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Grace O'Malley.

By H. T. KNOX.

To her contemporaries she was known by her proper name, Grainne ni Mhaille, and she had the Irish nickname Grainne na gCearbhach, Grainne of the Gamblers.

By tradition this Lady was a great Queen of the Western Connaught sea board, holding many castles along the coast and even some far inland. She has taken to herself traditions belonging to others, robbing them of their reputations since she died as she robbed her neighbours of their goods in her lifetime.

Two of these traditions justify the maxim that traditions are inaccurate but usually have a foundation of fact, namely the traditions that she carried Lord Howth's son away, and that she paid Queen Elizabeth a visit, treating that Queen as an equal and not as a superior.

The former tells us that she landed from her ship at Howth and went to the castle for hospitality. The door was shut and she was refused admittance because the Lord was at dinner. As she went back to her ship she carried off Lord Howth's son and heir, a small boy who was playing outside the castle. She released him on condition that Lord Howth should keep the door of the castle open at dinner time in the future. The condition has been observed at Howth Castle to the present day. The story may be said to be well preserved on both sides of Ireland. Yet it seems certain that Grace had nothing to do with that affair in

her lifetime. Duaid MacFirbis writes in his *Great Book of Genealogies* regarding Richard O'Cuairsei, who was MacWilliam Eighter from 1469 to 1479—"This is the very same Richard who took the Lord of Beann Eclair and brought him with him to Tirawley, and there was nought else required of him for his ransom but to keep the door of his Court open at dinner time" MacFirbis was more than 80 years old when he was killed in 1670, and must have met many who were well acquainted with the facts of Grace's life. This is evidence that the story has been transferred from Richard Bourke. It could not have been transferred from Grace to Richard so soon after her death.

The other tradition is inaccurate in making Grace treat with Queen Elizabeth as one Queen with another, but has foundation in the fact that she did go to Queen Elizabeth's Court as a petitioner for redress of grievance.

The period of Grace's power was when she was wife firstly of Donnell O'Flaherty and secondly of Richard an Iarainn Bourke, who was Chief of the Bourkes of Carra and Burreisool, and was Tanist to and successor of Sir John Bourke MacWilliam Eighter. Richard submitted to the Queen. He died in 1583.

The earliest mention of Grace is in Sir E. Fitton's Book, which is quoted by Hardiman (*History of Galway*, p. 86) for an expedition sent by sea from Galway in 1574, which besieged Rockfleet castle, but was driven away with loss by Grace O'Malley. I cannot trace this document.

She is next mentioned by Sir Henry Sidney in describing his tour in Connaught in 1576, written in 1583. While at Galway—"There came to me also a most famous feminine sea captain called Grany Imallye, and offered her services unto me, wheresoever I would command her, with three galleys and 200 fighting men either in Ireland or Scotland; she brought with her her husband, for she was as well by sea as by land more than Mrs. Mate with him; he was of the Nether Burkes, and now as I hear Mac William Eighter, called by nickname Richard in Iron. This was a notorious woman in all the coasts of Ireland. This woman did Sir Philip Sidney see and speak withal." (*Cal. Carew MSS.* No. 501 of 1583). These remarks would not have been made of a Queen who had visited Queen Elizabeth and had become personally known in the Court. They exclude the possibility of an earlier visit.

In 1577 she was taken prisoner by the Earl of Desmond and kept in gaol until he handed her over to Lord Justice Drury, in

token of loyalty. The Lord Justice referring to his halt at Leighlin writes thus—"To that place was brought unto me Granie ny Maille, a woman of the province of Connaught, governing a county of the O'Flaherties, famous for her stoutness of courage and person, and for sundry exploits done by her by sea. She was taken by the Earl of Desmond a year and a half ago, and has remained ever since partly with him and partly in Her Majesty's gaol of Limerick, and was sent for now by me to come to Dublin, where



Photo by

CARRICKHOWLY (ROCKFLEET CASTLE.)

H. T. K.

she is yet remaining." (*Ibid.* No. 109 of 1578.) She was soon released.

Her reputation was now established in Dublin. In Feb. 1580 Pelham reports that "Richard Inerian, husband of Grany O'Maille, is ready to repair unto me." (*Ibid.* No. 322 of 1580.) In February 1580 she and some of her kinsmen came to Sir Nicholas Malbie at the Castle of Ballyknock, when he hunted her husband, then in rebellion, into the Islands. The site of this castle is marked as Baun Castle in the Demesne at Westport.

On the 28th Oct. 1582, Sir Nicholas Malbie, the Governor of

Connaught, writes—"Mac William and many gentlemen and their wives, smong whom Greny O'Mally is one and thinketh herself to be no small Lady, are at present assembled to make a plot for continuing the quietness." (*Cal. State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., etc.*, vol. II.—No. 37 of Vol. XCVI).

On the 27th June 1583, Theobald Dillon wrote to Walsingham an account of his tour when sent out to collect the Composition rents. After certain events in Tirawley, "I went there hence towards the place where Mac William was, who met me and his wife Grayn Ny Vale with all their force and did swear they would have my life for coming so far into their country, and specially his wife would have fought with me before she was half a mile near me. I being but a hundred and fifty horsemen, they was contented to yield, although they were a far greater in number, and gave me for my victuals 30 beeves with wine and other provisions. Mac William and she came to Sir Nicholas to agree with him, for £600 of arrearages due upon the country, which they thought never to pay." (*Ibid.* Vol. II., No. 37 of vol. XCIX). Mr. Dillon desired to magnify his services by a recital of the great dangers he went through, but it is clear that they met him in a very friendly way and treated him and his men very well. We see that Grace was a person whose character and reputation were well known as one who had to be taken into account in the affairs of the County Mayo.

Sir Richard Bourke died in this year, and she then settled in Rockfleet Castle. In 1586 she was arrested for complicity in the Bourke rebellion, as appears hereafter.

In April 1590, Sir Richard Bingham wrote that after the peace was made, but not knowing that it had been made, Grany O'Mally took 2 or 3 baggage boats of Knaves, and spoiled only 2 or 3 men of Sir Thomas le Strange in Arran, by the persuasion of some of the O'Flaherties, and that he heard that the Devil's Hook has her in hand until she restores the spoils and repairs the harms. (*Ibid.* III., No. 81 of Vol. CLI).

Her visit to England was in 1593. Her object and position are expressed in her petition and in the answer which she made in July 1593 to questions put by Lord Burghley with reference to her petition. (*Ibid.* V., No. 62 of Vol. CLXX). She sought for maintenance for herself, and that her O'Flaherty son and grandson and her two Bourke sons might be allowed to surrender their lands and receive them back by patent. She asked also for a letter under the Queen's hand for licence during her life to invade with fire and sword all the Queen's enemies.

The replies which she made to these questions are the authentic account of her ancestry and relations, and supply some curious information on other points. A good deal is therefore given here in abstract or in full.

I. Her father was Doodarro O'Mailly, sometime chieftain of Upper Owle O'Mailly, the barony of Murrisk. Her mother was Margaret Ny Mailly, daughter of Conogher O'Mailly of same county and family.

II. Her first husband was Donnell Ichoggy O'Flaherty, chieftain of the barony of Ballynahinch. After his death Teige, eldest son of Sir Morrough, entered Ballynahinch and built a strong castle and kept it till killed in late rebellion.

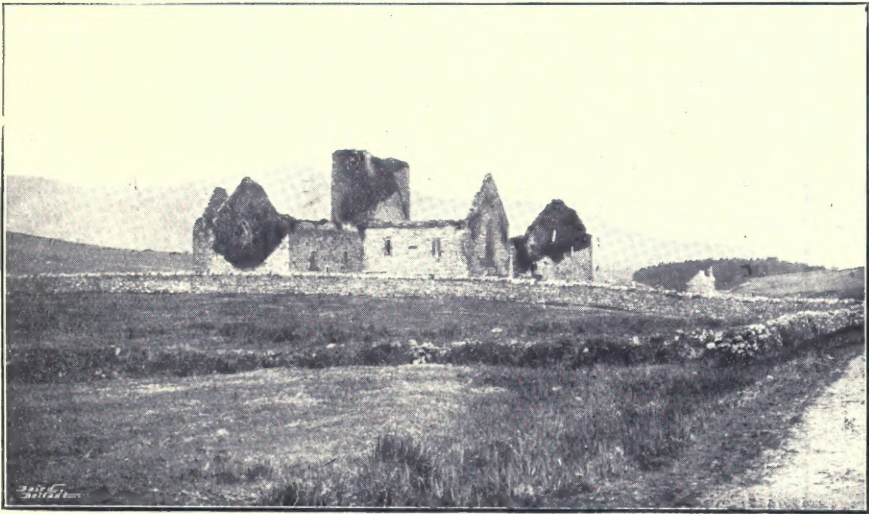


Photo by

BURREISOOL ABBEY.

H. T. K.

III. She had two sons by her first husband. Owen, the eldest, married Katherine Bourke, daughter of Edmond of Castlebar, and had a son Donnell now living. Owen was murdered during the Bourke rebellion of July 1586. Here follows an account of his death. It was the subject of an enquiry soon afterwards. All that need be said here is that an expedition against the Clangibbons and Joys under Capt. John Bingham found a large number of cows on an island, which I think was probably Omev Island, where Owen O'Flaherty received him, that Capt. Bingham dis-

covered that a number of rebels and their goods were on the island, and arrested Owen for sheltering rebels. Next night, on the march to Galway, there was a false or true alarm of an attack on the camp. Owen was killed, being then in custody of the Marshall Captain Grene O'Mulloy. The circumstances give rise to the suspicion that O'Mulloy murdered him. Her account is that he was arrested for nothing and murdered upon the false alarm. Her second son Murrough O'Flaherty, now living, married Honora, daughter of Richard Burke of Derrymacloghney.

IV. Murrough her son and Donnell her grandson have by inheritance the fourth part of the barony of Ballynahinch.

V. Sir Richard Bourke was her second husband. By him she had a son, Theobald, married to Meadhbbh, sister of O'Conor Sligo.

VIII. Among the Irishry the widow of a chieftain never got any thirds. His rent was uncertain, for the most part extorted.

X. Woman is entitled only to her first dowry for which her husband has to give security for restitution. Chieftains usually die in debt, and husbands now and then divorce their wives on precontracts, and even put their wives away without any lawful proceedings and bring in others.

XI. "After the death of her last husband she gathered together all her own followers, and with 1000 head of cows and mares, departed and became a dweller in Carrickhowly in Burreisool, parcel of the Earl of Ormond's lands in Connaught, and in the year 1586, after the murdering of her son Owen, the rebellion being then in Connaught, Sir Richard Bingham granted her his letters of tuition against all men, and willed her to remove from her late dwelling at Burreisool and to come and dwell under him. In her journey as she travelled, was encountered by the five bands of soldiers, under the leading of John Bingham, and thereupon she was apprehended and tied in a rope, both she and her followers at that instant were spoiled of their said cattle and of all that ever they had besides the same, and brought to Sir Richard who caused a new pair of gallows to be made for her last funeral when she thought to end her days. She was set at liberty upon the hostage and pledge of one Richard Bourke, otherwise called the Devil's Hook. When he did rebel, fear compelled her to fly by sea to Ulster, and there with O'Neill and O'Donnell stayed three months; her galleys by a tempest being broken. She returned to Connaught and in Dublin received Her Majesty's gracious pardon by Sir John Perrot six years past and was so

made free. Ever since she dwelleth in Connaught a farmer's life, very poor, bearing cess, and paying Her Majesty's composition rent, utterly did give over her former trade of maintenance by sea and land."

In August Sir R. Bingham recommended that she should be allowed maintenance out of her sons' estates. He also wrote to the Privy Council that Grany Maly is a notable traitress and nurse to all rebellions in Connaught for 40 years. The very last summer when her son came by boat to serve Her Majesty against the Burkes she fitted out her galleys and preyed and burned and spoiled her son's country, and killed 3 or 4 of his men, in revenge of his acting against the rebels. (*Ibid.* Vol. V., No. 18 of Vol. CLXXI).

