

Belfast and the province of Ulster in the 20th century / by Robert M. Young.

Contributors

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THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

Photographed, Engraved and Printed by W. & G. BAIRD, LTD., BELFAST.

PROOF.

BELFAST
AND THE
PROVINCE OF ULSTER
In the 20th Century.

By ROBERT M. YOUNG, B.A., J.P.

Pike's New Century Series.

Publishers :

W. T. PIKE & CO., 19, GRAND PARADE, BRIGHTON.

1909.

Belfast and the Province of Ulster

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Preface.

AFTER two years of unremitting labours, we are glad to place the outcome before our subscribers, in the confident expectation of their general approval. We are conscious of faults, both of omission and of commission, but the unusual scope of the work forbade the possibility of entirely avoiding them.

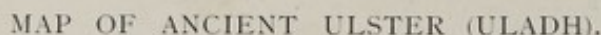
The writer, Robert M. Young, B.A., needs no introduction from us to educated Ulstermen. They will find in his account of Ulster and Belfast the same evidences of thoroughness and painstaking research as characterize his other historical writings. Over and above our obligation in this respect, we are peculiarly indebted to him for unflagging interest in the progress of the work, and for invaluable counsel; in which connection we cannot omit the name of Samuel Cunningham.

Mr. Young desires us to tender his thanks to the following gentlemen who have in many ways kindly assisted him:—The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., H.M.L. The Earl of Kilmorey, K.P.; Sir Charles J. Brett; The Vice-Chairman, Queen's University of Belfast; Rev. Canon C. Scott; Sir John Byers, M.A., M.D.; Professor J. A. Lindsay, M.A., M.D.; John Horner; Samuel Cunningham; John Vinycombe, M.R.I.A.; Harold M. Barbour, M.A.; J. R. Bristow; and the librarians of the Municipal and Linen Hall Libraries, Belfast, with the other friends mentioned in the text.

Coming to the mechanical department, we, on our side, are desirous of acknowledging the ready assistance we have always received from Abernethy, Lafayette, Ltd., W. Lawrence, R. Welch, R. Murdoch, H. Allison & Co., and others in respect of photographs; from W. & G. Baird, Limited, in the matter of engravings; and from John Shaw Brown & Sons, Ltd., for the design and execution of a unique and appropriate cover.

It is safe to say there has never before been brought within the two covers of one book so varied a collection of illustrated information relative to the Province of Ulster; and the value of such a volume for presentation to Public or private Libraries, and to relations or friends, need not be dilated upon.

T H E H Y P E R B O R E A N o r C A L E D O N I A N S E A



It will be noted that co. Louth (now part of Leinster) then formed part of Ulster, and co. Cavan (now in Ulster) was then in Connaught.



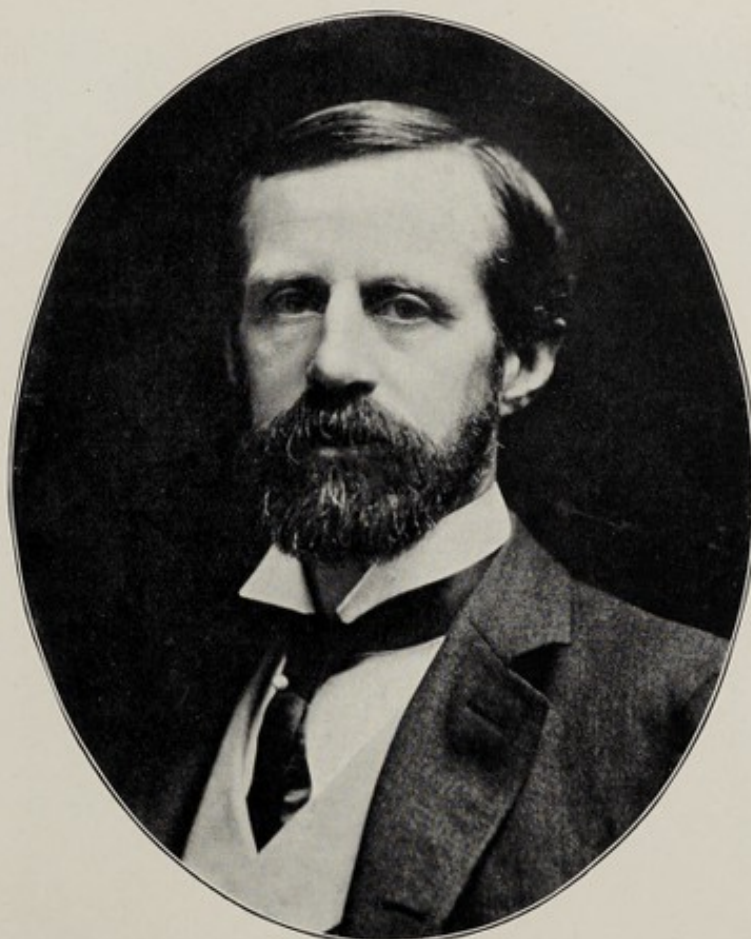
BELFAST HARBOUR—Ferry Steps, 1851.

From Original Oil Painting by GLEN WILSON. In possession of Right Hon. ROBERT YOUNG.

Engraved and Printed by W. & G. BAIRD, LTD., BELFAST.

PROOF.

**THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN,
P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G.,
LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.**



THE EARL OF ABERDEEN is the third son of the 5th Earl, and succeeded his brother, the 6th Earl, at the latter's death in 1870. His Lordship was born on August 3rd, 1847, and educated at St. Andrew's University and University College, Oxford; he is M.A. Oxon (1877); LL.D. University of Aberdeen (1883); Hon. LL.D. of the Queen's University, Ontario, of the M'Gill University, Montreal, and of the Ottawa, Toronto, and Laval Universities (1894); also Hon. D.C.L. Oxon (1905). The public offices held by His Lordship include the Viceroyalty of Ireland from January to July, 1886, and since 1905; the Governor-Generalship of Canada from 1893 to 1898; and the Lord Lieutenancy of Aberdeenshire since 1880; he also acted as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Ireland from 1881 to 1885. His Lordship was made a Privy Councillor in 1886; a Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute in 1891; and Hon. Colonel of the Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers in 1888; and he is Brigadier-General of the Royal Company of Archers. He married, in 1877, the Hon. Isabel Maria Marjoribanks, youngest daughter of the 1st Baron Tweedmouth, and has issue three sons and one daughter, the heir to the title being Lord Haddo, D.L., born January 20th, 1879. He is a member of the National Liberal, Bachelors', Brooks', and Reform Clubs. His residences are Haddo House, Aberdeen; 58, Grosvenor Street, W.; and the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

THE MOST REV. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, D.D.,
 ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH AND PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND.



THE ARCHBISHOP is son of the Rev. Prebendary Robert Alexander, of Aghadowey and was born in 1824. He was educated at Tunbridge School, Exeter, and Brasenose College, Oxford; is Honorary Fellow Brasenose College; B.A., 1854; M.A., 1856; D.D., 1867; Hon. D.C.L., 1876, Trinity College, Dublin; Hon. LL.D. Dublin, 1892; Hon. D.Litt., Oxford, 1907. His Grace was ordained Deacon, 1847, and Priest, 1848, by the Bishop of Derry—he was curate of Templemore, co. Derry, 1847-50; Rector of Termonamongan, co. Tyrone, 1850-55; of Fahan, co. Derry, 1855-60; and of Camus-juxta-Mourne, 1860-64; Dean of Emly, 1864-67; Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, 1867-96, and was raised to his present dignity in 1896. He was Select Preacher at Oxford, 1870-72 and 1882; at Cambridge, 1872 and 1892; at Dublin, 1879; Bampton Lecturer, 1876, and is author of "The Divinity of our Lord," Oxford Theological Prize Essay, 1850; "The Waters of Babylon," 1860; "Leading Lights of the Gospels"; "Witness of the Psalms to Christ and Christianity"; "Oxford's Sacred Palm," etc. He married, in 1850, Cecil F., daughter of Major Humphreys, of Miltown House, co. Tyrone. Mrs. Alexander stood in the foremost rank of the hymnists of the Anglican communion; she died in 1895 at The Palace, Derry.

His Eminence the Most Rev. Cardinal MICHAEL LOGUE, D.D.,

ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH (Roman Catholic), AND PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND.



HIS EMINENCE is son of Michael Logue, and was born at Kilmacrenan, October 1st, 1840. He was consecrated Bishop of Raphoe in 1879; Coadjutor for Armagh in 1887; and became Archbishop and Primate of All Ireland in 1887. He was created Cardinal in 1893.

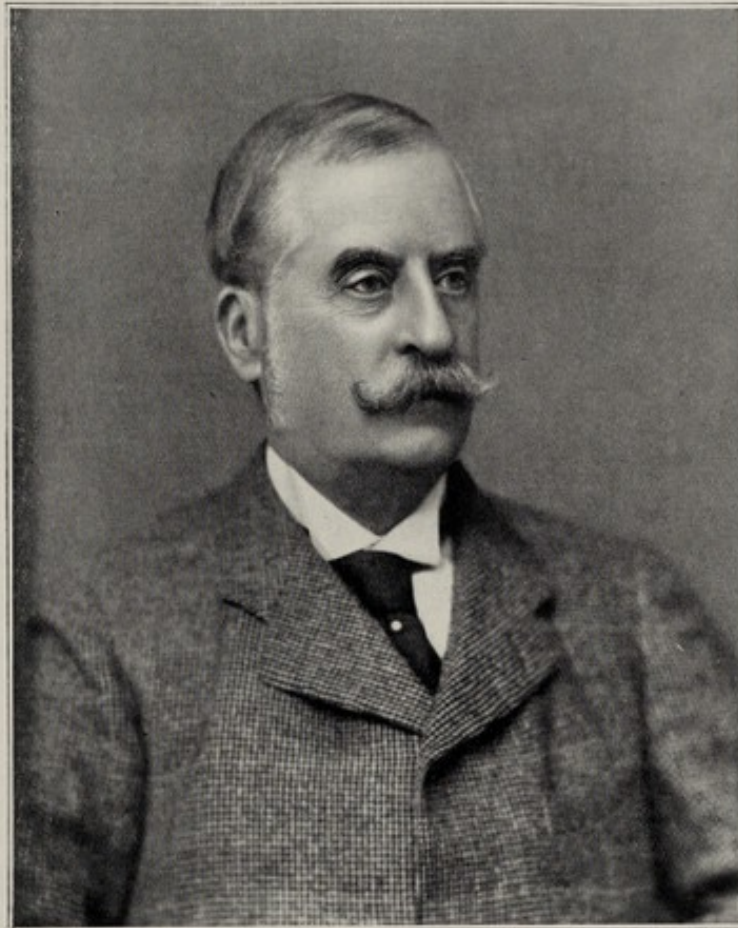
THE REV. DR. JOHN MCILVEEN,
THE MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



THE REV. DR. MCILVEEN is son of the late Allan McIlveen, Carryduff, co. Down, and was born on April 12th, 1846. He was educated at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, Queen's College, Galway, and the Assembly's College, Belfast. He is a Science Scholar of Queen's College, Galway, 1865-68, and graduated with honours in the Queen's University in 1868; D.D. (*honoris causa*), 1908. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Down, December 27th, 1870, and was Minister of the First Church, Ballynahinch, co. Down, 1870-79; of the First Church, Lurgan, co. Armagh, 1879-83; of Linenhall Street Church, Belfast, 1883-87; and has been Minister of the Crescent Church, Belfast (erected during his ministry), since the latter year. He was Moderator of the Synod of Belfast, 1894-95, and Moderator of the General Assembly, 1908-9. He is Life Governor of the co. Down Infirmary, Downpatrick, and of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast; Convener of the Church Hymnary Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and of the Committee for the preparation of a Parochial Scheme embracing the whole of Ireland for the use of the Presbyterian Church; originator and a Director of the Old Age Fund in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; author of a biographical sketch of the late Rev. W. J. Patton, Dromara, and editor of Mr. Patton's "Pardon and Assurance" (1897), and "How to Live the Christian Life" (1902); also author of "The Church's Worship" (1906). The Rev. Dr. McIlveen married, in 1874, Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. H. Brown, and granddaughter of the late Captain Brown, Rosconnor House, co. Down.

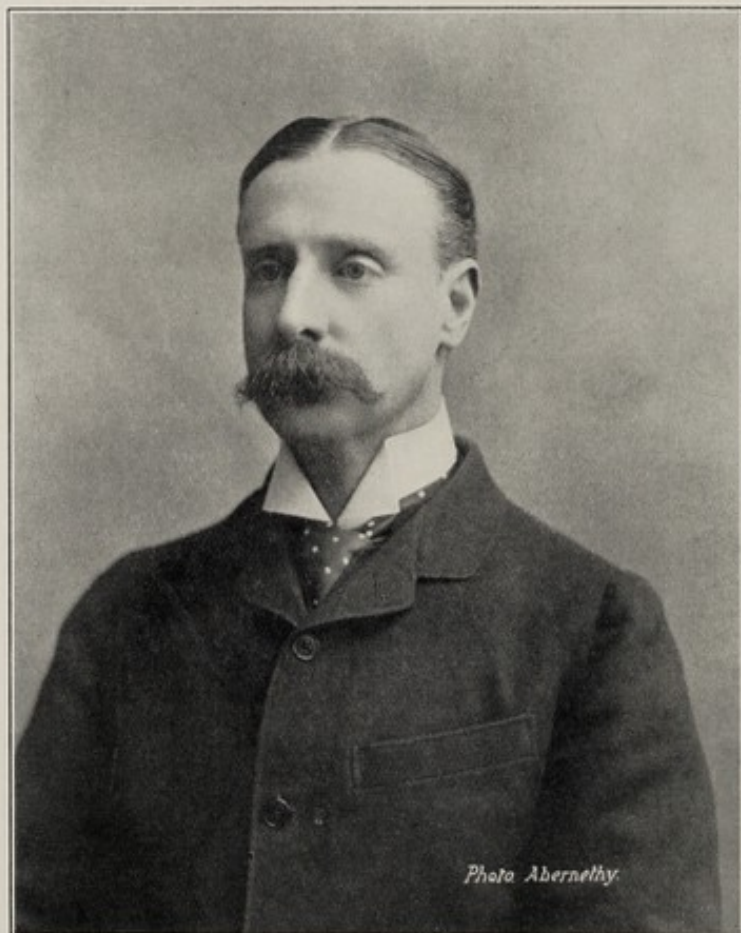
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., P.C., C.B.

HIS MAJESTY'S LIEUTENANT OF DONEGAL.



THE DUKE OF ABERCORN is eldest son of the 1st Duke, and Lady Louise Jane Russell, second daughter of the 6th Duke of Bedford, K.G.; and was born August 24th, 1838. His Grace was educated at Harrow, and Christ Church, Oxford, and is M.A. Oxon. He succeeded to the title in 1885 on the death of his father. He has been His Majesty's Lieutenant of Donegal since 1885; and was Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales; Member of Parliament for Donegal, from 1860 to 1880, and Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, from 1866 to 1886. He is President of the British South Africa Chartered Company; Chairman of the Tyrone County Council since its formation; Chairman Spamount Woollen Mills Company; President Londonderry Chamber of Commerce; Knight of the Dannebrog Order, of St. Anne of Russia; and of the Iron Crown of Austria. His Grace married, in 1869, Lady Mary Anna Curzon, daughter of the 1st Earl Howe, and has issue seven sons and two daughters; the heir to the title is his eldest son, the Marquess of Hamilton, M.P. His Clubs are the Carlton, Travellers', Turf, Marlborough; Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes; and Sackville Street, Dublin; and residences are Barons Court, Newtown-stewart, co. Tyrone; Duddingston House, Edinburgh; and 35, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

**THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY,
G.C.V.O., K.G., P.C.**



THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY is eldest son of the 5th Marquess and succeeded to the title in 1884. His Lordship was born in London, July 16th, 1852, and educated at Eton, and Christ Church College, Oxford. He was Member of Parliament for co. Down from 1878 to 1884; Viceroy of Ireland from 1886 to 1889; Chairman of the London School Board from 1895 to 1897; Postmaster-General in 1901 and 1902; President of the Board of Education from 1902 to 1905; and President of the Council from 1903 to 1905. He is Lieutenant of the City of Belfast and of co. Down; Colonel 2nd Durham Artillery Volunteers; Hon. Colonel North Down Rifles; Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Durham; Aide-de-Camp to H.M. King Edward VII. His Lordship married, in 1875, Lady Theresa Susy Helen Chetwynd-Talbot, eldest daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and has surviving issue one son (and heir) Viscount Castle-reagh, M.P., and one daughter. He is member of the Carlton Club, and his residences are Mount Stewart, Newtownards, co. Down; Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees; Seaham Hall, Sunderland; and Londonderry House, Park Lane, W.

**THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY,
K.C.V.O., J.P., D.L.**



THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, is the eldest son of the 8th Earl, and succeeded to the title in 1886. His mother, who died in 1898, was the Lady Harriet Augusta Anne Seymourina Chichester, only daughter of the 3rd Marquess of Donegall, M.P. His Lordship was born on August 31st, 1869, and educated at Eton College, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He is Chamberlain to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales; H.M. Lieutenant for the City of Belfast; Deputy Lieutenant for co. Antrim; Justice of the Peace for Dorset; a Commissioner of the Congested Districts Board, Ireland; Lieutenant-Colonel and Hon. Colonel Commanding North of Ireland Imperial Yeomanry, and Captain of the Reserve of Officers. He was A.D.C. to Lord Brassey, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Victoria, 1896-98; member of the London School Board, 1901; and Lord Mayor of Belfast, 1907; and was formerly Captain 10th Hussars. His Lordship married, July 15th, 1899, the Lady Constance Sibell Grosvenor, eldest daughter of the late Earl Grosvenor, granddaughter of the 1st Duke of Westminster, and Lady of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. Princess of Wales (her Ladyship holds letter of precedence as the daughter of a Duke), and has issue a son, Anthony, his heir, born October 4th, 1900; Mary Sibell, born October 3rd, 1902; and Dorothea Louise, born April 29th, 1907. His clubs are the Carlton, the Marlborough, and the Turf; and his residences, Belfast Castle, St. Giles' House, Salisbury; and 38, Bryanston Square, W.

" The fair Ultonian ground,
Green-valley'd, clear-streamed, fishy-bay'd, with mountain-mirroring lakes
Belted, with deer-abounding woods and fox-frequented brakes
Made apt for all brave exercise ; that, till the end of time,
Each true Rudrician fair-hair'd son might from his hills sublime
Look forth and say, ' Lo, on the left, from where tumultuous Moyle
Heaves at Benmore's foot—fettering rocks with ceaseless surging toil,
And, half escaping from the clasp of that stark chain of stone,
The soaring Foreland, poised aloft, as eagle newly flown,
Hangs awful on the morning's brow, or rouses armed Cantyre,
Red kindling 'neath the star of eve the Dalriad's warning fire ;
South to the salt, sheep-fattening marsh and long-resounding bay
Where young Cuchullin camped his last on dread Muirthevne's day ;
And southward still to where the weird De Danaan kings lie hid,
High over Boyne, in cavern'd cairn and mountain pyramid ;
And on the right hand from the rocks where Balor's bellowing caves
Up through the funnelled sea cliffs shoot forth the exploding waves,
South to where lone Gweebarra laves the sifted sands that strow
Dark Boylagh's banks ; and southward still to where abrupt Eas-Roe
In many a tawny heap and whirl, by glancing salmon track't,
Casts down to ocean's oozy gulfs the great sea-cataract."

(*Congal*, by SIR SAMUEL FERGUSON.)

Belfast and the Province of Ulster in the 20th Century.

By ROBERT M. YOUNG, B.A., J.P.

DESCRIPTION OF ULSTER.

ULSTER, the most northern and third in size of the four provinces of Ireland, includes the counties of Antrim, Down, Londonderry, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan.

Its greatest width from Malinmore, co. Donegal, to the Ards peninsula, co. Down, is 140 miles, and from Lough Sheelin, co. Cavan, to Malin Head, co. Donegal, is 115 miles. Lough Neagh forms the most prominent natural feature both from its unusual extent and the fact of it forming the mutual boundary of the five counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, and Tyrone.

Although the northern mountains are generally in groups and extend along the coast, yet the leading chains cross Ulster almost parallel to each other from east to west.

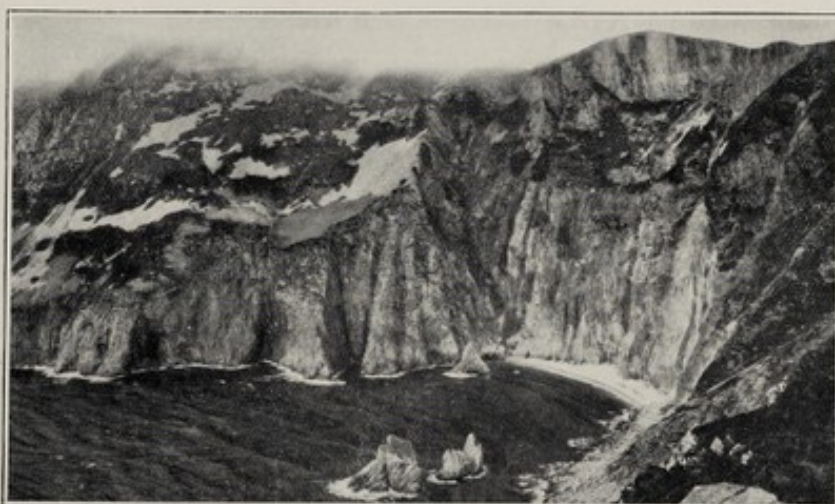


Photo by]

BUNGLASS CLIFF, CO. DONEGAL.

[R. Welch, Belfast.

An Atlantic cloud sweeping the summit of Slieve League.

Towards the north the range penetrating the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, and Donegal is divided by two great valleys down which the Foyle and Bann flow into the Atlantic, whilst the southern heights continue through the counties of Down, Monaghan, Cavan, and Fermanagh.

The extensive central plateau comprises, with slight exceptions, the fertile lands of the Ulster Plantation, well watered by many pleasant streams and lakes, of which the beautiful Lough Erne is the best known. Other romantic lakes that attract both the angler and the lover of natural scenery are Loughs Melvin and MacNea on the boundary of Connaught, the chain of lakes adjoining Leinster and the wilder lakes of Donegal.

As the great inland sea of Lough Neagh lies at the upper end of the limestone plain forming central Ireland, and its level is barely fifty feet above Belfast Lough, the scenery around its margin would be flat and monotonous were it not for the historic woods of the O'Neills at Shane's Castle and other demesnes extending along its pebbly shore. It is one of the largest lakes in Europe, as it covers an area of 153 square miles, fed by ten rivers, but only one, the Bann, serves as an outlet. An ancient tradition avers that there was once a fountain in the midst of the present lake which

suddenly overflowing, the country side was inundated and all the ancient folk drowned, like the lost island of Atlantis.



Photo by] ROPE BRIDGE, CARRICK-A-REDE. [W. Lawrence, Dublin.

colonnaded walls of the Giant's Causeway and Fairhead, the latter cliff towering six hundred feet above the stormy Moyle.

In Down and Donegal the most picturesque mountain scenery is found. In the former, confined to the ancient kingdom of Mourne, where the huge granite bastion of Slieve Donard rises nearly three thousand feet, and from its summit a glorious panorama is disclosed, embracing the mountains of Wicklow, Armagh, Derry, and Antrim, with the Isle of Man and Scotland. Errigal's sunny summit of glittering quartz forms a landmark visible over most of Tir Connell.

Owing to the remarkable difference between the rocks, much delightful variety of scenery results. A series of primaries chiefly mica slate, rises in the highlands of Donegal and parts of Tyrone and Derry, skirting the shores of Lough Foyle, and extending to Lough Erne. Great masses of granite compose the formation varied by intrusions of other crystalline rocks, forming the romantic straths and massive escarpments of the Donegal highlands, from the majestic gap of Barnesmore to the weird and gloomy Glenveagh and the Poisoned Glen.

Most of Antrim and a large part of Derry are covered by the vast tertiary outflows of lava which overlies the chalk cliffs, forming a characteristic feature of the coast road from the Giant's Causeway to Larne.

Southwards, mica slate extends to the borders of Leinster, but ramparts of granite rise from Slieve Croob to Slieve Gullion, and form the magnificent scenery of the Mourne Mountains which stand as sentinels to guard the approach into the northern province. Conspicuous evidence of the Great Ice Age occurs in many places. Eskers and erratic blocks on the plain and terminal moraines in the mountain valleys

As Moore's verses remind

us—

"On Lough Neagh's banks as the fisherman strays
When the clear cold eve's declining,
He sees the Round Towers of other days
In the wave beneath him shining."

Perhaps the finest sea cliffs in Europe for majestic beauty of form occur on the long sea-board of Ulster. Nothing can surpass the savage jagged wall of Slieve League rising in its manifold colours to a height of almost two thousand feet, on the northern side of Donegal Bay. With it may well be contrasted the fantastic

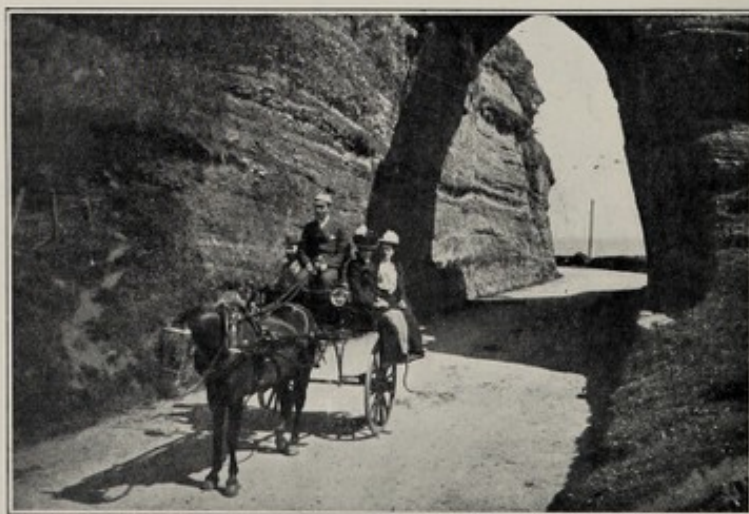


Photo by] ON COAST ROAD, GLENARM, CO. ANTRIM. [W. Lawrence, Dublin

are easily recognised. Of all the physical features of Ulster which affect its material progress, the estuaries may be regarded as the most important. They include the splendid natural haven of Lough Swilly, where all the navies of the Empire could ride in safety—the fine expanse of Lough Foyle, with the Maiden City sitting securely there, and also the eastern lough into which the shallow river Lagan flows, which the indefatigable industry of the citizens of Belfast has converted into the great harbour where the largest leviathans in the world are launched.

Ulster is not rich in mineral wealth, although some coal and salt are mined in Tyrone and iron ore in Antrim. In Donegal the excellent granite and sandstone are utilised to some extent.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people outside the great industrial cities of Belfast and Londonderry, not forgetting such flourishing towns like Newry, Portadown, Lurgan, Lisburn, Ballymena, Coleraine and Strabane.

Oats are the favoured cereal, but some barley is sown. Flax is naturally a staple crop in all the nine counties, but its acreage tends to diminish, although laudable efforts have been made by the Barbours and other far-seeing manufacturers to avert this decline which will probably be efficacious.

Potatoes are largely grown, and are exported even to America. Fruit culture is increasing, and



Photo by

GLENARM, CO. ANTRIM.

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.]

no finer apples are produced than those of co. Armagh. Horses, including some good hunters, are reared in the counties of Down, Antrim, Tyrone, and Donegal. Cattle and sheep are extensively exported.

Great credit is due to the various local agricultural societies, headed by the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society, which do much to encourage by their Shows the education of the farmer in all modern methods. A great deal of the improvement already visible through the country districts is due to the unceasing and well-directed labours, so well begun by Sir Horace Plunkett, of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, which has also materially assisted to increase the harvest of the sea. It is to be hoped that the re-forestation of the province will be soon vigorously taken in hand, and thus restore its ancient reputation for noble woods and finely grown timber often referred to in the old annals.

We think all Ulstermen, in any case, will endorse the encomium on their native province which was given by the greatest poet of Elizabeth's time, the courtly Edmund Spenser, in his "View of the State of Ireland," 1596 :—

"And sure it is yet a most beautiful and sweet country as any is under Heaven, being stored throughout with many goodly rivers, replenished with all sorts of fish most abundantly, sprinkled

with many very sweet islands and goodly lakes, like little inland seas, that will carry even ships upon their waters, adorned with goodly woods even fit for building of houses and ships, so commodiously, as that if some princes in this world had them, they would soon hope to be lords of all the seas, and ere long of all the world; also full of very good ports and havens opening upon England, as inviting us to come unto them, to see what excellent commodities that country can afford, besides the soil itself most fertile, fit to yield all kind of fruit that shall be committed thereunto. And, lastly, the Heavens most mild and temperate, though somewhat more moist than the parts towards the West."



Photo by]

[R. Welch, Belfast.

DRUIDS' COTTAGE CROMLECH, ISLANDMAGEE, CO. ANTRIM.

"A plenteous place is Ireland for hospitable cheer,
Uileacan dubh O!
 Where the wholesome fruit is bursting from the yellow
 barley ear;
Uileacan dubh O!
 There is honey in the trees where her misty vales expand,
 And her forest paths, in summer, are by falling waters
 fann'd,
 There is dew at high noontide there, and springs i' the
 yellow sand,
 On the fair hills of holy Ireland.

Large and profitable are the stacks upon the ground,
Uileacan dubh O!
 The butter and the cream do wondrously abound,
Uileacan dubh O!
 The cresses on the water and the sorrels are at hand,
 And the cuckoo's calling daily his note of music bland,
 And the bold thrush sings so bravely his song i' the
 forests grand,
 On the fair hills of holy Ireland."

THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF ULSTER.

It is generally assumed by the most recent authorities on the subject that man made his earliest appearance in Ireland at the close of the Great Ice Age, unnumbered centuries subsequent to that distant past when the first of our race fought for bare existence with the mammoth and the sabre-toothed tiger in the south of England, then forming part of the mainland of Europe. We are assured, however, that Paleolithic man never penetrated to Ireland whether from a constitutional aversion to a long sea voyage, or the longer prevalence of an arctic climate which drove man towards those southern regions, where he has left unmistakeable evidence of an arduous struggle for existence.

As regards Ulster, with which we are principally concerned, some local archaeologists hold that the rude flint implements, which occur at Larne and elsewhere on the Antrim coast, were



Photo by]

[R. Welch, Belfast.

THE GRIANAN OF AILEACH, NEAR LONDONDERRY.

fashioned by a race of primeval man akin to the cave dwellers, who artistically sketched on fragments of bone the mammoth and the reindeer, whose flesh they habitually devoured. Some weight is lent to such views by the fact that bones of the mammoth have been found associated with the foregoing flint weapons. A problem also awaiting solution was the discovery at Belfast some years ago of large roughly squared and mortised oak posts, completely embedded in glacial clay to all appearances the work of men living in the Ice Age. It is recognised that in this early time men made no pottery, nor grew corn. They had neither cattle or dogs, although they lived by the chase; caves were their usual dwellings, but failing these they formed huts of boughs, plastered over with mud. These *creaghts*, as they were termed by the Irish, were in common use even later than the Elizabethan period.

After the last glacier had melted away, and the surface of Ireland assumed much its present appearance, the Neolithic immigrants ventured to cross the Irish Sea in their dug-out canoes,



Photo by]

[R. Welch, Belfast.

ST. PATRICK'S GRAVE, DOWNPATRICK, CO. DOWN.

settling down at first on the coast-line of Antrim and Down; choosing the sandy estuaries where food, especially shell fish, would be obtained with the least exertion.

One such settlement recently investigated at the mouth of the river Bush showed that its inhabitants manufactured flint implements in large quantities probably for export. Some flakes had serrated edges so as to cut bone. Their cooking was done at stone hearths, and calcined pebbles were numerous, used doubtless to heat the contents of burnt clay cooking vessels. Shells of limpets and whelks were plentiful, and many tusks of wild boar, mingled with the bones of deer, indicated that they were mighty hunters. Of personal ornaments there was no trace with the possible exception of lumps of red oxide or iron. A child's skeleton was dug up close to a hearth, as if buried under the roof-tree. One finely polished greenstone chisel may have served to hollow out an ancient canoe, which lay embedded deeply in peat near the spot.

At the similar settlement of Whitepark Bay bones of the great auk were found by W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A. As a recent authority (T. Rice Holmes) writes: "The food of the Neolithic

population has left more abundant traces than their homes. The bones which are strewn in their settlements show that they lived for a great part on venison and the flesh of the wild boar.



Photo by]

GIANT'S RING, NEAR BELFAST.

[R. Welch, Belfast.

Unlike the earliest hunters, they used dogs in the chase. It would seem when the dogs grew old and were too slow in hunting they were killed and eaten. Small oxen-like Kerry cattle, goats, and pigs, were kept by them. The meat was boiled in rude hand-made vessels of earthenware heated by red-hot flints or roasted over the fire; and the remains of each meal were left to accumulate in the huts.

"As regards the physique of these early people, the men were much stronger than the women, and taller. Their average height was about 5 ft. 6 ins., the woman 4 ft. 10 ins. The difference in civilised communities is about half as much. The average age was not more than forty-five years."

It was later in the Neolithic period, but some centuries before the Bronze Age, when the incursion to Ireland took place of a swarthy race from Southern France resembling the Basques, and certainly speaking a non-Aryan tongue. They brought with them the art of erecting the rude stone sepulchres known as dolmens or cromlechs, which are so numerous in Ireland. A dolmen, strictly speaking, is composed of large stones placed on end, enclosing a chamber or space covered usually by a single table stone supported by the others.

A notable example of our forefathers' respect for their mighty dead can be seen at the Giant's Ring near Belfast, where a cromlech is erected in the centre of a circular enclosure about nine acres in extent, and surrounded by an immense earthen rampart which effectually shuts out all view of the surrounding country. It seems probable, judging by the analogy of other sepulchral mounds, that a series of interments took place in the rampart, which may belong to an earlier age than the cromlech. Quantities of human bones, in addition to numerous cist burials, have been found adjacent to this remarkable memorial.

Many rude stone monuments of various types are scattered over Ulster. In the vicinity of Belfast, the Kempe Stone, Dundonald, the Druids' Altar, Island Magee, and the unique Kistvaen, called Grania's Grave, at the Rough-fort, are well worthy inspection. Souterrains or artificial cave-dwellings occur throughout the North of Ireland. As stone implements and rude pottery have been found, some may have been constructed by Neolithic man and used

by succeeding races. Similarly the raths or artificial earth mounds so general in Ireland, erected for defensive purposes in mythical times, were occasionally occupied even till 1798,



CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE, CO. ANTRIM, AT THE END OF 18TH CENTURY.

notably the fort of Donegore, by the insurgents under Henry Joy McCracken after their defeat at the battle of Antrim.

It is now acknowledged that the Age of Bronze did not reach Britain nor Ireland until many centuries after its origin in Eastern Europe ; Sir John Evans holds that it did not commence with us before 1400 or 1200 B.C. No doubt there were early immigrations into Ireland both from England and the Continent which brought in their train the more civilised conditions of life and the expansion of the artistic faculty, so well reflected in the mythical literature descriptive of this Heroic Period of Gaelic story. It is impossible to fix with certainty when the first Gaelic invasion of Ireland took place, but the latest authorities believe that it was not earlier than the seventh century before the Christian era. Many of these invaders came by way of France, and were tall, fair, and blue-eyed, but others resembled the dark-featured Iberians, who were smaller and lightly made men.

In the North of Ireland, the Stone Age overlapped considerably its more refined successor. Bronze was for a long time an imported luxury, and the proud possessor of such rarely procurable and valuable implements would only use them on important occasions. Stone, especially the



CROMLECH, GIANT'S RING, BELFAST.

volcanic rock of Antrim, continued to be fashioned into celts and other tools, of which large numbers are preserved in our local collections, both public and private. As time went on, the condition of life evidently became more favourable ; food was procured with less difficulty, as domestic animals took the place of game, and agriculture began to flourish. Corn was grown and ground into coarse meal by stone rubbers. Domestic pottery was made chiefly by the women, and included many varieties of cooking vessels. In addition, large hammered bronze cauldrons have repeatedly been found in Ulster, showing a high degree of technical skill.

A refined taste for personal ornament began to show itself, especially amongst the fair sex, and Irish gold was freely bartered for Scandinavian amber, of which numerous beads have been found associated with others of glass brought from Southern Europe, in the Pagan interments of Ulster. Gold ornaments, however, form the most attractive objects now surviving from the Heroic period of Irish history ; most of the English and probably all Scottish gold ornaments were formed of gold from Irish rivers. Ireland has been justly styled the El Dorado of the ancient world. France and Denmark imported largely the precious metal, and it was through this early commercial intercourse that the eastern spiral ornament travelled such a distance as New Grange and the other monuments of the Bronze Age in the North of Ireland, on which it is carved.

Many notable examples of the skill shown by the early Hibernian workers in precious metals are preserved in the National Museum, Dublin, and not a few are of Northern origin. Perhaps



[Photo by]

RIVER ERNE, ENNISKILLEN, CO. FERMANAGH.

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.]

the most characteristic are the crescent-shaped lunettes worn round the neck, an Irish invention, of which only four English specimens are known. A fine example is preserved in the Belfast Museum. The famous late Celtic gold torque and other ornaments found near Limavady and recently acquired by the British Museum, but rightly transferred to Dublin, are justly regarded as the rarest examples of the Celtic goldsmiths' art connected with the province of Ulster. In this connection it is curious that so late as Cromwell's time the fact of native gold being found in the North of Ireland is thought worthy of mention by Boate in his "Ireland's Naturale History." He notes under heading, "Grounds to believe that there are gold mines in Ireland," "I believe many will think it very unlikely, that there should be any gold mines in Ireland; but a credible person hath given me to understand, that one of his acquaintance had severall times assured him, that out of a certain rivelet in the county of Nether-Tirone, called Miola (the which rising in the mountains Slew-galen, and passing by the village Maharry (Maghera) falleth into the north-west corner of Lough Neaugh, close by the place where the river Band (Bann) cometh out of it, hee had gathered about one dram of pure gold; concluding thereby, that in the aforesaid mountains rich gold mines doe lye hidden."

The ill-fated Strafford, when Lord Deputy of Ireland, had also an eye for Irish gold ornaments. He writes to King Charles in 1638: "May it please your sacred majesty some years past there was found in the ground a silver seal of one of the kings of Connaught, which I then sent your Majesty. Now as it seems one of their Bits of Gold, weighing ten ounces, was in like sort chanced upon lately in the county of Gallway, which I herewith present your Majesty with, I have sent to dig there again, in case any more of the Furniture thereto belonging might be found."

To the Bronze Age may be assigned most of the cairns (of which New Grange is a gigantic example), forming the crowning feature on the summits of so many Ulster mountains, usually marking the last



[Photo by]

LOWER LOUGH ERNE, CO. FERMANAGH. [W. Lawrence, Dublin.]

resting-place of the mighty slain in battle. At Knocklayde near Ballycastle, three princesses are said to be commemorated in this manner.

Stone circles occur all over the province. Near Cushendall there is one group known as Ossian's Grave. At Ballynoe, in the vicinity of Downpatrick, the stones are arranged in two concentric circles. Many of the great earthworks, raths or duns, so remarkably scattered over the North of Ireland belong to this Heroic period. Amongst these the most celebrated is the ancient regal palace of the kings of Ulidia, Emania near Armagh, now known as the Navan Fort. Another historic landmark is the huge mound of Dun Keltair, afterwards called Downpatrick. In the vicinity of Derry, but in the county of Donegal, is the far-famed Grianan of Aileach, the ancient seat of the O'Neills. Although the early annals of Ireland, like those of Great Britain, are overlaid with myth, and the Celtic fantasy, characterising the ancient Bardic historians, of whom Keating is the recognised exponent, yet recent research has clearly demonstrated how large an element of historical fact lies concealed beneath later figments. It is only necessary to recollect that the veracity of Homer has been re-established by Schliemann's excavations at Hissarlik and Mycenae, and to admit on similar grounds that the wealth of artistically wrought gold ornaments, unearthed in Ireland, may be taken as good evidence of the existence of a remarkable degree of civilisation at a remote period in our island.



BALLYSHANNON, CO. DONEGAL.

WHAT THE ANCIENT ANNALS TELL OF ULSTER.

With this by way of preface, we shall briefly describe in what way our ancient text deals with the primitive occupation of the Northern Province of Ulster, formerly known as Uladh. The antediluvian race, so dear to the early scribes, may be passed over. We are sceptical as regards the fabled Fintan, "the salmon of knowledge," a survivor of the Flood, and turned into that fish when it began. Many centuries afterwards he again became a man, hence the common saying "If I had lived Fintan's years I could say much."

Nearly three hundred years after the Deluge, Parthalon, fleeing like Brutus, first king of Britain, from the East, after murdering his parents, landed near Kenmare. At Lough Swilly he defeated the Fomorians, Phœnician sea rovers, in the first battle fought on Irish soil. His son was drowned whilst escaping to Rathlin with fifty curraghs. The descendants of Parthalon were carried off by plague three hundred years afterwards, and the whole country was left desolate till the coming of the Nemedians, who fought fiercely with the Fomorians, strongly entrenched in Tory Island, on the coast of Donegal. Their fortress was stormed and demolished by the Nemedians, but they in turn were defeated and dispersed; Erin again lying waste for two hundred

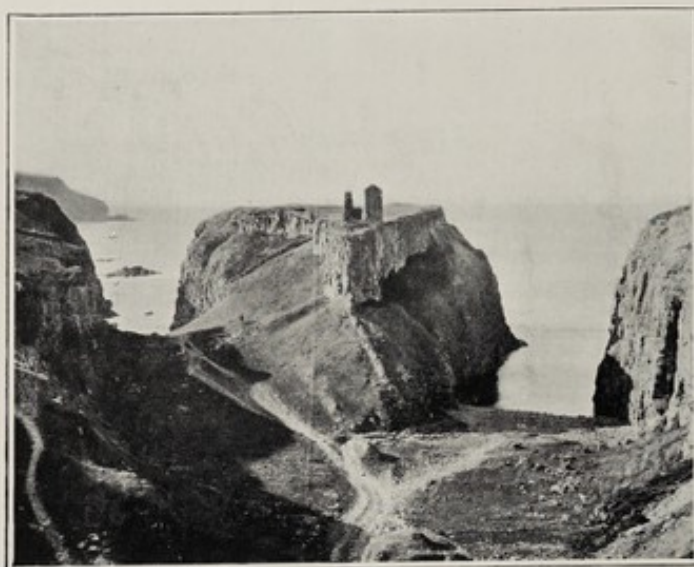


Photo by] (R. Welch, Belfast.
DUNSEVERICK CASTLE, GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

them slain, with their king, Eochy Mac Ercke, which was the greatest slaughter that was ever heard of in Ireland at one meeting." From the rude stone monuments of the battle still standing, it is quite evident the slaughter must have been great.

King Nuada lost his right hand on this occasion, and a silver hand was fitted in its place by Dianecht, the Aesculapius of the Irish. The king was afterwards known as Nuada of the silver hand. Twenty years later he was slain by Balor of the Evil Eye, the Fomorian leader, who, in his turn, was felled by a mighty stone hurled by the demigod Lug. The same Celtic deity from whom Lugdunum (Lyons) derives its name. What the chroniclers note of this last king of the Firbolgs merits attention. "Good was that King Eochy, son of Erc. There was no rain in his time, but only dew. There was not a year without harvest, and falsehood was driven forth from Ireland in his days. By him were first made just judgments and just laws."

The next descent on Erin came from Northern Spain, where according to the annals, dwelt the descendants of Nial, son of Fenius, King of Scythia. Nial married Scots, daughter of Pharoah, and his son Gael, from whom the Gaels received their name, led them out of Egypt into Crete, and after many wanderings they settled near Corunna. Breogan, then their chief, built a great tower on an adjacent island mentioned by Orosius as in his time forming a lighthouse. His grandson Milesius sent out his eight sons to take possession of Inisfail, the Isle of Destiny. From one of these sons called Ir, the name of Ireland is said to be derived. At their first coming to Ireland the expedition met with disaster by the magical arts of the De Dannans, and only two of the sons, Eber and Eremon, remained to divide its sovereignty after defeating at Tailtin, the three mythical Queens of Ireland—Banba, Fodhla, and Eri—by each of whose names Ireland is known poetically. Eremon afterwards slew Eber in battle, and became sole king, reigning fourteen years. This was the conquest of Erin by the Gael. Soon after this invasion the annals note that Sobhairce and his brother Cearmha assumed the joint government of Ireland; the former residing at Dun Sobhairce in the north, where he was afterwards slain by the Fomorians. His fortress, Dunseverick, is one of the most picturesque sites in Antrim. Tara, long afterwards the seat of the High Kings, is held to have derived its name from Tea, the Queen of Eremon, who begged the hill as her wedding gift, soon to be the place of her sepulture.

Lack of space and some consideration for our readers forbids any detailed account concerning the High Kings of this dim and shadowy past. However, the names of some that recall vividly

years. The descendants of the Nemedians then returned under the name of Firbolgs, a number of them occupying Antrim, but they were not a full century in possession until a kindred race known as Tuatha de Dannan, famed for their knowledge of necromancy and skilled in the use of metals, arrived from Greece by way of Scandinavia and Scotland. With their chief, Nuada, they effected a landing under cover of a mist raised by their magical arts, and penetrated Connaught, where at Cong was fought the bloody contest of Moyturagh. In the annals of Clonmacnoise it is recorded: "The Firbolgs were overthrown in this battle, and one hundred thousand of

the glories of ancient tradition will serve to give contemporary indications of the Golden Age of Ireland.

The chronology of the annals of the kingdom of Erin by the Four Masters has been derided, and at one time the whole great work referred to as merely a monkish compilation. This view is altogether a mistaken one, the Four Masters were eminent authorities on Irish history having collected all the texts procurable at the time (1632-1636), when they made in remote Donegal their admirable digest of our earliest annals. They adopted the Septuagint system of dates which seems to harmonise best the early history of the Heroic period from Eremon, 1700 B.C. to Cimbaeth, 730 B.C. Everything before the latter date is "uncertain" to use the phrase of Tigernach, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, justly regarded as the most trustworthy of the old chroniclers.

Ulster bulks largely in early Milesian times. Heber the son of Ir already mentioned, was granted for his father's services the northern province of the conquered island, and his descendants were known as Irians, which finally included all the inhabitants of Uladh. From their first coming the Irian Princes dwelt in their stone fortress or cashel of Aileach overlooking fair Tirconnell and Lough Swilly, till Cimbaeth's masterful Queen Macha chose Emania as the capital of Ulster.

Tighernmas is reckoned as the seventh High King, dying in 1620 B.C. He gained many battles throughout Ulster, including one at Islandmagee, but in addition we are told, "It was by Tighernmas that gold was first smelted in Erin, east of the Liffey by an artificer of Wicklow." A strange glimpse is afforded of the ancient paganism of which so little is known by the following passage: "King Tighernmas died after a long space, with three-quarters of the men of Ireland around him in the great assembly of Magh Slecht in Breifne, adoring Crom Cruach, King-idol of adoration of Ireland. In this wise was that chief idol, Crom Cruach, with twelve idols of stones all around him, and himself of gold."

Ollam Fodla, called "King of the learned in yellow-haired Erin," instituted the great Tara feast, where all the king's friends came yearly, those that failed to do so were looked on as enemies. The annals of Clonmacnoise state that "This king was so well learned and so much given to the form of learning that he builded a fair palace at Tara only for the learned sort of the realm to dwell in at his own peculiar costs and charges, of whom he was so much again beloved and revered that ever after his house, stock and family were by them in their rhymes and poems preferred before any others of their equals of the Irish nation." He is so definitely associated with Ulster that the name of the province is held to be derived from him: for Ulaid is Oll-fhlaith, that is "big prince," and the six succeeding kings descended directly from this Ulster Nestor.

Coming to the 8th century B.C., the chroniclers record a curious period which marks the beginning of the Ulster dynasty of kings who reigned at Emania till its destruction in 332 A.D. by the three Collas.

Cimbaeth made an agreement with his two cousins Aedh the Red, and Dithorba, that each of them was to rule seven years alternately. Three times seven sureties were pledged between them, seven Druids to revile them, seven poets to upbraid them, seven chiefs to wound them, unless each king gave up his reign, at the end of seven years. For sixty-six years the compact endured. Aedh the Red was the first who



Photo by]

THE BARBICAN AND KEEP, DUNDRUM CASTLE, CO. DOWN. [R. Welch, Belfast.



INISHOWEN HEAD, CO. DONEGAL.

died. He left one daughter, Macha, "the red-haired," like her sire. She demanded the kingdom when the time came round as her father's successor. Cimbaeth and Dithorba refused on the ground that she was only a woman. Like another Boadicea, or modern suffragette, she fought and routed them. Macha had reigned for seven years when the sons of Dithorba would have taken the kingship from her. She would not surrender it. "For not by favour did I obtain it, but by force on the battlefield." In vain they strove against her, and finally were driven to Connact.

With true feminine diplomacy Macha married Cimbaeth, and they pursued

the sons of Dithorba, whom they captured, and led them on one chain to Armagh. Her Ulster men wished to kill them. "No," she said, "for that would be the ruin of my true government. But they shall remain as slaves, and shall dig a rath around me, and that shall be the eternal Seat of Ulster's government." Then she marked out the dun for them with the golden brooch on her neck. "Emain Macha a brooch on the neck of Macha, so did Emania receive its name," as ancient legend records.

This famous fortress and palace was founded, according to the Four Masters, about 650 B.C. Tighernach, who follows the Hebrew reckoning, gives the date as 307 B.C.

The site is now known as the Navan Fort, and lies about a mile west of Armagh. Its area covers twelve acres, and portions still remain of the fosse and embankment which surrounded the enclosure. Within it was a central dun. Some distance apart stood the great hall of the Red Branch Knights, called the Craobh Ruadh. Its name is preserved still in the townland of Creeve Roe, and an adjoining moat is known as the King's Stables.

THE AGE OF THE HEROES KNOWN AS THE RED BRANCH KNIGHTS.

The ancient glories of the Ulidian capital when the renowned Concobar MacNessa, kept royal state with his chivalric company of Red Branch Knights, formed the subject matter of stirring sagas resembling, in their poetic exaggeration, the romantic tales of the East.

