186, Raymond le Gros



about this year closed his eventful life, probably in the Templars' house at Rhincrew, and is said to have been interred in the abbey of Molana (about a mile and a half north). But we have a more accurate record of Raymond from the pedigree of the Windsor family:—1186. 'Raymond, surnamed Le Gros, bu: in the Abbey of Molan, nere unto Youghal.'—Carew MSS., British Museum.

"Tradition has also handed down, that in former days statues of cross-legged knights, clothed in armour, lay in the chapel, until destroyed by the Cromwellian soldiers, and that there were several outworks and sally-ports excavated in the hill; but there are no appearances of them now.

"The writer is strongly impressed with the idea that Raymond was the founder of the Preceptory at Rhincrew, as we have the Geraldines identified with every religious foundation at Youghal from this date down to the sixteenth century—the date of this building exactly corresponding with their occupancy of the district. We have Strongbow founding a Preceptory in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1173, and a son of Hugh de Lacy founding one also at Kilsaran, in the county of Louth, in the year 1199; and what more probable, that, now the fire of war and conquest being on the wane in Strongbow's most famous commander, Raymond, a Preceptory would be the first step towards the more matured and ascetic life of the monastery in after years; and we, therefore, find the succeeding Geraldines establishing a light-tower, and endowing the Nunnery of St. Anne's about the close of the twelfth century, at least so saith tradition. Besides, we find these remains are identified in records with the Franciscan Friary, which was founded by Maurice Fitzgerald in 1224. In 1268 we have Thomas Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald founding the Dominican Friary here; and in 1464 Thomas, the eighth Earl of Desmond, founded the College of Youghal, and in 1468 he re-edified the church of St. Mary's, and rebuilt the chancel, four years after its being made a collegiate church. But the chief object which we wish to call attention to, is the very interesting dwelling, usually, but erroneously, denominated 'SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S HOUSE' (see 'Transactions,' January, 1856, p. 26), this building being a portion of, and coeval with the College, actually the WARDEN'S HOUSE, and even still surrounded by the College gardens. It seems strange why it should be alienated in name from its original use, and identified now as Sir Walter Raleigh's house, merely from the supposition that he resided in it for a year or so. Indeed, it would appear to us just as reasonable to rob the noble Geraldine of the credit of the College itself, as of this, the only portion of it, which has reached our times nearly in its original state.

"The last foundation on our list is St. John's Priory, the remains of which, still to be seen, date from the middle of the fourteenth century; it was founded when the Geraldines were the sole proprietors of the town, and, as supposed, for the purpose of receiving the Knights of St. John from Rhincrew, after the dissolution of that Preceptory. A list of Preceptories of the Knights of St. John, which we have seen, may be interesting, as follows:—Kilsaran, county of Louth; Kilbarry, county of Waterford; Crook, same county; Ballinamoney, county of Cork; Clonaul, Tipperary; Teagh, county of Sligo; Killergy, county of Carlow; Kilcloghan, county of Wexford; Ballyheuke and St. Bridget, also in Wexford; Kilbeg and Kilheel, Kildare;

Little Kilmainham, near Nobber, in the county of Meath; Kilmainham Wood, also in Meath; Ardes, in the county of Down; Any, county of Limerick; and Kilnallakin, county of Galway.

“These ancient relics are worth calling the attention of the Society to, as, no doubt, many of them were founded by the Templar Knights, whose early history in Ireland would well repay research.

“In the November Number of the ‘Transactions,’ p. 196, *supra*, a remarkable circumstance in the history of the scene of our last ‘Jottings’ is set forth by Mr. Windele—the siege of the Round Tower of Ardmore. Although not in the least wishing to cross the paths or opinions of any of our eminent archæologists, much less those of my esteemed friend, Mr. Windele, yet, when a Member differs in opinion from another, and, as he considers, on good grounds, it appears to me a duty incumbent on him to give his reasons for so doing, and if those reasons be properly controverted afterwards, the great object we are all aiming at—to get at *the* truth—will be effected.