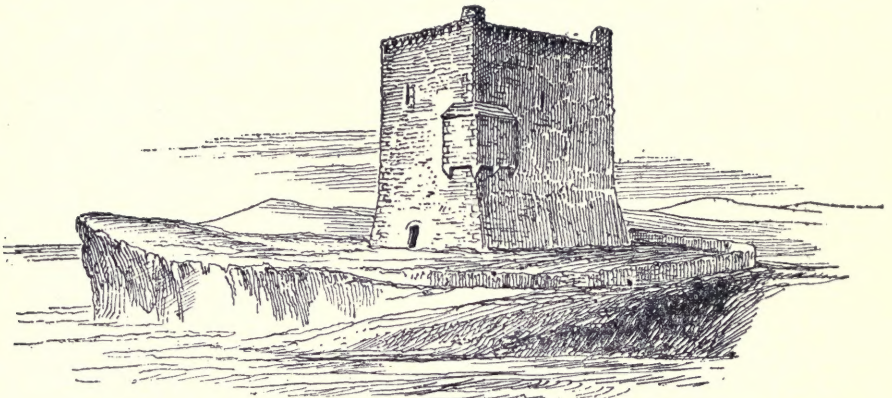
This is all our authentic knowledge of a very remarkable person. Her name is mentioned in a few other papers, but no additional facts appear. She is said to have been buried in Burrisool Abbey.

In modern history and romance she appears as the mighty chieftainess of Clann Maille, though no ancient Irish history presents an instance of a woman acknowledged as a chieftainess. Large as she looms in Mayo tradition now, she was not large enough in the 16th century to be mentioned by an Irish Annalist. The English records alone show what she was. She was brave, warlike, and a good sailor. She could collect men and ships to join in her trade which we should call robbery and piracy, on the coasts of Ireland. In those days anyone who could lead men to plunder their neighbours and bring them back with plunder was sure of a following in the West of Ireland.

Donnell O'Flaherty was not powerful on land, being head of an O'Flaherty clan which held only the poor barony of Ballynahinch, but his position was suitable for piracy being on a dangerous coast which supplied seamen. She combined O'Malley and O'Flaherty influence here. Her marriage to Richard Bourke must have added much to her position. Afterwards she had further support among the Bourkes of the Owles by the marriage of her daughter to Richard Bourke, son of Richard the Devil's Hook. He should have been called the Hook's Devil, as his nickname was an Deaman an Chorrain, the Demon of the Reaping Hook. It most likely meant the Demon of Curraun Achill. Thus she was in the highest rank of the Mayo nobility.

The castle on Clare Island, and the castle, whereof but traces remain, at Carrowmore near Louisburgh have been marked on

the O. S. Map as Grania's Castles. Though as daughter of an O'Malley she may have lived much in them they were not her castles, any more than the Bourke castles of her husband. The only castle she is known to have occupied in her own right is the very small castle called Rockfleet, an exact translation of Carrickhowly, which is on a rock on the shore of a small sheltered bay a little to the west of Burrissool, having water on three sides at high tide. She must have been a tenant of the Bourkes who were tenants under Lord Ormond in respect of this country.



“GRANIA'S CASTLE,” CLARE ISLAND.†

By Grace O'Malley we may take the measure of Queen Meave of Connaught. The Meave of legend may be supposed to bear the same proportion to the Meadb of the 1st century that the Grace of the 19th bears to the Grainne of the 16th. An imperious able woman dominated her husbands and wielded their power, impressing herself on men's minds so that the husbands have been deemed of no account.

† This illustration is from a block lent by the R.S.A.I.—ED.

The Goban Saor.

By LADY GREGORY.

I noticed some time ago, when listening to many legends of the Fianna, that it is about Finn, the greatest of all, that the more grotesque of the stories have gathered. The Goban Saor, whose memory is also dear to the people, has like him become grotesque through the tales of many generations. Was he god? Was he saint? Was he master-builder? Or about which of the three do the stories shape themselves? One remembers the poem in an old manuscript, written in Christian times:—

“There remains a fort of Tuain Inbhir . . . with its stars last night; with its sun, with its moon.

“Gobhan made that; let its story be perceived by you; my heartlet. God of heaven, he is the thatcher that thatched it.

“A house where thou gettest not moisture; a place wherein thou findest not spearpoints. More radiant it is than a garden, and it without an *udracht* round it.”

Monsignor Fahey, in writing of Kilmacduagh, said to have been built by the Goban Saor, says:—“Nor is Goban a mere myth . . . he is not only remarkable for his name as an architect, but for the far higher distinction of being ranked among our early saints.” But O’Curry, setting him as contemporary with S. Molain, yet quotes from the Dinnsenchus:—“The Strand of Tuirbhi, whence was it named? It is not hard to tell. Tuirbhi of the Strand, the father of Goban Saor, it was he owned the Strand. He it was, the rusty-faced, big black fellow that used to throw a cast of his hatchet from Tulach m-Bhiail in the face of the flowing tide, and it used to stop the flowing of the sea, and the sea used not to come in past it. It is not known of what stock was his race, unless he was of the mystical black race who went out of Tara from the heroic Lugh.” At the time of the battle of Magh Tuiread, we learn from the manuscripts, it was Giobniu the smith who made a new spear and a new sword for every one that was broken. “And no spearpoint that will be made by my hand,” he said, “will ever miss its mark; and no man it touches will ever taste life again.” And when Bodb Dearg’s daughter came to St. Patrick to ask leave to marry the

King of Connacht, he asked her how it was she stayed at "the very height of her comeliness," and she said, "Everyone that drank at Giobniu's feast, no sickness or wasting ever comes upon them." For it was Giobniu's ale that gave lasting life and youth.

But whether god, saint, or builder, or whether three distinct persons to whom the attributes of skill and science beyond the common have clung, there is not much of dignity left in the legends of to-day. The people who claim him as the builder of Kilmacduagh say :—

"The Goban was the master of sixteen trades. There was no beating him ; he had got the gift.

"He went one time to Quin Abbey when it was building, looking for a job, and the men were going to their dinner, and he had poor clothes, and they began to jibe at him, and the foreman said, 'Make now a cat and nine tails while we are at our dinner if you are any good.' And he took the chisel and cut it in the rough in the stone, a cat with nine tails coming from it, and there it was complete when they came out from their dinner. There was no beating him.

"He learned no trade, but he was a master of sixteen. That is the way, a man that has the gift will get more out of his own brain than another will get through learning. There is many a man without learning will get the better of a college bred man, and will have better words too. Those that make inventions in these days have the gift, such a man now as Edison, with all he has got out of electricity."

And in other places round about they say :—"The Goban Saor was a mason and a smith, and he could do all things, and he was very witty. He wanted his son to get a witty wife.

"The Goban Saor was going from home one time, and he said to his wife, 'If it is a daughter you have this time, I'll kill you when I come back'; for up to that time he had no sons, but only daughters. And it was a daughter she had, but a neighbouring woman had a son at the same time, and they made an exchange to save the life of the Goban's wife. But when the boy began to grow up he had no wit, and the Goban knew by that he was no son of his. That is the reason he wanted a witty wife for him."

Another story says :—"The Goban Saor had a son that wanted to get married. So there came a girl to the house one day, and the Goban Saor bade her look round at all that was in the room, and he said, 'Do you think a couple could get a living

out of this?' 'They could not,' she said. So he said she wouldn't do, and he sent her away.

"Another girl came another day, and he bade her take notice of all that was in the house, and he said, 'Do you think could a couple knock a living out of this?' 'They could if they stopped in it,' she said. So he said that girl would do. Then he asked her could she bring a sheepskin to the market and bring back the price of it and the skin itself. She said she could, and she went to the market, and there she pulled off the wool and sold it, and brought back the price and the skin as well. Then he asked could she go to the market and not be dressed or undressed. And she went, having only one shoe and one stocking on her, so she was neither dressed or undressed. Then he sent her to walk neither on the road or off the road, and she walked on the path beside it. So he said then she would do as a wife for his son.

"They were walking the road together one day, and the Goban said to the son, 'Shorten the road for me.' So the son began to walk fast, thinking that would do it, but the Goban sent him back home when he didn't understand what to do. The next day they were walking again, and the Goban said again to shorten the road for him, and this time he began to run, and the Goban sent him home again. When he went in the second time and told the wife he was sent home the second time, she began to think, and she said, 'When he bids you shorten the road, it is that he wants you to be telling him stories.' For that is what the Goban meant, but it took the daughter-in-law to understand it."

A weaver's wife at a little Connemara village joined me one day when I was walking up a road. She told me of the Goban Saor's son, and of the girl who brought back the sheepskin and the price of it, and what a witty wife she made to the witless son.

She told me then how "one time some great king or lord sent for the Goban to build a *caisleán* for him, and the son's wife said to him before he went, 'Be always great with the women of the house, and always have a comrade among them.' So when the Goban went there he coaxed one of the women the same as if he was not married.

"And when the castle was near built, the woman told him the lord was going to play him a trick, and to kill him or shut him up when he has the castle made, the way he would not build one for any other lord that was as good. And as she said, the lord came and bade the Goban to make a cat and two tails, for no one

could make that but himself, and it was meaning to kill him on it he was. And the Goban said he would do that when he had finished the castle, but he could not finish it without some tool he had left at home. And they must send the lord's son for it he said, for it would not be given to any other one. So the son was sent, and the Goban sent a message to the daughter-in-law that the tool he was wanting was called 'When you open it, shut it.' And she was surprised, for there was no such tool in the house; but she guessed by the message what she had to do, and there was a big chest in the room, and she set it open. 'Come now,' she said to the young man, 'look in the chest and find it for yourself.' And when he looked in she gave him a push forward, and in he went, and she shut the lid on him. She wrote a letter to the lord then, saying he would not get his son back till he had sent her her own two men, and they were sent back to her."

Then she told me the story of shortening the road, and I said, "You have done that for me"; and she said, "It is what I was saying to that other woman, that if one of ourselves was making a journey, if we had another along with us, it would not seem to be one-half as long as if we would be alone; and if that is so with us, it is much more with a stranger, and so I went up the hill with you to shorten the road."

In Galway Workhouse an old woman told me—"The Goban and his son were seven years building the castle, and they never said a word all that time. And at the end of the seven years the son was at the top, and he said, 'I hear a cow lowing.' And the Goban said then, 'Make all strong below you, for the work is done.' And they went home.

"The Goban never told the secret of his building, and when he was on the bed dying they wanted to get it from him, and they went in and said, 'Claregalway Castle is after falling in the night.' And the Goban said, 'How can that be when I put a stone in and a stone out and a stone across.' So then they knew the way he built so well."

And near the castle that he had built so well, I heard that the Goban was from Connemara, and that "one time he was on the road going to the town, and there was a Scotch rogue on the road that was always trying what could he pick off others, and he saw the Connemara man, that was the Goban, had a nice cravat, and he thought he would get a hold of that.

"So he began talking with him, and he was boasting of all the money he had, and the Goban said whatever it was, he had three times as much as it, and he with only £30 in the world.

And the Scotch rogue thought he would get some of it from him, and he said he would go to a house in the town, and he gave him some food and some drink there, and the Goban said he would do the same for him on the morrow. So then the Goban went out to three houses, and in each of them he left £10 of his £30, and he told the people in every house what they had to do, and that when he would strike the table with his hat three times they would bring out the money.

“So then he asked the Scotch rogue into the first house, and ordered every sort of food and drink, £10 worth in all. And when they had used all they could of it, he struck with his hat on the table, and the man of the house brought out the food and the drink, and then he brought out the £10, and the Goban said, ‘Keep that to pay what I owe you.’

“The second day he did the same thing in another house. And the third house they went to he ordered £10 worth of food and drink in the same way. And when the time came to pay, he struck the table with the hat, and there was the money in the hand of the man of the house before them. ‘That’s a good little caubeen,’ said the Scotch rogue, ‘when striking it on the table makes all that money appear.’ ‘It is a wishing hat,’ said the Goban. ‘Anything I wish for I can get it as long as I have that.’ ‘Would you sell it?’ said the Scotch rogue. ‘I would not,’ said the Goban. ‘I have another at home, but I wouldn’t sell one or the other.’ ‘You may as well sell it, so long as you have another at home,’ said the Scotch rogue. ‘What will you give for it?’ says the Goban. ‘Will you give £300 for it?’ ‘I will give that,’ says the Scotch rogue, ‘when it will bring me all the wealth I wish for.’ So he went out, and he brought the £300 and gave it to the Goban, and he got the caubeen and went away with it, and it not worth three ha’pence.”

“There was no beating the Goban. Wherever he got it, he had got the gift.”



FIDDAUN CASTLE—GENERAL VIEW.

Fiddaun Castle.