We are told that in King Concobar's house there were three times fifty rooms panelled with rich red yew. In the front of the palace was the Royal apartment ornamented with bronze pillars capped with silver and studded with gems, and there was a space for thirty of his warriors. Day and night were equally bright there, owing to the reflections of the gold, silver, and precious stones. Behind the throne hung from the roof tree, a massy gong of silver which, when struck with the king's silver wand, caused all the men of Ulster to keep silence. The most valiant heroes of the province were welcome to the king's house. In it were celebrated great and glorious gatherings at frequent intervals. Wondrous were the pastimes, jousts, heroic feats, bardic tales, sweet music of voice and harp.

But the chief glory of Emania at this time was the noble circle of the Red Branch Knights. These were all Irians except the youthful Cuchullain, the most celebrated of the heroic company. In the Royal Court sat the provincial kings in conclave, whilst in the Red Court the spoils of the enemy were kept. In the third Court were ranged the spears, shields, and swords, so that no cause of offence could arise to mar the mirth of the banqueting hall.

King Concobar is described as straight and tall with golden locks and flowing auburn beard, his complexion fair and ruddy with "large blue eyes flaming in his head."

The laws of chivalry were long anticipated in Ireland, and they commanded respect for bards, harpers and women; indeed, all who were weak and helpless. Fair play in battle was generally observed amongst the leaders at any rate. Foremost amongst Concobar's knights was his step-father, Fergus MacRoy. Of this pillar of the Gael, it is related that one of his followers wished him to adopt a treacherous stratagem by which he might safely overcome a powerful opponent; the gallant Fergus was much displeased and the knave, seeing the rising anger in his face, turned to flee. At this critical juncture, the justly incensed hero, raising his mighty foot, administered to him such a kick that many acres of ground were covered before his sprawling body found repose.

Ulster naturally plays the leading part in these tales about Emania. Amongst them are the pathetic "Three Sorrows of Story Telling," and of these "The Story of Deirdre and the Murder of the Sons of Usnach" is the most dramatic. It relates how the golden haired daughter of the Emanian King's tale-teller, was beloved from her childhood by Neesa, one of the sons of Usnach. They fled to Alba accompanied by his brothers and were hospitably received at the Scottish Court. The King who had desired to wed her himself, was filled with jealous fury, and ordered Fergus to cross the Moyle and prevail on the erring lovers to return to Emania on the pledge of Fergus and the King's son, Cormac, that they would suffer no hurt.

In their sylvan retreat amongst the green birches of Loch Etive, Deirdre warned the sons of Usnach not to place their trust in the treacherous invitation to return, but they did so, landing at Torr Head and reaching Emania, only to be done to death by the King's order.

At their burial, Deirdre keened their death song and, falling on the neck of her dead spouse, died with him—

"That I should live after Neesa
Let no man on earth imagine,
Oh, man that diggest the tomb,
And that pullest my darling from me,
Make not the grave too narrow,
I shall be beside the noble ones."

Their story is associated with several places on the Antrim coast, particularly Dunseverick, where Fergus MacRoy abode some time as guest of its lord; and Ballycastle, where a reef of rock running into the sea is still called Carrig Usnach, from which the sons of Usnach sailed for the shore of Alba.

Another very ancient myth, "The Children of Lir," has its scene laid in the same vicinity. Lir, a chieftain in the Isle of Man, was deeply grieved that he had not become King of the de Dannans. He married a daughter of the King of Arran, who bore him four children. At her death he espoused her sister, who, jealous of her step children, by her magical art changed them into swans, but capable of speech and reason. They could only be restored to their former state when the welcome sound of St. Patrick's holy bells would be heard over the storm tossed Moyle, or Irish Sea, where they were fated to live for many hundred years. In tempestuous weather they escaped the fury of the Sloch na morra, the whirlpool, between



SALT PANS, INISHOWEN HEAD, CO. DONEGAL.



DUNLUCE CASTLE, CO. ANTRIM,
THE ANCIENT SEAT OF THE MARQUESS OF ANTRIM.

the mainland and Rathlin, by taking refuge in the Mairge river beside the little abbey of Bonamargay.

Moore's verses are wedded to a beautiful old Irish air, and commence :

" Silent, Oh Moyle ! be the roar of thy water,
Break not, ye breezes, your chain of repose,
While murmuring mournfully, Lir's lonely daughter
Tells to the night star her tale of woes."

After the tragedy of the Sons of Usnach, Fergus and Cormac were so wrath at the King's violation of his pledge, the greatest insult that

could be offered a Red Branch Knight, that they rose in revolt and burned Emania, afterwards fleeing to Connacht, where they joined Queen Maeve.

This brings us to the famous tale so characteristic of the pastoral and predatory habits of primitive Ulster, called *Tain bo Cuailgne*. "The Plunder of the Cows of Cuailgne" or Cooley, the district between Dundalk and Carlingford. The *Tain* is mainly a Saga, descriptive of the bravest hero of the Gael, Cuchullain, "the watch dog of Uladh."

It commences by relating how Maeve, the Queen of Connacht, and her consort, dispute over their separate wealth, especially of cattle, in which the King claims the precedence, as he has a beautiful young bull not to be matched in his consort's herds. The Queen dispatches her messenger to seek out a match, and one is found, the peerless bull of Cooley, belonging to a vassal of Concobar. He agrees to bestow it as a noble gift on the famous Queen of the West. By mishap her messenger, who had feasted too well with his host's companions, is heard to boast that his sovereign would have demanded the beautiful bull as tribute, if the gift had not been made to her. This truculent remark is the cause of trouble to Ulster. The promise of the gift is revoked. The affronted Maeve who is rather a tartar, invades Ulster, but she reckoned not on Cuchullain, the wolf dog of the Border. "Seven years was his age when he received arms, seventeen years his age when he was behind the cows of Cuailgne, twenty-seven years his age when he died," says Tighernach. His father ruled Muirthemne, the north part of Louth, was married to Concobar's sister, and guarded the marches of Ulster from Dundalk to Slieve Gullion, firmly established in Dundalgan, a great dun on a hill about a mile from Dundalk. Louth was at this time included in Ulster and Dundalgan was a fortress, commanding the entrance to the Moyry Pass, the main road from Tara to Armagh, and through which the Great Northern Railway to Belfast runs. "The least that is expected of one that wards the marches," Cuchullain says in the *Tain*, "is to raise the cry, to give prompt warning, to be able to say who it is that comes this way."

The *Tain* may be divided into the description of the great feats done by the Ulster champion, Cuchullain, before the invasion of Ulster, by Maeve ; his exploits as a boy, and the concluding, and later, legend of the two mythical bulls.

The name of Cuchullain was taken instead of Setanta, as he was first called, according to this story. At a feast given by the renowned smith Cullain, the lad was present with his uncle, Concobar. A fearsome ban dog, guarding the house, rushed at the child to devour him. Undismayed by its sudden onslaught, the youthful hero threw his playing ball into the gaping mouth of the fierce beast, haply so effectually that as it staggered back he seized it by the feet and swung the body to such purpose against a standing stone, that the justly incensed owner said,

"Little boy, that was a good member of my house you took from me, a safeguard of raiment, of flocks and herds." "Be not angered," replied the child. "If in all Erin there be a whelp of that dog's breed, I will nurture him till he takes his sire's place. In the meantime I myself will act as thy ban dog to guard thy cattle, chattels and dun." So from that day he was called Cu-cullain, Cullain's hound.

The many exploits of Cuchullain as champion of Ulster, contending against his enemies single handed, whilst Concobar's army remained perforce impotent, have fortunately been now rendered accessible to all interested in Irish literature by the masterly paraphrase in English verse of the Tain from the pen of Mrs. Mary A. Hutton. Undoubtedly, the most valuable portion of the Epic for our purpose of illustrating the early history of Ulster is the mention of the Ulidian chieftains who hastened to the relief of Cuchullain, after his memorable stand at the Ford when the flower of Queen Maeve's chivalry, including his former companion in arms, the formidable Ferdiad, fell before his prowess.

A fine description of the Ulster King, Concobar, is given, but more interesting is that of Laery, the Victorious, whose territory comprised all the district about what is now Belfast Lough, as stated in a note of Mrs. Hutton's when she suggests that his rath was at Carnalea.

"Then came another band unto that hill
In Slane of Meath. Mac Roth continued then,
It is no lie; with raging impetus
They gained that hill; and heavy was the dread,
And huge the terror they conveyed. Their cloaks
Streamed in the air behind them. In their front
I saw a valorous leader, whose huge head

Was streaked with sparse, grey hairs; and in that head
Blazed yellow, full large eyes. A yellow bratt
Fell round about him; and a pin of gold
Was in that o'er his breast. A yellow layna
Lay next his skin. A wide, long shafted spear
Was in that warrior's hand. A drop of blood
Gleamed on its edge.

Other great chariot chiefs comprised such heroes as Keltar, "a raging hideous warrior; and he had great ears, a great nose, and apple eyes, and rough, grey hair." This redoubtable champion came from Dun Keltair, now Downpatrick, where his gigantic dun is still to be seen. The northern Fergus, from his wealthy rath of Moylinny, was "a great thick-sided man," and was followed by Connud, a "four-square bull-like man," from Callan, near Armagh, with many other chieftains of the North.

All of Ulster's doughty Knights fought nobly in the last battle against the forces of Queen Maeve, who were headed by Fergus MacRoy, armed with his magic sword. At first he won all before him, but when he struck the matchless shield of Concobar, its moan was heard by the distant Cuchullain, slowly recovering from the fearful wounds inflicted by Ferdiad. None of his arms had been left beside his sick bed, but seizing his chariot he descended into the plain, using it as his weapon, and Fergus fled before him. The Queen of Connacht had craftily secured, in the meantime, the coveted Brown Bull of Cooley, and had him driven to her kingdom, so that although defeated in the field she achieved the object of her ambition. A fight for supremacy between the two matchless animals, in which Ulster is victorious, ends the Tain.

Many details of the life led by our ancestors can be gleaned in part from these contemporary poems. The various chieftains ruled over large districts, and their residence was the great artificial mound,



NARROW WATER CASTLE, FROM OMEATH.



Photo by] (W. Lawrence, Dublin.
GLENARRIFF FALL, PARKMORE.

called Dun, Rath, or Lis, surrounded by strong high palisades, and often by ditches full of water. Like the Palace at Emania, the houses were of wood, formed of tree trunks, interlaced with branches and thatched with rushes. Moss was used to fill the crevices, and thick cloth, woven blue, green and purple, formed a tapestry lining. The fire burned in the middle of the dwelling, the smoke escaping by a hole in the roof, but this was also the case when Westminster Hall was erected. The common people lived in small houses crowded against the Rath for protection. Much of the land was forest, filled with beasts of the chase. Wild boars and wolves abounded, and were hunted down by the great native dogs, now unhappily extinct. Tradition holds that the last wolf in Ulster met its fate at Wolfhill, adjoining Belfast.

THE BEGINNING OF AUTHENTIC HISTORY.

It may be taken for granted that the first authentic discovery of Ireland to the classical world was made towards the conclusion of the 4th century (B.C.) when Alexander the Great was pursuing his glorious career of conquest in the East. This epoch corresponds roughly to the Golden Age of the Red Branch heroes just described.

The Columbus who achieved this feat, and who has only recently received his due meed of praise, was Pytheas, a Greek navigator, who sailed from Marseilles on the first scientific voyage of discovery into the unknown Atlantic, and across the storm-tossed Bay of Biscay to Great Britain. He accurately indicated the proper position of Ireland as west of Britain which the geographer, Strabo, notwithstanding, stubbornly maintained was the most northerly of all inhabited places. Whether he actually landed on our coast is uncertain, but he was struck by the gloominess of the northern climate, which has evidently not changed for the better since. He notes that corn was not threshed in the open, on account of the heavy rains and want of sun, and that grain was used both for food and brewing a kind of beer. This voyage marked a new era: the Bronze Age had passed away, and that of Iron had begun.

An earlier Gaelic invasion had already reached Ireland in the Bronze Age, whose language developed into modern Gaelic, Irish and Manx, but the British, with whom Pytheas conversed, had only lately crossed the channel and spoke a modified dialect from which Welsh, Cornish, and Breton derive, and they were equipped with weapons of iron.

After the spacious times of Conobar and his Ulster champions, the Red Branch declined, and Tara grew great and far renowned. Situated on a round green hill at the south side of the Boyne, one can see from its summit the fair mountains of Ulster, whose kings brought Tribute to the Ard-righ, High King of Erin. When the Roman pro-consuls ruled in Britain, there was peaceful intercourse between them and the Kings of Tara. Yet the Roman Legionaries cast a longing eye on the north-east coast of Ulster, when their wisest general, Agricola, in the fifth year of his campaign (A.D. 82) crossed the Firth of Clyde.

Tacitus, his son-in-law, writes of this expedition: "He reduced people hitherto unknown in battles at once frequent and successful, and furnished with troops those parts of Britain looking towards Ireland, not that he feared their attack, but rather hoped to invade it; since Ireland as placed in the midst between Britain and Spain and convenient also for the Gaelic Sea, would unite the soundest parts of the Empire to their mutual advantage. Its size is rather small compared to Britain, but is greater than that of the islands in our sea. (The Mediterranean.) The soil,

climate, intellects and habits of the people do not differ much from Britain ; the landing places are better, and the ports are familiar through trading and merchants."

Again Tacitus remarks : " I have often heard him say (Agricola) that with one legion and a few auxiliaries, Ireland could be put down and held, and that it would be an advantage against Britain also, if the Roman arms should be on all sides, and liberty put away out of sight."

Domitian declined to furnish the troops for this proposed Plantation of Ulster, to be followed by the occupation of the whole island. Agricola struck his camp at Stranraer and advanced against the Caledonians, whom he defeated with great slaughter at the fatal spot—

" Where Rome, the mistress of the world
Of old her eagle wings unfurled."

Undoubtedly he had set his heart on the conquest of Ireland, and with this intent an Irish chieftain was kept by him in his train under the guise of friendship, so that information for political and military use was at hand.

Many Roman coins have been unearthed in Antrim and Down, probably brought by traders. Near Coleraine a notable find of fragments of silver vessels, ingots and coins of the Lower Empire was made about fifty years ago, which are now in the British Museum. In the vicinity of Belfast several brasses, including one of Nero, have been found. There must have been considerable traffic across the Irish Sea.

The poet Claudian extols the prowess of Stilicho in repelling the joint attacks of the Caledonians and Irish on the Roman colonists in Britain. " By him was I protected when the Scot moved all Ierne against me, and the sea foamed with hostile oars."

During the occupation of Britain by Rome, the men of Ulster continued to struggle against the High Kings of Tara, and internecine conflicts are recorded with wearisome repetition. At the source of the Larne river, Tuathal, thirty years High King, was slain by Mal, King of Ulster, in 160 A.D., who reigned at Tara for four years.

Amidst the long succession of High Kings who strove to impose their rule on the Northern Province, the mighty Conn of the Hundred Battles was most famous. His was a strenuous career. Of him was it sung : " His march was the rush of a spring tide and his journeyings the evacuation of territories, and the whole earth was filled with his glory." Repeatedly he bore down the resistance of the Ulster septs and the whole island was in profound peace when he was assassinated about 170 A.D.

Soon afterwards Cairbre Riada, from whom Dal Riada, viz., " Riada's Portion," derived its name (now the Route), established the Irish race in Scotland. Bede writes : " The Gael, under the leadership of Riada, proceeding from Hibernia, by the sword or amicably, won for themselves a settlement amongst the Picts." This was the first invasion of Alba by the Scottic race, which extended its sway over North Britain, and transmitted a long succession of monarchs to Great Britain.

Conn's grandson, Cormac MacArt, fought many battles against Ulster, banishing his enemies to the Hebrides. In his time flourished the celebrated warrior, Finn MacCool, the leader of the Finns ; mighty men of valour who hunted



ANTRIM ROUND TOWER, CO. ANTRIM.

through the forests with their great deer hounds, which were much sought after by the Romans. Ossian, the son of Finn, thus describes these gallant hunters: "We, the Fianna of Finns, never lied. Falsehood was never attributed to us; by courage and the strength of our hands we used to come out of every difficulty."

Many are the Ulster legends associating Fin MacCool with different parts of the province. He is said to have had a hand in the construction of the Giant's Causeway, which formed a royal route to Scotland via Staffa: "Piled by the hands of giants for god-like kings of old." Finn's arch enemy was Goll MacMorna, who slew his father, Cumal. The present name of Magill, an Ulster family, is held to be derived from this great rival, the Ajax of these mythical warriors. An early text gives a curious reference, centuries after the deed, to Finn MacCool's foster son, who slew a King of Tara near Rathmore, of Moylinny. A King of Ulster, dwelling at Rathmore, asked his bard how the monarch died. He replied that it was in Leinster his death occurred; which was not the case, for a strong warrior with a headless spear shaft appeared mysteriously before the King, and told the true story as follows: (Certainly his tale was realistic in its grim detail.) "We fought against Fothadth Airgthech here at Ollarba (Sixmilewater). We fought a battle here; I made a shot at him, and I drove my spear through him, so that the spear entered the



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FAIR HEAD, BALLYCASTLE, CO. ANTRIM.

[R. Welch, Belfast.

earth at the other side of him, and its own head was left buried in the earth. This is the very handle that was in that spear. The round stone from which I made that shot will be found, and east of it will be found the iron head of the spear buried in the earth; and the cairn of Fothadth Airgthech will be found a short distance to the east of it. There is a chest of stone about him in the earth. There are his two rings of silver, and his two bracelets, and his torque of silver on his chest; and there is a pillar stone at his cairn; and an Ogham on the end of the pillar stone, which is in the earth. And what is in it is—EOCHAD AIRGTHECH HERE."

This instructive extract throws much light on the warfare of this shadowy and distant past. Iron was used instead of bronze, stone balls were evidently slung as missiles. There was burial in a cist of stones above which was reared a cairn. The hero was laid at rest with his silver ornaments in position, as when he lived, and an Ogham inscribed stone formed his monument.

Cormac gave Finn his wayward daughter, Grianné, in marriage, but she had already loved Diarmuid, of the dark curly locks, whom no heart could resist. As an old text makes her confess of him:—

"There is a man
For a long look from whom I would be thankful,
For whom I would give the whole world,
The whole, the whole, though it be deception."

Her elopement with Diarmuid and their subsequent pursuit by the outraged Finn, for the most part through the fastnesses of Ulster, forms the most popular romance of the Ossianic cycle. Amongst many places identified with the lovers may be mentioned the chambered cairn of Roughfort, locally called Carngrainy, after the luckless lady, according to Reeves.

Cormac, even as a youth, had much of the wisdom of Solomon. In disguise he entered the Judgment Hall, once, at Tara, when the usurper, Lugaid, was holding inquiry in a case of *Lése Majestät*. A sheep belonging to a poor woman had strayed into the Queen's garden, where some woad for dyeing blue was carefully grown. The sheep ate this valuable vegetable, and the Queen had its owner brought for the trespass before the King for judgment. He held that the sheep was forfeit for the damage. Young Cormac, however, could not refrain himself, protesting: "No, the fleece is enough; the wool for the woad, for both will grow again." A true judgment said all, but Lugaid exclaimed: "That is the judgment of a King," immediately recognising the young prince, who barely escaped his vengeance. His reign was one of the best, and he the most splendid of the pagan monarchs. As the Book of Ballymote records: "The world was full of all goodness in his time; there were fruit and fatness of the land, with abundant produce of the sea, and peace,



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[W. Lawrence, Dublin.

ease, and contentment." His death was caused by a salmon bone choking him. He directed that he should not be interred with his pagan ancestors at Brugh, on the Boyne, in the Irish pyramid of New Grange.

As Sir Samuel Ferguson expresses the monarch's desire—

"Spread not the beds of Brugh for me
When restless deathbed's use is done,
But bury me in Rosnaree,
And face me to the rising sun.

For all the kings who lie in Brugh
Put trust in gods of wood and stone,
For 'twas in Ros that first I knew
One Unseen, Who is God alone."

Full three hundred years had now elapsed since the Tain, and the Irian line of Ultonian Kings had reigned at Emania for six hundred years since the time of Cimbæth. Their power had been declining for centuries, as that of the Ardrighs, who ruled from Tara three-fourths of Erin, naturally increased and culminated in the destruction of the northern monarchy in 323 A.D., followed by a plantation of Ulster, due largely to the kilted clans of Alba, anticipating that of King James by 1300 years.

This momentous revolution was effected by the three Collas, whose mother, Aileach, was daughter of a Scottish king. An Irish poet of the time describes her "as a mild, true woman, modest, blooming, till the love of the Gael disturbed her, and she passed with him from Cantyre to the land of Uladh." Her palace of Aileach was the residence of the northern Ui Neill princes, where they held possession almost to the English invasion.

Commissioned by the King of Tara, a large expedition was raised by the Collas, including many hardy Ulster and Scottish gallow-glasses proud to follow the sons of such a mother. This campaign lasted only seven days, but the fighting was continuous and bloody. It ended with the overwhelming defeat of the Ulster King, Fergus Fogha, at Farney. He was slain like a true Ultonian, fighting to the last, and his three sons with him.

Other disasters followed, nearly the entire province was seized by the victors; Emania, the proud palace of the Red Branch Knights, rased to the ground, and an alien population planted on the richest fields of Ulster. The Clanna Rury was driven eastward into Ulidia, the present counties of Down and Antrim.

To protect themselves from further ravages, the Ulidians threw up the great earthworks called the Danes Cast, extending from Scarva to Slieve Gullion, a distance of about twenty miles. It is said the territory of the Collas reached once from the Bann to Donegal, but the district effectively occupied was comprised in Armagh, Monaghan and Louth, and known as Oriel.



SITE OF CON O'NEILL'S CASTLE, CASTLEREA.

The colony thus founded was proud of its origin, and in the Book of Rights it is mentioned that its King, when at Tara, sat on the right hand of the Ard-righ, and was entitled to every third horn of goodly ale, as was his Queen from the other Queens. This territory was held by the descendants of the Collas down to the Plantation of Ulster; the Maguires, MacMahons, O'Hanlons, and the Macanas of Clanbrassil on Lough Neagh.

King Nial, of the Nine Hostages, helped to assist his countrymen in Western Scotland against the Picts, who strove to drive them out. It is said that he also changed the name of Alba to Scotia Minor, as distinguished from Ireland, called Scotia Major, in honour of Queen Scota, wife of Milesius. He then ravaged Britain, and afterwards the north of France. When Alaric entered Italy (400 A.D.) the Romans withdrew their forces from the west. The poet Claudian writes: "From furthest Britain came the guarding legion that bridles the fierce Scot, and wiping off the blood examined closely the tattooing on the dying Pict." At this juncture Nial made a raid on Wales, taking rich plunder from the defenceless colonists.

Nial's glory was now at its zenith. He held hostages from the Gauls, Saxons, British and Albans, with five from the Irish provinces, making nine in all. He set out in 405 A.D. to take the hostages of Italy, and on the banks of the Loire was joined by Gavran with his Dalriad contingent

of Scots. As the western Alexander sat on a hill overlooking the broad river, conversing with his chiefs, the exiled King of Leinster, from the opposite bank, discharged an arrow, which mortally wounded his great rival. His body was brought back and interred near Tara. Nial was ancestor of nearly all the High Kings of Erin to the time of Brian Boru. In appearance he was a true Gael. "Yellow as the sobarche (St. John's wort) was the yellow hair which was on the head of the son of Cairn."

Of the immediate descendants of the Collas, the most famous were the great grandsons of the eldest brother, who were called respectively Loarn, Angus and Fergus. They laid, about the year 506, the permanent foundation of the Dalriadic kingdom in Scotland, which was called from

Dalriada, the northern part of Antrim, extending from Bushfoot to the village of Glynn, and was the principality of their father, Erc. They crossed to Alba from Ballycastle, and formed three settlements on the opposite coast. Loarn's followers settled in Lorne; Angus occupied Isla, Jura and Iona; but Fergus, surnamed Mor, "the Big," was able to colonise Cantire and Argyle, ultimately becoming King of the Dalriadans. Fergus, previous to his departure from Antrim, had granted to St. Patrick church land at Armoy. In the Tripartite life of the saint it is related that he specially blessed Fergus and predicted the future superiority of his family over his brothers. Dunstaffnage Castle, according to the Scottish chroniclers, was his principal seat, and here on his coronation he brought the celebrated Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny, on which the Irish monarchs were crowned at Tara.

It was treasured by his successors till removed to Scone by Kenneth MacAlpine, and enclosed in a chair of wood. However, Edward I., in the year 1296, had it placed under the throne in Westminster Abbey, whereon Edward VII. was duly crowned. Our Irish antiquaries stoutly deny that the Lia Fail was ever removed from Tara, and the aid of the geologists has been



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CAVE HILL, CO. ANTRIM.—ENCLOSING THE DEER PARK.

invoked to prove that the coronation stone at Westminster is a red sandstone of Scottish origin, but similar sandstone is also found in Ireland.

After reigning twenty-five years in Scotland, King Fergus re-visited Ulster. His galley was unfortunately wrecked at the rock on which stands the great keep of Carrickfergus, and the king was drowned, whence the name Carrig-Fergus, the rock of Fergus.

As old Hector Boece rhymes :—

"In all that schip eschapt nor ald nor young
But perreist all with guid Fergus their king ;
Efter his name, my storie tellis thus,
That place sensyne is call't Craigfergus."

The body of King Fergus was buried at Monkstown, an adjacent little abbey, and his bones exhibited in after ages to Scottish visitors, as told by the author of the Montgomery Manuscripts to the Duke of Ormonde when he visited Carrickfergus in 1666.

Holinshed gives the following notice of Fergus in his description of the Picts, which shows what was believed about Irish history in Elizabeth's reign, so pregnant with vast changes for Ulster. "But now to returne to the Picts. It may be that they come at severall tymes in like manner as the Scottes didde out of Irelande, of whom the firste is remembred to be Ferguse, the sonne of Ferguhard, a man right skilful in blason of armorie, hee himself bare a Lion gules in a field of gold. The marble stone wherof in the Scottishe historie is mencioned brought into Ireland by Symon Brechus, and kept tyll those days as a precious jewell, this Ferguse obteyned towardes



CARLINGFORD.

the prospering of his journey, for that it was thought, who so had the same in possession could not but obteyne soverayntie and rule over others as a king, namely, those of the Scottishe nation. This stone Ferguse brynging into Scotland left it there. But although that Ferguse be put in rank among those Scottishe Kings that should reigne in Britayn, yet he bare smale rule there and was divers tymes beaten back into Ireland, where finally he was drowned by mysfortune within the creeke of Knockfergus."

From this Fergus, it is admitted by the best authorities, descended the royal line of Scotland and the English monarchs from the time of James I. to our present Sovereign.

THE COMING OF CHRISTIANITY TO THE NORTH.

St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, had the closest associations with Ulster. We would fain accept the statement in the Tripartite life that he was born at Dumbarton, on the Clyde, and not in Eastern Gaul, where it is probable, however, he was staying with relatives when carried off into captivity. His father, Calpornius, was a Brito-Roman decurion or magistrate, and owned a small estate befitting his position. When Patrick was scarce sixteen, he and his two sisters were seized by Irish raiders, who slew his father and mother, and sailed for Ireland. Captives in those

days were treated as slaves and disposed of where a market could be found, and there seems to have been such a mart in Ulster, as Patrick and his companions were taken to Antrim. He was sold for a swineherd to Milcho, or Miliuc who, according to the texts, was son of the King of Dalriada, and had his residence in the Braid valley, near Ballymena. Patrick, it is noted, "suffered many tribulations in the wilderness of Slemish" till he escaped after six years captivity. He describes his flight in the Confession. "After this I took flight and left the man with whom I had been for six years. And I feared nothing until I had arrived at that ship, and on the day I arrived the ship turned out of its place, and I told them I was away from possessing anything so that I might sail with them. But it displeased the captain, and he answered sharply with indignation: 'By no means seek to go with us.' And I separated myself from them and was going on my way when one of them called out, 'Come quickly, the men are calling you.' I returned, and they said, 'Come, we take you free, and so help us as you please.' After his arrival in France he sojourned many years, some authorities maintain at Marseilles "in the nursery of bishops and saints," founded by St. Cassian. When St. Patrick returned as the Missionary of Ireland he landed with his followers near Downpatrick. As the Tripartite Life says, "the swineherd of Dichu, son



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of Trichen found them in the stead wherein to-day stands Patrick's Barn. When he saw the sages and the clerics he thought they were robbers or thieves. So he went and told his master. Thereupon Dichu came and set his dog at the clerics. Then Patrick chanted a prophetic verse, and the dog became silent. When Dichu saw Patrick, grief of heart seized him, and he believed and Patrick baptized him. So that he is the first who received in Ulster baptism and belief from Patrick." Then Dichu offered the barn to the saint, which place, as Ussher mentions; from the name of that church is called in Scotia to this day Sabhall Patric, viz., Patrick's Barn, now known as Saul.

Patrick set forth to convert his former master, Miliuc, at Slemish, but the stubborn old pagan refused to hear him. "He deemed it a shame to believe in his slave and to be subject to him." He retired into his mansion along with his gold and household chattels, and consumed himself and his treasures with fire. A cashel still marks its site and tradition points out a spot on the south slope of Slemish where Patrick stood gazing at the blazing funeral pyre of Miliuc, and turned right hand wise to retrace his steps into Ulster until he came again to Dichu's Barn.

After his memorable visit to Tara, where he confronted the wily wizards of King Loegaire with noble courage, Patrick and the Christians triumphed, and the Druids were slaughtered. He became the most powerful man in Ireland next to the High King and used with much discretion

his great power and influence. His intellect was of the keenest and his was the master mind of its age. Not learned in literature with the exception of the One Book, he understood men especially the Irish people. His presence was imposing and he spoke as one having authority and his mind once made up was difficult to move. He knew not what fear was, and yet he never forgot his prudence or the actual condition of the country which he loved so well. He guided ably the revolution which broke out after his coming, and he skilfully nurtured the infant Christian church, which increased with marvellous growth through his indefatigable labours.

Space forbids any attempting to describe his work in Ulster, which he seems to have undertaken with special devotion to its welfare, and no doubt his earlier sojourn had enabled him to learn much of its history and geography. He visited Aileach of the Kings, and passed into Inishowen, having previously founded seven churches at the river Faughan, including Derry. In Dalriada he found a welcome with the sons of Erc, the King of that country. "Thereafter Patrick went to Armagh to the place where Rath Dari, Dare's fortress stands to-day." After some persuasion Dare granted him the site on which the Cathedral Church was afterwards erected, and where he founded a church of which he sang—

"I have chosen a place of resurrection
Armagh my church;
I have no power over my freedom
It is bondage to the end,

It is Armagh that I love,
A dear thorpe, a dear hill,
A fortress which my soul haunteth
Emain of the heroes will be waste."



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[W. Lawrence, Dublin.]

At the end of sixty years spent in unremitting missionary labour during which all the land was studded with churches and religious communities, the great apostle to the Irish passed away at Saul, the first church founded by him, on March 17th, 493. According to ancient tradition, he was buried at Downpatrick, where St. Brigid and St. Columba were afterwards laid in the same tomb.

Harris' Co. Down, 1744, thus alludes to it in describing the cathedral: "Over the east window which is very lofty and august, are three handsome ancient niches in which the pedestals still continue, whereon it is supposed the Statues of St. Patrick, St. Brigid, and St. Columba formerly stood; for tradition and history inform us that these three saints were deposited here, and that this Distich in old Monkish verse, was written over them:—

"Hi tres in Duno tumulo tumulantur in uno
Brigida, Patricius, atque Columba pius."
(One tomb three saints contains, one vault below
Does Patrick, Brigid, and Columba show.)

St. Columba, the Evangelist of the Picts, was a native of Gartan, co. Donegal, and was of the princely race of the Ui Niall of Aileach. His cousins presented him with the Island of Derry, a hill covered with noble oaks from which its name of Derry, or the oak wood, is derived. Here in 545, he founded his church on the low ground, so as to spare the trees on the summit where the present city stands.

In after years, when on the desolate shores of Iona, he expressed his feelings for his first love in passionate Irish verse.

" My Derry ! My Derry ! My little oak grove
My dwelling, my home, and my own little cell,
May God the Eternal in Heaven above
Send death to thy foes and defend thee well."

King Diarmuid was at variance with St. Columba. One of the latter's relations who had fled for refuge to him was put to death by the King's order. Again, whilst on a visit to the scriptorium at Clonard, he made a transcript of St. Finnian's Psalter of Moville, without his knowledge. The venerable owner of the cherished volume discovered that a copy had been made and demanded it as his right. But St. Columba was not disposed to surrender so easily the fruit of so much midnight oil and he resolutely held to his point and the book. At length the whole case was referred



Photo (y)

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[M. Lawrence, Dublin.]

to the judgment seat of the King, whose award was : " To every cow her calf, to every (cow) book the (calf) book belongeth."

Sorely vexed at the loss of his labours, which he was obliged to surrender to his quondam master, Columba boldly exclaimed, " This is an unjust award, O Diarmuid, and I will be avenged." He escaped from the King, and joined the princes of Aileach and Tir-Connell, and according to the Four Masters they defeated King Diarmid in a bloody battle at Cooldrevney, near Sligo, in the year 555 A.D.

It was soon after this event that St. Columba set sail with twelve disciples and took possession of Iona, which was given him by his kinsman Conal, Prince of Argyle. Here he established the famous community which has rendered his name immortal.

In this sea-girt retreat so far from the madding crowd, he did not remain indifferent to the struggles in which his kinsmen of the Ui-Nialls were continually engaged. " Nothing was dearer to his heart," says Montalembert, " than the claims of kindred ; for that reason alone he occupied himself without ceasing in the affairs of individual relatives—' my friends and kindred, who are descended like me from the Nialls, see how they fight ! ' And from the far distance of his desert isle he fought with them in heart and thought, as of old he had aided them in person. He breathed from afar the air of battle, he divined the issue by what his companions considered a prophetic

instinct, and told it to his monks, to his Irish countrymen, and to the Caledonian Scots who sought him in his new dwelling."

He gave practical proof of his devotion to his country at the famous Convention of Drumceat, held in 575, adjacent to Limavady.

Aiden had succeeded to the Dalriadan kingdom of Alba and refused to pay tribute to the Irish King; in fact he claimed to be an independent sovereign. He accompanied St. Columba to the Congress, where the matter was debated, and left for the latter's decision. "It is not I who will decide," said the Saint, "but yonder youth," pointing to Colman, who then gave the following judgment: "Their expeditions and hostings to be with the men of Erin always, for hostings always belong to the parent stock. Their tributes and games and shipping to be with the men of Alba." Colgan mentions that in memory of the friendly settlement between the Dalriadans of Scotland and their Irish kindred, an annual thanksgiving day was held at Drumceat till his time (1646).



Photo by]

RIVER LAGAN, BELFAST.

W. Lawrence, Dublin.

St. Columba returned to Iona, where he sent out his disciples with marvellous results. Reeves gives a list of twenty-one of St. Columba's foundations among the Picts, and thirty-two among the Scots of Alba. The primitive history of the Church of Scotland, he says, "is essentially Irish. Situate in the west, Columba's great monastery of Hy exercised a religious influence which was felt in every quarter of Scotland. In the extreme north, the Orkneys were rendered safe to the devout pilgrim by St. Columba; in the far south, Melrose attained its greatest celebrity under Eata, one of St. Aidan's twelve disciples; and in the eastern extremity of Pictland, Drostan, accompanied the indefatigable Columba, when he founded the churches of Aberdour and Aberlour."

It is outside our scope to treat of the marvellous wanderings of the Columban missionaries from Ireland to Italy. The names of Columbanus, Gall, Colman, Virgilius, and Kilean are still famous in Austria, Burgundy, Bavaria and Switzerland. The original Psalter of St. Comgall's famous abbey at Bangor carried by an Irish monk to Bobbio, now forms the most precious volume in the Library of Milan.

In Ireland itself, as Darmsteter shows, the classical tradition to all appearance dead in Europe burst out into full bloom, and the Renaissance began seven hundred years before it was known in Italy. During three centuries Ireland was the asylum of the higher learning, which took sanctuary from the uncultured States of



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Europe. At one time Armagh, the religious capital of Christian Ireland, was the metropolis of civilisation.

King Diarmuid was the last monarch who reigned at Tara, and was a direct descendant of Nial, of the Nine Hostages. He, like his predecessors, would not accept an eric or payment in kind for crimes, such as murder, but himself punished the criminal. Looking at the map of Ulster we see that the counties are each divided into several baronies. The latter represent broadly the kingdoms of the ancient chieftains, each of whom had their strong fortress, sometimes a natural precipitous rock like Dunseverick, or a great artificial mound as at Moylinny or an artificial island standing in a lake or bog. Diarmuid saw that these minor kings, confiding in their fortresses, opposed the free passage of the monarch's laws throughout his realm, and he determined to remedy the evil by an enactment demolishing these strongholds. At this time there lived in Connact, the princely Guaire who kept the most hospitable court ever known in spendthrift Erin. He was visited by Diarmuid's officers, who ordered the demolition of his castle gateway, so as to

allow the monarch's spear to enter "thwartways or in the breadth of the doors," as the chronicler of Clonmacnoise says. He adds significantly that Guaire entered the house in a rage and killed the officer. He fled to his uncle, the abbot of Lohra, but was taken prisoner by the angry king, who refused to release him. On this the abbot rung his bell,



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and cursed Tara, "that it should lie waste for ever." As Dr. Hyde observes, it was a blow from which the monarchy of Ireland never recovered, a blow which, by putting an end to the great triennial or septennial conventions of the whole Irish race, weakened the prestige of the central ruler, increased the power of the provincial chieftains, segregated the clans of Ireland from one another, and opened a new road for faction and dissension throughout the entire island."

It is certain that the desertion of Tara was in any case imminent, for after Diarmuid's assassination his successors at Aileach, princes of the Ui-Niall, were not likely to reside at Tara in the midst of their enemies, the southern Ui-Niall. Consequently they determined not to allow the latter to occupy it, and it was plainly for this reason that the ancient capital was left desolate and the Lia Fail sent out of Erin to be cherished by the Dalriadans of Alba as a proof of the prowess of their kings.

In 637, a famous battle was fought at Magh Rath, now Moira, between Congal, King of Uladh, and the King of Ireland, who had driven him to take refuge in Alba. In an ancient poem on the battle we are told—

"A yellow lion upon green satin,
The standard of the Red Branch Knights,
As borne by the noble Conchobar,
Is now by Congal borne aloft."

This was the original flag of Ulster, and also of Erin, when the Clanna Rury ruled at Tara. The harp has taken the place of the lion, which England now claims.

Congal's army was composed of Britons, Saxons, Picts and Scots, but he was defeated, and slain by his own relatives, the Cinel Eoghan.

In a short descriptive poem on Ireland, composed about the year 685, by Ælfric, King of Northumberland, when he was an exile, this independent witness testifies to the prosperity of the entire island before the Danish devastation. We quote from O'Donovan's translation:—

"I found in the fair Inisfail,
In Ireland while in exile,
Many women, no silly crowd,
Many laics, many clerics.

"I found gold and silver,
I found honey and wheat,
I found affection with the people of God,
I found banquets, and cities.

I found in each province
Of the five provinces of Ireland,
Both in Church and State,
Much of food—much of raiment.

"I found in the country of Connell (Tirconnell)
Brave victorious heroes,
Fierce men of fair complexion,
The high stars of Ireland.

"I found in the province of Ulster,
Long blooming beauty—hereditary vigour—
Young scions of energy,
Though fair, yet fit for war, and brave."

This happy condition of the country was especially marked throughout Ulster, which was divided then into four great septs or principalities; first, the Cinel Eoghan ruled by the O'Neills, whose territory to the close of the 13th century composed the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, the baronies of Raphoe and Innishowen, and parts of Antrim, Armagh, Monaghan, and Fermanagh; second, the Cinel Conal, who occupied Donegal, omitting the above baronies; third, Oriel, which up to the 13th century included Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh and Louth; fourth, Ulidia which consisted of Antrim and Down, including Dalriada and Dalaradia.

Great schools of learning were scattered throughout the North.

Armagh, in Oriel; Derry and St. Muras at Fahan, in Cinel Eoghan, with Bangor in Ulidia, were celebrated throughout Europe. The latter seminary had 3000 monks at one period within its walls.

The finest examples of the illuminator's art were the product of the Northern Province. Although the Book of Kells that marvel of the patient interlaced work of the Celtic scribe, has been assigned to St. Columba as founder of the church at Kells, it is probably not from his hand, but that of a later artist in an Ulster Scriptorium. The Book of Armagh is recognised as equal in its refined drawing to the preceding MS. Rightly do the Four Masters note "as a sage and choice scribe of the church of Armagh," Ferdomnach, whose name is appended to the Irish classic. The most authentic relic of the early Christian art of Ulster is the Bell of St. Patrick which, with its exquisite shrine, was fully described by Bishop Reeves.

The bell itself is quadrilateral, formed of two plates of sheet iron, bent over so as to meet and fastened by iron rivets. The whole was consolidated by dipping it into molten bronze. The shrine is covered with silver and gilt plates covered

with Celtic knot-work. It is decorated with gems and crystals, and on the sides, a grotesque ornament twisted into interlacing scrolls. The O'Mulhollands were its hereditary keepers at Loughinsholin in the south of co. Derry. Its last keeper bequeathed it to Adam M'Clean, of Belfast, and it is now in the National Museum. The bell was carried into battle by the Cinel Eoghan, like the crozier of St. Fillan, which was borne before the Scots at Bannockburn.

Another splendid example of early Ulster art is the shrine of St. Mura's bell, of similar design and no doubt made in Ulster. The Bell of Bangor now in the possession of Colonel John McCance, Knocknagony House, Belfast, is remarkable for the skilful treatment of bronze of which it is fashioned. Although not so elaborate as the Tara brooch, but of earlier date, the gold fibula, found near Coleraine in 1855, known as the Dalriada brooch, shows unrivalled workmanship.

When the Norsemen descended on Ireland they landed first at Rathlin, off Fairhead. Little plunder could be got there, but it was completely devastated. In 821 the famous abbey of Bangor was sacked and next year a descent was made on Strangford and Downpatrick. Ten years later Armagh was plundered thrice in one month, and Maghera, in Derry, suffered alike with Connor in Antrim.



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PORTRUSH, CO. ANTRIM.

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.]



Photo by

PORT-A-FERRY, CO. DOWN.

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.]

These raidings continued till 832, when the Danish prince, called Turgesius by the Irish, sailed up the Bann, crossed Lough Neagh, and seized Armagh, where he held his court in St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was afterwards defeated by Nial, King of Ulster,

who was drowned in the river Callan. Malachi, his successor, gained some victories over the Danes. Olaf, who succeeded Turgesius, built a fortress at the "Hurdleford," where Dublin Castle now stands. At the end of the 9th century, soon after Olaf's occupation, there was a rest for forty years during which Ireland was weakening herself with internal strife owing to the absence of a strong central authority, culminating in the defeat and death of Cormac, the good king of Cashel, by Flann, the High King. In Ulster the sea rovers continuously maintained their hold at Strangford, Ulricksford (Larne) and Carlingford. Ulster itself had the termination *ster* added by the Norseman to its Gaelic name *Ulad*, viz., *Ulad-ster*.

No part of the country has more traditions about the Danes than the north-east coast. Interments of their leaders have been frequently found, notably at Bangor, where Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., discovered recently Viking graves, containing characteristic bronze ornaments. At Garron Point the picturesque headland, near Glenarm, the tradition existed fifty years ago of the Norse father and his son, who were alone left alive after their companions had been slaughtered. The old man was threatened with torture if he did not divulge the secret of making the famous heath beer, which was known only to his people. He replied that his son would kill him if he did so; on this the young man was put to death, and then the exultant father exclaimed, "My object is accomplished. Youth might have yielded to the fear of death, but old age has no such terror," and leaping off the cliff perished with his secret.

The forty years rest from the Danes came to an end in 915 A.D., and the men of Ulster, led by their King, Niall Glundubh, advanced on Dublin, where a sanguinary battle was fought with the Northmen, resulting in the total defeat of Niall's army. He was slain with twelve of his chieftains.

Niall's queen, Gormlaith, was a poetess, and composed a dirge on her husband's death, which begins,—

"Monk, remove thy foot,
Lift it off the grave of Niall;
Too long dost thou heap the earth
On him with whom I fain would rest."

It was from Niall his descendants took the surname of *Ua Neill*, generally written *O'Neill*, meaning grandson of Neill, which name was first assumed by his grandson, Donal, son of Murkertac, of the Leather Cloaks. The nickname was given Murkertac on account of a famous circuit he made of Erin with one thousand picked warriors all clad with leather cloaks, as the raid was made in the winter of 941. This expedition is celebrated in verse by a contemporary poet of the Northern *Ui Neill*, who accompanied the King. It commences:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>"Murtkertac, son of valiant Niall Thou hast taken the hostages of Inis Fail Thou hast brought them all to Aileach, Into the stone-built Grianan of steeds.</p> | <p>Thou didst go forth from us with one thousand heroes, Of the race of Eogan of the red weapons To make the circuit of all Erin, O Murtkertac of the yellow hair!"</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

They entered Antrim and took as hostage the chief of Moylinny, "from the midst of that land of promise." They spent a night at Glenravel and brought the King of Ulidia with them, a night at Moira, a night at the Lagan river.

They pushed on to Ath Cliath (Dublin), where tribute was levied—

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>"It was not pleasing to the Danes, A plentiful supply from an abundant store was given To Murtkertac the son of Nial. Of bacon, of good wheat, Together with penalties for blood-shed in red gold.</p> | <p>We carried off with us <i>Sitric</i> the wealthy; To me was assigned the duty of keeping him And there was not put upon him a manacle, Nor polished tight fetter."</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

After securing as hostages the Princes of Leinster, Munster and Connact, they returned homewards. A messenger was sent to apprise Queen Dubhdairé, of the black hair, to make fitting preparation for all the kings coming as hostages to Aileach. She nobly responded to this occasion by her profuse hospitality, and the poet affirms:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>"I have not seen in south or north, Throughout all Erin of red weapons, I have not seen in West or East A woman like thy wife, O Murtkertac.</p> | <p>"The reward of her plenteous ale was given, To the lovely, modest-faced Dubhdairé Out of the plunder of the cold Dalairiada In gold, in oxen, in good cows."</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Two years after this successful campaign Murkertac was slain in a skirmish with the Danes on their way to ravage Armagh and the North. It is interesting to note at this time (950) the use to which round towers were put when the Northmen



Photo by]

ARMAGH.

[Allison and Co.

raided the churches. It is recorded that the Cloitech of Slane was burned by them "with its full of relics of distinguished persons, and the crozier of the patron saint, and the bell, which was the best of bells."

Donal succeeded his father, Murkertac, and fought against the foreigners with varying fortune. In 978, the last year of his reign, he joined with his nephew, Malachi the Great, and defeated the Danes at the battle of Tara. Donal wearied of endless strife and, perhaps thinking the end of all things at hand, retired to the monastery at Armagh.

The first titular O'Neill was not only a brave soldier, but is described by a bard as having a countenance in which shone hospitality.

At the time that Malachi became Ardrih his succession was peaceable, as the heirs representing the Northern and Southern Ui Neill had been slain by Olaf, the son of Sitric. Brian Boru, then King of Munster, who had fought his way up every step of the throne, "was not an egg in the place of a stone nor a wisp of hay in the place of a shillelagh," and after various parleyings, the two monarchs confronted each other. Malachi pled hard with Aedh (Hugh) O'Neill, son of

Donal, for Ulster to assist him, but was unsuccessful. Brian, with a great army, including the Norsemen of Dublin and Waterford, had marched from his palace of Kincora, near Killaloe to Tara, and Malachi was forced to make submission and surrender the sovereignty.

As Tighernach tersely notes, "1001 A.D. Brian Boroma reigned." Thus the old succession of the Ui Neill to the monarchy was broken after enduring for five centuries.

Brian, flushed with victory, now proceeded to subjugate the North, but he was met at Dundalk by Hugh O'Neill and the allies

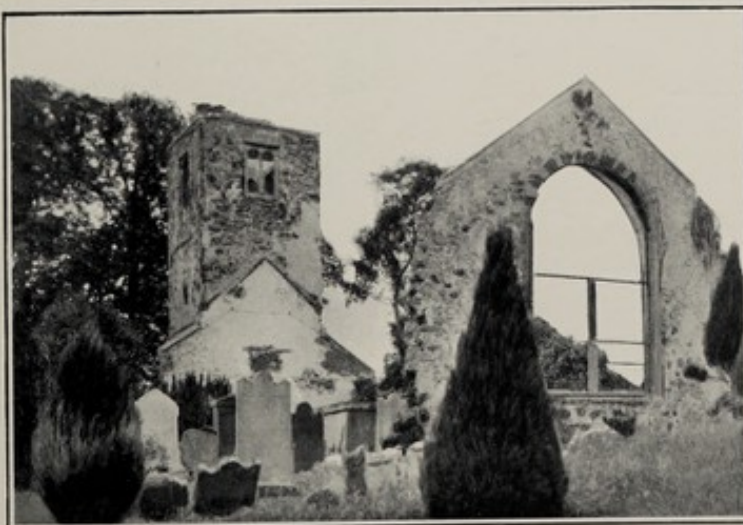


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[Haverston, Lurgan.

RUINS OF THE ANCIENT CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
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[W. Lawrence, Dublin.

and Tir-owen, and penetrating by the "Cutts," near Coleraine into Dalriada and Dalaradia. However, his title was never admitted by the Ultonians, and they did not rally to his assistance at the great battle of Clontarf in 1014. It was by no means a stand up fight between Norseman and Gael. The latter were divided; the Northerners stood aloof and Leinster fought for the Danes.

It is told that Sitric and his wife, Brian's daughter, viewed the battle from the Danish fort of Dublin. "Well do the Norsemen reap the field," said the king. "Many a sheaf do they cast from them." She replied: "At the end of the day will be seen the result." When the fight was decided, she retorted, "The strangers appear to me to take possession of their own country." "In what way?" said Sitric. "They are returning into the sea as is natural for them," answered the Irish king's daughter.

The corpse of Brian, slain in the moment of victory, was interred at Armagh. His rival, Malachi regained the throne and defeated the foreigners in several encounters. He was the last of the Southern Ui Neill kings, and of him Moore sings:—

"Let Erin remember the days of old,
Ere her faithless sons betrayed her,

When Malachi wore the collar of gold,
Which he won from the proud invader."

There is little of importance recorded of the succeeding kings of Ulster till we come to Donal who, in 1086, marched into Munster and destroyed Kincora, the palace reared by Brian Boru.

Four years later he was declared High King at a great royal gathering held on the shore of Lough Neagh. It was at this time he caused to be enshrined the Bell of St. Patrick, previously mentioned. O'Brian, King of Munster, joined with the Ulidians, who had their camp at Castle-reagh. They advanced against Donal, but were defeated, and the sacred trees uprooted under which their chiefs were crowned.