“In Mr. Windele’s account of the siege of the Round Tower at Ardmore, the following passage occurs:—‘Ardmore also enjoys the distinction of having been the first tower whose examination disclosed the very important fact, at first strenuously questioned, but now sufficiently established by researches, with similar results, in other buildings, that these structures had been raised for a sepulchral purpose, apart from other uses.’ That this passage is not borne out satisfactorily by the excavations and discoveries made in our Round Towers, the writer is strongly impressed; as in no instance where the towers were excavated and examined, was there a perfect human skeleton discovered. In the remains found in the Ardmore Tower we have a skeleton without head or feet, and the position in which the head *should have been*, occupied by one of the foundation stones; also, in the same tower, *a second skeleton*, minus the *whole* trunk, at least so saith the published accounts of the matter given by Dr. Petrie, p. 80 of his work on the ‘Origin and Use of the Round Towers of Ireland.’ The fact of the foundation stones occupying the position where the head originally rested, I have been informed of by Edward Odell, Esq., who projected, and had the excavations made in the Tower of Ardmore, for the purpose of examination.

“In the other towers excavated by the South Munster Antiquarian Society, no better results followed, but rather the contrary, as the examination of some of them showed there were no human remains in them, though excavated to the rock; these were the Towers of Cashel and Kinneh. And now we have before us the more recent researches in the Round Towers of Ulster, published in the ‘Ulster Journal of Archæology,’ 1855 and 1856, and what are the results? Similar almost in every respect to those in Munster; but then we have a discovery in Armoy Tower, county of Antrim, of a few human bones and a skull at one side, and, a couple of feet lower down at the other side, a skull with a portion of the cervical vertebræ attached to it. There was a kind of a roughly cut niche in the wall where this skull was discovered, and the vertebræ of the neck turned towards the niche, yet both skull and vertebræ were within the inner circumference of the tower, neither being in the niche. The writer in the ‘Ulster Journal’ has taken considerable trouble, and has given several quotations from ancient authorities, to show that kings’ and heroes’ heads were often cut off, and

buried separately from the body, in order to explain the position of the discovered cranium; but if the delvers of Ulster would extend their researches to the exterior of the tower, and excavate in a direct line from the discovery within, I have no doubt another discovery would be made—no less than the extremities of the same skeleton extending beyond the walls.

“The conclusion we must come to from the evidence before us is, that if the towers were erected for sepulchral purposes, over druids, heroes, saints, or kings, it is contrary to common sense to think, that the remains of *all* before interment should be so mutilated as now discovered, and that those towers where no human remains were found should have been erected as cenotaphs,—if we are to credit the sepulchral theory advocated by Mr. Windele. Further on in Mr. Windele’s paper, referring to the name by which the tower is called, he says:—‘Its vernacular name of Guilcach, or *Cuilcach* Dhiaglain, is equally inexpressive. It is true that Dr. Petrie says this term is obviously a local corruption of *Cloitheach*; but this is very far from being so certain. *Guilcach*, or *Guilce*, is a very distinct native term, signifying a reed, and may be applied figuratively to these tall, slender, and taper columns.’ In referring to Dr. Petrie’s work I find he was certainly in error on this point, as he asserts at p. 113:—‘It is unquestionable that the towers are still known by no other names than *cloitheach* and *clogas*—words signifying bell-house, or belfry—in every part of Ireland in which the Irish language still remains.’ Some time ago Mr. Windele wrote to me, expressing a wish that I should make inquiry into this particular subject, and, after considerable research among the peasantry and Irish-speaking portion of the people at Ardmore, and the surrounding district, I found that the name by which the Round Tower there was invariably designated was, as pronounced, *Kil-ceach*, and never in any instance *Cloitheach*; this I found was also the case at Cloyne, county of Cork, where another fine Round Tower is still standing. In speaking to an ordinary Irish scholar, when making the above inquiries, as to the proper reading of the word, his opinion was, that *Kil-ceach* meant ‘the high church,’ or ‘church of the great saint,’ i. e. of Declan, in contradistinction to Kill-een, ‘a little church,’ or ‘oratory.’ Since then, I have been in correspondence with Mr. W. Williams, of Dungarvan (no mean Irish scholar); he objects to this reading, and says, the word is ‘*Cuile-heach*,’ and that ‘*heach*’ is *ceac*, ‘a house;’ but *cuile* remains, and we cannot identify that with *ceall*, or *ceall*, ‘a church.’ Now, with all due deference to the opinions of the Messrs. Windele and Williams, I beg to say, the first word or syllable, as pronounced by the peasantry, is invariably the same as in Kil-kenny, Kil-cloghan, Kil-cananagh, &c., which word is allowed by all Irishmen to mean simply ‘church;’ and I am really at a loss to imagine why a word so simple and plain to all should be mystified into any other. This being allowed, the other words speak for themselves, and we have the very simple and interesting reading of *Kil-ceach Deglane*, i. e. ‘the church-house of St. Declan,’ *Kil-ceach Coleman*, i. e. the ‘church-house of St. Coleman,’ as still used by the people of this district, and of Cloyne.”

