

COUNTY *and County of the* CITY of LIMERICK.

A LIST of PERSONS to whom PREMIUMS for sowing Flax-feed in the Year 1796. have been adjudged by the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture.

Pursuant to the Scheme offered by them for encouraging the Growth of FLAX throughout the Kingdom, *viz.* "To the Person who should sow between the 10th Day of March and the 1st Day of June 1796, with a sufficient Quantity of good sound Flax-feed, any Quantity of Land, well prepared and fit for the purpose, not less than 1 Acre—4 Spinning Wheels,—3 Roods 3 Ditto,—2 Roods—2 Ditto,—1 Rood—1 Ditto. And to the Person who should sow in like Manner any Quantity of like Land, not less than 5 Acres, a Loom, or Wheels, Reels, or Hatchells to the Value of 50 Shillings, and for every 5 Acres over and above the first five a like Premium."

* * The Claimants for one Rood, who are entitled to one Wheel each, are requested to apply to the County Inspector Mr. David Dwyer, jun. for their Wheels, there being a sufficient Number ready to distribute among them: The other Premiums will be discharged in Rotation as the Wheels can be made, of which due Notice shall be given.

Every Person preferring Reels may have two of them in lieu of a Spinning Wheel.

The Scheme of Premiums offered by the Board for the Year 1796, has had so extensive an Effect, that it will require 37,135 Wheels to discharge the One Rood Claimants; and not less than 88,719 Wheels, together with 227 Looms, to discharge the whole, which necessarily produces much delay in delivering.

As the highest Price is paid for the Wheels in order to have them of the best Fabric, of seasoned Timber, and of full Size; no Claimant is to receive any Wheel deficient in any respect: They are all to be stamped with the Board Seal before delivery, and with the Maker's Name.

And in order to render the national benefit proposed by the Trustees as efficacious as possible, they request that any neglect or delay of the Inspector in delivering Wheels of the best quality and equal excellence to the Pattern deposited with him, be instantly made known to them by information to any Trustee, or to the Inspector General, or by Letter to their Secretary, at the Linen-Office, Dublin.

N. B. Any Inspector, Deputy Inspector, or Surveyor, or other Person acting under him or them, who shall directly or indirectly receive any Fee, Gratuity, or Reward for the performance of his duty, comes by such offence disqualified by Act of Parliament to hold any Employment under the Linen Board.

Prsh. of ABINGTON.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
William Lane	3
Jeremiah Ryan	2
James Ryan	1
George Scott	1
Michael Hanrahan	1
James Fitzgerald	1
James Regan	1

Prsh. of ANEY.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
William Higgins	2
Richard Fitzgerald	2
Darby Higgins	1
Thomas Fitzgerald	1
Patrick Dooley	1
Michael Conway	1

Psh. BALLINLANDER.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
Dennis Donohoe	1
Maurice Fitzgerald	1

Prsh. BALLYBRICKEN.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
Patrick Calanan	1
Darby Brien	1

Prsh. BALLYNAMONA.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
James Dwyer	2
Jeffrey Burke	2
Thomas Fitzgerald	2
Bryan M'Mahon	2
Thomas Londrigan	1
Widow Halloran	1
Daniel Sheehan	1

Prsh. of CAHIRNARY.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
John Crips	1

P. of CAHERCONLISH.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
T. Walsh	2
John Clanchy	2

Prsh. of DROMIN.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
Henry Bevan	4
David London	1

Prsh. of EMLY.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
James Kinkead	3

	<i>Wheels.</i>
Michael Magrath	2
John Hely	1
James Ryves	1
Patrick Magrath	1
Andrew Corbet	1
John Scanlon	1
James Roan	1
Thomas Kinkead	1

Prsh. of FEDEMORE.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
James Peacock	2
Thomas Herbert	1
James Barry, jun.	1
Garret Courcy	1

Prsh. of GALBALLY.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
Martin Morony	3
John Shea	2
William Laffin	2
John Sheehy	1
Robert Jones	1
Martin Quish	1
Cornelius Dorsey	1
James Walsh	1
Timothy Connors	1
John Fahy	1
Michael Hinchy	1

