REV. JAMES DOWD, B.A.—We have to record, with very deep regret, the death of the Rev. James Dowd, who had been a member of the Limerick Field Club from its beginning, and took a deep interest in the History and Archæology of the City and County. Limerick is much indebted to Mr. Dowd for his most readable books concerning the History of the City and County. He was the author of “Limerick and its Sieges,” “Round About the County Limerick,” and “A Short History of St. Mary’s Cathedral.” Mr. Dowd also contributed papers from time to time to the Field Club meetings, and was a valued member of the Journal Committee. He took a great interest in things archæological, and his advice and help would have been most useful in shaping the course of the new Archæological Society.

We shall all miss his genial presence, for he was the soul of good nature and always ready with a wise and witty remark, generally very much to the point. His friends were many, of every class and creed—his enemies none.

Mr. Dowd bore a long illness with fortitude and patience, and passed away on the 9th of March last, to the great sorrow of all who knew him.

T. F. A.

LITERARY NOTES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND—The parent Society has fittingly recognised the great services of its Hon. Secretary, Dr. Robert Cochrane, by electing him to the office of President. All who have watched the growth and development of the Society during the years that Dr. Cochrane has guided its councils, will agree that the honour was well deserved.
His Presidential address is published in the last number of the Journal. It is reminiscent of the early years of the Society and its former Presidents. It also deals very fully with the legislation affecting ancient monuments and the necessity for some united and national effort to preserve them. He refers to the apathy of County Councils in not exercising the powers conferred on them by the Local Government Act of 1898 by vesting as ancient monuments such remains as—though of great historic and local interest—may not be considered of sufficient importance to justify their being classed as National monuments. With that object in view, Dr. Cochrane suggests an early classification of all the Irish monuments, with a view to distinguishing between National and County Monuments. On this point we would like to quote the President in full:

"The next point is the classification into National and County Monuments. Owing to the reasons already mentioned, the chief one being the already overtaxed condition of most of the counties, it is useless to expect that any considerable sum will be made available by them for the work of preservation in Ireland. I would therefore suggest that the County Councils should be entrusted with the custody of the very numerous remains with which the country is studded, embracing earthworks, pillar-stones, cromlechs, and such other objects as would necessitate little or no expenditure of money, which would only require to be left alone and preserved from the destruction with which such objects are daily threatened, and where irreparable injury could be done in a few days and before any central authority at a distance could intervene. The mere fact of their being vested in a local body, and under local supervision, would act as a deterrent, while the occupiers and farm labourers would be impressed with their importance, instead of regarding them as incumbrances to be cleared off the ground as quickly as possible. This would quite get over the whole difficulty and objection on the score of expense, and if this plan were brought before the different County Councils judiciously, there is no doubt they would readily fall in with the arrangement, and counties already disposed to spend money could still continue to take over structures involving expenditure if they so desired. It would then remain for the Government to continue to take over structures requiring some expenditure on their initial repair and subsequent preservation. * * * * * * * * The structures I refer to as being considered of National importance would be the monastic buildings, larger churches, round towers, some of the high crosses, and Ogham stones, the more important castles and fortified houses."

The classification and recording of monuments is a matter of some urgency, as at present the reservation of any monument by the Estates Commissioners depends very much on whether the landlord's solicitor
has returned such as existing on the estate. We know of cases where, unfortunately, this has been neglected. This portion of the President's address is well worthy of the attention of this and kindred societies. Under the Land Act of 1903 many of these monuments will be offered by the Estates Commissioners to the County Councils, and it will be a national disgrace—for which future generations will condemn us—if we permit these interesting monuments to be destroyed. Earthworks, Pillar Stones, Cahers, Cromleacs, Old Castles, and such like require little or no expenditure to preserve them, but unless vested as County Monuments we will find what remains of them broken up into gate posts and lintels, and used in building farm offices and fences just as has been done in the past.

Quite recently, owing to some discoveries in Sardinia, the Director of the British School in Rome required some particulars as to an interesting Cromleac in the County Armagh, which is illustrated in "Etruria Celtica," but found to his surprise that it had been completely cleared away for building material. Such a monument as this, vested in a County Council, would have cost nothing to maintain, but, being vested, its preservation was secured both for the country and the student of comparative archaeology.