[The following account of Fiddaun (or Fiddane) Castle and the drawings which illustrate it are by Mr. R. Cochrane, I.S.O., F.S.A., LL.D., in his capacity of Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and they are here reproduced by permission from the *Seventy-third Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Works*, the Report for year ending 31st March, 1905. (Ponsonby, 1s 4d). The Castle is referred to by the Very Rev. J. Fahey, D.D., in his *History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Kilmacduagh* (p. 253). It is dealt with by the same author in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, in his paper entitled "Some Places of Interest near Gort visited by the Society August 11th, 1904" (vol. xxxiv., p 211 219). An interesting letter is there given in full from Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy to his daughter Mrs. Donevan of Castle Donevan, the letter being dated from "Fedan," 14th March, 1647. O'Shaughnessy and his daughter were, like many others at that time, in difficulty and danger. This appears to be the earliest reference to Fiddaun Castle, which may have been erected at about the same time as Ardameelavane, the earliest mention of the latter being in 1567.

The statement (below) that Roger O'Shaughnessy was created a baronet by Henry VIII is derived from the aforementioned paper (*Journal, R.S.A.I.*). What is intended, we presume, is however that R. O'S. was *knighted* by Henry VIII: for there were no baronets until the reign of James I.

The repairs carried out at Fiddaun by the Board of Works were of more extensive character than any other repairs during the year in question to structures vested in them. The total cost was £140.16s., the work being naturally costly in that somewhat remote place; and one expensive item was the removal of the ivy which, though adding to the picturesque appearance of the castle, was disintegrating the masonry. Its removal necessitated the erection of scaffolding, which made the expense mount up.

It may be added that it is the practice of the Board of Works (and an excellent plan it appears to be) to refer in detail in each Annual Report to one of the structures operated on during the year. In the previous Report Boyle Abbey was thus dealt with, and in the next one (that for the year ending March 1906) Holycross Abbey will be. In the year treated of in the current Report, there were 210 "Ancient and National Monuments" vested in the Board of Works, at 58 of which repairs were carried out during the year. These 58 include, in County Galway (besides the subject of our article), Knockmoy Abbey, Stone Forts in Aran North Island, Kilbennan Church and Round Tower, Killeonnell Abbey, Kilmacduagh Church. In the case of Knockmoy and in that of Kilmacduagh, the work was, we learn, "of rather extensive nature."

The general view of the Castle is not from the Board of Works Report but from a Block lent by the R.S.A.I.

ED.]

The attention of the Board [of Works] was drawn to this Castle by Viscount Gough, K.C.V.O., and Mr. Edward Martyn, of Tillyra Castle. In May, 1901, the Ancient Monuments Com-

mittee recommended the case as one of sufficient interest, as a type of the castle of a particular epoch, to warrant the Board in assuming the guardianship of it. In November, 1902, a deed was executed by the owner, William J. de Blaquiere, Esq., constituting the Board guardians of the structure.

The Castle was one of three belonging to the O'Shaughnessys, who were chiefs of the tribe named Kineal Aedh na Echte; one of them, Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, was created a baronet by Henry VIII., A.D. 1545. The O'Shaughnessy Estates were in part confiscated in 1697, the then owner, Colonel Wm. O'Shaughnessy, having been attainted and obliged to fly to France, where he died A.D. 1744. The castle was inhabited continuously by members of the O'Shaughnessy family until 1729, when Lady Helena O'Kelly died there. She was the widow of the last resident O'Shaughnessy, and had married O'Kelly after her first husband's death.

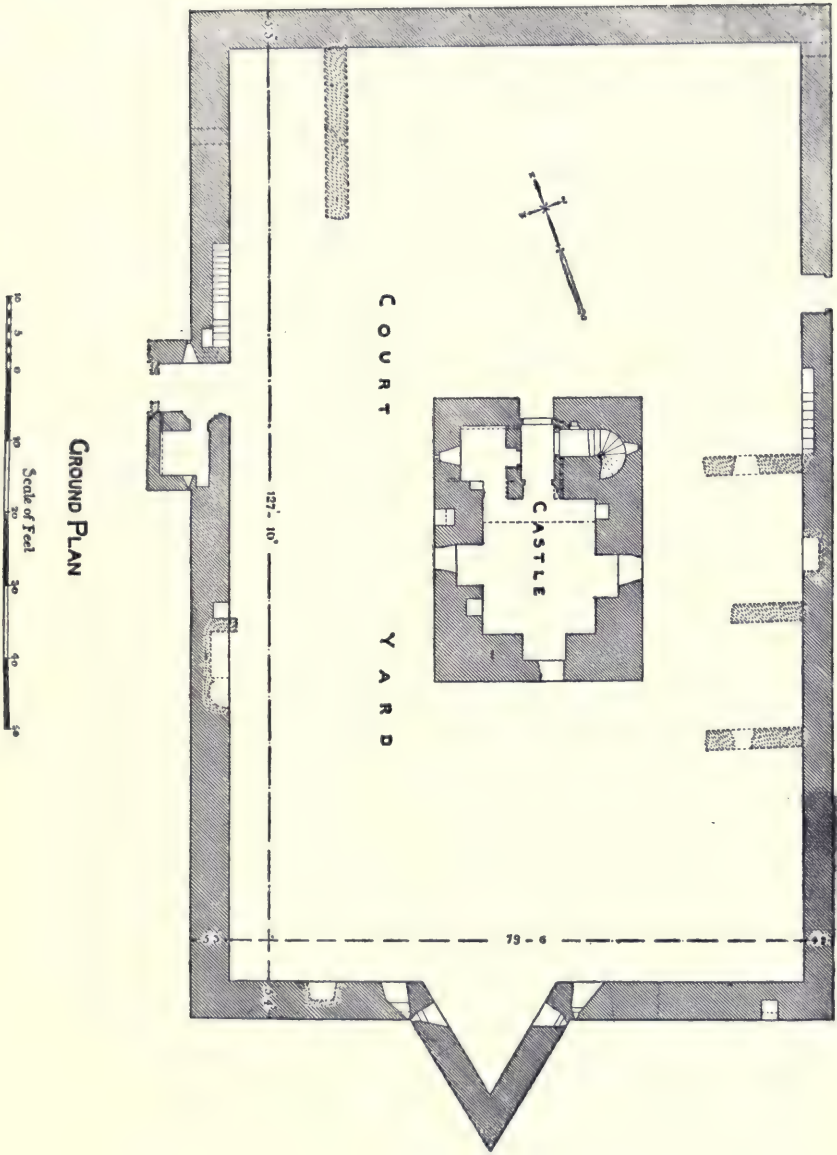
There are many castles in County Galway, but few of them have so large an enclosed "bawn" or courtyard surrounding them as Fiddaun. The space enclosed is 127 feet 10 inches by 79 feet 6 inches, and the enclosing walls average 5 feet in thickness and 12 feet in height, with steps on the inside to give access to the top for purpose of defence. They are loop-holed for musketry.

The position is in the centre of a low level plain adjoining the small sheet of water called Lough Doo. It is about two miles from Tubber Railway Station on the line between Athenry and Limerick.

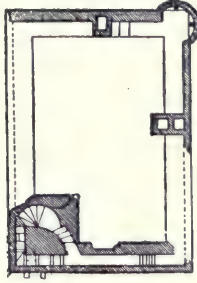
The castle itself measures 39 feet by 28 feet 6 inches externally. It was originally in seven stories, including the ground floor and attic, and rises to a height of 77 feet from the ground; the drawings shew front and side elevations, a section, and plans of the different floors.

Ground Floor.—On the ground floor of the castle there is a large room 18ft. 3in. by 16ft. 0in., which was lighted by three windows, looking south, east and west. A room 7ft. 8in. by 6ft. 3in., lighted by a small window looking west, was the porter's room. There is also a hall or lobby 7ft. 6in. by 4ft. 6in., from which doors opened into the foregoing rooms, and to the staircase. There was no fireplace on the ground floor.

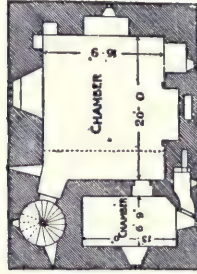
At a height of 3ft. 9in. from the sill of the entrance door there is a circular opening 2in. diameter cut through the cut stone jamb, and carried through the wall into a small space in the staircase wall, apparently as a loop-hole for defence.



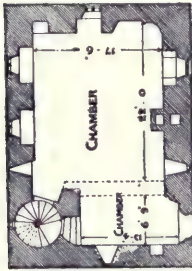
Ground Plan



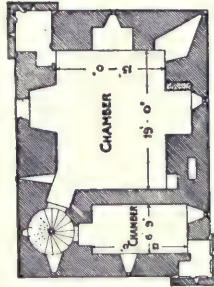
PLAN AT ROOF LEVEL



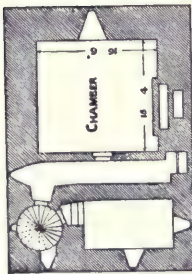
THIRD FLOOR



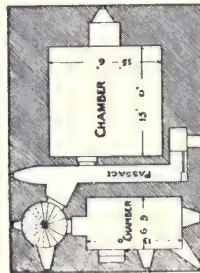
FIFTH FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



FOURTH FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



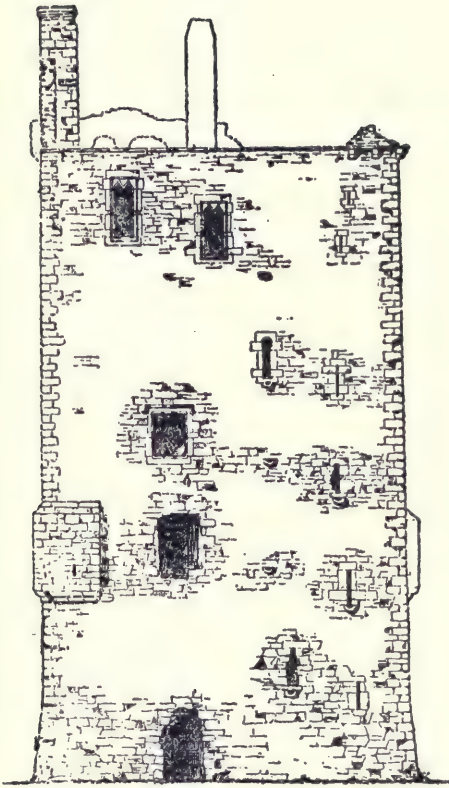
First Floor.—On the first floor there is a large room 15ft. 6in. by 15 ft. 0in., lighted by a small window at the south side. The floor of this room was carried on beams resting on stone corbels set in the walls. There is also a room 13ft. 0in. by 6ft. 9in., lighted by two small windows north and west, and a narrow loop-hole in the north-west angle. This room, and the adjoining passage, 2ft. 6in. wide, are both supported on arches. At the western end of the passage there is a small chamber (garde-robe) with a shaft or opening 3ft. 0in. by 7in. continued down through the wall into a chamber 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 0in. in the outer face of the wall at 2 feet from the ground. There was no fireplace on the first floor.

Second Floor.—The large room on the second floor is 19ft. 0in. by 15ft. 0in., and is lighted by two small windows south and west, a larger window east, and a small loop in south-west angle. In the south-east angle is a defence chamber with loop-holes. This room is supported by an arch. The small room adjoining, 13ft. 0in. by 6ft. 9in., was supported by beams on corbels, and is lighted by two small windows north and west. It also has a defence chamber loop-holed for muskets, and this with the other chamber commands all the external walls of the castle. These chambers, one on the north-west angle, and the other on the south-east angle of the castle, are carried on corbels, and project 12in. from the face of the castle walls. They have open spaces in the floors, in addition to the loop-holes for defence. There is a large fireplace in the principal room on this floor.

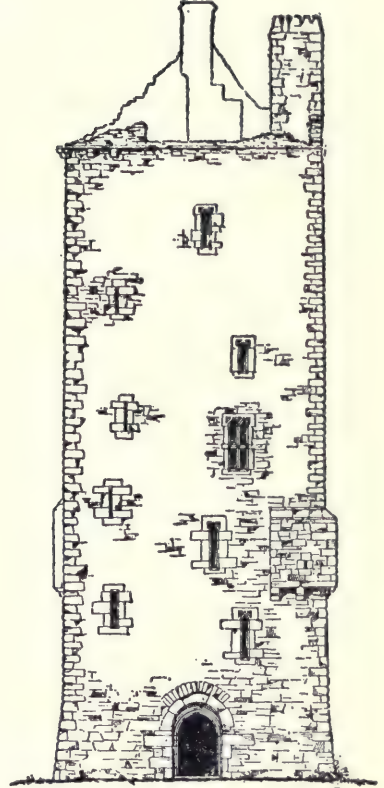
Third Floor.—The third floor rested on beams supported by stone corbels. The large room, 20ft. by 16ft. 9in., has a fireplace with a well-wrought and moulded stone chimney piece, and is lighted by a good mullioned window on the eastern side, and by two small windows south and west. The small room, 13ft. by 6ft. 9in., has a mullioned window on the north side and a small window on the west side. Entering from the small room by a narrow door in the window jamb, there is a closet (garde-robe) 2ft. 6in. wide, formed in the thickness of the wall. At the southern end of the closet there is an outlet 10in. wide connected with the shaft carried down through the wall.

