NOTES ON THE ANTIQUITIES AROUND KILFENORA AND LEHINCH; CO. CLARE.

PART III.

BY THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A.

(Concluded from page 107).

DOON HILL-FORT. On the western end of the long heathery shale ridge to the S.W. of Kilfenora is a fine and very conspicuous hill fort. Its prominent position makes it one of the most marked features of the view, from near Kilnaboy to far out to sea, and from the hill above Crumlin in the north to Mount Callan; it is for situation a truly princely seat. We are told in early tradition and poetry that when the sons of Huamore fled from Meath to Aillil and Mæve, the mighty rulers of Rathcroghan, just before the opening of our era, Ennach was settled near Daelach, and made a “dun” called Tech n Ennach, or “Ennach’s House”—“Ennach from whom is Tech n Ennach.” (12)

“They planted Daelach on Dail.”

“Aenach constructed a Dun in his neighbourhood.” (13).

The Daelach river has its source in the ridge, and Doon fort is probably the “Dun.” An easy climb from the road brings us to the rock-cut steps that lead up to the platform of the “Doon.” It is a level topped fort, rising 12 feet over the field and 18 feet over the fosse, the latter is 25 feet wide and 6 feet deep, being cut most skilfully in the shale, with a regular curve and slope round three quarters and the steep hillside to the fourth. It measures 300 feet across and commands a fine view to the sea. A gangway crosses the fosse to the west, and to the south-west a pier of solid rock is left projecting opposite a gap in the fort, and probably once the support of a primitive drawbridge. The mounds were stone-faced, though much has fallen, and altogether it gives one the impression of being a fort of unusual strength and importance.

(12) The Rennes Dind Seanchas (Revue Celtique 1894, p. 478.)
BALLYSHANNY AND SMITHSTOWN. Neither of these peel towers call for much notice, Ballyshanny lies near the long, and in part well wooded, ascent from Kilfenora to the upland of Lisdoonvarna. It seems to have stood in an old dry stone enclosure, and is a small tower, the lower story vaulted and fairly intact, with a high fragment, bearing traces of two floors, rising above its grassy summit. The Caher of Ballyshanny is on a knoll near the side road to Noughaval; it is much defaced, and about 132 to 137 feet across, with steps leading up to its gateway, a most unusual feature, and a closed souterrain or, as some say, two. Ballingown or Smithstown, a low plain tower, in fair preservation, lies in a grove of trees in a valley to the west of Kilfenora. It is of no architectural interest, and but little historical memory, save as the home of Toige O’Brien, who played a somewhat prominent part in local history in the latter part of Queen Elizabeth’s reign.

![Diagram of Kilshanny Church, Ennistymon]

KILSHANNY CHURCH, ENNISTYMON.

large house that adjoined the castle has been destroyed, leaving, as its most definite evidence, the weather line of its roof on the castle wall.

KILSHANNY. In another reach of the valley farther down the Daelach is the ivied ruin of the little Abbey Church of Kilshanny (14), so familiar to tourists driving from Ennistymon to Lisdoonvarna. It was probably, to judge from its name, a foundation of Seanach, brother of the more famous St. Senan, and patron of the cashel-girt monastery on the Magheres, in Kerry. (15) It was, however, dedicated in later times to St. Augustine, and traditionally ascribed to St. Cuanna, perhaps the patron of the Kilquanes. King Donaldmore O’Brien, about 1180,


(15) It is sad to think how inevitable is the destruction of this most primitive “abbey” from the inroads of the sea, the drift bank is rapidly crumbling, and bones and skulls projecting from the bank or lying on the shore below.
founded here a small cell for Cistercians, subject to the Abbey of Corcomroe, or De petra fertili." Florence, its Abbot, as we saw, was made Bishop of Kilfenora in 1273. How far it maintained itself as a monastery after that date we do not know. In 1302 it was only a parish church "Kilsanyg," hardly any other mention is found till it was granted by Elizabeth to Torlough O'Brien, "MacMorrogh," of Ballingtown. He died in 1577, when it passed to his son Torlough, who died in 1584. Then it was given to another Torlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who held it in 1611. The cell, with its mill, was granted in 1579 to Robert Kinsman, wrongly called "Hickman" by Archdall and others. We do not find the Hickmans settled in Clare till about 1612. (16)

