

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

GENERAL MEETING, held in the Assembly Rooms, Kilkenny, on
Wednesday, September 3rd, 1856,

P. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

Sir James Emerson Tennent, 66, Warwick-square, Pimlico,
London: proposed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen.

Lorenzo H. Jephson, Esq., J.P., Carrick House, Carrick-on-
Suir: proposed by J. H. Leech, Esq.

Daniel Mac Carthy, Esq., 2, Portland-place, Bath: proposed
by Herbert F. Hore, Esq.

J. Herbert Orpen, Esq., M.D., Lisheens, Bantry; and the Rev.
William Crooke, Jun., Nenagh: proposed by Rev. G. Vance.

John Maclean, Esq., F.S.A., &c., Keeper of the Ordnance
Records, Tower of London; and William John Fitzpatrick, Esq.,
Kilmacud House, Stillorgan, Dublin: proposed by the Rev. James
Graves.

Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa), Esq., Main-street, Skibbreen:
proposed by John O'Donovan, Esq., LL.D.

William Keatinge, Esq., Waterford Artillery: proposed by
Major Elliott.

William Harvey, Esq., Clogheen: proposed by Richard Culley,
Esq.

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

By Robert M'Adam, Esq.: "The Ulster Journal of Archæ-
ology," No. 15.

By the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland:
their "Journal," No. 50.

By the Cambrian Archæological Association: "Archæologia
Cambrensis," No. 7.

By the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Statistics, and Natural History: their "Proceedings," Vol. II. No. 5.

By the Cambrian Institute: their "Journal," part 10.

By the Publisher: "The Gentleman's Magazine," for July, August, and September.

By R. Sainthill, Esq.: Extracts from the "Numismatic Chronicle," viz., "On some Foreign or Counterfeit Sterlings," and "Coins in the King of Denmark's Cabinet."

By the Rev. R. W. Eyton: "The Monasteries of Shropshire: their Origin and Founders.—Haughmond Abbey."

By the Publisher: "The Builder," Nos. 700 to 708, inclusive.

By the Oxford Architectural Society: "Elevations, Sections, and Details of the Chapel of St. Bartholomew, near Oxford"—"Of St. Peter's Church, Wilcote, Oxfordshire"—"Of St. John Baptist Church, at Shottesbroke, Berkshire"—"Of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, at Littlemore, Oxfordshire"—and "Of Minster Lovell Church, Oxfordshire," all folio; "A Guide to the Architectural Antiquities of the Neighbourhood of Oxford," 8vo; "Proceedings" and "Reports" of the Society, from 1840 to 1846, inclusive; also seventeen plates of architectural details.

By Mr. M'Evoy: a large roll of "bog butter," found at Inch, in the Bog of Allen, about three miles from Urlingford, near the place where the fine bronze cauldron which he had deposited in the Museum last year (see vol. iii. p. 131, first series) had turned up. The butter was found on the property of John Latouche, Esq., Harristown, in the middle of last July, by men who were engaged in cutting turf for Mr. Shea, of Urlingford, and had been nine feet beneath the surface. A few bones of animals were discovered near it, but it was not enclosed in any casing. The lump, resembling in shape exactly a modern roll of butter, was then quite perfect, but was now divided into three pieces, one fracture having accidentally taken place at the time of finding, and Mr. Shea having separated the remainder in the middle in order to ascertain if anything was concealed within it. This examination showed that the lump was homogeneous. Some rudely, but pretty regularly, formed firkins, containing butter and lard, were discovered near the same place some years ago, but the finders broke the wooden casings, and applied the contents to farming purposes, melting it down to grease the wheels of their cars, &c. Some ancient implements of warfare have also been found from time to time in the locality. See p. 186, *infra*, where a curious passage in Dineley's "Tour in Ireland" will be found, explanatory of the object of concealing such large quantities of butter in bogs.

By Mr. Agent, Castle garden, Kilkenny: a Patrick's penny, and a Kilkenny penny token, struck by James Purcell; both dug up in the Castle garden.

By Samuel Atkin, Esq., Whitefort, Enniscorthy : a groat of Queen Mary, and a sixpence of Queen Elizabeth, dug up on his land.

By Master T. Lane : some halfpenny tokens of the last century.

By the Rev. James Graves : rubbings of an ancient Irish tombstone in the churchyard of Monasterboice, and of the inscription on the old bridge of Holy Cross. The first bore an incised Greek cross, of the form common on ancient Irish tombstones, and the inscription $\text{OR } \text{OO RUCRCAN}$. The monument has been lithographed by Mr. Henry O'Neill, in the 19th plate of his work on the "Ancient Crosses of Ireland," and at p. 8 of the letter-press of that work, the inscription is rendered $\text{OR } \text{OU RUCRCAN}$, but on Mr. Graves' rubbing the letter was plainly an O. The Holy Cross inscription was as follows :—

IACOBVS · BVTLER · BARO · DE · DVNBOYNE · ET
 D · MARGARETA · BRIEN · EIVS · VXOR · HVNC
 PONTEM · COLLAPSVM · EREXERVNT · ET · SVIS
 INSIGNIBVS · ADORNARVNT · ANNO · DMINI · 1626
 DIC · PRECOR · ANTE · ABITVM · VERBO · NŌ · AMPLIVS
 VNO · EVADAT · STIGIOS · AVCTOR · VTERQV' LACVS.

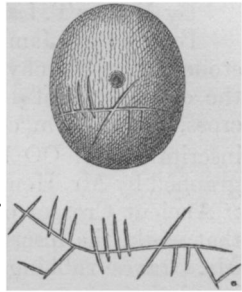
Over this inscription, on the dexter side, were carved the Dunboyne arms and crest; on the sinister side, on a separate shield, quarterly, first and second three lions passant gardant in pale, second and fourth a pheon—crest, a hand and dagger, for O'Brien. This Margaret was daughter of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, and was the second wife of James, Lord Dunboyne. Burke ("Peerage") says that the latter died in 1624 : if so, his wife erected this tablet. The ancient bridge still remains.

The Secretary announced that the Marquis of Kildare had intrusted to the Committee of the Society, for publication, a transcript of a valuable family MS., being the Leger-book of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, commenced in the year 1518. This curious document contained the Earl of Kildare's "duties upon Irishmen;" the form of doing homage; a catalogue of the Earl's library; a list of his plate; entries of the "chief horses," hackneys and harness, or armour, given by the Earl to sundry persons, English and Irish; and the obits of "diverse Ladys and Gentyllmen of the Geraldys," &c. The noble Marquis had also given a donation of £10 to aid the publication of this valuable manuscript by the Society.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Marquis of Kildare.

The Rev. James Graves communicated the discovery of an amber bead inscribed with an Ogham, which, as he was informed by Mr. Windele, had been for many generations in the possession of a family of the O'Connors in the county of Clare; and was used as an amulet for the cure of sore eyes, and believed to insure safety

to pregnant women in their hour of trial. The last owner of the amulet had presented it to a person named Finerty, his superior in the employment of the Board of Works, from whom it had been purchased by Mr. James H. Greaves, jeweller, of Cork. It had since passed into the possession of Lord Londesborough. The accompanying woodcut was taken from a lithograph issued by Mr. Greaves. Amber beads had been frequently found in connexion with Pagan sepulture, and the use of amulets is decidedly of heathen origin. These considerations would refer the date of this Ogham to a very ancient period. Its interpretation was not here attempted.



Mr. Graves also read a transcript from a letter preserved in the Evidence Chamber, Kilkenny Castle, which bore on the subject of wolves in Ireland at a comparatively recent period, and showed the high repute in which the Irish wolf-dog was held. The letter was addressed "To the hon^{ble} Cap^t George Mathews," by W. Ellis, Secretary to the first Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Captain Mathews' half brother: it was as follows:—

"Dublin Castle y^e 11. March 167^s.