Calling in the aid of Magnus, King of Norway, O'Brian finally reached Inishowen, and demolished the historic Aileach.

To emphasise his triumph over the O'Neills, of Ulster, he ordered his soldiers to place a stone of the palace in every sack used to carry provisions, and with these he

of Ulster, and forced to retire "without booty, spoil or pledges." Disunion broke out between the King of Aileach and Eocaid, King of Ulidia: a fierce battle was fought near Castlereagh where both kings fell, O'Neill in the pursuit, at Drumbo.

Brian occupied Armagh, where he stayed a week, and left 20 ozs. of gold as a gift, causing his name to be entered as "Brian, Emperor of the Scots" in the famous Book of Armagh. He made the circuit of his kingdom in 1006, crossing the Erne, marching through Tir Connell



OLD CROSS IN UPPER FAHAN CHURCH-YARD, CO. DONEGAL.

afterwards built a parapet on his fortress in Limerick, now occupied by the cathedral. As his triumphant bard writes—

"I never heard of the billeting of grit stones,
Though I heard of the billeting of companies
Until the stones of Aileach were billeted,
On the horses of the King of the West."

The Ulidians were at constant feud with the O'Neills for the next two hundred years, and frequent raids were made by both parties.

In 1111, Tyrone was raided, and the trees of Tullyhogue, the place of the O'Neills inauguration, destroyed

in revenge. To avenge this insult Donal's son, Nial, lifted 3000 cows in Ulidia, and Donogh, its king, was banished. His wife, Driella, was a daughter of Harold, last of the Saxon Kings.

Murkertac, son of Nial, in 1148 made a determined attempt to subdue the Ulidians, whom he overcame with great loss at Dundrum. Next year he made a royal progress to Dublin, where he received the fealty of the Danes, and the king of Leinster, Dermot MacMurrough, "who brought the Normans o'er."

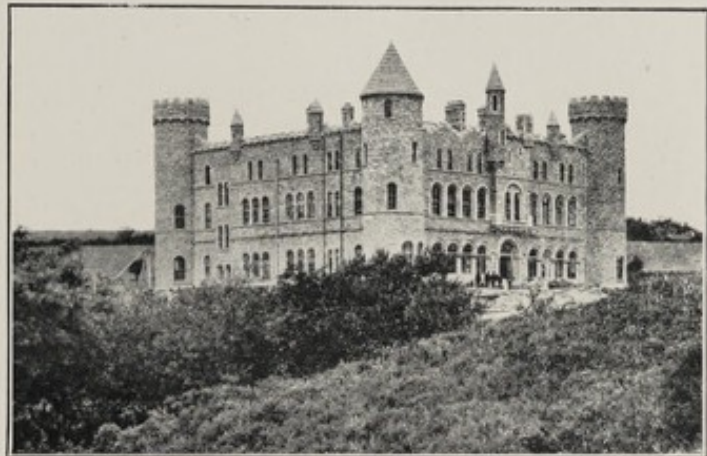
Soon afterwards the two kings marched into Breffny, a little principality composed of the counties of Leitrim and Cavan, and deposed Tiernan O'Rorke, whose comely spouse, Devorgill eloped with king Dermot. O'Connor, king of Connact, made war against both kings. Murkertac was slain, the last Ui-Neill King of Ireland. Dermot fled to King Henry II., who gave him letters patent, authorising his English subjects to assist him in recovering his kingdom.

For some time after the invasion of Ireland by Strongbow and his fellow Normans, Ulster was unmolested, although the O'Neills assisted to fight the invaders at the siege of Dublin.

Several months later Henry II. received the submission of the Irish Chiefs on Christmas, 1171, but as the Book of Howth states: "the King of Ulster came not to the king, though even Roderic came." Encouraged by his success in Wales, Henry delegated the conquest of Ulster to the famous Sir John de Courci, a name inseparably connected with the district between the Boyne and the Bann. An old Chronicler describes him as a giant in stature, of rare courage and magnanimity. By his father a Norman, by his mother a Cambrian, and of an ancient house of whom the Irishmen

held that Merlin prophesied, "A white knight sitting on a white horse bearing birds in his shield was to be the first which with force of arms was to enter and subdue Ulster."

In February, 1177, De Courci with a retinue of twenty-two knights including his brother-in-law Sir Amoric Tristram, and 300 foot soldiers with many Irish, marched in five days from Dublin and seized Downpatrick by *coup de main*. The annals record his many bloody encounters with the chieftains of Ulidia, under their leader, Macdun-



ST. EUNAN'S COLLEGE, LETTERKENNY, CO. DONEGAL.



THE OLD MEETING HOUSE, ANTRIM.

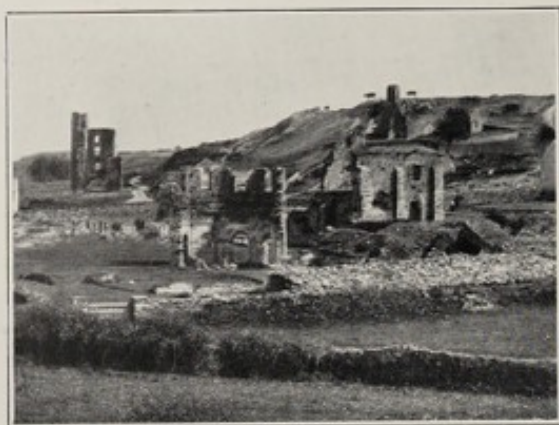


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[W. Lawrence, Dublin.

MELIFONT, CO. LOUTH.

by an Irish armourer from a Norman model. Down and Antrim were added to the English Crown and De Courci found it necessary to protect his base at Lecale by the erection of a chain of twenty fortalices around Strangford Lough, and at Ardglass and Greencastle. Carlingford was also erected at this period. Many of these still stand, examples of the military skill and solid masonry used to such advantage by the Norman adventurer.

The noble donjon of Dundrum formed the key of the system, and its huge bulk rising from its encircling walls proved an object lesson which the proud chiefs of Ulster tried often to blot out from their ken. De Courci also planted his strongholds over Antrim; Mount Sandall near Coleraine was the most northerly; Carrickfergus replaced an ancient Irish fortress and the first castle at "the Ford" now Belfast, was doubtless also his work.

Perhaps the most striking memorial of this invasion consists of the number of families, especially in Lecale, who can claim direct descent from the Norman soldiers led by De Courci. A competent historian holds that one half of the present population of Lecale is their direct posterity. These include such names as the Savages of the Ards, Russell (Lord Russell of Killowen), White, Riddell, Jordan, Fitzsimons, Benson, Copland, Mandeville, and Martin. In the map of ancient Ulster (see page 6), some of these families are indicated.

The very success of De Courci in keeping back the O'Neills and kindred tribes from the principality he had carved out of Ulster proved his undoing. Isolated as he was from the Royal Court, his enemies the De Lacys accused him of high treason, and the earldom of Ulster was granted to his rival. It was maintained that he had favoured Prince Arthur's claim and had established a mint of his own, a heinous offence in that age. This latter charge has been recently confirmed by the discovery of his silver pennies coined both at Downpatrick and Carrickfergus. His final capture by Hugh de Lacy is thus described by Hanmer: "His servants were bought over by his enemy, and this advice the betrayers gave: 'Sir John de Courci is a mighty man in arms and of such strength that no one dares to be so hardy as to lay hands upon him; and again he is always both in public and private well provided, yet we can direct you a course to bring your

levy, styled the last king of Uladh, who was slain by De Courci in 1200.

Scantily equipped and brave to a fault, the Irish horse and foot wore no armour, and their frantic charge against the steel-encased Norman knights and spearmen cost them many defeats, as one of their bards lamented:

"Unequal they engaged in the battle;
The foreigners and the Gaeidhil of Teamhair,
Fine linen tunics on the race of Conn,
And the foreigners in one mass of iron."

A curious confirmation of the use of armour occurred in the finding of a helmet in a lake near Ballynahinch, now in the Belfast Museum. It is fashioned of iron with bronze mounts, evidently



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purpose to effect. Upon Good Friday yearly he wears no arms but is wholly given to divine contemplation and commonly walketh all solitary round about the churchyard of Down; if you provided a troop of horsemen in readiness and send your espiall before, there you shall have him, apprehend him, and work your will.' And hither they came and laid hands upon him. De Courci, now unarmed and altogether distressed, ran to a wooden cross that stood in the churchyard and took a pole thereof and laid about him lustily." To be short, the author of the Book of Howth reports that De Courci in

the skirmish "slew thirteen that died not upon the cross but under the cross." In the end he was carried away to the Tower of London. He was afterwards released to act as champion of England against a French Knight of King Philip's. When the Frenchman surveyed his huge opponent armed with his trusty sword which had seen such service in Ireland, he fled incontinently. At the request of the king, the old warrior gave an exhibition of his skill by cleaving a helmet, hauberk and block on which they were placed, with his sword, so that none could draw it out but himself. Asked by King John why he had looked so sourly upon them, he answered, "If he had missed his blow upon the block he would have cut off both the kings' heads." It is now held that he became a Crusader and died about 1219.

Amongst the many religious houses which he founded, was the beautiful Grey Abbey, designed in the Early English style and situated on the shore of Strangford Lough. In this Abbey is contained the recumbent figure of his wife Affreca, daughter of Godred King of Man.

Retribution soon followed De Lacy and King John entered Ulster to punish the Earl of Ulster, whom he captured after besieging Carrickfergus. His Royal itinerary in the North has been preserved. On July 12th, 1210, he reached the Jordans' Castle at Ardglass from Carlingford, accompanied by Mariadic, King of Limerick; on the 14th he was at Rath (Dundrum), proceeding by Downpatrick he stayed at Carrickfergus from the 19th until the 28th. Next day he crossed to Holywood, whether by boat or by land is not known, and reached Carlingford on August 5th. He was accompanied by his greatest nobles, and Carrickfergus can make the singular boast that some

of the Barons of Runnymede visited the grim keep which yields in interest to none in Ireland. Edward Bruce, "King of Ireland," resided there; his brother, Robert Bruce, the hero of Bannockburn, was its besieger, as was the veteran Schomberg, shortly followed by his master, William III. The stone on which he first stepped is still shown, adjacent to the castle.

During the contentions of De Courci with De Lacy, Hugh Duff O'Neill, progenitor of the Clannaboy Chiefs, and son of Hugh the Lazy, slain in 1177, fought gallantly against the Normans. King John asked him to do homage when at



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[W. Lawrence, Dublin.
THE MOAT, DONAGHADEE, CO. DOWN.



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[W. Lawrence, Dublin.
CLAUDY RIVER, CO. DONEGAL.



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ELEPHANT ROCK, PORTRUSH, CO. ANTRIM.

Carrickfergus, but O'Neill declined, as "he never rendered hostage, pledges, or tribute to English or Irish." War was declared, and Hugh defeated the Lord Justice de Grey at Lough Erne and "spoiled his camp." In 1221 Hugh de Lacy joined his former foe and together they razed Coleraine and invested Carrickfergus. O'Neill in his old age made peace with the English and died a natural death to the surprise of the chroniclers. He was one of the best warriors that the Cinel Eoghan ever had; his nephew Brian, son of Neill Roe, from whom descended the Earls of Tyrone, finally overcame the rival Sept of McLaughlin near Maghera,

thus ending an intestine feud which had weakened sorely their power of resistance against the foreigners. Brian and his immediate successors on some occasions rendered valuable aid to the English kings against the Scotch and Welsh.

After a fierce conflict with O'Donnell, near Letterkenny, Brian was crowned "King of the Irish of Ireland" at Belleek. As Matthews points out in his admirably compiled "History of the O'Neills of Ulster," he thus became for the time the acknowledged king of the Irish, a title never claimed by the English kings, who up to the reign of Henry VIII. were satisfied with the title Dominus or Lord. No time was lost by the Lord Justice Stephen Longespee, grandson of Henry II. and the fair Rosamond, to crush the Irish king; treachery was at work, and when the opposing forces met at Downpatrick in 1260 O'Neill was deserted by many of his Ulster chieftains. From the names of the slain preserved in the annals, it is too evident that the men of Ulidia and his own Tir-conell and Fermanagh failed him, some no doubt fighting in the English ranks. Although the English had the advantage of superior arms and number, victory would have remained with the Gaels, had not the fiery O'Neill fallen by a poisoned arrow, as breaking through his guards, he fought at the head of his retainers. With the death of their king they gave way and were completely routed.

Brian's hereditary bard M'Namee composed an elegy on his death, translated by O'Donovan, who adds that the poem affords curious glimpses of the state of Ireland, and the claims of the O'Neills at that time. Their victories over the neighbouring Septs of Ulidia and Tir-conell are extolled and the boast made that Brian's ancestors had in their hall a chess board formed of the bones of their foes, the men of Leinster. Not a single victory over the English is mentioned.

The following stanzas show the nature of this lament:—

"Death of my heart; is the head of Brian,
In a strange country under cold clay.
O, head of Brian of Sliabh Sneachta
Eire after thee is an orphan.
"In Ard Macha are the interments
Of Uladh with their limestone graves
Among the tombstones of our Clann-Neill.
Alas! that his resurrection shall not be there.



Photo by] [W. Lawrence, Dublin.
MONASTERBOICE CROSS, CO. LOUTH.

"There is in London, under a white flagstone
A head which the Gaeidhal would dearly ransom.
All my cattle, although thou hearest not, O head,
I would give to ransom thee.

After the death of Brian, Hugh Boy, his successor, tried to induce Hakon, King of Norway, then lying with his fleet at Lamlash, to accept the Irish Crown, but his subsequent defeat at the battle of Largs ended this enterprise.

About this time the MacDonnells settled in Ulster, descendants of the famous Somerled, alike courageous and enterprising. Shakespeare has put in the mouth of Macbeth the popular opinion of the lowland Scots with regard to them :—

"The merciless MacDonwald,
(Worthie to be a Rebell for to that
The multiplying villanies of Nature

"The war of the Gaeidhal with the foreigner
Was playing for a check at foreign chessmen ;
The foreign pawns checked our chess king,
We cannot now escape defeat !"

Doe swarm upon him) from the Western Isles
Of kernes and gallowgrosses is supplied."

In Robert Bruce's early and stormy days of defeat, as Scott expresses it :—

"The rebellious Scottish crew,
Who to Rath-Erins shelter drew
With Carrick's out-lawed chief."

took refuge with Angus MacDonnell (cousin of King Donal O'Neill), at Rathlin, where the ruins of Robert Bruce's castle still exist. It has undoubted claims to be the place where the famous spider spun its six times baffled web which taught perseverance to the future Scottish king. The result of this visit was shown at Bannockburn, where a body of O'Neill's retainers under O'Cahan contributed to his victory, and were granted Kincardine O'Neill as a reward by the grateful Scottish monarch.

Edward Spenser describes Eastern Ulster as a well inhabited and prosperous English district before the Bruces' raid, but of its evil effects he writes :—"Having in the midst Knockfergus, Belfast, Armagh, and Carlingford, which are now the most outbounds and abandoned places in the English Pale. Robert de Bruce sent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and Red Shanks into Ireland." This was done to avenge the havoc committed in Scotland by Edward I. and his successor.

At this juncture Donal O'Neill, who had been invited by Edward II. to assist him against the Scots, retaliated by despatching envoys to King Robert Bruce asking him to send his brother Edward, Earl of Carrick, to be king of the Gaels in Ireland.

O'Neill led this political movement, and his name heads the spirited remonstrance dated at the castle of Dungannon, addressed to Pope John by twenty-two Irish chiefs, denouncing the Englishry, and lamenting that they had no monarch to curb their feudal foe, but that they had called to their aid the illustrious Edward de Bruce, a lord descended from the same ancestors as themselves. Thierry, the French historian, comments as follows on this remarkable document : "This indomitable pertinacity, this faculty of preserving through centuries of misery the remembrance of their lost liberties and of never despairing of a course always defeated, always fatal to those who have dared to defend it, is perhaps the strongest and the noblest example ever given by any nation."

It is uncertain whether Donal owed allegiance either to the Earl of Ulster or the English Crown, but his bold act of inviting Bruce had the effect of freeing himself and his successors, for almost three centuries from interference by the English in the Pale.

On May 25th, 1315, as the annals relate : "Edward, son of Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, came to Ireland in the land of Ulster in the North, a fleet of three hundred ships his number, so that the heroes of valour and fight of all Ireland, in general, both Gall and Gael, shook and trembled. And he soon plundered the best part of Ulster ; and he burnt Rathmore of Moylinny and Dundalk."

It is notable that the stronghold of Carrickfergus refused to surrender for upwards of twelve months, as—

"The castle well was stuffit then
Off new with victual and with men."

Barbour, in his "Brus," describes many incidents of this protracted siege, including the cannibalism of the starving garrison, who ate a number of their prisoners.

Although Bruce was promised much aid by the Irish, his allies soon turned on him ; and when approaching Dundalk, he had to fight his way through the Moyry Pass against the MacCartans. He was crowned on a Rath near Dundalk as King of Ireland.

Richard de Burgh, the Red Earl of Ulster, now took the field. He was defeated at Connor, and Bruce with his Scots entered the town ; " they found there of victuals great plenty, and made them right merry cheer." Plenteous stores of corn, flour, wax and wine were conveyed to Carrickfergus, where Edward kept his Court for a year " feasting in mirth and jollity," with his brother King Robert, who had landed there with 5000 Gallowglasses.

King Robert marched to Dublin, when he was informed that William de Burgh, father of his Queen, was held as a hostage to be put to death if the city was attacked. Convinced by this appeal he gave up the siege and led his harassed army finally back to Ulster suffering several repulses on the way and returned to his kingdom.

The hapless Edward gave battle in October, 1318, at Faughart to a superior English army under De Bermingham. Besought by the Ulster chiefs to await Scottish reinforcements, the king



Photo by

MOUNTAIN DRIVE, ROSTREVOR, CO. DOWN.

(W. Lawrence, Dublin.)

bade them " draw aside and look on," which they did. He was defeated and his salted head, like that of Brian, was sent to Edward II. in London.

We must briefly consider the position of Ulster after this famous incursion of the Scots. Perhaps its cardinal effect was to elevate the power of those native dynasties headed by the O'Neills, to reduce which in Elizabeth's reign proved almost a desperate venture to the English forces, although aided by frequent levies from across the Channel.

As regards Eastern Ulster, it was practically re-possessioned by the Gaelic clans aided by their Scotch kinsmen headed by the MacDonnells, in whose veins coursed the blood, not only of the O'Neills, O'Donnells and O'Cahans, but that of Norman families like the Savages and Bissets, who had become more Irish than the Irish.

After the fall of Walter de Burgh, the great Earl of Ulster, his barons became independent, setting the Crown at defiance, and henceforward almost to the Plantation, Ulster was ruled by its native chiefs. It may be appropriate to note here how the ancient title of Earl of Ulster has descended in an unbroken line to our days.

De Courci, who was supplanted by his adroit rivals the De Lacys, was the first Earl of Ulster. When his estates were escheated the title was bestowed on Hugh de Lacy, whose only daughter

and heiress married Walter de Burgh, who in the right of his wife became Earl of Ulster. Their grandson Richard the Red Earl, firmly established his power both over the provinces of Ulster and Connaught; his son, William, quarrelled with his relatives the Mandevilles, and was done to death by them at the Ford of Belfast in 1333. This young Earl's only daughter was married to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., leaving a daughter Philippa, wife of Roger, Earl of March, created Earl of Ulster in her right. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, married their daughter in 1425, and through their son, who in 1461 became Edward IV., the Earldom of Ulster merged in the Crown, and is at present borne as a title by the Prince of Wales.

Our principal authority regarding the territorial division of the province during this interval of native rule is the topographical poem on Ulster by O'Duggan, who died in 1370. It is somewhat tedious, but a few extracts will illustrate his intention. Entering Uladh from Meath he reaches the famous Aileach already described as the primal seat of the O'Neills.

"We shall not halt till we reach Aileach,
To the race of Eoghan of valiant arms,
Who have obtained the palm for greatness without
fraud,
The acme of the nobility of Erin.

This saying is no hidden saying,
Circulated by the historians,
Exuberance of princely houses and banquets,
Every one flocks to Eoghan."

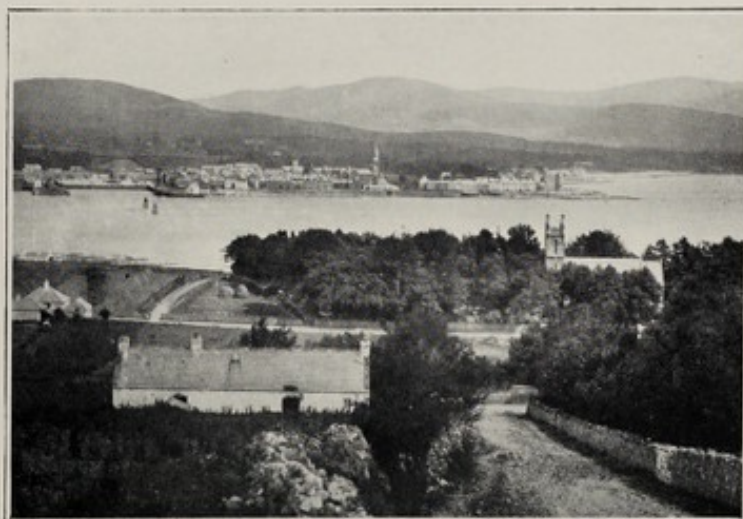


Photo by]

WARRENPOINT, CO. DOWN.

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.

He describes next the two great kindred Septs :—

"Kingly O'Neill of great prosperity
And the very proud MacLachlains."

With other families such as O'Hagans, McMurrays, Quinns and Murphys, curiously omitting many names which had evidently fallen from their high estate before the arrival of the English. Leaving Cinel Owen he visits Oriel describing Maguire as "the chief most illustrious for hospitality." Entering Ulidia he extolls the Magennis and MacDunlevie septs, ever bitter enemies of the O'Neills, who shortly afterwards succeeded in occupying the principality. The poet seems to have been well treated, as he writes :—

"Let us lift our heads at Craebh Ruadh,
Let us enumerate the chief King of Uladh
The land of hospitality."

But as he proceeds northward he is more ambiguous :—

"There has been collected within in the North-East
The stock of the nobility in Uladh,

Goodly heroes by whom parties are wounded,
The forge of the hospitality of Erin."

Returning through Down he does not forget to describe the "Royal Cemetery of Erin," where the three saints are buried, but he asserts that—

"The head of Erin is great Ard Macha,
Not nobler is their high chieftain,

The men of the world have their knowledge there,
Without injury from the three let us pass."

With the beginning of the 15th century the powerful O'Neills had established themselves on the Antrim side of the Bann and added much of Dalaradia to their new principality of Clannaboy. This comprised roughly the fringe of Derry along the shores of Lough Neagh, with the baronies of Toome, Massereene, Antrim, and Belfast, also in Down, Castlereagh, with part of the Ards and Dufferin.

As Reeves points out, the name Clannaboy—Clan Aod Buide, meaning the children of Yellow Hugh, *i.e.*, Hugh Boy, was established soon after his death in 1283, and the Four Masters represent them in 1345 as settled on the border of Lough Neagh and hostile to the Lord of Tyrone, as Reeves remarks the place names about Armagh show that the "Greedy O'Neills" were not able to displace the older inhabitants in that locality. From this period the name Dalaradia lapsed and Clannaboy took its place.

Almost within the municipal boundary of modern Belfast rises the ancient mound on which stood the main stronghold of the Lords of Clannaboy, Castlereagh, or the Grey Castle. It passed through many vicissitudes, and its final mention in a letter from Captain Thomas Phillips to Elizabeth's great minister Cecil, marks the commencement of modern Ulster. It is dated from Carrickfergus, July, 1601.

"Since his Ho. hathe don me a great favour to send me to this place vnder so worthie a man as Sr. Artor Chichister, whos treu affecion I find to be great twoardes your Ho., your Ho. shall understand that yesterday morninge he went and beseaged Castile Reoa, a place of great importance for this countrie, and standes some II miles from this town; he toke it withe ye losse of verie few men and came hom the same night, which was against the expectacion of the enemie, for at mid-night brian M'Cartie had promised to releave them withe all his forces and the healpe of terron (Tyrone). I assure your Ho. to purform such enterprisses as he dothe he is slenderly provided, for to take in this castill he had not anie toules but what he comaunded to be made himself."

Characteristic was the ultimate fate of this castle. Early in the last century its owner, the Marquess of Downshire, was asked by a literary acquaintance in London: Was not an ancient castle of the O'Neills on his estate, and did not such a historic relic deserve preservation? Its noble owner at once wrote to his agent instructing him to have a wall built around the ancient fortress, which had existed before the name of Belfast ever appeared on any document. His lordship on his next visit to Hillsborough, rode over to see the improvement effected, and was horrified to find that his too zealous factotum had erected a neat wall with the stones of the castle which had been completely removed for this laudable purpose. This incident was communicated to Lord Avebury, and was used by him as a cogent argument in favour of his Preservation of Ancient Monuments Act.

At Castlereagh the inaugural ceremony or coronation of the Clannaboy princes was held in the same way as at Tullyhogue which was selected by the Tyrone O'Neills for this purpose before the 9th Century. This inauguration of the chief, who according to the Brehon Law must be "the most experienced, the most noble, the wealthiest, the wisest, and the most truly popular man of the tribe," is thus described by Spenser: "They used to place him that shall be their captaine upon a stone alwayes reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. In some of which I have seen formed and engraven a foot, which they say was the measure of their first captaine's foot, whereon hee standing receive an oath to preserve all ancient former customes of the cuntry inviolable."

By a fortunate chance the inaugural stone chair of the O'Neills of Clannaboy now forms perhaps the most interesting object of antiquity in the Belfast Museum. It was found among the ruins of the castle and brought to Belfast by Stewart Banks Sovereign in 1755. Built into the wall of the

Butter Market, this interesting relic was little regarded by the inhabitants, and it became the property of a county Sligo antiquary, from whose descendant it was acquired some years ago by subscription. It is wrought out of one solid block of sandstone, probably from Scrabo, and bears all the marks of high antiquity.



Photo by] [W. Lawrence, Dublin.
GIANT'S HEAD ROCK, PORTRUSH,
CO. ANTRIM.

North Clannaboy was protected by the fortress of Edenduffcarrick, now Shanes Castle, still the seat of a branch of the ancient Lords of Ulster.

Dunluce, so boldly perched on its inaccessible rock facing the Atlantic, was held by the M'Quillans for the O'Neills till dispossessed by the Scots under Sorly Boy Macdonnell in the middle of the 16th century. Dunseveric at this time belonged to the O'Cahans, whose great ancestor, Cooe-na-gall is buried in their ruined church at Dungiven. His sculptured walled tomb, restored by the late James Ogilby, D.L., of Pellipar, is one of the finest examples extant of Irish mediæval art.

In the Glynnnes of Antrim were settled at this time many Scotch immigrants, such as the Magies, MacNeills and MacAlisters. Outside of Clannaboy were the ancient Ulidian families: Magennis, MacArtan, MacRory, and O'Kelly.

During the 15th century the history of Ulster presents few points of interest to the general reader, concerned as it is almost entirely with the feuds of the O'Neills and their minor chiefs.

Richard II. on his first visit to Ireland, treated with Nial Oge, son of the then king of Ulster. Froissart describes their meeting at Dublin, when Nial bound himself to return to Mortimer, Earl of Ulster, the taxes due by the Irish of Ulidia, particularly the MacDunlevies, the local Sept at Belfast.

In 1423 O'Neill defeated the English at Dundalk, and such was the success of these native chiefs that a few years later the Palesmen complained to Henry VI.: "There is not left of the counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, and Kildare, scarce thirty miles in length and twenty in breadth." This was known as the Pale, "Whereout the English durst not peep," as Campion says.

In the middle of the century, determined steps were taken to curb the Clannaboys, and they suffered a great defeat at Ardglass by the English of Dublin and the Savages of the Ards.

It is noted of Felim O'Neill, who seems to have been the Maecenas of his time, 1461, "that he was the head of the bardic bands and pilgrims of Ireland. One that most bought of poetry and erudite compositions; and he was the greatest rhymster that was in Ireland in his time." In 1463 Edward IV. sent the O'Neill "Eight-and-forty yards of scarlet cloth and a collar of gold." Edward was Viceroy in 1449, and the Book of Howth says, "He so gained the hearts of the Irish nobility that divers of them, especially those of



Photo by] [W. Lawrence, Dublin.
RED ARCH, WATERFOOT, CO. ANTRIM.

Ulster, Clondebuoy, and Glinnes and Ardes—which at that time were better inhabited by English than any part of Munster or Connaught—came over with him against Henry VI. to divers famous battles.”

Conn of Clannaboy in 1468 routed the English of Lecale at Benn-namha, “the peak of the cave,” *i.e.*, Cave Hill, at Belfast, with the result that the Savages were banished, sorely misled by adhering to their ancient adage, “That a castle of bones was better than a castle of stones.”

Conn made Shanes Castle his chief residence. Most of the towns in Ireland owe their existence to the protecting fortresses of the chiefs, as Belfast, Lisburn and Carrickfergus in Clannaboy; Omagh, Strabane and Dungannon in Tyrone; Lifford, Ballyshannon and Donegal in Tirconell, with Enniskillen and Monaghan. Others were built near monasteries, like Armagh, Derry, Downpatrick and Bangor.

Conn’s death occurred in 1480, and his generous hospitality is noted by his bard, in lines thus translated by Dr. Hyde:—

“A thousand welcomes to thee oh Conn!
To thee on the wave to thy own country
Oh! Son of Honour of the brown eyelids
Oh, pleasant salmon of the Clan of Nial.

It was not cakelets that were in thy house;
But beef of spoils and ale,
Drinking of wine and exchanging of steeds,
The victory of thy race with thee, oh Conn.”

An ancient bridge over the Connswater leading from Belfast to Castlereagh is still known as King Conn’s bridge.

In 1498 the first use of firearms in Ulster occurred when Donald O’Neill regained his fortress of Dungannon by the help of the Deputy Kildare and his great guns. Belfast was soon afterwards demolished by them.

Nial More, of Clannaboy, who died in 1512, is mentioned in the Annals as “a successful and triumphant man who had not paid tribute to the Clan Neill or Clan O’Donnell or to the Deputy of the King of England, well skilled in the sciences, both of history, poetry and music.”

Although the Prince of Ulster, Conn the Lamé, backed by his Geraldine kinsmen, commanded a force sufficient to crush O’Donnell and his allies, his task was hopeless. King Henry VIII. perceiving his opportunity caused a report on the state of Ireland to be prepared. In this document the Ulster chieftains are given as follows:—The Great O’Neill of Tyrone, O’Donnell of Tirconell, O’Neill, of Clannaboy, then follow O’Cahan, O’Doherty, Maguire, etc.; Savage, M’Quillan, Bisset and Russell are cited as the chief English rebels in Ulster. Conn soon made terms with Lord Surrey, but was defeated at Lifford by O’Donnell, with the loss of 900 men including many Scotch mercenaries ready to sell their swords to the highest bidder. In 1535 Conn was mixed up with the rebellion of his nephew Silken Thomas, whose father Kildare was charged with assisting “O’Neill, the King’s Irish enemy.” O’Neill now entered into a plot whereby the German Emperor and Francis I. were to invade England and the Scotch king to invade Ulster and march on Dublin, the Geraldines to rise in the Pale and Conn to proclaim himself king at Tara. Like many plots of the time, it ended in nothing, as each confederate wished the others to take action first. Ulster men alone marched with O’Neill to the Hill of Tara. Loaded with “booty of gold, silver, and copper, iron, and every sort of goods,” his forces were met by Deputy Grey and heavily defeated. After this reverse, the Ulster chiefs lost heart and old sores broke out afresh. Conn had at last to submit and Henry offered him an earldom but demurred to grant him the title of Earl of Ulster, “one of the greatest earldoms in Christendom.”

In September, 1542, O’Neill landed at Greenwich and was received in state by Henry, when he was given the title of Earl of Tyrone and his quasi-son Matthew that of Baron of Dungannon. Conn after the surrender of his ancient heritage, lost all heart, but not so his eldest son Shane, who was a minor when Matthew was put forward as Conn’s successor.

Accused of favouring Shane and of cursing “such of his posterity as should learn to speak English, to sow wheat or to build castles,” the lately created Earl of Tyrone and his Countess were seized and imprisoned in Dublin.

On the death of Conn the Lamh, in 1559, commenced in earnest the chequered career of his eldest son Shane O'Neill, the celebrated protagonist to the establishment of English supremacy in Ulster. He was known by the title of Shane-an-Dioma, *i.e.*, John the Proud or Ambitious. His masterful career deserves much greater space than is at our disposal, even his numerous letters couched in Latin, afford fair evidence of the justness of his sobriquet and his vigour of mind and body.



BENBURB CASTLE, CO. TYRONE.
A fortress of Shane O'Neill.

His right to the succession was disputed by Hugh, Baron of Dungannon, whose father Matthew was regarded as Conn's successor by the crown. An early index of Shane's disposition was the overthrow of O'Donnell his father-in-law, and the abduction of his wife, widow of an Earl of Argyle. Shane was capable of heroic deeds, but the stars in their courses fought against him. As usual the English found their best helpers amongst his kindred, and both the O'Donnells and the MacDonnells were used as allies by Deputy Sussex. He set out to invade O'Neill's native Tyrone, and was surprised by Shane near Armagh, and well nigh cut off from his garrison there. Tired of all fruitless efforts to checkmate the ubiquitous Irishman, a De Wet in his strategy, Elizabeth adopted another course and invited Shane to her court. He came with the Earls of Kildare and Ormond, and in his train were MacSwiney, his Constable, O'Gallagher, his Marshal, MacCaffrey, his standard bearer, and O'Gnive the hereditary bard of Clannaboy. O'Neill appeared before Elizabeth, "his saffron mantle sweeping round him, his hair curling on his back and clipped short below his eyes, frowning fiercely," and on his knees made his obeisance in Irish. During his stay at court, Shane was in correspondence with the Spanish king and soon returned to Ulster to renew his plan of campaign. As Sussex could do little more than march and counter march, Elizabeth decided on "an end of the war in Ulster by an agreement rather than force." Peace was signed in September, 1563, and his title of O'Neill confirmed. He was now the strongest man in Ireland.

Mrs. Greene in her charming work recently published, has graphically portrayed the busy activity presented by so many of Ireland's chief haven towns. Amongst those in Ulster, of the



CONNSWATER BRIDGE, 1603.

Irish Ardglass, the rival to the English Carrickfergus, she writes: "The O'Neills held the trade of Ulster and doubtless long before the time of Shane, had their great cellars at Dundrum where 200 tuns of Southern wine were commonly stored. Ardglass had a Portreeve and Corporation and sent members to Parliament."

She adds that the forts

dominating the port "showed with what tenacity the O'Neills defended their Ardglass trade, with what determination the invaders sought to master it." We cannot enter into any details with

regard to the mass of information collected by Mrs. Greene on the subject of the commercial prosperity of Ulster. Although Shane occupied the Norman fortress of Dundrum, he does not appear to have believed much in castles, as a pirate called Phettiplace, who knew Shane well in Tyrone writes of him: "For castle he trusteth no point thereunto for his safety as appeareth by the razing of the strongest castles of all his country, the fortification that he only dependeth on is in certain fresh water loughs to which there can come neither ship nor boat to approach them. It is thought that in the said fortified islands lieth all his plate which is much, money, prisoners and gages." In spite of his contempt for courtiers, he is said to have not been neglectful of liberal pursuits, and the establishment of a printing press confirms this.

This peaceful condition did not long continue and was broken by the Scots under the MacDonnells in 1564. Shane responded by fortifying Coleraine and marched with the Clannaboy chiefs to the Route where he defeated Sorly Boy, burning Red Bay Castle. At Glenshesk, the Scots were scattered after great slaughter. Both James and Sorly MacDonnell were taken prisoners and their strongholds of Dunseveric and Dunluce surrendered.

Shane now sent word to Elizabeth that the Scots were all expelled, "and their towns and castles in occupation of the Queen." Disappointed that this show of loyalty effected nothing for him, he entered into an alliance with Mary Queen of Scots. Sydney, justly regarded as the ablest and most honourable man in that treacherous age, appreciated Shane's position and would fain have had him return to his allegiance. He was offered an earldom, but declined in the characteristic words: "I care not to be made an earl unless I may be better and higher than an earl; for I am in blood and power better than the best of them." Sydney wrote to Cecil, "Shane has now all the countries of Sligo to Carrickfergus, and from thence to Carlingford, he has made sure bond with Scotland."

In a fresh campaign Shane was deserted by his allies and the result was, to establish an English garrison in Derry which "O'Donnell, O'Doherty, and other friends of England" advised "was the very best spot in the Northern Counties to build a city." This was a fatal blow to Shane's pretensions and he was harassed on every side. However he had the barren satisfaction of seeing Derry destroyed by the explosion of its powder magazine, which the Irish confidently asserted was caused by a wolf dog of huge size coming from the nearest wood into the town emitting from his mouth red hot sparks which fired the magazine. The unfortunate O'Neill had played his last card by seeking an alliance with his bitter enemies the MacDonnells at Cushendun. In the midst of a carouse he was done to death by his treacherous hosts. His tragic ending is thus epitomised in the "Mirror for Magistrates" that curious anthology often utilised by Shakespeare:—

"When Ireland's great O'Neile, first that did move
The kernes and gallowglasses, men of might,
Unto their sovereign to renounce their love,
Sir Henry Sidneie, that heroick knight,
Did oftentimes turn him to inglorious flight;
Till, traytor-like; 'mongst friends he found his fall,
Who hew'd his bodie into pieces small."

It is necessary to describe briefly what was taking place in Clannaboy during this disturbed period. Murkertac the reigning prince was feeble, and by 1551 had lost any hold on South Clannaboy. His kinsman Hugh held Belfast and Castlereagh, with the help of James MacDonnell and his Red Shanks.

Little is known of Murkertac, but his bard, O'Gnive, thus laments the inevitable change fast approaching on his demise in 1552:—

"My heart is in woe,
And my soul deep in trouble,
For the mighty are low
And debased are the noble.

For the plain shall be broke
By the share of the stranger,
And the stonemason's stroke
Tell the woods of their danger."

Hugh, his rival, was shot by his Scottish allies soon afterwards. He is praised by the four masters rather strangely: "for allying himself to the English and never yielding obedience to any of the Irish."

Lord Deputy Sussex now marched into Clannaboy against the MacDonnells. A curious record of his journey has been published. In it mention is made of the great cave in the Cave Hill at Belfast, wherein was the treasure of the country of Clannaboy. Benn notes of this visit that the Lord Deputy was accompanied by his chief officers of state, and the Irish Government was established for a week at Coole, the modern Carnmoney, and not in Belfast where probably no accommodation was available.



Photo by]

BLACKHEAD, CO. ANTRIM. [W. Lawrence, Dublin.

In Derrick's quaint poem, "The Image of Ireland," published in 1581, is a woodcut of the Belfast hills, possibly the first view of them depicted. His description of the Irish dress worn by the Ulster natives is worth quoting:—

"Their shirtes be verie straunge, not reaching past the thie;
With pleates on pleates, they pleated are, as thick as pleates may lye;
Whose sleeves hang trailing downe almost unto the shoe,
And with a mantle comonlie, the Irish Karne doe goe."

When Elizabeth ascended the throne, Brian M'Phelim O'Neill ruled at Castlereagh and was knighted by Sir Henry Sidney at Carrickfergus in 1567. He then agreed to make a bridge and protect all ships built at Belfast. This treaty of peace soon came to an end and Elizabeth was won over by her Secretary of State, Sir Thomas Smith, to grant him Clannaboy as a new colony

similar to Virginia. Letters Patent were passed handing over Belfast and the Ards to this prospector; his well baited prospectus to float the company is still in existence. Its conclusion is eminently practical: "We request all our partakers to make as speedy payment of their adventures as possible they may, that nothing be wanting the time of our forth-setting."

This foolish attempt at once made Sir Brian take action and he harried the Ards, burning the abbeys of Newtown, Bangor, Movilla, and Holywood.

On the failure of Smith's scheme, the Earl of Essex, a favourite of



Photo by]

SALMON TROW, BELLEEK, CO. ARMAGH. [W. Lawrence, Dublin.

Elizabeth, took his place and was licensed to possess himself of the county of Antrim, including North Clannaboy, the Route, the Glyns and Rathlin; half the land was for himself and the balance for his settlers at two-pence per acre. Brian M'Phelim overawed by Essex, made a peace, offering

to assist in the erection of an extensive town at Belfast. He wrote at the same time from "The Camp near Belfast," throwing himself on her majesty's mercy. On Brian's submission, Essex



Photo by]

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.

GLASGOW STEAMER, THE HARBOUR, PORTRUSS, CO. ANTRIM.

was made Governor of Ulster. He advanced against Turlough O'Neill and was joined by the O'Donnells at Strabane. On his return he paid a visit to the fast rising town of Belfast where Brian invited him to a banquet. At its close his host was seized by his English guest and 200 of his retainers massacred. Essex reports of this incident : "The account done, low water served at Belfast, when I put over certain horsemen and next day, they brought in to the number of 3000 head of cattle besides certain stud mares," the property of his late ally.

Next year Turlough made peace and was confirmed in the title of O'Neill with the customs of Lough Foyle and tribute of Inishowen. Essex, freed from O'Neill, pressed on against Sorly Boy and his Antrim Scots, of whom he slew 600 at Rathlin where their camp was.

After this strife, Ulster was left desolate. Turlough O'Neill again became troublesome, and in 1581 Deputy Grey wrote for 2000 more men to make head against the proud rebel, who had entered into an alliance with James VI. He now invaded O'Donnell and some of the usual raids occurred in the West. Lord Deputy Perrot advanced into Ulster against the Scots and their Irish allies. Turlough met him at Newry and with Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, they proceeded into the North where Dunluce was invested. As the result Sorly Boy was driven to Scotland and his territory given to Turlough's stepson. Constant bickerings went on in Clannaboy between rival chieftains who were now artfully planted in confined districts by the English officers. In South Clannaboy, Con MacNial was confirmed in possession and died in 1589 when his nephew Nial MacBrian obtained the lands by patent. His son was the famous Conn of Castlereagh, whose broad acres passed to the Montgomerys, Hamiltons, and Hills.

"Ah! Clandeboy! thy friendly floor
Sieve Donard's oak shall light no more;
Nor Owen's harp, beside the blaze,
Tell maiden's love or hero's praise.
The mantling brambles hide thy hearth,
Centre of hospitable mirth!

"All undistinguished in the glade,
Their sire's glad home is prostrate laid;
Their vassals wander wide and far,
Serve foreign lords in distant war,
And now the strangers' sons enjoy
The lovely woods of Clandeboy."

Nial joined the English, but was driven to Carrickfergus by the Irish when he resigned in favour of his nephew Brian MacArt, from whom both MacArt's Fort on the Cavehill and Ballymacarret are called.

Turlough agreed to divide Tyrone with Earl Hugh, but in 1589 they quarrelled and the Earl of Tyrone was accused of treason for entertaining some unfortunate Spaniards saved from the Armada wrecked on the Ulster coast, (of which a valuable account is contained in the translation of Captain Cuellar's "Narratives," by Robert Crawford, M.A.) In his turn he accused O'Donnell of his cruelty towards those rescued in Donegal. Still he writes, "as Her Majesty's Governor under the Deputy within my own territory, I am bound to do justice upon thieves and murderers." He now visited Elizabeth, but on his return narrowly escaped arrest in Dublin. He secured the

powerful aid of the celebrated Hugh Roe O'Donnell, his brother-in-law, and raided Turlough's territory till the old chieftain died at Strabane in 1595. His rule was commemorated by his bard in fitting language: "So stern the sway of Aileach's King, from Tory Island to Dundalk a lone woman goes unchallenged." Immediately on his great rival's death, Earl Hugh of Tyrone threw off the mask and hoisted the standard of the O'Neills on the walls of Dungannon.

Bagenal wrote: "Old O'Neill is dead, and the traitor has gone to the stone to receive that name." This was an honour he prized beyond all others, and a name Camden notes: "In comparison of which the very title of Cæsar is contemptible in Ireland."

Fynes Morrison, the historian of the rebellion, which was headed by the Earl of Tyrone, describes him "strong in body, able to endure labour, watching, and hard fare; being withall industrious, active, valiant, affable, and apt in the management of great affairs."

From the year of the Armada to the defeat of the Spaniards and Tyrone's forces at Kinsale he was constantly supported by Spain. His old enemy, Marshal Bagenal, advanced into Ulster against him. Their enmity was inflamed by the recent elopement of Mabel Bagenal, the Marshal's lovely sister, with the gallant O'Neill.

Within sight of Armagh, a historic battle took place in August, 1598, when many brave captains including Bagenal and 1800 infantry were left dead at the Yellow Ford or "defeat of the Blackwater, as the English called it."

Camden relates: "O'Neill obtained a remarkable victory over the English; and doubtless since they first set foot in Ireland they never received a greater overthrow."

"Who has not heard—while Erin yet
Strove 'gainst the Saxons' iron bit—
Who has not heard how brave O'Neill
In English blood imbrued his steel,
Against St. George's Cross blazed high
The banner of his Tanistry,

To fiery Essex gave the soil,
And reign'd a prince on Ulster's soil?
But chief arose his victor's pride,
When that brave Marshal fought and died;
And Avon-Duff to ocean bore
Her billows red with Saxon gore."

At first this victory presaged the independence of Ireland, but no assistance came from King Philip. After a vain attempt by the young Earl of Essex, another army was entrusted to Mountjoy who sent Sir Henry Docwra to occupy the Foyle and thus cripple Hugh O'Neill as Sidney had done Shane.

Their Irish allies as before did their part, and Ulster was overrun by the English, whilst O'Neill and O'Donnell joined the Spanish army, which had landed at last at Kinsale. All their efforts proved futile and the Spaniards were forced to surrender.

With the submission of Earl Hugh in 1603 the history of the proud O'Neills, who had ruled in Ulster for more than one thousand years, drew to its close. As regards his subsequent career little remains to be told. King James I. appointed him Governor of Tyrone, which included the counties of Derry, Tyrone and part of Armagh. His neighbour, young O'Donnell, was also created Earl of Tirconell much to the dismay of many courtiers like Sir John Harrington, whose prospects suffered a temporary eclipse. "I have lived," he said, "to see that damnable rebel Tyrone brought to England, honoured and



Photo by]

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.
BISHOP'S GATE, LONDONDERRY.

well liked. Oh : what is there that does not prove inconstancy in worldly matters ; how I did labour after that knave's destruction. I adventured perils by sea and land, was near starving, eat horse flesh in Munster, and all to quell that man."

Ulster now shared with the rest of the unhappy Island all the miseries of protracted civil war. As Spenser had advised, the country was devastated so completely in the winter campaigns, that as he wrote, "the enemy having all his country wasted, what by himself, and what by the soldiers, findeth them succour in no place. Towns there are none, of which he may get spoil, they are all burnt ; bread he hath none, he ploweth not in summer ; flesh he hath, but if he kill it in winter, he shall want milk in summer, and shortly want life." A striking confirmation of the ruinous conditions of the province is afforded by O'Daly in his satirical poem, "The Tribes of Ireland," composed about that time. This Irish Dunciad may be exaggerated, but it throws much light on the impoverished state of both rich and poor just before the plantation took effect.

The Munster poet entered Ulster by Monaghan, and thus attacks in mordant verse its chieftain, MacMahon (we quote from Mangan's translation):—

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| "I'd travel the island of Banba all over, | He'll give you the ghost of a dinner, |
| From the sea to the centre—before I would enter ; | That leaves you, by Jing, rather hungrier and thinner." |
| That niggard MacMahon—his damnable door ! | |



SPEED'S MAP OF IRELAND, 1627.

His description of the Maguire of Fermanagh is equally caustic :—

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| "The Badger-faced Baron, who stalks through Cloneen, | He knows not (the hound) what veal, mutton, and beef are, |
| Is the ugliest niggard I think I have seen ; | But sneaks to and fro with a roost-robbing thief-air." |

Matters seem to have been no better in the county of Down, at least in the Ards :—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| "Ard-Uladh, vile sink, has been time out of mind, | Slaying barnacle snails with a mallet, that savage |
| But a region of famine, on its coast you will find, | Old hang-dog-faced hangabone hangman MacSavage." |

As the irate poet proceeds to Tandragee, the Castle of O'Hanlon's, his verses become vitriolic :—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| "O'Hanlon, the Tattered, I saw in the Glen, | He was roasting it brown on two bars of a narrow |
| Getting ready a dinner for Orior's thin men ; | Old gridiron there : 'twas the leg of a sparrow !" |

O'Daly, it must be admitted, had the grace to spare Red Hugh O'Donnell, to whom he thus alludes :—

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| "To place thee high aloft above them all, | For as the brooks are to the swelling sea, |
| To Erin's sons it is no shame at all ; | So Erin's chieftains are, compared to thee." |

"The flight of the Earls" occurred in September, 1607, when the two Earls with their families set sail from Lough Swilly never to return. Their motives for flight are obscure but probably they feared arrest and perhaps life-long imprisonment in the Tower of London. As they escaped without the Deputy's permission and took refuge amongst friends hostile to the policy of England, they were denounced as traitors and their lands confiscated. This led directly to the Plantation

of Ulster, a subject which cannot be adequately discussed in our present limit. The following summary from J. R. Green's History must suffice :—

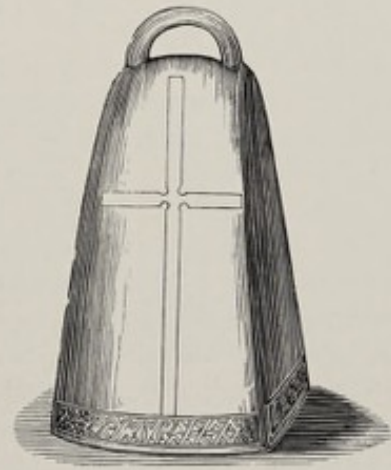
“ Under the administration of Mountjoy's successor, Sir Arthur Chichester, an able and determined effort was made for the settlement of the conquered province by the general introduction of a purely English system of government, justice and property. Every vestige of the old Celtic constitution of the country was rejected as ‘ barbarous.’ The tribal authority of the chiefs was taken from them by law. They were reduced to the position of great nobles and landowners, while their tribesmen rose from subjects into tenants, owing only fixed and customary dues and services to their lords. The tribal system of property in common was set aside, and the communal holdings of the tribesmen turned into the copyholds of English law. In the same way the chieftains were stripped of their hereditary jurisdiction, and the English system of judges and trial by jury substituted for their proceedings under Brehon or customary laws. The pacific and conservative policy of Chichester was abandoned for a vast policy of spoliation, two-thirds of the North of Ireland was declared to have been confiscate to the Crown by the part its possessors had taken in a recent effort at revolt, and the lands which were thus gained were allotted to new settlers of Scotch and English extraction. In its material results the Plantation of Ulster was undoubtedly a brilliant success. Farms and homesteads, churches and mills, rose fast amid the desolate wilds of Tyrone. The Corporation of London undertook the colonisation of Derry and gave to the little town the name Londonderry, which its heroic defence has made so famous. The foundations of the economic prosperity which has raised Ulster high above the rest of Ireland in wealth and intelligence were undoubtedly laid in the confiscation of 1610.”