Only the church remains; passing through the plain, pointed west door, we find an overgrown, but rather interesting ruin. The east window is a clumsy, late structure, pointed, with two interlacing shafts (one broken), and round headed pieces over its lights. It is not placed centrally, but is an evident late afterthought, perhaps later than 1500. A rude little altar, defaced by the growth of a shrub, stands before it, and there is a round arched ambry or recess to the south. There are two side doors in the north wall; the more eastern is early, perhaps before 1100. It is made of sandstone, with a semi-circular head and neat jambs, with slight impost, the other is rude and of limestone. To the north of the altar, beside the former door, is a low tomb recess with a pediment, so plain and rude as to render accurate dating impossible. Halfway down the south wall, the masonry and an early, neat, round-headed window, belong to the earlier period. At the eastern end of this part the masonry and a window are of the later 15th century, the west and east ends having been rebuilt. The window, of which the two shafts are gone, had a triple light with trefoil heads; two ambries remain in the S.E. corner. A number of well-cut fragments of shafts, heads and jambs, far more plentiful than are needed to repair the existing features, lie about the graves, some probably belonged to the residence. There are several tombs of the Thynnes, who still subsist in the parish; Jeremiah (Dermot), 1717; Augustine, 1820; Mary O'Loughlin, wife of John Thynne, son of Augustine, 1752, and others, also one of Neptune Blood of Fanore, 1839.

(16) See Inquisitions P.R.O.I., Nos. 8 and 41 temp. Elizabeth, MSS. 14, C. 2, R.I.Ac. and MS. F. 4, 25, T.C.D.
Several forts, some of stone and usually much defaced, are found, including some neat lisses, with a fosse and platform, lying on the green knolls. Of Cathair names, there are the names and sometimes the absolutely defaced remains, sometimes all trace gone, of the following—a small fort, Caherphreegaun, to the east of the church; Caherlooscaun, Caherycoosaun and Cahereamore; in the last named townland lay Cahertartagh and Chagherlane in 1655, and one named Caherveylane, near Caherlooscaun. (17)

St. Cuan’s bell (18) was long preserved in the parish, but has unfortunately passed from Irish keeping to that of the British Museum. There is a holy well of St. Augustine, whose pattern, kept on the 28th of August, resulted in a bad accident to one of the hotel cars from Lisdoonvarna in 1909, the horses being frightened at an “Aunt Sally” near the road—a curious outcome of the sanctity of the great Doctor of the church. There are wells dedicated, one to St. Senan, at Carhoomanagh, the other to St. Inghean Baoith in Cahirlooscaun. It may be allowable here to spread the interesting discovery of Mr. Robert Twigge, F.S.A., that the hitherto long anonymous patroness of Kilnaboy was Findelu, daughter of Baith MacFeardomainagh, great grandson of Aenghus Cinn Aitin, tribal ancestor of the O’Quins; she lived about A.D. 640. This well was somewhat neglected, even in 1838, though reputed to be very good for sore eyes. There was a third in Ballymacravan, called Tober Mac Crabhain, at which stations were held in the latter year, but its patron was uncertain.

ANDREW MACCURTIN. Kilshanny is connected with the well-known Irish scholar, Andrew MacCurtin, in the first half of the 18th century. His family was a race of hereditary ollaves, and produced not a few annalists, musicians and poets, from Ceallach MacCurtin, the ollave of Thomond, who died in 1366. Of Andrew’s valuable work in the darkest hour of Irish culture; of his copying of manuscripts; of his wandering, struggling life as a schoolmaster; of the support shown him by the O’Briens of Ennistymon and the MacDonnells of Kilkee, we need not write. When a less ungrateful age commemorates him in his own homeland, the monument ought to be placed beside the road where it climbs the hill opposite the old church of Kilshanny.