Fourth Floor.—The fourth floor was also supported by beams and corbels. The large room is 16ft. 6in. by 15ft. 4in., and lighted by a small window in the southern wall. The small room, 12ft. 9in. by 6ft. 10in., was lighted by two windows, north and west.

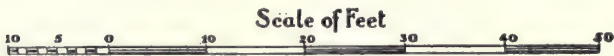
There was no fireplace on this floor. The passage between

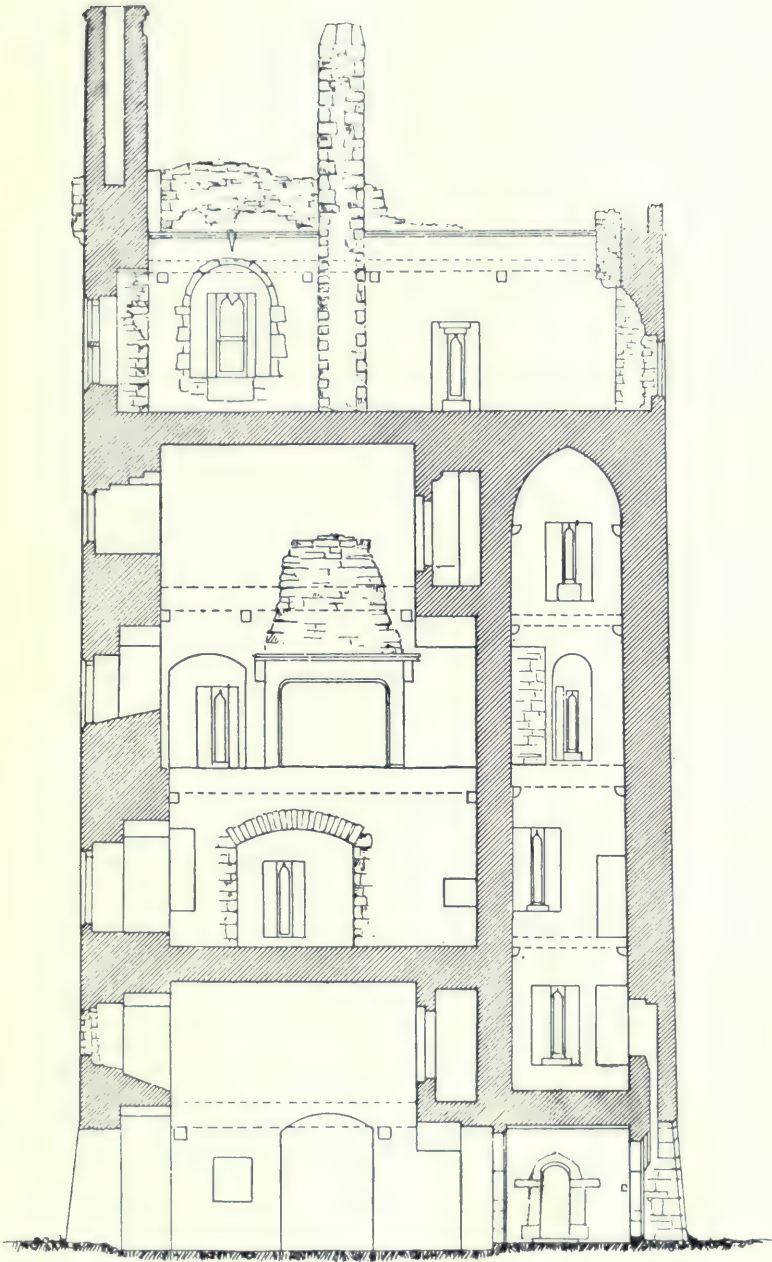


EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION.





SECTION

Scale of Feet



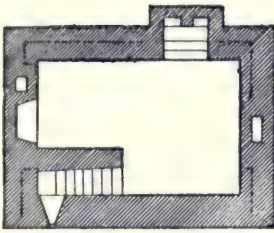
the two rooms, 3ft. 2in. wide, is supported by an arch, and has a small chamber (garde-robe) at the western end similar to that on the first floor, and connected with the shaft running down through the wall.

Fifth Floor.—The fifth floor is supported by arches, and there is nothing at present to show how many rooms were on it, but probably it was arranged somewhat similar to the other floors. There was a fireplace at the south-west end.

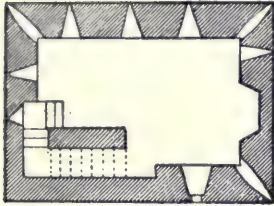
Attic Floor.—The attic floor was carried on corbels and beams, and was approached by a continuation of the spiral stairs, and from the landing at this floor, steps led up to the parapet and to a watch turret.

Caislain Beg.—The building called “The Gate Lodge” and “Caislain Beg” is situated about 180 yards north-east of the castle. It is three stories in height. The lower storey is vaulted, and is well fortified with loop-holes from the warders’ rooms, and from each side of the north-eastern gateway. There was a draw-bridge at this gateway and a ditch filled with water. The other two stories were also well fortified.

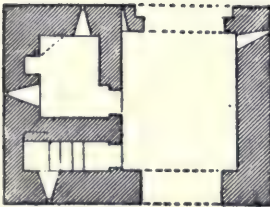
The drawings show the construction of the castle, which is a good type of a fortified residence of the 16th century. It is in many respects like the Castle of Ardameelavane, situate about four miles from Lough Cutra and six from Fiddaun. Ardameelavane had no courtyard beyond the space between the castle and the edge of the rock on which it was built. It has been repaired and put into good order by Lord Gough at his own expense, and may be regarded as a companion structure to Fiddaun Castle.



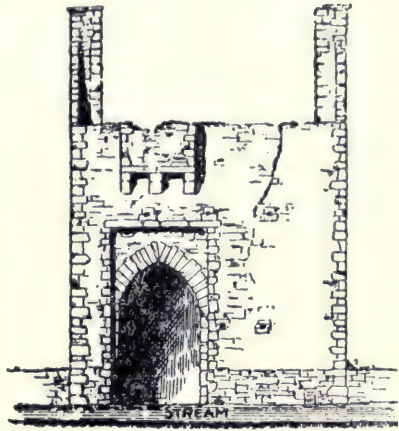
SECOND FLOOR



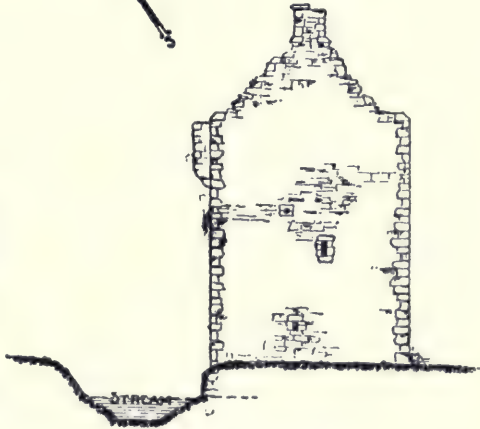
FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR



NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



The Forfeitures and Settlements of 1661.

(Lands in County and Town of Galway.)

By RICHARD J. KELLY, J.P., Vice-President.

The Record of the confiscations and subsequent settlements of Irish Lands after the Cromwellian regime is historically interesting, containing as it does the names of the old townlands and denominations, the value of the lands and rental thereout, and the names of the settlers at that far distant period, now nearly 250 years ago. We find most of the old townland denominations still existing despite the changes of ownership. Mr. Hardiman, the celebrated historian of Galway, was the sub-commissioner on Schedules and Inventories, and under him was published in 1825 the Report of the Commissioners of Public Records in Ireland, from which I take the following extracts so far as they refer to lands in the town and county of Galway:—

The Act of Settlement under which these lands were ensured to their owners has been termed the legislative title deed of Ireland, and when it passed the House of Commons, Sir Audley Mervin, the Speaker, described it as the Magna Charta Hiberniæ. Under it all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of which all or any of the adventurers were possessed on the 7th day of May, 1659, were confirmed and made good to them and their heirs. The lands held by Catholics in Connaught were assured to them. Subsequently a Parliament met in Dublin in 1661, on the 8th of May, and passed the celebrated Act of Settlement, as the Royal Declaration of 1660 was held to be invalid. Immediately after Commissioners were appointed to put the Act into execution, and a Bill of Explanation was transmitted to England in Sept., 1663. Persons not adjudged innocent were for ever barred from any claim, and no “adventurer, soldier, forty-nine officer or Protestant purchaser in Connaught or Clare before 1st September, 1663, in possession of lands restorable to be removed until he shall have as much other forfeited land set out to him.” “Innocent Papists were left to the course of law for the recovery of their possessions.” The adventurers were the men who advanced money for the en-

couragement of adventurers for the possession of the forfeited estates on the credit of an Act of 17 Charles I. The forty-nine officers were men who claimed arrears to the amount of £1,800,000 for pay due to them.

In 1688 the forfeitures in Galway County amounted to 60,825 acres, of an annual value of £10,225, or a total value of £83,528.

Going through the list of names and lands, we find the following particulars refer to the County of Galway:—

(1) Colonel William Legg, groom of the King's Bedchamber, got lands at Drumgriffin, Carrobeg, Tomogarran, Clonboe, Graigue, Clounanan, Lissumore, Masso, Tonamasse, Annagh, Mullagh, Drom, Gortrue, Carrowen, Lugganevoghaneon, Carrownecur, Attergall, Loughnegurr; total quantity, 1,903 acres; total rent, £11. 17s. 11d., barony Clare, Co. Galway: The castle quarter and quarter of Killroe, Killgare, Loghill; total quantity, 600 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches. Parish Killcon: Carrowmarry, Curraghmore, Carronsard, Carranegowre, Cloghane, Peate, Carnamoe, Carrowboy, Dorran, Tawnagh; total rent, £6. 19s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., parish Cuniver, barony Clare.

(2) Sir Francis Gore: Maherymore, Corragh, Inga, Derus, in barony of Longford; Cloondeene, Gurteen, in barony of Tyaquin; Ballybrown, Carrowreagh and Carronagh, Killoran, Camgort, Levally, and Glanedorade, Finagh, Annagh, in barony of Longford; Gortimora, Kilymorsogan, in barony of Kilconnell. Total in Galway, 1,312 acres, plantation measure, 2 roods and 25 perches. Rental, £13. 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

(3) Baron Coolooney, in Annaghdeen, Cargin, Carrowmore, Cloran, Farraghmore, Carrowre, Kilby, in barony of Clare. Total quantity in Galway, 1,195 acres. Total rent, £12. 15s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

(4) Samuel Foxon, in Kilcornan, Clonbracke, in barony of Kilconnell; Cappaghmile, Towerkeele, Glanavadogue, Esderbrack, Glannesige, Cornesder, Gortbracke, Banbeg, Loganleigh, Lisdoran, in barony of Tyaquin; Gloves, Carrowlisseene, in barony of Athenry; Tomroe, Laghmoristagh, Carrowkeele, in barony of Tyaquin. Total quantity, 1,260 acres 2 roods and 27 perches. Total rent, £12. 15s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

(5) Captain Peter Purefoy, in Lurga, in barony of Kiltartan.

(6) The Earl of Mountrath, in Trelisk, Gortfarrell, Cahertona, Shingana, Cahertona, Cappabeg, Drumon, Moygh, Cappamore Carrowcullin, Rahalbane, Carrowran, Ballygilliga, in barony of Kiltartan.