In the Journal there are notes by Mr. Goddard H. Orpen, B.A., on some County Limerick Castles, and Shanid and Kilecedy are illustrated.

Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.A., contributes a description, rich in historic records, of the Desmond's Castle, at Newcastle O'Conyill. Another of our members, Rev. St. John D. Seymour, B.D., contributes an article on Loughmoe Castle, Co. Tipperary.

The advantages of joining the parent society will, we hope, appeal to our members, as the Journal may now be considered indispensable to those who are interested in the study of Irish History and Archaeology.

Cork Historical and Archaeological Society.—This Society's Journal being issued quarterly, some three numbers have appeared since our last issue. As usual they are brimful of historic and local interest. The number for the last quarter of 1908 was of special interest to us, as it contained some notes by one of our members, the Rev. J. F. Lynch, B.A.,
on the Ballyhoura Mountains, a range lying between Limerick and Cork, and so frequently referred to in early MSS. and historic records. One portion of the article had special reference to Sliabh Claire, now Duntryleague hill, on which Olioll Olum was said to have died—the Cromleac on which was illustrated and described in a previous number of our Journal. The writer implied that the identification of Duntryleague hill with the Sliabh Claire of history was a mistake, and that Sliabh Claire was the ancient name for Slieveareagh, the high mountain south of Knocklong, on which the new 6in. Ordnance Survey Map marks a Cromleac which did not appear on the old map. This would cast a doubt on what O'Donovan had written and on many passages in our ancient tales.

Though many of the tracts and tales in our ancient MSS. are of little or no historic value, still, most of them furnish valuable information in topography and social manners and customs, but the attempt to reconcile some of the incidents related with the localities, is frequently difficult and confusing. This would especially apply to some portions of the district under notice. The author of the notes on the Cromleac has had a long correspondence with Rev. Mr. Lynch, and has received a great deal of information from the notes which he has favoured him with and which we hope to make use of in a future number. The Rev. Mr. Lynch now admits that most of the old records assist in establishing the identity of the Sliabh Claire of history, where Olioll Olum died, with that now known as Duntryleague hill.

One of our Hon. Secs., Mr. Wallace, and Dr. George Fogerty have ascended Slieveareagh with their cameras and could not discover a Cromleac there; what appears to be one is a natural formation. It is satisfactory to find O'Donovan and our ancient chroniclers so far vindicated. We hope to publish some notes on Sliabh Riach and Cenn Abtrath in our next number.

The Journal for the first quarter of 1909 maintains its standard of excellence; there is no article having any special reference to North Munster.

**Galway Archaeological and Historical Society.**—We must congratulate this Society on the issue of the last number of its Journal (No. 3, vol. v.), whether we consider the illustrations or letter-
press, as both are deserving of praise. Dr. P. B. Costelloe contributes an interesting description of the Cist found in the Cairn at Annaghkeen, Co. Galway, with the Urns, Bronze Dagger, Awl, &c., found therein. The paper is illustrated by some good photographs of the finds.

Herein we see a striking illustration of the necessity of some united and immediate action, with a view to protecting our ancient monuments, owing to the present transition state of the land of Ireland. The property on which this historic Cairn was formed having passed to the tenants—through the Estates Commissioners—the new owners at once proceeded to remove the stones for building fences, when the centre of the Cairn was reached the Cist and sepulchral urns were exposed, and, fortunately, the latter were secured for the National Museum, but the Cairn of Annaghkeen has been destroyed.

This number also includes a revised copy of the Catalogue of the exhibits by the Galway A. and H. Society at the Galway Industrial Exhibition held in September, 1908, compiled by Miss M. Redington, Hon. Sec., which shows that a very interesting collection was brought together. Such contributions in local centres must prove useful, as there is a surprising want of knowledge amongst most of our people on the subject of Ireland's antiquities.

The remaining matter of the Journal is of local interest, with a very pithy and readable review of the work of kindred Societies in Ireland. For the editor's notice of the L.P.C. Journal we feel grateful.

**Kerry Archæological Magazine.**—This is the title of the first number of the Journal of the Kerry Archæological Society, which we gladly welcome. The title will admit of the introduction of articles different from these dry details and matter-of-fact particulars unrelieved by any flights of fancy, which so commend themselves to antiquaries. In this the Society has an estimable example to follow, as the old Kerry Magazine, edited by the late Archdeacon Rowan, reached a degree of excellence it will be difficult to surpass. Miss Rowan's article on "Forgotten Days" in the last number is reminiscent of its pages.