P. HERBERTSTOWN.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
John Burn	4
Timothy Baggott	4
Darby Heany	4
Charles Waters	2
Michael Londrigan	2
Owen Brosnahan	2
Murtaugh Reardan	2
Thomas Waters	2
James Brien	2
James Purcell	2
Honorah M'Enery	2
John Lavery	2
Joseph Goonane	2
Thomas Sullivan	2
John Brosnahan	2
John Sheehan	1
James Small	1
Michael White	1
Timothy Morony	1
Phillip Slattery	1
William Lavery	1
Dennis Cronin	1
James Kean	1
Patrick Lavery	1
David Behane	1

	<i>Wheels.</i>
John Browne	-
Patrick Hogan	-
John Londrigan	-
Thomas Burke	-
Thomas Elligott	-
Simon Ryan	-
Mary O'Donnell	-
John Elligott	-
Andrew Manahan	-
Patrick Reilly	-
Edmund Hayes	-
Thomas Connell	-
John Donogan	-
John Collins	-

Prsh. of HOSPITAL.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
John Magrath	-
David Garvy	-
James Carmody	-
Cornelius M'Cann	-
Maurice Hickey	-
John Nugent	-
Thomas Burke	-
Bartholomew Hayes	-
Thomas Fleming	-
Michael Murphy	-
Daniel Neal	-
John Calanan	-
Patrick Halloran	-
Patrick Ryan	-
John M'Curty	-
Michael Molony	-
Darby Hurley	-
John Hurley	-
Michael Maher	-
James Cormick	-
Thomas Halloran	-
Patrick Quinlan	-
George Stamer Gubbins	-
Dennis Gleeson	-
Thomas Hayes	-
Thomas Donovan	-
Patrick Halanan	-

Prsh. of KILTEELY.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
James Murray	-
Richard Power	-
Timothy Ryan	-
Michael Murnane	-
Daniel Hayes	-
John Hickfey	-
Andrew Lynch	-
Patrick Lynch	-
William Fitzgerald	-
Matthew Lee	-

	<i>Wheels.</i>
Michael Baggot	2
John Keary	2
James Quinn	2
Dennis Galligan	2
Garrett Murray	2
James Slattery	2
James Higgins	1
Dennis Murnane	1
Dennis Hayes	1
Bridget Ryan	1
James Coffee	1
John O'Donnell	1
James Ryan	1
William Holton	1
James London	1
Michael London	1
Timothy Ryan	1
James Dea	1

	<i>Wheels.</i>
Lanty Ryan	1
Patrick Howard	1
Timothy Maher	1
Patrick Ryan	1
Edmund Hayes	1
William Hayes	1
Margaret Mackafy	1
Robert Portly	1
Patrick Berkley	1
John Henefy	1
John Birmingham	1
Terence Slatery	1
Patrick Lynch	1

Prsh. KNOCKNAGOUL.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
James Lyons	1

Prsh. of ST. MICHAEL.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
John Villars	2

Psh. PATRICKSWELL.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
Henry Magrath	1
John Brennan	1
Hannah Casey	1
Michael Casey	1
Solomon Molony	1
John Dwyer	1
Widow Kelly	1
William Ryan	1
Patrick Molony	1
Richard Rawleigh	1

P. TEMPLEBREDON.

	<i>Wheels.</i>
Anthony Brady	4

By Order,

JAMES CORRY, *Sec.*

LINEN OFFICE.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

A LIST of PERSONS to whom PREMIUMS for sowing Flax-seed in the Year 1796 have been adjudged by the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture.

Pursuant to the Scheme offered by them for encouraging the Growth of FLAX throughout the Kingdom, *viz.* "To the Person who should sow between the 10th Day of March and the 1st Day of June 1796, with a sufficient Quantity of good sound Flax-seed, any Quantity of Land, well prepared and fit for the purpose, not less than 1 Acre—4 Spinning Wheels,—3 Roods 3 Ditto,—2 Roods—2 Ditto,—1 Rood—1 Ditto. And to the Person who should sow in like Manner any Quantity of like Land, not less than 5 Acres, a Loom, or Wheels, Reels, or Hatchells to the Value of 50 Shillings, and for every 5 Acres over and above the first five a like Premium."

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And in order to render the national benefit proposed by the Trustees as efficacious as possible, they request that any neglect or delay of the Inspector in delivering Wheels of the best quality and equal excellence to the Pattern deposited with him, be instantly made known to them by information to any Trustee, or to the Inspector General, or by Letter to their Secretary, at the Linen-Office, Dublin.