(7) Sir Oliver St. George, knt. and bart., Aghdine, Ardenton, Cordaragh, Cloonabine, Rafoy, Kirrenanne, Killirell, Caldragh, Gortgarue, Crossurry, Carrowkeele, Eliogh, Killoree, Ballycolgan, Carrowkeele, Aderdamona, Donaghpatrick, Oultore, Donaghpatrick, Ballyrickard, Cahirgall, Kilmurrey, Tubbercrossan, Killare, Cloghbally, Carrowbegtopher, Gurteane, Bunally, Borequill, Carranagid, Cortnoefoureevagh, Shingannah, Glannagaran, Largan, Munauran, Ballygounefine, Clonegarran, Killkillverry, Turlough, Bally-

hele, in barony of Clare. Total quantity, 3,289 acres. Total rent, £33. 0s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

(8) John Eyre, in Coolcartan, Ballynadelly, Clonsease, Anaghcorba, Leyre, Cappagh, Cagalla, Bracklone, Killdrane, Clondea, Kinchealy, Killehearagh, Killatenagh, Killtalasty, Lisgara, Ballyna, Gortglasse, Cleigh, Gortganine, Ballymore, Lismanny, Torrowan, Caraghyan, Derry, Coolebegg, Corrimuck, Sharog, Ballinabeda, Doonmicaraine, Donmervan, Lisdownan, Liffumo, Corballymore, Corrogare, Killeno, alias Eyrecourt, Bodollagh, Cloghbrack, Fearncoreighter, in barony of Longford; in Derrow, Clownrolish, Killimer, Tarmon, Clonebeves, Raghelly, in barony of Kilconnell; Crossconnell, in barony of Clonmacnowen; Lackreleagh, Carrowmeanagh, Carnanicoell, Gortrahan, Tulloobanetemple, Knockapreehan, Owrid, Durrada. in barony of Moycullin; Letferguneff, Knockanaffer, Finishglen, Derryvola, Ossery. Total quantity, 4,233 acres 3 roods and 39 perches. Total rent, £41. 15s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

(9) Erasmus Spelman, in Lyssancody, Gorchashell, Clonkerane, Feabeg, Tyrehane, Feyraghmore, Raghane, Lissdarilly, in barony of Longford; Dountenny, Lissogegan, Coronarde, Fohanagh, Coolihevy, Coolinforagh, Carrowdonill, Lissnegappagh, Lissenisky, in barony of Kilconnell and Aillian. Total quantity, 1,298 acres 2 roods 7 perches. Total rent, £13. 2s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

(10) Earl of Anglesey in Manor of Aghrim—Meleola, Coolenmillage and Milltown, Miltimoroche, Carhermore, Maskline, Carrocordie, Carraghduffe, Cloneymore and Newcastle, and at Gorticanan, Gortadrishehane, Cregankisdin, Killreny, Garrymore, Attydermott, Calliagh, Gortaponey, Gorticloghane, Crumluske, Lemfin, Clonbriggan, Garrynahane, Shillachane, Tuormore, Barnaboy, Breaklone, Liscallin, Gortoolin, Cloghin, Kellis, Racheele, Killaghbeg, Keppagh, Meaghdrowy, in barony of Kilconnell; Towyry, Bracklone, Crosseconnell, in barony of Clonmacnowen. Total quantity, 1,971 acres; total rent, £19. 19s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Graigue, in barony of Athenry; Derryleagh, Annagh. Grove, Cryan, in barony of Tyaquin. Total quantity, 1,113 acres; total rent, £11. 5s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

(11) Colonel Vere Essex Cromwell, part of a house, a court, a house backward, another house backward in Littlegate-street, a thatched house, a shingled house, a waste plott backward, the walls of a house backward and a yard, a corner house, a thatched house, a ruined house backward, a yard, a house plott backward and garden, a house and yard, the walls of a house in High-street (south side), a house and house plott backward in same street, a house plott backward, "a thatched house" backward and a backside in same (except a shop to Robert Clerk); a ruined house, a thatched house in Broguemaker's lane, the walls of a house, a ruined house in High-street, a house backward or yard in the town of Galway. Total rent in Galway, £16. 18s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

(12) Sir Daniel Treswell, "part of a house, backside and tyled shed on north side of Flood-street, another house, waste piece of

ground, a house, backside and a house plot backward, three house plots, a shed backward, a backside, and a garden in same street, a house, a waste plott, a house plott and backside and a garden ; a house, a house backward, a house yard, a house, walls of a house and walls backward in town of Galway and Flood-street. Total rent, £16. 7s. 11¼d. (Inrolled 1667).

(13) John Burniston, Richard Barry, and John Gay, the walls of a house backward, another house in Middle-street, a thatched house, a house plott, another plott and a garden, a house and yard, a house, a yard and thatched house, a yard and walls of a house, walls of a corner house, a house, a backside and house plott, a house and waste plott backward, a yard and garden, another garden, a house backward, and backside in Littlegate-street, east side. Total rent, £16. 8s.

(14) Sir Edward Ormesby in Kilgariff, barony of Clare ; in Cloony, barony of Ballymoe ; in Glassyganny in Mountain of Sleamurry ; Insternagh, Clonagh, in barony of Tyaquin ; Carrowtubber in Ballymoe ; Gorrownlogh in barony of Kiconnell ; Erick in barony of Clare ; Carrowhenagh, Carrowcorr, Morganure, Carrowmore, part of half town of Fiddane, Alterullagh, Cosgem, Moneygomruly, Carrowtubber, Kilbeg, in barony of Tyaquin ; Cul-tefadd, in Ballymoe barony ; Carrowbeggin, in barony of Rosse. Total quantity, 5,717 acres ; rent, £57. 17s. 7¾d.

(To be Continued.)

Notes on the Family of O'Kelly.

By RICHARD J. KELLY, *Barrister-at-Law, Vice-President.*

The following interesting notes upon the ancient family of O'Kelly and the *Book of Hy Many* have been obtained from various acknowledged sources. I print them in this *Journal* with a view and hope that the publication may be the means of eliciting some further and more detailed information. It is my intention ultimately, directly or indirectly, to publish a more complete record in permanent form of a great and distinguished County Galway Family with which I have the honour of being connected and whose name I bear, and I hope I may be aided in this enterprise by information authentic "accurate and authoritative."

EXTRACT FROM ED. O'REILLY'S
TRANSACTIONS OF THE HIBERNO-CELTIC SOCIETY
For 1820, Vol. I., p. i. (at R. I. Academy.)
DESCRIPTION OF THE BOOK OF HY MANY.

A.D. 1423.—Under this year the Four Masters record the death of *ḡaetan mac a ḡobhan*, a learned historian. He was the transcriber of a great part of the Book of the O'Kellys, a valuable Irish MS, now in the library of Sir William Betham, and the original author of some of the tracts contained therein.

At folio 103 of that book, is given a poem of 228 verses, the composition of this author. It begins,

"*Ḃḡaḡān ar naḡair etc.,*"

"Adam father of us all," and gives the names of the wives and daughters of several of the Pagan heroes and deities. This is followed at folio 104, with an account of the wives of the patriarchs, and a synchronism of the Roman Emperors, with the Monarchs and provincial kings of Ireland, from Julius Cæsar and *Eochairon ḡerontioch* Monarch of Ireland, to the Emperor Severus, and Art the Solitary, Monarch of Ireland, from A.D. 220 to 250, in which latter year he died. After this follows to the end of folio 3 an account of the Jewish High Priests and the first Christian Bishops, the officers of St. Patrick's household and different members of his family.

We cannot say whether these latter tracts are the original production of $\text{P}\alpha\epsilon\lambda\alpha\text{n M}\alpha\text{c } \Delta \text{S}\text{o}\beta\eta\alpha\text{n}$ or not, but by a memo. at the bottom of folio 3, col. 2, it is said they were written by $\text{P}\alpha\epsilon\lambda\alpha\text{n M}\alpha\text{c } \Delta \text{S}\text{o}\beta\eta\alpha\text{n } \alpha\text{n } \rho\epsilon\epsilon\text{l}$ (of the histories) for his lord and friend, Bishop Muirheartach O'Kelly.

This prelate was Bishop of Clonfert from A.D. 1378 to 1394, at which time he was translated by Pope Boniface IX. to the See of Tuam, over which he presided until his death, on the 29th of September, 1407.

The large vellum MS. of Sir William Betham has been so often mentioned in this work, that it may gratify the curiosity of our readers to give them a short account of its contents.

It may very properly be called the $\text{L}\epsilon\alpha\beta\eta\alpha\text{p u}\acute{\iota} \text{M}\alpha\text{i}\text{n}\epsilon$, or the *Book of the O'Kellys*, as it contains sufficient proofs to show that it was for them that it was compiled, and that it remained in possession of a branch of that family until at least the year 1757.

It is a very valuable document, written on vellum of the largest size, and wants some leaves in the beginning and the end. In its present state it commences at folio 24, with an account of the descendants of $\text{N}\iota\alpha\text{L N}\alpha\text{o}\iota\zeta\eta\iota\alpha\text{L}\alpha\text{C}\text{h}$, and gives the pedigrees and filiations of the most noted families who trace their origin to that Monarch.

In this part are introduced several of the valuable historical poems of $\text{S}\iota\text{o}\iota\alpha \text{C}\alpha\text{o}\iota\eta\zeta\iota\text{n}$, $\text{S}\iota\text{o}\beta\eta\alpha \text{M}\text{o}\delta\text{o}\upsilon\text{r}\alpha$, $\text{S}\iota\text{o}\iota\alpha \text{n}\alpha \text{n}\alpha\text{o}\iota\eta$ Ó Donn, $\text{E}\rho\alpha\text{p}\text{o M}\alpha\text{c C}\text{o}\rho\epsilon$, $\text{F}\lambda\alpha\text{n}\text{n M}\alpha\text{i}\eta\text{r}\text{r}\epsilon\alpha\text{c}$. $\text{P}\text{o}\epsilon\alpha \text{U}\alpha \text{C}\alpha\text{n}\text{n}$, etc., etc., of whose works we have given a particular description in the course of this work.

There are also contained in this part several other ancient historical poems, with the names of whose authors we are at present unacquainted.

From folio 29 there is a chasm to folio 39, where we meet an account of the descendants of Maine, son of $\text{N}\iota\alpha\text{L}$, of which the principal were *The O'Kellys*, *The O'Maddens*, and other ancient tribes of Rosecommon and Galway.

At folio 40, 6 col., 1, is a catalogue of the Kings or Princes of Hy Many, from $\text{C}\epsilon\alpha\text{L}\alpha\text{c}$, the great ancestor of the family of O'Kelly, from whom they take their name, to *Donogh*, son of $\text{M}\alpha\text{o}\iota\epsilon\alpha\zeta\iota\alpha\text{n}\text{n}$ *O'Kelly*, who was killed on the 10th of October, 1427, in which year this part of the Book was written.

This account is in prose, supported by the authority of ancient poems, and ends at folio 46, from which to 57 there is another chasm.

At folio 57 is part of the *Leinster Book* extracted from the *Book of Glendalough*, giving an account of the descendants of **CACTAOIR MÓR**, King of Leinster and Monarch of Ireland, at the close of the 2nd century.

Another chasm occurs from folio 58 to folio 65, where we meet with an account of the men of Ulster, with pedigrees of the principal families of that province extracted from the *Book of Saul Abbey*, in the County of Down, founded by St. Patrick in the year A.D. 432.

In this account are comprehended the descendants of **IR** 3rd son of Milesius, who made settlements for themselves in other Provinces, such as the O'Connors of Kerry and Corcanroe, the O'Loughlins of Burren, The O'Moores of Leix, the O'Farrells of Annally, etc.

At folio 80 commences the *Munster Book*, with "Eber a quo dicitur Hibernia" in Irish letters, containing a great quantity of the early history of Munster, and the pedigrees and filiations of the chief families descended from Heber the eldest son of Milisius.

At folio 91, 6 col. 2, the **LEATHAR BREATHACH**, or *Book of the Britons*, commences with Ego Nennius, in Irish characters, and continues to folio 94 a, col. 1.

At the head of this tract is a memo. which says that Nennius was the author, and that **SIOLLA CAOIMHGIN** translated it into Seotic.

At folio 94 a, col. 1, is **EOCARÓ Ó FLOINH'IR** poem of 231 verses, beginning "ΔΤΑΙΡ CΑΙΤCOIMPIPO NIME," tracing the ancestors of the Irish, through the Patriarchs to their arrival in Egypt under **MAILL** son of **FANNHIR FARRAIG** (the Persian),

At folio 95 a, col. 1, the **BAIRREANCAIR** or *History of Women*, giving an account of the wives and mothers of the Kings and Chiefs of Ireland, first in prose, and then in a poem of 374 ranns, beginning "ΔΘΑΜ ΔΑΗ ΔΤΑΙΡ ΝΑ Ν-ΘΔΙΝΔ," by **SIOLLA MOYUÓA** O'Cassidy.

At folio 100, 6 col. 2, **FΛANN MAIHRTPEΔÉ'IR** poem of the synchronisms of the Kings and Emperors of the Assyrians, Persians, Irish, Greeks, Romans, etc.