"S^r—I lately received commands from the Earle of Ossory to putt you in mind of two wolf dogs and a bitch wth his Lop. wrote to you about for the King of Spayne, he desires they may be provided and sent wth all convenient speed, and that two dogs & a bitch be also gotten for the King of Sweden.

"I am with all respect and observance, S^r,

"Y^r most obedient and most humble servant,

"W. ELLIS."

The letter was endorsed, in Captain Mathews' handwriting:—"Secretary Ellis for doggs to y^e King of Spayne and Sweden, 11th March, 1678." The seal bore a cross charged with five crescents; crest, a demy figure of a woman naked her hair dishevelled.

The Rev. P. Moore, R.C.C., wrote to inform the Society, that in a recent inspection which he made of the steeple of the chapel of Ballyhale, which was the belfry-tower of the ancient church, he had discovered on the west side a niche, containing the Virgin and Child, under a Gothic canopy, such as is often seen on ecclesiastical seals, below which was a shield bearing the Butler arms, a chief indented, all much weather-beaten. The church must have been originally a very fine building, and there yet remained two beautiful and ancient holy-water stoups.

Dr. Aquilla Smith sent the following notes on the use of leather ordnance in Ireland :—

“ In the account of ‘ The Siege of Ballyally Castle, in the county of Clare,’ in 1641, edited by the late Thomas Crofton Croker, and printed for the Camden Society in 1841, a ‘ leathern peece of ordenanc made by the enemy,’ or ‘ rebels,’ as they are designated in the narrative, is described as follows :—‘ The said peece was aboutt 5 foote in length, not bult upon caredge, but fastened in a stocke of timber. This goon thiaie planted in the great trench, neere the castell, to be redy when thiaie found accation to discharge har, the dimetrie being aboutt 5 inches; the lethar thiaie made har withall was leetell bettar then halfe tand.—The next morning thiaie made triell of there lethern gun at us, but shee only gaued a great report, having 3¹¹ of powthar in har, but lett fly backwarde the bullet remaining within.’—pp. 18–19.

“ The editor in a note at page 115 states that—‘ In 1641 the Irish may be said to have known the effects of ordnance by little more than report,’ and adds :—‘ We read of Lord Broghill taking the castle of Carrigadrohid, in the county of Cork (1649), by a very slight stratagem. For the English got two or three team of oxen, and made them draw some pieces of great timber towards it, which the Irish, mistaking for cannon, presently began to parley, and surrendered upon articles.’

“ In 1690, Lord Galmoy, who commanded a party of King James’ troops, sent a detachment of them to besiege Crom Castle, upon Lough Erne, about sixteen miles from Enniskillen. ‘ His Lordship,’ says Hamilton in his ‘ True Relation of the Actions of the Inniskillen Men,’ published in the same year, ‘ thinking to frighten that garrison to a compliance with his demands, sent two canon made of tin, near a yard long in the chase, and about eight inches wide, strongly bound about with small cord, and covered with a sort of buckram, near the colour of a canon. These two mock canon he drew towards Crom, with eight horses a peece, making a great noise, as if they were drawn with much difficulty. As soon as they came before Crom, he threatened to batter the castle with those two great battering guns, and had the vanity to fire one of them, which burst, and had like (as ’twas said) to have spoiled the gunner.’

“ In a review of the ‘ History of Gustavus Adolphus, and of the Thirty Years’ War, by B. Chapman,’ which appeared in the ‘ Athenæum’ of June 14th, 1856, an extract from the work states that—‘ The leathern guns were the invention of Colonel Warmbrant, a German officer in the Swedish service, and were first used in the campaign of 1628. They consisted of a copper tube of the thickness of parchment, strengthened by plates of iron running parallel with the length of the gun, and riveted to it by transverse bands of the same material. The tube was then enveloped in several coatings of cord, with a cement of mastic between each coating, and finally covered with a case—sometimes ornamented with painting or gilding—of tough leather. The weight of the whole cannon was such that two men could easily carry it. Their lightness was the recommendation of these guns; their great disadvantage, that they became heated after ten or twelve discharges. They were not used after the battle of Leipzig,’ in September, 1631.

“In the ‘Athenæum’ of June 21st, a correspondent observes:—‘It would seem that there must be some error in this account of the invention; for in the church of St. Mary, Lambeth, there is, or was, a monument to the memory of “Robert Scott, Esq., descended of the Antient Barons of Bawerie, in Scotland. He lent himself to Travel and Studie much; and amongst many other things, he invented the Leathern Ordnance, and carried to the King of Sweden 200 men, &c.” He died in 1631; and the inference from the inscription must be, that his invention was several years anterior.’”

The following communication was received from Mr. Fitzgerald, of Youghal, restoring to Richard Chearnley, Esq., the credit of being the first discoverer of the third Ogham monument at Ardmore:—

“In my paper entitled ‘Jottings in Archæology’ (see p. 40, *supra*) the discovery of the third Ogham inscription at Ardmore, inscribed with the word ‘Amadu,’ is attributed to Michael Tierney.

“When Mr. Windele and I visited Ardmore in last November, Michael Tierney and other workmen, who were engaged in the works about St. Declan’s Oratory, were present, while we were examining the Ogham inscriptions, &c. Mr. Windele expressed a wish to know who was it that discovered the last one (referred to above), when Tierney positively asserted it was he who found it, lying on a low wall alongside a grave. Mr. Windele, therefore, took out his note-book, and made an entry of the matter, saying, he was making a catalogue of the discoveries of Ogham inscriptions, and should enter Tierney’s name for this one; no person present made any remark to the contrary, and of course we considered what Tierney said was the fact.

“However, it appears now that such was not the case, as I have received a letter, dated the 9th of July, from Richard Chearnley, Esq., in which he expresses considerable annoyance at the paragraph in my paper, relative to his and Dr. Cotton’s researches, &c., at Ardmore; and, with reference to the present subject, says:—‘The second [third] stone was found by me; Dr. Cotton was standing close at hand, and I asked Tierney to clean the sod off it; but your account gives quite another colour to what took place.’

“I feel much pleasure in making this correction, and in laying the facts of the matter before the Society as soon as possible.

“Mr. Chearnley, also, in alluding to my notice of the disfigurement of the little Oratory, says:—‘The second paragraph, as written, would, if unexplained, call down the reproaches of all true lovers of the picturesque and the antique upon us, very undeservedly, as, in fact, we gave the most express directions that no mortar should be used upon the gables of the Oratory, but the old gray stones were either to be replaced, or put up where fallen. If you had, before penning and printing, made due inquiry in a more charitable spirit, Michael Tierney and Fletcher (the men employed) would have probably made the same answer and excuse to you which they did to me, when they saw how angry I was, viz., “that they were *determined to make a good job of it,*”’ &c. My reply to Mr. Chearnley was, that such strictures were most painful to the writer; but that I considered that we were all in duty bound to endeavour to create a con-

servative taste on these matters, and to decry any attempts (no matter how well intended) to the contrary, or we should have recurrences of such affairs as the destruction of the ancient windows in Lismore Cathedral, the Vandalisms at Cloyne Cathedral recently, &c. &c.”