N. B. Any Inspector, Deputy Inspector, or Surveyor, or other Person acting under him or them, who shall directly or indirectly receive any Fee, Gratuity, or Reward for the performance of his duty, becomes by such offence disqualified by Act of Parliament to hold any Employment under the Linen Board.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Prsh. of CAHER.

Wheels.
William Brook - - 4

Prsh. of CAPAGH.

Wheels.
James Ryan - - 4

Prsh. of CLOHEEN.

Wheels.
John Henecy - - 4

Prsh. of DOON.

Adam Saunders—ONE LOOM.

Wheels.
William Doherty - - 4

Prsh. of DRUM.

Charles M'Donnell—ONE LOOM.

Wheels.
Timothy Hurley - - 4
William Parkinson - - 4
William Archer - - 4

Prsh. of EMLEY.

Wheels.
Cornelius Murphy - - 4
David Keefe - - 3
Richard Kinkade - - 1
Darby Burne - - 1

Prsh. of KILMURRY.

Wheels.
William Parker - - 4

Prsh. KNOCKGRAFIN.

Wheels.
Robert Long - - 4
James White - - 4

Prsh. of LATIN.

Wheels.
John Marnane - - 2

Prsh. of NENAGH.

Looms.
Samuel Ryan - - 1
James Conners - - 1

Wheels.
Patrick Burke - - 4
Roger Parker - - 4
Arthur M'Donnell - - 4
Mary Stokes - - 3

Prsh. of SOLEHEAD.

Wheels.
Thomas Marnane - - 2

TEMP. BREARDON.

Wheels.
Patrick Brien - - 4
Daniel Meagher - - 1

By Order,

JAMES CORRY, Sec.

LINEN OFFICE.

Acta Sanctorum Veteris et Majoris Scotiæ seu Hiberniæ Sanctorum Insulæ etc.

Per R. P. F. JOANNEM COLGANUM

Reflex Facsimile

Foreword by REV. BRENDAN JENNINGS, O.F.M., D.LITT.

Folio. Pp. iv+23+936. (1948). £6 6s.

This well-known work of Fr. John Colgan was published by him in the year 1645. In reality, as he states in his preface, it embodies the fruits of the labours of the whole Irish Franciscan school of hagiography at Louvain, in particular of Fathers Hugh Ward, Patrick Fleming, and Brendan O'Connor, and of Brother Mícheál Ó Cléirigh. It contains the lives of some two hundred and seventy Irish saints, arranged according to their place in the calendar for the first three months of the year. Every source of information available at the time in Ireland or on the Continent was utilized, and copious notes were added on points of philology and topography. The volume, which has become exceedingly rare, is indispensable to all students of the early history of the Irish Church.

The Civil Survey (A.D. 1654-56)

Edited by ROBERT C. SIMINGTON, D.Litt.

10 vols.:

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------|------------|
| I (Co. Tipperary E. & S.): | Pp. xxvi+388. | (1931). | 10s. |
| II (Co. Tipperary W. & N.): | Pp. xxxii+418. | (1934). | 15s. |
| III (Co. Donegal, Derry &
Tyrone) | : Pp. xxxvi+453. | (1937). | £1 10s. |
| IV (Co. Limerick) | : Pp. xlvi+532. | (1938). | £1 10s. |
| V (Co. Meath) | : Pp. xlvi+410. | (1940). | £1 10s. |
| VI (Co. Waterford, Muskerry Barony (Co. Cork), and
Kilkenny City. Valuations, <i>circa</i> 1663-1664,
of Cork and
Waterford Cities) | : Pp. lxiv+557. | (1942). | £2 2s. 0d. |
| VII (Co. Dublin) | : Pp. lii+317. | (1945). | £2 2s. 0d. |
| VIII (Co. Kildare) | : Pp. xlv+294. | (1952). | £2 10s. |
| IX (Co. Wexford) | : Pp. xlviii+321. | (1953). | £2 10s. |
| X (Miscellanea) | : Pp. xxxiv+136. | (1961). | £1 10s. |

Based on the knowledge and evidence of "the most able and ancient inhabitants of the country" the Civil Survey was a descriptive record of the land and of its owners in 1640. Written down in the course of the years 1654-56 from the testimony of juries representative of Gael and Norman, the Civil Survey set forth every estate of every proprietor of land in twenty-seven Irish counties. Here Gaelic and Norman ancestral tenures were recorded, as well as titles by patent from the Crown. For every barony, parish and townland, the meares and bounds were described, many names of places which have long since gone out of use being set down in this detailed description, which added an account of the rivers, streams and woodland areas. The valuable local particulars given for each townland included the name and residence of the

owner, the homes of the people, valuations, areas in tillage and pasture, mills, antiquities and so forth. Independent dealings with land were likewise written down, particulars of deeds and wills being frequently specified. Extraordinarily rich in place-names and in information regarding Irish families, the Civil Survey was further distinguished by separate returns of Church lands, Crown lands and tithes, the entire compilation representing a record of a most precious kind.