(17) Book of Distribution, P.R.O.L., pp. 35, 36, 86.
CAIRN CONNAUGHTAGH. In Ballydeely (a place not far from the road, but down the Daelach and taking its name from that stream), we see a large, shapely, grey cairn, rising in the marshy fields. It is 25 feet high and 300 feet in circuit. The cairn may have been the reputed tomb of Daelach, the Firbog, from whom the river and townland (Ballydeely, Daelach's town) took their name. If so, the chiefs of the Corca Modruad may have adopted it as their place of inauguration, as the Dalcassians did the mound and cairn in Magh Adhair, called after Daelach's brother. There can be but little doubt as to the cairn being the "Carn mic Tail," the place of tribal assembly, where the Corcomroe tribes awaited the coming of Saints MacCrecheby and Luchtighern, after the raid of the King of Connaught, about A.D. 570-580. A thousand years later, in 1573, Donall O'Brien mustered his forces at Carn Mic Tail to oppose a raid of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien. The latter, with Torlough O'Brien, marched from Slievenagry, near Kilfenora, and, leaving Smithstown (Belatha anghobhann) on the left, marched to Kilmanaheen, and they met the enemy at Beal an chip, two miles south from Lehinch. (19) The cairn would tally well with the site of "Carn Mic Tail," as Teige in pursuit of Donall must have kept down the river valley to the north of Smithstown, past Kilshanny and the cairn, over the ridge to Kilmanaheen, and so on to the ford at Lehinch, called the river Farsen in the Elizabethan maps. The ancient name of the cairn is lost, but the present one is very remarkable. Legend, in 1839, told how in it was entombed a Connaught army, which, except three chiefs, was exterminated by the men of Corcomroe. Another story, however, told how the Connacians pursued and slew a monstrous serpent, which they buried under the cairn. It were time ill-spent, sceptics might say, to search history for light on such myths; truth is however stranger than fiction, and the Annals preserve what is evidently the true account of the event. In 1088, Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught, despite the compact of the MacCreiche legend, raided the Corcomroes and lost three of his chiefs, Cathal O'Mughrain, chief of Clan Cathail; Cu-Sionna, son of Murchad Odhar; chief of Clan Tomaltaigh, and the son of Giolla-Christost, son of Eachtighern, chief of Corca-Achlainn. We may conclude that the removal of their bodies by

(19) Annals of the Four Masters.
the survivors (after what was evidently a fierce and perhaps a drawn battle) may have been supposed to be their escape, the natives naturally exaggerated the loss of the invaders. The story and its history well illustrate the preservation of broad facts and unreliability of details in legends.

KILLASPUGLONANE. We find, down the river, at the New Bridge, a perfect and typical earthen fort, with two rings and a fosse. Lower down, in the marshes opposite Dough, is a furze-clad mound, supposed to be a crannoge, but as yet unexplored. To the north of the road lies the churchyard of Killaspuglonane (or, as it is called by some, Killaspurunane or “gooseberry church,”) on the rising ground of Knockatemple. The building had been entirely levelled before 1839. O’Donovan held that the name was derived from Flannan, the patron of Killaloe, no reason or record is given. No name save that of Lonan appears in the old forms—Killesconolan, in 1302; Killasboi-Lunane, 1571; Kilousg Lonaye, 1584, and Cil Easbuig Lonain, 1599. (20) The saint is “Lonan” in local tradition, his well in Toberlonan, where, in 1839, old people remembered that his feast had been once observed, but the date was forgotten. The founder was certainly a bishop, and most probably that Lonan, the friend of MacCreiche and Mainchin, who lived about 580-600.

We are now on the ground traversed in 1599 by the army of Hugh O’Donnell, when he ravaged Killaspuglonane and Ballysfaudheen (Bailé Phaidin). Near it is Caheraderry, granted to “the Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul of the Fergus” (Clare Abbey), by King Donaldmore O’Brien in 1189. The charter calls it “Caferidarum in epatu Fenabor,” the O’Brien’s Rental of “1390,” “Cathair in doire,” it is interesting proof of the former existence of an oak forest in this rather treeless country.

ENNISTYMON. There is very little indeed of antiquarian interest in this little village, though the views of the house and wooded glen, with the waterfall tumbling down its endless ledges, is most picturesque. The Monasticons state that St. Luchtighern (of Tomfinlough) was “at Inistimensis or Inistomensis,” which is identified with