The Rev. John O’Hanlon sent the following continuation of his researches amongst the materials for Irish county history laid up in the Irish Ordnance Survey Office. The present paper related to

the county of Kildare. The concluding remarks were well worthy of attention :—

“The MS. materials for the county of Kildare, in the Irish Ordnance Survey Office, are as follows, according to the Index:—I. Names from Down Survey, and Book of Survey and Distribution (see Leinster, vol. i.). II. Extracts, two volumes, and Rough Index of Places to ditto. III. Letters, two volumes. IV. Name-books, eighty-two. V. Barony and Parish Names, one volume. VI. Memorandums, one volume. VII. County Index to Names on Maps, one volume. VIII. Repertorium Viride, in Common-place Book ‘S.’ I. The folio Leinster volume of the Down Survey, being first in order, contains matter referring to the county of Kildare, with an Index to its Barony and Parish Names prefixed, all comprised within pp. 149 to 229. So far as the county of Kildare is concerned, these pages contain only a dry list of names of places, loosely written, and only on alternate pages. II. The Extracts are contained in two volumes.—Vol. i. contains 520, for the most part, closely written pages, numbered; but amongst those pages must be included a few that are partially or wholly blank. The extracts in this volume are from the ‘Repertorium Viride,’ referring to the names of the churches within the deanery of Tristledermot (Castledermot), with descriptive particulars, and likewise the names and descriptions of the churches of the deanery De Saltu Salmonis (Leixlip), from the ‘Royal Visitation Book,’ referring to the deaneries of Saltus Salmonis (Leixlip); Omurthie, Naas, Kildare, Clane, and Kilkyle, from Tirechan, ‘Book of Armagh,’ ‘Maoin Choluimchille;’ from the ‘Monasticon Hibernicum;’ from the ‘Inquisitions;’ from an Irish Ecclesiastical vellum MS. of the Royal Irish Academy, containing an account of St. Evin and his Bell (prose and verse, in the Irish character, transcribed by Eugene Curry); from interesting pages of one of the O’Gorman MSS., on the ancient divisions of Kildare (transcribed by Eugene Curry, in the Roman and Irish character); from Dr. Petrie’s MS., compared with the original, and transcribed by Eugene Curry; the ‘Will of Cormac Mac Cullinan,’ a metrical piece in the Irish character; from Colgan’s ‘Trias Thaumaturga,’ the ‘Vita prima S. Brigidæ;’ from ‘Book of Lecan’ (various extracts transcribed, in the Irish character, by Eugene Curry); from a Latin list of tombs of the great men of Ireland, headed ‘Tumulides,’—a translation of an Irish ‘Poem on the Tombs,’ transcribed by O’Clery, in the O’Rielly MSS. of the Royal Irish Academy (the present extract transcribed, in the Irish character, by Eugene Curry); from Mac Firbis; from the ‘Leabar Gabala’ (Book of Conquests); from O’Dugan; from O’Huidhreen; from Keating; from ‘Book of Ballymote’ (derivation of Naas); from ‘Poem on Mac Gorman’ (Hodges and Smith’s MSS.); from O’Gorman MSS., Library of Royal Irish Academy; the ‘Pedigree of Mac Gorman,’ ‘Will of Cathar More,’ and English translation; from ‘Irish Calendar;’—all the foregoing transcribed by Eugene Curry, and for the most part in the Irish character. Extracts from the ‘Journal of the Rebellion of 1641,’ and from the ‘Annals of the Four Masters;’ from Dr. Petrie’s ‘Essay on the Round Towers;’ from the ‘Acta Sanctorum’ of Colgan and of the Bollandists; from Lanigan’s ‘Ecclesiastical History of Ireland;’ from ‘Ogygia’ and Usher’s ‘Primordia.’ Vol. ii. contains