What has survived of the Civil Survey is published in the ten volumes mentioned above. Dr. Simington's introduction in each volume deals with the origin and purpose of the Survey, and (in vols. 1-IX) particularizes church lands and other features. An account of the manuscripts, their destination and fate and the furnishing of certified copies to the Quit Rent Office is given by the late M. J. McEnery, Deputy Keeper of Records and Keeper of State Papers (1914-21). The text of vols. 1-IX is printed from the Quit Rent Office copy (now in the Public Record Office, Dublin). Maps indicating the boundaries, as at 1654-55, of the baronies and territories, accompany these volumes. Vol. X (Miscellanea) comprises the following material discovered in family collections: from the Annesley set of Books of Survey and Distribution preserved at Castlewellan, Co. Down—boundary descriptions of 114 baronies and a remarkable description of Co. Carlow; from the Ormond collection in the National Library—the Civil Survey of the barony of Louth, Co. Louth. The description of Co. Carlow gives, in addition to boundary and dimensional details, an account of Irish families within the county, as likewise of its soil, rivers, notable places, and of its ancient divisions into mart lands. Graphic in style, a quotation may here be given from what this remarkable document relates as to timber woods, these "being very much wasted and spoyld by that plague of all good timber to wit, pipe staves and barrell staves . . . which if not timely prevented it may be conjectured that the inhabitants of this nation must with Diogines live in tubbs for the choycest timber is imploy'd to that use". Vol. X (which has been indexed by Mr. J. MacLellan) includes a barony map of Ireland.*

Superimposition of the Down Survey on Townland Maps

One of the recommendations of the Irish Record Commission (1810-25) was the publication of (a) the Civil Survey, 1654-56†; (b) the Books of Survey and Distribution‡ (Charles II), and (c) the Down Survey (1655-58).

The Down Survey, the mapped expression of (a) and (b) by Sir William Petty, originated in the requirements of the Commonwealth Government for its distribution of forfeited lands.

What survived of the Down Survey in the fire of 1711 perished in 1922. Substitutes are, however, accessible, comprising (1) copies

* For indexes of vols. 1-IX see p. 73 *infra*.

† See p. 34

‡ See p. 38

of parish maps made in 1787 by the Hon. Robert Rochfort, Surveyor-General, for his personal use, now forming the Reeves collection in the National Library; (2) the series of barony maps known as 'Hibernia Regnum' compiled from the Down Survey parish maps and representing that Survey as a whole in diminutive form, and (3) the Quit Rent Office maps and tracings.

The reconstruction from these sources of the Down Survey and its superimposition on the original Ordnance Survey (1839-43) has been undertaken by Mr. Robert Johnston who, under the direction of Dr. R. C. Simington, has completed maps for Counties Tipperary, Carlow, Roscommon (southern part), Wexford, Louth, Dublin, and for the Liberties of Galway, Athenry and Loughrea. Co. Clare is in hands at present. This will be followed by Co. Kilkenny. The Down Survey boundaries of the parishes, denominations and townlands are shown in distinctive colours, care being taken to preserve the Ordnance Survey definitions; likewise in clear black script appear the place-names of the confiscated lands, then written down phonetically, thus enabling one at a glance to compare these old renderings with the standardized names on the Ordnance sheets: very frequently a complete change is indicated. Other features superimposed include the definition by boundaries of the contents of a denomination—with relative acreages—and its division into arable and pasture, wood, bog and so forth; buildings shown as existing *circa* 1657—churches, castles, mills, houses, and all other recorded structures.

Thus has emerged a composite map illustrating the respective boundaries, place-names and features of both surveys. Of particular interest to those working on historical geography lines is the evidence of land reclamation which the contrasting definitions provide.

An introductory reference sheet specifies the names of the parishes in both surveys and the numbers of the corresponding Ordnance sheets in which they appear; this also contains a guide to the interpretation of the Down Survey features. A parish represented in a single sheet of the Down Survey may be represented in more than one sheet of the Ordnance Survey.