The Rev. James Graves laid before the Meeting the following letter from the Rev. John O’Hanlon, R.C.C., Dublin, respecting the Ordnance Survey Records bearing on the county of Kilkenny:—

“In compliance with your request, I proceed to furnish you with a very brief synopsis of the materials referring to the county of Kilkenny, as found in the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin. First, a portfolio of exquisite, and I have no doubt most accurate pencil sketches, for the most part, if not altogether, by the artist W. Wakeman, as I find either his name, or the initials W. W., attached to many of them. The following is the list of these sketches:—1. A stone cross at Kilkeiran. 2. Ancient stone cross at the old church of Ullard. 3. Castle of Thomastown. 4. Castle of Clara. 5. Castle of Neigham. 6. Round Tower and church of Tullaherin. 7. The abbey of Jerpoint. 8. The old tower of Balleen. 9. The chapel of Ballyhale, with the old castle attached. 10. Old church of Owing, near Piltown. 11. Doorway of the church of Kilcannonagh. 12. Doorway in the west gable of the old church of Ullard. 13. Doorway of the church at Freshford. 14. The cromleac, Leac-an-Sgail. 15. Teampul Chiarain. 16. The abbey of Gowran. 17. Freshford. 18. A view in Kilkenny. 19. Jerpoint Abbey, a second view. These are all on fine drawing-paper, measuring from 12 to 15 inches by 10 to 12, and varying a little in size. Most, if not all, these sketches were taken in 1839, as marked on the margin of many of them by pencil. Secondly, there are four thick quarto MS. volumes of Memoranda and Extracts, which were prepared for the antiquaries, Dr. O’Donovan, Eugene Curry, and O’Keefe, to enable them to investigate on the spot the various places in the county of Kilkenny, without the necessity of referring to books, or of taking a portable library along with them. In these Memoranda and Extracts, all that had been previously published, regarding the county of Kilkenny, is to be found, and these volumes were prepared on the same principle as the others, referring to the different counties of Ireland. Thus, regarding the various localities, we have a number of extracts from the Inquisition Rolls, Archdall, Ware, Harris, Colgan, Lanigan, Mason, Tighe’s ‘Local Survey,’ and all other printed and MS. references to the county of Kilkenny, that were known to be in existence. I must observe, that many of these extracts are in the handwriting of Dr. Petrie, Eugene Curry, Dr. O’Donovan, &c. The name of the latter appears very frequently in the Memoranda. I need not say, his unpublished remarks are equally valuable to the historian, antiquary, and topographer, as any that have been published. The industry and research of Dr. O’Donovan and Eugene Curry are perfectly incredible, and the quantity of valuable matter in their handwriting enormous. The extracts were mostly copied by clerks, no doubt according to directions received from the antiquaries. The volume of Memoranda contains 466 closely written quarto pages. The Extracts, vol. i. contains 792 openly written

quarto pages, besides an index. Vol. ii. contains 837 openly written quarto pages. Vol. iii. contains 378 pretty closely written quarto pages. These formed the material for local and future investigation, and are admirably digested for the purpose. Thirdly, as to the letters written from the various localities of the county of Kilkenny; they are comprised in two volumes. Vol. i. comprises 283 closely written quarto pages. Vol. ii. comprises 357 closely written quarto pages, including maps and many rough drawings, the latter appearing in the letters of Eugene Curry and P. O'Keefe, and I have no doubt correct as to outline, and well executed for men not professional artists. I find from the index prefixed to the first volume, that Eugene Curry wrote twenty-three of those letters, Dr. O'Donovan fourteen, and P. O'Keefe only one letter. Yet I must remark, that there are more letters than enumerated in the index, in the body of the volumes. This is but a mere outline of what the various MS. materials contain. I could not within the compass of a single letter attempt the most meagre detail of the subjects embraced within them. The letters all seem to have been written during the months of August, September, and October, 1839, as I glean from the dates. They were written from Castlecomer, Ballyragget, Johnstown, Freshford, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Piltown, and Limerick. They contain history, antiquities, topographical features, notices, legends, traditions, local usages, customs, &c. There is a small and closely written quarto index to all the names of places, persons, and objects mentioned in the two volumes of letters, and in the handwriting of an excellent scribe, Mr. O'Lalor, now employed as clerk in the Ordnance Survey Office. Besides these, there are thirty-seven loose leaves of foolscap folio paper, in a portfolio, containing the names of places in Kilkenny, both in English and Irish—the latter in the old character. There may be a few scattered papers of no great importance, besides what I have enumerated: but these are all of any consequence for the future historian, antiquary, topographer, or statistician for the county and city of Kilkenny. Might I ask, when will the Government undertake to present, in a published form, the valuable mass of matter contained in the Ordnance Survey Office?"

John P. Prendergast, Esq., by a letter written from Nenagh during the last summer assizes, communicated to the Secretary the following tradition, interesting from its tragic nature, and the light it throws on the social history of the period:—

“Some years since, when on a solitary Sunday afternoon ramble with a countryman, my only companion, I lighted on a tombstone within the walls of the old ruined church of Knigh, four miles north of Nenagh, near the great swell of the Shannon called Lough Derg, which I found so interesting that I copied it into my note-book, but unfortunately afterwards lost it. Being determined to recover it, I went out there again on Thursday, 27th July, and, rubbing away the moss and leaves, I found it again, as follows:—

“‘Here lieth the body of Caleb Minnett, who was barbarously murdered by James Chery, Ann Parker, John Macdonnell, and others, at Granaghduff, in Duharrow, the 2nd of April, 1707.’

“Being acquainted with Mr. Robert Minnett, of Annaghbeg, not far

distant, I walked on to church, another mile, where I met him; and when walking home with him and inquiring if he had any tradition or memorial in the family to explain the transaction referred to by the epiphany, he told me a tale that would form a better foundation for a deep tragedy, or romance, than half the fictions invented. The Minnetts and Parkers were, both of them, families descended of officers or soldiers whose lots fell in Tipperary when the Commonwealth army came to be satisfied for the arrears of pay in lands in Ireland in the year 1654. Their estates joined, and the families were intimate and familiar then, *as now*. Caleb must have been the son of the first settler, as he was born in 1680 (as appears by an entry in the family Bible), and was 26 when he met his death. Ann Parker was young and beautiful, and he seduced her. She often urged him to marry her, or to engage to do so; but being still put off with denials or excuses, she engaged a band of her father's tenants to lie concealed in a quarry near her place of appointed meeting with Caleb Minnett, with orders that if his conduct was still unsatisfactory, which she would give them notice of by dropping her handkerchief, they should avenge her wrong and dishonour. They met—she prayed, entreated, and wept; but he still coldly refused her suit. She let fall her handkerchief, and in a few moments he was dead at her feet!

“The Puritan morals of Caleb had evidently given way (as has often been remarked of the Cromwellian soldiers) before this; but stranger still, the fierce and passionate character of Tipperary had been already adopted by Parker's family and servants. To cap the climax, the law itself seems to have imbibed something of the wild Irish nature and sympathy, for the crime was never prosecuted, it being thought, perhaps, that it was only ‘serving him right.’”

The following communication, advocating the theory of the contemporary existence of Man and the *Cervus Megacervus Hibernicus*, or fossil deer of Ireland, by Mr. Edward Benn, of Liverpool, was then read:—

“The fact of the existence at a distant period of animals which have become extinct opens up an inquiry of exceeding interest. This interest is greatly heightened when the extinct animal was not of a distant country, nor yet of so remote a date as to put calculation out of the question, but was, so far as the writer has learned, confined to Ireland, was alive at a comparatively recent era, and was, besides, one of the largest and probably one of the most beautiful of the animal creation. The animal here alluded to is the great Irish elk, concerning which some statements will be here submitted, and such inferences drawn from them, as, taken as facts, they may seem to warrant. It is not intended to give any description of the skeleton of the extinct animal, nor to enter into its anatomy, but to endeavour to find out the *time* of its existence, and the *cause* of its destruction.

“Some years ago I resided in a part of Ireland where the remains of the elk were found in such abundance as to excite little notice, and I was requested by a naturalist to collect information on the subject. In this pursuit I became much interested, both because the facts brought to light were not only most curious in themselves, but appeared to be at

variance, so far as I knew, with the opinions generally received regarding this animal.