432 (a few blank pages excepted) closely written pages of extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters;' from the 'Irish Calendar;' from 'Ogygia;' from 'Gough's Camden;' from Colgan's 'Trias Thaumaturga;' from Lanigan's 'Ecclesiastical History of Ireland;' from Harris's 'Ware;' from 'Topographia Hiberniæ;' from Hoare's 'Tour in Ireland;' from Seward's 'Top. Hibn.;' from a letter and hand-sketch of P. O'Keefe, addressed to J. O'Donovan, Esq.; a plan on tracing-paper of county of Kildare, copied from Mercator's Map; from a MS. of the Royal Irish Academy; from 'Keating' (in Irish character); from 'Leland;' from 'Or. MSS. Topography of Co. Wicklow' (forfeitures in 1688); from 'Reliques of Irish Poetry;' from Archdall's 'Lodge;' from Rawson's 'Survey of Kildare;' from 'Or. MSS. Letters Patent of Elizabeth;' from Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum;' from Mac Geoghegan's 'Annals of Clonmacnois;' from l'Abbé Mac Geoghegan's 'Histoire de l'Irlande Ancienne et Moderne;' a trace of the Rathes on the Curragh of Kildare, from Gough's 'Camden's Britannia,' by W. Mooney, Civil Assistant; from O'Rielly MSS., Royal Irish Academy; from an old 'Descriptive Account of the County of Kildare,' by Thomas Monk, for Sir William Petty; inscriptions in pencil-mark (4 pages); from 'Garrett Byrne's MSS.' on the O'Kellys; from Archdall's 'Lodge;' from Hardiman's 'Irish Minstrelsy;' from Mason's 'Parochial Survey of Ireland;' and from Moore's 'History of Ireland.' Both volumes of Extracts are in quarto shape; and there is a Rough Index of Places to ditto in 202 thick, but loosely written folio pages. In the latter Index reference is made to the pages of the extracts; the names in the county of Kildare occurring in alphabetical order. The leaves of this Index are yet unbound. III. The Letters are comprised in two volumes, 4to; and each volume is preceded by an Index to the Contents, in Mr. O'Lalor's usual beautiful and accurate style. Vol. i. contains 247 closely written pages, and thirty-seven Letters. The first and last letters were written by T. O'Connor. The first letter is dated Maynooth, October 18, 1837, and the last, Athy, Nov. 24, 1837. Mr. O'Connor wrote six letters from Maynooth, three from Enfield, two from Clane, four from Naas, four from Athy, and one letter from Edenderry. Mr. O'Keefe's first letter is undated, but was apparently written at Edenderry or Enfield; and his last is dated Naas, November 11, 1837. He wrote one letter from Edenderry (perhaps Enfield), one from Enfield in addition; two letters from Clane, and three from Naas. Dr. O'Donovan's first letter is dated Dublin, November 12, 1837; and his last is dated Athy, November 24, 1837. He wrote one letter from Dublin, one from Naas, one from Newpass, and seven letters from Athy. There are several loose leaves of an Index to the separate letters in W. Mooney's handwriting, at the end of this volume. Vol. ii. contains 285 closely written pages, and twenty-seven letters. The first letter of Dr. O'Donovan's is dated Athy, November 26, 1837, and the last, Tullamore, January 6, 1838. He wrote two letters from Athy, fourteen from Kildare, four from Portarlinton, and one letter from Tullamore. The latter letter contains a long and most valuable dissertation on the ancient territories of the county of Kildare, with an accurate ancient map of these territories, elegantly executed with pen and ink, and signed, J. O'Donovan, January 7, 1838. The letters from Kildare contain three hand-sketches in ink, of the envi-