A GROUP OF EMINENT NATIVES OF ULSTER.

Ulster has little need to plead intellectual poverty, but can justly boast, in spite of many disadvantages, a noble band of scientists, scholars, philosophers, divines, poets, artists, and sculptors, who command universal admiration. Amongst statesmen several names deserve attention. Lord Castlereagh, the famous diplomatist, was born at Mount Stewart, in the county of Down, son of the first Marquis of Londonderry. His reputation has risen greatly as the history of the Napoleonic period has become better known, when his talents were fully displayed at the Congress of Vienna. His private secretary during most of his career was another remarkable Ulster man, Alexander Knox, a native of Derry, whose literary remains have been edited by Bishop Jebb. George Canning, the talented and witty statesman, who was the first to recognise the remarkable military abilities of Wellington, and who opened the “ Spanish Ulcer,” which Napoleon admitted at St. Helena to be the ultimate cause of his ruin, sprang from a respected Derry family.

The late Marquis of Dufferin and Ava rendered inestimable services to his country in all parts of the Empire, and Belfast has honoured itself by the erection of his statue.

Lord Plunket, who was equally celebrated in politics, law, and oratory, was a native of Enniskillen, where his father was a Presbyterian minister. As the Right Hon. James Bryce, a Belfast man himself, remarks in his “ Studies of Contemporary Biography,” “ Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, afterwards Earl Cairns (born 1819, died 1885), was one of three remarkable Scoto-Irishmen whom the north-east corner of Ulster gave to the United Kingdom in one generation, and each of whom was foremost in the career he entered. Lord Lawrence was the strongest of Indian or Colonial



BELL OF BANGOR.

administrators, and did more than any other man to save India for England in the crisis of the great Mutiny of 1857. Lord Kelvin has been, since the death of Charles Darwin, the first among

British men of science. Lord Cairns was unquestionably the greatest judge of the Victorian epoch, perhaps of the nineteenth century."

Three men who have made their mark in the politics of Ireland belong to Ulster. John Mitchel, the son of a Unitarian clergyman, was born in co. Derry, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was the son of a co. Monaghan farmer. Isaac Butt's father was rector of Stranorlas, co. Donegal.

It has been remarked that although the predominant qualities of most Ulster men are Scotch, they have not inherited the love of abstract speculation so characteristic of the north Briton. Yet



ORANGE HALL, SCARVA, CO. DOWN.

Foundation Stone laid by Mrs. Henry Thomson, July 13th, 1906, and opened by Henry Thomson, J.P., D.L., July 13th, 1908.

they have produced one distinguished philosopher in Francis Hutcheson (1694-1746), Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, born at Saintfield, co. Down, son of Rev. John Hutcheson, minister of Armagh.

In natural science, one name is especially famous; Sir Hans Sloane, the founder of the British Museum, was a native of Killyleagh, co. Down. He never forgot his connection with the north of Ireland, and sent plants from Jamaica to adorn the gardens of his friend Rawdon, at Morin.

In divinity and pulpit oratory Ulster has long been distinguished. If Donegal produced such a renowned Deistical writer as John Toland, Fermanagh claimed his great antagonist, Rev. Charles Leslie, author of "A short way with the Deists."

Dr. William Magee, Archbishop of Dublin, was an Enniskillener. There is no religious body, indeed, in Ulster that cannot point at least to one eminent divine with a fame extending beyond the Province. The Presbyterians claim Dr. Henry Cooke, the Unitarians, his opponents, Dr. Henry Montgomery and John Scott Porter; the Baptists, Rev. Dr. Carson, Tobermore; the Methodists, Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, the learned commentator, born at Maghera, co. Derry. For pure scholarship may be named Dr. Archibald Maclaine, chaplain at the Hague, translator of Mosheim's History. Dr. Edward Hincks, the Orientalist and decipherer of the Nineveh tablets, and Dr. Samuel Davidson, Biblical critic.

It has been erroneously held that Ulster is sadly lacking in the poetic faculty, but such poets as Sir Samuel Ferguson and William Allingham, the latter born at Ballyshannon, co. Donegal, sufficiently refute this fallacy. The well-known translator of Dante, the Rev. Henry Boyd, was a native of Tyrone. Mary Balfour, whose fine translations from the Irish were wedded to ancient airs, was born in Derry, the daughter of a clergyman there; she kept a school on the site of the present Bank Buildings, Belfast, about 1813. Frances Brown, the blind poetess, a native of Stranorlar, wrote much verse for the "Athenæum" and other periodicals. She died in 1879. Sir Samuel Ferguson, our greatest Ulster poet, was born in High Street, Belfast, in 1810, and educated at the Royal Academical Institution and Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Bar 1838; he contributed much to Blackwood's and other magazines. He became Deputy Keeper of the Records in 1867 and President of the Royal Irish Academy in 1882. He married Mary Catharine Guinness in 1848. His best antiquarian work is his Ogham Inscriptions. In his various poems and tales descriptive of Irish history, strong poetic feeling and patriotic sentiment are ably expressed. He

died, greatly lamented, in 1886, and is buried at Donegore, near Rathmore of Moylinny, of which he sung:—

"The green hill-lined shore be with white keeps disfigured,
And the Mote of Rathmore be the Saxons churl's haggard."

A gifted Ulster poetess has recently passed away in the person of Mrs. Anna Johnston MacManus, whose fine poems, "The Four Winds of Eirinn," were published in a collected form, posthumously from which the following lines are given, entitled—

THE WAYFARER.

"He had no crown upon his head,
When first he met me by the way,
His feet upon the thorns had bled,
His gown was hodden gray;
But in his eyes, stars, moon, and sun,
Were one.

He came, his empty hands outheld,
I gave to him with glad goodwill;
And since my pitying heart rebelled,
That he should fare so ill;
I took his gold head to my breast,
For rest.

Then lo! his empty hands were piled,
With all gifts craved in dreams of mine,
And over me the pilgrim child,
Spilled benefits divine;
Joy, heart's desire, and peace most fair,
Fell there.

For my great pity in his stress,
Because that sad and bare he went,
I now am clad with happiness,
And rich in sweet content;
'Twas love, the king, who crossed my way,
To-day."

In historical works relating to the Province, the names of Rev. George Hill, William Pinkerton, F.S.A., George Benn, and Robert S. Macadam form a group of whom Ireland may well be proud. The greatest ecclesiastical historian of Ulster was undoubtedly Bishop Reeves, who, with his literary friend, Monsignor O'Laverty, P. P. Holywood, and Rev. Dr. J. Seaton Reid, have placed the community under deep obligations.

In the art of novel writing, William Carleton, born of humble parentage at Clogher, co. Tyrone, may be regarded as the most realistic depicter of Irish character who has ever lived. In this respect he far excels Maria Edgeworth, Lover, and Lever, though he fails a little in the more comic delineation of native humour. No one has so truly described the pathos and depths of the peasant's life, nor portrayed the kinder and nobler feelings of the Irish heart. Elizabeth Hamilton was born in Belfast in 1758, but resided principally in Scotland, where her excellent novel, "The Cottagers of Glenburnie," was published; of this work her biographer writes, "The cheap edition is to be found in every village library, and has provoked many a Scotch housewife into cleanliness and good order." Her cousin, Dr. William Crawford, of Lisburn, wrote several valuable works on organic chemistry. The following stanza is taken from her poem, "My ain Fireside":—

"Ance mair, guid-be-thanked, roun' my ain
heartsome ingle,
Wi' the frien's o' my youth I cordially mingle,
Nae forms to compel me to seem woe or glad,
I may laugh when I'm merry, or sigh when
I'm sad;
Nae falsehood to dread, and nae malice to fear,
But truth to delight me, and frien'ship to
cheer;
Of a' roads to happiness ever was tried,
There's nane half sae sure as ain's ain fireside!
My ain fireside! my ain fireside!
Oh, charming's the blink o' my ain
fireside!"



WOOLLEN MILL, CONVOY, CO. DONEGAL.

Other notable novelists are William H. Maxwell, of Newry, author of "Stones of Waterloo"; Capt. Mayne Reid, born near Rathfriland, whose adventurous stories of life in America still attract

readers; Mrs. Riddell, the authoress of "George Geith" and many other novels, was a native of Carrickfergus; James McHenry, M.D., born at Larne in 1785, practised medicine there and in



O'NEILL'S CORONATION CHAIR.

Belfast, emigrated to America, where he edited a magazine at Philadelphia; his novel, "O'Halloran, or the Insurgent Chief," appeared therein; "The Hearts of Steel," his best romance, was published in 1825. He died at Larne, 1845.

In dramatic art, Ulster can claim George Farquhar, the witty author of the "Beaux Stratagem," and some other playwrights now forgotten. W. J. Lawrence, the recognised authority on the history of the stage in Ulster, and particularly Belfast, states that occasional visits were paid to the North by Dublin players in the first half of the 18th century. A tradition exists that Garrick appeared once in Belfast. Performances were given usually in the Market House, then in "The Vaults," Ann Street, and at the Mill Gate, Mill Street. An advertisement in 1767 announces, "The company at the Mill Gate will give a benefit to the poor. Pit and gallery, 2s. 2d. each. The Sovereign will attend to take the tickets." Tom Atkins established a stock company about 1783, of which four—Rowe, Cherry, Bernard, and Atkins—are depicted in the Adelphi Club picture already mentioned. Richard Cox Rowe was a

favourite comedian, who died in 1792. On his tomb in the little cemetery at Belvoir Park are the following lines:—

"O reader! if talents could ever beguile
Thy bosom of cares and instruct thee the while,

If e'er thou wast charmed from dull anguish and woe,
Pay a sigh as a debt o'er the relics of Rowe."

In 1784 Mrs. Siddons was the guest of Sir John O'Neill at Shanes Castle. She wrote: "The luxury of this establishment almost inspired the recollections of an Arabian Nights entertainment." The hapless Lord Edward Fitzgerald joined in these amateur theatricals, and is described by her "as the most amiable, honourable, though misguided youth, I ever knew." The great actress paid repeated visits to Belfast. O'Keefe and Bernard make frequent reference to theatrical matters before the first Arthur Street playhouse was erected in 1793. Many memories surround it. Robert Owenson, father of the famous Lady Morgan; Master Betty, the "young Roscios"; Miss Mellor, afterwards Duchess of St. Albans; John Kemble, Edmund Kean, were familiar visitors. Montague Talbot, son of Hon. George Talbot, succeeded Atkins as manager, and Sheridan Knowles wrote some of his plays for him. In 1871, a new theatre was erected on the old site by J. F. Warden, whose long years as manager witnessed many notable successes, worthily maintained by his son, now Managing Director of Warden, Ltd.

Frederick Richard, Earl of Belfast, who died in 1853, was a distinguished patron of art and literature. At the inauguration of the statue erected to his memory by the citizens of Belfast, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant, spoke of his "susceptibility of refinement to the soft influence of art, and music, and song."

The following verse from a poem by Francis Davis, expresses the public regret for the untimely death of this amiable and talented young nobleman:—

"I see him, though for peers a mate,
Mid all our dust of class-turmoil,
Resign the peace of princely state,
And through the dreary swamps of toil,
Wave foremost on progression's van,
The magic wand of rank and wealth,—
Nor reck he that his cheeks grows wan,—

For more to him than ease and health
The love of God—The meal of man!
But with his Heavenly watchword 'On':—
His soul her pinions tries by stealth,—
Our weal—alas! how dearly bought,
Young chieftain, from the hills of thought!



SEAL OF HUGH O'NEILL.

BELFAST, THE CAPITAL OF ULSTER.

"In Ireland there are voices
In winds and in the waves :
The stranger never hears them,
How much soe'er he craves.

Before their words mysterious,
Can sound to list'ning ears,
The blood must flow in Ireland
For twice a hundred years."

John Stevenson.

A short description of the approach to Belfast by sea seems an appropriate introduction to a city whose chief prosperity is founded on its proximity to that element. As everyone knows, the city of Belfast is situated on an alluvial plain at the upper extremity of Belfast Lough on the eastern coast of Ulster. This arm of the sea was formerly called Carrickfergus Bay, and the ancient town and castle of that name were recognised at a time when its rival was too insignificant to be mentioned by historians. Indeed, as late as 1545, Holinshead simply notices Belfast as a



VIEW OF BELFAST HARBOUR FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE, TAKEN ON THE DAY OF
OPENING OF THE NEW CHANNEL.

ford in his description of an expedition headed by the Earl of Ormond. He writes as follows :
"The Earle of Ormonde with his souldiors (which were 1500, as before is expressed) marched on foot to Belefast, which is an arme of the sea, a quarter of a mile broade, or little lesse, and albeit their weather were bitter and over nipping, and no small parcell of the water were congealed with frost, yet the Earle and his armie waded over on foote to the great daunger as well of his person, as of the whole companie, which doubtless was of valiaunt enterprise of so honourable a personage."

In length the lough approaches twelve miles ; its breadth at the entrance is about five miles, decreasing rapidly towards the embouchure of the river Lagan, which here separates the counties of Down and Antrim.

When Belfast is reached by steamer, the visitor cannot fail to be impressed with the romantic beauty of the lough. Its shores on both sides are well wooded, with smiling villages scattered along its margin, and the picturesque hills, of which the Cave Hill is the most prominent, forming a natural amphitheatre around. On the county Antrim side is situated the oldest part of the city, but on the county Down bank of the Lagan is the modern ship-building district of Ballymacarret, which contains a population of close on 100,000.

On entering the lough the great Norman Keep of Carrickfergus strikes the eye as a natural fortalice. Its history extends far into the past before it was seized as a point of vantage by John de Courci in 1177. Reared on a rocky base, it remains in good condition in spite of the many sieges it has undergone. At present it can only be regarded as a picturesque survival rendered useless as a place of defence by modern artillery. Opposite to this ancient stronghold is the prosperous town of Bangor, at one time renowned as the site of the great scholastic community or Northern University founded by St. Comgall, from whence many famous missionary saints set out to Britain and the Continent of Europe, carrying light and learning as far as Italy. In this prosaic age Bangor is merely a summer resort for the Belfast citizens, and there is little to indicate its former intellectual greatness.

Two miles from Bangor is the ancestral home of the late gifted Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. Clondeboy was the favourite retreat of this celebrated statesman, where he collected many treasures



CHART OF BELFAST LOUGH.

Reduced from Grenville Collins' "Great Britain's Coasting Pilot," 1693.

brought from all quarters of the globe. In the midst of its woods stands Helen's Tower, erected by Lord Dufferin as a token of love for his mother Helen, Lady Dufferin. Our greatest poets, Tennyson, Browning and Houghton, have made this tower for ever memorable. Browning's lines will recall the noble sentiments that pervade each:—

"Who hears of Helen's tower, may dream perchance
How the Greek beauty from the Scaean gate
Gazed on old friends unanimous in fate,
Death-doomed because of her fair countenance.

But Lord Houghton's lines are more original:—

"So shall this love-enchanted tower,
Win music from the waves of time,

"Hearts would leap otherwise at thy advance
Lady to whom this Tower is consecrated;
Like hers, thy face once made all eyes elate,
Yet unlike hers, was blest in every glance."

Transfigured into Helen's bower,
Till every stone shall ring with rhyme."

Holywood, a pleasantly situated village four miles from Belfast on the road to Bangor, is also an ancient ecclesiastical seat of learning, where it is affirmed that John de Sacro Bosco, a mediæval philosopher, once flourished. His treatise on the sphere is well known. Although the advent of the railway cut it off from the sea, it is still a favourite residential watering place, and is happy in the possession of the only Maypole in Ireland.

In prehistoric times the estuary of the Lagan extended into what is now the heart of Belfast. Various reclamations from the sea have been made from time to time. Where once the Irish elk and the wolf haunted the shallow sands of the lough, the new harbour works extend for miles into the sea, and the ceaseless sounds of the locomotive and din of the iron shipbuilding yards and engineering works on both sides of the river fill the air. Sir Samuel Ferguson's spirited lines may have been inspired in such surroundings when watching, as a lad, the forging of anchors in McLaine's shipyards :—

"Hurrah! the jetted lightnings are hissing high and low,
A hailing fount of fire is struck at every squashing blow;
The leathern mail rebounds the hail, the rattling cinders strow
The ground around; at every bound the sweltering fountains flow,
And thick and loud the swinking crowd at every stroke pant "ho!"



LOCK-KEEPER'S HOUSE ON THE LAGAN.

(From painting by Dobie, in possession of Mr. E. W. Money Penny.)

Several hundred acres of reclaimed land are covered with extensive docks and quays with ranges of spacious sheds to accommodate both the home and foreign shipping which has increased so much as to render constant addition necessary

THE EARLY HISTORY OF BELFAST.

Although in the preceding pages of our preface incidental reference has been made to Belfast, we think it better even at the risk of some repetition, to show its intimate connection with the province of which it now forms the capital.

Its authentic history may be said to commence with the Norman knight, John de Courci, who held the possession of the counties of Antrim and Down, and most of Louth. He it was who erected the first castle at Belfast, of which there is mention, in 1177, probably on the site of some ancient fortress commanding the ford. Doubtless King John passed through Belfast on his way to Carrickfergus. It is fruitless to trace the history of the place until the reign of Edward II., at

which critical period the O'Neills with their allies invited the Scots under Edward Bruce to invade Ulster in the hope of founding an independent Ireland. We give elsewhere some account of this unfortunate enterprise. When Bruce landed he fell "with the fury of a devouring tempest upon the English settlements," and the town and castle of Belfast were destroyed.

After his death and the subsequent murder of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in 1333, the power of the Anglo-Normans was so much reduced that the Irish Septs took possession of all Ulster with the exception of their one fortress at Carrickfergus.

An expedition was made in 1503 by the Lord Deputy Kildare, who demolished the castle. Some years afterwards he made an excursion into the north, and it was again dismantled. Sir John Travers in 1543 was granted the district of Clannaboy, in which Belfast was included. The castle was repaired some years later by Sir James Croft, but was restored to Hugh O'Neill by Edward VI. When the entire district of Clannaboy was bestowed on Walter Devereux, Earl of



THE RIGHT HON. HARRIETT ANNE, COUNTESS OF BELFAST.
(Engraved by Thomson from a Miniature by Mrs. Mee.)

Essex, by Elizabeth, the castle was in possession of Sir Brian McPhelim O'Neill, who agreed to erect a town on the site of Belfast. Essex lost favour with Elizabeth, and was recalled. Ten years elapsed, and a strong fortress was placed at the ford in charge of an English garrison, but Shane O'Neill, son of Brian, burned to avenge his father's execution, and captured the newly erected castle, and put the whole garrison to the sword.

Next day Sir John Chichester, the younger brother of the famous Arthur Chichester, took the place by assault. He was shortly afterwards killed by Sorly Boy Macdonnell, near Ballycarry, who beheaded him on a stone in the glen. Lodge tells the story that years afterwards MacDonnell went to see the family tomb of the Chichesters in St. Nicholas's church at Carrickfergus. Upon seeing Sir John's effigy (which is still extant), the old warrior inquired: "How the de'el he came to get his head again, for he was sure he had once ta'en it frae him." His brother, Sir Arthur

Chichester, demands special notice at our hands, since he was the real founder of modern Belfast. As he was made Governor of Ulster in 1601, his occupation of Belfast, granted him by the Crown, was rendered feasible by the foolish conduct of Con O'Neill, the last Irish chieftain of Castlereagh. He sent his retainers to bring wine from Belfast, but they returned with the complaint that Chichester's soldiers had taken it from them. He ordered them to revenge this insult, and in the fray a soldier was killed. Accused of levying war against Queen Elizabeth, and imprisoned in Carrickfergus Castle, he escaped by the help of Hugh Montgomery, Laird of Braidstone, by whose influence with King James his pardon was procured in 1605 at the expense of his vast estates, which were transferred to the Montgomerys and the Hamiltons, afterwards ennobled.

In the Town Book of the Corporation of Belfast is contained a contemporary account of this great statesman's career. It is from the pen of his nephew, Sir Faithful Fortescue, and making some allowance for the ties of close family connections, is composed by one who bore a high character for honour and discretion, and perhaps affords the best contemporary portrait of his distinguished relative. We give a few extracts in the quaint original spelling :—



ARTHUR, LORD CHICHESTER.

(From a contemporary drawing in Gulston Collection, now in possession of R. M. Young, Belfast.)

" Arthur Lord Chichester Barron of Bellfast in ye County of Antrim in ye Province of Ulster in ye North of Ireland was a younger son of Sr John Chichester of Rawley near Barnstable in Devonshire where he attained to capacity for ye University he was sent to Oxford and was of Exetter College he was only a Gramer Scholler and being very active strong and ingenious took affection to a Military Course he went first into Ireland takeing with him for Companion Bartholomew Fortescue my father's youngest Brother whom he much loved he being as I have often heard his Lordsp. say very good Company a valiant strong man and one of ye best wrestlers in those times they stay'd a while with Sr George Bouchiers who was then Master of ye Ordinance in Ireland and son of ye Earl of Bath and father of this Earl a Noble Gentleman they had been actors with other young gentlemen of a youthful rash trick in England for which they fled into Ireland and when their friends had obtained their pardon of Queen Elizabeth they returned to England soon

after my Lord Chichester who was then but Master Chichester adventured abroad for advancement and fortescue turned sea Capt. and died in that employment.

"Chichester was afterwards made Capt. of one of ye Queen's best ships under ye command of ye Lord Sheffield at ye sea fight with ye Spanish Armado in 1588.

"He had ye command of one of ye Queen's ships with 500 men in Sr Francis Drake's last voyage to ye West Indies. Sr Francis Drake died there at that time."

The narrative then tells how Chichester went to France, and was shot in the shoulder at the siege of Amiens, where he was knighted by King Henry IV. After further service in the Low Countries he proceeded to Ireland, on the invitation of Sir Robert Cecil, with a regiment of 1200 men. On the recall of the Earl of Essex, who was succeeded by Lord Mountjoy as Deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester was made Governor of Carrickfergus, from which as a centre he led various expeditions through Ulster, and became Governor of the Counties bordering on Lough Neagh, which was called Lough Chichester on maps of the time. In 1604, as Fortescue notes: "Sir Arthur Chichester was made Lord Deputy, which he held twelve years, which was longer than ever any did before or since, and towards his end of that Government he was made Baron of Belfast."

On his retirement from his great office he was called into England by King James, and sent as Ambassador to Germany. On his return he was created a Privy Councillor, and lived at Carrickfergus, where he had erected a magnificent house called Joymount, said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, and as his nephew writes, "He dyed in London (February 19th, 1624), much lamented by all that knew him. He was buried at Carrickfergus where he had built ye noblest brave house in ye kingdom and had prepared a neate tomb to receive him when God should please to send him to it." What Seeley wrote of a later pacificator of Ireland is equally applicable of Chichester:—"The main reason why his work has proved so strangely durable is that it was never excessive. He had a wise parsimony in action." It is noted that:—

"He was one so farr from ambition and covetousness that he nether by friends nor of himself moved for advancement Military or Civill but still it was conferred on him unsought as all those commands and honours were wch he had by favour of Sr Rob. Cecil Earl of Salisbury ye Earl of Devonshire and Lastly from King James so likewise was his Knighthood by ye King of France all wch certainly would not have been lay'd on him had he not been a very meriting man and of such deportment as gained a generall good opinion and Love.

"To my Knowledge ye Earl of Devonshire in time of his being Lord Deputy said he wondered at Sr Arthur Chichester for others prest him for many things but he for nothing but grumbled like a right western man and that he had twice made him Major Generall and given him two Governmnts those of Carrickfergus and Tyrone and knew not what more to do for him at present but make him Lieutenant Generall of ye Army which he would do if he found him grumbling still and then unless he could make him Generall: and Lord Deputy he had done as much as was in him to do for him at length he made him both Loveing him very much. He never sought ye honour of Barron nor knew it was coming to him until ye first Lord Caulfield who was then S. Toby Caulfield brought him a Patent for it from ye King as a present from Sr Humphrey May who had in England ye mannage and disposall of all Irish affairs and procured it for him Loveing him heartly they being ancient acquaintances and friends."

His merits as a statesman are well summed up in his nephew's lines, as follows:—

"He was no very good Orator but had a singular good expression with his pen sublime and succinct according to ye subject whereof he wrote and ye Person to whom his Lettrs to King James were so acceptable as he gave him encouragement and command to write often to him and once when ye King received a Lettr from him he gave it to his favourite Sumersett bidding him learn it without book saying he had not received such a Lettr since he was King of England and ye Secretary of State ye Earle of Salisbury and Lords of ye Councell would give his lines high praise he was a great

statesman and good comon wealths man and as knowing able a souldier as any of our nation in those times ; he was a carefull performer of his managmts and keeper of his word no man knew his composition and disposition better than myself. Therefore I may with confidence and truth say this that he was a man of great honour Piety prudence justice bounty and valour very hospitable charitable afficable and excellent good company within and without doors being a Lover of all Civill becoming sports, games, and recreations."

From the elegy on his death, composed by his domestic chaplain, the Rev. Alex. Spicer, the following lines are taken, which refer to his funeral at Carrickfergus:—

" Joy Mount can be no mount of joy, but morne,
Like to the turtle when his mate is gone.
The drums and fifes, clad in their mourning suite,
Will sound as if his death had made them mute.

'Tis well Knockfergus stands upon a rocke,
For otherwise the fierce, impetuous shocke
Of dismall outcries, when the corpes comes thither,
Will make the Fort, and wall, and houses shiver."



BELFAST.

(From an original drawing by J. Nixon, published 1793.)

His career in Ireland was of the greatest consequence for its future, as he had to superintend the carrying out of King James's large Plantation scheme in Ulster. Old Fuller says: "He was effectually assistant first to plough and break up these barbarous people, and then to sow them with the seeds of civility." He brought many people from his native Devonshire as colonists to the vicinity of Belfast. As a contemporary notes: "The towne of Bealfast is plotted out in a goode forme, wherein are many families of English, Scotch, and some Manksmen already inhabiting . . . and one Inn with very good lodgings which is a great comfort to the travellers in these parts." A considerable portion of Antrim was occupied by English families, who were granted the customary short leases of the time and these in many instances were given to his officers and soldiers. It was estimated that the fee simple of Belfast in 1603 was £5 per annum and in 1613 the year of its incorporation as a borough, it had risen to £400.

In the Town Book of Belfast are numerous curious references to the early proceedings of the Corporation, which was constituted on the same lines as those of an English town. It had a

Sovereign and twelve burgesses with a Town Clerk, their powers were extensive, including rights to levy fines on all such as refuse to come to Divine service, or sell ale or other liquors at the time of Divine service, for which serious offence 6s. 8d. was levied.

In the great settlement of the North of Ireland, known as the Plantation of Ulster, many new boroughs, some mere villages, were created, and Charters of Incorporation granted so as to place fixed municipal institutions in most of the centres of population. Fairs and markets were established in these towns, which quickly increased their population, and their inhabitants were empowered to send representatives to the Irish Parliament. All which reforms had an important influence in drawing both the colonists and the native Irish to peaceful and settled pursuits.

At the time of its incorporation Belfast was a straggling village on the banks of the insignificant Farset stream, now lost to view, but then forming a central feature in the streets, and terminating in the ford where it joined the Lagan. It is reckoned that the population in 1613 did not exceed 500 persons. Of so little consequence was it that Holinshed does not mention its name among the Towns and havens of Ireland. It contained but three distinguishing features—the Castle, the Church, and the Ford. Belfast indeed derives its name from the latter, which existed from a primitive period, as various stone implements have been found along its course across the river. In Irish “bel” is a mouth or entrance, and “fearsad” a sand bank. It is surmised that the



VIEW OF LONG BRIDGE, BELFAST, BY GEORGE PETRIE, R.H.A., 1829.
(From Original Water-Colour in possession of Robert Young C.E., J.P.)

ford formed by the sand brought down by the river Farset was a natural feature from which the name was taken, and Belfast would thus mean the mouth of the ford which led across the Lagan.

The river Lagan, a stream of no great size, takes its rise in Slieve Croob, an outlier of the Mourne mountains, and separates the counties of Antrim and Down. Beyond the City boundary it is mainly utilised as a canal by the Lagan Navigation Company. By this means the harbour of Belfast is connected with Lough Neagh, and through the Ulster Canal, westwards, to Lough Erne.

Lord Edward Chichester succeeded his distinguished brother, on his demise. He was created Viscount Chichester of Carrickfergus, and did not take much part in the politics of the time. This was left to his notable eldest son, Arthur, born in 1606. He had a military education, and was made Governor of Belfast by King Charles in 1643. A rampart had been erected by him and the place rendered capable of withstanding the attack of the Irish in revolt.

On the arrival of the Scotch soldiers under General Robert Monro, many were billeted in the town, and heavy “cesses” laid on the unfortunate inhabitants for their support. When coin was not forthcoming payment was made in kind, especially oatmeal. Colonel Chichester was soon

ejected from his post of Governor by the Scotch Covenanters. After the decisive defeat of Monro at Benburb, by the celebrated Owen Roe O'Neill in 1646, and the arrest of the Scotch General by Colonel Monk the next year, Belfast changed hands several times before Colonel Venables stormed the North-gate in 1649 and held the town for Cromwell.

With the Restoration, the Earl of

Donegal was made Governor of Carrickfergus, but diverted his attention to Belfast, where great improvements were undertaken. A Grammar School, Town Hall, and the introduction of the first water supply were owing to his foresight. He died in 1678, and although buried at Carrickfergus, a fine monument exists to his memory at Eggesford Church, Devonshire. His agent, Captain Leathes, established pottery works, of which Sacheverell notes in 1698, "The new pottery is a pretty curiosity, set up by Mr. Smith, the present Sovereign, and his predecessor, Captain Leathes, a man of great ingenuity." Blue and white ware was made similar to Rouen.



OLD BELFAST CASTLE IN 1690.

THE CASTLE.

The magnificent castle of the Chichesters was erected in its grounds by Sir Arthur Chichester in 1611, upon or near the site of former castles, to maintain his power and prestige in the north. It stood in the midst of spacious gardens, within the area now enclosed by Fountain Street, Castle Place, and Corn Market, and extending backwards to the river. Sir William Brereton, who visited the town in 1635, wrote of it as "a dainty, stately palace, which is indeed the beauty and glory of the town;" and as if to picture the charm and convenience of the situation, he adds, "the very ende of the lough toucheth upon his garden." The picture adapted from Phillips' plan of the town (1685) gives a very good idea of the castle surrounded by its gardens stretching to the river, which at this time came well up into the present Arthur Street, and beyond which the Meddows, and the great Cromac Woods, well stocked with deer, extended along the river almost to Stranmillis, where he enjoyed the sport of hunting and hawking."

Here the great Lord Deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester, and his successors lived in quiet times, and held high court with much state and magnificence, and here he died twelve years later. In

its noble halls and gardens of pleasure—

"Where throngs of knights
and barons bold,

In weeds of peace high
triumphs hold,"

the full tide of hospitality,
and the exercise of the
more kindly virtues of its
lord, freed from the cares
of State and the disquiet-
ing troubles of the dis-



FELLING OAKS FOR BELFAST CASTLE IN KILWARLIN IN 1611.

persed natives, held unbounded sway. In peace and in war the castle was the rallying point round which clustered the interests of the entire district. In "the piping times of peace" the sports of

hunting and hawking in the neighbouring woods and meadows beguiled the hours of idleness, while near at hand were practised those martial exercises which braced the arm and raised high the courage of his chiefs and retainers for the more deadly conflict. The great Roll of 1666 (domestic or family Roll of the first Earl) abounds with allusions to the gardens, the bowling green, the cherry gardens, the apple gardens, and to the arbours and walks in certain named quarters, which were the cool shades, the favourite and retired retreats of the castle inmates and the guests of rank who were frequent visitors to the noble residence of the Earl of Donegall. In the Roll of Freeman, which forms an important portion of the Town Book, are many historic names. In 1640, Danyell McNeale (O'Neill), son of the unfortunate Conn O'Neill, was made a Freeman, also Sir Charles Coote, Col. Theobald Toofe, Sir John Jefford, and Sir James Dillon. In 1670, Henry, Earl of Clanbrassil, John, Lord Butler, Richard, Earl of Arran, and Col. William Cecil, brother to the Earl of Salisbury, was admitted, and in 1674, Viscount Ranelagh, Lord Ainger, Viscount Massarene, and Sir Theophilus Jones, Bart. Amongst the last Freeman was David Manson, the famous schoolmaster.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the castle stood the old market house at the corner of what is now Corn Market (then called Shambles Street), and High Street, opposite this was the entrance gateway into the castle now known as Castle Market. Houses lined both sides of High Street, and the opposite side of Castle Place, then called Castle Street, the boundary wall of the

castle running up as far as Fountain Street, beyond which was the open country. It is difficult to realise the changes in Belfast from the time of the Lord Deputy Chichester presenting the Charter of Incorporation to the first sovereign, John Vesey, and the burgesses of the newly constituted town. The stately lord and his lady accompanied by attendants and men-at-arms, while the Seneschal of the Castle, Henry le Squire, read the Royal Charter to the worthy burgesses.

Under the Charter which Lord Chichester obtained from King James I., Belfast, by his fostering care and that of his successors, became a place of no little



OLD 18TH CENTURY HOUSE AT CORNER OF ANN STREET
AND ARTHUR SQUARE.

(From photo 1860, in possession of R. M. Young).

importance. In the immediate neighbourhood of the castle, Corn Market, and Castle Place, took place many events notable in Belfast history. During the great Civil War of 1641 Belfast took a prominent position in the history of the time, many personages of historic interest appeared in her streets, while events of great pith and moment happened within her bounds.

In 1690 King William III., after landing at Carrickfergus on his march to the Boyne, stayed five days at the castle, the gardens and orchards of which he much admired; and here the citizens presented him with an address of welcome.

The magnificent castle of Belfast, built and embellished with such care and cost as a fitting residence for so great a noble, while still in its freshness and grandeur—"the glory of the town" and the pride of the citizens—met with a calamitous ending, on April 24th, 1708. It was completely burnt to the ground, through the carelessness of a servant it is said, when three daughters of the Earl of Donegall and two others lost their lives in the conflagration.

The castle was never rebuilt. The pleasant gardens and orchards, long desolate and neglected, extending up Castle Street, were afterwards leased for building purposes; the last remnants of the ruins of the castle were only recently removed to erect the handsome pile of buildings

fronting Castle Place. In clearing the ground, a carved stone griffin was discovered in the foundation. It was presented by W. H. McLaughlin, J.P., to the Museum, College Square North. Castle Market, or Montgomery's Market, at is it sometimes called, was formed on the site of the castle; buildings began to close it in on every side, and so late as 1785 a street, first called Linen Hall Street (now Donegall Place) was publicly opened through the castle gardens to the White Linen Hall, built in 1783, but now in its turn removed to make room for the present magnificent City Hall.



CONVERSION OF THE OLD CHURCH IN HIGH STREET INTO THE "GRAND CITADEL," 1651.

Could we but see Belfast, with the great castle and streets adjoining, as Brereton viewed them in 1635, we might be somewhat disenchanted with the appearance of the town. In 1660 Belfast boasted of but five streets, viz., High Street, Bridge Street, North Street, Skipper Street, and Waring Street, and some narrow lanes leading between them, all of which lay on the north side of the castle; the mean thatched houses irregularly built, the streets narrow and ill kept, giving little indication of the greatness and importance it was destined to attain in our day. The little river Farset of ancient days flowed down in its open course through Castle Place and High Street, its green banks lending freshness and interest to the view. At a later date each householder was obliged to build a low wall opposite his place of residence, to prevent stragglers from dropping into the stream. The stream was afterwards covered in as far down as Skipper Street, and it now happily flows underground. A stone bridge existed at Bridge Street—hence the name.

The original creek or dock which formed the harbour at the foot of High Street, in which only a few ships of small tonnage could lie, extended up as far as Skipper Street. Beyond the importance given to the locality by the castle, the prospect must have been poor enough. Here on market days the scene would be enlivened by the advent of Scotch skippers with their commodities; the air filled with the loud jargon of traffic; the streets in front of the castle and the whole length of High Street crowded with cattle and produce, and merchandise of all kinds, booths for material refreshments and "usquebagh" must have presented a striking spectacle.



THE ANCIENT FORD OF BELFAST.

De Rocheford describes the town a few years afterwards:—"Here is a very fine castle, and two or three large and straight streets, as in a new built town. Here one may often procure a passage for Scotland, but as I could not meet with one, I went to Knockfergus. I knew the common passage for the post

and packet boat was at a little village called Larne, and that formerly this passage was to Ardglass and Donaghadee, villages below Belfast."

THE PERIOD OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Earl of Strafford, Lord Deputy in 1637, purchased from the Corporation of Carrickfergus certain privileges of exacting duties on imports, and other monopolies which that town had



CUT GLASS SALAD BOWL (WATERFORD PATTERN).

Manufactured in Belfast at the end of the 18th or beginning of the 19th century, from the collection of Sir William Whittle, at Lennox Vale House.

exclusively possessed. This momentous event for the progress of Belfast is thus mentioned by Strafford in his letters:—"There is also a grant forth of the customs of Carrickfergus in Fee form to that Corporation, which may be worth some three hundred pounds a Year more, which the Committee of Revenue here desire may be bought back to the Crown. And I therefore crave His Majesty's Approbation or other Direction. We will have it very well worth the money." From this time Belfast began to prosper as a commercial community. If Strafford discouraged the woollen industry in Ireland and tried to crush it for the benefit of England, he at least did something to foster the linen manufacture, and brought over Flemish weavers to instruct the workers in Ireland. On his trial,

charge 13th asserted: That he monopolized all the flax of the kingdom, and prescribed methods of making yarn which the natives could not practise. The industrious proclivities of the population of this part of the country founded the staple industry of Ulster, of which Belfast became the centre and port of shipment.

Strafford's support of the King's enforcement of State religion, already instituted, bitterly grieved the sturdy Presbyterians, who had left Scotland to escape persecution, and had sought in Ireland the peaceful exercise of their own faith and liberty, denied them at home. Such, however, was not to be. Strafford had only begun to work out his schemes for the settled government of the country when he was called over to England—to be beheaded soon afterwards. A great army of Irish soldiers had been industriously gathered by Strafford in case of need for service in England; the devoted servant of a faithless king was given over to his enemies! After the fall of Strafford the Irish army was ultimately dispersed in Ireland, and many of them enlisted under Owen Roe O'Neill, the victor of Benburb.

During all this time—1641 to 1649—Belfast suffered severely. In six years it changed masters four times. The rebels who scoured the country under the command of Sir Owen Magenis and Sir Phelim O'Neill never did become masters of the town, but they committed great ravages everywhere. The people of Belfast in declaring "for King or Parliament," debated the matter long and earnestly; they could have little love for a king who had sent Strafford to rule over them, yet with the rebellion and massacre in mind they decided for King Charles. Harassed as they were on all sides, and not receiving the aid and encouragement from the Parliamentarians to which they thought themselves entitled, it seemed either a question of submission to the King or of civil extinction.

The Presbytery of Belfast, who held stoutly to the Solemn League and Covenant, on the 15th February, 1649, six weeks after the execution of Charles I., issued a powerful but virulent denun-

ciation of the conduct of what they called the sectarian party in England, which drew down upon them the wrath of Milton, the irrepressible defender of the Parliamentarians, who at great length and in scathing language rebuts their arguments as "shameless hypocrisy, and of mere *wolves in sheep's clothing*." "By their action," he says, "we might rather judge them to be a generation of *Highland thieves and red-shanks*, who being neighbourly admitted, not as the Saxons, by merit of their warfare against our enemies, but by the courtesy of England, to hold possession in a country better than their own, have with worse faith than those heathens, proved ungrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and entertainers." And again, referring to "the incitements and illusions of that *unchristian synagogue* at Belfast," who accuse the Parliamentary party of tolerating all sects—a most grievous sin—he plainly tells them that "to extirpate all these things can be no work of the civil sword, but of the spiritual, which is the sword of God." And as to their great accusation, the execution of the king, he calls them "blockish Presbyters of Clandeboye, egregious liars and impostors, seeking to abuse the multitude with a show of that gravity and learning which never was their portion." In good choice Billingsgate he denounces them as "forgetting to be ministers of the Gospel, they presume to open their mouths, not in the spirit of meekness, as like dissemblers they pretend, but with as much devilish malice, impudence and falsehood, as any Irish rebel could have uttered; and from a *barbarous nook of Ireland*, brand us with the extirpation of laws and liberties: things which they seem as little to understand as that belongs to good letters or humanity."

Notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of Milton and the tolerant party, the Presbytery of Belfast persisted in their resolution, and on April 10th published "*A Vindication of their Representation*," in which they disclaim the usurped power of the sectaries in England, "and profess their constant resolutions to subject themselves to the lawful authorities of the **RIGHTEOUS KING** and **FREE PARLIAMENT** of England."

The cause of toleration triumphed, and the factions of exclusiveness and bigotry, were overawed by the strong hand—

"Cromwell, our chief of men, who through a cloud
Not of war only, but detractions rude,
Guided by faith and matchless fortitude
To peace and truth thy glorious way hast ploughed."
—MILTON.

Although the country remained perfectly quiet under the Protectorate of Cromwell, yet it appears that a considerable party still adhered to the Royal cause and the Divine right of kings. They only waited an opportunity to declare themselves. Amongst that party were the Presbyterian ministers of Antrim and Down, who refused to take the oath and were offered the alternative of liberty to depart the province and repair to Scotland within ten days. A list of Scotch settlers was made for transportation from the vicinity, but this eviction was stopped by the Protector. This opposition continued unabated until the Restoration, when their wishes were gratified to their cost. Yet the commercial community of Belfast suffered no serious injury, when after four days' siege the town was surrendered to Colonel Venables on behalf of Cromwell. Belfast was even then respected as a town. Her merchants were of good repute. Submission to Cromwell,



CUT GLASS WATER JUG (WATERFORD PATTERN).

however, brought no real peace to the town. This did not come to pass until the advent of King William. At the Restoration Belfast contained but five streets and five lanes with 150 houses, and the population was under 1000.

On the death of Charles II., his brother the Duke of York succeeded to the throne as James II. It was the will of James to dissolve the corporations, "to turn out and put in whom he pleased, without troubling the formalities of law, thereby to become absolute master of the burgesses to serve in Parliament."

"He shall new model all the Nation,
From College unto Corporation ;

To former plights he shall transplant us,
By Mandats, Briefs, and Quo Warranto's."

Amongst those who suffered the infringement of their chartered privileges was the Corporation of Belfast, which was dissolved, and a new Charter granted composed of a sovereign and thirty-five burgesses, of whom at least nineteen (the majority) were his supporters.

On receipt of the intelligence of the landing of the Prince of Orange in England, the inhabitants of Belfast fitted out a vessel and despatched a congratulatory address to William, whom they afterwards proclaimed king ; but within a few days King James's troops again having obtained

possession of the place, many of the inhabitants fled to Scotland and elsewhere for safety, and several families of note were put under attainder. On the landing of the Duke of Schomberg at Bangor, August 13th, 1689, fourteen days after the siege of Derry was raised, the Irish forces evacuated the town, of which Col. Wharton took possession.

Schomberg having occupied Belfast, he on August 20th besieged Carrickfergus, which in a few days surrendered. All writers concur in saying that the place was very



VIEW FROM WHITEHOUSE, ABOUT 1750.

gallantly defended by the Irish. Belfast became the principal headquarters for the troops (Lisburn being chosen for Schomberg's headquarters), who during the early months of 1690, remained in convenient quarters to recruit their strength and prepare for the eventful summer, when William would lead them in person to the strife of kings.

King William landed at Carrickfergus on June 14th, 1690 (having come over in the "Mary" yacht) with a great retinue, where he was met by General Schomberg and accompanied him to Belfast, where he was received by the sovereign and burgesses in their formalities, and about twelve of the principal clergy, amid the shouts and acclamations of the people. "At night the streets were filled with bonfires and fireworks, which were no sooner lighted than the alarm signal was given by the discharge of guns so planted that from one place to another, throughout the whole country, all places had notice of the king's arrival, and in three hours made bonfires so thick that the whole country seemed in a flame. The lough between this and Carrickfergus seems like a wood, there being no less than seven hundred sail of ships in it, mostly laden with provisions and

ammunition." King William stayed five days in Belfast, and was entertained in the Castle, which had been royally prepared for his reception, the beautiful gardens of which he greatly admired. He attended public service on the Sunday after his arrival, when Dr. Royse officiated, preaching from Hebrews xi. 33: "Who through faith subdued kingdoms." He also received many addresses.

In the Town Book of Belfast, under the date of 14th June, 1690, the reinstated Town Clerk noted the official reception of His Majesty in the following quaint phraseology:—"His most gracious and Puissant Majt^{ie} Kinge William landed at Carrickfergus and that same day His Majt^{ie} and Duke Sconberge, in a coach, came to Bellfast (the Towne at that time being full of His Majt^{ies} Army and Traine of Artillary besides many hospitalls of sick soldrs from ye camp of Dundalke) was received at ye entrance of the Town by the Sovereigne, Burgesses and Inhabitants of the Corporacon and that part of the Army then in their best formallitys with acclamacions of great joy and rejoyceing and was conducted to ye Castle where he graciously received the Sovereigne and Burgesses." After an address had been presented, "the Kinge put it in his pockett," and then they kissed the monarch's hand. The narrative proceeds to relate "that His Majt^{ie} stayed five nights in Bellfast and was very well pleased with the Inhabitants and the Town and its cittivation and said (when within the Castle and the doors being opened to ye garden) that was



BELFAST CORPORATION ADDRESS TO KING WILLIAM, 1690.

little Whitehall." Unfortunately the modest Burgesses would not ask the King for any grant although £20,000 was paid in customs and excise. He afterwards was heard to say, that if asked he would have given whatever was wanted. The old scribe winds up his entry mournfully:—"The loss is irrepaireable till a King or Queen comes to Belfast, weh may never be, but if it should happen their inclynacions may not be soe kinde to Bellfast as His Majt^{ie} King William designed. Ye old Proverb holds a dum man gets noe land, time was and now is past."

Before turning his back upon the town for ever, King William issued a proclamation, expressing his motives and reasons for "This Royal Expedition," as he styles it. It was, that all should enjoy their liberties and possessions under a just and equal Government, and that Ireland might experience the benefit of his power and protection. His army is universally enjoined to observe his rules and orders, to abstain from the slightest plunder, pillage, injustice or extortion, but duly pay the people through whose country they were about to pass for all victuals or other necessities which they might require. It is of some length, and is well and strongly worded. This document declares itself as—"Given at our Court at Belfast the 19th day of June, 1690, in the second year of our reign, By his Majesties command.—George Clarke."

It was the first and last proclamation which ever emanated from a Court Royal in Belfast.

In due time the results of King William's progress were heard with satisfaction, and the citizens felt that now at last they might enjoy peace and toleration for their convictions.

William proceeded *via* Hillsborough on his way to the Boyne. On his march he issued an order to the Customs of Belfast to pay £12,000 per annum to the Presbyterian ministers of Ulster.

The third Earl of Donegall executed improvements in the neighbourhood of the castle after the period of the Revolution, and laid out new deer parks on the slopes of the Cave Hill, as well as those to the south at Cromac Woods and at Stranmillis. He made the first reclamation of the previous extensive estuary of the Blackstaff (Owen Varra) into the Lagan, by constructing the embankment along the latter, called "the Long Bank," and thus gaining a considerable tract of land from the tide. When King William came over to Ireland this Earl had joined his army, and commanded one of the regiments. After the defeat of King James at the Boyne he again settled down at his castle of Belfast. It was during the seven years of famine, from 1693 to 1700 he gave employment to great numbers of people in his extensive additions to his gardens and pleasure grounds, besides other important works for the well being of the town. The Earl, who thus proved himself so excellent a manager in his domestic affairs in times of peace, appears to have

been a gallant soldier with a passion for military renown. In 1701 he raised a regiment of the line from his own tenantry in Malone, and in the following year joined the army of Prince George of Denmark in Spain in defence of the House of Austria. The Prince of Hesse appointed him Major-General of the Spanish forces, but unfortunately he fell at



BELFAST FROM CROMAC WOOD, c. 1780.
(From an unpublished proof engraving in the British Museum.)

the assault on the fort of Monjuich, near Barcelona, on April 10th, 1706. His death proved an irreparable loss to Belfast, and two years afterwards another crushing blow to the progress of the town for some years was the destruction of the castle by fire, as previously mentioned.

Arthur the 4th Earl, who succeeded, was a minor (eleven years old), and proved incapable of managing his estates which were placed under trustees during his lifetime. He died on September 28th, 1757, at Marbury Hall, in Cheshire, the residence of one of the trustees, the Hon. Richard Barry, and his remains were brought over in a schooner from Liverpool and buried in the family vault at Carrickfergus. During this fifty years of trusteeship, Belfast was at a standstill in the way of extension of buildings or other improvements from the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory leases, as it can be readily understood that trustees (no matter how well meaning) "have no souls," and it was only in 1767 that a new start was made, when his nephew, the 5th Earl (created Marquess in 1791) granted favourable leases to the inhabitants. He visited Belfast in 1767 for the purpose of arranging a general reletting of his estates, which action was much resented, in the country districts, where the Hearts of Steel organised an armed resistance, culminating in the attack on the

barracks at Belfast. Wiser counsels ultimately prevailed, and tenant-right became a recognised fact. The granting of long leases to middlemen of the lands upon which modern Belfast is now built, and the surrounding country, was, however, largely the cause of the present growth and prosperity of Belfast. From this time forward the progress of the town advanced by leaps and bounds, and a period of enlightenment, prosperity, and freedom naturally followed. From 1782 to 1820 the public spirit displayed by the citizens was excited in an unusual degree. Broad streets were



ATTACK ON THE BARRACKS BY THE HEARTS OF STEEL, 1770.

laid out; its library was founded; the Linen Hall was built; the Charitable Society, the old Belfast College, and the Belfast Museum were established, and all the organisation necessary to a free and enlightened people. The public spirit displayed by its citizens at this time was far greater proportionately than has ever been since in its history. Thus it was Belfast earned for itself the name of the Northern Athens.