“I must first describe the locality referred to, which is connected in an important degree with other parts of the investigation. It is the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down, on the east coast of Ireland. The surface of the country is peculiar, consisting of a great number of small round hills, with hollows between, in which were originally, and in some of which are still, lakes or pools, having no outlet. The prevailing rock is clay slate; the round hills are gravel, in which, I believe, have been sometimes found specimens of the great teeth said to be those of an extinct horse, and similar to those scattered in such numbers over the surface of Antrim; but they do not contain, so far as I have learned, any of those objects of strange form, unknown to science, discovered in the gravel swells of that county. These partially dried hollows are peaty on the top, beneath which is the marl so much valued by the farmers of the district, and in which the remains of the extinct deer are found. This marl is a remarkable substance; it might be called calcareous clay, some of it, when dry, containing as much carbonate of lime as many limestones. It contains a vast quantity of small shells of two kinds, one univalve, and the other bivalve. The marl beds are of great depth, the lower part being much more compact and more abundant in shells than the upper layers, which are comparatively soft and spongy. From extensive inquiries personally made from a great number of men who had been employed in the raising of marl, as well as from respectable people upon whose lands it had been raised, the following information was arrived at:—

“First. The head of the extinct deer is found far more frequently than the skeleton. While the former is, in fact, common, the latter is very rare.

“Second. The remains are found most commonly near the edge of the marl pit.

“Third. The horns are almost uniformly found perfect and unbroken, the process sharp, and the teeth good.

“Fourth. No head without horns has been found.

“These are the great facts; the first is the most important, and so perfectly true as not to be disputed. It is that which bears most particularly on my own views on this question, as I am justified in concluding that no natural cause will account for the existence of the head and horns of the animal in a perfect state without the skeleton.

“I now come to mention some other facts on this subject, or what have been stated to me as such.

“First. In a collection of antiquities belonging to a gentleman in Down, and made by his uncle, who was a lawyer, and which had been labelled by him with all the precision of the legal profession, I saw a small bronze spear of fine workmanship, attached to which were still two or three inches of the shaft broken off, and which was labelled—‘Found among the bones of a moose deer in a marl pit.’ Second. A person of veracity told me he saw found at a place called Mentrim, in Meath, at the bottom of a marl pit, the skeleton of a man, that of a deer, and a long knife, or sword, of iron, with an oaken handle. Third. A respectable apothecary in Down was shown a bronze spear by a countryman, who said

he had found it in a marl pit. Fourth. A gentleman living at a place called Marlborough, near Down, told me he saw dug up in a marl pit a small grindstone (probably a quern). Fifth. Another respectable person, living at a place called Grange, told me he once saw a human skull found in marl, and in the same pit a small frame of oak, like a little window-frame, stoutly morticed. Sixth. Several persons have informed me that they saw found in a marl pit, at a place called Ballintogher, in Lecale, a staff made of red wood, having a smooth, round head, and an iron ferule. Seventh. A person told me that his father had informed him that, about thirty years before, there had been found, near the Quoyle, in Down, the skeletons of a man and of a deer, in marl, and that there was something like the remains of rushes or straw about the horns of the deer. Eighth. A Mr. Richardson, now I believe deceased, who lived some years ago near Dublin, and who had made the extinct Irish deer the subject of very minute inquiry, informed me that he saw found somewhere in the south of Ireland, a number of deer's heads, together with the bones of oxen and other animals, under circumstances that could only have been brought about by human interference. Some heads wanting horns, supposed to be those of females, were found. He also informed me he had written something upon the subject, as his views had been controverted by some person, but I did not learn the particulars.

“The above are the concurring statements of various individuals from various quarters, unconnected with each other, and without any motive in any instance to mislead. I have myself no reason to doubt that they are not substantially correct. Others, of course, may estimate them differently. They are brought forward with the view of showing, in connexion with the first series of facts laid down, and with the nature of the peculiar substance, marl, in which the remains are found, the possibility of man and the extinct deer having been contemporaneous. Fortunately, there are two facts, which cannot be disputed, in support of this view, and which are by far the most important. One is, as before stated, that of the heads being generally found in the pits without the skeleton; and the other, that the deposit in which these heads are discovered is comparatively recent, and still in progress of growth. I examined with the utmost attention the nature and formation of marl before coming to this conclusion. It is not to be doubted that at one period the hollows now filled with marl, and partially or altogether solid on the surface, were pools of water. In these pools grew, and in such of them as are fluid on the top there still grows, a plant, called, I believe, *cara*, rooted in the bottom of the pit, and throwing up long, slender stems, about as thick as whipcord, of a deep green colour, and producing, when at the surface, a small white flower. On the long, thin stalks are found the shells which have been mentioned as existing so abundantly in the marl. I think the course of formation was this. Every year this plant died, and fell to the bottom, each successive season forming an addition to the deposit, until the solid matter reached the top; then another plant grew, the decay of which formed peat. To account in some manner for the remains of the extinct deer found in these deposits, I think that what are now marl pits and solid ground were open pools; that the animals, for the purpose of being captured, were hunted into them by the inhabitants; that, being there

dispatched, the bodies were carried away for food; the heads, from their small value for that use, and their great weight, being cut off and left behind. The under jaw is also often wanting. Some deer have probably escaped beyond the reach of their pursuers, having got too far into the pool, and there perished, which may account for the less frequent discovery of the skeleton.

“The deer are found in many other parts of Ireland besides that to which my observation was limited, but I do not know under what circumstances. I have also stated, that they are known to Ireland only; but to this there is a very remarkable exception, as they have been discovered in the Isle of Man, at a place called Ballough. The circumstances attending their discovery there are quite similar to those in Lecale in Down, except that the number of skeletons, compared with heads, is relatively greater in the former than in the Irish locality. The place where they are found in Man, which is in the north-west part of the island, just opposite Lecale, had formerly been a lake, and in maps of even two hundred and fifty years ago large lakes are marked as being at this place, where none now exist.

“In making the investigation on the formation of marl, and the discovery of the remains of the extinct deer therein, some other questions arose, which appear even more difficult to explain. It has been stated that large deposits of calcareous matter now occupy the place of bodies of water, and that the change was effected by means of vegetable life. If this be true, we can hardly see where it will carry us. It would be the consolidation of gases by means of organism. There are many circumstances tending to prove the explanation that this marly deposit was formed by lime, held in solution by water coming from the land, and taken up by the plant; and if my conjecture on this head be well founded, will it go in any way to explain the well-known fact of the constant decrease of water on the earth? Such a theory is not inconsistent with the established phenomena of nature; all organic things seem to proceed from an originally soft state; as age advances, their fluids dry up, and they become rigid; why may not the world itself lose its fluids, and, as it were, become petrified with age? These are mere speculations, however, and not quite suited to the pages of an archæological journal. At the same time, it is exceedingly interesting to speculate on the effect of the destruction of the great deer on the botany of Ireland. It is stated that the vast peat bogs which abound in the country were in a great measure caused by the burning of the forests. Is it reasonable to think that these animals, with their huge horns and great powers of consumption, might in earlier ages have kept down the wood, and the excessive growth of vegetation which went to form the bogs?

“Another curious question is, how did so large an animal come to inhabit so small a place as the Isle of Man? Was it a separate creation? This is out of the question. Was it brought there by human intervention? This is nearly as improbable. Did it swim, or travel on ice? This also seems an improbable conjecture. I think the circumstance is one of the proofs that this island was once united to Ireland, and not to England or Scotland. Besides the existence of the remains of the Irish elk, many other things unite to confirm this supposition. The inhabitants bear

strong points of resemblance to the Irish; the zoology is identical; the absence of moles, toads, and all the serpent tribe, point it out as almost a part of Ireland, and the circumstance of the Irish hare being found in it tends to make the resemblance still closer.¹ The epoch of the earthquake or convulsion which caused the separation is, perhaps, not so very far distant. There is a current tradition, both in Ireland and the Isle of Man, that in 'the wars of the giants,' one took up a handful of earth, which he threw at another, but missed his aim. The place from which the handful of earth was lifted became Lough Neagh, and that at which it fell, the Isle of Man. Does this wild and magnificent legend point to some great convulsion of nature of some remote age?"