We trust the Kerry Archæological Society will succeed in doing useful work. The county is still rich in antiquarian remains, which up to this have not been noticed. Its fine earthworks have to be classified, measured, and described, so have many of its Cahers. Teamhair
Luachra has yet to be discovered. The small castles scattered through the county, and which up to this have received very little attention, afford a wide field for local antiquaries in measuring and looking up notes of their history. In this connection we welcome Father James Carmody's Story of Castle Magne. In fact, there is no county in Ireland which—though much has been written of it—is, even still, so rich in finds for the exploring Antiquary.

During the lifetime of the late Miss Mary Hickson we have frequently read in the columns of the "Kerry Post" some very interesting letters from her on Kerry topography and genealogy. We hope the Society will be able to have these collected and edited for its magazine. It would be a graceful tribute to the memory of a distinguished Kerry Antiquary.

With such a field before it we may safely anticipate a successful future for this Society.

Waterford and S. E. of Ireland Archæological Society.—No. 2, vol. xii., of this Journal contains a variety of matter of local interest and records a new Ogham find in Co. Waterford, with a reading by the Editor and some interesting notes and queries. In one by Mr. E. R. McC. Dix, we learn that, prior to 1798, W. & J. Lord, of Limerick, printed and published for Birr a newspaper called "The Roscrea Southern Star or General Advertiser."

No. 3, vol. xii., contains, amongst other items of interest, a report from Lord Deputy Sidney of his journey through Munster in 1607, edited by Mr. James Buckley. It gives a sad picture of the condition of the country, wasted by the internecine strife between Desmond and Ormond, and the desolation which marked the path of Elizabeth's soldiery; all of which Sidney, in pious indignation, attributes to Desmond alone; he states—"I never was in a more pleasent country in all my life, so never saw a more waste and desolate lande"; he found the "Cittie of Lymerick so empayred in Welthe since I laste sawe it in the Queene, ye Sister's days, as was straung to me to beholde. Muche by the disorder of the Erle of Desmounde, whosome Countrie loyneth unto it upon the Sowthe side but more by the greate spoiles committed and suffered to be committed by the Erle of Tomound, their next neighbour apon the northe side, whosome lacke of Discretion and Insufficiency to governe is
suche as if I could have founde any one Loiall and reasonable man in
his Countrie, I would not onelie have withdrawen him from Rulinge there
but for a number of spoiles iustely approved againste hym, would have
comitted him to prison."

The Architectural and Topographical Record for December
1908, contains the most complete architectural notes and drawings yet
published of the remains of Askeaton Abbey and Castle. With this
number in hand the pleasure of a visit to Askeaton would be considerably
enhanced. The details are intended more for the Architect than the
Antiquary, and are very complete. The drawings are signed "conüban
la Ùmain" in which we recognize a branch from the main stem of the
Dalcastians.

The publication is issued from 33 Old Queen Street, Westminster.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Edward Raleigh Moran.—Mr. Moran was born in Limerick in
July, 1800. He was the author of "Early Thoughts," a poem printed
in Limerick in 1818; and in 1840 published a translation in three
Volumes of Dumas' "Countess of Salisbury." For eighteen years he was
sub-editor of the "Globe" newspaper. Among the autograph manu-
scripts left at his death from cholera, which occurred at Wilts County
terrace, Upper Kent Road, London, on the 6th of October, 1849, was
a drama entitled "Constantine and Emily," and several books of
occasional poetry. His library was sold by Puttick and Simpson,
Piccadilly, on the 19th and 20th of November, 1849, and his collection
of engravings on the 27th of the same month.—J. C.

Limerick County Council and Ancient Monuments.—From
reports in the public press we notice that the Estates Commissioners
have offered two very interesting castles, Lisnacullia and Ballyallinan,
to the County Council. We hope no objections will be raised to vesting
them, though it would appear as if the conditions of vesting might be
made more agreeable to the tenants in possession than are shadowed
forth in the County Surveyor's Report.
LISNACULLIA—This was a stronghold of the Sheehy family who were settled here by James 7th Earl of Desmond.