The composite maps of Counties Tipperary, Carlow, Roscommon, Wexford, and Louth have been lodged with the National Library, Dublin, which will supply photostat copies of the maps (scale approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ " to the mile), price 4s. each. Copies of the reference sheet for each county are obtainable also from the National Library at 4s. each.

Index of Parishes and Townlands of Ireland from Seventeenth Century Maps

Edited by Y. M. GOBLET, D. ès L.

Pp. xx+379. (1932). 7s. 6d.

Dr. Goblet has made a special study of the Down Survey and of the manuscript Barony maps by Sir William Petty preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris). The result of his fifteen years of research work is: (1) a complete history and geographical

description of these maps and of the topographical and anthropogeographical work of Sir William Petty in Ireland, entitled *La transformation de la géographie politique de l'Irlande au XVIIe siècle dans les cartes et essais anthropogéographiques de Sir William Petty*; (2) an essay on Irish toponymy, entitled *Les noms de lieux Irlandais dans l'œuvre géographique de Sir William Petty*; (3) the above Topographical Index of the Parishes and Townlands of Ireland in Sir William Petty's manuscript barony maps and *Hiberniae Delineatio*. In this work are included more than 2,000 parish names and 25,000 townland names, each entry giving in most cases the spelling of the Down Survey manuscript barony maps and the spelling in *Hiberniae Delineatio*.

Dr. Goblet has proved indeed that the spelling of the place-names in *Hiberniae Delineatio* is not always derived from the Down Survey registers but has often come from various sources of the seventeenth century and even before.

Though there are many valuable and authoritative general or specialized indexes of the Irish place-names as they appear in manuscripts and books, this is the first time that a general index of the Irish place-names in the seventeenth century has been collected from the old maps. The importance of map spelling will be realized when it is remarked that many place-names in the Down Survey maps have not come from documents, but have been taken on the spot by Petty's surveyors.

A 'Census' of Ireland (c. 1659)

Edited by SÉAMUS PENDER, M.A.

Pp. xix + 946. (1939). £2 2s.

The collection of manuscripts known as the Census of Ireland, 1659, is preserved in the library of the Marquess of Lansdowne at Bowood House. These manuscripts are copies of—as yet undiscovered or, it may be, lost—townland census returns of the inhabitants of Ireland, compiled under the direction of Sir William Petty. They are arranged geographically in counties, baronies, parishes and townlands; and in cities, parishes and streets. In addition to mere numbers, the returns supply the names of the prominent occupiers of townlands and streets under the Anglo-Spanish designation of *Titulados*. In setting down the number of inhabitants in each townland and in each street, the proportions of English, Irish and Scotch are expressed. The returns also supply important and interesting barony and city lists of the names and numbers of the principal Irish inhabitants. The returns for the counties of Cavan, Galway, Mayo, Tyrone and Wicklow are wanting; also four baronies from the returns of Cork County and nine from Meath.

Supplementary material from the Poll Money Ordinances 1660-61 (preserved in Marsh's Library, Dublin) is given in appendices.

Books of Survey and Distribution

Vol. I : Co. Roscommon. Pp. lvii+181. With maps. (1949).
£2 15s.

Edited by R. C. SIMINGTON, D.Litt.

Vol. II : Co. Mayo. Pp. lv+244. With maps. (1956). £3 3s.

Edited by R. C. SIMINGTON, D.Litt.

Vol. III : Co. Galway. *Prepared for publication by* B. MAC GIOLLA CHOILLE, M.A. *Introductions by* R. C. SIMINGTON, D.Litt.

Pp. lxviii+357. With map. (1962). £3 . 15 : 0

The valuable records of the Quit Rent Office, now preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin, include a complete set of Books of Survey and Distribution. It is from the text in this collection, in official use over a very long period, that these volumes are published.

The Books of Survey and Distribution for each county readily disclose the position as to landownership in every parish and barony prior and subsequent to the forfeitures under Cromwell and William III. The names of the old proprietors, the lands forfeited, the extent profitable and unprofitable, and the areas distributed to the specified new owners are exhibited, column by column, in wide folios, numbering 365 for Roscommon, 296 for Mayo and 533 for Galway. Markings, or signs, to which a key exists, indicate the titles of dispositions, *e.g.*, Certificates and Patents, Act of Settlement Decrees, and Trustees' Sales. Each book opens with an index of places which, with the text for the county, has been transcribed for publication. Dr. Simington has supplied an index of persons for Vols. I and II. Mr. Mac Giolla Choille has done so for Vol. III.