At folio 103 a, col. 2, **FΔETAN MAC Δ ZOBHAN'IR** productions, as above mentioned, to folio 3.

From folio 113 to the end of folio 127, Divine poems, Prophecies, etc., ascribed to Sts. Benin, Bercan, Beg Mac De Diring **TOYΔOI** Geoffry O'Desy, Donogh Mor O'Daly, Maolmuire O'Lenain, etc., etc.

At folio 127 a, col. 1, begins an account of the Israelites from the days of Abraham, etc., to folio 133, where is an account of the death of Dermod, son of **Ʋεηζυρ Σεηθεοτ**, Monarch of Ireland, from A.D. 544 to 565.

At folio 135, *The Book of Rights*, ascribed to St. Benin, of which we have already given a particular account.

From folio 139 to folio 143, historical poems by **Ξιοττα Καοιηζιη**, John O'Dugan, and other of our most esteemed bards and historians, wrote in 1372, ollav or historian of the O'Kelly.

At folio 143, commences the **Ʋιηη Σεαηεαρ**, or history of noted places in Ireland.

We have given a full account of this production when treating of Amergin M'Amalgaidh, A.D. 550, and of the *Book of Ballymote*, under the year 1390.

At folio 172, John O'Dugan's poem on the wonderful things of Ireland, 490 verses, beginning " **Ειρε ιαρεαρ ταριηαη τοιριζ** " "Western Erin of Fruitful Lands."

At folio 173, an historical poem on the building of Babylon, On the same folio **Ξιοττα Καοιηζιη**'r poem, beginning " **Αηοατ ιαδ αηατ**, etc.," followed by these poems on Irish topography, etc.

At folio 174, O'Dugan's Irish Vocabulary, beginning " **Ʋορυ ροατ ιραιουτεαρ ιβ** " on the same folio, by two poems on the Birth of Christ.

At folio 175, John O'Dugan's poem on the battles of Cormac O'Cuinn, beginning " **Τεαηιαρ αη ριζ ραιτ Κορμαε**."

At folio 176, are three anonymous historical poems.

At folio 177, commences a vocabulary of hard words, and etymology of some proper names in alphabetical order.

At folio 184, another vocabulary, not in alphabetical order; and on the same folio, the etymology of Irish proper names.

At folio 108, the Monarch Cormac's royal precepts to his son **Καιηθε Υρρεαεαρ**.

At folio 190, account of several remarkable things in Ireland, of which there were three of each kind.

At folio 191, col. 2, commences the Irish prosody; an account of the Bardic profession and qualifications necessary to the different order of Bards, the *Uraiceapth*, or Primer of the Bards; account of the Ogham, or secret writing, etc., to folio 201.

From folio 201, to the end of the book at folio 216, are several poems by our earliest and most esteemed **Ʋιτεαρ**.

Some of these are authentic History, and others are mixed with fable.

Of this latter description are the poems of the Knights, or Heroes of the Red Branch : such as Cuchullen, Conall, Cearnach, Curaidh Mac Daire, Fergus Mac Roigh, etc., and of the Fianna Eirionn, or famous Irish Militia, commanded by **Fionn Mac Cúbaí**, (the Fingale of McPherson) such as Coll Mac Moirne, Dermot O'Duibhne, Caoilte Mac Ronan, Conan Maol, Oisín, the Poet Oscar, son of Oisín, etc., etc.

From the above short account it will be seen that this book contains the chief part of the matter to be found in the Books of Ballymote and Leacan ; in addition to which are several other valuable pieces which render it a most interesting document to the Irish historian and antiquary.

Extracted and Copied from O'Reilly's books at the Royal Irish Academy by Juanita A. Kelly, 1901.

The Book of Hy Many is at the Royal Irish Academy, most of it perfectly clear, some holes in parchment and parts blurred, as in the O'Kelly of Gallagh Pedigree, but all readable with strong glasses ; no illumination or large capitals. It is say 50 pages, a good deal larger than foolscap.

It was in the library of Sir Wm. Betham, Ulster King of Arms, who, at the solicitation of Mr. Sheffield Grace, sold it to the Duke of Buckingham for the Stowe Library. " This information I have from Sir W. B. himself " (C. P. McDonald, 1847). When the Library of Stowe was sold, the Book of Hy Many went to the British Museum ; then, I think, on Sir T. Esmonde's motion in the House, it and other MSS. were restored to Ireland and sent to the R.I.A. O'Donovan in his Tribes of Hy Many, complains that the noble owner of the Book of Hy Many would not allow him to see it. Could it have been that he did not wish to own that he had it ?

In 1905 Mr Eugene Kelly, of New York, mentioned that he had just seen in the Book of Hy Many the Kelly Arms. Strange, the wolf dog looks to the left, not to the right, as usual, with crests, &c. There are a great number of MSS. in R.I.A.—some 20—relating to the O'Kelly Family.

T. A. K.

Tribes of the Silmurray, Under O'Conor.

By H. T. KNOX, M.R.I.A.

Clann Cathail and Clann Conchubhair under OFlannagain and OMaolbrenainn, descended from Cathal son of Muredhach Mullethan. OFlannagain had sub-chiefs OMaolmordha, and OCarthaigh and OMughroin.

Clann Conmhaigh and Clann Murchadha under two OFinachtas, descended from Conmhach son of Inrechtach son of Muredhach Mullethan.

Ui Diarmada and Clann Uadach under OConcennain and OFallamhain, descended from Diarmaid Finn son of Tomaltach son of Murgil son of Inrechtach.

Clann Tomaltaigh and Muintir Roduibh under MacMurchadha and ORoduibh, afterwards called Mag Oirechtaigh, descended from Diarmaid son of Muirghis son of Tomaltach.

Clann Taidhg under OMaolmuaidh, descended from Tadhg of Three Towers.

Clann Maolruanaidh under MacDiarmada, descended from Maolruanaidh son of Tadhg of the White Steed. From MacDiarmada came MacDiarmada Gall and MacDiarmada Ruadh and the two MacDonnchadhas of Tirerrill and Corran. This family is sometimes called Siol Maolruanaidh, but usually Clann Maolruanaidh, to avoid confusion with Siol Maelruain or Maolruana.

Clann Faghartaigh and Clann Murthuile under OCathalain and OMaonaigh. I know not where they join the OConor line.

OCathail and OTaidhg were of the Silmurray, but I know not their tribe-names or origins.

Siol Maolruain or Siol Maelruana, called also Tellach Curnain, under OFlynn, traced their descent from Eochaidh Tirmcharna, but were considered to be included in the term Silmurray.

SIL TORLEY. This name was invented by me to illustrate my argument, to describe as a group separate from Silmurray all the families descended from Torlogh Mor OConor, namely:—
Descendants of his son King Ruaidhri.

Those of his son Cathal Crobhderg, from whom came OConor Donn and OConor Roe.

Clann Andrias, descendants of Andrias son of his son Brian Luighnech.

Clann Muirchertaigh Muimhnigh, descended from his son Muircertagh Muimhnech, which gave 2 Kings of Connaught in the last quarter of the 13th century.

Clann Maghnus, descended from his son Maghnus.

Hy Briuin Brefne were ORuaire and ORaghallaigh and their branch clans claiming descent from Fergna brother of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, and so from Duach Galach son of Brian.

Hy Briuin Ai were the Silmurray and other descendants of Eochaidh Tirmcharna living in Moy Ai first, whence they spread.

Tri Tuatha were the Hy Briuin na Sinna, the Corca Achlann, the Cinel Dobhtha, claiming descent from Erc Derg son of Brian. They dwelt in the country between the Shannon and Moylurg and Moy Ai.

Kerry Ai. Ciarraige Ai. This section of the Ciarraige occupied the country from Castlereagh to the borders of the Co. Mayo. In the time of St. Patrick or of Tirechan they extended as far east as Baslick at least. They were Clann Ceithernaigh under Mac or OCeithernaigh and Clann Ceirin under OCeirin.

Fir Craibe. One of the Domnonian royal tribes of Connaught called collectively Olnegmacht. They provided most of the Kings of Connaught from the time of Queen Maive to the middle of the 3rd century.

Subordinate Tribes of Hy Maine were under Mac Cuolahan, OMadden, OConnell, Mac Navin, OLoman, ONaghtan, OMullaly, OMulrony, OMulbride, ODonnellan and others.

Corca Moe, Corca Mogha, were in historical times a small tribe in the parishes of Kilkerrin and Clonbern, but must have been a powerful tribe in early times. They were allowed to be descended from Fergus Mac Roigh and Maive.

Sencheneoil have not been identified. They were probably the tribes from which came the Corca Moe and Sodhans.

The Expansion of Two Royal Tribes of Connaught.

By H. T. KNOX.

The historical facts of the growth of the ruling tribes will, in my judgment, explain much that is obscure in the legends, as I have indicated in an article on the Early Tribes of Connaught in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* for 1900, vol. xxx, wherein I referred generally to the position of the Connachta as supporting the early kings of Connaught of the Hy Briuin race as the Silmurray supported the O'Conors. Now I purpose to notice in some detail what has occurred in our own neighbourhood as a repetition of what occurred before, and thus show what that remark meant precisely.

Whatever doubt may be regarding the descent of the Hy Briuin of Brefne and Seol and Umhall from Brian Orbsen, there is no doubt that the Hy Briuin of Ai are his descendants. These in later times were called the Silmurray, though some clans, the Silmaelruain or O'Flynnns for instance, were not descendants of Muredach Mullethan. These tribal names illustrate the course of change and the difficulty which may arise from change of use. By the 12th century the Hy Briuin Ai came to be called Silmurray, and the Hy Briuin Brefne were coming to be called merely Hy Briuin, and their country Tir Briuin. But for the fulness of the record since the 5th century we might suppose that the Silmurray had driven out the Hy Briuin Ai.

As far as we know all the Hy Briuin Ai descended from Brian's son Duach Galach. The Tri Tuatha asserted a descent from Brian. Their common origin among themselves need not be disputed, but they are of the race called Corca Chonluain in Tirechan's notes in the *Book of Armagh*, which is the earliest record, and which is not likely to have misdescribed Ith and Ono, descended according to the *Tripartite Life* from Erc son of Bron. Therefore they are not of the race of Brian unless he also was of that race, which is not impossible, but is not likely as Tirechan distinguishes between sons of Brian and sons of Bron at Duma Selea.

As Corca Chonluain then or soon after occupied the land of the Tri Tuatha, and as Baslick was in the land of the Ciarraige, the demesne land attached to Croghan was but a small tract.

Brian's race, sprung from the ancient Fir-Craibe as I suppose, and supported by the Conmaicene and Ciarraige tribes, established itself about Croghan. Families sprung from the Hy Briuin kings were settled in estates in Moy Ai and the adjoining territories at the expense of the Delbhna Nuadat, of the families of Moylurg and Tirerrill, of the Ciarraige and of the Corcamoe. If we exclude the barony of Carbury and the Tri Tuatha, the diocese of Elphin defines the hereditary estates of the Silmurray at the accession of King Torlogh Mor.

That great King raised the power of his family. At his death Ruaidhri's brothers had to be settled in estates. In 1181 we find Brian Luighnech and his sons fighting with Donnell son of Donnell Midheach for supremacy in Carbury. Brian Luighnech's descendants became the O'Conors of Sligo.

The O'Naghtans and O'Mullalys were driven out of Moenmoy, and King Ruaidhri's son Conor Moenmoy seems to have taken it as his estate, for the account of the wars between his son Cathal Carrach and Cathal Crobhderg, given in the Annals of Lough Ce, shows that the former had a lordship there.

The same Annals, describing Richard de Burgo's conquest of Connaught, show that Ruaidhri's sons Torlogh and Aedh were settled in Carra, and the Clan Murtough Mweenagh and the Clan Manus in Clann Cuain and Umhall.

Had there been no English conquest of Ireland we should have found, after a few generations, a Siltorley forming a large mass in South Mayo, with a detached clan in Carbury and another in Hy Maine. This Siltorley would have borne to the Silmurray the relation which the Silmurray bore to the Ciarraige and Conmaicene.

The Hy Maine present a like growth. The diocese of Clonfert comprises the territories of the Hy Maine themselves, whose great tribal divisions are shown in the deaneries of the Taxation of 1306. The principal families who gave sub-kings or chiefs to these territories descended from the early kings of the Hy Maine. In the 12th century they stood to the O'Kellys as the Silmurray to the O'Conors. We know not for certain what tribe held the deanery of Athenry in the beginning of the 12th century, but we know that it could not have been a tribe of the Hy Maine, because in that case the deanery would have been in Clonfert

diocese. The rest of the Kingdom of Hy Maine was held by the Sodhans and the Coreamoe, except the part which had been taken from them by the Silmurray.