The Clan Sheehy were all professional soldiers or gallowglasses retained by Desmond.

W. Trenchard got the Castle in 1596; Sir E. Fitzgerald held it in 1655. In 1668 it was confirmed to N. Browne.

This is a fine castle, with a keep, court, and detached tower.

BALLYALLINAN is said to have been built by the O'Hallinans in 1600. Desmond O'Connor retired there after the capture of the Sugan Earl, but had to surrender to the Earl's followers, who decided “to take him into their society,” though, as the writer of Pocatla Hibernia states, he “could never hear that Desmond afterwards was had in any great estimation amongst them.” In 1604 the castle was granted to Sir A. Brounker. In the Act of Settlement, 1675, it was part confirmed to Roger Dawes (1).

Wilkinson of Limerick.(2)—GEORGE WILKINSON, who married Anne Tandy, sister of Napper Tandy, was descended from Ensign Robert Wilkinson, who got grants of land in the Barony of Owneybeg, under the Cromwellian Settlement.

He had four sons, remarkable for their longevity. John, M.D.; Henry and Richard, all octogenarians; and Arthur, the youngest, died on the 29th of June last in his ninety-eighth year, at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Hunt, of Friarstown House, Limerick.

Henry, the only one of the brothers who married, showed me a gold medal given to his ancestor, and said it was his only title deed, but, as his ancestor's grant was enrolled in the Act of Settlement, 1662, I do not think this medal had any definite connection with the grant of land. The medal is the size of a crown piece. It has a head of Cromwell, in relief, with date of his birth and death, and the legend: Olivarius Cromwell, Anglia, Sco; et Hib: Protector.

Mrs. Hunt has in her possession some interesting relics of the Wilkinson family, including a portrait of Napper Tandy.—J. G.-B.

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REVIEW.

"OLD IRISH FOLK MUSIC AND SONGS."
By P. W. JOYCE, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

(Dublin: Printed at the University Press, for the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 1909.)

The publication of this splendid volume is an event on which the Royal Society of Antiquaries, which is responsible for it, may well be congratulated, for with the single exception of Sir Villiers Stanford's edition of Petrie's collection, issued from the press a few years ago, the present volume contains the largest number of unpublished Irish airs hitherto seen in print. In Dr. Joyce's collection there are eight hundred and forty-two airs, while the Stanford-Petrie collection contains about one thousand. But while it gives a somewhat smaller number of airs, it vastly exceeds the Petrie collection in general interest. Here, for the first time, we have the words—translations from the Irish or Anglo-Irish compositions—sung by the people to the airs, a feature that offers a perfect dish of delight to anyone interested in traditional music and song. About sixty of those songs are given under the music (in Part II.), very many of the songs being of considerable merit, and well worthy of being revived. Not alone is this number of songs given in full, but tags of songs and refrains, Irish and English, are given to a great number of the airs in Part I., which, with Part II., constitutes Dr. Joyce's own collection, amounting altogether to four hundred and twenty-nine airs.

Part III. consists of the Forde collection, made from 1840 to 1850, by William Forde of Cork, a very diligent collector of Irish airs.

Part IV. contains seventy-six of the airs collected by Mr. John Edward Pigott, about the same period as that made by Forde. These last two collections, hitherto unpublished, reached Dr. Joyce through the instrumentality of Mrs. Lyons, widow of the late Dr. Lyons of Dublin, who wisely committed them to the care of the veteran collector and editor.

Within our limits it is impossible to give any but the most superficial glance at the merits of this superb collection. One point must not
be passed over however, that regarding the pace of Irish airs. Those attending the local Feiseanna must have been struck by the painfully slow manner in which the airs—mostly revivals—are usually sung. The traditional method is quite the opposite according to Dr. Joyce, and Bunting, from whom he quotes on the point in full, supports that opinion. This is quite in accord with our experience. We heard, some years ago in Kerry, an elderly native Irish speaker sing “Seumár, mo míté ró?p,” at a pace that would make the devotees of the canine school stare. On the other hand, the “pátrimín póinn” was taken so slowly at a local Feis some years ago that the character of the air was quite changed, and the song was a miserable failure. It is hoped that the opinions of these two great authorities will be given due prominence by adjudicators at these Feiseanna in future.