The Rev. J. Graves laid before the Meeting the following communication from Mr. Maclean, who had been elected that day a member of the Society:—

"In making some researches among the MSS. at Lambeth Palace in illustration of the Life of Sir Peter Carew, which I am about to publish, I found the accompanying letters addressed to Sir George Carew (then Lord President of Munster, and afterwards Earl of Totnes), by a Mr. Thomas Wadding, of Waterford, relative to Sir Peter Carew's claims to very extensive lands and seignories in the province of Munster. I transcribed these papers for the purpose of including them in the Appendix of Original Documents annexed to my Life of Sir Peter Carew, but having finally decided not to introduce them into that work, and feeling that they may possess sufficient local interest to warrant their finding a place in your valuable journal, I have pleasure in offering them to the Society for that purpose."

"*A Letter from THOMAS WADDING of Waterford to S^r GEORGE CAREW Lord President of Munster.*

"My hono^rable L.—M^r Richard Archdeacon affirmeth vnto me that yo^r Lps. pleasur was that I should sett down in writing a discourse I made vnto him of yo^r L. titell to landes and Seignories in Mounster and of thantiquite thereof; unto w^{ch} I yelded as willing and reddy to gratifi and pleasur yo^r L. in my kynd and p^ression anny way I could. And thearfor have accordingly drawn the same, and is as appereth in thinclosed. Thear is also to be seen a coppie of a letter sent to the pliament (as I think) in King Edward the fourthes tyme, from the Citti and Countie of Cork, in a kind of a rode and altogether in an vnlernd styll, declaring as yo^r L. shall see by thenclosed coppi, and principally of a farr greater number of noble men to have been in Mounster, then now are, of w^{ch} nomber the Marques Carve is the first named. I would have rydden to Cork this last wynter to do my dutie to yo^r hono^r but that I was detained by myne infirmitie.

¹ The common hare of the island is a very large and fine species, said to have been introduced from England. The Irish hare is not so common, and supposed to be indigenous; but I regret not being able to procure a specimen of it, as others have told me that the species differ only in size. There

are two rabbits—the common and the bush rabbit. This is the information I received, and suppose it to be correct; but there are many things in this island requiring farther inquiry. Mr. Train says, no arrows or celts of stone are found in Man. This is very remarkable, if correct.

By that I send yo^a I thinke that, yo^a being graced wth so highe favo^r as yo^a are, Yo^r L. may much avail yo^r self. Yo^r wisdom may easely drawe the favo^r and grace wherewth yo^a are plentifully loden to effect yo^r lawfull desire. Tyme lyke tyme consumeth and altereth, thearfor take the benefyct of the tyme: *frustra sapit qui sibi non sapit*. Thus reddey to do anny good office I may to yo^r L. I take leave, leavinge yo^r L. to the great care of thalmighti. Waterford the xij day of March 1602.

“Yo^r L. always at commaund

“THOMAS WADDING.¹

“*To my honorable good L.*

“*S^r George Carv Knight*

“*L. President of Mounster.*”

“THOMAS WADDINGE to SIR GEORGE CAREW Lo. *President of Munstir relative to Lands which his ancestors had in Ireland.*

“Yo^r Lo. Uncle S^r Peeter Carv Knight, did shew vnto me a graunt vnder the broade Seale of England from King Hen. the second to Robart fitz Stevens and Myles de Cogan, of all the Kingdome of Cork, w^{ch} was the Kingdome of M^cCarthyemore, w^{ch} Kingdome, in that Patent, was thus limited, viz from Lym^{ick} to the sea, and from Lysmore to a meare called the head of S^t Brandon in Kierry, To hold to the said Robart and Myles, and their heires in fee, and to hold by threescore knights fees, and the kepinge of the City of Cork at will. and Reserved in that Patent all the Land^f from Lismore to Waterford in his owne handes, for the maynteñce of Waterford: that por^{cion} so reserved being not in very deed anny of the demesnes of M^cCarthie King of Cork, but being an Earldome belonging to O[’]phelan, then knowen by the name of Therle of Desses, w^{ch} is the ancient name of the whole Countie of Waterford and of the Cantred of Clonmell, w^{ch} was then, and is at this day, the Jurisdiction of the Bushop of Lismore, and was Waterford, and first due onely to the Bushop of Lismore vntill the Bushoprick of Waterford was made of Decanatus de Kilbarymeaden, pcell of Lismore, and after vnited to Lysmore, And so that Earldom and bushoprick were wthin one limitt. Sone after the kinges Patent so passed to fitz Stephens and Cogan, vppon overthrowes given by

¹ Thomas Wadding was Mayor of Waterford in 1596. In a political list of Anglo-Irishmen of note (in Carew MS. 608), it is stated that he “holds a chief office under the Crown in the county of Waterford, and dwells in that city; a busy fellow, inclined to breed dissension, allied in those parts, and corrupt.” Every lawyer in Ireland did not possess a conscience sufficiently ductile to enable him to advocate the Carew claims to Irish soil. One John Synnot, a Wexford man, was at first employed by Sir Peter Carew, but proved to be honest. Then the English knight sent for an English lawyer. However, the Saxon barrister was soon at fault, and could not resist the objection made by the defendants to the conversion of the Council-room of Dublin Castle into a supreme law

court. Sir Peter gained his cause by Star-chamber decision, and possession by dint of swords and musket balls. Altogether, Sir Peter Carew’s story, as laudingly told by his follower, Hooker, and illustrated by contemporary letters, contains more of life-like interest than can be found regarding the biography of any other historic personage in Ireland, during the eventful reign of Elizabeth. Fully told, the story will show Sir Peter Carew to us in many and different full-length portraits, either habited as when he sat at the head of his hospitable board in Leighlin Castle, or flying his hawks on the green banks of the Barrow, or in armour attacking the Butlers, or in court dress triumphing over them, by interest and diplomacy, in the Council chamber.—EDS.

thenglish to the Clancarthies, and specially to one Dermitius Desmonia, w^{ch} I take to have been a brother, or nere kynsman, to the King of Cork: fitz Stephens and Cogan, having in the kingdom xxxj Cantredds, devided the vij Cantredds next to Cork, in w^{ch} devisiō fitz Stephens had but three, because his weare the best territories, and Cogan ffoure, bycause they weare not so good, w^{ch} division p^{ve}th that the Patent was effected, and that the Pattentees had possession accordingly. And for that there is assured proffe of the division (as is before set downe) I will here remember the very wordes of Geraldus Cambrensis, that was here in Ireland at the time of the Conquest, and did write the whole historie thereof, theis therefore are the wordes. *Pacificatis itaque tam Dermitio Desmonia quā alijs illius partis prepotentibus Stephanides et Milo diveserunt inter se septem Cantrides vrbi propinquiores. huic id est Miloni quatuor, illi vero id est Stephanidi trib⁹. Illi plurib⁹ quia deterioribus. Illi vero paucioribus quia potioribus: relictis vinginti quatuor Cantredibus dividendib⁹.*¹ Robart fitz Stephens had no yssue but one daughter, w^{ch} he married to (as I take it) Robart Carv, or to Thomas Carv (yo^r anncesor) of whom yo^r are lineally descended as I shall p^{ve} in thend of this discourse. After the death of fitz Stephens, Carve and his posteritie enioyed their porcion of the kingdome, and being in the quiet possession of the same (as is to be supposed) did make many grauntes of the portership of Castels and houses they had in Mounster, and of Wardships of dyvers gentlemen, and principally (as I tak it) fitz Gerald, before he was Earle of Desmond, of Barry, and Bourck. Off this ther is as good p^{ffe} as yo^r Lo. may wishe, for John hooker, being Solicito^r for yo^r uncle S^r Peeter, did shew vnto me, emongst other evidenc^f belonging to S^r Peeter vnder thexchequer seale of Irland, that King Hen. the third, or one of the Kinges of that tyme, had the wardship of Carve, and that during that tyme of Carves infancy and wardship, ffitz Gerald, Barry, and Bourck died, their heires being wthin adge, wherby the wardship apperteyned to Carve. And for that the lawe of England is such that yf awarde fall to the Kinges warde the King hath the benefit thereof in the right of his warde, the King seized that thre wardships. After, in the tyme of King Edward the first, ffitz Gerald, Barry, and Bourck died also, & their heires wthin adge, wherby the Kings officer seized, making no title but for that the King had ones the wardship of thancestors of these gentlemen, herevpon Carve for remedy resorted to King Edward the first, being in campe in Scotland, and suggested all, affirming that the King had no title, but possession in his right of *gard par cause de garde*, and praied restitution. The King enclinyng to Carves iust peticion sent his warant to the Barrones of thexchequer in Irland, requiring them to enquire of the content^f of Carves peticon made to him; and yf it should appeare to them that this gentleman fitz Gerald, barry, and bourck did hold of Carve, and that the King^f possession was in the right of Carv, to restore Carv