(20) Papal Taxation, Visitation, Elizabethan List of Castles, &c., and Annals Four Masters.
Ennistymon. There is no trace or record (known to us) of any abbey or ancient church, or indeed of any church, before 1778, when the Protestant church was built on the hill for the union of Kilmanahen. Possibly “Inisdia,” or Moy church near Lehinch, is the place really intended, which name could easily be confused with Inisdodiac, but Luchtighern’s actual monastery lay far off in eastern Clare at Tomfinlough or Fenloe. The ruined church is heavily ivied and has no ornamental features, the tombs seem only of local interest and are of course of late date. Of the castle, part remains, forming the northern end of the frontage and displaying late windows with oblong lights and angular hood mouldings, probably dating from the reign of James I. Inside, a recess in the wall of the modern dining room seems the only old feature. The founder was Donough MacDonall (O’Conor), the builder of Dough. One copy of the “Castle Founders List” absurdly dates it 1305. “Inisdyman,” in Tuogh Mor Yconor, was transferred by the O’Conors to Turlough O’Brien in 1582, but it was held by Sir Donnell O’Brien in 1574 to 1579. Donough O’Brien owned it and Liskannor in 1599; his son, Sir Terence, and grandson, Morough, succeeded. The Earl of Thomond owned it in 1641, under whom Edward FitzGerald held it in 1659. The “1675” Survey shows it as a large house with high gables and chimneys, embedding a tower probably much as at present. The O’Brien family held it during the 18th century, and merged in the female line into the MacNamaras its present possessors. The family possess a very interesting series of portraits dating from the middle of the 17th century, and including the counterfeit presentments of the formidable “Murrough the Burner,” afterwards Earl of Inchiquin, a handsome, rather melancholy and gentle youth, and the equally fierce, if less murderous, “Maureen Rhue” O’Brien, of Lemaneigh, whose looks do not belie the rather lurid traditions about her doings in 1641-60. Her enamelled ornaments are very characteristic and curious.

GLEN. Glen, or Glin, Castle, is a prominent but fast crumbling fragment, on a low hill, near the railway station of Ennistymon. It was known as “Glan Yconor,” or O’Conor’s glen, and, like its neighbour, passed to the O’Briens from its old owners the O’Conors in 1582, being held by Sir Donnell O’Brien, who, at his death, in 1585, held the
castle, "the cellar (upper) chamber and middle rooms and half the porter's lodging;" the other half and the small rooms, beside the staircase, being reserved, I suppose, to some other occupant, O'Connor or O'Brien. Donnell's relative and namesake, Daniel, noted at Dough and Ballinalackan castles, held it till at least 1664. Tradition says that "a wizard, living at Shallee castle, near Ennis, worn out by the domestic eloquence of his wife, flew away with half of that castle beyond reach of pursuit (for the railway was not in the land) and lighted at Glen. The halves of the two castles being identical." Never was worse "proof" given than the last allegation, for the section of Shallee is across and that of Glen along the middle. As we sketched Glen in 1887, before so much of the upper part fell, it exhibited a section (the north side) with three large rooms (those named in the 1606 Inquisition as above) under a vault, to the west and the usual separate division, with the under vault of the porter's lodge and three floors under another vault, with oblong window slits to the north, the doorway faced the S.E., and had the spiral stair to the right.

Kilmanaheen, founded by St. Mainchin, about 580, in the "dun" which Baoith Bronach, King of Corcomroe, late in the 6th century, gave to God and the Church, is now (and long since) entirely levelled. It lay in the existing graveyard, in the green meadows north of the river and is visible from the railway.

MOY (MAGH O MBRACAIN.) We must barely notice the remains between Kilfarboy and Lebins to close in the Survey with the Miltown Paper already published. There is a very defaced dolmen not far from the pretty wooded glen of Moy, at Calluragh; it was first noted by Miss Parkinson, only the western part remains. (21) The once important castle of Moy Ibrickan stands on an abrupt rock. It is a long side wall with three divisions, each with two stories, the one to the right has the remains of vaults and the features are all much defaced. We found no outworks there. The church of Inisdia or Moy, further up the glen, is fairly complete. It is a plain, oblong building, 19½ feet wide inside and 40 feet long, very neatly built with flagstones. The east end shows, by long joints in its inner walls, signs of rebuilding, the window had a

---

(21) *Journal R.S.A.I.,* vol. xxxi, p. 437. We add a few extra notes to our former account of Moy church.
semi-circular splay arch, as at Kilmacreehy, with two ogee-headed lights with an angular hood, the shaft was gone in 1839, and there is a stepped cornice up the gable, probably implying the unusual feature (so far as Clare is concerned) of battlements there. There are two plain ambries on the south-east corner. The south door and window call for no special notice. The window splay is like that of the east window. The well was dedicated to St. Findclu Ingehan Baoith of Kilnaboy. The castle appears in the Annals of the Four Masters in 1599 as Magh-o-m-bracain. The Church is probably connected with St. Luchtighern of Tomfinlough if Inistomensis be Inisdia.