Very few of the songs which Dr. Joyce has so assiduously and lovingly collected are heard now among the peasantry. The age when simple people—here immortalised—Ned Goggin, the fiddler; Phil Gleeson, the sweet singer, etc., etc. charmed the hearts of the country folk is gone. Why such a rattling song and air as “Reynard, the Fox,” or the “Limerick Buck Hunt” should die out is a puzzle. “The Nobleman’s Wedding,” we heard when a boy, but never since. “When first I came to the Co. Limerick” still survives, and old people will occasionally give you the “Oinn Liúin Æneas an Óφωγα,” but most of them are gone—more’s the pity. “Where were you all the day, my own pretty boy?” given in the Pigott collection, with a most wonderfully interesting note, is here set to quite a different tune to that to which we have been accustomed to hear it sung—a superior air to that given here, though of course that is a matter of taste. The “Cranbally Farmer” would be known in Thomond as the “Galbally Farmer,” as far as we are aware. “The Rambler from Clare” is saved from unmerited oblivion in these pages. If anyone wants to enjoy to the full the richness of classical allusion which the Anglo-Irish poet of a hundred years ago permitted himself “The Cottage Maid” must surely satisfy him.

A point to be noticed too, is the trouble Dr. Joyce has taken to investigate the relation between the folk-music of our former invaders, the Norsemen, and our own—a very novel and interesting study.
But the interest of the book is almost inexhaustible, while it provides a rich store of material for the song-writer and musician. That a revival of these airs, when put to suitable words, or a judicious translation of Irish words, is possible, is proved by the distinguished success on London and Dublin concert platforms of Joseph Robinson's setting of "Shule Aroon" (here mentioned), and the delightful arrangement, lately heard, of: "Ir Céardh g'an m'úbhallin," as "Would God I were the tender apple blossom." When will a Burns or a Grieg arise to build up, with this splendid native material, a musical structure worthy of our country?

To the members of our Society the publication of this volume has a particular interest, as this district has special claims upon Dr. Joyce, and it was in it many of these fine old airs were collected.
PROCEEDINGS.

The First General Meeting of the North Munster Archæological Society was held on the 21st of April, 1909, in the Boardroom of the Limerick Savings Bank, Glentworth Street, the principal business being the election of officers for the current year.


Several letters apologising for non-attendance were read. Mr. Wallace read the rules drawn up for the government of the Society, which were unanimously adopted, and notified that Lord Dunraven had consented to act as first President. The other officers as shown on page 4 of the Journal were elected.

It was also decided, after some discussion, that the Journal be published in January and July of each year.

The Chairman, addressing the meeting, said, that the officers of the Society having been elected, their real work would now begin. Their first object would be to secure as many members as possible for the Society, and their next, to secure workers to provide material for the Journal. One of the reasons why it was decided to start an Archæological Society independent of the Limerick Field Club, was, the difficulty experienced in providing material for the Journal of that Club. No matter how earnest their Field Club members were, none of their work could find a place in the local club Journal, as it was the rule of the Field Club Union of Ireland that all original matter dealing with nature studies should first appear in its Journal, "The Irish Naturalist." Therefore, the members found that the support of the local Field Club Journal was thrown entirely on the Archæological Section of the members, and having more or less exhausted the available talent, they found it necessary to seek fresh fields and pastures new to provide a Journal that would be creditable to and worthy of the objects they had in view: the preservation of the records and ancient monuments of the district. The meeting then adjourned.
I.—That this Society be called "THE NORTH MUNSTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY."

II.—That the Society be formed for the study and investigation of the history, antiquities and folk lore of the district, which includes Limerick, Clare, and North Tipperary.

III.—That the Society consist of a President, Four Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Two Secretaries, a Committee of at least Twelve, a Publication Committee consisting of at least Five, Members and Associates. Two Members of the General Committee to be Members of the Limerick Field Club Committee. Three to form a quorum.

IV.—That the names of those desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the name of a Proposer, to the Hon. Secretaries for consideration by the Committee, and, if approved of, shall be elected. Before entry on the roll of the Membership the Annual Subscription for the current year must be paid.

V.—That Members pay an Annual Subscription of 7/6 (due on) 1st January, and that one payment of £5 shall constitute a life membership.

VI.—That a Journal devoted to the publication of the work of the Society be issued periodically, at least two in each year, and supplied gratis to Members whose subscription is not in arrear.