¹ This passage reads very differently in the Frankfort edition of the "Hibernia Expugnata." It is as follows:—"Pacificatis itaque continuo tam Dermicio Desmonia principe, quam alijs quoque partis illius viris prepotentibus, Stephanides & Milo 7. Cantredos vrbi propinquiores, quos vtique maiori in pace

tunc possidebant, inter se diuiserunt. Stephanida tribus ab Oriente, Miloni vero quatuor ab Occidente, sorte obuientibus, hinc paucis quia potioribus: illinc pluribus, quia deterioribus, in diuisione constitutis."—"Siluest. Giraldi Cambr. Hibernia Expugnata," lib. ii., cap. xviii.—Eds.

to the wardship. The Barrons accordingly enquired, and found Carewes peticon true, and so signified, and Carv had restitucon accordingly. The lyke complaint, referm^t, and Judgment in King Edward the second his tyme, to whom Carv resorted to Scotland, as he did to his father, and prevailed. Also these two Judgementf for Carv against the King appeare all vnder thexchequer seale of Irland, as before is said, and I did see them vnder that seale. Thus Carv continved in the Countie of Cork as the greatest man thear vntill Richard the seconds troble, when he was deposed and comitted by Henry the fourth, w^{ch} did pntly, in King Richards life tyme, breed troble and discention in England and Irland, and the English bloddes of Mounster devided as they affected the posterite of the black prince, or of John de gant, the fourth begotten son of King Edward the third. To help the devided English nobility of Mounster, ech of them did drawe thirishe to their helpe, w^{ch} made thirishe strong and them weak, for thirish, having of both the contending Englishe shed blodd in abundance, turned their forces against thenglishe, and for that they alwayes kept men of warr wthout warrant from the King, a thinge never seen in any well governed comon welth, thenglishe weare sone overthrowen, and most of them banished Mounster. Here yo^r Lo. may see what mischief hath hapened to true subiectf in that men of warre weare kept by subiectf, and we feele, in o^r tyme, war, slaughter, and famyn, and true men by thincursions and rebellions of such as retayne theis idell horsemen, kearn, shott, and men of warr wthout her maiesties warrant, for they be kept to no end but to mantayn intended rebellions, or to annoy in the tyme of fained peace subiectes whom they did malice, and to steale for their masters. Carve by theis meanes was enforced to com to his territories in Leinster, that is to say to the Drones, w^{ch} he held of the manner of Catherlagh by the yerly rent of ten pounds, and was by M^cMorroughowe from thens, in King Richard the 2 tyme, enforced to depart, whervpon he repaired vnto England, as by an Office taken vnder thexchequer seale appeareth, w^{ch} Office I did see, vnder that seale. Carv continued in England vntill such tyme as yo^r unckell S^r Peeter, about decimo of o^r Quenes Maiesties Raig that now is, came into his land, and avoiding the descentes in the Cavanaghes by thabsence of his auncestors, and being beyond the sea, recorded the Drones, and being desirous to attempt suit for his living in Mounster, retained me, and, by the handf of John Hooker, shewed vnto me all the evidencf and writtings before remembered, and would have me drawe a bill psently, and to follow the same against many gentlemen in Mounster, wth thassistaunce of M^r Synot, and others, we then, having suit against the Daltons in the County of Catherlagh. But I did tell S^r Peeter that yf I would begyn the suite then I might be saied to want discretion and a lawlik consideracon of the matter, because it did not appere to me that he was heir to the first Carv that married fitzStephens daughter, whervppon he did send John Hoker into England, that from the Herrolds did bring the petegreve from the first Carv, in collo^r very orderly, and vnder the Kinges seale, Liv^sie of their landf from man to man, to his owne tyme. The matter being thus drawn to a kind of pfection S^r Peeter was called away by God, and thereby the suite not moved. I think, yo^r L. have all theis writtings, and seales. At least Hoker had them, and did as Peeters Solicito^r shew them vnto me."

"A lre from the citizens & Inhabitantf of the towne & countie of Corke to the lordes of the parlement holden & kept at Dublin.

"It may please yo^r wysdomes to have pitie of vs the Kingf subiects within the countie of Corke, or els we be east away for ever. for wher ther weare in this Countie these lordes of name, besidē Knightes, Esquires, gentlemen & yeomen to a great nombre that might dispend yerely 800^l—600^l—400^l—200^l—100^l—100 markes 40^l—20^l—20 markes. and som more & som lesse, and a great nombre besidē these Lordes.

"ffor first The lord Marques Carew his yerely revenues beside Dvrsey haven & other creekf was yerelie two thousand two hundred powndes sterlinge.

"The lord Bernewell of Berehaven besidē Berehaven & other creekes 1600^l sterlinge.

"The lord Cogan of the great Castell, besidē his havens & creekes 1300^l sterlinge.

"The lord Baron of Sinford besidē havens & creekes 1300^l ster.

"The lord Coursey of Kilbretton besidē havens & creekes 1300^l ster.

"The lord Maundevill of Barnsillie besidē havens & creekes 1200^l str.

"The lord Arrundell of the Strend besidē havens & creekes [] str.

"The lord Baron of the gard besidē havens & creekes 1100^l sterlinge.

"The lord Sleynie of Baltemore besidē havens & creekes 800^l ster.

"The lord of pole castell besidē havens & creekes 1000 sterlinge.

"The kingf ma^{tie} hath the landes of the late lord Barry by forfeiture, the yerely revenue wherof besidē havens & creekes and other casualties, is 1800^l sterlinge. And that [at] thend of this pliamnt yo^r L. with the kingf most noble Councell, may com to Corke & call before yo^r, all these lordes & all other Irishment, and bynde them on paine of losse of lyfe & landes & goodes that never one of them do make warre one upon thothre without the leave or comandment of my L. deputie & the kingf counsell, for the vtter destruccion of thies pties is that onlie cawsed. And once all the Irishmen the kingf enemyes, were driven to a great valley called Glan oroughtie, betuxt two great Montaines called Maguortie & Leperous Iland. And ther they lived long & many yeres with their white meates, till at the last These Englishmen & lordes fell at variance emongest themselves, and the weakest pt, toke certain Irishmen to him to take his pt, & so vanquished his enemyes. And thus thenglish lordes fell at warres betuxt themselves, till at the last The Irish weare stronger then they, & drave them all away, & have now the whole Countrey vnder them, But that the L. Roche, the L. Barry & the L. Coursey do only remayne with the least part of their auncestours possessōn. And the yong Barry, is ther vpon the kingf porcōn, payenge his grace never a penny for it. Wherfore we the kingf pore subiectf of this Citie of Corke, Kinsale & Youghell, desire yo^r L. to send hether two good Justices, to se this matter ordered & amended. And som Captein with xx Englishmen, that may be Captaines over vs all. And we will rise with him when nede is, to redresse thies Enormities all at o^r costf. And yf ye do not, then we are all cast awaye, and then farewell Mounster for ever. And yf ye will not com nor send, we will send over to our liege lord the Kinge for remedie, & complaine vpon yo^r all.

"To the L of Rutland & Corke, the Kingf Deputie in Irland, & to all his noble Councell there at Dublin—Deliver thes."