In the 13th century we find the O'Kellys settled in that northern part of their kingdom which was inhabited by subordinate tribes who were not Hy Maine. From the O'Kellys that part of their kingdom took the name of Cantred of Clantayg in the de Burgo settlement, as they were descendants of Tadhg Taillten. All O'Kelly families known to descend from that Tadhg were in places outside the diocese of Clonfert, except a few in the old deanery of Othir, that is about Kilconnell and Kilmaenowen baronies. Clantayg and Hy Many correspond to Siltorley and Silmurray. The extension of the O'Kellys into the lands east of the Suck seems to have been a consequence of the English conquest and the breaking of the power of the Silmurray clans. The settlement in the deanery of Othir seems to have been due to that cause, as it was in the King's Cantred of Omany.

These are but two examples of processes which seem to have gone on in Ireland from time beyond history or legend—change of name and change of position of centre of tribal power. The King's family depended upon the support of a large body of closely related clans forming the royal tribe, who settled in a more or less compact block, new families being provided with estates by extension into neighbouring lands of feebler tribes, and all having privileges as members of the tribe.

In course of time the new collateral clans would become numerous and take a new tribe name, and, when strong enough, treat the earlier royal tribe with little respect, as more remotely connected with the royal family, reserving for themselves the privileges of the royal tribe.

Upon such considerations and examination in detail of legends and annals, I have arrived at the conclusion that the Delbhna and Luighne and Gailenga and Cianacht of Meath and Connaught are the tribes, called collectively Tuatha De Danann from a very remote ancestor, which held a supremacy there next before the Domnonian clans, now called Eremonian.



Photo.

Simmons. PORTION OF FIREPLACE IN THE RUINS OF SIR PETER FRENCH'S HOUSE.

Sir Peter French.

In the last issue of this *Journal* (p. 36-39) appeared an illustrated "Note on a Doorway," the doorway in question being that of the seventeenth-century house of Sir Peter French, situated in Market Street, Galway. Now there is a difficulty about the date. For Sir Peter French died in 1631, and the lofty house, as we noted, was duly marked as his in the somewhat later map of the town, the flag also, erected upon the roof, being represented with his initials upon it. But the doorway would nevertheless appear to be later in style than the beginning of the seventeenth century. A member much interested in architecture writes: "The architecture is certainly of later date. The earliest example I can find in Fergusson of that kind of pilaster in a doorway in England is in the court of Clare College, Cambridge, 1638. I should give the date of your doorway as the end of seventeenth century at earliest. Might not the house, fire-place, etc., have been erected by Sir Peter French and the door added later?" This may possibly be the case; but several circumstances seem to render it improbable. And although there may be no English example of pilasters of this style before 1638, Galway was at the time, we suppose, more under continental than English influences in art; and similar work is to be seen in the courtyard of the Luxembourg (Fergusson, *History of Architecture*, vol. III., p. 206), circa 1611. Yet 1602, the date we suggested, does seem much too early for French's house, and perhaps it was only finished shortly before his death. We might add, with regard to this house, that the ogee-shaped cupola shown upon it in the map appears to have been quite a feature in Galway domestic architecture at the time.

Having fully illustrated this interesting entrance doorway, we have now photographed, and here reproduce, the upper and decorated portion of the limestone chimney-piece inside the ruins, in what was the large chamber immediately to the right of the entrance doorway. This decoration, intended of-course for inside work, was not fitted to resist the effects of weather; but the fire-place has now remained long exposed in the ruins. It will be seen that in the centre are the initials P.F. and M.B. (Peter French



Photo.

SIDES OF BASE OF SIR PETER FRENCH'S TOMB.

Simmons.

and Mary Browne) with the date **1602**, accompanying the arms of French impaling Browne. This we assumed to be the date of erection of the house, but it may rather be that of the owner's marriage, which is rendered more probable by the architectural considerations stated above.

We also give here illustrations of the remaining fragments of the base of Sir Peter French's interesting and at one time magnificent tomb. Hardiman, in his annals of the Franciscan Friary (*History of Galway*, p. 266) tells of the unprincipled destruction of this fine monument by the Cromwellian soldiery in 1652, and how that parts of the underworks, dug up about 1779 (at the time, that is to say, when the ruins were cleared for the rebuilding of the church), were by the Franciscans placed in the wall of the sacristy near the lower entrance to the church.

The sculptured figures of 18 saints, etc., in two rows, are presumably what remains of the two longer sides of the base. Of the lower row the present length is 9 ft.; one of the ends (at spectator's left) is seen, but the other end is missing, and a portion is also missing near the present centre, where, as will be seen, there is a break and two piers adjoin without an arch between. Of the upper rows both ends are missing, and the central section is broken across. Our illustrations are from old photographs, belonging to Mr. Simmons, of William Street: since the date at which these were taken, the figures show the further effects of time and weather, more than one would expect in the course of thirty years or so in their present sheltered position; for some of the names, for example, clear in the photograph, are now illegible, S. John in particular, and to a less degree S. Mary Magdalen ("MARI MADE").

The fine carving containing the armorial bearings, with helm and mantling in high relief, and the names SIR PETER FRENCH and MARY BROWNE, is for the most part in excellent preservation. Over the figure on the left (heraldic dexter) is the name (not seen in photograph) "S. PATRICK" and over that on the right (heraldic sinister) is "S. NICHOLAS." S. Patrick, whose left hand grasps the double (known as the patriarchal) cross, is shown with two serpents under his feet, and a grotesque devil in flight from under his right hand raised in benediction. S. Nicholas, as patron saint, has beside him a child issuing from a font. The end of the sculpture with S. Nicholas's left hand is at present embedded in the plaster of the wall.

This slab formed, no doubt, one of the ends of the tomb. It is rather more than 5 ft. in length. Of the other end only a small

fragment—some 2ft.—remains; the sculpture representing Heaven, with the Persons of the Holy Trinity (Our Saviour seated) and two angel heads.

We have now in these two numbers of our *Journal* done something to rehabilitate the memory of a forgotten man, who was a prominent citizen of Galway and a notable contributor to domestic architecture and local art three hundred years ago.

Mr. Martin J. Blake supplies the additional note which we here append.

ED.



Simmons.

END OF BASE OF TOMB.

Photo.

SIR PETER FRENCH, KNIGHT.

His Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office is as follows (*Funeral Entries*, vol. v., p. 183).

“Sir Peter French of Galloway, Knt., deceased the 27th day of February 1631; he had to wife Mary, daughter of Geoffrey Browne of the aforesaid Cittie, Alderman, by whom he had issue, Mary, married to Patrick Darcy counsellor of law; Margaret als Maggie, married to Richard Martin Esquire; Elis, married to Sir Robert sonne and heir to Sir Henrie Lynch, Baronet; and Jennet French, unmarried.”

This Peter French was (I think) one of the "Bailiffs" in 1589-90; and was chosen to be Mayor of Galway for the year 29 Sept. 1616 to 29 Sept. 1617, but he refused the office, as he would not take the oath of Supremacy: he was in consequence, on 22nd October 1616, fined £100 for his refusal to take office. (See "*Archives of Galway, Liber A*" (Gilbert's Edition), page 468). Piers Lynch, who had been Mayor from 29 Sept. 1615 to 29 Sept. 1616, was elected a "second time" as Mayor in 1616-1617 in consequence of Sir Peter French's refusal. [NOTE, that in the entry (on p. 468) recording Peter French's refusal and fine, he is described as "Peter French fitz Vallentin."]

Peter French was knighted by Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy of Ireland, on 10th August, 1623. That this Sir Peter French is identical with the Peter French fitz Valentine who refused the Mayoralty in 1616, is proved by the following statement in O'Flaherty's *Tar-Connaught* (p. 37).

"Four of them" (the Mayors of Galway) "were deprived of their Mayoralty for recusancy, inasmuch as their conscience did not lead them to take the oath of the King's absolute supremacy over the church vizt. . . . Sir Peter French, Anno 1616, being fined in a hundred pounds sterling."

The will of Sir Peter French was after his death deposited in the Prerogative Court in 1636: by it he directed his body to be buried in St. Francis Abbey near Galway, and appointed as executors his wife Dame Mary French, Sir Henry Lynch of Galway baronet, and Dominick Browne of Galway Esq.

Dame Mary French, alias Browne, survived her husband, Sir Peter French. She died circa 1659; her will, which is dated 15 November 1659, was not proved until 9 May 1685, in the Prerogative Court (see Betham's *Wills*, Old Series, vol. iii., p. 64.)

M.J.B.

The Pedigree of Maria Anna O'Kelly, Countess of Marcolini.

The death of Mr Charles Kelly, K.C., of Newtown, sometime County Court Judge for Co. Clare, at the advanced age of 90, adds to the list of those whom death has removed from the membership of the Galway Archæological and Historical Society. This highly-esteemed gentleman possessed a family pedigree of a very uncommon description. It is a copy of the official pedigree, dating from 1783, of "Maria Anna, Baroness O'Kelly, Countess of Marcolini in Saxony," who is duly certified by Ulster King of Arms (Sir William Hawkins) to be "Paternally Descended in a direct line from Darby O'Kelly Prince of Iathmaine in Connaught, and Maternally Descended from Argall Provincial King of Connaught."

The original document, dated 23rd April 1783, was issued from Ulster's Office endorsed with the Lord Lieutenant's certificate that Sir William Hawkins was the proper person to draw up pedigrees. The correctness of the present copy, collated with the original, is certified in a statement signed at Linz 13th July 1801, and apparently again in a statement signed by the British Ambassador at Dresden 30th May 1804.

The pedigree commences with the supposed arms of Darby O'Kelly and of Argall "18th or 19th King of Connaught." Taking the paternal line first, we find O'Kelly impaling successively the arms of O'Brien King of Cashel, O'Loughlin Prince of Burren, O'Connor Prince of Connaught, O'Grady, De Burgo, O'Conor, O'Conor, Dalton, O'Kelly of Ballagh, O'Kelly, Dillon, Harbourne, O'Kelly. We have now reached the father of the lady whose pedigree this is, namely John O'Kelly, son of Bernard. And this gentlemen's genealogy is traced back in all the female lines four generations, so as to have the *seize quartiers*, as the surest proof of pure blood, complete. His 16 ancestors of the 4th generation bore respectively the names of O'Kelly, Egan, O'Kelly, De Burgo, O'Kelly, Fitzgerald, O'Madden, O'Connor, O'Kelly, O'Donelan, McCarthy, Power, O'Donelan, McCoghlan, O'Daly, O'Madden. We turn next to the line of the descendants of Argall, namely the

O'Donelans, "Lords of Clan Cahall." The Donelan marriages are not given in each generation as in the case of the O'Kellys. But when we come down to the lady's mother, who was a daughter of Malachy O'Donelan, we find her *seize quartiers* also given, the names of the 16 great-great-grandparents being O'Donelan, O'Kelly, O'Donelan, McCoghlan, O'Donelan, Blake, Dillon, French, de Burgo, Power, de Burgo, Huson, O'Nolan, French, Linch, French.

Such was the proof of pure blood which Maria Anna O'Kelly was able to adduce; and with such a pedigree it is no marvel if she was set down (in the continuation added to Ulster's pedigree, giving her marriage, etc.) as "née Baronne O'Kelly," her brothers also being entered as "Barons;" which in each case, was not exactly correct. Her husband is "Camilo Conte Marcolini Feretti Gran Ciambellano di S.A.E. di Sassonia Gran Priori e Bali dell insigne Ordine di St. Stefano di Toscana."

That great difficulties often occur in working back in female lines of ancestry any will probably be aware who have been sufficiently attracted by pedigree-hunting to endeavour to trace all ancestors to the fourth generation or further;* in this case it was done for Maria O'Kelly to the fifth generation; and the arms of every one of the 32 ancestors of the fifth generation are duly blazoned, with the single exception of "Huson."