rons, and a ground plan of the antiquities of the town of Kildare, with a ground plan of Dun Aillinne. The first letter of Mr. O'Connor is dated Athy, November 27, 1837; and the last, Blessington, January 20, 1839. He wrote three letters, respectively dated, Athy, Portarlinton, and Blessington, with three from Kildare. At the end of this volume, on tracing-paper, is a map of the county of Kildare, copied, I believe, from the Down Survey; and a second map of the county, reduced and drawn by F. K. Cradock, in April, 1838. IV. There are eighty-two Name-books, which, as usual, contain descriptions of the several parishes and townlands of the county, in tabulated order. These small block books are bound in vellum, and are sometimes called 'field-books,' because carried about by members of the Ordnance Survey staff, for the purpose of ascertaining, on the spot, correct statistical and descriptive information. They are of great utility for the compilation of local memoirs of the several parishes in the county of Kildare. V. The Barony and Parish Names is a quarto volume of 140 leaves, numbered only on alternate pages. Several of the pages are blank. This volume gives the various spellings of the parish names in the county of Kildare, with the authorities for such spellings. On the top of each written page Dr. O'Donovan gives the true name of each parish, in the Irish character, with a rendering in English; and in many instances valuable historical notes and comments are found appended by the same learned writer. This also would prove a valuable hand-book for the future compiler of the parish memoirs of the county of Kildare. VI. The quarto volume entitled 'Memorandums' comprises 132 variously written pages, containing antiquarian and other notes from different persons, and at various dates, with maps on tracing-paper, pencil, and ink sketches, &c. Prefixed to this volume is an alphabetical Index to Memorandums, in one page of double columns, and an Index to Extracts, in two pages, double columns. VII. The County Kildare Index to Maps is a folio volume of 117 pages, as I find by reckoning them, for they are not numbered. The names of the baronies, parishes, and townlands run in three parallel lines, on separate slips of paper, which are pasted in alphabetical order, according to the names of the several townlands of the county. Thus, the townlands are named first, then the baronies in which they are situated, and lastly, their respective parishes. This arrangement enables the clerks and engravers of the Ordnance Survey Office to refer to the Index, and especially to the Townland Maps of the county, when wishing to ascertain the particular locality. VIII. The Common-place Book, marked on the back 'Y. 24, S.,' is a quarto volume, containing fifty-nine closely written pages; most of the pages in this book are blank. The whole of this MS. contains nothing more than a transcript from the 'Repertorium Viride Joannis Septimi Archiepiscopi Dublin. Agnomine Alanus.' It refers to the different churches of the counties of Kildare, Dublin, and Wicklow. There are no sketches by professional artists; nor are there special *Memoir* papers for the county of Kildare. The letters of the antiquaries for this county are of great value, and it must be observed, that little remains to be added to what they have already written. The same observations apply to nearly all the other counties of Ireland, excepting those of Ulster, which were for the most part undertaken at the earliest date, and before the staff of the Ordnance Survey

Office had been thoroughly organized. The defect, however, is in a great measure supplied by valuable Memoir Papers for the northern counties.