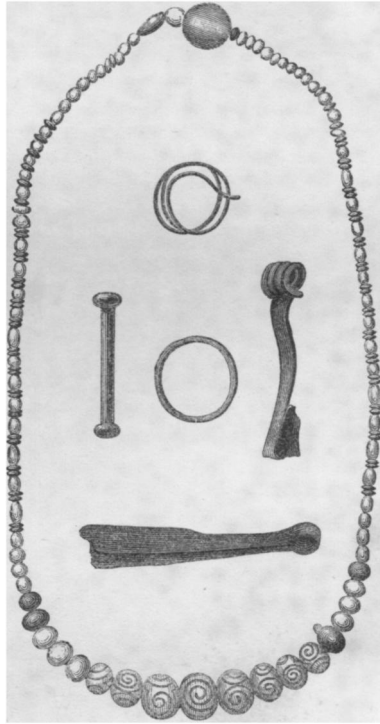
The following communication on Roman remains found in Ireland, accompanied by an accurate coloured drawing of the objects alluded to, was received from James Carruthers, Esq., Belfast; the plate which faces this page represents all the objects, except the armillæ,¹ at half size:—

“About five years ago, a man who lives in the townland of Loughy, near Donaghadee, county of Down, Ireland, when moulding potatoes in his field, being obliged to remove some of the subsoil, observed a quantity of black earth in a hole about two feet deep, which, on examination, was found to contain a large number of beads of various sizes, several armillæ, many articles of bronze, a brass coin, and the bowl of a very small spoon.

“A few months ago, the following portion of this discovery came into my possession:—A pair of bronze tweezers, a bronze fibula (similar to one in plate xli. vol. i., of C. R. Smith’s ‘*Collectanea Antiqua*’), two bronze finger rings, one spiral and the other plain; a little bar of bronze, about the thickness of a straw, an inch and a half long, having a small knob at each end. It is quite perfect, and has not the appearance of being a portion of any other article—I cannot imagine what its use could have been; the bowl of a very small spoon, apparently made of base metal, and very much decomposed; one hundred and fifty-two glass beads—blue, green, purple, yellow, semi-transparent white, displaying beautifully executed spiral ornaments in yellow enamel, and a small one in amber: one of the purple beads is ornamented with three small, yellow knobs, placed at right angles; two armillæ, one made of purple glass, which, from its appearance, evidently had been cast in a mould; the other is of Kimmeridge shale: they are of a small size, being only two inches and three-quarters each in diameter.

“Mr. C. R. Smith, in his ‘*Collectanea Antiqua*,’ vol. iii. page 35, gives a valuable and interesting account of the manufacture of shale bracelets and beads, in the following words:—‘The bracelets and beads, formed of the so-called Kimmeridge coal, are particularly interesting, as specimens of native manufacture, which has only been discovered, or rather understood, of late years. Circular pieces of bituminous shale, found almost or quite exclusively in the bays of Kimmeridge and Worthbarrow, in Dorsetshire, and commonly called ‘Kimmeridge coal money,’ has been long known and collected, but their origin for some time remained unsuspected. Mr. W. A. Miles attributed them to the Phœnicians, who, he imagined, ‘made and used them as representatives of coin, and for some mystical use in sacrificial or sepulchral rites.’ The late Mr. J. Sydenham was happier in his explanation, and proved not only that there was nothing mystical about them, but that they were the rejected portion of pieces of shale, which had been turned in the lathe by the Romans, who occupied the district, for making bracelets. In a paper read at the meeting of the British Archæological Association, at Canterbury, Mr. Sydenham entered at length into the subject, and set the question at rest. Of the waste pieces thrown out of the lathe, as the refuse nuclei of rings, large

¹ The armillæ are not engraved, because, as mere circlets, and add nothing to Mr. Carruthers’ description.—EDS.
in the absence of colour, they would appear



Roman Remains found in Ireland.

quantities are found beneath the pastures of the Purbeck district. There is an extensive bed of the material on that part of the Dorsetshire coast, and it appears to extend a considerable distance, and a vein of it was pointed out to me by Mr. C. Hall, on his land at Ansty. The Kimmeridge shale seems to have been extensively worked by the Romans, and manufactured, not only for personal ornaments, but also for various other purposes. Professor Henslowe discovered an urn formed of it, and Mr. C. Hall possesses a leg of a stool, carved, in the same material.

“Having visited the finder a few days ago, for the purpose of obtaining all the information possible regarding the discovery, I learned that the grave contained, in addition to what came into my possession, a bronze needle, about four inches long; a number of large amber beads, which were carried away by the neighbours, who had assembled on hearing of the discovery; several glass and shale armlets, which were broken while removing the earth from the grave.

“I was anxious to ascertain if there had been a coin with the remains, as I expected a Roman one. I asked the indirect question, ‘Did you observe a coin like a halfpenny?’ The man replied, ‘No, but that he found one a little larger than a farthing, but much thicker, and so yellow that he thought it gold; but on sending it to be examined by a chemist in Newtownards, it was pronounced brass.’ I have no doubt it was second brass of the upper Roman empire. The discovery of this coin in the grave seems to prove that the interment was Roman. I made inquiry if there had been either glass or pottery, such as a lachrymatory or urn, found with the remains; but none had been discovered.

“It is a difficult matter to assign a cause for a Roman interment in Ireland, as that people never had a settlement here. It is not improbable that the deceased had been voyaging past the county Down, and had either died unexpectedly on board, or in a fit of sickness, after having been removed on shore. In the latter case, the locality where the grave was discovered, from its sheltered situation, would have been most suitable for an invalid.”

Mr. R. Caulfield communicated the result of his searches in the Council Books of the Corporation of Cork, with a view to ascertain the history of the city Insignia (see page 105, *supra*); and from them it is evident that the ancient ones were lost during the siege in 1690; for we find from the following item, dated 28th January, 1694, that the Corporation held Dominick Sarsfield, who was then mayor, responsible for their loss:—

“Whereas Dominick Sarsfield hath made application unto this board, for abatement in the price of sword and maces, and being put to the vote whether any abatement should be given him of the same, it was carried by the majority of votes in the negative that noe abatement shall be given him.”

It is very possible that the mayor for the time being had charge of all the corporate property, records, &c., at this period; for we know, from more ancient entries, that the corporate chest, containing all such matters, was kept at the mayor’s house.

Four years afterwards, when matters had settled down, and we find the civic body resuming the proper ensigns of their authority:—

“16 of 9^{ber} 1695. Whereas for decency every aldⁿ of this citty ought to have a scarlett gound and every burgess a black gound upon occasions to wait on M^r Mayor, and the sword and maces, and whereas many of our Aldⁿ & Burgesses want gounds it is this day ordered by the unanimous consent of this present councill y^t every Aldⁿ & Burgese of this corporation by y^e next assizes furnish themselves wth proper gounds or if they shall refuse or neglect to do the same, in penalty of Forty shillings fine for every default upon every publicke solemn occasion, whereon it shall appear they were summoned.”

We may presume from the following entry that they had repaired the loss of their ancient insignia, but still required that important and distinguishing feature in the costume of the sword-bearer, in our times designated as the “hairy cap:”—

“21 Jan 1703. Whereas the Capp of maintenance anciently belonging to this citty was carryed away wth the sword¹ and maces, upon the surrender of this citty, or otherwise lost so that there has been no such thing ever since. Now for as much as the same was anciently granted as a badg of honor to this citty, it is thought fitt that a new one be bought & the mayor having proposed to send for one to Dublin is desired to direct that it be after the manner of that cittyes and that the charge thereof be paid by the chamberlaine out of the publicke revenue, and to be allowed the same in his acct.”