LISCANNOR. We have now returned to the spot from which, but for the reconstitution of this Society, we should have continued our Survey, after leaving Kilmacreehy. We should have noted of that interesting church that in its neighbourhood was born another notable Irish scholar, Hugh, the cousin of Andrew MacCurtin, and the last hereditary ollave of Clare. He wrote a work in defence of the ancient history of Ireland, published in Dublin in 1717, and an Irish Dictionary, published at Paris in 1728. He was in some sense a founder of the Doonaha “school” (22), (which culminated in Eugene O’Curry and the triumph of modern Irish), and unaware of the posthumous success of his despairing efforts in that cause, died and was buried in Kilmacreehy churchyard, with no monument better than the gratitude of us who inherit his labours. Surely an effort might be made to repair the little church and re-erect the southern monument in honour of St. MacCreehy and St. Mainchin, and when that was being done, to insert at least a tablet in honour of Hugh MacCurtin.

Passing the little seaport, on the site of the old “Liss” of the O’Conors, that gave the place its name, and noting the fine flagstones exported therefrom, we reach the little peel tower, on its low, but overhanging cliff, near the coastguard station. Liskinure castle was founded by Teige, son of Torlough, Mac Con (O’Conor) the founder of Doonagore. (23) Sir Donall O’Brien of Inisdiman held it in 1579, and it was (as in the monotonously similar history of the other Corcomroe

(22) Journal R.S.A.I., vol. xxxix, p 120.
castles) transferred formally to him by the O'Conors in 1582. In the
(virtual) first part of this paper we described the muster held round the
castle, as the storm-tormented ships of the vanquished Armada
approached the coast in 1588. The Earls of Thomond held the place
under the Bishops of Killfenora during the 17th century and down to
1712, when Henry, Earl of Thomond, granted it in fee farm to William
Fitzgerald, ancestor of the Baronets of Carrigoran, near Newmarket-on-
Fergus. (24)

The tower is still fairly perfect but on the point of collapse, so, to
preserve its description, we intend to go into considerable detail. It is
indeed wonderful that so shaken a building has not long since fallen
prostrate before the gales of that wild coast. It is 41 feet 8 inches long
by 30 feet to 32 feet wide, and is built of very thin flags, set in poor
mortar and cracked and settled in every direction. It is in two sections,
the eastern (30 feet to 32 feet wide and 13 feet deep outside), containing
the stairs, porch and lodge, and the western (30 feet by 28 feet 8 inches
long externally) with the main rooms; the former, six stories high, the
latter, five. In the main wing the two lowest stories are under one
vault, now collapsed. The lower west window has been broken into an
entrance for cattle, but the flat splay arch is entire, there is another
window and a deep recess in the sides. The next floor rested on five
large beams let into the wall, it was lit by slits to each side, the northern
almost broken away; there are two ambries. Above the vault were two
more rooms, under a second vault, the upper an uplighted attic. The
south wall is almost indescribable, the lower part burst out and the
upper part fell down and took its place, how it remains is hard to
realise; in its fall it cracked the remainder of the lower wall in every
direction. Most of the north wall had also fallen by 1885; the lower
room has a western window like the lower ones and two ambries; the
attic floor rested on corbels; the top room had a passage through the
north wall, past the vault, leading to a little chamber in the N.W. angle.
The west wall had a corbelled cornice inside, to widen the battlements
and bear up the thin walled gable, long since fallen. The west window,
like all the rest, is a plain, oblong slit, with a flagstone top to the splay,
save that it has a neat ogee head, a slab lintel and a relieving arch.

(24) Patent Rolls of Anne (Irish).
There was, of course, an attic under the roof which has left its mark only on the end wall.

The eastern portion is in an extraordinary state of decay and wreckage, compared even to very ruinous limestone built towers. The top and side walls and vaults of the lodge and porch, with the door to the staircase, are fallen; the spiral steps remain, though much broken, each of several thin flags without a newel, so the topmost battlements may be reached with their glorious view of the bay.

"Dark is the stair and humid the old walls,
Wherein it winds, on worn stones, up the tower,
Only by loophole chinks at intervals
Pierces the late glow of this sunny hour."

The stone floor over the bottom story has fallen, over it were two wooden floors, then a vault, running N. and S., the western half of which has fallen for its entire length, and the rest seems ripe to yield in its hopeless attempt to hold up. The porch was entered by a low, pointed (east) door. Another (north) door reached the stair at a higher level, about 6 feet over the sill of the last, this is unusual, but is found in Ballygriffy castle in the same county. The lower steps are buried in debris; eight more led to the second floor. The other floors of this wing were reached at the 25th and 42nd steps, while the 12th, 29th, and 46th steps lead to the stories of the main wing. The 42nd step is nearly level with the passage in the main north wall. The 60th step reaches the top floor of the east wing and 15 more lead to the battlements and a circular bartizan to the N.W. of which only the corbels remain. The stair has window slits, three to the N. angle and the E. face at the 21st step, others at the 34th and 37th steps, and two more at the 51st and 55th steps, all narrow, oblong and unglazed. The side rooms have each one or two such slits to the east and south; the eastern light of the top room is broken away. The building is in an indescribably filthy condition, like too many of our castles.