For the compilation of these books, Strafford's Survey was available. The loss of that record has been mitigated in so far as the Connacht Books of Survey and Distribution are an abstract of its contents.

Certain maps attributed to Strafford's Survey are reproduced in Vol. I, namely, maps of the baronies of Athlone and Moycarn and part of the barony of Ballintubber. Vol. II includes the map of Mayo from *Hiberniae Delineatio* (commonly called Petty's Atlas, 1683) and a map of the barony of Tirawley from the Down Survey *Hibernia Regnum*. The map of Co. Galway from Petty's Atlas, 1683, is reproduced in Vol. III.

Commentarius Rinuccinianus

Edited by REV. STANISLAUS KAVANAGH, O.F.M.Cap., D.Litt.

Vol. I : Pp. xlii+734.	(1932).	£1.
Vol. II : Pp. xxii+808.	(1936).	£1 10s. od.
Vol. III : Pp. xvi+694.	(1939).	£1 10s. od.
Vol. IV : Pp. xvii+663.	(1941).	£1 5s. od.
Vol. V : Pp. xiv+504.	(1944).	£2 2s. od.

The great work to which the name of *Rinuccini Memoirs* has been given has long been known as the most important and also the most ample commentary on the period of which it treats—that of the Irish Confederation of the seventeenth century. Though its position as an authoritative document has been recognized since the Holkham transcript of the original was used by Carte in the early eighteenth century, the text of the Memoirs has hitherto been out of the reach of all but a few students. Copies made for Sir John Gilbert and for Cardinal Moran were of signal service; but it has long been felt that this excellent and complete specimen of Irish historical scholarship in the later seventeenth century should be available in suitable printed form for students in various parts of the world.

The entire text extends to five volumes. The first volume covers the period ending with the Nuncio's arrival in Ireland. The second continues the narrative of events in Ireland to the end of the year 1647. In the third volume the political and religious situation in Ireland during 1648 is exhaustively treated. The fourth volume is occupied with Irish affairs during the years 1649, 1650 and 1651, and in the fifth volume the events of subsequent years down to 1666 are narrated.

The Memoirs, consisting of six folio volumes, were written at Florence within the years 1661–1666. In 1935 they were acquired from Prince Trivulzi by the municipality of Milan, and deposited in the Archivio Storico Comunale in the Castello Sforzesco. Father Stanislaus Kavanagh has been informed that the six volumes of the *Commentarius*, with many other codices of the Trivulziana, were destroyed in a fire caused by bombing in August, 1943.

The great mass of the Nuncio's papers were incorporated textually in the work, which also is of marked importance in respect of Irish learning for its period. These papers after the Nuncio's death had passed into the possession of his brother Thomas, Grand Chamberlain at the Court of Florence, who placed them at the disposal of two Irish Capuchins, Fathers Richard (Barnabas O'Farrell) and Robert (Daniel O'Connell) for the writing of the Memoirs. Father O'Farrell, the confidant and friend of the Nuncio in Ireland, directed the work till his own death. The actual writer was Father Daniel O'Connell, of Kerry, whose lucid Latin style, acquired in the schools of Munster and Aquitaine, makes the entire text—over eleven hundred thousand words in all—a model of contemporary scholarship.

Part I of Vol. VI consists of an account by the Editor, Rev. Stanislaus Kavanagh, O.F.M.Cap., of the history and authorship of the *Commentarius*, supplemented by facsimiles of script. Part II, prepared by Mr. Newport B. White, comprises an English synopsis of the whole *Commentarius* (based, with considerable additions, on the Latin Series Rerum prefixed to each of the first five volumes) indices of personal names, place names and subjects.

LIME.

There are few parts of this county where good lime cannot be obtained within a short distance. At Carrick-on-Suir limestone brought from Duffhill (3 miles) is burnt at the town, and the lime sold at 1s. 1d. per barrel, of 23 gallons. At Cashel lime is abundant on the spot, and costs only 7d. to 10d. per barrel. At Clogheen it is burnt close to the town, and costs 10d. to 1s. per barrel (42 gallons). At Clonmel similarly—and at Nenagh. At Roscrea it is procured within 1 mile of the town, at 9d. per barrel (42 gallons); and at Thurles and Tipperary it is obtained from 1 to 2 miles from the town, and costs 8d. to 11d. per barrel.