An invasion of Ulster by the Pretender being threatened in 1715, the inhabitants of the district formed themselves into volunteer corps for the protection of the country, which was again adopted in 1745. In 1760 Belfast had a narrow escape from being sacked by a body of French under Commodore Thurot, who had landed near Carrickfergus, which town they captured, and intended to surprise Belfast. A large body of volunteers, however, having been hastily assembled on the line of march, the invaders quickly re-embarked, after having commandeered a supply of provisions from the merchants of the town.

By the revolt of the American Colonies—America and France against England—the inhabitants of Belfast were thrown into extreme alarm. The government were unable to protect the coast, no resource was open but self-defence. In August, 1778, Paul Jones, the American privateer, with

impunity entered Belfast Lough and captured the "Drake" sloop of war opposite Bangor, besides ravaging the opposite coast of Scotland and England. Then commenced the volunteers throughout the whole of Ireland. The volunteer movement largely originated in Belfast, and the different episodes connected with it form a chapter of which any city might well be proud. Such



THE LANDING OF THUROT AT CARRICKFERGUS, CO. ANTRIM.

was the good feeling and tolerance displayed by the Belfast Volunteers of the period, a purely Protestant organisation, that on the occasion of the opening of the first Roman Catholic Church,

they lined the aisles in their uniforms and contributed liberally to its erection. They passed resolutions in favour of Catholic emancipation, and did everything in their power to bring about a perfect equality of all creeds and classes.

The trade of Ireland was cramped by partial legislation and most impolitic commercial laws. English manufacturers, traders, and the Government itself imagined that Ireland's prosperity was so far England's impoverishment instead of the common sense view that both countries could and should rise and grow rich together by mutual good feeling. This state of things continued till the time of the Volunteers, and a great day of rejoicing was witnessed in Belfast on March 6th when the news arrived that an Act had been passed in the British Parliament and received the king's assent, granting, as it is expressed, "free trade with America." Many a *feu de joi* was fired by the Volunteers amidst the acclamations of the people in the principal thoroughfares on occasions of every public rejoicing in the cause of freedom. The destruction of the Bastille called forth such a demonstration as has never since been witnessed within its streets. Nobility, clergy, merchants, and artisans of every creed and class vied with each other in popular acclaim at the triumph of democracy over the tyranny of the ruling class. Every house was ablaze with light; every hillside blazed with bonfires to celebrate the occasion.



HIGH STREET, 1786, BELFAST.

(From water colour in possession of G. H. Clarke, J.P.)

SOME NOTABLE EVENTS AT THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

In 1778, the parish church of Belfast (St. Anne's) Donegall Street was erected at the expense of Lord Donegall. In the following year the manufacture of coarse cotton fabrics was commenced by Messrs. Joy, McCabe and McCracken. The spinning of cotton yarn had been introduced two years previously, by the first named two gentlemen; and the manufacture of flint glass a year before the Belfast Chamber of Commerce was established in 1783, in which year also the foundation of the first Roman Catholic Chapel ever erected in the town was laid where it now stands, in Chapel Lane—the building cost £1,200. The Corporation for preserving and improving the port was first incorporated in 1785. In same year, Belfast Lough was visited by his Royal Highness, Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV., then a Lieutenant on board the *Hebe* frigate; on which occasion the volunteers of the town offered their services as a guard of honour. The first two Banks were formed in Belfast in 1787, at which time the town was very prosperous,

300 houses having been built within twelve months. In 1791 the first meeting of United Irishmen was held here; they had as their organ a newspaper named the *Northern Star* in which their prospectus was published. William Ritchie & Brothers, from Scotland, commenced the business of Shipbuilding at Belfast this year. Previous to this time all vessels belonging to the Port were built and repaired in England or Scotland. At this period there were 56 vessels carrying 9000 tons belonging to the port; of these, six ships were engaged in the coal trade, five traded to Boston, New York, and Quebec, 15 sailed to London and Liverpool, two ran to the Clyde, 25 to the West Indies, and the remainder to Continental ports. In 1792 several important political events occurred in the town, the most notable of these was the celebration of the anniversary of the French Revolution, which was marked by pomp and military display. A procession of many volunteer corps, with banners and emblematic devices took place. An immense meeting was afterwards held in the Linen Hall, at which an address to the National Assembly of France, and one to the people of Ireland, were adopted with much enthusiasm. Messrs. Neilson and Dickson were subsequently apprehended on a charge of high treason, and suffered lengthened periods of imprisonment in Fort George, Inverness-shire, and elsewhere. In the month of September two volunteer corps, met under arms, and readopted certain resolutions in favour of Parliamentary Reform, Free Trade, and other measures, which had been adopted at Dungannon in 1782 and 1783. The system of "Uniting" was favoured and joined in by many of the most respectable inhabitants. In this year iron founding was permanently established at the Belfast Foundry by S. Boyd & Co., in Donegall Street, and the more extensive works of the Lagan Foundry, under Messrs. Coates, at Ballymacarrett. In the district of Malone, a place called New Forge still preserves the memory of furnaces for smelting iron. From this period a great increase of trade occurred with the West Indies. Tobacco was largely imported by merchants such as Josias and Barber Cunningham, who advertised their tobacco and snuff manufactory, to which they added the iron business in 1821. One guinea then secured one pound of tea at eight shillings, the remainder was spent in sugar to sweeten it.

Early in 1793 a Government proclamation suppressed the Irish Volunteers. In a report of the secret committee of the House of Lords on the condition of Ireland, it is stated that a tumultuous spirit had manifested itself at Belfast and in the county of Antrim; that great quantities of arms and ammunition had been accumulated here; and that bodies of men were drilled by night, as well as by day, whose real object was to dictate not only to Parliament but to the Government itself. The number of Societies of United Irishmen known to exist in the town this year was considerable. In May, the following year, delegates from no fewer than 72 Societies in the counties of Antrim and Down met in Belfast and organised Committees. Numerous arrests for high treason were made in 1796. Unprovoked assaults upon private individuals in the streets by parties of military were of frequent occurrence, in which several respectable citizens were arrested and imprisoned in Kilmainham.



MESSRS. ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S WAREHOUSE, BELFAST.

The King's stores, in Calender Street, were broken into at night and ten barrels of gunpowder abstracted. In October, a cotton spinner named McBride, said to be a spy in the pay of the Government, was shot in North Street, at an early hour of the evening. Although a reward of 300 guineas was offered for the apprehension of the assassin, he was never discovered. In 1796, William Orr, a farmer, after being thrice respited was executed at Carrickfergus, having been unjustly convicted of administering the United Irishmen's Oath. £1,000, twenty years after, was sent to the widow as some slight compensation for the loss she had sustained.

In the commencement of the year a large portion of the inhabitants of Belfast volunteered to arm as yeomanry on the appearance of a French fleet in Bantry Bay. During all this troublous time many arrests were made of supposed leaders and sympathisers of the United Irishmen. Lieut.-General Lake, commanding the northern district, issued a proclamation requiring, under severe penalties, a surrender of all arms, &c., while large quantities of military stores for the use of the troops were brought into the town. The Belfast yeomanry cavalry came to the resolution of



THE OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LTD. (HEAD OFFICE), BELFAST.

accepting no pay from the Government during the war, and the four companies of Belfast Infantry agreed to do military duty, not only in the town, but in case of invasion, rebellion, or insurrection, in whatever other part their services might be required. The ill-advised insurrection broke out in Dublin and involved a large portion of the south of Ireland. No outbreak, however, took place in Belfast, where there was a large garrison, together with strong bodies of yeomanry and other volunteers. On the 7th June, a memorable and sanguinary engagement between the royal troops and the rebels took place, which has been termed "The Battle of Antrim," in which the rebels were totally routed. Their leader, Henry Joy McCracken, who had been chosen Adjutant-General of the county, was afterwards captured and executed at the Market House, Belfast, as well as many others at the same place, among the rest, Alexander Dickey, attorney, a principal leader at Antrim. The last execution took place in May, 1799. A curious story is given in "Ulster in '98" of one of these occurrences (on the authority of R. J. M'Mordie, M.A.) A half-witted local character,

known as "My Lord Roney," was captured at Saintfield, and taken to Belfast with some other insurgents for execution. When half the condemned men were dispatched, the turn of "My Lord Roney" (who was sitting on his coffin) arrived, and the English colonel in command, a humane man, asked him, as the rope was put round his neck, if he could do anything for him. "Colonel, dear," said the boy, "I want to ask you a question!" "Certainly, my good fellow," courteously replied the man of feeling. "Plase, sorr, is a bumbee a burd or a baste?" asked his "lordship." With an oath the colonel turned to his men, "How dare you take up an idiot like this! I shan't hang a man who is not responsible for what he says." "My Lord Roney" was released, and adorned his native town for many years. The rebellion was soon extinguished; tranquility was partially restored, and the manufactures and commerce of the town began to revive. On a visit to Belfast the same year, the Marquis of Cornwallis, Lord Lieutenant, was presented by the Sovereign and burgesses with an address in favour of the union with Great Britain.



MONUMENT OF SIR A. CHICHESTER,
ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH,
CARRICKFERGUS, CO. ANTRIM.

another way, the intellectual activity of the citizens. This was the gathering together of all the most famous harpers from various parts of the country. There were present on that occasion, "Denis Hempson, Arthur O'Neill, Charles Fanning, and seven others, the least able of whom has not left his like behind." The great meeting



Photo by] NORMAN COLUMNS,
ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH,
CARRICKFERGUS, CO. ANTRIM.

On the 1st day of January, 1801, John Brown, Sovereign, at the Market House, Belfast, proclaimed the legislative union of Ireland and Great Britain, and the garrison fired a salvo of guns in honour of the occasion.

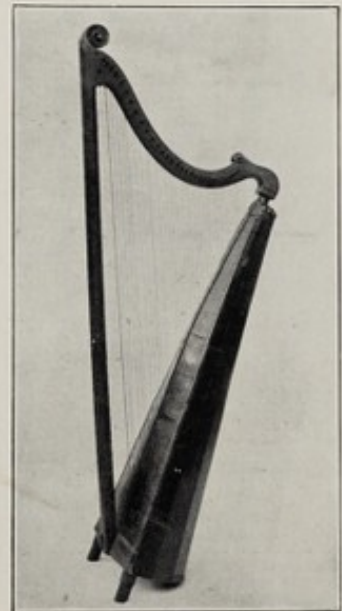
INTELLECTUAL ADVANCEMENT IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

"Belfast! there is no music in thy name!
Thy flatterers, therefore, have thee Athens called,
Athens of Erin!—that, indeed, were fame!

Bare Athens were a name for thee too bald,
Say, were the wags in earnest? May we hope
Plato to find in haberdasher's shop?"

(Lines in Belfast Magazine, 1825.)

The Irish Harp Society appears to have taken its rise from a great musical meeting which was held in Belfast in 1792. Just at this time when the volunteers were jubilating in the streets and holding reviews, a meeting of a very different kind was taking place in the Old Belfast Exchange, indicating in quite



OLD IRISH HARP.

This harp was played by Paddy Murphy, in 1780, and the original is in the possession of Mr. R. J. Woods.

lasted four days, and was well attended, it kindled an enthusiasm for our native music, not only in the north, but throughout the musical world. Edward Bunting, then a youth of 19, organist of St. Ann's Church was selected, "as a highly trained musician," to take down the airs played, so that the results were rendered permanent. The Belfast Library and Society for Promoting Knowledge lent its patronage, and contributed to the publication of the music. Bunting and his agents meanwhile extended the scope of their labours and made lengthened tours throughout the country, picking up from the peasantry, harpers and pipers, the folk songs and traditional music of the people. Bunting's work was first published in 1796, and purported to be "A collection of Ancient Irish Music—collected from the harpers, &c. in the different provinces of Ireland." The extraordinary success of the three editions of the work, due to the charm and beauty of the melodies, was a revelation to all lovers of music, and made the fame

of the Irish music world wide; this was greatly assisted by the immortal words of Thomas Moore, written to these melodies. Moore, in his diary, wrote, "They are the mine from which the works of my life, as a poet, derive their lustre."

The Belfast meetings of the Harpists, joined to the success of his first publication in 1796, led to the establishment of the Harp Society. One of the objects of the Society was that blind boys were to be supported and instructed in performance upon the national instrument, and the cultivation and promotion of Irish music generally.

"The Belfast Library and Society for Promoting Knowledge" was established on the 13th May, 1788. It arose out of an earlier coterie or society of men of advanced intelligence, which was known as "The Belfast Reading Society," the town at that time contained only about 16,000 inhabitants. The aims and objects of the original founders were stated to be "The great and first object of the Society is to form a Library, which should remain for ever, the sole and undivided property of the Society"; and subsequently, "the object of the Society is the collection of an extensive library, philosophical apparatus, and such productions of nature

and art as tend to improve the mind and excite the spirit of general inquiry." Thanks to the wise and enlightened policy of the original promoters, the foundation of the present collection was laid in the purchase of works of sterling merit and solid value, and most ably have their successors carried out the original aims of the founders.

In May, 1888, the Executive Council held the centenary conversazione, in the Ulster Hall, to which they invited the members and friends to the number



BELFAST PUBLIC LIBRARY.

of 1500; they also presented to each member a copy of the history of the library, which had been compiled by the honorary secretary, John Anderson, J.P., F.G.S. To that history we are indebted for the above information.

The Old Linen Hall, Donegall Square, where for nearly a century the society was located and flourished through the beneficence of the Linen Hall proprietors, had to be given up, the site having been purchased by the City Council for the New City Hall. After long and anxious consideration the Governors purchased the present buildings; its close proximity to the original home of the library justified the retention of the well-known name, which it still retains and preserves its ancient association with the intellectual growth and prosperity of the city. It is managed by a Committee of Governors, Chairman, Right Hon. Robert Young, P.C., J.P., Vice-Chairman, Prof. J. A. Lindsay, M.A., M.D., Hon. Sec., W. Swanston, F.G.S., Hon. Treasurer, E. McKean, Librarian, Frank J. P. Burgoyne.

The library consists of some 50,000 volumes of the best works of history, philosophy, biography, science, art, music and general literature. A special feature of the library is the collection of early Belfast printed books, above 2,000 in number, recently augmented by the

'Lavens Ewart' collection. It also possesses one of the most complete collections of the works of Robert Burns, termed the "Gibson collection of Burns and Burnsiana," containing some 2000 volumes.

The Belfast Academy, originated by public subscription in 1786, had its original location in Donegall Street and Academy Street. Dr. Crombie was the first head-master, Dr Wm. Bruce succeeded him in 1790, establishing it as the first school in Ulster, effecting completely the original object of the promoters of diffusing classical knowledge over the province. Some years later the Belfast Academy was removed to a splendid pile of buildings at Cliftonville, where it still continues to flourish. Its record contains the names of many who have distinguished themselves in after life, including Lord Chancellor Cairns, who received his early education under Dr. R. J. Bryce, principal, successor to Dr. W. Bruce.

At the close of the 18th century, and during the first quarter of the 19th century, the leading men of the town were actively engaged in devising schemes of an advanced kind for the higher education of the people. Under the inspiration of these ideas, schemes were developed and inaugurated which afterwards earned for Belfast of the time the name of the Northern Athens. The first was a most original and comprehensive educational scheme, i.e., the establishment of the Royal Academical Institution. This was brought before a public meeting, held in the Exchange Rooms, 22nd Sept., 1807, under the presidency of the then Sovereign, Rev. Edward May. The institution contemplated was to have two departments, one school for a complete English and mercantile education, and one school for "Classical Literature." The other department was to be collegiate, with staff of Professors. The appeal for funds was generously responded to, and within a short time a sum was collected about equal to £1 for every inhabitant at that date; this enabled the Governors to

open the Institute in 1814. About this time it received a Parliamentary grant of £1500 per annum for several years in recognition of the zeal and generosity of the locality. The funds, however, were not sufficient to enable the Committee to take up all the departments embraced in the original project; such subjects as Natural History and Botany had to be studied by special societies.

The Natural History and Philosophical Society was another institution founded in 1821 for "the cultivation of Zoology, Botany, and Mineralogy in all their branches, more especially the investigation of the Natural History and Antiquities of Ireland." Funds were collected, and on 5th May, 1831, the foundation stone of the Museum in College Square was laid by the then



OLD LINEN HALL LIBRARY.
(From Book Plate designed by J. Vinycomb, 1904.)

Marquis of Donegall. The building was opened free of debt, being the first museum erected in Ireland by voluntary subscription.



Photo by

(R. Welch, Belfast.

ASSEMBLY HALL, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
HOUSE, BELFAST.

One other of the schemes of this time was the establishment of what was afterwards called, "The Royal Botanic Gardens." So far back as 1809 John Templeton advocated the necessity for a Botanic Garden. Dr. James Bryce, the Secretary of the Natural History Society, had introduced the subject into his class in the Belfast Academy, and the Rev. William Hamilton gave instruction in the same subject in the Academical Institution.

From the preceding enumeration of the literary, scientific, and educational associations, it will easily be perceived that they have been productive of the happiest results in promoting the cultivation of all the objects of refined and intellectual enjoyment, as well as the commercial prosperity of Belfast."

The Belfast Charitable Society is another of the associations which arose during the time the town was organizing itself into a firm and settled community. This association was incorporated in 1771, and the fine buildings in North Queen Street and Clifton Street were opened in 1774, for the support of the aged and infirm poor, and the maintenance

and education of poor children. It was erected by subscription and a lottery, at a cost of £7000.

EARLY PRINTING IN BELFAST.

Belfast is fortunate in possessing a catalogue and a unique collection of its early printed books, which it owes to the zeal and acumen of the late John Anderson, J.P., secretary of the "Belfast Library, and Society for Promoting Knowledge," while the valuable collection of Belfast printed books have more recently been collated and arranged by Mr. Andrew Gibson, since which the splendid series of early Belfast books of the late Lavens Ewart, M.R.I.A., have been added as a separate collection.

It appears from the investigations of the erudite W. Pinkerton, F.S.A., that the first printing press set up in Belfast was brought over in 1690 for use on King William's progress. In "Historical Collections Relative to the Town of Belfast," 1817, under the year 1696 is noted,

"The art of printing was introduced into Belfast this year by James Blow and his father-in-law, Patrick Neill, who came from Glasgow by invitation from Wm. Crafford, or Crawford, then Sovereign



Photo by

(R. Welch, Belfast.

INTERIOR OF ASSEMBLY HALL, BELFAST.

of Belfast, and entered into partnership with them, under the title of 'Patrick Neill & Company,' the works being chiefly reprints of such divines as Bunyan, Fox, Alleyne, and Guthrie, with several local sermons and controversial tracts. As plain Patrick Neill he, however, thought it no harm to print cheap books and garlands of ballads, like his brethren in Glasgow and Edinburgh."

The first two books printed were "The Covenant," and "The Shorter Catechism." Archbishop King says of these being printed in Belfast, "There are few books for which they have a greater vent."

After the death of Neill the business was continued by James Blow, who, about the year 1704, printed the first edition of the Bible in Ireland, and many successive editions; his famous quarto Bible, of 1751, is a splendid specimen of provincial printing. Down to the death of Blow, in 1759, the tendency of the reading public was distinctly controversial and theological; of 300 printed in the first 50 years, only one fifth were secular.

As during the early years of the century penal laws were enacted by the Irish Parliament against all nonconformists, and controversial tracts were frequently printed with considerable risk



H.M. PRISON, BELFAST.

Showing Governor's House and Garden, one of the four wings, Chapel, and Officers' Quarters.

to the author and publisher, many of the works written by Scottish and Irish presbyterians were issued anonymously, or with the name of place and printer omitted.

James Blow continued the sole printer till 1713, when Robert Gardner's imprint appears on a neat duodecimo, "The Immortality of the Soul," by John Mitchell, son of a Belfast merchant, the little work is beautifully printed and altogether remarkable.

The year 1714 marked an epoch in the literary history of the town, for in that year, James Blow printed the first secular work of importance, published in Belfast, and written by a local author; this was the remarkable work "The Experienced Huntsman," by Arthur Stringer, Huntsman to Lord Conway of Killultagh, at his seat at Portmore, on the shore of Lough Neagh, between Lurgan and Crumlin. As this book is excessively rare and its contents really of much merit, from the quaint manner in which the experienced huntsman unearths his lore, some extracts are subjoined.

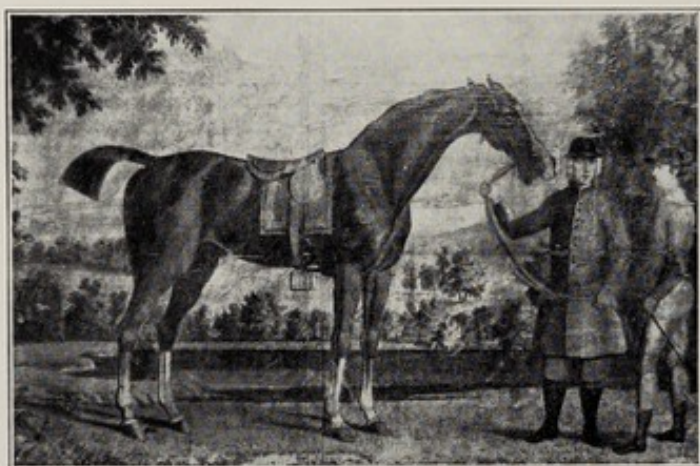
The first chapter on breeding hounds, etc., is dedicated to the Earl of Mount Alexander, whose great example in breeding both hounds and horses, "most excellent in both kinds" is extolled. His account of stag hunting is dedicated to the Right Hon. Randal, Earl of Antrim, and reads as follows:—

"My Lord,—That elevated generosity and true nobleness of spirit which all the world so justly admires in your Lordship, in nothing more appears than in that exalted passion you have for hunting the stag, a creature so lofty, so bold, so swift, so every way fitted for the object of manly pleasure, that the chase of him has ever been esteemed the most gay, the most daring, and the most generous of all chases; methinks I see your Lordship in all the heroick, pleasant airs of that diversion standing erect in your saddle, hollowing to your hounds, your wig wafted by the winds, your eyes sparkling with gladsome joy, and your whole man expanded, as it were, opened out, thrown abroad to the exulting ecstasy! Pardon, my Lord, these unguarded expressions in shewing your Lordship to the world in all your loose of pleasure; I do it, my Lord, because there is a greatness in it that little, narrow, contracted souls are not capable of, and I hope to see your Lordship often on your own mountains at the charming diversion, where you have the noblest herd of stags now in this Kingdom, and many of them, too great to fall before any but your lordship. The following essay on the subject is as justly your lordship's as is, my lord, your lordship's most

devoted and obedient servant,—
ARTHUR STRINGER."

In his dedication of "Hare Hunting," to Lord Howth, it will be seen he is at his best:—

"My Lord,—Although there be a great heroic gallantry in the chase of the stag, buck, and fox, yet, my lord, I think there is a mellow sweetness and kind, friendly cheerfulness peculiar to the chase of a hare that nothing can equal. In pursuit of the stag, etc., we may observe the hounds hunt with a kind of rage and rapacious fury, their hair rises upon their backs, and the very accents of their mouths are fierce and revengeful.



A RUNNING HORSE, BELONGING TO THE RIGHT HON. THE
EARL OF PORTMORE.

(From old engraving (1736) in possession of E. H. Clarke, Belfast.)

But in the chase of the hare we hear a more melodious harmony, they flourish over the scent, double their voices, and never was discovered a more generous pleasure. Hence it is, my lord, I venture to take the boldness to affix your name to this essay on hare hunting, and like a hare at squat in a bush, skulk under your lordship's protection to save me from the rudest of all huntsmen (the critics) that are in chase of me to run me down."

His description of the hunting various creatures is interesting and original. He also gives an elaborate glossary of the terms used in hunting, such as to unharbour a stag, rouse a buck, start a hare, unkennel a fox, unboyle an otter, untree a marten, etc., and concludes his volume of 304 pages, 8vo., with a dialogue between Mr. Townley and Mr. Worthy. In this the virtues of hunting are extolled by Mr. Worthy, who ultimately prevails on his town acquaintance to become a sportsman.

This remarkable work calls to mind the first book printed in England, which excited a passion for the sports of the field, by Dame Juliana Berners, on "Hunting and Hawking," printed at St. Albans in the year 1486, and reprinted by Wynkyn de Worde in 1497, with an additional treatise on fishing. Advancing from 1714, there is no secular work of any importance till the date of the

establishment of the *Belfast Newsletter* in 1737, by Francis Joy, one of a family long and honourably connected with Belfast. Unhappily, the only file of this newspaper that is in any way complete



VIEW AT TOP OF DONEGALL STREET.
(From engraving by J. Thomson, Belfast.)

(preserved in the Linen Hall Library), begins 16th February, 1738, No. 152, Vol. II. It is a quaint two-page sheet, small folio, published twice weekly. It affords a striking contrast to its lineal descendant, so ably conducted by the worthy Chairman of Library and Technical Committee, Sir James Henderson, M.A., B.L., Lord Mayor of Belfast, 1898, a great-grandson of Alexander Mackay, who came from Edinburgh at the end of the 18th century, and assumed control of the paper, followed by its purchase. At the end of 1745 a rival appeared to the *Newsletter*, called the

Belfast Courant. It was printed by James Magee, on paper manufactured by James Blow, anticipating in this respect its opponent, which was not issued (on paper made by F. Joy) till 1746, when he established a paper mill at Randalstown and afterwards at Belfast.

A history of the books and pamphlets produced at the stirring period of the Rebellion, such as the literature caused by the Irish Volunteer movement, which originated in Belfast, followed by the United Irishmen, would require a volume in itself. It was then that the *Northern Star*, with all its associations of such names as Wolf Tone, Neilson, Porter, Sampson, Russell, Orr, and McCracken, ran its chequered career, from January, 1792, till May, 1797, when the Monaghan Militia sacked the printing office, and flung presses and type into the street.

Few original poems or plays were printed in Belfast till after 1800 ("Marriott's Fables" being the most noteworthy), but many reprints occur, especially of comedies and farces by Farquhar, Dodsley, Fielding, Gay, etc. Allan Ramsay's works are advertised as far back as 1731, and the first edition of Burns' poems printed out of Scotland was issued here by James



CASTLE PLACE, BELFAST.
(From engraving, 1843.)

Magee in 1787. He again printed an edition in 1789, followed in 1790 by another, published by W. Magee, his son, who brought out a fresh issue, consisting of two volumes, in 1793.

There was brought out, in 1795, *Bolg an Tsolair*, a Gaelic magazine, containing translations of Irish poems, with an Irish Grammar prefixed. This very scarce little work was printed at the *Northern Star* office. The following extract from an elegy on the death of Carolan, the famous Irish harper, by his friend McCabe will show the style of translation:—

"I came with friendship's face to glad my heart,
But sad and sorrowful my steps depart;
In my friend's stead—a spot of earth was shown,
And on his grave my woe-struck eyes were thrown!

No more to their distracted sight remain'd,
But the cold clay that all they lov'd contain'd,
And there his last and narrow bed was made,
And the drear tombstone for its covering laid."

Another magazine containing much original matter was *The Microscope or Minute Observer*, printed by Joseph Smyth, in 1799. It appeared monthly, with a copper-plate illustration. The Irish patriot, Dr. Drennan, contributed to its columns, which were varied with a series of valuable local contributions.

The Belfast almanac for the year of our Lord 1761, is the earliest almanac of Belfast origin, and consists of seven leaves, containing the usual calendar, with list of fairs held in Ulster, etc. Belfast Almanacs were so popular, and especially so in Scotland, that till recent years almanacs

purporting to be such were hawked about the Border as far east as Berwick. Carlyle told W. Allingham that in his early days a bundle of old numbers of the Belfast and County Almanac fell into his hands. He worked out all the mathematical questions which occurred therein, set by such men as Drs. James Thomson, James Glasgow, and James Bryce.



MRS. ELIZABETH HAMILTON.
(From engraving of painting by Clint, 1815).

SOME DISTINGUISHED NATIVES AND RESIDENTS.

Among the eminent natives of Belfast may be enumerated the following:—Dr. A. H. Haliday, the friend of Lord Charlemont and Grattan's confidant, no mean poet, as these lines to his friend MacLaine, in 1750, show—

"And is it so, my friend, indeed?
Thy muse who charm'd us, is she fled?
Who charm'd with various art,
Whether the sounding lyre she strung,
Or vice with sharpest satire stung;
Alas, how could you part!"

Dr. Romney Robinson, principal astronomer in the observatory of Armagh; John Templeton, the great naturalist, editor of the "Belfast Magazine," author of "The Botany and Natural History of Ireland"; Sir Henry Pottinger, celebrated for his political and diplomatic services in India and China; Sir James Emerson Tennent, M.P., LL.D., joint secretary of the Board of Trade, Governor of Ceylon, author of a "History of Modern Greece," "Letters from the Ægean," "History of Ceylon," etc.; Sir Joseph Napier, Esq., M.P. for the University of Dublin, Ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Thomas O'Hagan, afterwards Baron O'Hagan, of Tullahogue, William Thompson, author of the "Fauna of Ireland"; Robert Patterson, F.R.S., author of "Zoology for Schools," etc. It is somewhat remarkable that in recent times, Belfast has produced two Lord Chancellors of England, Lord Cairns and Lord Russell of Killowen, and two Lord Chancellors of Ireland, namely, Sir Joseph Napier and Lord O'Hagan, of Tullahogue.

The following famous persons have resided in Belfast:—Dr. Joseph Black, Professor of

Chemistry, of Edinburgh University; Dr. Tennent, philanthropist; Dr. Abernethy, author of "The Attributes"; Edward Bunting, the celebrated collector of the ancient melodies of Ireland; Dr. J. L. Drummond, author of various scientific treatises and botanical works; Dr. W. H. Drummond, author of "The Giant's Causeway," and other poetical, religious, and political works; Dr. W. Drennan, author of various political and poetical works, who was the first, to coin the phrase "The Emerald Isle," a poem written in 1795, commencing—

"When Erin first rose from the dark-swelling flood,
God blessed the green island—he saw it was good;

The emerald of Europe, it sparkled, it shone,
In the ring of this world the most precious stone."

Dr. Drennan's character is well expressed by himself (see portrait, page 177):—

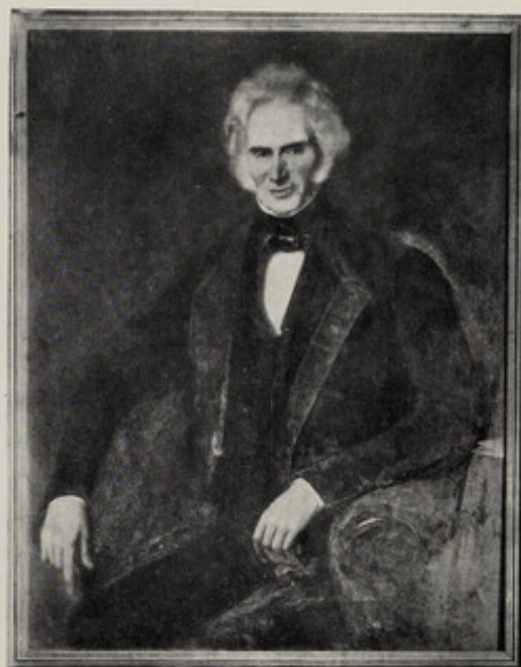
"Man of taste, more than talent, not learned, tho' of letters,
His creed without class, and his faith without fetters;

But full plum'd with hope and with charity, soars,
Or, mutely expectant, confides and adores."

Dr. T. D. Hincks, compiler of a Greek Lexicon; Dr. W. Neilson, author of a Greek Grammar and a Hebrew Grammar; Dr. E. Hincks, the eminent orientalist and archaeological scholar; Dr. James MacDonnell, the talented physician; Dr. James Thompson, professor of mathematics in the university of Glasgow; and his more distinguished sons, Lord Kelvin, and Prof. James Thompson, F.R.S.; James Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist; Dr. Crombie, first principal of the Belfast academy; his successors were the Rev. William Bruce, D.D., and Rev. Reuben John Bryce, L.L.D., the latter was a pioneer in modern ideas of education. His brother James Bryce, L.L.D., father of the present British Ambassador at Washington, wrote several standard works, including a Gazetteer. He was one of the first to introduce the study of Natural Science, especially mineralogy and botany in Schools. Vere Foster, philanthropist and educationist; Sir Edward J. Harland, Bart., founder of the Queen's Island Shipbuilding Works.

EARLY ART IN BELFAST.

The first Belfast artist of whom there is any record seems to have been Joseph Wilson, who painted several good portraits, including the conversation piece entitled "The Adelphi Club," erroneously attributed to John Williams (Antony Pasquin), in the latter half of the 18th century. James Atkins was a young artist of much promise. He began his career as a heraldic coach painter, was sent to Rome by Narcissus Batt, exhibited portraits in the Royal Academy, and painted the fine copy of Titian's "Peter Martyr," now in Queen's College, Belfast. Returning from Constantinople, where he painted the Sultan's portrait, he died at Malta in 1834. In 1836 the Association of Artists, Belfast, was instituted. The first members were Hugh Fraser, A.R.H.A., Samuel Hawksett, N. J. Crowley, A.R.H.A., Andrew Nicholl, A.R.H.A., Robert Warrington, J. W. Millar, William Nicholl, Henry M'Manus; associates—Henry Maguire, W. C. Nixon, John F. Jackson. Of these artists, two are noteworthy, Andrew Nicholl and Samuel Hawksett, the latter a good portrait painter. Andrew Nicholl, R.H.A., was born at Belfast in 1804, and left business to study art in London, where he met David Cox, whose style resembled his own. Sir James E. Tennent took him out to Ceylon, where he painted many views to illustrate his patron's book on that island. He died at



JAMES YOUNG, FATHER OF THE RIGHT HON.
ROBERT YOUNG.

(Example of Samuel Hawksett, Belfast, portrait painter, c. 1840).

London in 1886. Ebenezer Crawford, R.S.A., born in Belfast, 1830, died in 1874, received his first training at the Belfast Government School of Design. He was a pupil of the late E. M. Ward, R.A., and painted some fine historical pictures. Dr. James Moore, H.R.H.A., was an able amateur artist.

Amongst local sculptors two had much talent. The first was Peter Turnerelli, whose mother was a native of Belfast, where he was born in 1774. He exhibited often at the Royal Academy, and in 1810 George III. sat to him for his bust, of which he made no less than 80 copies in marble. He executed several important monuments. Patrick McDowell, R.A., was born at Belfast in 1799; the son of a tradesman. He was admitted to the Royal Academy Schools, and his first ideal work, from Moore's "Loves of the Angels," found a purchaser in a fellow-townsmen. His fine bronze figure of the Earl of Belfast (1856) is now in the City Hall. On the eve of the completion of his "Europe" for the Albert Memorial he died in 1870. As Redgrave says, "His works are carefully studied and masterly in execution, graceful in their form and composition, his female forms full of delicacy and beauty."

A remarkable part in art matters was played by Francis M'Cracken, of Belfast, about the middle of last century. He was the son of John M'Cracken, who owned a cotton mill in Donegall



THE ADELPHI CLUB, BELFAST, 1783: A LITERARY SOCIETY.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| UNKNOWN | RICHARD COX ROWE, Comedian. | JOHN BERNARD, Player. |
| ANDREW CHERY, Player. | AMYAS GRIFFITH, Surveyor. | JAMES PINKERTON, Merchant. |
| MICHAEL ATKINS, Owner and Manager of Belfast Theatre. | MR. HASLETT, Merchant. | THOMAS GHON, Merchant. |
| | | J. WILLIAMS, Artist. |

Painted by J. Williams or Wilson for Mr. Griffith, and purchased from the latter, about 1786, by Mr. James Pinkerton, great-grandfather of late Mr. Joseph C. Pinkerton, Junior, Victoria Street, Belfast, and is still in the possession of the Pinkerton family.

Street, and nephew of the ill-fated Henry Joy M'Cracken. His inherent love of art was manifested in his early appreciation of the Pre-Raphaelite pictures painted by Millais, Holman Hunt, and Rossetti. The latter poet has immortalized him in a parody on Tennyson's "Kraken."

"Getting his pictures, like his supper, cheap,
Far, far away, in Belfast by the sea,
His scaly, one-eyed, uninvaded sleep
MacCracken sleepeth. While the P.R.B.
Must keep the shady side, he walks a swell,
Through spungings of perennial growth and height;
And far away in Belfast out of sight,
By many an open do and secret sell

Fresh daubers he makes shift to scarify,
And fleece with pliant shears the slumbring green.
There he has lied, though aged, and will lie,
Fattening on ill-got pictures in his sleep,
Till some Pre-Raphael prove for him too deep.
Then once by Hunt and Ruskin to be seen
Insolvent he shall turn, and in the Queen's Bench die."

Rossetti's masterpiece, "The Annunciation," now in the National Gallery, was bought by M'Cracken, as was Holman Hunt's "Scapegoat," and several of Millais' early pictures. Ruskin was his friend, to whom he introduced Rossetti.

BELFAST'S DOMINANT NATURAL FEATURES.

"Look up from the streets of the city,
Look high beyond tower and mast,
What hand of what Titan sculptor
Smote the crags on the mountain vast?

Made when the world was fashioned,
Meant with the world to last,
The glorious face of the sleeper,
That slumbers above Belfast."

(*"Mountain Shapes," by Alice Milligan.*)

The CAVE HILL, anciently called BEN MADHIGAN, the most prominent hill, at the extreme edge of the city boundary, is a striking feature in the district, rising as it does to a height of 1188 ft. Viewed from the busy streets of the city, about two miles off, its aspect is no less remarkable, while the outline of the hill seen from certain points of view presents a very perfect resemblance to the classical features of the goddess of Liberty, surmounted by the Phrygian cap, the latter being the crowning peak of McArt's Fort. Here it was that Wolf Tone, Thomas Russell, Samuel Neilson and other revolutionary leaders met previous to the stirring time of '98, and registered a solemn vow that they would never rest until Ireland should be free. The old prehistoric fort stands out boldly from the range of cliffs. Viewed from a distance the face of the hill appears



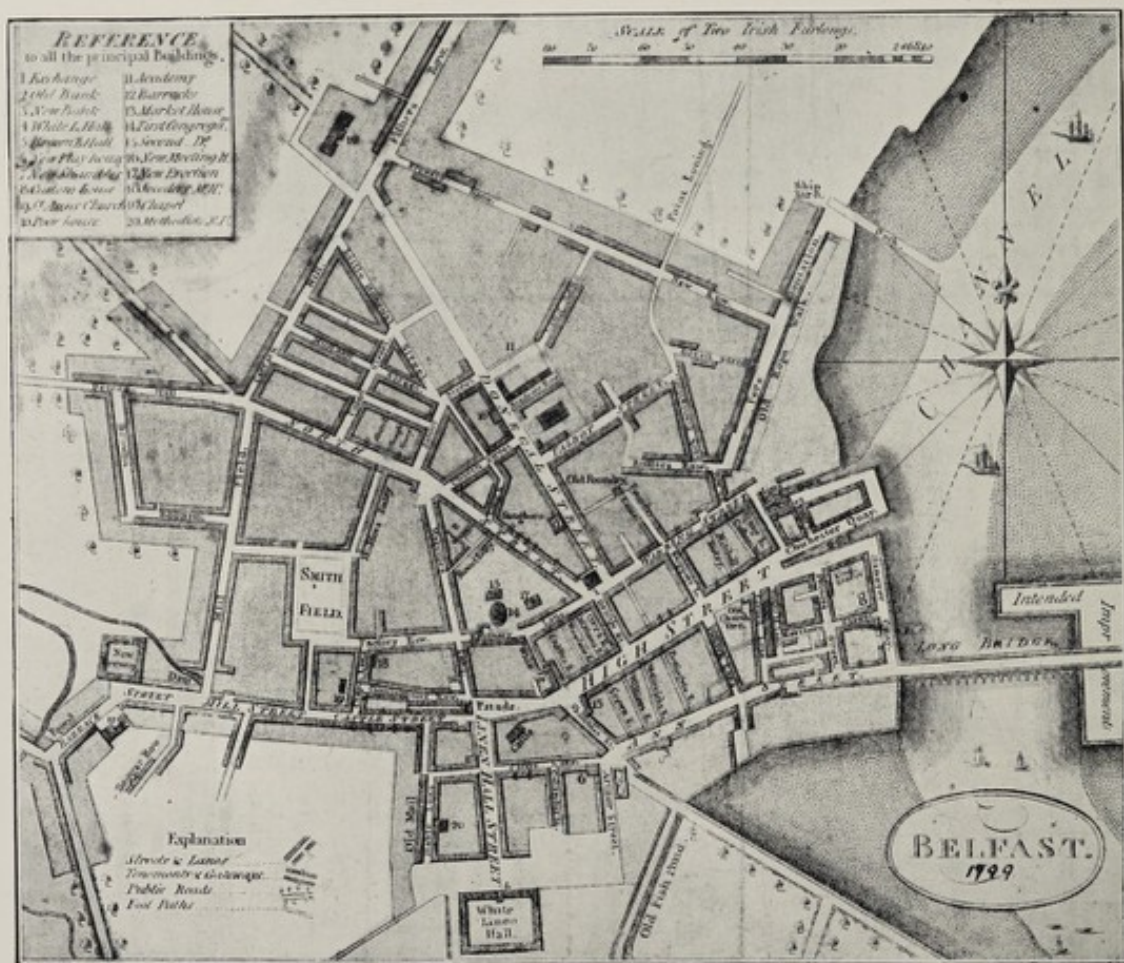
CAVE HILL, BELFAST.

almost as one unbroken wall of rock: in reality, however, it is broken up as if by some great convulsion of nature into great and irregular crags. A vast amphitheatre of craggy cliff stretches out from behind McArt's Fort, jutting forward again in a bold escarpment of rock in which are situated the three caves which give the modern name to the hill. The geological formation, like nearly all the county Antrim hills, is chiefly chalk, with a capping of basalt.

To one who has not previously visited the "Hill of Caves," the sight will be a surprise. Ascending the hill from the Antrim Road, the public footpath leads by a gradual ascent, first through the umbrageous shadows of the wood and afterwards over the rough open ground piled in tumultuous heaps extending to the base of the cliffs. From this point of view, on a clear day, the outlook is truly magnificent. Standing at the entrance of the first cave, Belfast Lough and surrounding country is a view rarely equalled. On the left the chain of hills, with CARMONEY and THE KNOCKAGH sloping down to the shores of the lough and the open sea, with the old Castle of CARRICKFERGUS conspicuous on the water's edge. To the right, the CITY OF BELFAST comes into view, becoming lost in its own smoke as it stretches far away up the valley of the Lagan.

Here along the base of the cliffs and in the great hollow termed the giant's punchbowl, immediately in front of the cave, is said to have occurred the last and crowning conflict between the clans Savage and MacGilmore in the 15th century. The great fight has been made the subject of Sir Samuel Ferguson's brilliant story, "Corby MacGilmore." Of course Sir Samuel mingles fiction with fact, as the true artist is bound to do, but in the main the picture of the time and locality may be considered accurate.

The historic account of Corby MacGilmore illustrates the rude and lawless times: that he captured a member of the Savage family; that another member went with a ransom to effect the liberation of his kinsman; that Corby took the ransom, and then murdered the prisoner and the ambassador; that the Savages then made war upon him; that he fled before the Savages, who



MAP OF BELFAST, 1799.

(From unpublished Copper-Plate Engraving in possession of Samuel Cunningham, Fernhill, Belfast.)

pursued him to the Church of the Friars Minors at Carrickfergus, which he had lately despoiled, and the painted windows of which he had broken, and used the iron stay bars as weapons; that he took refuge within this church, securing the doors; that the Savages, however, got in through the windows he had despoiled, and slew him at the high altar.

From the summit of McArt's Fort a more extended view of the distant country is obtained. Looking seaward, Scottish hills are plainly to be descried, lying cloud-like on the horizon; on a clear day, the Isle of Man may be seen in the direction over Donaghadee, Strangford Lough, Slieve Donard, and the clear range of the Mourne Mountains of County Down 30 miles away on the sky-

line directly in front. The ships in the lough and out at sea appear but as tiny specks upon the surface of the water. Turning in the opposite direction, Lough Neagh, Slieve Mis, or Slemish—where St. Patrick, as a slave youth, herded his master's flocks—and the County Antrim hills and the coast-line are plainly visible, as the sunlight and flying shadows bring the various parts into strong light and shade. Beneath, clustering round the wooded outskirts of the city, numerous villas and suburban residences of our merchants dot the landscape. The castle in the fields, and people on the roads, though scarcely discernible at the distance, serve in some degree to lessen the intense feeling of solitude and awe which standing on great heights amidst stupendous rocks never fails to inspire.

On the south-eastern slope of the Cave Hill, and commanding a magnificent view of the lough and surrounding country, stands BELFAST CASTLE. This splendid pile of buildings, in the Scotch baronial style of architecture, is in keeping with the rugged scenery of the hill which forms its appropriate background. It was erected by George Hamilton, 3rd Marquis of Donegall, and was designed by Lanyon, Lynn, and Lanyon, the eminent architects of Belfast. Upon the death of the Marquis, in October, 1883, the title devolved upon his brother, Lord Edward Chichester. The Irish estates were inherited by his daughter, Harriet, Countess of Shaftesbury, and through her



HELEN'S TOWER, BELFAST.

descended to her son, the present Earl of Shaftesbury, who resides here a portion of each year. The Earl of Shaftesbury is an Alderman of the City of Belfast, and was Lord Mayor in 1907-8.

Within the grounds of the demesne (once termed the deer park, formed by Sir Arthur Chichester, originally extended from the base of the cliffs to the shore) is the Chapel of the Resurrection, situated in a picturesque position on the brow of a rocky eminence. This handsome ecclesiastical structure was erected by the 3rd Marquis of Donegall and his wife, Harriet Ann, daughter of the 1st Earl of Glengall, in memory of their son, Frederick Richard, Earl of Belfast, who died at Naples, 13th February, 1853, aged 25. The remains of this talented young nobleman are here deposited. A marble monument, a recumbent figure of great beauty, in the north west corner of the chapel, was erected to his memory by his mother, is the work of an Irish sculptor, P. MacDowell, R.A. The various important works of decoration and fittings of the chapel, the altar with its reredos, the lectern, the organ, the decorations on the walls and roof, and the stained glass windows, all marked by fine taste, were erected by Harriet, Countess of Shaftesbury, in memory of her father the 3rd Marquis of Donegall, and her mother; her brother, the Earl of Belfast, and of her husband, Anthony, 8th Earl of Shaftesbury.

CIVIC HISTORY OF BELFAST FROM INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH.

Corporation of Belfast under the Charter of 1613 :—Lord of the Castle—Sir Arthur Chichester ;
Seneschal of the Castle—Henry le Squire ; Sovereign—John Vesey.

Burgesses—Sir Fulk Conway, Knight ; Sir Thomas Hibbotts, Knight ; Sir Moses Hill,
Knight ; Humphrey Norton, Esq. ; William Lewsley, Gent. ; John Willoughby,
Gent. ; Carew Hart, Gent. ; John Assh, Gent. ; Daniel Booth, Gent. ; James Burr,
Gent. ; Walter House Crimble, Gent. ; and John Burr, Gent.

Corporation of Belfast 1840-41 (at the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act) :—

Lord of the Castle—George Augustus, Marquis of Donegall ; Constable of the Castle—
George Joy, Esq ; Sovereign—Thomas Verner, Jun.

Burgesses—Marquis of Donegall, Sir Arthur Chichester, Thomas L. Stewart, Thomas
Verner, Sir Stephen May, Earl of Belfast, Rev. A. C. Macartney, John Agnew, Lord
Edward Chichester, George Joy, and Joseph Macartney, Esqs.

Town Clerk—Hugh C. Clarke ; Town Major—Lieutenant Peter Stewart ; Sergeant-at-
Mace—Guyer Grainger.



Photo by

CITY HALL, BELFAST.

[R. Welch, Belfast.]

The Sovereign was chosen on⁷ St. John's day—24th June—annually ; the names of three Burgesses being previously submitted to the Lord of the Castle from whom to select one, and he was sworn in and installed on St. Michael's day—29th September—following, thus being in office during portions of two successive years. The position was always looked upon as an enviable one, being the highest honour in the power of the inhabitants to bestow, the occupant for the time being taking precedence in all judicial, charitable and other local municipal functions. The Burgesses, with the Sovereign presiding, "assembled" in the Tholsel, or Town House, and exercised their powers to make rules and bye-laws for the good government of the town. Amongst other duties devolving upon them in early times—many of which are now obsolete—they employed and controlled their own police, exacted tolls, custom and harbour dues, regulated markets, fixed the rate of tradesmen's wages, and admitted "freemen to the franchise." They also levied cesses and

rates for the maintenance of highways, bridges, quays, etc., and for other like purposes, and conducted the general affairs of the town.

On the 27th April, 1613, Belfast, then a small town, was constituted a Corporation by Charter of King James I., to consist of a Sovereign,* or Chief Magistrate, and 12 Burgesses and Commonalty, with the right of sending two members to Parliament. This Charter was annulled by James II., and a new one issued in 1688, greatly restricting the privileges of the Corporation, but the original one was restored by George II., and continued in force until the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act of 1841, in conformity with which the constitution of the Corporation was changed, and made to consist of ten



Photo by

HIGH STREET, BELFAST. [W. Lawrence, Dublin.

Aldermen and 30 Councillors, under the style and title of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Belfast." The progress of the town meanwhile has been so great, that in the Jubilee year of her late Majesty, application was made that the borough might be constituted a city. Accordingly, a Royal Charter was issued in 1888, conferring the rank of a city upon Belfast, with all the "rank, liberties, privileges, and immunities" as are incident to a city.

In August, 1890, a grant or confirmation of arms so long borne by the Corporation was obtained from Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, bearing only a slight modification or augmentation of honour, to mark the accession to the rank of a city. A new town seal, in accordance therewith, was subsequently made, and is the one now in use.



SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, BELFAST.

In 1892 Her Majesty Queen Victoria conferred upon the Mayor of the city for the time being the style and title "Lord Mayor," and upon the Corporation of the city the name and description of "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Belfast" Sir Daniel Dixon, D.L., holding office at the time, and the following year, when he was knighted. He was again elected to the office of Chief Magistrate in 1901 and 1902, when he was appointed a Member of H.M. Privy Council in Ireland; in 1903 he was again elected, and

* The word "SOVEREIGN" is now generally understood to be synonymous with "monarch." The original meaning, however, was not so restricted. The modern spelling is due to a false connection with *reign*. Milton writes *SOVRAN*. The word comes from the Latin adjective *superans*—prevailing. During the continuance of this Charter, from 1613 to 1841 (over two centuries and a quarter), the office of Sovereign was occupied by 120 of the principal citizens.

created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. He held the office again in the years 1905 and 1906, in which year he was M.P. for the city, and died in office, to the universal regret of the citizens. In 1907, Alderman the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., H.M.L., was Lord Mayor, followed in 1908 and 1909 by Alderman Sir Robert Anderson, J.P.