ST. BRIGID'S WELL. There are few early remains between Liscannon and Doonegore, a few low earthen forts, some without fosses: Cahircahill, Cahircillaun, Caherfurreesha, and the promontory fort of Moher; (25) all defaced and much levelled. There are children's grave-

---

(25) Cahermore Bridge, near it, possibly preserves a name of the fort.
yards at Ardkill and Kilconnell. Near the former is St. Brigid's Well, a favourite tourist resort, of no antiquarian interest. It has a tablet with this inscription: "St. Bridget V., Abbess and Patroness of Ireland, lived in a cell, which she built under an oak, thence called Kill Dara, or cell of the oak. Her festival is celebrated on the 1st of February every year." The pattern, formerly held at Lehinch on "Garland Sunday," in honour of St. MacCreehy, was transferred to the Well in 1839. The Well was then called "Dabhach Brighde" or "Brigid's Vat." (26)

Behind all these remains lie the magnificent Cliffs of Moher, probably the finest sheer cliffs in Ireland, though far exceeded in height by the great slopes of Donegal, Achill, Clare Island and Brandon. We cannot any more than our predecessors do justice to the abrupt and towering ramparts of flagstones and shale, the rock pinnacles, whirling gulls and choughs, and the long curves of dazzling foam far below. More within our province we would suggest that geologists should look for the numerous tracks of the marine creatures of the unfathomed past on the flagstones. Not merely the familiar "eel tracks," found with the self-written record of the ripples of that ancient sea, but rarer and more delicate frilled marks of various patterns, which we have found on the lower green at Hag's Head. (27) The finest views are from near O'Brien's Tower, which, with its now ruined stables (a disgrace to local public spirit or even organization), was built by the locally famous "Corny" O'Brien of Birrfield, in the last century.

Of more ancient fame is the site of the fort of "Mothair Ui Ruidhin," or "Ui Ruis," which gave its name to the cliffs, at the Hag's Head. Across the flat-topped spur at the old Telegraph Tower, was a dry stone wall, seen by John Lloyd in 1778 (28), but soon afterwards demolished to build the Tower, a relic of the "Great Napoleon scare." Below this platform the rock has assumed the shape of a seated woman, the sphynx-like head looking eternally westward to the setting sun.

(26) A house between this and Liscarrow should be noticed for a curious flagstone finial, somewhat akin to the ancient and elaborate ones at Kilmalkedar and elsewhere, and quite unique in the Clare district.

(27) There are excellent drawings of some of these in the "Explanation" of the Geological Survey of Ireland, very similar to specimens collected by us at the Head.

(28) "Impartial Tour in Clare."
From it the headland derives its present name, a translation of the old "Ceann Caillíach" rendered "Cancally" in the Map of Ireland, dated about 1560.

Far beyond, in the great deep, rise the peaks of Benbeola and the long Isles of Aran (holy home of Enda and Brecan, of Fursey and Columba, of Kieran and Caveen) crowned by the great walls, even visible from our distant standpoint, of the "Duns" of Oenghus and Conor, the exiled and hunted sons of Huamore, mightiest among the ring walls of Erin.

From the vast riches of the past in Corcomroe, rather than from the fulness of our description, this Paper grew to its great length. Much remains to be done, as nearly every section by local work and research might be expanded into a paper of interest and value. We assert our claim to be only a pioneer, and close our Paper in hope that it may be superseded by our successors, and that local interest may grow thereby to give a worthier result in this barony and perhaps in other districts as replete with invaluable memorials of the past of our native land. (29)

(29) I have to thank Dr. G. U. Macnamara, Col. G. O'Callaghan Westropp, Miss G. Staecoole, and Miss Neville for much help. The late Dr. W. H. S. Westropp and Ralph H. Westropp of Springfort, equally helped me in 1878 and 1885. The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland most kindly lent the plan of Kilshanny, which appeared in their Journal on the occasion of the visit of the Society to N.W. Clare in 1900.