“It is much to be regretted that the Government should allow all these valuable materials to remain in MS., as, after the expense of compilation and collection has been already defrayed, it would only require the superintendence and direction of a few literary and scientific men and antiquaries to put them in a shape for publication, on the plan of the specimen volume, the ‘Ordnance Survey Memoir of Londonderry.’ The cost of letter-press and engravings, necessary to complete the published Memoirs of the different Parishes of Ireland, should not deter the Government of a great and civilized country, such as that of the British Empire. In France, Italy, and Germany, and even in the United States, objects of like national and scientific importance in a literary point of view would not have remained so long in a neglected state for want of the means requisite to give them publicity. It is a false economy, very discreditable to the rulers of this empire, that a greater impetus is not given towards the suitable completion of a magnificent national design, which would tend to develop the agricultural and mineral resources of our country, and make us known to ourselves and to the people of the whole civilized world. There is hardly a doubt but that the published volumes of the Ordnance Survey of the several parishes of Ireland would command an extensive sale, not only at home, but abroad, if sold separately or collectively, to suit public institutions and the popular demand. The great circulation which the only published volume of the Ordnance Survey has already attained would go far to establish the correctness of the foregoing opinion; and before many years are passed it will be highly priced on the catalogues of booksellers, for even purchasers will not be able to obtain it from the agents of the Irish Ordnance Survey. I have been informed by one of the most intelligent of these gentlemen, an extensive publisher and bookseller in Dublin, that, in his opinion, were the Government to proceed with the publication of the memoirs of the several parishes of Ireland, on the plan originally designed, there could be no doubt that in due course of time the outlay required for their publication would be more than returned, judging from his own experience of the demand for the Ordnance Survey Memoir of Londonderry, and for the various Index and Townlands Maps of Ireland, even in their present imperfect state. And as Ireland is now become an integral part of the British Empire, the consideration of this question concerns not only the people of Ireland, but even those of England and Scotland. It might even be said, that any undertaking which tends to enlarge the scope of reliable information on any subject would be hailed with delight and encouragement by all the learned men of Europe, and of the other quarters of the globe. I would even venture to assert, that were the Irish Ordnance Survey completed, on the plan originally designed by Lieut.-Col. Larcom, the various civilized countries of the world would be induced to emulate the example of the Government in this respect, and the result would be an universal diffusion of useful knowledge amongst all enlightened people and nations, on subjects of the highest interest and importance. History, antiquities, topography, statistics, science, commerce, agricultural, mechanical and mining interests, social and political economy, would receive illustration and investigation to an almost incre-

dible extent; and this desirable result would follow without at all encroaching on the domain of purely speculative, metaphysical, theological, or abstract inquiries."

The following papers were then submitted to the Meeting.

"OF THE TAKEING AWAY OF A GENTLEWOMAN, THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF SIR NICHOLAS BAGENALL, LATE MARSHALL OF HER MAJESTY'S ARMIE, BY THE ERLE OF TIROWNEN;" AS REVEALED BY THE DOCUMENTS PRESERVED IN HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE.

BY DANIEL MAC CARTHY, ESQ.

At a recent Meeting of the Society there was read a paper comprising all such documents as exist in the State Paper Office relative to the signal defeat sustained by the English forces under Sir Henry Bagnal at the Blackwater. It was then mentioned that "O'Neill had married the Marshal's sister, and that out of that marriage had arisen a deadly hatred between them." It cannot fail to have occurred to the reader of those documents, that there must have been something remarkable and unusual in that marriage to account for such feelings. The reader may have known that between Sir Nicholas Bagnal, the father of Sir Henry, and O'Neill there had existed at least neighbourly and peaceful intercourse, and some curiosity may have been excited to learn what there could have been in this marriage to cause so unforgiving a resentment in the mind of the lady's brother. The feud between these two men led to an issue so tragical, and placed the Government of Ireland in a position so critical, that it acquires far more than a mere personal interest, and is rendered a subject worthy of historical inquiry. Relative to this episode to the story of the great combat with which it is connected, there fortunately exist all the documents necessary for its elucidation,—letters written at the time by the parties immediately concerned in it, and by the authorities of Ireland, who thought it their duty to report all the details of it to the English Government. These papers are now presented to the reader as an Appendix not inappropriate to the documents already printed concerning the "Journey of the Blackwater." We are familiar with Tyrone as the "wicked rebel," the "arch traitor," and under many similar names; there will be novelty, at least, in becoming acquainted with him as the ardent lover, and the hero of an elopement.