SAND

At Carrick is obtained from Fiddown, 9 miles down the Suir, and from the Short Reach, 4 miles distant, clear sharp sand. Pit sand is used at Cashel—somewhat clayey. At Clogheen sand is deposited on the banks of the river after floods. Pit sand of good quality is found at Clonmel, close to the town. Pit sand is also used at Nenagh, procured from 1 to 4 miles from the town. Sand of good quality is abundant near Roscrea, near Thurles, and near Tipperary, forming hills and ridges of considerable extent, mixed with coarse gravel.

GEOLOGY : COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

THE western portion of Limerick county, bounded by a line from Foyne's Point on the Shannon by Shanagolden, and west of Newcastle to Charleville, forms a continuation of the elevated coal fields of Kerry and Cork, which it here adjoins. Eastward from this line of division the general flat of the county to the base of the Keeper and Slieve Phelim Mountains, on the borders of the County of Tipperary, is an extended limestone plain, broken up by a few detached ridges of the old red sandstones, in the west, and by numerous protrusions of igneous rocks, greenstone, &c., in the east. These eruptive rocks form the most distinguishing feature in the geological structure of the county. They occur in many detached and well-marked eminences, as at Knockfeerna, near Ballingarry, near Pallas-green, near Caherconlish, &c., and in several cases present columnar facades. A small portion of the south of the county forms a continuation of the sandstones, conglomerates, and slates of the Galtee Mountains, described in Tipperary; and in the north-east the Slieve Phelim Mountains are of the same formation.

Within the limits of the coal district there are few towns, and the rocks of that series are therefore little used in building purposes; nor are they well adapted, as though producing many thin-bedded flaggy grits, they are so hard that they bear but little working.

The limestone, occupying the most extensive superficial area in the county, is also the most generally used in all building purposes. At Limerick, Kilmallock, Adare, Rathkeale, &c., the limestone is almost universally used, and has been so in the buildings of ancient date, as well as those of modern erection. This rock presents but little variation in mineral character; it is generally of the same blueish grey colour and semi-crystalline compact structure, so common in this formation in Ireland. At Foynes it is more earthy and flat-bedded, approaching in mineral character to the calp limestone, and affords very large flat-bedded stones. From this place the stones used in the new piers at Kilrush and Kildysart, in the County of Clare, have been obtained. Similar limestone is found to the south of the city of Limerick.

At Kilmallock limestone is the material chiefly used in the numerous houses and buildings of old date which still remain there, though sandstone has also been used to a limited extent.

Sandstone, as described above, similar to that noticed in the south-west and west of the adjoining County of Tipperary, also extends into this county, but owing to the prevalence of limestone it is seldom used, excepting in the immediate localities where it occurs. Sandstone is now being used in the erection of a new castellated mansion in the Norman style, by Matthew Barrington, Esq., near Morough. The stone is obtained from the vicinity, and is of a whitish colour.

The quarries at Doon, in the west of the county, produce very good sandstone of a whitish colour, and which has been used in Limerick, and in the new mansions of Lords Dunraven and Clarina for staircases.

This county produces several varieties of marble. Numerous quarries are worked at and near Limerick, and afford black marble of good and approved quality. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Limerick, marble is obtained from Ballysimon Quarry. The beds of strata are nearly horizontal, and vary from 7in. to 4 and

6 feet in thickness; the best marble being in a bed of 1 foot 8 inches in thickness. Similar marble, and in a similar arrangement, is found at Carey's Road, in the suburbs, and has been exported in some quantity to London, and is used in the neighbourhood for all fine work. The same material is also found at Thomond Gate, at Bank's Quarry, and at Killaloe, in the suburbs. Beds of close-grained limestone, which, when polished present a variegated colour, also occur.

The Pallaskenry marble is raised near the Shannon, about 8 miles west of Limerick. It is of a red colour, much spotted from the imbedded fossils, which are generally replaced by crystallized carbonate of lime, and also by strings of quartz, which traverse the rock. It occurs in nearly horizontal beds, which produce large stones, and has been used as punched ashlar work, mixed with the ordinary blue limestone at Lord Clarina's, and is frequently worked into chimney-pieces and other polished work in the mansions of the county. It is a hard and somewhat laminated stone, requiring much more labour in the preparation than the Limerick black marbles, but takes a good polish, which it retains well.