Pedigrees compiled in the eighteenth century, it must be admitted, are not generally trustworthy, at least for the remoter generations; for the genealogists then were, in comparison with more recent genealogists, lacking in the critical faculty that renders possible the sifting of evidence, and lacking often in love of accuracy. It must also be admitted that Hawkins in particular, who was Ulster King of Arms from 1765 to 1787, is known to be unreliable. But it will be seen from the above description how exceptional is the character of the document that we are considering; and what is of special interest is the seventeenth and eighteenth century portion, comprising as we have said the descents from Maria O'Kelly's ancestors of the 5th generation. And whatever criticism may have to say with respect to the more remote generations, there is, presumably, no reason to question the general reliability and accuracy of these later and less remote

* For the purpose of recording genealogy and working out as many lines of ancestry as possible, we recommend Whitmore's *Ancestral Tablets*, the plan of which is probably unequalled. Published originally in Boston, U.S.A., the book can be had from Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row, London.

portions, in which we are given genealogical data respecting, as will be seen from the above names, quite a number of Galway and other Irish families.

The connection between the lady for whom this pedigree was drawn up and the late owner of it is that her grandfather Bernard O'Kelly had a brother, John, who was great-grandfather of Charles Kelly, *k.c.*, *b.* 18th (?) Oct. 1815, *d.* 18th Oct. 1905.

ED.

Early Loughrea Printing.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

AT the end of March last my attention was drawn by Mr. Wood of the Public Record Office, Dublin, to a small parcel amongst the collection of deeds known as the "Usher" collection, labelled "Broadside, ballads and newspapers." With the permission of the Deputy Keeper I was allowed to examine the parcel and found it contained three or four MS. ballads or collections of verses having some reference to Loughrea, a printed broadside consisting of the well known song called "Bumper Squire Jones," without any imprint, and two torn portions or fragments of a newspaper, the title of which appears to have been first *The Connaught Mercury or Universal Register*, and afterwards simply *The Connaught Mercury*, but both owned and published by *John Reynolds*. One fragment has the date 1770 on it and consists of about two thirds of the first leaf of an issue of this Journal or Newspaper for Thursday, May the 24th, and is numbered "64." It measures 17 inches in length and the width was probably 10½ inches. There is nothing to indicate what volume it belonged to and there is no imprint, merely "John Reynolds" above the title. The other fragment consists of a much larger portion of another issue, from which, however, the

year is torn off, but by looking through it it will at once be seen that it must have been printed in the year 1772 as so many of the advertisements are so dated. This larger portion, consisting of about two-thirds of both leaves, has, fortunately, the full imprint at the bottom of the fourth page, or rather so much of the fourth page as is still existing. The printer is given as "John Reynolds," whose name also appears at the head of the first page, above the title, and the place of printing is stated to be "Loughrea." The "L" is wanting but the rest of the letters are plain enough and leave no doubt as to the place of printing.

Both issues have three columns on each page, which would be 12 in all. Both these portions were very soiled, crumpled and discoloured by age and neglect in former years, but with the sanction of the Deputy Keeper they have been cleaned up, flattened out and partly mended with transparent paper by Mr. Tucker, a very competent member of the staff. The size is $17\frac{1}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

This is a very interesting discovery in its way, as the earliest mention of any paper in Loughrea or of any printing at all there was the statement by Dr. Madden in his *Irish Periodical Literature* that a paper was printed in that town in the year 1797 by one L. Conway, that it was called *The Connaught Gazette* and that its size was folio. We now have evidence that there was a newspaper printed there at least 27 years earlier. But I think the paper in question must have had an even earlier date, because on the second portion, that printed in 1772, there is printed in one corner of it "Vol. VII." Now, if we take a year's issues as making up a volume, that would carry us back to the year 1765, a very early period for one of our provincial newspapers. It will perhaps be recollected that Finn's *Leinster Journal* first appeared in Kilkenny in 1767. Of course it is possible that half a year went to a volume, in which case the Loughrea Journal would have commenced in the year 1769.

Were it not for these fragments thus preserved, why it is almost impossible to conjecture, we would now have no knowledge of the existence of this paper, which must have had a life of at least some years. It is another instance of the painful fact that, in so many cases, provincial printing has literally vanished.

There was apparently some change in the dates of issue of this paper in 1772, as on the earlier fragment the day of the week is simply given as "Thursday," whereas in the latter one, as if to indicate that the issue of the paper was then bi-weekly, it is dated

as "From Monday, March the 30th, to Thursday, April——." The rest is wanting, unfortunately.

As regards their contents the earlier issue seems of a more literary character, for it commences with a long poem. There is a Notice that Ballinrobe School and Academy was not being removed to Castlebar. In the later issue (that in 1772) are very many local advertisements of letting of lands, of stallions, etc. In the imprint Reynolds stated that printing work was done in the best manner at reasonable terms, also requiring ready money for advertisements, etc. These fragments merit a close examination.

I am glad to state that the Deputy Keeper has had these very rare fragments secured in a volume of rare provincial papers lately bound in the Public Record Office, where they will be better preserved and easier of access to those to whom permission may be given to inspect them.

NOTE.—If any of our readers possess or know of examples of eighteenth-century printing in any Connaught towns, whether books, newspapers, or whatever it be, it is very desirable that the information should be conveyed either to us or direct to Mr. Dix, whose address is 17 Kildare Street, Dublin.

ED.

Baldwin de Burgo.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Aran View House,
Galway,

14th October, 1905.

MY DEAR MISS REDINGTON,

In looking through a volume of the *Journal of the Galway Archæological and Historical Society*, I met a very interesting question with regard to the Burkes in the paper on "the McRedmond Burkes." "Why should Baldwin of Flanders figure as Baldwin de Burke? Perhaps someone familiar with the history of the Counts of Boulogne and their relatives can say if any of them was called de Burgo."

I have been so fortunate as to find the answer. Moeller, in his "*L'Histoire Du Moyen Age*," gives a very interesting account of the Kingdom of Jerusalem under the rule of the Crusaders. Godfrey de Bouillon was first king; reigned one year. Baldwin of Flanders, his brother, succeeded him, and reigned 18 years. The third King of Jerusalem was *Baldwin du Bourg*, or de Burgh, nephew to his predecessors. De Burgh had two daughters who accompanied him to the Holy Land. One of these, Mélisand, married Fulke of Anjou; the other Boémond, Prince of Antioch. Fulke of Anjou governed Jerusalem for 11 years.

Samuel Daniels, in his "*Life of Richard I.*," gives the name as we have it, "*Baldwin de Burgo*."

The question seemed too interesting to be ignored, and it was a pleasure to me to hunt up the particulars.

Yours very truly,

JANE MARTYN.

[The reference is to *Journal*, vol. III., p. 57. Mr. Knox writes: "Miss Martyn's letter is very interesting. There was a Baldwin de Burgo, but the de Burgo genealogy makes him a brother of William the first settler in Ireland. It is quite possible that the de Burgos descend from one of that family, but apparently not from that Baldwin, because it is not likely that the descent of Earl Hubert, who would have been grandson of that Baldwin, or great-grandson, would have been forgotten. We cannot place any reliance on the peage pedigree of early times, and I have read a remark that the Pedigree given to the Earl of Kent, Hubert de Burgo, is not supported by evidence."

Blake Family Records.

REVIEW.

Blake Family Records. Second Series. A.D. 1600-1700. By MARTIN J. BLAKE. (*Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row, London. 1905. Price 18s.*) It is pleasant to a reviewer to feel that he is perusing a work of real value, to which he can afford to give unstinted praise. Of such character is the work before us, which (along with the First Series, issued in 1902) places *Blake Family Records* among the few really important works that have appeared dealing with the history of families and of the descents of property in the Province of Connaught. In our review of the First Series (*Journal*, vol. II., p. 120-121) we referred to the fact of the Blakes still possessing in this extensive collection of documents the materials of a consecutive history of their family for over six centuries, as a singular and interesting circumstance. Among Anglo-Irish families they must in this respect be almost if not altogether unique. The first volume having dealt with records varying in date from A.D. 1315-1599, this second volume, which is of much larger size and completes the work, is exclusively occupied with documents of the seventeenth century, the number of these being 208. The importance of the work as a family record it is not necessary to dwell upon further: but the interest of it is not by any means confined to persons connected by name or by descent with the Blakes. For incidentally we learn much of local history generally, in Galway Town and County and in Mayo. The notes which Mr. Blake has appended to the records, apposite and reliable as his notes appear always to be, are most useful, in their references to history, biography, or genealogy: while the illustrations also add much to the interest of the work; among which illustrations we might refer by way of example to the seals, which include the common seal of the town of Athenry as affixed to a document dated A.D. 1394, the seal of John Skerrett Mayor of Galway in 1492, and that of Christopher Bodkin Archbishop of Tuam in 1543. From which it will be seen that while all the documents are of the 17th century some of the illustrations belong to documents of earlier date.

A very interesting item is Record No. 86, dated 30th April, 1640, the humble Petition of John Blake to his Majesty's Commissioners for the plantation of the County of Galway; wherein petitioner sets forth the lands possessed by him and his ancestors as their ancient inheritance: his ancestors "did plant thereabouts, being an auncient English familie, and there continued without change of language manners or habit and without once matching with anie Irish familie, since the ninth yeare of King Edward the Second." He is "the eleaventh masculin English descent lineally descended from father to the sonn, in the possession of the said lands." Now this petition, supported by many ancient deeds which petitioner submitted, some dating from the reign of Edward I., was occasioned by the scheme of Wentworth Earl of Strafford for the planting of Connaught with English Protestants; the extraordinary claim set forth by the Crown lawyers being

that the Crown was somehow entitled to all the lands of Connaught: and in each of the counties concerned a jury was empanelled to try the case and to find a verdict in favour of the Crown. The Galway jury had alone refused to return the required verdict. That was in 1635, but the penalty that the jury suffered for their pertinacity caused the terrified jury of 1636, before whom the case was again tried, to find the required verdict. That is well-known matter of history, as is also the final downfall of Strafford; but a circumstance that lends additional romance to the petition of John Blake, a circumstance to which the editor, as it happens, has not called attention in his note appended to the document (though the necessary dates are indeed added in a note on p. xi) is that just a few days before Blake signed his humble petition, Strafford had left Ireland for the House of Commons, not however to push forward the scheme that Blake dreaded, but to stand his trial, as he had been impeached for treason in March; a year later he was executed, the King having in the mean time ordered the abandonment of the intended plantation of Connaught. Such was the uncertainty of life for prominent politicians in those stirring times. It is of interest to add with respect to some of John Blake's ancient inheritance, that even Cromwellian confiscation and, later on, sale of the property, only transferred it from one member of the Blake family to another, so that to this day it remains in the possession of Blakes.

The latter portion of this volume (pages 129 to 226) contains genealogies of the many branches of the Blakes, which indeed appeared in part in the end of the first volume, but they are now much enlarged, the 16 branches whose pedigrees are there given having now expanded to 25 branches. There are also useful Appendices, containing Abstracts of Blake Wills, Grants to the family *reg.* James I., list of Blakes who obtained lands as transplanted persons under the Cromwellian commission, grants *reg.* Charles II., etc.

Finally, though there is no Index to vol. II. there is added an excellent Index to the records in the First Series. This as well as the fact that the work remains incomplete without the Second Series, renders this second volume practically indispensable to those who possess the first one.

That within a period of twelve months there should appear two works dealing with Connaught history, two works of such value as on the one hand this Second Series of *Blake Family Records*, and on the other hand Mr. Hubert T. Knox's *Notes on the Dioceses of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry*, which we reviewed though but too briefly in our last issue, is very remarkable and a hopeful sign. At the same time it is regrettable that the demand for such work as that before us is smaller than it should be, so that workers in this sphere have apparently to be content with the thanks of those who care for historical records, as the only return for the time and trouble that they have expended.

ED.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Galway Archaeological and Historical Society, 1904.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance forward from 1903 ...	68 : 0 : 1	Printing and illustrating Journal ...	56 : 10 : 8	
Subscriptions received from Members ...	54 : 0 : 0	Less copies sold and advts. ...	9 : 1 : 2	
Amount expended on Drumacoo Church in 1903,				47 : 9 : 6
received from County Council ...	14 : 18 : 6	Paid for hire of County Council Room ...	3 : 0 : 0	
Interest allowed by Bank ..	2 : 18 : 2	Lewis for reproduction of Map of Galway of 1651	23 : 10 : 0	
		Postage on Journals, and to Editor, Hon. Sec, and		
		Hon. Treasurer ...	9 : 0 : 10	
		Sundry Printing and Stationery ...	2 : 11 : 6	
		Balance on 31st December, 1904 ...	54 : 4 : 11	
				£139 : 16 : 9
	£139 : 16 : 9			

T. D. LAWSON, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Vouched and found correct,

R. B. TIVY.

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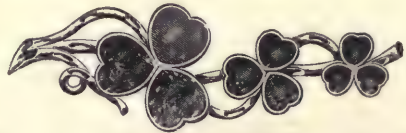
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