VII.—That the dates of meetings of the Society be fixed by the Committee, due notice to be given to the members. Officers and Committee to be elected for the ensuing year at the first Annual Meeting.

VIII.—Associates may be elected by the Committee for any single meeting or excursions on payment of a fee. Members of the Limerick Field Club are qualified as Associates for the ordinary meetings and excursions without payment of entrance fee.

IX.—That all papers intended to be read at the meetings, or for publication in the Journal, be first submitted for the approval of the Publication Committee. That all matters touching on existing religious and political differences shall be excluded from the discussions at the meetings and from the Journal.

X.—The foregoing Rules can be altered only at the Annual General Meeting, or at a Special General Meeting convened for that purpose.
LIST OF MEMBERS.

Abbot, Rev. T. F., B.D., Clareville
Adderley, Rev. R. A., M.A., Cliftonville

Barrington, Sir C., Bart., Glenstal
Barry, J. G., D.L., Sandvilly, Ballyneety
Beauchamp, W. M., 24, Mallow Street
Bentley, Rev. W. E., M.A., Abridge.
Bernal, Mrs., Brookwater, Nenagh,
Bigger, F. J., Ardbrigh, Belfast
Bourke, Very Rev. Canon, P.P., Clarecastle

Breen, Rev. M., C.C., Quin
Brophy, N. A., Lansdowne Terrace
Burton, W. C. V., D.L., Carrigaholt, Castle

Byrne, H. F., L.D.S., Pery Square
Byrne, Rev. M., P.P., Dromcollogher

Canty, Rev. M., P.P., Dromin, Killaloe
Carpey, C., Carahan, Quin
Clancy, Rev. A., P.P., Ballyacaully
Clancy, Rev. J., C.C., Kilkee
Close, C., B.A., Clare Street
Cochrane, R., I.S.O., L.L.D., Rathgar
Coleman, J., Queenstown
Conway, T. W., LL.B., F.R.G.S., Model School

Coogan, J. V., L.D.S., Mallow Street
Corcoran, Rev. M. J., C.C., Kilmihil
Cregan, Rev. J., P.P., Athea

Dalton, J. P., M.A., Taylor’s Hill, Galway
Day, R., F.S.A., Myrtle Hill, Cork
Dix, E. R., McCr., 17, Kildare Street, Dublin

Dunboyne, Lord, D.L., Knoppen, Quin
Dwane, Rev. W., C.C., Newcastle-west

Eakins, A. J., P., Dunheved, Military Rd.
Fitzgerald, W. H., Wilson, Banbury
Flannery, Rev. D., P.P., Killaloe
Flynn, James, George Street, Limerick

Fogarty, The Most Rev. Dr., Bishop of Killaloe
Fogerty, G. J., R.N., Hon. Treat., 67 George Street

Foley, Rev. M., Quin
Fox, Rodger, Solr., Killaloe
Frost, Dr. E., J.F., Newmarket-on-Fergus

Gaffney, James S., B.A., Crown Solicitor, 97 George Street
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Gleeson, Michael, Crown Solicitor, Nenagh
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Horan, J. M.E., Pery Square
Houlihan, Rev. Joseph, C.C., Carrigaholt
Hunt, T. J., Thomond, Ennis

Irwin, C. K., Mallow Street

Joyce, P. W., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Leinster Road, Dublin

Kane, D., B.A., St. Munchin’s College
Kirby, Rev. R., P.P., Patrickswell

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Law-Smith, His Honor Judge, K.C.
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Liston, P. J., Solic., Rathkeale
Long, E. J., Ardeevin, Limerick

Lynch, P. J., M.R.I.A.L., 8, Mallow St.
Lynch, Rev. J. F., B.A., Cahircilleh

Macnamara, Dr. G. U., J.P., Bankyle, Corofin

Macnamara, Rev. A., C.C., Toomevara
Macnamara, H. V., D.L., Ennistymon
Macnamara, J. W., Lt.-Col., Corofin
Martyn, Rev. T., C.C., Carrigaholt

Moloney, Rev. A. J., St. Flannan’s, Ennis
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Morony, H. V., B.E., Crescent View
Murray, Archibald, Portland
Murray, Bruce, Portland
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Scanlan, J. H., Ascot Ville
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