By the passing of the Belfast Corporation Act of 1896, the boundary of the city was greatly extended, and the Corporation made to consist of fifteen Aldermen and forty-five Councillors, and the number of wards was increased from five to fifteen.

By virtue of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, became a County Borough 1st April, 1899, and for Assize purposes "The County of the City of Belfast," with a High Sheriff. The first High Sheriff appointed by the Lord Lieutenant was Alderman Sir James Henderson, M.A., D.L., J.P., ex-Lord Mayor. A special chain and badge of office have been provided for the High Sheriff.

The original Charters, Maces and other Official Insignia are carefully preserved by the Corporation. The two silver maces of the old

Borough—the smaller dating from 1639, the other which is 17 inches in length—are both of the Stuart period. Neither of these maces, however, is worthy of the city or of the magnificent new City Hall. It is to be hoped a new and handsome city mace may be procured in the near future to grace the proceedings of the Council. The gold chain of office worn by the "Sovereign" of old Borough, was presented by the Earl of Donegall in 1787; the present and more elaborate chain of office dates from the year of office of James Alexander Henderson, Mayor, 1873-4. A chain, to be worn by the Lady Mayoress for the time being, was subscribed for by members of the Council and Town Clerk on 1st February, 1897. The then Lady Mayoress, Margaret Montgomery (Lady) Pirrie, was invested with it.



GROUP OF OBJECTS OF LOCAL INTEREST,
RATHVARNA, BELFAST.

On lower ledge: Posset cup and fragments of Belfast ware, c. 1698. On upper ledge: Jelly moulds and sauce boat of Belfast ware, c. 1796; Belfast glass, including ale glass made for James Young, c. 1810; head of a Roman soldier, purple Egyptian porphyry, from the foundation of Mount Collier House; silver vase (Dublin, end of 18th century), presented by Lord Massereene and Ferrard to his agent, Samuel Skelton.

ROLL OF THE HONORARY BURGESSES OF THE CITY OF BELFAST.

- I. The Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, LL.D., D.Sc., D.L.; elected 1st January, 1898 (created Baron Pirrie, United Kingdom, 1906; K.P., 1908).
- II. Thomas Henry Ismay, Esq., J.P., D.L., Dawpool, Thurstaston, Cheshire; elected 1st February, 1899; obit. 23rd November, 1899.
- III. The Most Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.; elected 1st March, 1900.
- IV. The Most Hon. the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., H.M. Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of Down; elected 1st March, 1900; b. 21st June, 1826; obit. 12th February, 1902; buried at Clondeboye, 15th February, 1902.
- V. General (now Field-Marshal) Sir George Stuart White, G.C.B., G.C.S.S., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., V.C., Defender of Ladysmith, South African War; elected 11th May, 1900.
- VI. Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Earl Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc., etc., Commander-in-Chief; elected 9th October, 1900.

- VII. Councillor the Right Hon. Sir Daniel Dixon, Bart., D.L., etc.; elected 1st February, 1904; obit. 10th March, 1907.
- VIII. Margaret Montgomery (Lady) Pirrie, Ormiston, Belfast; elected 5th April, 1904.
- IX. Sir Donald Currie, G.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., Hon. LL.D. (Edinburgh), 4, Hyde Park Place, West, Garth Castle, Aberfeldy, Perthshire, N.B.; elected 1st May, 1906.
- X. Alderman the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., Belfast Castle; H.M. Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of the City of Belfast; elected 1st January, 1908.
- XI. Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., of Pekin and London, and of Kilmoriarty, co. Armagh, Bart.

THE MUNICIPALITY, BELFAST'S CIVIC ADMINISTRATION.

Under the head of the Municipal Government, a few leading facts from official sources bearing upon the progress of the city may be here appropriately referred to.

Local Government in the City and County Borough is exercised as under:—

- I. MUNICIPAL.—The Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Citizens, acting by the Council of the County Borough—Municipal Corporations Act, 1849, and amending Acts, also Local Acts, and the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.
- II. HARBOUR.—The Belfast Harbour Commissioners, 7, W.IV., and 1, Vic. 76, etc., etc.
- III. WATER.—The Belfast City and District Water Commissioners, 1840, etc., etc.
- IV. POOR LAW.—The Poor Law Guardians, Irish Poor Law, 1838, etc., etc.

The increase of the population may be traced through the various years up to the present (1909).

| Years | 1782 | 1810 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1909 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| Persons | 13,105 | 30,720 | 37,117 | 53,287 | 70,447 | 87,062 | 121,602 | 174,412 | 208,122 | 255,950 | 349,180 | Estimated 484,000 |

Census of Belfast for the year 1901:—Population 349,180; males, 161,616; females, 187,564.

Area in statute acres:—Land, 14,426; Water, 1,878; Total 16,504.

Valuation of the City for municipal purposes:—1908-9, £1,494,154.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

| | Population 1908. | Voters. | |
|--------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| East Belfast | 121,360 ... | 16,582 ... | G. W. Wolff, Strandtown, Belfast. |
| South .. | 73,389 ... | 10,279 ... | Thos. H. Sloan, 17, Canning Street, Belfast. |
| West .. | 64,456 ... | 9,307 ... | Joseph Devlin. |
| North .. | 89,245 ... | 12,668 ... | Geo. S. Clarke, D.L., Dunlambert, Fortwilliam Park. |

Parts of East and West Division are outside City or Municipal Boundary.

H.M. Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, Alderman the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., Belfast Castle.



SIR HANS SLOANE.
(From an old engraving.)

According to the Registrar General the number of Marriages registered in the Poor Law Union of Belfast during the ten years, ending 31st March, 1901, 26,981, equal to an average annual rate of 8.2 per 1,000 of the population. The number of Births registered in the same period was 108,797, affording an average rate of 33.0 per 1,000, the Deaths registered being equal to an average annual rate of 23.6 per 1,000.



THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE LATE LORD KELVIN.

Taxation.—5/1 in the pound on property over £20 valuation, and 4/6 in the pound under £20.

Police Force.—1 City Commissioner, 6 District Commissioners, 24 Head Constables, 1,004 Sergeants and Constables, maintained at a cost of £20,781 per year.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The various departments of the municipality of course have their headquarters in the City Hall. Its executive is carried on in widely different parts of the city and suburbs, a few of which may be referred to. The police office, cells and police magistrates court, constabulary and detective offices, are located in a group of buildings at the foot of Chichester Street. Here also is the head offices of the Fire Brigade, which is organised on the most thorough and perfect system; all the appliances and apparatus are of the most approved character;

a lofty watch-tower overlooks the city; fire alarm stations in various parts of the city, in which men are on duty day and night, having in charge a fire escape and other appliances ready for service prior to the arrival of the brigade from headquarters. Constabulary barracks are situated in suitable localities, while police stations are throughout the city arranged on a well-considered system.

While attending to the material interests of the citizens, the Corporation has not been unmindful of the health and the pleasurable recreation of the people, not to speak of the establishment of public libraries, museum and art gallery, the great technical institute, public baths and washhouses, and lodging houses for working men, lavatories, etc.

Belfast is fortunate in possessing seven public parks, all beautifully laid out, and are much enjoyed by the citizens. Ormeau Park (of 100 acres) the old residence of the Marquis of Donegall, is a charming place full of well-grown timber; it extends along the river, close to the town, on the county Down side, and affords views of delightful wood and water. Falls Park, which adjoins the Borough Cemetery, is situated at the outskirts of the town, near the foot of the Black mountain. Victoria Park (of 60 acres) is situated on land reclaimed from the sea, behind the Queen's Island, and is being gradually developed into pleasant recreation grounds and gardens for the enjoyment of the densely populated district of Ballymacarrett. Botanic Gardens Park (formerly the Royal Botanic Gardens), with its adjoining Exhibition Hall for public entertainments, with its palm houses and fernery, is situated in the west end, next to the Queen's College. Trams go from Castle junction to all the parks.

The Belfast Municipal Tramways are of the most up-to-date kind. The gross capital expended up to March, 1907, was £1,115,803. The route mileage in operation approaches 40 miles; uses

220 cars, 123 of which are travelling all day, and each covering 128 miles daily. The electric power station, near the Albert bridge, besides supplying the driving power and lighting the car routes, also supplies the lighting of the City Hall and other public buildings, as well as consumers throughout the town.

The Corporation Gas Works are also on an extensive scale, and supplies consumers at a low rate, while handing over a considerable surplus each year in relief of taxes. The marvellous advance that has taken place in respect of lighting up the streets is nowhere more remarkable than in Belfast. In the year 1686 it was ordered that—

“From the 29th September to the 25th March, except in moonlight, to prevent the danger of walking in the streets, that each inhabitant shall hang out from his door or window a lantern with a candle for three hours, beginning at 7 o'clock in the evening.”

Gas light was first introduced in 1823. At the present time there are no better lighted streets than those of Belfast, with electric standards on the tram routes, and tall lamps with four burners in the principal thoroughfares.

The Port and Harbour. This important Trust is administered by The Belfast Harbour Commissioners, an elective public Board, representative of the merchants, shippers, and ship owners. Their handsome stone building is situated in Corporation Square, near the Docks.

Belfast Water Supply. The offices of the Belfast and District Water Commissioners, an elective public Board responsible for the water supply of the town, is 53, Royal Avenue, a beautiful red-stone building, nearly opposite the General Post Office. The principal source of water supply is from the Mourne Mountains, 40 miles away. The catchment area is 9,000 acres in extent, and has an average height of 1,700 feet above sea level, with an average rainfall of 60 inches, which it is calculated, when complete, will convey an inexhaustible supply of 30 million gallons per day.

Poor Law Guardians, acting under the Local Government Board, have under their charge everything relating to the administration of the Poor Laws in the Borough. The offices are at the Workhouse, Lisburn Road.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

CUSTOM HOUSE. This important building for H.M. Customs, Inland Revenue, Stamp Office, Income Tax, and Local Marine Board, is a fine substantial structure, adjacent to Donegall Quay, designed by Sir Charles Lanyon in the Italian style of palladio, completed in 1857, it forms three sides of a quadrangle upon a raised platform of 7 ft. above street level and approached by steps on each of its sides. On the pediment in front are some finely carved figures representing Britannia seated between Neptune and Mercury (Gods of the sea and commerce). The Customs duties alone



ORMEAU, THE SEAT OF THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF DONEGALL.
(Drawn by J. Molloy, published 1832.)

On the pediment in front are some finely carved figures representing Britannia seated between Neptune and Mercury (Gods of the sea and commerce). The Customs duties alone

in 1907 were £3,169,402. On the esplanade in front are two mounted 46-pounder Russian guns, captured at Sebastapol.

COUNTY ANTRIM COURTHOUSE, Crumlin Road, a handsome stone structure built in the classic order of architecture, with a noble portico; the pediment supported upon eight columns. The building stands upon a raised platform ascended by steps in front. The Assizes for the county are held here in the months of March, July and December in each year, and the Belfast Quarter Sessions four times in each year, on the opposite side of the road is HIS MAJESTY'S PRISON, erected in 1846, a substantial though gloomy looking building, locally known as the "Crumlin Hotel," the site is one of the healthiest in Belfast, an underground passage leads from the prison to the Courthouse.



VOLUNTEER JUG.

This jug belonged to James Pinkerton, merchant, of Belfast, one of the Adelphi Club (see Index), and member of the Belfast Volunteer Company (Blue), who died 1803. He was grandfather of the late Joseph C. Pinkerton, of Victoria Street, Belfast.

VICTORIA BARRACKS, North Queen Street, is said to be one of the finest and most commodious in Ireland. There is another Barracks, in a healthful situation, overlooking Belfast Lough, near Holywood, formerly the Bishop's Palace and grounds, and has the rifle range close at hand on the Kinnegar for military purposes.

BELFAST TO-DAY: STREETS, BUILDINGS, INSTITUTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY. How different the city to-day from what it was 50, or even 25, years ago! The change is indeed marvellous. Within living memory most of the older streets have been rebuilt, and widened where necessary, and instead of the irregularly built houses of the days when merchants lived over their places of business, streets badly kept and poorly lighted, now all is changed, and Belfast is truly one of the handsomest and up-to-date cities of the Empire.

Of the numerous public buildings, none are of early date or possess any interest for the antiquary. The city is notable more particularly for its spacious, well-kept streets and buildings, at once substantial and handsome. Stately buildings grace the leading thoroughfares, and business premises of the leading houses are fitted and controlled on the most modern ideas. Many palatial warehouses and offices of the staple industry—Linen—are in the neighbourhood of the City Hall and Bedford Street, while the spinning, weaving and bleaching factories lie more on the outskirts of the city, many of them carrying on their operations at a distance in the country and throughout Ulster. This is the chief seat and trading centre of the great linen manufacture of the world. In shipbuilding, marine engineering, and machine making it holds no mean rank, as well as numerous manufactures, as rope making, distilling, mineral waters, etc., while joint stock and private companies are to the fore in carrying on, upon an extensive scale, various other industries more or less dependent on the chief products.

Many beautiful mansions are to be seen, especially towards the west end of the town, as well as middle-class residences, while large districts are entirely occupied with workmen's dwellings. The workman in Belfast has an advantage not possessed by every large town, in that he can find remunerative employment for every member of his family in the mills and warehouses of the city.

Belfast has its wants fairly supplied with public buildings of various kinds, churches, colleges, educational and other institutions, hospitals, banks, clubs, etc.

The land near the river lies low. The city rises gently inland, and stretches its lengthening streets well up the slopes of the neighbouring hills, especially on the north, towards Ligoniel and the Antrim Road. There are no steep declivities to interfere with vehicular traffic, while it enables the streets to be laid out in some regular plan.

CASTLE PLACE, near which the Castle stood, is the centre of the tramway system, or CASTLE JUNCTION as it is termed, is the best starting-point for anyone desirous of seeing the city. Looking down Castle Place, and its continuation, High Street, is seen the Albert Memorial Clock Tower, 140 feet high, having on the front, near the base, a statue of the Prince Consort, erected by the citizens during the Mayoralty of John Lytle, 1863-4-5. Behind the monument is Queen's Square and Donegall Quay, and the long line of steamboat sheds. Victoria Street crosses the foot of High Street immediately in front of the monument, and runs parallel to the quays the whole length of the town. When this street was formed, it was thought that it would be the chief business thoroughfare, from its proximity to the Custom House and the shipping interest, and many fine



Photos by

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, HIGH STREET, BELFAST.



(R. Welch, Belfast.

MADIGAN CHAMBERS, BRIDGE STREET, BELFAST.

Architect: Mr. W. J. Gilliland, F.R.I.B.A.

buildings were erected; and here the Northern Bank built a handsome structure, and in the immediate neighbourhood, in a side street, the Ulster Bank, a remarkably fine building, was built. The trend of business, however, was inland, and back from the river; now these fine buildings seem a little out of place.

Standing in front of the Bank buildings, which faces down Castle Place, on the right hand, Donegall Place leads directly to the front of the New City Hall, while on the left hand, in the same line, is Royal Avenue. These thoroughfares contain many fine buildings, and may be considered the gayest and busiest at all times of the day. A few doors down on the left is the Ulster Club—the county club—a very fine and substantial building, while directly opposite are several edifices of great beauty devoted to business. At the corner, at the Corn Market, where Foster Green's shop

now stands, was the old Market House, in front of which many of the rebels of '98 suffered the extreme penalty. Lower down is Bridge Street, so called from a bridge which in old days here crossed the stream which ran down the middle of High Street, but now happily underground. Towards the foot of High Street is the fashionable Episcopal church, St. George's.

ROYAL AVENUE, a wide and well-built street, joining, as it does, several important outlying districts, is one of the most important thoroughfares. The buildings close at hand are the Provincial Bank, and next to it the Ulster Reform Club; further on, the Grand Central Hotel, and on the opposite side, The Royal Avenue Hotel, and the offices of the City and District Water Commissioners, a handsome building of red stone, the General Post Office, and the Municipal Public Library, Art Gallery, and Museum, are also situated in this street. From Royal Avenue, where it crosses Donegall Street, York Street extends in a straight line to The Northern Counties Railway Station, and terminus at York Road for Larne, Stranraer, Portrush, and Londonderry. In York Street are situated York Street Linen Mills and Gallaher's great tobacco factory.

DONEGALL PLACE has some fine places of business, with Robinson & Cleaver's handsome pile of buildings at the end facing the City Hall. This important street leads direct to the City Hall, which occupies the site of the old Linen Hall; the area within its boundary is about five acres, bordered by four wide streets, forming Donegall Square, the City Hall itself occupying an acre and a half of the ground: the margins are tastefully laid out in flower and shrubbery in a very picturesque and beautiful way. The commanding situation and the sense of space about the Square, lend a dignity and magnificence to this structure, which may be said to be without parallel throughout the United Kingdom, and the added charm of a flower garden bordering the principal streets on three of its sides brings a sense of restfulness and repose seldom attained in a great commercial city.

The building is designed in quadrangular form with an internal courtyard in the style of the classic renaissance, the crowning feature of the building is the peristylular dome over the grand entrance, it reaches a height of 173 feet, terminating with a stone lantern above the copper dome. The external facades are enriched with an Ionic order of columns above the heavily rusticated basement storey, surmounted by an entablature and balustrade, reaching an height of 55 feet above the

parapet, at the four corners of the building the four angle-towers reach a height of 115 feet from the ground. The main façade, opposite Donegall Place, is 300 feet long and the sculpture on the great pediment by Frederic Pomeroy, the eminent sculptor, represent Hibernia wearing a mural crown bearing the torch of knowledge, her right hand resting on the harp, the emblem of her country. To the right is Minerva, attended by Mercury, representatives of wisdom and commerce, to whom Industry and Labour are looking for guidance in their work. On the left stands Liberty, awarding the palm to representatives of the industries of the district.



Photo by]

ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST.

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.

The grounds surrounding the building are laid out as a public garden in which are placed groups of statuary; the central group by Thomas Brock, R.A., representing Queen Victoria, with

bronze figures at either side of the marble pedestal denoting shipbuilding and spinning. The inscription on the pedestal of the statue which owes its existence largely to Sir James Henderson, M.A., D.L., and his newspaper, *The Belfast News-letter*, is part of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee Message to her people—

VICTORIA, R.I.

From my heart I thank my people,
May God bless them.

The unveiling ceremony was performed by His Majesty Edward VII., on 28th July, 1903. A statue of Sir Edward Harland, the founder of the Iron Ship Building in Belfast, and the bronze statue, the Royal Irish Rifles war memorial, stand on the left of the Queen's memorial statue.



Photo by

DONEGALL SQUARE, BELFAST.

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.

In the west garden is the memorial to the 1st Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, a bronze statue under a stone canopy, with a bronze group on either side representing Canada and India, the joint work of Frederick Pomeroy, A.R.A. and Sir A. Brumwell Thomas, the architect of the building, it bears the following inscription:—

"To the illustrious memory of Frederick Temple, first Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., 1826-1903. Governor-General of Canada, Viceroy of India, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Rome, and Paris, H.M. Lieutenant of the County of Down, and Freeman of the City of Belfast. This memorial of a great Irishman is erected by his countrymen and his many friends throughout the world."

The unveiling ceremony was performed by the Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., on the 9th June, 1906.

A fine impression of the interior of the building is obtained on entering the entrance hall, which is approached by the stone port-cochere and the octagon vestibule. It is 70 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, and rises to a height of over 100 feet, terminating in a dome 42 ft. wide. The walls are of Pavonazzo and Breccia marbles and the pavement of black and white marble, grouped round a radiating centrepiece. Right and left of the entrance hall the corridors bordering the central courtyard lead to several departments of municipal administration. The grand staircase, a noble flight of steps lighted by a range of seven windows of stained glass, recording the history of the municipality from its first Sovereign in 1613 until 1899, when the building was inaugurated.

On the first floor, immediately under the dome, a marble balustrade opens the view of the hall beneath. On the spacious floor at one side stands the beautiful bronze statue, by P. McDowell, R.A., of the Earl of Belfast, only son of the 3rd Marquis of Donegall. From here corridors lead to the grand suite of reception rooms for civic functions, and a private suite of rooms for the use of the Lord Mayor. The very handsome public rooms are all furnished in the most complete and luxurious manner, and it is satisfactory to find that all the beauties of this delightful interior are due to the labours of Irish hands, in the exquisite artistry of the wood carvings in the Grinling Gibbons style, and the charm of the emblematic stained glass in all the public rooms; these include the reception rooms, council chamber, banquet hall, and the great hall for civic functions, beside affording in the rear accommodation for the officials and their staffs in departments engaged in the work of the city.

It is needless to attempt to describe in detail the various features of this very magnificent building, which adds so much to the beauty and dignity of the city.

The old White Linen Hall, which stood here since 1875, the site of which was granted in perpetuity by the Earl of Donegall, who laid the foundation stone; the building cost £10,000, but the subscriptions towards it amounted to more than £17,000. The building had long out-grown its uses, and when the subject of a new Town Hall was taken up it offered the most eligible site. By arrangement, £28,000 was paid to the Countess of Shaftesbury, in settlement of her claim. The total cost of building and furnishing the new City Hall was £300,000. In 1896 the negotiations in regard to the acquisition of the site were completed, and competitive designs were invited, and on March 17th, 1897, the assessors reported that of the three sets of plans selected for final competition, that of Messrs. E. Thomas & Son, 7, Queen Anne's Gate, was the best, and which the Council accordingly adopted. Sir (then Mr.) A. Brumwell Thomas carried out the work to the entire satisfaction of the Council and all concerned. The contractors were Messrs. H. & J. Martin, Ltd., of Belfast. For a work of so much importance, much time was required, so while it was begun in 1898 it was not until eight years afterwards (August, 1906), that it was declared open.

The great open square, with the City Hall and its beautiful garden margins, soon came to be regarded as the most coveted site for the erection of great new buildings of the modern type, with extensive ranges of shops and offices, with "lifts" to all the corridors in the upper stories. Here, on the south-west corner, the Scottish Temperance Life Assurance Co., Ltd., erected a splendid pile of buildings of granite and red sandstone, of which Henry Seaver, B.E., was the architect. On the west side of the square the Scottish Provident Buildings were built, having a frontage of 240 ft., and extending up Wellington Place on the other angle; next to the City Hall itself this is the most imposing and extensive building in the city. The architects were Young & Mackenzie, as also they were of the "Ocean Buildings" at the north-east corner, and of Messrs. Robinson & Cleaver's palatial place of business, which stands at the corner of Donegall Place and facing the City Hall. The next building to this is the town warehouse of Messrs. Richardson, Sons & Owden, a representative house of the great linen industry of the district. It is an admirable building of a massive and substantial kind; the architect was W. H. Lynn, R.H.A.

On a portion of the ground of the Royal Academical Institution, the Belfast Municipal Technical Institute has been built; some account of this important building may be necessary. The Technical Instruction Act (Ireland) became law in 1899, and was immediately adopted in Belfast, influential representatives of the shipbuilding, textile, machinery building, printing, and other chief industries were invited to co-operate with the Council in a Technical Instruction Committee, of which the respected chairman, Alderman Sir James Henderson, M.A., B.L., D.L., was the moving spirit; Francis C. Forth, Assoc.R.C.S.I., a gentleman of the very highest credentials as a practical educationalist and organizer, with the happiest results. The building was designed by S. Stevenson, C.E., and was begun in 1901. While operations were proceeding in 1904, it became necessary to add a fifth storey to the original plan, the total cost of the structure amounting to



"LITERATURE,"

BY MISS ROSAMOND PRAEGER.

Central figure on spandrels of Carnegie Branch Library, Falls Road, Belfast.



MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BELFAST.

of the structure are also evident in the equipment on which 40,000 has been expended, mainly as follows:—

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Mechanical Engineering ... | £9,000 | Miscellaneous Classes, &c. ... | £4,000 |
| Electrical Engineering ... | 8,000 | Various Trades ... | 2,000 |
| Textile Industries ... | 5,000 | Architecture, Building, &c. ... | 1,300 |
| Chemistry ... | 3,000 | Art Classes ... | 1,200 |

The income during 1907 was £22,347, made up of £5,409 from a penny municipal rate; £11,061, a grant from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction; £1,955, class fees; £2,415 government grant, and £1,543 from miscellaneous sources. However, this amount has now been increased considerably. Already the accommodation is found to be too confined for certain classes, and an extension has been sanctioned by the Committee. It is an index of comprehensiveness of the scheme of education that in connection with the junior and senior sections there are (not including the art classes) 241 separate classes conducted by a teaching, clerical, and administrative staff of 180 persons. In the year 1900 there were not more than 700 to 800 evening Science, Art, and Technological students in Belfast, whereas during the winter session of 1908-9 there were 6,916 tickets issued to the different classes of the Institute, and £2,093 17s. 0d. has been received in fees. Looking to the developments which have already taken place, it is perhaps not too sanguine an estimate to make that the number of students will reach 10,000 within the next few years.

In close connection with the Institute is the Municipal Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, and under the same Committee—the “Library and Technical Committee” of the City Council. This handsome building is in Royal Avenue, and was erected from designs by W. H. Lynn, R.H.A., is one of the best buildings in the city; it was opened in 1888. The Museum contains the magnificent collection of antiquities presented to the town by the late Canon Grainger, besides many other additions. The Art Gallery contains a few good pictures. The late Sir Robert Lloyd Patterson bequeathed his fine collection of paintings, and a sum of money for the extension of, or the erection of a new Art Gallery. The building



ROYAL ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION, BELFAST.

has proved much too confined for the wants of the Library, and Gallery and Museum. The levying of an additional rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound has already passed the Council for the purpose of extension of the premises. The Museum of the Natural History and Philosophical Society have arranged to transfer their great collection of Irish antiquities and other objects to the keeping of the city, and when the extension of the buildings is made, will be joined to that in the City Museum. There are five Branch Libraries in different parts of the town, founded by Carnegie grants.

The Museum of the Natural History and Philosophical Society, which will eventually be transferred to municipal keeping, was founded in 1821, erected a fine building in College Square, North, it contains a good collection of objects. The antiquity room contains a large series of examples of flint implements, mainly from the north of Ireland, gathered by the late Edward Benn, and his brother George, the editor of *The History of Belfast*. Local archaeology is illustrated by many collections contributed by many other antiquarian students. The geological section embraces an excellent series of fossils and minerals, which, together with the departments of conchology, entomology, etc., have been arranged by members of the Belfast Naturalists Field Club. Scientific meetings and lectures are held here and papers read by members, as well as by other societies. A small admittance fee is charged. The Society is managed by a Council, of which the officers are:—President, Sir John W. Byers, M.A., M.D.; Hon. Librarian, J. H. Davies; Hon. Treasurer, John Horner; Hon. Secretary, R. M. Young.

The Belfast Public Library was opened to the public in 1888. There is an Art Gallery and Natural History Museum in the Central Library building. Since its establishment four fully equipped Branch Libraries have been opened in the most populous parts of the city. Three of these were built through the munificence of Dr. Andrew Carnegie.

There are 76,803 vols. in the Central and Branch Libraries, while 412,213 vols. were issued during the year (1908).

The Ulster Reform Club holds a strong political and social position in Belfast and the north of Ireland. Its doors were opened on the 1st of January, 1885, and it proved itself a valuable factor in the maintenance of the Union during the Home-Rule agitation. It was inaugurated by the then Marquis of Hartington, who again visited Ulster when Duke of Devonshire and was entertained by the Club.

Its fundamental Rule requires that its Members shall be Liberal Unionists, and its Roll contains the names of very many of the leading men of Ulster.

The Building is of red sandstone, designed by Messrs. Maxwell and Tuke, of Manchester and built by Mr. James Henry, of Belfast. Its ample proportions, full equipment and good management, have given it the position and reputation of a high-class City Club. The first President was Lord Waveney and amongst those who have filled the Office were Mr. Samuel Johnson; Sir Thomas M'Clure, Bart., M.P.; Sir E. P. Cowan, Lord Lieutenant of Down; Sir James Musgrave, Bart., D.L.; R. G. Dunville, D.L.; John Shaw Brown, J.P.; and A. Sharman Crawford, D.L., all deceased; the Right Hon. Thomas Sinclair, P. C., and the Right Hon. Thomas Andrews, P.C., who are among the Clubs most active Members. It has on its Roll of Honorary Members



ULSTER REFORM CLUB, BELFAST.
View from Royal Avenue.

the signatures of the late Duke of Devonshire, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. James Johnson of Manchester, and the late Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.



MORNING ROOM, ULSTER REFORM CLUB.
Portraits of Founders and Past Presidents.

church; passing over the details of its history set forth in the vestry books, it may be just worthy of note that on a Sunday afternoon in 1801, Incledon, the Sims Reeves of his day, gave a sacred concert in the building. At the time the church was opened for divine service, Belfast was a little town of 12,000 inhabitants.

Sir Thomas Drew, P.R.H.A., in his plans adopted the Basilican type of cathedral after the fashion of the earliest century churches, a type still recognised in most of the churches of northern Italy. As the architect describes it:—"The plan and proportion of the church are singularly simple and arithmetical, a nave of 40 feet width, aisles, of 20 feet width, six bays of the nave each of 20 feet; the crossings, transits, and chancel, each within their piers squares of 40 feet; the internal height of the aisle walls, 36 feet; and of the walls of the nave and its clerestory, 72 feet. The whole length internally when completed will be 214 feet."

The west front in Donegall Street is unfinished, waiting funds to carry on the work, but judging from the architect's plans it will present a remarkable and striking façade. The nave and its staircase turrets rise to 105 feet above the pavement, and in front of them the three great portals



SMOKE ROOM, ULSTER REFORM CLUB.

which come forward from the nave and aisles extend to 100 feet, the great central portal of double doors is embraced in a receding series of arches, of five orders, with shafted and sculptured recessed jambs. The outer arch or order is 40 feet high and 37 feet wide, and is on the same scale as the great west portal of the cathedral of Genoa, which is also proportionate to a great nave of 40 feet width. The beginning of this great work was due to the energy and enthusiasm of the first Dean of Belfast, Rev. Henry O'Hara, D.D. (the present Bishop of Cashel) and the generosity of the late Countess of Shaftesbury. The foundation stone was laid by the present Countess of Shaftesbury, on 6th September, 1899. On the portion

BELFAST CATHEDRAL, or more correctly ST. ANNE'S CATHEDRAL, is situated in Donegall Street, near Royal Avenue. St. Anne's Parish Church formerly occupied this site, and in its day was considered a very fine edifice. Arthur, 5th Earl of Donegall, gave the site, the church, and the organ, at a cost of £10,000, and in honour of his wife it was called St. Anne's. The building operations occupied two and a half years, meanwhile the Presbyterians of Rosemary Street gave their Episcopalian friends the use of their church during that time. When the old parish church at the foot of High Street was demolished in 1774, all its rights and powers were transferred to St. Anne's, which was recognised as the parish

already completed the amount expended is £30,000. The rest of the design will be realized in sections when funds are available for the purpose. A sum of £70,000 or more will be required to

carry out the architect's whole design, including a central dome or tower at the crossing, giving a great belfry of the unprecedented floor space of 40 feet by 40 feet, worthy of the noble peal of bells with which Wm. Gibson, of Belfast and London, is prepared to endow a cathedral in his native city. The building contract was well fulfilled by Messrs. Laverty & Sons, Ltd., Belfast.

St. George's Church, at the foot of High Street, is one of Belfast's most fashionable churches, and stands on the site of the old "Chapel of the Ford," of 1304. A later church on the same spot was long the parish church of Belfast, and called the Corporation Church. For a time it was occupied by Cromwell's soldiers, in 1651, as a citadel, and termed "The Grand Fort" by Venables. The old burying ground at the church was of considerable extent, being enclosed by High Street, Church Lane, Ann Street, and Forest Lane, now merged in Victoria Street. Along the walls of the two lanes were the finest monuments, including those of the Collier and Pottinger families, and here were interred almost all the most prominent Belfast families down to 1800, when it was closed for burials. Even then the water of the lough occasionally overflowed it, as we find noted in the old "Town book of Belfast." About 1774 the church was found to be in such a ruinous condition that it was pulled down, the same year that St. Anne's Church was built. Its site remained vacant until the year 1811, when the ground was levelled, all the tombs demolished by the Vandals of the time, the present St. George's erected upon its site, and houses built all round upon the site of the graveyard. One can hardly understand how such a sacrilege could be permitted, and so little reverence paid to the last resting place of its own citizens. The new church was erected as the parish church of a district called Upper Falls, and serves as a Chapel of Ease to the parish church, and was then described as one of the most elegant buildings in Belfast. In front is a noble portico of six Corinthian columns, presented by the Bishop, Dr. Alexander, having been purchased by him upon the demolition of the palace at Ballyscullion erected by the eccentric Earl of Bristol, formerly Bishop of Derry.

Belfast may indeed be said to be fairly supplied with churches of the various denominations,

many of them of considerable architectural beauty. Some of the Roman Catholic churches, such as St. Peter's, with its twin spires, in the Falls district, and its neighbour, the new church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Clonard, are fine examples of Gothic architecture. The Methodist body has a specially beautiful church at Carlisle Circus, while the Presbyterians have many notable edifices in different parts of the town, as also have the Church of Ireland, several of which have been already referred to. According to the latest Belfast directory, the churches in Belfast are as follows:—



THE CRESCENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BELFAST.

| | In 1909. | Religious Professions. |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Church of Ireland | ... 38 ... | 102,991 |
| Presbyterian | ... 60 ... | 120,269 |
| Methodist | ... 33 ... | 21,506 |
| Roman Catholic | ... 19 ... | 84,992 |
| Non-subscribing | ... 5 ... | 19,992 |
| Various Denominations | 24 ... | |

THE CHURCH HOUSE of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, situated in Great Victoria Street and Howard Street, occupying the site of Fisherwick Place Church (recently removed to the west end of the town), is a magnificent pile of buildings in the Scotch baronial style, with something of the Gothic in its enrichments. It is built of white sandstone, culminating in a tall massive tower, crowned with an open arch spire similar to the steeple tower of St. Giles', Edinburgh, and St. Nicholas Cathedral, Newcastle-



BELMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BELFAST.

on-Tyne, and is one of the most notable of buildings in the city, erected at a cost of £80,000, from plans by Young & Mackenzie, Architects. There are included in its walls a noble Assembly Hall, with a capacity for seating 2,300, primarily for the accommodation of the General Assembly, which meets in June in each year. There is also a minor hall, a ministers' club, gymnasium, reading, writing and recreation rooms, and various church offices, committee rooms, and the church museum; all most complete and worthy the great body to whom it owes its inspiration. It possesses a peal of bells which chime out the hours as well as various melodies, the gift of the late Sir Hugh H. Smiley, Bart. The organ in the large Assembly Hall was presented by a wealthy South African merchant, W. M. Cuthbert, a native of the province.

Belfast has long been renowned for its charitable institutions, of which its hospitals are the most noteworthy.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL. During the year 1897 a movement was set on foot with the object of building a new hospital in Belfast, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria. The Royal Hospital in Frederick Street, which was built over a century ago, and which was the first hospital in Ireland for fever cases, had become quite out of date, and utterly inadequate to cope with the needs of the ever-growing city, and it was therefore felt that the provision of a larger institution was an urgent necessity. The movement received the cordial support of the then Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress (now Lord and Lady Pirrie), and as a result mainly of the latter's efforts, a sum of over £100,000 was subscribed for the building, whilst a further sum of nearly £50,000 was collected by Lady Pirrie for an endowment fund. A site for the new hospital was generously granted by the Council of the County Borough, on a plot of 12 acres within the grounds of the old Asylum, Grosvenor Street. Henman & Cooper, of Birmingham, were the architects, and the building contract was entrusted to McLaughlin & Harvey, Ltd., Belfast. The structure was completed in 1903, and on the 27th July of that year it was opened by King Edward VII., one of the wards being named "The Clarence Ward" by Queen Alexandra, in memory of H.R.H. the late Duke of Clarence. The hospital proper, which is a most up-to-date one in all respects, is on one floor, and is ventilated on the Plenum system, which is, here at any rate, a great success. There are 300 beds, compared with 196 in the old building, and the hospital is divided into units of two wards each (male and female), containing between them 32 beds, each unit being under a surgeon or physician, as the case may be, and each being absolutely complete in itself. There are clinical and class rooms on the medical side, and seven surgical

theatres on the surgical, so that the teaching facilities are unrivalled, and when the new Belfast University is in full working order, it may confidently be predicted that the Belfast Medical School will become one of the most important in the Kingdom.



FISHERWICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BELFAST.

THE MATER INFIRMORUM HOSPITAL was founded in 1883, at Bedeque House, Crumlin Road. A large and well-equipped hospital has been recently erected in its place, designed in the pavilion system, for 165 beds, at a cost of £50,000. The St. Colman's Sanatorium at Orlands, near Carrickfergus, is now open, also under the care of the Sisters of Mercy.

THE FORSTER GREEN HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION is placed in beautiful grounds of Fortbreda, through the liberality of the late Forster Green.

The Ulster Hospital for Women and Children will shortly be rebuilt it is hoped; already £5000 have been promised. Other well-known hospitals are the Samaritan Hospital, the Maternity Hospital, Belfast Ophthalmic, Benn Ulster Eye, Ear, and Throat, and the Children's, Queen Street.

Institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind, as well as many other charitable and benevolent associations exist for the treatment of special ailments.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST, incorporated by the Irish Universities Act, 1908, is well calculated to establish in Ulster a veritable seat of learning, combining in itself the prestige of the old Queen's University, Ireland, with the most modern and advanced scientific teaching. It takes over Queen's College, opened in 1849, and housed in a beautiful and picturesque group of buildings in the Tudor style, adjacent to Botanic Gardens Park. In addition to the original structure designed by Sir Charles Lanyon, many additions have been built, largely through the operation of the "Better Equipment Fund," initiated in 1901 by the foresight and energy of President Hamilton, and munificently supported by the public and former students, reaching a total of £75,000, of which the late Sir Donald Currie, G.C.M.G., gave above £20,000. Some of the buildings commemorate special benefactors, particularly four scientific laboratories, named after Sir Donald Currie, Sir Edward Harland, Sir James Musgrave, and Sir Otto Jaffé. A commodious library contains upwards of 60,000 volumes, added to yearly. There are several Museums, including three for the Faculty of Medicine, and another for the Natural History Department, which includes a fine collection of native fauna. A great boon to the students is the "Union," a well-equipped building, containing rooms for debates, reading, recreation, and refreshment. A new Athletic Field is being acquired. In the Examination Hall, a fine apartment with open timber roof, is placed the Mitchell organ, and a valuable collection of portraits of Professors and others connected with the College. In the Entrance Hall is a fine bronze memorial of President Hamilton, now Vice-Chancellor of the University. Many eminent Ulster men received their education in Queen's College, including Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G., Sir Wm. MacCormac, M.D., Sir David Barbour, K.C.M.G., Sir A. M. Porter, Bart., LL.D., and Prof. Joseph Larmor, D.Sc., Sec. Royal Society. Its Professors have included such names as Thomas Andrews, George Lillie Craik, Charles McDouall, P. G. Tait, J. D. Everett, John Purser, James M'Cosh, John O'Donovan, James Cuming, Alex. Gordon, James Thomson, Wyville Thomson, Cliffe Leslie, Peter Redfern, etc.

The University is governed by a Senate, of which the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., is Chancellor, Lord Pirrie, K.P., LL.D., and Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G., Pro-Chancellors, the Rev. Thomas Hamilton, D.D., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor and President, and Prof. Johnston Symington, M.D., F.R.S., Registrar. There are Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, and Law, and the teaching staff at present numbers 55.

THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, a handsome block of stone buildings in the classic style, which stands a short distance from Queen's University, was opened in 1853. This College, with Magee College, Derry, grants theological degrees.

THE METHODIST COLLEGE, opened in 1868, comprises an extensive range of buildings of considerable architectural beauty, and is in close proximity to Queen's University. It is used as a theological training school for candidates for the ministry of the Methodist Church in Ireland, and as a high-class public school for boys and girls. The total cost, with the endowments, amounted to £116,000. The late Sir William McArthur, K.C.M.G., gave largely, both of his time and money, to the erection and furnishing of this institution, in which he was generously supported by his brother, Alexander McArthur, M.P., and several local gentlemen of note.

THE MCARTHUR HALL, founded under the will of Sir Wm. McArthur, for the reception of young ladies as boarders, was opened in August, 1891, and cost £15,000, and an endowment of a similar sum provided for its maintenance.

THE BELFAST ROYAL ACADEMY, Cliftonville, Antrim Road. The Belfast Academy was founded by subscription in 1786, in Academy Street, and many distinguished men have passed through its class rooms. In 1885 a beautiful and commodious building was opened at Cliftonville, from designs by Young and Mackenzie, when it was granted a Royal Charter. It contains 11 large class rooms, a museum, library, spacious common hall, chemical laboratories, workshops, etc. Standing within its own grounds, it possesses ample lawn for field sports.

THE ROYAL ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION, College Square, founded in 1807 and completed in 1810 at a cost of £30,000 raised by public subscription, was the "Old College" until the establishment of Queen's College. Some eminent scholars and statesmen got their early training in this great school. Lord O'Hagan and Sir Joseph Napier, Lord Chancellors of Ireland; Dr. Sullivan and others, and three recent senior wranglers of Cambridge, passed through it. The Belfast Municipal Technical Institution stands upon a portion of the lawn in front.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE is another of the great schools of Belfast, at Belmont, co. Down, founded in accordance with the will of Henry James Campbell, of Craigavad, co. Down, who left about £200,000 for the building and endowment of a high-class public school in the neigh-



CAMPBELL COLLEGE, BELFAST.

bourhood of Belfast; it is situated in the beautiful demesne of Belmont, which contains about 70 acres of land. The college was opened for the reception of pupils in September, 1894. The

buildings, designed by W. H. Lynn, R.H.A., are in the late Tudor style. The internal arrangements are of the most modern nature and render it one of the most perfect institutions of the kind.



Photo by

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

[R. Welch, Belfast.]

VICTORIA COLLEGE, the Crescent, University Road, founded in 1859, by Mrs. Margaret Byers, for the education of young ladies. The college is divided into three departments, the preparatory, the intermediate, and the advanced or collegiate classes. This successful institution possesses class rooms for about 350 day pupils, and accommodation for 40 resident pupils. Mrs. Byers has had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon her by the University of Dublin, in recognition of her labours in the cause of the higher education of women.

ST. MALACHY'S DIOCESAN COLLEGE, situated at Vicinage, a short distance from Carlisle Circus, on the Antrim Road. This Roman Catholic College provides a thorough education in all branches of study requisite for a mercantile career. Behind the college, with entrance from the Crumlin Road are the Convent Schools, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

BELFAST MERCANTILE ACADEMY, founded in 1854, by James Pyper, M.A., principal, to provide a thorough English and commercial education, with special leanings to civil service, constabulary, military, and university examinations, in which it has been eminently successful.

The Model School, Falls Road, opened in May, 1857, under the National Board of Education, while mainly intended as a training school for teachers, affords instruction to some 1,500 children of both sexes. The building was erected at a cost of £14,000; the various class rooms are spacious and well ventilated, and thoroughly adapted for educational purposes.

There are numerous National Schools for boys and girls in the city, of which the more recent are well equipped for educational requirements.

The Christian Brothers' Schools, of which there are several, are also doing excellent work in certain districts, in imparting a good secular and religious education to the youth of the Roman Catholic population.

Belfast possesses a great variety of valuable industries which in their various departments provide employment for many thousands of persons, and in some of its branches requires artistic and technical training of the highest kind, for which the magnificently equipped Art School of the Technical Institute affords adequate training. For the higher development of art, there are several special societies, namely, The Belfast Art Society, established in 1880, which holds exhibitions annually. The Ulster Society of Architects, and the Ulster Arts' Club, more particularly devoted to arts and crafts. There are several musical societies of which the chief is the Philharmonic Society. There are also societies devoted to literary, medical, and scientific subjects which it is needless to enumerate.

Of Halls for public meetings, etc., there are two very large and well appointed places belonging to the Corporation, let for public entertainments, concerts, band promenades, dances, etc., namely, Ulster Hall, Bedford Street, Great and Minor Halls, and the Exhibition Hall, Botanic Avenue. The town is fairly supplied with theatres and places of amusement.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| Theatre Royal, Arthur Square | ... | ... | Legitimate Drama, etc. |
| Palace, Glengall Place | ... | ... | Variety and Vaudeville. |
| Royal Hippodrome, Glengall Place | ... | ... | Variety and Novelty. |
| Empire, Victoria Square | ... | ... | Variety and Vaudeville. |
| Alhambra | ... | ... | Pictures and Vaudeville. |
| St. George's Hall, High Street | ... | ... | Pictures and Vaudeville. |

In sports and pastimes, Belfast is in no way lacking in number, or the enthusiasm of the members. The Royal Ulster Yacht Club and the Royal North of Ireland Yacht Club have their head quarters at Bangor and Cultra, while the Belfast Boat Club house is upon the River Lagan. Golf, cricket, bowling, football, and hockey clubs have each their many devotees and special grounds.

The newspapers, etc., published in Belfast are as follows:—

| Daily and Weekly. | | Weekly Issue only. | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Belfast Newsletter</i> | ... Conservative. | <i>The Northern Star</i> | ... Nationalist. |
| <i>Northern Whig</i> | ... Liberal Unionist. | <i>Ulster Guardian</i> | ... Liberal. |
| <i>Irish News</i> | ... Nationalist. | <i>Witness</i> | ... Presbyterian. |
| <i>Evening Telegraph</i> | ... Conservative. | <i>Irish Church Advocate</i> | ... Methodist. |
| <i>Ulster Echo</i> | ... Liberal Unionist. | <i>Financial</i> | ... Financial. |
| | | <i>Nomad's Weekly</i> | ... Practical & Amusing. |

The *Belfast Evening Telegraph* was the first evening newspaper established in Ireland.

Associated with it there is published the *Belfast Weekly Telegraph*.

The *Irish Daily Telegraph* is the oldest existing morning half-penny newspaper in Ireland. It is issued each morning in Londonderry and Enniskillen.

Ireland's Saturday Night, the only publication of its kind, is issued simultaneously in Belfast and Dublin.

From the offices of the *Belfast Evening Telegraph*, in Royal Avenue, are issued the *Larne Times* and the *Ballymena Weekly Telegraph*.

The Belfast Chamber of Commerce, an important institution in a great industrial and commercial centre like Belfast, holds its meetings in the "Commercial Buildings," built by a company in 1819 at a cost of £20,000, and incorporated in 1825 under the Limited Liability Company's Act "to establish and maintain in building for the meeting, resort, and use of merchants, bankers and persons interested in and connected with the trade and commerce of the town." The façade facing Donegall Street is of the Ionic order and is substantially built of granite.

The Royal Ulster Agricultural Society has a very fine extensive show ground at Balmoral, about three miles from Belfast, on the line of the Great Northern Railway, while the offices of the Society are in Belfast. The cattle show is held in May, and the horse show in mid July. Flower and fruit shows are held annually in St. George's Market, under the auspices of the Horticultural Society.



Photo by]

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.

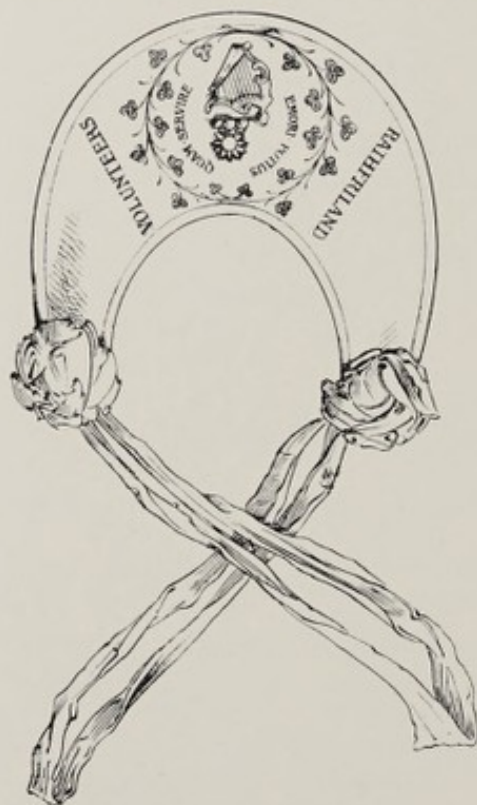
ALBERT MEMORIAL, BELFAST.

EARLY PIONEERS OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND THEIR TRAINING.

Belfast, till well into the last century, was much isolated, even from Dublin. A six days' post to the Irish metropolis was first established in 1768, and in 1789 a mail coach only ran three

days in the week, as the roads were so bad. All the wants of the little community were supplied, as far as possible, by themselves, and the proverbial energy, enterprise, and thrift of the town were early manifested. In the roll of Freemen prior to 1641 are found wheelwrights, joiners, carpenters, glaziers, blacksmiths, ship carpenters, feltmakers, and glovers: bricklayers, curriers, and tanners were soon added. At the Restoration, a wave of prosperity brought in millwrights, pewterers, apothecaries, cordwainers, and clockmakers. Andrew McCullagh, goldsmith, was admitted in 1660.

Technical knowledge was early sought after, primarily in connection with the staple industry. In 1741, W. Dubbin, Belfast, invented the beetling engine, for linen cloth, which was formerly beetled by hand. Five years afterwards the *Belfast Courant* was printed on paper made by James Blow, probably at Dunmurry, Belfast. Francis Joy, a man of great ability, commenced, in 1748, paper making at his native Randalstown, for which the House of Commons granted £200. Encouraged by this recognition of his inventive faculties, he established a "complete new mill for dressing flax, which will dress 14 lbs. of flax in an hour, fit for the heckle, with less waste, in a twentieth part of the time, and two-thirds cheaper than the same could be done by hand." In 1758, Captain John McCracken, his son-in-law, began the manufacture of canvas, and the first rope-walk in Belfast.



VOLUNTEER BADGE, 1779.

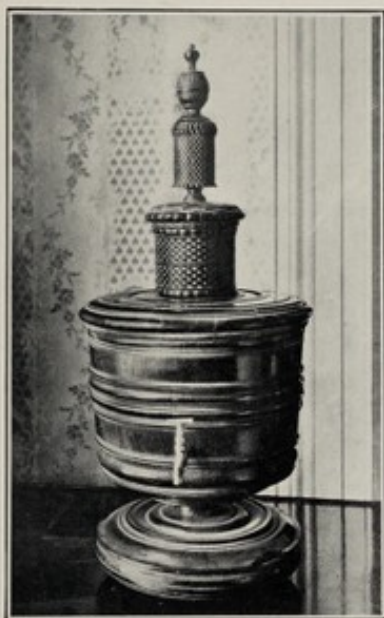
The original of this silver gorget (four times the above size), belonged to John McBride, 1st Lieutenant of the Rathfarland Volunteers, a corps founded in September, 1779, and is now in the possession of Andrew Morrow, J.P., whose wife is great grand-daughter of McBride. Mr. Morrow is descended from James Morrow.

