

MISCELLANEA.

Literary Notes.

Royal Society of the Antiquaries of Ireland—Vol. XLIII., Part II. In this number the valuable historical papers by Mr. Goddard H. Orpen, and Mr. W. F. Butler, referred to in the last number of our Journal, are continued; and Mr. H. S. Crawford continues his most useful descriptive list of Early Cross Slabs and Pillars in Ireland.

Vol. XLIII., Part III. In a paper by Professor Macalister the Dominican Church at Athenry is very fully described, with numerous illustrations. Restorations of the tracery of some of the ruined windows has been attempted, and in this there is room for a difference of opinion. Mr. T. J. Westropp continues to work, industriously, on his survey of prehistoric remains, and contributes a lengthy paper on the forts and dolmens in the Corofin district. Mr. H. S. Crawford continues his list of Early Cross Slabs and Pillars.

Cork Historical and Archaeological Society.—Vol. XIX., No. 98. This number contains some interesting sketches of Cork celebrities. One of these "James Roche the Roscoe of Cork" was born in Limerick on the 30th of December, 1770, and was the third son of Mr. Stephen Roche by his second wife Sarah O'Bryen descended from the O'Bryens of Arra. Conjointly with his brother Stephen he established a bank in Cork in 1800; he was a litterateur as well as banker. It was two brothers of this James Roche, Thomas and William, who established a bank in Limerick in 1801. The present Limerick Institution was the residence of William Roche, who was M.P. for Limerick in 1832. Vol. XIX., p. 99, is very rich in local matter of historical and archaeological interest.

A reprint from this Journal of the list of

Ancient and National Monuments in the County of Cork compiled by Dr. Robert Cochrane, I.S.O., F.S.A. has been published by Messrs. Guy & Co., Cork, and forms a most attractive volume. It is very fully illustrated, and includes all the known monuments, except Cahers, Cliff forts, and Rathes. This is but the commencement of a work we hope to see accomplished in the near future, that is, a complete survey of the monuments of Ireland; until this is done it is idle to hope for their preservation.

Waterford and S.E. of Ireland Archaeological Society.—Vol. XVI., No. 2 is devoted mainly to records connected with the district. Philip Barron's correspondence edited by Séamus ua Capaíoe is of more than local interest as it includes an instructive letter from Miles John O'Reilly on the revival of the Irish language.

Vol. XVI., No. 4 it is pleasing to note, records the completion of the Geoffrey Keating Memorial, a work for which Father Power deserves the thanks of every Irishman who values the labours of that great historian. The records in this number are enriched by excerpts from wills of the Diocese of Waterford and Lismore in the eighteenth century, edited by Mr. I. R. B. Jennings.

Galway Archaeological and Historical Society.—Vol. VIII., No. 1 is a very good number, commencing with Mr. T. U. Sadleir's notice, with pedigree chart, of the "Burkes of Marble Hill." Father Neary has compiled some useful notes and biographies connected with Killala Diocese. The notes on the place names in Browne's Map of Mayo, 1584, by Mr. Martin J. Blake is continued and is, as might be expected, a valuable contribution.

The "Notes on the Standing stones at Streamstown" are lengthy, but written under a misunderstanding regarding the remains. It is sought to connect the stones with a triangle, or a probable rectangle, or dolmen, but from the plan given, it would appear that the stones formed portion of a fine circle about 34 feet in diameter; and the traditions of a battle, would point to such a monument in the locality.

Kerry Archaeological Magazine.—This Magazine continues to publish many interesting items of local history and topography, gleaned from various sources. The writings of Richard Hitchcock and others early in the last century are now almost forgotten, and where they are not impaired by the erroneous opinions of his time afford interesting reading. This number includes short readable articles describing the Skelligs, and Caher Gall; one does not look for profundity in magazine writing, but still a distinction should be drawn between a Caher, and a Rath. Miss M. J. Delap describes an ancient penitential station on Drung Hill, with an ogham stone which has been read recently by Professor Macalister. Miss Delap should continue her very useful notes of antiquarian remains in Kerry—and there are many—not previously described.