Until he met with the following entry, Mr. Caulfield states that he was inclined to give the city seal credit for being at least a century older than it now appears to be:—

“Eod̄ die,

“Ordered that the citty chest be sent to the mayors house, and all the grants, charters, counterparts of leases, bonds, books, and other papers of moment belonging to this Corporation in their owne right, or in trust for the Hospitall of S^t Stephens togeather wth the coñon seale be forthwth put therein, and the three keys belonging thereunto be kept by the persons following, viz. one by the mayor of the citty for the tyme being, one by Ald. Daniel Crone, and one by Ald. W^m Goddard, and the chest to pass from mayor to mayor, and in regard it is conceived y^t the present coñon seale being made since the late warr is less than the former seale and therefore does not exactly agree therewth w^{ch} may hereafter cause a dispute. It is therefore ordered that a new silver seale corresponding wth the said former seale in all points be forthwth made and put into the said chest & that the present seale be broke and the like in copper be made for the mayoralty seale & kept by the mayor for the tyme beinge, to be made use

¹ “28 May, 1617. Richard Connell nowe Clerk of the Crowne of the citty & countie thereof is admitted to his freedome paieng

to M^r Maior for his said admittance 20^s ster to buy a newe scabbard for the king's sword.” —“Council Book,” vol. i.

of by him for attestations only and that y^e charge hereof be paid by the chamberlain & be allowed in his acc^t.

“24. June 1704. Ordered that M^r Edward Webber be paid five pounds nineteen shill. for the charge of the capp of maintenance out of the publicke revenue of this citty and to be allowed the chamberlain in his acct.”

Until the year 1610 we do not meet with the name of sheriffs. The officers who preceded them were called bailiffs. From that time there is a regular succession, excepting the ten years of Cromwell's usurpation—from 1645 to 1656, inclusive—when there were no civil magistrates. As we have heretofore no mention of the sheriffs wearing chains as an insignia of office, we may infer that this privilege commenced from the date of the following item:—

“30 Jan 1735. Ordered that a gold chain¹ with a medal at the end of it, on one side bearing his Majesties arms, and on the other side the arms of the citty be provided at the publick expense for each of the sheriffs of this citty, to be by them constantly worn as a mark of distinction during their continuance in that office, and to be delivered over by them to their successors and so on from sheriff to sheriff for ever the s^d sheriffs to be accountable to the city for the said chains and medals.”

The following appears to have been the last public occasion on which the maces, procured after the loss of ancient ones, were used, as the next entry that refers to them mentions the intention of the Corporation of having them recast, and the manufacture of those in use at the present day:—

“5 Dec. 1737. Ordered that Alderman Austen do cover the mayors gallery's of the four churches with black cloth not exceeding five shillings & six pence per yard, and the silver oar and sergeants maces be covered with cypress, as also the sword, this to be done against next sunday as mourning for her Majesty Queen Caroline.

“1. Sep. 1738. Ordered that the sum of nineteen pounds ten shillings be paid by the chamberlain of this citty to William Martin silver smith for new casting and gensing [graving?] the silver maces of this citty according to the report made by M^r Augustus Carre.”²

Mr. Caulfield had already contributed to the Society's “Proceedings” a good many documents connected with the domestic economy of our forefathers. One point, however, remained to be

¹ These chains were sold at the auction of the chattels, &c., of the old Corporation, at the Mansion-house, Cork, on the incoming of the reformed civic body.

² “4 Jan 1713. Whereas the Company of Goldsmiths of this citty are very desirous to have an Essay Master within this citty, as conceiving it will tend very much to the advantage not only to those of their trade, but also to all the inhabitants, who have occasion to buy or make up any plate, which being a

new thing there never having been any such person in this city.—It is ordered that M^r Thomas Browne do write to Dublin to some friend of his to enquire and certify here, the nature of such an officer, as to his commission, who constitutes and empowers him and as to his fees what he receives, and to give this board an account thereof that they may act therein accordingly.”

This may account for the maces having no mint-mark on them.

investigated, viz., the “*Jewel Box.*” He might, however, he trusted, without incurring the risk of the charge of unnecessary meddling, introduce to the notice of the Society the contents of a casket near a century and a half old. One article in it is, indeed, deserving of special notice, as it appears to have been a matter of dispute between the parties at the time. He referred to the article mentioned as a “A large silv^r Cross,” and which was the occasion of the following letter:—

“MADAM—There hapned a difference betwixt y^r husband and mee about a small heire loome or Crosse belonging to my ffamily the same wth other things belonging to y^r ffather came to y^r husbands hands, y^r ffather by severall letters w^{ch} I have to pduce ordred mee to demand my s^d Crosse of y^r husband w^{ch} when I have done hee submissively tould mee I should have the same & the contrary fell out, the passage weare tedious heere to bee related, but in fine hee wrongfully detaynes my Crosse and tells me I shall not have it but by due course of law playing upon my p^sent weake condition, a thing not becoming an honest gentleman to doe, y^r ffather aleedges that the Crosse was *pawned* to him for thirty shillings w^{ch} I would pay to y^r husband upon receipt of my Crosse for soe y^r father ordered it. I offered y^r husband a hundred pound security in p^sence of Aldⁿ Hannan y^r brother Luker and M^r Laurence S^t Laurence to save him harmlesse from his ffather in their difference w^{ch} hee refused. This acc^t I give y^u that y^u may for the future nott forgett it, and excuse the trouble given y^u herein by madam

“Y^r serv^t

“JAMES RONAYNE.”

“*An Inventory of plate & gould which I suppose is what plate my father left & my mother now has. March y^e 25th 1717.*

One large silv^r tankard.
 One small silv^r tankard.
 One small silv^r skillott.
 3 kastards.
 10 spoones.
 1 large sauce spoon.
 1 tumbler.
 3 salts.
 1 dram cupp, large.
 1 cupp of moth^r of pearl.

 7 plain rings.
 2 wth stones in im.
 1 wth out a stone.
 4 p^s gould bended.
 1 p^r of gould buttons (taken up to be worn).
 1 long gould chain.
 1 ball in amm^ld in gould.
 4 plain rings of gould.
 1 wth a stone.

1 large silv^r cross.
 2 p^r of bobbs.
 1 plain ring. I weare.
 2 my wife weares. 1 dym^d to the turky stone.
 Do. broaken plate.
 4 peec^s of old plate guilted.
 12 usker buttons.
 6 broakⁿ spoons 2 big and 4 little.
 1 fork.
 1 old small dram cupp.
 8 Doz & 4 silv^r buttons.
 2 small whissels.
 1 bitt of a broakⁿ dram cupp & a bottle top screwe.
 115 peeces of old coine.
 One large buckle.
 1 silv^r ring.
 2 tomblers. 1 large sugar box. 1 dram cup round tumbler like. 1 salt
 good 3 do. bad.”

The custom of pledging jewels of this kind appears not to have been an unusual thing in those times. It is possible that many of them were believed to contain relics, so that their redemption was considered as a sacred obligation. Mr. Caulfield found the following item in vol. i. of the Council Book of the Corporation of Cork:—

“25. Nov. 1618. M^d that Adam Goold pduce^d in court three se^vall mondaies a silver [] in the midst thereof there was darkish stone of [] sett & ymbrodered about wth redd stones foure of them [] square and [] foure square [which] was *pawned* unto him above a yeare & a daie past by one David Pownch fitz Patrick for 40^s sterl. and for that the said David appd not, being solemplic called upon in courte three se^vall mondaies, the praism^t of the s^d jewill was by the courte referred to Morice Goold fitz John m^rchant & Richard Goold, goold smyth, who have retourned the daie and year afforesaid that the said jewell is worth 30^s ster.”

Mr. Phelan, of Ballyragget, with reference to the Elegy on the Death of the Rev. Edmond Kavanagh, recently edited for the Society by Dr. O'Donovan, communicated a fact which served to elucidate a passage in that poem. It seems that the subject of the Elegy had, during his residence at Ballyragget, lived in a cottage beautifully situated by the margin of the Nore, opposite Ballyconra House, and close to the “Moat” alluded to by the writer of the Elegy (see p. 142, *supra*). The remains of the small chapel in which the Rev. Edmond Kavanagh had been accustomed to officiate might still be traced, covered with briars, close by.

The following paper was then submitted to the Meeting.