Enterprise in business was fostered materially by the excellent education afforded. So far back as 1770, a Belfast "Lover of Truth," writes in a Dublin paper:—"This Town, for many years past, has been noted for being the Nursery of the Northern Provinces of this Kingdom, for qualifying Young Men for the various Employments of Life; and has always been supplied with good Teachers. We have a good Grammar School; one or more good Mathematical Schools, whose masters are Men of Character and Abilities; with an English School, perhaps not to be equalled in the three kingdoms."

The results of this system of education manifested itself in the high character and business capacity of the merchants of that time, trained on the principle "that young Gentlemen, intended for the Business of Commerce, ought to be well versed in what is emphatically called, the *Belles Lettres*."

David Manson, schoolmaster in Belfast, as he terms himself in the title page of one of his works, has left a name behind him worthy of grateful remembrance. There were few Belfast men of the last century who did not make their first acquaintance with their native tongue through the medium of his Spelling Book or Pronouncing Dictionary. This "eminent improver of youth," as he was justly styled, was born at Carincastle, between Larne and Glenarm, in 1726. He started a school in 1752, and his first pupil was a daughter of Henry Joy, who greatly aided in his revolutionary plans of education. Children were to be taught on the principle of amusement, free from

the idea of drudgery or fear of the rod. Each classroom had a master's seat, a high and low chair, and rows of forms. The chairs were seats of honour for the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, promoted from the scholars as rewards of proficiency. Lessons were committed to memory the



PUNCHBOWL OF LIGNUM VITÆ.

In possession of Miss Lewis, Nettlefield, Belfast.

"Presented by Robert Leathes, Sovereign of Belfast, and agent to the Earl of Donegall in the year 1690."

previous evening, the length of the lessons was regulated according to the pupil's own inclination. Whoever said the longest lesson got the title of king or queen, not less than twenty lines that of prince or princess, twelve lines constituted a lord or lady. These were all members of the Royal Society, and got a ticket marked F.R.S. The scholar who returned ten tickets, without deductions, got a half-guinea medal. Those who could not say four lines correctly were termed sluggards. Inattentive or tricky children were made members of the "Trifling Club." Manson was indefatigable, both in benevolence and ingenuity. To improve the condition of the linen weavers he wrote a treatise advising them to carry on their trade in conjunction with a small farm. He gave instructions as to farming, and designs for improved dwellings. A small farm was taken for the instruction of his good boys, which he called "Lileput," and where he had a bowling green. He constructed a sort of flying machine, for the purpose of elevating persons above the highest houses in the town, to enjoy a pleasing prospect. For his boarders he invented a "flying carriage," on the principle of a velocipede. To enable girls to spin with both hands, he designed a novel spinning wheel, which, turned by one man, set in motion some 20 spindles, so that the spinners had

only to watch their hands, and not their feet also. This he presented to the Old Poor House, where cotton was first spun in Ulster.

On the suggestion of Robert Joy and Thomas McCabe, the first spinning machine was made, under the direction of Nicholas Grimshaw, in 1777, the same year that the latter established the printing of cotton and linen fabrics at Greencastle. A remarkable pioneer of this industry died in 1788, N. Wilson, of Whitehouse. A contemporary writes of him:—"So rapid were his improvements, and to such perfection had he brought the Spinning, Weaving, Stamping, and Dyeing of Cottons, that there is reason to believe his works, including all who received employment by them, gave the means of living to upwards of 3000 persons."

In a notice of Lord Donegall's visit to the town in the same year it is mentioned that it had increased within fifteen years in population, commerce, and manufactures, in as rapid a manner as any other in the three kingdoms. Its port duties had augmented from £60,000 to about £112,000. "From being extremely defective in public edifices, it has, of new erections, an elegant Church, an Exchange, a Poor House, a Dissenting Meeting House, a White Linen Hall, and a Bank. What the limits of it may be when the munificence of its Landlord shall have finished



GROUP OF OBJECTS IN BELFAST MUSEUM.

Two Keystones from Old Long Bridge, Belfast. Lead Trunk Head from Old Mill of John McCracken, Donegall Street, presented by Lord Shaftesbury. Stone Griffin's Head from foundations of Belfast Castle.



ORGAN AND PULPIT, DUNCAIRN CHURCH, BELFAST.
Oakwork by Messrs. Purdy & Millard.

the noble undertaking of a canal, throwing Lough Neagh open to the industrious and enterprising merchants of Belfast, it is difficult at present to determine."

About this time a clever mechanic of Belfast attracted attention by the discovery of a "Perpetual motion on philosophical principles," thus described:—"This power, in the present instance, is applied to the machinery of a clock, which is designed to go indefinitely, as the winding itself up is effected by the weight of the atmosphere, as long as the change of the weight of the air, five times in the course of two years, shall cause the mercury to ascend or fall $\frac{2}{10}$ ths of an inch above or below the mean height."

Even the local lower creations at this time were of a learned nature. A quaint woodcut of a fabulous looking animal, entitled "The Belfast Pig of Knowledge,"

heads a notice issued by a native showman, Bissett, to the effect that his

"Belfast learned Nefrens, or surprising pig, of erudition and knowledge, will exhibit his astonishing and almost supernatural performances at the Market House, March, 1783. This wonderful phenomenon will tell any lady in the room her thoughts, also the number of ladies and gentlemen present at the exhibition, the colours of their cloaths, the hour and the minute of the day; he can spell any person's name in company, call up accounts, distinguish the ladies from the gentlemen, and make his respective honors to each. He multiplies any given numbers, solves several questions in the rule of three, and practice, etc."

The accomplishments are in accord with an advertisement in *Belfast Newsletter*, 1763—

"That James Morphett, mathematician, has removed to Cadell's Entry, where he continues to teach arithmetic, book-keeping, geometry, gauging, surveying, mensuration, trigonometry, dialling, navigation, geography, astronomy, algebra, fluxions, gunnery, fortification, use of the globes, etc.; natural philosophy, with the several branches depending thereon. He also continues to survey land, measure all kind of mechanical work about buildings according to the customs of Ireland; he also continues to entertain boarders at reasonable rates."

Several industries requiring scientific knowledge now sprang up. In 1785 the manufacture of glass was begun at the well-known and conspicuous glass house, Ballymacarrett. Some fine specimens of Belfast cut and engraved glass are occasionally met with. Dr. S. M. Stephenson (known as an antiquary), joined Thomas Greg and John Ashmore in 1791. They started a pottery, of which a few specimens exist, resembling Wedgwood's "Queen Ware." Jelly moulds were made with birds and cray fish impressed.

In the same year was laid the foundation of the modern shipbuilding industry, which has attained such gigantic dimensions, in the world-renowned yards of the Queen's Island (Harland and Wolff) and Workman and Clarke. Many of the largest steam vessels afloat have been built and fitted out by these great firms. To the late Sir Edward Harland, a man of towering genius, the world owes the mighty ocean-going steamers of to-day. In his fertile brain was evolved plans for

ships which are really floating towns. His policy is being faithfully continued with beneficial results to Belfast and the world at large.

So far back as 1636 it is recorded that the "Eagle's Wing," a ship of 150 tons, was built at Belfast, one account gives Groomsport. The "Loyal Charles," of 250 tons, was launched here in 1699. William Ritchie came from Scotland with ten men and a quantity of shipbuilding apparatus in July, 1791. There were then only half-a-dozen jobbing ship carpenters here, as vessels belonging to the port were purchased and repaired across the channel. Writing in 1811, he proudly says:—"The greatest part of the traders and West India vessels have been built in Belfast, several of them of Irish oak, and it is but justice to say that for elegance of mould, fastness of sailing, and utility in every respect, they are unrivalled in any of the ports they trade to." The firm became Ritchie and MacLaine, and built for Langtry, in 1820, the s.s. "Belfast," first steamer launched in Ireland. Better mechanical engineering was early required by the development of the linen and cotton industries. John Templeton, the well-known naturalist, induced the proprietors of the Linen Hall to vote £100 per annum to establish a popular lectureship on natural philosophy, mechanics and chemistry. In his address on that occasion, about 1820, he asserts, "a more perfect knowledge of the scientific principles of mechanics and bleaching is still wanting." If it had not been for the extension of chemical knowledge (Dr. Ferguson, Belfast, substituted lime for bleaching in 1764), the souring of linen must still have been performed with butter milk, and numbers of the lower orders been deprived of that wholesome beverage. In the days of my grandfather, the whole district of Malone could not supply enough of this article for his single bleach-green. R. S. Macadam has noted that the first steam engine erected in Belfast was at Springfield, by J. Stevenson, where it pumped up water to work a water wheel.

Abel Hodskis had a foundry off Donegall Street in the 18th century. In 1811 the Belfast Foundry commenced, with Job Rider as its manager. He was an accomplished mechanic, and made a steam engine, about 1800, on novel principles. Coates & Young soon became noted for steam engines and boilers. In 1846, McAdam Bros., Soho Foundry, was visited by Ibrahim Pasha, Egypt, who ordered several large steam engines, to pump water from the Nile for irrigation. Some of these engines had cylinders of 63 in. diameter and 10 ft. stroke, on the Cornish principle, the largest made in Ireland.

On the visit of the Pasha, he arrived at the Royal Hotel, whence a messenger dispatched to to the parish church, where William Valentine was at worship, delivered this oracular message:—"Plase



ELMWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BELFAST.

sur, the King of Aigipt's wantin' to see you." At the Soho were also constructed the turbines and vortex pumps patented by Prof. James Thomson, F.R.S., brother of Lord Kelvin.



CUSTOM HOUSE, BELFAST.

In 1836, Rowan, of Doagh, made a steam coach, which was exhibited in Belfast. It was said the bad condition of the roads caused its failure.

One of the best known scientific men connected with Belfast was Alexander Mitchell, the famous blind engineer, inventor of the screw pile called by his name. Although he was born in Dublin in 1780, his family had close connections with

Belfast, where his father removed to Pinchill when Alexander was seven years old. He received his education at the Belfast Academy, under Dr. W. Bruce. He became hopelessly blind before he was twenty, but this infirmity does not appear to have interfered with his unusual capacity for engineering work, manifested all through his extended life. His appearance was that of a strong and active man, over six feet in height, and broad in proportion. Soon after his marriage in 1801, he began to develop some property in Ballymacarrett, where he made bricks and erected houses from his own designs. In his fifty-third year he patented his famous screw pile, which was first applied to lighthouse foundations on the Maplin Sands in 1838. A renewal of the patent was granted for 14 years in 1847, when Lord Brougham said of the invention that just where it was most wanted, viz., on a shifting or loose sand, it happened to be most applicable. In 1848 his merits as an engineer were recognised by his election as M.Inst.C.E., and the Telford medal. His screw pile foundations have been extensively used throughout the world with uniform success. He also invented improvements in the screw propeller. He died at Glendivis in June, 1868, and is buried in Clifton Street graveyard. As his obituary notice says:—"He was extremely fond of music, and no mean proficient in it. His resources in conversation were wonderful for their variety. He seemed to forget nothing. Alexander Mitchell was indeed a man to be loved and honoured as well as to be admired, and his useful and benevolent achievements will hand his name down to late posterity." Francis J. Bigger, M.R.I.A., has given an admirable resumé of the career of this great inventor, from information supplied largely by Mrs. Mary Garret, granddaughter of Alexander Mitchell.

BELFAST HARBOUR.

The history of the Harbour of Belfast is part of the history of the city itself, and its development has been quite as rapid. The magnificent harbour, which has been the home and offers a welcome to some of the largest ships afloat, may be said to have been scraped out of the tenacious mud of the Lagan. The nucleus of the harbour was the basin formed by the junction of the little stream, the Fearsat, with the Lagan, near what is now the east end of High Street. The basin or pool was cleansed from time to time to make the accommodation suitable for the small boats which in those far-away days visited Belfast.

In 1613 the unpretentious harbour was vested in the Lord of the Castle, the Sovereign and Burgesses of the town, and in 1729 the first Act of Parliament for regulating the affairs of the

harbour was passed. Ten years later great dissatisfaction was evinced regarding the management of the quays, but it was not until 1785 that effective steps were taken which led to the real improvement of the harbour. Indeed, it is to this date that we have to go back in order to find the foundations on which one of the greatest harbours of the United Kingdom has been built.

The first graving dock was completed about the beginning of last century, but it was a tiny thing compared with the huge docks which exist to-day. As showing the progress that has taken place, it might be mentioned that less than a hundred years ago the tide ebbed entirely out of the river Lagan at low water, and left a narrow and crooked channel through the sloblands, which in front of the town was only from 2 to 4½ ft. deep. So poor was the accommodation that vessels drawing more than from 10 to 14 ft. were unable to come up the quays, even at high tide, and were compelled to discharge the greater portion of their cargo three miles from the town. About the middle of last century the three small tidal docks that existed were filled in, and a fine stretch of quay, which is now a hive of industry, constructed. It was about the same time that science began to get the mastery over nature, and the Victoria channel was cut. To-day the Harbour of Belfast offers the finest accommodation to vessels of all classes. There are four graving docks, ranging in length from 245 ft. to 800 ft., and at present the Commissioners are constructing an additional graving dock 850 ft. in length and 128 ft. in breadth. This dock has been specially constructed to meet the requirements of the local shipbuilding industry, which the Harbour Commissioners have always adopted the wise policy of encouraging.

R. M. Y.

SOCIAL HABITS.

Changes in the habits of people of a city are perhaps as worthy of notice as the changes in its aspect or its trade and commerce. During the last quarter of the 19th century Belfast experienced more marked changes than the casual observer might imagine.

The workers of the 70's will remember how few holidays and half-holidays they had. Those were days when the lesson of the Fourth Commandment, "Six days shalt thou labour," was observed. Are people better or worse for the change? Was the youth, in lodgings, any worse for working the whole of the sixth day, or does he benefit now by being cast adrift at noonday on a Saturday to do as he pleases.

For one thing, the half-holiday has led to the marvellous growth of football, formerly a school game, but now a national sport in much the same way as the bull fight is the national sport of Spain. In both it is the very few who join in the game and the many who only look on. It is an exercise of skill and endurance developed into a spectacle.



COURT HOUSE, BELFAST.

In the 70's, again, there was a rage for lawn tennis, which was, perhaps, the first active game in which girls met men on equal terms, and if it has done nought else, it has added considerably to the average girl's height, and in due time fitted her to take advantage of the bicycle. When a Belfast man invented the pneumatic tyre, the bicycle became a necessity to woman as well as to man; and the two-wheeled carriage has created quite a revolution! How many it has allowed to view the country, and get a sniff of the sea! The simply-driven "bike" was the forerunner of the modern motor, which can do its mile a minute, and requires legislation to limit its speed to 20 miles an hour. Pioneers of Railways (in their evidence before the House of Commons early in the last century) only asked for leave to run a train at five miles an hour, and thought that perhaps it might even go twelve with little danger on a well-laid railway line.

Not very many years ago the News Room was the centre of business activity in Belfast, and many thought, from its position at the junction of Donegall Street, Waring Street, Rosemary Street and Bridge Street, that it would retain its premier position for all time. Indeed, so rooted was that opinion that the three local banks built their head offices in the district.



DUFFERIN MEMORIAL, BELFAST.

The change of centre came with the trams. On their first introduction they ran from the Botanic Gardens to High Street, and thence through the then crowded Bridge Street to the Antrim Road. It was when the old Hercules Street was wiped out by the opening of Royal Avenue, and the trams were run through the new route and in other directions, that the centre moved at once to Castle Junction and Donegall Place, and now the old business part of the town is neglected. The removal of the municipal offices, and the building of bank and insurance offices around the City Hall, all point to non-disturbance of the present centre for many years to come.

Time was when many merchants lived right in the heart of the town, and within walking distance of their places of business. The trams have changed it all and have killed the old town life and the enjoyable sociable evenings of 30 years ago. Over Wellington Place, Fisherwick Place, College Square North, Great Victoria Street and many other residential quarters of the '70's, "Ichabod" is written, for the inhabitants have migrated to the suburbs.

S. C.

Cities and Typical Towns.

LONDONDERRY.

Londonderry is the second city in Ulster and one of great historic importance. It occupies a beautiful situation, rising gracefully from the river Foyle to a height of about 120 feet. Derry, the original name of the place, is derived from "Doire," meaning the place of oaks. It is said to owe its origin to the monastery founded by Columba in 546. From the 9th until the 11th century the town was frequently in the possession of the Danes, and knew something of the miseries associated with wars. Murtagh O'Brien drove out the Danes early in the 12th century.

In 1311 Derry was granted by Edward II. to Richard de Burgo. Three hundred years afterwards, when the Irish Society of London got possession of it, it was incorporated under the name of Londonderry, and the fortifications which were commenced in 1600 were completed in eighteen years at a cost of £9000. The Charter was confirmed in 1662 by Charles II., and during these years the Irish Society spent large sums of money in making the place attractive to the colonists.



Photo by

LONDONDERRY.

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.]

In 1689 Londonderry was a great stronghold of Protestantism in Ulster, and the spirit that animated the two races was certainly not one of affection. The Irish felt bitter because their ancient possessions had passed into the hands of strangers, and the Protestants could never lose sight of the fact that the natives only waited for the opportunity in order to encompass their destruction. The fierce struggle of the houses of O'Neill and O'Donnell against the authority of James I. was fresh in the memory of these Protestants, but fresher still was the massacre of 1641 when many of their friends and neighbours were murdered by the native Irish. While the Protestants of Derry city were Protestants almost to a man, they were not of one country or one church. Englishmen and Scotchmen, Episcopalians and Presbyterians lived together in friendship unbroken by the sectarian wars in Great Britain. There was no room for internecine quarrels because they were surrounded by a powerful enemy animated by the strongest motives of hatred; and as one

reads the chronicles of these old men of Derry, it is impossible to overlook the strong similarity which they bore to the Israelites in their early days in Palestine. It was a case of working with one hand while the other held the sword, and yet in spite of wars and alarms, the city prospered and in 1688 it was an active centre of commerce. Towards the end of that year there was general uneasiness amongst the Protestants in Ireland, and they were well aware that in the forthcoming struggle quarter would be neither be asked nor given. Rumour had it that December 9th was the day appointed for extirpating the Protestants.

When excitement was at its height in Londonderry, news arrived that a regiment of Roman Catholics commanded by the Earl of Antrim, who was also a Roman Catholic, had received orders from Dublin to occupy the city, and that he was already on the march from Coleraine. Excitement rose to fever height. There were differences of opinion among the inhabitants. Some were in favour of closing the gates; others argued that the troops of James II. should be admitted. Bishop Hopkins who was at that time an important personage in the city, advised his flock to suffer death rather than disobey the Lord's anointed. But the men of Londonderry were not accustomed to passive resistance, and the advice fell on deaf ears. Meanwhile Lord Antrim's regiment could be seen on the other side of the Foyle. There was no bridge across the river in those days, communication being kept up by means of a ferry and by this ferry a number of Lord Antrim's soldiers crossed, presented themselves at the gate and demanded admittance for his Majesty's troops. At this moment the fate of Londonderry, and indeed the fate of the Empire, was trembling in the balance. The question was settled by thirteen apprentices, who having armed themselves, took possession of the city keys, rushed to the Ferry Gate and closed it in face of the King's Army.

This was the first act in one of the most thrilling dramas that has ever been enacted on the world's stage. It was the beginning of a struggle which has crowned Londonderry with a glory that can never grow dim, for as long as men love bravery no matter what their religious or political convictions may be, they will never cease to honour the deeds of the brave men who held Londonderry against such terrible odds.

The act of the Apprentice Boys fired the populace to red hot enthusiasm, and the Bishop's exhortation to obey the Lord's anointed was rudely interrupted by the remarks that his sermon was good, but there were other more important matters which they had to attend to. Under the cover of night messengers were sent to the Protestant gentlemen in the neighbouring counties, and these quietly responded to the summons to come to Londonderry. Within forty-eight hours hundreds of horse and foot were on the way to the city, and Lord Antrim, seeing how futile it would be for him to fight, retired with his troops to Coleraine.

James was angry with the inhabitants of Londonderry, but hearing that the Prince of Orange was marching unopposed to London, he thought that diplomacy rather than force should be tried, and so he sent Mountjoy with a regiment of Protestant troops to the city, and the citizens permitted him to leave within their walls this small garrison composed exclusively of Protestants and commanded by Colonel Lundy, who became Governor, a gentleman whose name is synonymous in Ulster still for treachery of the basest sort. It was presently believed in James's camp that Londonderry would not hold out long against the King's forces. It was known that in Lundy, James had a faithful if secret ally; and to the practised eye of experienced French officers, the single wall overgrown with grass was but a poor defence for the city. The men who laid out the city never contemplated that it would have to stand the attack of a disciplined army. Avaux, the French General who accompanied James, declared that a single French battalion could easily storm the defences, but he declared that even if it could withstand attacks, the besieged would soon succumb to hunger. He little knew the character of the men who held James's army at bay.

From the time the Irish army entered Ulster, Lundy had abandoned all hopes of resistance, and he endeavoured to discourage his men, but they were made of truer stuff than himself. James's

army was closing in around the city and everything looked dark for the inhabitants, but just at that moment a ray of hope appeared in the form of ships sent from England. They had on board two regiments sent to reinforce the garrison. Colonel Cuninghame, who was in command, came on shore with several of his officers, and conferred with Lundy. That treacherous gentleman, anxious that the city should fall into the hands of the Irish Army, advised Cuninghame to take his troops back to England. If they entered the city, he said, they would be like rats in a trap. He went through the formality of holding a council of war, but from this council he excluded everyone who was known to be in favour of defending the city. Cuninghame and his officers could not oppose their opinion to one who had local knowledge, and they returned to their ships and made preparations for leaving the Foyle. Lundy sent a message to the enemy informing him that the city would surrender on the first summons.

But Lundy did not know his men. After the council of war it was whispered that he meant to betray them. The feeling of anger grew in volume, and it was suggested that Lundy being a traitor should meet a traitor's death. After dusk one evening it was found that the gates were open and that the keys had disappeared. The officers, fearing treachery, took special precautions



OLD LONDONDERRY.

and next morning they found the enemy almost within striking distance of the city. A meeting of the principal inhabitants was held, and Lundy was charged with having sold them to the enemy. While the angry discussion was going on, the men who manned the ramparts reported that the vanguard of King James's army was in sight. Lundy had given instructions that there was to be no firing, but his order was unheeded. Major Henry Baker and Captain Adam Murray sounded the call to arms, and the response was electric. The people were moved by one impulse, and when King James was within one hundred yards of the southern gate they rushed to the walls, manned the guns, rent the heavens with the defiant war cry of "No Surrender!" and sent a shower of lead among the advancing force, which sent it flying for cover.

The angry crowd wished to execute summary justice on Lundy, but through the kind assistance of some of the influential leaders, he was smuggled out of the city at dead of night. Until this day the effigy of the traitor is burned in Londonderry and throughout Ulster every year.

The city was now devoid of all civil or military government; the defenders were poor; the provisions limited, and a powerful army was thundering at the gates. "But," to quote from a great historian, "within was that which has often in desperate extremities retrieved the fallen

fortunes of nations. Betrayed, deserted, disorganised, unprovided with resources, begirt with enemies, the noble city was still no easy conquest. Whatever an enquirer might think of the strength of the ramparts, all that was most intelligent, most courageous, most high spirited among the Englishry of Leinster and of Northern Ulster was crowded behind them. The number of men capable of bearing arms within the walls was seven thousand, and the whole world could not have furnished seven thousand men better qualified to meet a terrible emergency with clear judgment, dauntless valour, and stubborn patience. They were all zealous Protestants, and the Protestantism of the majority was tinged with Puritanism."

In face of danger all that was best in these men shone forth resplendently. Lundy's attempted betrayal, while it angered, did not dismay them. With a coolness worthy of all admiration, they proceeded to arrange for the government and the defence of the city. Those capable of bearing arms were divided into eight regiments. Baker and the Rev. George Walker were appointed Governors. The former was in military command while the latter looked after the civic affairs.

Every man knew his duty and he did it.

The old cathedral was the centre round which everyone appears to have moved. It occupied, as it still occupies, the summit of the city. Guns were mounted on its broad tower, ammunition was stored in the vaults. "In the choir the liturgy of the Anglican Church was read every morning; every afternoon the Dissenters crowded to a simpler worship."

James waited for a whole day, hoping that the people would surrender, and in that short interval the men of Londonderry were enabled to complete the arrangements for defending the city.

On April 19th a trumpeter came to the southern gate and asked whether the engagement entered into by Governor Lundy would be fulfilled. He was told that the men who defended the walls knew nothing about Lundy's engagements, and that they were determined to resist as long as there was life in their bodies. Next day Lord Strabane was sent to offer terms to Murray, who went out to meet the flag of truce. Strabane declared that



Photo by]

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.
GUILDHALL, LONDONDERRY.

the King would give a free pardon for all that was passed if they would submit. Murray was offered a Colonel's commission and a thousand pounds in gold. Murray, drawing himself up to his full height, and looking with an air of contempt at Strabane, replied: "The men of Londonderry have done nothing that requires a pardon, and own no sovereign but King William and Queen Mary. It will not be safe for your Lordship to stay longer or to return on the same errand. Let me have the honour of seeing you through the lines." That day the siege of the city began in deadly earnest. A terrible cannonade was commenced, and in a short time the city was on fire in several places, but the inhabitants never quailed, and although only a handful compared with the opposing host, they sallied out under the command of Murray and a fierce struggle ensued. Maumont, who was in command of the Irish army, was slain. These sallies became common, and they nearly always resulted in favour of the besieged.

The Irish Army determined to capture the city by main force. The point selected for attack

was an outwork named Windmill Hill, near to the main gate. Many of the Irish bound themselves by solemn oath to carry the position or else perish in the attempt. Captain Butler, a son of Lord Mountgarret, led these men. The garrison was drawn up in three ranks, the duty of those behind being to load the muskets for those in front. The Irish came gallantly to the attack, but after long and fierce fighting they were driven back with great loss. In this battle the women of Londonderry displayed great heroism, serving out water and ammunition to the men even amidst the thickest fire. After this the Irish leaders saw that the city could not be carried by force.

It was known that the stock of provisions was small, and arrangements were made to prevent fresh supplies from entering. On the land sides of the city the army had thrown out its lines so that it was impossible to get through them. In order to completely isolate the city, it was decided to throw a barricade across the river at a narrow part about a mile below the city, and a strong boom firmly fastened to both shores made ingress from the sea seemingly impossible.

The plight of the besieged soon became terrible. In the first week in June, horse flesh was the only meat that could be purchased in the city, and even horse flesh was not plentiful. On the fifteenth of that month the stern but sorely tried sentinels espied sails in Lough Foyle, and the news gladdened the hearts of the whole garrison. The thirty vessels which were making their way towards the city were in charge of Kirke, and had been sent for the relief of Londonderry. The joy of the inhabitants knew no bounds, but it was short lived, for Kirke, owing to some reason that has never been explained, considered it unsafe to attempt to relieve the city. The most probable explanation is that he was anxious to see how things would fare with King William in England before he made a mortal enemy of King James in Ireland. Whatever the explanation may be, he lay for weeks inactive while the inhabitants of the city were suffering the most terrible agonies. Food became scarcer and scarcer, and even the supply of ammunition showed signs of giving out; so small, indeed, had it become, that brickbats covered with lead had to be substituted for cannon balls. Disease following upon hunger worked sad havoc in the ranks of the defenders.

Seeing how tenacious and determined the Protestants within the walls were, Rosen, a famous and cruel French General, was given command of the Irish Army, and he declared that he would raze the city to the ground, and that he would spare no living thing. The leaders he proposed to roast alive. He gathered all the Protestants he could find in the adjoining counties and dragged them to the very gates of the city in the hope that their piteous condition would bring fear to the hearts of the defenders, but it had the very opposite effect, for it roused their spirits still higher. Many prisoners of high rank were held within the city and they had been treated well. In reply to Rosen's threat a gallows was erected on one of the bastions and a message was sent to him to send a confessor to prepare his friends for death, and the result was that the unfortunate Protestants, or at least those who withstood the hardships inflicted upon them, were permitted to return to their homes.



Photo by]

WALKER'S MONUMENT, LONDONDERRY.

[W. Lawrence, Dublin

Londonderry held out as resolutely as ever, and men who were scarcely strong enough to bear arms never failed to muster sufficient strength to send forth the old war cry of "No Surrender!"—a cry at once a challenge and a source of inspiration.

Every artifice was resorted to in order to induce the brave defenders to give in, but nothing moved them. If the enemy were indefatigable the defenders were always courageous, and every attack was gallantly repelled. Owing to fatigue and hunger the fighting men in the garrison became so weak that they could scarcely stand on their legs. The food they received each day was scarcely sufficient to keep body and soul together. Dogs that fattened on dead bodies which lay unburied, were worth a king's ransom. It is impossible to describe the awful appearance which the city presented at that period. Gaunt men and women scarcely able to crawl about, thousands dead but still unburied—what a picture! To such extremity had they come that it was determined to eat first the horses and the hides, then the prisoners, and then each other. They had suffered enough to entitle them to surrender with honour, but no man dare utter in public any words save words of defiance and of stubborn opposition to the foe.



Photo by

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.]

LONDONDERRY CATHEDRAL.

women who had formed the evening congregation in the Cathedral had just dispersed, some to seek whatever repose was possible, and others to guard the walls from the attacks of the Irish, when the sentinels sang out the glad news that three ships were making for the city. Soon all was commotion in the Irish camp. The river was low and the navigable channel ran close to the left bank where the headquarters of James's army lay, and where they had mounted their heaviest artillery. The English frigate commanded by Captain John Leake, did excellent work in protecting the merchant men. The "Mountjoy" was the first ship to strike the boom, and she struck it with such force that she rebounded and stuck in the mud. The Irish yelled with delight, and they were preparing to board her when a broadside from the frigate sent them helter skelter. Douglas's ship, the "Phoenix," rushed at the breach which the "Mountjoy" had made, and was soon through the boom. The tide was rising quickly, and the "Mountjoy" began to move, and in a short time she followed the "Phoenix" but at that moment a bullet struck down her brave commander, who died within sight of the city he loved, and which his heroism had done so much to save.

At this time Kirke received peremptory instructions from England that Londonderry must be relieved at all costs, and he took action which he might reasonably have been expected to take six weeks earlier. Among the ships that came to Lough Foyle with Kirke, was one named the "Mountjoy," commanded by a native of Londonderry called Browning. He was most anxious to help his beleaguered brethren, and he volunteered to make an attempt to get through to the city. A Coleraine man named Douglas, who was in charge of another ship, the "Phoenix," agreed to share the danger, and so the two merchant men, escorted by a frigate of thirty-six guns, made for the boom. It was a glorious evening, and quite out of keeping with the grim tragedy that was being enacted all around; the sun was sinking behind the hills that lie to the west of the city, and the men and

The hours during which the fight raged at the boom must have seemed an eternity to the men behind the walls. Their very existence was staked on that struggle. But by ten o'clock the issue was settled by the arrival of the ships at the quay. Soon the starving garrison had plenty of food and drink, and the men who a few hours before had a pound of tallow and three-quarters of a pound of salted hide weighed out to them, now had abundance, and what was more precious to them, was the knowledge that in spite of all attacks of an overwhelming force, they had never allowed the enemy inside their gates. All night long the city made merry and neither before nor since have the bells of the old cathedral rung out their notes so joyously as on that memorable occasion, and the guns of the Irish poured forth shot and shell, but when the morning came it was found that they had struck their camp and were heading for Strabane.

In the whole history of Great Britain there is nothing to compare with the siege of Londonderry. It lasted one hundred and five days, and in that time the garrison was reduced from seven thousand fighting men to three thousand. What the loss of the Irish was has not been ascertained, but it has been estimated at eight thousand. Time has not robbed Londonderry of any of the glories of that siege, and to this day the old war cry of "No Surrender!" thrills the blood of the descendants of the men who held the city, and with it, Ireland, for the Empire.

The old walls still stand, and on a bastion where some of the fiercest fighting took place a lofty pillar is raised on the top of which is a statue of Walker, a Bible in one hand, while the other points to the Lough from whence deliverance came.

While the city has expanded greatly since those days of bravery, it is by reason of that small portion enclosed within the wall that strangers are attracted to it; and as long as men honour noble deeds and are thrilled by sacrifice for principles, the memory of the men who defended Londonderry will continue to remain one of the most precious assets of the English race.

The city of Londonderry has made rapid progress since those days of storm and stress, and to-day it is the third city in Ireland, but the effacing hand of time has not obliterated the old landmarks. The wall which surrounded the old city remains almost as it was in the days of James. The old guns face one at every turn, and one in particular, the far-famed "Roaring Meg," which proved a present help in time of trouble, occupies an honoured position near the base of the Walker Monument. Many changes have been made on the ancient cathedral, but it is still the distinctive feature crowning as it does the hill on which the city stands. Near at hand is the Bishop's Palace, which has been occupied by many notable men since Hopkins day, but by none more eminent than the present Poet Primate of Ireland (Dr. Alexander). Within the Cathedral itself there are many relics of the siege, such as the bomb thrown by Rosen demanding the surrender of the city. Close beside the Cathedral the County Courthouse stands, and it is a handsome building. Across the valley, which is locally known as the Bogside, the Roman Catholic Cathedral occupies a commanding eminence. It is a modern building and its spire was only completed a few years ago. Of other Churches the city possesses quite a lot, all graceful in appearance.

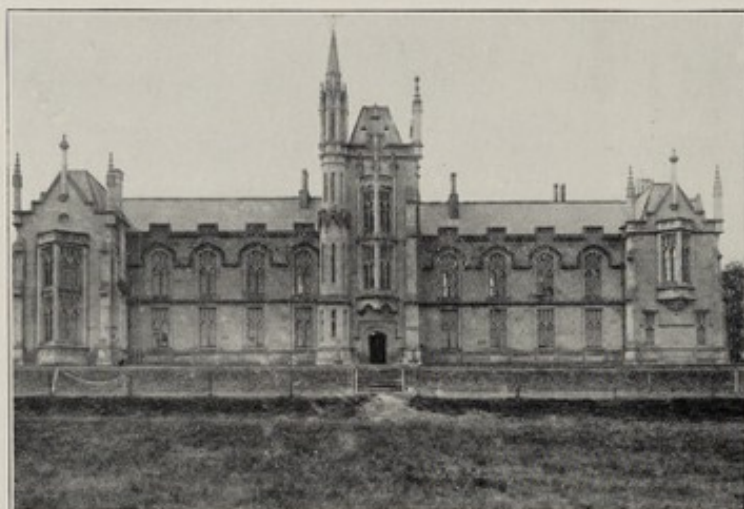


ST. EUGÈNE'S CATHEDRAL, LONDONDERRY.

MAGEE COLLEGE represents an eminently successful attempt on the part of the Presbyterian Church to provide for its own members principally, an education which had been denied them by the State, and it is the only College of University rank in Ireland which has been founded and endowed entirely by private benefactions.

Up to 1844, Trinity College, Dublin, which was the only University in Ireland, was subject to religious tests, and members of the Presbyterian Church who desired to obtain a liberal education or a University degree in Arts, Engineering, Law, or Medicine, were obliged to go to one of the Scottish Universities. Appeals to successive Governments to remedy this grievance were made in vain; hence the resolve to found a College for themselves, at their own expense. In response to a resolution to this effect, passed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, in 1844, the late Mrs. Magee left a sum of £20,000, and the late Rev. Richard Dill, Dublin, one of the original Trustees, left the bulk of his property to the College, for Professorships and Scholarships. The *locale* of the College was fixed at Londonderry, as a Queen's College had been meanwhile established in Belfast, and the opening took place in 1865.

There still remained, however, the question of University degrees, and this was not settled till 1882, when, on the dissolution of the Queen's University, Magee College was selected as one of



MAGEE COLLEGE, LONDONDERRY.

the "Five approved Institutions" forming the Royal University. One of the Professors was accordingly appointed a Fellow; two other Professors, Examiners; and the President is a member of the Standing Committee of the Senate. The education provided in the Arts Department is open to all denominations and to both sexes, this College being the first in Ireland to admit women to its class-rooms. In this department there are now no religious tests, each Professor, on his appointment, merely signing a declaration not "to do, write, or say anything which might tend in

any way to subvert the Christian religion, or the belief of any person therein." Under an amended scheme issued by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, Ireland, the Arts Department is under the control of a representative and local Governing Body.

In 1906, the late Mr. Basil M'Crea, one of the Trustees of the College, handed over to the Board of Trustees a sum of money, yielding £350 a year, for the endowment of a Chair of Natural Philosophy and two new scholarships. A Physical Laboratory and a Chemical Laboratory for analytical work have also been provided. In addition to the Professors, there are Lecturers in Practical Physics, Chemistry, Classics, Music, and elocution. Mr. Basil M'Crea died in 1907, and by his will bequeathed to the Arts Department of the College his entire estate, subject only to the life interest of his sister. This bequest will amount to about £100,000, and the will makes provision for additional Chairs in Arts, two Lecturers, several scholarships, additional ground for sites, Library, Laboratories, Museum, and Students' Chambers. The present buildings include residences for seven Professors.

The College has proved itself to be essential to the North-West of Ireland, which would be practically cut off from the benefits of higher education were the College not in the enjoyment of its University privileges.

Although Mr. Birrell's scheme for establishing sectarian University teaching in Ireland threatens to cut Magee College adrift from a University, yet there are good reasons for believing that its future will be a successful one.



FOYLE COLLEGE, LONDONDERRY.

The building then erected was £14,000 contributed by the Bishop (Dr. Knox), the Corporation of Derry, most of the London companies, and private donors. The Grammar School was founded in 1617, by Math. Springham, the original schoolhouse being located within the walls of the city.

The Governing Body is most representative, the members consisting of the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, the Minister of the first Presbyterian congregation in Londonderry, the Dean of Derry, the President of the Magee Presbyterian College, the Governor of the Honourable the Irish Society, etc.

The area occupied by the buildings and playing grounds is nine acres.

The Academical Institution was founded in 1868. It commands a fine view of the city, and the present building dates from 1868. The whole outlay on grounds and buildings has been £10,000, and they cover an area of four acres.

The equipment of the College comprises Physical and Chemical Laboratories, Art Rooms, Gymnasium, covered Playground, Swimming Bath, Ball Courts, Cricket Field, etc. A specially designed Sanatorium stands on an elevated site beyond the garden of the Boarding House.

The Scholarships embrace Irish Society University Scholarship, £120; Free House Scholarships, etc., £200.

The number of boys is 155.

Among famous "Old Boys" may be mentioned:—The late Earl of Caledon; Bishop Jebb; the Earl of Wicklow; Lord Lawrence, of Indian fame, and his brother, Sir Henry Lawrence; Lord Chief Justice May; Admiral May; Judge Ross, of the Landed Estates Court; Lord O'Neill, Shane's Castle; Professor J. B. Bury, Professor of Modern History, Cambridge; Professor Russell, Astronomer Royal, Pekin; S. G. Campbell, M.A., Senior Fellow, Christ's College, Cambridge; eleven Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, including one of the present Fellows, W. A. Goligher, M.A.



Photo by

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.

WATERLOO PLACE, LONDONDERRY.

The St. Columbkille College is under the control of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, and all the teachers belong to his Church. The situation of the College is a most attractive one. It was the place selected by the fourth Earl of Bristol for his country seat before the city had grown to its present dimensions. The large room of the Casino is now the College Chapel. Additional buildings were erected at a cost of over £13,000.

The Guildhall, a handsome building which was erected a few years ago at a cost of £20,000, was destroyed by fire in 1908. The spacious river is spanned by a fine iron bridge, the erection of which cost £1,000,000. The new line of quays was completed at a cost of £60,000. A graving dock cost £20,000, while the improvements on the harbour cost £30,000. The population of Londonderry in 1841 was 14,087; in 1851, 19,888; in 1861, 20,875; in 1871, 25,242; in 1881, 29,162; in 1891, 33,200; and in 1901, 39,873. The city comprises an area of 2164 acres within its Municipal and Parliamentary boundary. The city is well supplied with railways that open up wide districts of country on all sides, and it is a busy centre of commerce and industry; grain mills, saw mills, and distilleries are extensively worked by enterprising firms. Shirt and underclothing manufacturing and laundry work give employment



Photo by]

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, ARMAGH.

[Allison and Co.

to 20,000 persons, of whom the great majority are females, and a quarter of a million sterling is annually paid in wages by the different firms. Londonderry is an active place, and the citizens have shown themselves to be as skilled in the arts of peace as their ancestors were in the arts of war.

ARMAGH.

Armagh City lies about 36 miles from Belfast and 64 from Dublin. It derives the name of Ard-macha, or High Field, from its situation on the side of a steep hill called Drumsailech or the Hill of Willows. It is a place of great antiquity, and claims to have been founded by Saint Patrick. For a long time it was the metropolis of Ireland, and as a centre of learning it attracted students from many foreign lands. Of a synod that was held there in 448, an interesting account is given in the "Book of Armagh." The city was invaded by the Danes and subject to English attacks, and at last it was deserted by the bishops who retired as far south as Drogheda, and the venerable city sank into a collection of cabins with a dilapidated cathedral. From this state of decay it was raised by Primate Robinson, whose efforts were continued by his successors until Armagh has

become an attractive town once more. It is the ecclesiastical metropolis of both the Church of Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church, and possesses two cathedrals—the Roman Catholic one

being of recent construction—and two archiepiscopal palaces.

As a county town it has a courthouse where Assizes are held, a prison, a lunatic asylum, and an infirmary. The city presents a pleasing appearance, and by reason of its history it attracts a large number of visitors.

Near the town is the Retreat, a well-known private Asylum for those mentally afflicted, which lies in a charming neighbourhood surrounded by extensive and beautifully



Photo by] ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, ARMAGH. *Allison and Co.*

laid out grounds, and in which patients enjoy all possible liberty under the best of circumstances. The Asylum has enjoyed for over ninety years the confidence of the Medical Profession in Ireland, it is, in reality, a charming "Retreat." Dr. J. Gower Allen is the resident Medical Superintendent.

ANTRIM, though it gives its name to the County, is one of the smallest municipalities therein, possessing a population of less than 2,000. Its historical associations, however, invest it with much interest. It was the battle ground in the 14th century between the English under Edward III. and the native Irish, and the theatre of wars and insurrections in the 17th and 18th centuries. There was fought a sanguinary battle in 1798 between the loyalists, led by Earl O'Neill, who lost his life, and the insurgents under Henry Joy McCracken, who was later executed in Belfast. The town lies at the north-east corner of Lough Neagh, where the Six-Mile-Water joins the lake.

The Parish Church was founded in 1596, and stands in the centre of the town. John Howe, the Nonconformist Divine, who was Chaplain to Lord Massereene, frequently preached in this church. The square tower and lofty octagonal spire were built in 1816, and the church was re-seated and restored in 1892 at a cost of about £1300. During the insurrection of 1798, the hottest part of the fight took place around the parish church, and bullets may be seen embedded in the old oak door of the church, which is preserved in the oak room in Antrim Castle. The Vicar is the Rev. M. H. F. Collis.



THE RETREAT, ARMAGH.

The Old Presbyterian Congregation (see page 49) of Antrim dates back to about 1645. The present building was erected most probably in 1696 in succession to "the little house" (Minutes of the Synod of Ulster) that stood

on the right hand side of the road leading from Antrim towards "The Steeple." Among the ministers who have served the congregation have been the Revs. John Abernethy, M.A., a



ANTRIM PARISH CHURCH.

(1703-30), originated the Non-Subscription controversy which ended in the exclusion of the Presbytery of Antrim from the Synod of Ulster. About ninety families left the old congregation, and erected the Millrow meeting-house or church, where the manse now stands. The first minister of the new church was the Rev. William Holmes, M.A. (1730-50). This congregation is styled in the Minutes of the Assembly "1st Antrim." The succeeding ministers were the Rev. John Ranken, M.A. (1751-89), Rev. Alexander Montgomery, M.A. (1791-1802), and Rev. Robert Magill, M.A. (1820-39), who kept a baptismal register, which still exists. In footnotes there are some interesting incidents: in one he says that he had baptised 1280 children, 640 boys and 640 girls. Mention is made of David Kinlay, who showed King William the pass on the Boyne on the day of the battle. He also has in his register William Orr, of Farensbane, executed October 14th, 1797, on a charge of rebellion. After Mr. Magill, the ministers were Rev. Charles Morrison, M.A., Ph.D. (1840-59), Rev. George Magill (1860-67), and Rev. Thomas West, B.A., the present minister, ordained November 20th, 1867.

Antrim Round Tower (see page 33) is a perfect example of this kind of structure. It is about ninety-five feet in height, has a conical roof, and the top windows face the four cardinal points. The doorway is placed at an elevation of twelve feet from the ground, has a square head, and sloping jambs. The wall at the doorway is three feet three inches in thickness, and is formed of the coarse rocks of the neighbourhood. There is a cross sculptured in *relievo* on the stone immediately above the lintel. This tower was said to be built by Goban Sær, in the 7th century. The round towers are

supposed by Petrie to be ecclesiastical structures. The origin and uses of the round towers of Ireland were for many years a mystery, various surmises by different investigators being promulgated.

on the right hand side of the road leading from Antrim towards "The Steeple." Among the ministers who have served the congregation have been the Revs. John Abernethy, M.A., a distinguished author of his day, and grandfather of the celebrated surgeon of that name; Dr. James Duchal, Dr. William Campbell, and James Carley, M.A., for many years a well known teacher. The meeting house was renovated in 1891-92, and though now appearing new, the walls, excepting a small portion where the north wing stood, are the original ones. The present minister is the Rev. W. S. Smith.

Millrow Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest Presbyterian congregations in Ireland; it was formed in 1619. The Rev. John Abernethy, M.A.



FIRST ANTRIM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MILLROW.

However, the researches of Miss Margaret Stokes, amongst others, have definitely settled the question, it now being accepted that they are of Christian origin, being erected as towers of refuge by the ecclesiastics during the incursions of the Danes from the 9th century onward. In them were stored for safety from these fierce marauders, the Norsemen, the sacred vessels of the churches, and they may have also been used as belfries. They are always associated with religious foundations. The one at Antrim is in perfect preservation, and is distinguished from all others by having a cross cut over the doorway in relief.

BALLYCASTLE, a growing seaside resort, looks away beyond Rathlin Island over the North Atlantic, and reposes at foot of Knocklayd, a mountain 1700 feet in height. It owes its name to a castle built in 1609 by an Earl of Antrim. An attempt was made by Hugh Boyd in the middle of the 18th century to create a harbour and make the town a shipping centre, for which purpose he obtained a grant of £20,000 from Parliament, but with his death the project fell through. He was buried in the fine Gothic church which he built at his sole expense and the day of his funeral was the day of its consecration. On the right of the river are the ruins of an old Franciscan convent which was used as the burial place of the O'Donnells and where lie the remains of the 1st Earl of Antrim and his father, the famous Sorley Boye. On the coffin of the 2nd Earl is an inscription in Latin, Irish and English, which runs:—

"Great the loss, the death of the descendant of Colla,
To Conn's half and to the north,



SS. PATRICK AND BRIDGET'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, BALLYCASTLE.

This last affliction befell them,
Since the day Randall turned to the grave."

BALLYMENA, one of the busiest towns in Ireland, is situated 28 miles north of Belfast, in the midst of a well cultivated agricultural district. Large quantities of linen cloth are manufactured

in the town and neighbourhood. At one time Ballymena held a very high position as a linen market. There is a Town Hall, a Courthouse, a large Protestant Hall, a couple of Temperance Halls, a most comfortable Y.M.C.A., and five commodious hotels. There is a Cottage Hospital situate at the People's Park, and the J. H. Orr Memorial Home, Flixton Place, in connection with the Ballymena District Nursing Society. There are branches of the Belfast Banking Company,



WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BALLYMENA.

the Northern Banking Company, the Bank of Ireland, the Ulster Banking Company, and the Provincial Bank, and there are quite a number of local societies. The Parish Church, which was

destroyed by fire in 1879, and since restored at a cost of over £8000, adjoins the demesne of Sir Frederick Adair, Bart., at the head of Castle Street. There are five Presbyterian Churches, a



THE CROZIER MONUMENT, BANBRIDGE.

Methodist Church, a Baptist Meeting House, a Congregational Church, and a Roman Catholic Church. In 1864 a local Linen Company was established, and a large yarn spinning mill, known as the Braidwater Spinning Mill, whilst three large weaving factories have been built. Within recent years the hemstitching and embroidery industry has made rapid development, and at present there are two large concerns in the town where this work is carried out, and where hundreds of girls find employment. Indeed, every branch of industry in Ballymena is well manned, and the merchants and manufacturers are credited with being amongst the shrewdest in the kingdom. The population of the town is 12,000.

BANBRIDGE, a name derived from the river Bann, on which it stands, and the bridge which spans the stream, belongs to the Marquess of Downshire, and is a leading centre of the linen industry. The market house is an imposing structure, built in 1831 by a former Marquess. An Urban District Council, of fourteen members controls the affairs of the town. The chief feature of the town is the town is the monument to Crozier which was erected to per-

petuate the memory of the late Captain Francis R. Moira Crozier, R.N., F.R.S., who perished with the ill-fated Polar expedition in search of the north-west passage. Captain Crozier was born at Banbridge, in September, 1796; and owing to his distinguished conduct as an officer in the Royal Navy, and his intrepidity when, under Sir J. C. Ross, he was despatched to Antarctic regions, it was considered he would be a suitable leader in the search for a continuous ocean route between England and the Indies. He declined to undertake supreme control, but was induced by Sir John Franklin to accept the position of second in command under Sir John, and the expedition sailed in May, 1845. The sad fate of the party is a matter of history. Recent researches of Sir L. McClintock, prove that on the death of Sir J. Franklin, in June, 1847, Captain Crozier succeeded to the chief command, and being compelled to abandon the ships in 1848, he conducted the survivors to the coast of America, and thence to the Great Fish River. He was thus the first to prove the existence of the long sought north-west passage—Captain McClure not having accomplished it till the year 1851. This useful route was therefore reserved for an Irishman to discover, and that Irishman, Captain F. R. M. Crozier, and Banbridge has the reflected honour of sending forth its discoverer, and of possessing this beautiful monument to the memory of him who laid down his life in the completion of the crowning act of Arctic enterprise and heroism.

The particulars of the Transit and Chronometer Room of Mr. H. D. Fleming's Observatory,



MR. H. D. FLEMING'S OBSERVATORY, BANBRIDGE.

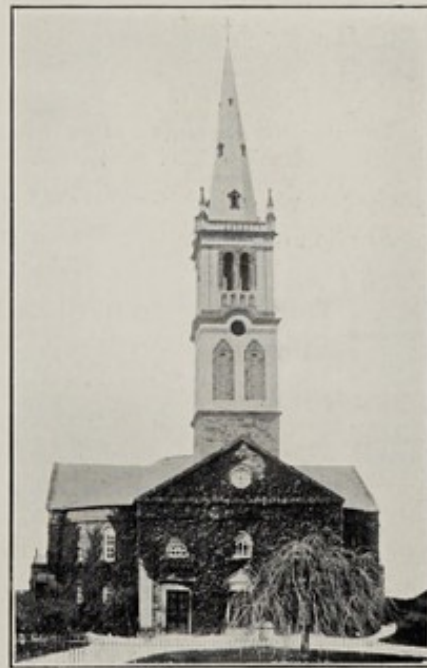
Transit and Chronometer Room.

Banbridge, are as follows :—Latitude : fifty-four degrees, twenty-one minutes north. Longitude : six degrees, sixteen minutes, west of Greenwich. The transit instrument in use was made by J. Troughton, London, 1838, and formerly held the Belfast meridian for many years. Latitude : fifty-four degrees, thirty-six minutes north. Longitude : five degrees, fifty-five minutes, thirty seconds, west of Greenwich.

BANGOR is a favorite watering place and the head-quarters of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. Its regattas are among the most popular on the coast of Ireland. There is excellent bathing among the rocks to the west, and at Clifton to the east. The derivation of the name is from Beaunchor, the "beeaun" meaning pointed hills. The embroidering and flowering of muslin is the staple industry of the place, a product which enjoys considerable reputation in England. During the summer months there is frequent communication by water with Belfast, with which city it is also connected by railway. There exists at Bangor sparse remains of a notable Franciscan



BANGOR PARISH CHURCH. 2



FIRST BANGOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

monastery, which was founded in 1120, on the site of an abbey of the Canons Regular, said to have been built in 555 by St. Comgall, and at one time a famous seat of learning; but the Danes slew the abbot and monks in the early part of the ninth century, and levelled the structure to the ground.

The town is under the control of an Urban District Council of twelve members, but formerly held a charter granted by James I., and, until the union, returned two members to Parliament. It boasts a good water supply and an excellent system of sewerage. The gas works are the property of the Corporation.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Comgall, is a large and handsome edifice with seating accommodation for nearly 1000 persons. The Rector is the Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, son of a former Arch-Bishop of Dublin. The Roman Catholic Church is also under the patronage of St. Comgall.

There are two Presbyterian Churches in the town, in Main Street, the more notable of which is the congregation, founded by Robert Blair, one of the pioneers of Irish Presbyterianism, in 1622.

The present church building dates from 1833. The spire was added twenty-nine years ago. A fine pipe organ was installed in 1908, the gift of the late Samuel Crosbie, Minister: The Rev. J. Waddell.



THE ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION, COLERAINE.
Principal, T. G. Houston, M.A.

The Courthouse, which was erected at an expense of £11,000, is graceful in appearance and convenient in its arrangements. A Monastery of Dominican Friars, founded by O'Reilly, chieftain of Brenny, existed in Cavan at one time and became the place of sepulture of the celebrated Irish General, Owne O'Neil, who died in 1649. The Monastery and the antiquities were swept away during the many wars and rebellions. In 1690 the principal part of the town was burned by the Enniskilleners under General Wolseley.

COLERAINE, the second most important town in co. Londonderry, is 61 miles N.N.E. of Belfast and 33 east of Londonderry City. It is the converging point of the Londonderry and Coleraine section of the Northern Counties Railway with the Portrush branch of the same line, and being close to a number of popular seaside resorts a great deal of traffic passes through it especially during the summer months. The Derry Central Railway, which has its terminus at Coleraine, connects the town with Garvagh, Kilrea and Magherafelt. Coleraine is a prosperous and progressive town. It has a shirt and collar factory, a foundry, distilleries, and a weaving factory.

Situated on a tidal river, steamers can come up and discharge in the town. In the centre of the Diamond a Town Hall was built in 1743 and in 1853 it was superseded by the present Town Hall at a cost of £5000. The affairs of the town have been managed in a wise and enterprising spirit by the local authorities and the seven or eight thousand inhabitants live under the most favourable conditions.



Photo by TOWN HALL, COLERAINE. *(J. Mack.)*

There are ten houses of worship. The history of Coleraine can be traced in the Irish annals from the earliest times. It is said that Saint Patrick founded a church here and called it Cuil-Rathain.

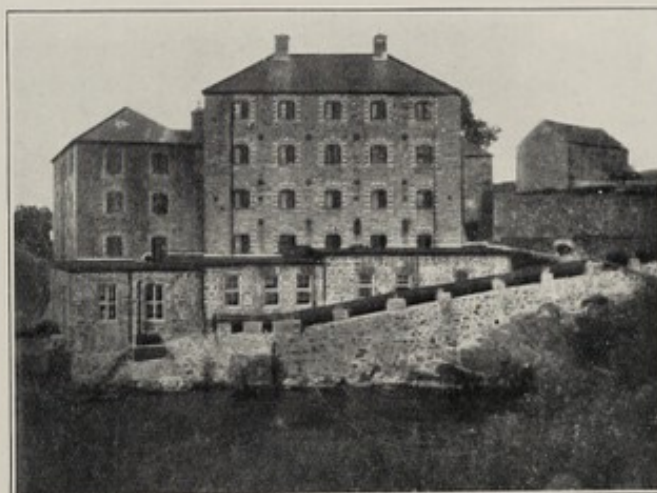
During the Irish Rebellion of 1641 the town was besieged by the Irish and a large number of people died by war, famine and pestilence.

The Academical Institution has a more than local reputation. It was founded by public subscription in the year 1860, and is endowed by the Honourable the Irish Society and the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, London. It was incorporated in 1888, and placed under the control of a local Board of Governors. The building is about a quarter of a mile from the town. A school Rifle Club, with excellent ranges, has been formed and affiliated to the National Rifle Association. The school has won the Rugby Schools' cup five times and been in for the final cup match 16 times during the last 25 years.

An organisation which has played an important part in matters agricultural is the Coleraine Farming Society, founded in 1820 by Sir James Bruce and Mr. John Black. The funeral of the latter, which occurred on the last day of the year, 1877, was a remarkable public testimony to a long and honourable life spent in the service of his fellows of the farming class.

DONEGAL is situated on the banks of the River Eske, and boasts of two noted ruins. One is a Castle where the Lord of Tyrconnel often held high revel in the days when the Saxon exercised no sway in the old county of Tyrconnel, the name by which Donegal was well known; another, an old Abbey, founded in 1474, for the Franciscan Friars, by the wife of Hugh Roe O'Donnell. A subterraneous passage about a quarter of a mile in length connects the old Abbey with the Castle of the O'Donnells.

Donegal town, like Donegal county, has progressed considerably in recent years. The beautiful scenery—the finest in Ireland—is opened up to tourists, who come in increasing numbers every year in search of sport, antiquity, and health. The county boasts many picturesque country seats.



BUNCRANA MILLS AND ELECTRIC POWER STATION.

DOWNPATRICK is famous for its association with St. Patrick whose name it bears, who constituted it an episcopal see, and who was buried in the Cathedral. It now forms one of the united dioceses of Down, Connor and Dromore. The town is well-built and occupies a picturesque position on the side of a hill overlooking the river Quoile which discharges its waters into Strangford Lough. To the south-west a fine panorama of country, embracing the Mourne mountains, stretches before the town.

The municipal history of Downpatrick goes back to 1403 when Henry IV. granted letter of incorporation, to "the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of the City of Down, in Ulster"; and between the years 1585 and 1800 it was represented in the Irish Parliament by two members. Between 1800 and 1885 it returned one member to the Imperial Parliament, but was disfranchised in the latter year. Its local affairs are now administered by town commissioners, twelve in number.

The public buildings comprise a fine Court House, and an Assembly Hall, built in 1883 at the expense of Lord Dunleath, a Gaol, which cost £60,000, and a Lunatic Asylum, costing £100,000 are conspicuous features. The Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity was originally the church of an Abbey of the Canons Regular which was founded in 493. It saw many vicissitudes until 1789 when the present fabric, in early English and decorated style, was erected. The Roman Catholic Church is a gothic structure and there are two Presbyterian Churches and one Methodist. The population in 1871 was 4155, and in 1901, 2292.

On the opposite side of the estuary, about a mile north of the town, are the ruins of the Abbey of Inch, built in 1180 by John de Courcy and colonised by monks from the famous Benedictine Abbey of Furness in Lancashire. The site forms part of the property of Mr. R. Perceval-Maxwell, of Finnebrogue, who keeps them in good preservation.

The establishment of the County Down Staghounds was due to the initiative of Captain Richard William Blackwood Ker, J.P., D.L., of Montalto and Portavo, co. Down, who, previous to 1881, had hunted a pack as harriers, with an occasional day after fallow deer. He was first master, filling the office from 1881 to 1887, and again 1891-2.



COUNTY DOWN STAGHOUNDS.

MRS. S. B. COMBE.

MR. S. B. COMBE,
Master and Huntsman.

TOM TAYLOR.

Succeeding masters were Mr. Alexander Hamilton Miller Haven Gordon, J.P., D.L., of Delamont, 1887-91 and 1894-6; the Marquis of Downshire, 1892-4; Mr. Frank Barbour, 1896-1903; Mr. R. W. Lindsay, 1903-4; Mr. David Ker, 1904-6; Captain Hugh Montgomery, of Ballydrain, co. Antrim, 1906-7; and Mr. S. B. Combe since 1907, who hunts the pack himself, with Captain Holt Waring, J.P., of Waringstown, co. Down, as honorary first whipper-in.

The deer number 52, and the hounds 34 couples. The kennels are situate at Rockmount, Ballynahinch, co. Down. These hounds hunt three days a week, with an occasional bye-day.

The country consists of cultivated land and pasture in equal proportions, with small bogs in the south-west portion, and extends about 32 miles north to south and 21 miles from east to west.

ENNISKILLEN, the capital of Fermanagh, is situated on an island in the river which connects Upper and Lower Lough Erne—two of the finest sheets of water in the kingdom.

There are five churches belonging to the different denominations, and the usual buildings that are to be found in a county town. Enniskillen is the centre of a prosperous agricultural district, and it is a busy place on market days, when its well ordered streets are crowded with country people.

Enniskillen, like Londonderry, is a place with a history, for during the Williamite wars in Ireland, it played a conspicuous part. It consisted then of only eighty buildings, which centred

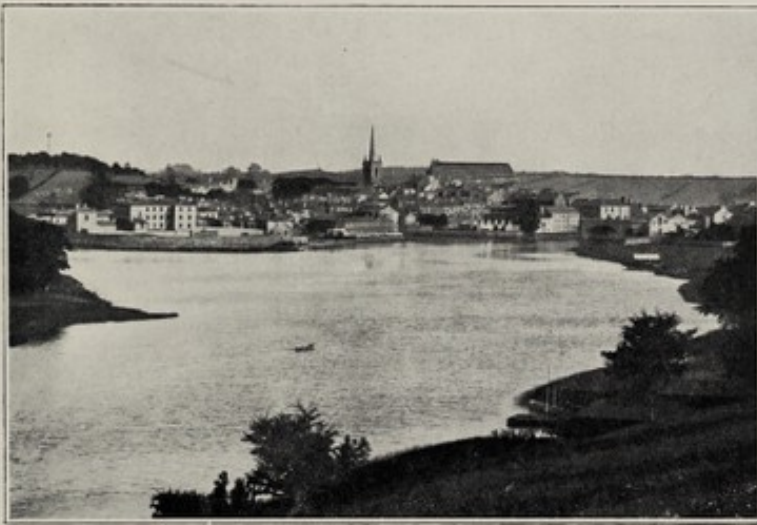


Photo by

ENNISKILLEN, CO. FERMANAGH. *[W. Lawrence, Dublin.]*

round an ancient Castle. The inhabitants were mostly Protestants, and when the news reached the town that James' advisers intended to quarter two companies of Irish Infantry there, the Enniskilleners came to the unanimous decision not to admit them. It was a bold resolution to take, considering the fact that the garrison was not possessed of more than ten pounds of powder and twenty firelocks. Messengers were sent to the neighbouring Protestant gentlemen, summoning them to the town to resist Tyrconnel's soldiers. They responded

with alacrity, and bringing plenty of arms and ammunition, the town was soon in good fighting trim. When the Irish army appeared it had not long to wait for a fight; the Enniskillen men rushed down upon it, and in an incredibly short space of time Tyrconnel's soldiers were in full flight. It was an auspicious beginning, and during the long and terrible siege of Londonderry the garrison at Enniskillen performed some wonderful deeds of valour which have gained for the town an imperishable place in history. Their daring exploits spread terror even in Dublin itself; attack after attack was made upon them by much larger forces, but these Ironsides always came off victorious. Ever since then the district has given many fine officers to the British Army. Amongst those who took a prominent part in the fighting around Enniskillen was a distinguished ancestor of Field Marshal Lord Wolesley.

LARNE, one of the ports giving admittance to tourists, occupies a pleasant site at the head of Lough Larne, about 25 miles north of Belfast. A line of mail steamers connects it with Stranraer on the Scottish coast

opposite, the journey occupying two hours. The town is governed by an Urban District Council of nine members, created under the Local Government (Ireland) Act of 1898, and is lighted by gas and electricity, supplied by two private companies. The Town Hall is a fine edifice, built and presented to the town by the late Charles



SMILEY COTTAGE HOSPITAL, LARNE.

McGarel, of Magheramorne. Another benefactor was James Chainé, one time M.P. for co. Antrim, to commemorate whose enterprise and activity a memorial road and tower have been erected. Still

another friend of Larne was the late Sir Hugh H. Smiley, Bart., who built and endowed the Smiley Cottage Hospital at a cost of £10,000, the architect of which was Mr. Nicholas Fitzsimons.

Good bathing facilities and the salubrity of the air attract many visitors in the summer.

A peninsula between the town and the ferry is known as The Curran, from its sickle shape, and contains the ruins of a castle built by one of the Bissetts, a Scottish family, to whom Henry III. granted the land. Here, in 1315, the Bruce landed from Scotland to conquer Ireland.

The Midland Railway Co. (Northern Counties Committee) has a terminus at Larne.

LISBURN is a prettily situated town eight miles south of Belfast, and for centuries it has been the centre of the Irish linen trade. The town is very old, having been at one time a fortress of one of the O'Neills. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth some fierce fighting took place around this place between the troops of England and the followers of the native chieftains, and in the end the O'Neills were forced to submit. The foundations of Lisburn may be said to have been laid by Sir Fulke Conway. He and his successors gave great encouragement to English and Welsh tenants to come over and settle in the neighbourhood. For many years the history of Lisburn is one of



VIEW OF LISBURN, ABOUT 1840.

strife, but it can lay other claims to attention. It was in Lisburn that Jeremy Taylor spent the closing years of his life, and his dust lies in Dromore Cathedral.

The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes exercised a great influence on the future of Lisburn, for many of the Huguenots who were forced to flee from France settled in the town and neighbourhood, and the knowledge and the skill which they possessed regarding the manufacture of fine linen were turned to good account. The industry which got such an impetus in those

far off days is still flourishing, for flax spinning, the manufacture of linen and thread, and bleaching are extensively carried on in the town and neighbourhood. Indeed, Lisburn is an active centre of industry. Inside the municipal boundary there are 1068 acres. The population was only 6284 in 1841 but it is now 12,000. The town presents a tidy and prosperous appearance. The streets are nicely laid out; houses are handsome, and the public buildings are creditable to the citizens.

In the Cathedral are many interesting monuments. One handsome tablet commemorates the death of Brigadier General Nicholson, one of the heroes of the Indian Mutiny. There are four Presbyterian churches, two Methodist churches, a Congregational Church, a Friends' Meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

LURGAN is situated about 20 miles south-west of Belfast and is close to the shores of Lough Neagh, one of the largest sheets of fresh water in the United Kingdom. The population of Lurgan has increased from 3760 in 1831 to 13,000 at present and in the same period the rateable value of the property in the town has increased from £5578 to over £30,000. The principal industry is

linen. Lurgan is a centre for the manufacture of cambric, and to the energy and skill of its inhabitants and those of the surrounding villages in the fine linen and damask manufacture, and, in latter years, the handkerchief hemstitching and finishing business is to be attributed the remarkable progress which the town has made. In this district handloom weaving has survived longer than in any other in Ulster but it is to be feared that the unequal contest between manual labour and machinery cannot last much longer. The municipal affairs of the town are managed by an Urban Council. The water supply, which is ample and good, is obtained from Lough Neagh.



INTERIOR OF CHRIST CHURCH, LURGAN. "

The principal buildings in Lurgan are devoted to manufacture. The most imposing ecclesiastical building in the town is Christ Church, a fine Gothic structure which stands in a fine central position. The other denominations have also commodious churches.

Lurgan is palpitating with life, and great as has been its progress in the past it seems destined to expand still more rapidly in the future.

Orange Hall was formerly the seat of Lord Lurgan, K.P. It was purchased in June, 1903, by the Orange Body, of which the District Master is Mr. W. J. Allen, J.P.

Lurgan College (Watts Endowed School) is beautifully situated in extensive grounds within a short distance from Lough Neagh. It was founded under the will of Samuel Watts, dated August 3rd, 1847. He devised to trustees all his property, subject to an annuity of £300 to his widow, to erect and support an English, Classical, and Agricultural School. Mr. Watts died in 1850, and his widow is now also deceased. The school is now governed, under a scheme provided by the Educational Endowments' Act, 1885, by five co-optative and two Representative Governors.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LURGAN.

The chairman of governors is Mr. James Malcolm, J.P., D.L., and the Head-master Mr. James Cowan, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford. The College, since its foundation, has sent forth many pupils who have obtained eminence in the Church, the Bar, Medicine, the Army, etc.

Between two and three miles south-east of Lurgan, and seven miles of Banbridge, is Warings-town, which possesses a fine church dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was built in 1681 by Mr. William Waring, who purchased an estate

in the parish of Donaghcloney after the forfeitures which took place under Cromwell. The church, which at first consisted of a simple nave, was originally intended as a private chapel for

the Waring family and their tenants, the old Parish Church being at a considerable distance. In the course of the war which followed the Revolution of 1688, this ancient church was



ORANGE HALL, LURGAN.

demolished, and on the restoration of peace the church at Waringstown was constituted Parish Church of Donaghcloney in its stead. The church is an interesting specimen of Jacobean architecture and, in addition to a fine oak timbered roof of quaint design, is notable for its carved woodwork and panelling, and contains a fine organ to the late Colonel Waring, M.P.

MONAGHAN, although the capital of the county, presents few points of interest. At one time it possessed a charter, granted by James I. to Sir Edward Blayney, and until the union the borough returned two members to Parliament, but its affairs are now conducted by a Rural District Council. There is a Linen Hall in the chief square; a prominent feature is a fine memorial fountain to the

late Earl of Rossmore, the beautiful family seat of Rossmore Park being near the town. Monaghan is the centre of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Clogher and a splendid Cathedral dedicated to St. Macartan and costing nearly £100,000 was raised near the town in 1862.



ST. MACARTAN'S CATHEDRAL, MONAGHAN.

late Earl of Rossmore, the beautiful family seat of Rossmore Park being near the town. Monaghan is the centre of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Clogher and a splendid Cathedral dedicated to St. Macartan and costing nearly £100,000 was raised near the town in 1862. NEWRY has a history traceable back into the mists of antiquity. It was a seat of Kings, a home of Bards, and the theatre of fights innumerable from the year 900 B.C. to the 17th century A.D. Its modern name is the evolution of Na Yur, an abbreviation of Iubhar-Chinn-Tragha, signifying "The Yew Tree at the head of the strand," and St. Patrick himself is said to have planted the yews which gave the town its title.

Ecclesiastically, Newry is famous as the site of a Cistercian Abbey, founded by St. Malachy in 1140, and in the immediate precincts of which the ancient yew trees stood. Some time after the Dissolution it became the private residence of Sir Nicholas Bagnal, the famous Marshal of Ireland, to whom the lands and lordships were assigned.

In 1613 a Charter of Incorporation was granted by James I., and Newry, together with Armagh, Belfast, Dungannon and Derry, returned two members to Parliament. The town still returns a member to the Imperial Parliament, and its local government is vested in 18 Urban District Councillors.

In 1703 efforts were directed to making Newry a port, and utilising its commanding position at the head of Carlingford Lough; these took the form of a project for a canal which is now a valuable water-way connecting Newry with Portadown, about 17 miles distant. The lough admits vessels of any burden for six miles in any state of the tide. Three miles from the town are Victoria Locks, up to which vessels of 4000 tons can penetrate, and beyond that, those drawing 15 ft.

The town has a population of nearly 13,000; is well-built, and presents a prepossessing appearance. Newry Water, a tidal river which intersects it, discharges itself into the lough and separates co. Down from co. Armagh. The granite quarries in the immediate neighbourhood are particularly worthy of notice, as are many of the public buildings scattered through the well-kept streets.

Newry is the seat of the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Dromore, and the Cathedral, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a good example of pointed Gothic. The foundation stone was laid in 1825. The Protestant Church of St. Patrick was originally built in 1578 by Sir Nicholas Bagnal, and is said to have been the first church erected in Ireland for the service of the reformed religion.



LURGAN COLLEGE.



SESKINORE HARRIERS (1904).

Lt.-Col. McClintock, M.F.H., 1886-1905.

NEWTOWNARDS, an important town at the head of Strangford Lough, may claim to be one of the brightest and best-planned towns in Ulster, and in point of population ranks second in co. Down. Muslin weaving and embroidery are the two chief industries. The affairs of the town are administered by an Urban District Council of 15 members. It once enjoyed a charter of incorporation, granted by James I., and until the union, sent two members to Parliament. The Town Hall stands in a spacious square, and is a Grecian structure erected by the 1st Marquess

of Londonderry in 1770. There is also a fine Court House. The Protestant Church of St. Mark is a stately edifice, the tower of which contains a clock and is surmounted by a well-proportioned

spire. It was built in 1817 and enlarged in 1868. The Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1875, at a cost of £8000, by the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, widow of the 4th Marquess, and is one of the finest Gothic fabrics in the north of Ireland.

West of the town is Scrabo Hill, on the summit of which the 3rd Marquess is commemorated by a tower, which can be ascended by a stone stair, and from which a magnificent view is afforded.

OMAGH is the capital town of co. Tyrone, and it is a busy and thriving centre. The principal buildings are the Lunatic Asylum, which was built at a cost of £40,000, the County Courthouse, the Military Barracks, the Jail, the County Hospital. Of the ecclesiastical buildings, the Roman Catholic Church is the most conspicuous. In 1904, a Memorial was unveiled by the Duchess of Abercorn to the memory of the brave men of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers who fell in the South African campaign. The monument, on which are inscribed the names of the men who fell, occupies a commanding position on the hill in front of the Courthouse. The sculptured figures are Death (on the right), War (on the left), and Glory (in the centre).

The Kennels of the Seskimore Harriers are situate near Omagh, the present Master being Mr. L. Scott, of that town.



MONUMENT TO THE INNISKILLING
FUSILIERS, OMAGH.

PORTADOWN is a young and prosperous town in Armagh, 25 miles distant from Belfast, and situated on the banks of the Bann. It is an important railway junction, the lines of the Great Northern Railway branching off from it to Dublin, Armagh, and Londonderry, and it is on the main line to Belfast. The Newry canal, which joins the Bann near the town, connects Carlingford Lough and Lough Neagh, and, indeed, is part of a network of canals that links up the different parts of the country from Coleraine in the north to Limerick in the south.

The ancient name of the town was Port-ne Doon, or Port of the Fortified Eminence. Like all the Ulster towns, Portadown has made rapid progress during the past century. In 1816 it had only a population of 600, while now it is something like 12,000. The town is still growing.

The manufacture of linen and cambric is extensively carried on. There are nine large weaving factories and spinning mills, which give employment to a large number of people; two large loom mills, a cider factory, many hemstitching factories, a steam boot factory, a shirt factory, and a foundry.

STRABANE is a most important and flourishing town in co. Donegal and its history goes back to the time of James I. who made it a free borough. It enjoyed the privilege of holding a Court of Record and returning two members to the Irish Parliament. At present it is governed by an Urban District Council of twelve members. The town is finely situated on the river Mourne, which takes the name of the Foyle at Lifford, and is on the high road from Londonderry to Dublin. The surrounding country is highly picturesque and embraces a series of lofty hills, and, about a mile distant, a very pretty glen. Orchards and gardens abound in the outskirts. There are several fine churches, of which the Roman Catholic is the most imposing and costly. A large and handsome Convent of St. Joseph stands on an eminence outside the town. Christ Church, the parish church, dates from 1619 when it was built by the 1st Earl of Abercorn. It was re-built in 1878.

“The Kingdom of Mourne.”

BY THE EARL OF KILMOREY, K.P.

LEAVING with regret the wooded slopes of Castlewellan and Bryansford, the smiling valley of Maghera, and the treacherous waters of Dundrum Bay, with Slieve Donard the magnificent, towering grandly over the outspread panorama, the visitor is gaily rattled through Newcastle, and so onward “more Hibernico,” by the famous Coast Road towards the half-barony of Mourne. Newcastle, by the way, forms no inconsiderable portion of the Annesley estates, and is the most beautiful, the most popular, and the most prosperous seaside watering place in Ireland.

Slieve Donard is the highest peak of the range which divides the Baronies of Iveagh and Mourne, and its ancient name, in Irish, was “Slieve-Slaing,” so called from Slaing, son of Partholanus, the Scythian parricide, the first invader of Ireland, who is said to have been buried there. The



Photo by

MOURNE MOUNTAINS, FROM ABOVE BRYANSFORD, CO. DOWN.

[R. Welch, Belfast.]

subsequent name, “Donard,” is probably a corruption of “Dromangard,” a sainted hermit of that name, a disciple of St. Patrick, who made himself an oratory in the burial place of the chieftain, dwelling beside it and dying there in 506.

Situated in the southernmost and sunniest corner of Down, Mourne is thought to derive its name from the range of mountains, called in Irish, “Mor-rin,” *i.e.*, “The Great Ridge,” which for the most part encumbers its area. Previous to the 13th century it was known as “Beanna Boirche,” or “The Peaks of Boirche.” Boirche, although the son of a King, was a cowherd—a Lord-High-Cowherd—exercising, so runs the legend, unusual rights from his chair on the summit of rocky Bignan over a vast area of cattle-raising country from the Boyne to the Bann. His father, Ros Righbindhi, succeeded to the throne of Uladh (Ulster) in the year 248.

Others maintain that the word “Mourne” is derived from “Crick-Mugdorna” (Cremorne) in “Crighillia” (Criel), which embraced much of the present counties of Louth, Monaghan and Armagh, whence came, saw, and conquered, some militant descendants of the MacMahons. These had been originally driven by the English out of “Brejia,” the great plain which comprised parts of the present counties of Meath, Dublin, and Louth, in the early part of the 12th century.

So it came to pass that this interesting and romantic half-barony of Down has, for centuries past, been known as "The Kingdom of Mourne," and undoubtedly the central and most attractive spot within its limits is Mourne Park, the country seat of the Earl of Kilmorey, K.P. (see page 190).

The mansion stands in well wooded and well watered grounds, at the foot of Knockree (The Hill of my Heart), but the most striking and popular portion of this extensive demesne is the Glen, through which, for over two miles, The White Water, taking its rise near the Eagle Rock, winds its way to the sea, amidst varied and picturesque surroundings.

This, the Causeway Water, and the Kilkeel River—all three rivers of Mourne—afford excellent fishing, notwithstanding the poaching tendencies, so characteristic of the "foinest pizintry in the wurld."

To the archæologist the first place of note, as he approaches the Kingdom of Mourne from the north, is Maggie's Leap, an alarming chasm in the rocky cliff, which skirts the coast road at the base of Slieve Donard and Slieve Suavan (the creeping mountain). Across this formidable obstacle, which would terrify any ordinary 20th century athlete, leapt one Maggie—so the story goes—a mighty maid of Mourne, hotly pursued by a military admirer, an accursed Sassenach, thereby saving her basketful of new-laid eggs and her virtue!



Photo by] [R. Welch, Belfast.
MAGGIE'S LEAP, NEWCASTLE, CO. DOWN.



Photo by] [R. Welch, Belfast.
IN THE OLD BEECH WOOD, MOURNE PARK, KILKEEL.

Next comes the Pass of Bealach-a-nier (commonly called the Bloody Bridge), in the townland of Ballagharery, infamous for the cold-blooded slaughter of some 25 Protestants (some say 50) of Newry, prisoners of war, by George Russell, of Rathmullan, and his assistants, under orders from Sir Conn Magenis, one of the leaders of the Rebellion in 1641.

Many interesting remains of ancient churches and graveyards are to be found at various points along this coast road, demonstrating the establishment of religious buildings at all dates from the 6th, when St. Patrick made his first appearance in Ireland, down to the beginning of the 17th, century, when the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland was practically suppressed by barbarous proclamations, and when the settlements in Ulster, firstly of the Scotch and secondly of the English "Planters" were established in 1608. Dating from that period in the history of Ireland, the State religions of the sister countries became firmly rooted within her boundaries.

Among these remains may be mentioned those of the old church of Ballachanery, dedicated to St. Mary, of which only a small portion can be seen from the road, not far from the Bloody Bridge, viz., a tumble-down gable, containing a circular arch, six feet in span, all in cut stone. The whole, however, is so overgrown with hedge timber that the ruins hardly ever catch the

eye of the unobservant passer by. Traces of church foundations are to be found in the adjacent field, and the ancient cemetery thereto attached was, till lately, and may still be, used for the interment of unbaptized children and unknown tramps. Again, indications of other very similar buildings are visible in the townland of Moneydoraghmore, between the roadway and the Protestant Church at Annalong. This site was called Killy-horan (the church of the cold spring), whence, no doubt, comes the present Kilhorne Rectory.

The thriving little town of Annalong, with its useful harbour, deserves passing notice. The neighbourhood is one of the most peaceful and orderly in the Kingdom of Mourne. Most of the resident farmers are also fishermen, who find the harbour very convenient for their luggers, and "all hands" do a roaring trade in granite sets, doorsteps, and windowsills, as quarrying is the principal local industry. The chief import is coal, and *of course* potatoes run next to granite as the most lucrative export.

Another curious relic of early Irish history, of great age and interest, is found in the townland of Ballyveaghmore, called Kilmologue.

The site is nearly circular, measuring about a statute acre in extent. There are indications of lost buildings which are attributed to the 6th or 7th century, but the site itself must date considerably earlier, if, as the fortress of some pagan chief, it had been surrendered to the clergy for missionary purposes.



Photo by] (R. Welch, Belfast.
IN THE BEECH WOOD, MOURNE PARK, KILKEEL.



Photo by] (R. Welch, Belfast.
IN THE CASTLE OF KIVITEAR (COMME DACH),
MOURNE MOUNTAINS.

The ecclesiastical parishes of Upper and Lower Mourne, and the civil jurisdiction, now called the Rural District Council of Kilkeel are identical with the area of the half-barony or Kingdom of Mourne.

These parishes centred round the "narrow" church in Kilkeel, dedicated to St. Colman, no longer existent. This was originally a "Plebania" or mother church, the pastor of which had under his control five subordinate chapels. All this was in the latter half of the 14th century, since which time the most interesting, and no doubt reliable records have been kept, supplying, among other sad details, the loss of the rich temporalities of the "Plebania" of Kilkeel, the lamentable vicissitudes of the Catholic Church during the dark days of persecution, and subsequently the brighter ones of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. In the 17th century there appear to have been no churches in the Kingdom of Mourne, and for many years the Mass was celebrated in open spaces specially set aside by the clergy for this holy purpose. But happily those days of discomfort are forgotten, for many churches have been since erected, as for instance at Ballymartin and Glass Drummond along the Coast Road, and more particularly the Parish church of Kilkeel at Ballymageough, than which no finer graces the picture of the Kingdom

of Mourne. Nor have the "Mountainy Men" been forgotten, whose long tramp to Dunavan is more than halved by the building of the picturesque chapel at Attical, gracefully situated in a semi-circle of the grandest and wildest scenery.

Having so far carefully enumerated most things worthy of note in the Kingdom of Mourne, we now come to a romantic spot, of great antiquity, which holds a position of historical interest second to none.

No visitor would think of passing on without taking a run down to Greencastle, lying so peacefully between the base of the mountains and sea shore.



Photo by]

[R. Welch, Belfast.

BLOODY BRIDGE, NEWCASTLE.



Photo by]

[R. Welch, Belfast.

A MOUNTAIN FARM IN THE MOURNE MOUNTAINS.

There, in all its rugged grandeur, stands a magnificent mass of ruins, a castle, co-eval, no doubt, with that of Carlingford (commonly called King John's Castle), on the opposite, the co. Louth side, of the lough. Surrounding this ancient keep, which has so long and so stubbornly withstood the assaults of time and man, are the remains of towers and ramparts, including a subterranean dungeon, in formidable dis-repair. At a little distance outside the precincts, the roofless shell of a good-sized chapel completes the picture. If walls could speak and stones tell tales, how greatly enriched would be the history of Ulster by the publication of the chronicles of Greencastle, co. Down!

In the stormy times of Brian Boroimbi, or even earlier, as some say, these two castles, together with the little block-house on the Nun's Island (the block-house being so called because within its walls—so runs the story—were chains wound round huge drums to block the passage of ships), were the outlying forts, the first line of defence, at the entrance of Carlingford Lough, and had been erected for the protection of the rich land, in what are now the counties of Down and Armagh, from the fierce attacks of the sea-borne marauding Danes. Subsequently, where Earls of Ulster and Lords of Connaught had lived, inter-married, fought and died, these two castles were wrested from the Irish by the English invaders, and again their importance was so highly appreciated that, in the reign of Henry IV., both were put under the governorship of one Constable, no one but a man of English birth being eligible for the post.

Here it was that during occasional intervals of peace, when the worn out garrison of Newry, a fortified town and the headquarters of the British army, was freed awhile from the rude treatment it got from the wild Irish of the 16th century, the wary old marshal, Sir Nicholas Bagnall, the sworn enemy of all the native chieftains of the north, would use Greencastle as his marine residence, and sun himself on the sand dunes near Cranfield Point, or refresh his faded forces in the shallows of Mill Bay.

Here, no doubt, the smart Salopian, the son and aide-de-camp of his brother-in-arms, Sir Thomas Needham, wooed and won Sir Nicholas's daughter, Eleanor; and coming to more modern times—indeed, within the memory of some of the oldest inhabitants of the Kingdom of Mourne—here was held an annual fair—a Donnybrook in miniature—commencing on the 12th of August and lasting three days. But this, like many other relics of the past is now listed in the long schedule of pleasant memories.

Four miles to the east of Greencastle is the thriving little town of Kirkeil (Kilkeel), with its convenient pier and harbour, forming one of the most popular and important fishing stations on the east coast of the Irish Channel. Kilkeel has an industrious and well-behaved population of about 1,380. It has a Court House, several hotels, schools, and places of public worship. A weekly market is held there, on Wednesdays, and from the appearance of the shops one may assume that good business is done there, year in year out.

The Parish Church in Kilkeel was built by public subscription in 1815, when Robert, 11th Viscount Kilmorey, of Shavington, having recently succeeded to the estates of his distant kinsman, William Nedham, of Mourne Park, enjoyed all the rights and privileges of the exempt jurisdiction of Newry and Mourne as its hereditary Abbot. The old, the "narrow" church, from which some say Kilkeel derives its name (Cill Caol), situated in the north-east end of the town, and before mentioned, had fallen into complete decay. Like some of the oldest churches in the diocese—Kilmologue, for instance—it had been built in the middle of an old "rath," the "foss" of which is visible to this day, and it has been handed down on reliable authority that for generations past it was the custom for mourners to carry the remains of their dead three times round this "foss" before interment.

Many and weird stories are still cherished of funeral processions starting from opposite ends of the Coast Road, meeting and fighting lustily for priority of entrance to this ancient "rath," the popular belief being that the spirit of the last person therein laid was fated to mount guard at the gate till it was relieved of its protective duties by a new-comer!

The present church—Christ Church—is a handsome structure of dressed granite, with a well-proportioned tower, from which the Union Jack flies proudly on Empire and other notable days of loyal rejoicing. A chancel was added and many internal improvements completed in 1899 and 1903.

As in all parts of Ulster, a large proportion of the Protestant population of the Kingdom of Mourne is Presbyterian. Their constitution, as an established body, dates from 1690. The date stones of their meeting houses have been carefully kept, and bear a useful and instructive record of advancement. The stone, marked 1720, is undoubtedly that of an old meeting house, which used to stand in the upper part of the present grave-yard. At that time there was a still older meeting house in the town-land of Ballymageough—"Though lost to sight to memory dear"—where it was proposed that the two congregations should unite and build a new meeting house. Some opposition was raised, of course, but the dissentients—those of Ballymageough—were in a minority.



Photo by]

GREENCASLE, CO. DOWN.

[R. Welch, Belfast.



Photo by]

KILKEEL CROMLECH.

[R. Welch, Belfast.

and in 1756 the scheme was carried out. This new building, which was T shaped and thatched—as was the "narrow" church—gave place 75 years later to the handsome stone and slated building of the present day, to which a most convenient porch was added in 1887.

It is interesting to know that the "Plantation" of Ulster brought over a small body of seceders from their Established Church of Scotland, who for many years had their own ministers and meeting houses, and declined to fall in with the Presbyterian Synod of Ulster; but in 1840 all matters in dispute were happily settled by mutual consent, and the Presbyterian Church in Ireland

has been firmly established and maintained ever since. This accounts for the existence of a second Presbyterian meeting house in Kilkeel.

Other places of worship of humbler proportions should not be passed by without notice, more especially the neat little Moravian Church. Nor should the Kilmorey and National Schools be forgotten, nor the numerous villa residences down the Shore Road and elsewhere; nor the Abbey nor Mourne Wood, the picturesque homes of the Henrys and the Closes, two families for many years closely connected with the neighbourhood.

Nevertheless, the town and environs of Kilkeel are still capable of great improvement. Is want of local energy to blame? Many of its most attractive resources are as yet lamentably undeveloped. With such a seaport, such facilities of access, such scenery, and, last but not least, such a water supply, as much and more may be made of Kilkeel as has been already done for spots less favoured by nature and coincidental circumstances.

The Coast Road merges into the Newry Road at Kilkeel, and from there onwards, in a north-westerly direction, the visitor continues to pass through well-cultivated farms, dotted plentifully with small country seats, villa residences, and prosperous hamlets.

Not far from the 13th milestone out from Newry (Irish measurement), was "Drumindony," a small picturesque villa, standing in about 60 English acres of undulating land. It has been recently much added to and very happily transformed into Mourne Grange, a first-class preparatory establish-



MOURNE GRANGE, KILKEEL.

ment for boys going to Eton, Harrow, and other fashionable public schools, under the direction of Allen S. Carey, Esq., B.A., Oriel College, Oxford, Headmaster.

One seems unable to get away from ruins and recollections of ancient churches and graveyards. In the townland of Lisnacre is Tamlaght. There are no remains of the church visible (no wonder, for it was a ruin in 1622!) but the old graveyard is still preserved, and occasionally used. The name Tamlaght signifies a plague monument, and was given to the burial places of people who died from epidemics. This very ancient foundation is said to owe its origin to St. Thuan, a cousin of St. Domangart, who gave his name to Slieve Donard. These holy men, contemporaries of St. Patrick, lived about the 6th century.

Here the visitor bids farewell to the Kingdom of Mourne, and passing the "Cossy" (Causeway) water, the first building of any note across the border he encounters is the new Killowen Chapel at the fork of the roads. This was completed in 1871, taking the place of the old chapel, now used as a school, which can be seen away to right, half hidden in the old trees. It was there that, in 1858, the notorious Yelverton marriage took place.

Away to the left, sloping gently to the sea, there is the well-wooded demesne of Ballyedmond, in which stands the picturesque castle, built by the late Alexander Stewart, Esq., in 1848, now the residence (see page 244) of Major Arthur Nugent, late 54th Foot and Royal Fusiliers. Not far off is one of the most charming "maisonettes" in the county. "Bellevue"

it is called, and rightly so, for from its terraces is seen the most magnificent view anywhere obtainable of Carlingford Lough. It overlooks the little postal district of Killowen, from which the late Lord Chief Justice of England, best known as the famous advocate, Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., took his title. Here, at Seafield, he spent many happy days in his youth and early manhood, when he was a law student in his native town of Newry.

Now the scene begins to change, the sea shore receding inwards, except for a long treacherous spit of rock and shingle. The tail end of the Mourne range encroaches outwards, leaving only the old post road, steep and narrow, cut centuries ago out of the rocky face of Slieve Ban. Up and down that pass, overshadowed by ancestral oaks and stately pines, preserving an impenetrable shade, no county Down horse goes save at a walk! To crawl through it, between the Wood House overhanging the sea below, and the homestead carved out of the rocks and timber above, enhances the startling effect of the sudden opening up of the varied beauties of Rosstrevor Bay. Not unfrequently during the early autumn the russet red sails of hundreds of fishing luggers, hailing from nearly all the seaports of the United Kingdom, dot these peaceful waters on the Day of Rest, while their hardy crews take their week end amusement on the quay.

Completely sheltered from northerly and easterly winds, Rosstrevor enjoys an aspect second to none, and an unrivalled salubrity, especially in consumptive cases. The air is free from damp, and



Photo by]

[R. Welch, Belfast.

IN THE HAPPY VALLEY, MOURNE MOUNTAINS.

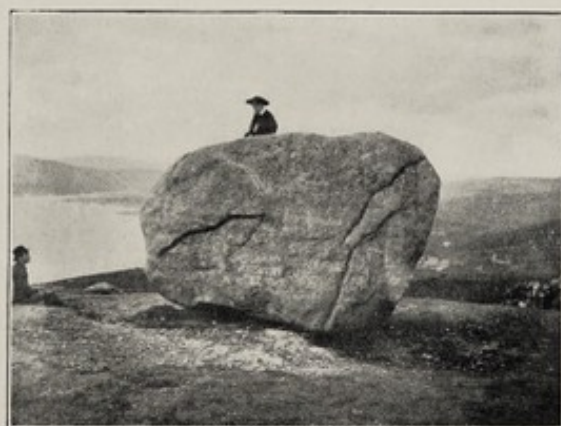


Photo by]

[R. Welch, Belfast.

CLOUGHMORE, ROSSSTREVOR.

An erratic of Mourne Granite, resting on lower Silurian Slate at an altitude of 970 feet.

the neighbourhood affords an endless variety of walks and drives. The most popular resort, inaccessible of course to the aged, or invalid visitor, is the Cloughmore stone, and thereby hangs a tale or two. The tradition on the County Louth side of the lough is as follows:—In the "ould" times, when Fionn McCombail dwelt in Fingal, the fame of his prowess reached Scotland, and a Caledonian giant, one Benandanner, sent him a challenge to fight, which, as a matter of course, Fionn accepted. Benandanner therefore came over, landed in Dundrum Bay, and made his way as far as Slieve Ban. Meanwhile Fionn, who was the pink of politeness, deeming it courteous to meet his adversary half way had reached the summit of the Carlingford Range in co. Louth. Nothing lay between them but the lough, too deep for even giants to wade across, so by way of opening the ball, Fionn picked up this very stone, the Cloughmore (the big finger-stone), and hurled it over the lough. It fell where it now lies, at the feet of the astounded Scot, who after such a taste of Fionn's marvellous quality, speedily decamped to Dundrum Bay, and so back to his "ain countrie." Another version credits the enraged Benandanner with more courage and determination, and relates that he made his way over to co. Louth, no doubt taking the river at "The Narrows" in his lordly style, and that after fighting fiercely as became a man of his inches, he was finally floored by

Fionn who, taking a conqueror's liberties with a foreign invader, promptly chained him Prometheus-like on the rugged ridge of the Carlingford mountain, and returned to his home in Fingal.

In confirmation of these warlike legends, the vast proportions of Benandanner's prostrate form can be easily traced on a clear day from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, and on the upper surface of the Cloughmore Stone can be seen the gigantic impression of his victor's hand.



Photo by]

[R. Welch, Belfast.

ON THE RIVER, MOURNE PARK, KILKEEL.

Some say that naturally there was a woman at the bottom of this titanic duello, and strive to introduce the fair Rose of Trevor, but as Rudyard Kipling would remark; "that is another story!" There is yet a sterner and less sentimental view to be taken of this big stone and its position. Its estimated weight, 30 tons or more, dispels the theory that it was ever raised by Druids or anyone else. There is no doubt that it is one of the many instances to be met with in the Mourne range of mountains of a detached portion of native granite being carried and left behind by the action of receding glaciers in prehistoric ages.

The two largest landowners in the Rosstrevor district are Lieut.-Col. Sir John Ross of Bladensburg, K.C.B., late Coldstream Guards, of long military and administrative service, and at present Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, on one side of the Kilbroney Valley, and the Honourable Albert Stratford Canning on the other.

The Ross family, the senior branch, has been intimately associated with Rosstrevor since the 17th century. Robert Ross, Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1745, resided there. In 1610, an ancestor of his, Sir David Ross, of Portavoe, was commissioner in Ulster for James I. The memory of the late David Ross, Esq., M.P., a cousin of the present proprietor, is held in high esteem, not only for the zeal he exhibited in the advancement of the locality in which his estate was situate, but equally for his services in Parliament on all questions affecting the mercantile and commercial improvement of Ulster in general, and of co. Down in particular.

Rosstrevor House, the home of Sir John Ross of Bladensburg, formerly called "Carickbawn," is beautifully situated on the sunny slope of the present owner's extensive plantations, where on all occasions of leave, consistent with the faithful discharge of the duties of his important command in Dublin, he revels in his two interesting collections of trees by day, and of books by night.

Rosstrevor Lodge, Mr. Canning's home, which was originally part of the late David Ross's estate, was purchased by the present owner some 45 years ago. The house is small and unpretentious, but its situation and surroundings cannot easily be surpassed. Whereas the woods on the opposite side of the valley are of comparatively recent planting, the venerable oaks, mighty elms, and grand old sycamores in Mr. Canning's demesne form a remarkably fine background to



Photo by]

[R. Welch, Belfast.

ON THE RIVER, MOURNE PARK, KILKEEL.

his picturesque abode, covered with ivy and floral creepers, and to the Great Northern Hotel and its handsome dependencies on the quay below.

As a student of history, past and present; of British writers, of whom Shakespeare and Walter Scott are his favourites; of politics, religion, and philosophy, Mr. Canning is the author of many books of interest and value. He finds time in hours of recreation and repose to acclimatize foreign animals, for which he entertains great affection.

There is a restfulness observable in Rosstrevor, which constitutes its greatest charm. As a commercial centre it has as much trade as suffices to meet its own requirements and those of the immediate vicinity, and no more. Fairs, sparsely attended as a rule, are held there once a month. It is mostly a collection of private residences, lodging houses, and hotels of all sorts and sizes. The main street is striking; it is unusually steep and wide, and has an avenue of trees up its entire length. The Protestant Church of St. Bronagh occupies a commanding position in the square. Higher up the steep road stands the Catholic Church, flanked by the convent, and at the rear of the Post Office are the remains of an old Church and Graveyard, containing an Irish Cross of great beauty.

For many years the general traffic toiled through the village, but when the Warrenpoint and Rosstrevor tramway was opened in 1877 (the first public tramway laid in Ireland), a short cut along the seashore was supplied, much to the advantage of the users of the highway, whose name is "legion" in the summer months. Hence arises the one and only drawback to Rosstrevor, the home of rest and peaceful enjoyment, viz.: a plague of dust! There is an old saying that shortly after the subsidence of the flood, Noah complained bitterly of the dust on the Warrenpoint Road. This must have been on the occasion of the marriage of one of his daughters to the first King of Mourne, which is another strange legend in this land of sacred surprises.

The peaceful valley of Kilbroney must not be overlooked, through which the steep road to Hilltown rises parallel for miles to the little river tumbling seawards through the glen. It contains many interesting remains of bygone grandeur. Here are to be found a holy well, still one more lonely burial ground, and the ruins of a Church of great antiquity. Its rude and massive architecture is said to be antecedent to that of any monastic ruin in the county.

If the touching legend of the Rose of Trevor be true (which, for lack of space must be passed over), here sleeps Eva Whitchurch, in holy peace. An Irish giant of modern times, Murphy by name, is also buried in the old graveyard in Kilbroney. Valuable relics have from time to time been unearthed here, and some years ago a "clogbeannaigthe" (consecrated bell) was heard to emit weird sounds in the long disused belfry during a storm. The bell was found more than 100 years ago, and is now in use as the altar bell in the Catholic Church in Rosstrevor.

Passing over the Ghan Bridge, the road winds pleasantly through one long succession of private residences, many with ornamental grounds, such as Rosina and Seapoint, generously contributing to the varied beauty of the panorama; many with lovely gardens, hidden away behind impervious walls, such as Moygannon and Fintimara, where fortunate occupiers revel in botanic pursuits, safe from intrusion in that enviable atmosphere which privacy alone secures.



Photo by

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.]

ROSS MONUMENT AT ROSS TREVOR, CO. DOWN.

The Ross monument, erected in 1826, a lofty obelisk in cut granite, well placed upon a pedestal of the same material, deserves the special notice of every passer-by. There are three inscriptions on black marble on three sides of the base. On the south side: "Major General Robert Ross served with distinction in Holland, Egypt, Italy, Spain, and France, conquered in America, and fell victorious at Baltimore." On the east side: "Born, 1766; Helder, 1799; Alexandria, 1804; Maida, 1806; Corunna, 1809; Vittoria, 1813; Orthes, 1813; Pyrenees, 1813; Bladensburg, 1814; Baltimore, 1814. On the north side (see page 233). This distinguished soldier was the second son of Major David Ross, of Rosstrevor, and grandfather of the present Sir John. The addition of "Bladensburg" was granted by William IV. in 1816, which hereditary title his descendants now bear in memory of his valour.

Twenty minutes more than suffice to bring the visitor to Warrenpoint, a well known North of Ireland seaside resort; not as large or as fashionable as Newcastle, still it is a well-to-do and improving place. It is mostly the property of Major Hall, of Narrow Water Castle, and the terminus of a branch of the Great Northern Railway, to which is traceable its popularity during the summer and autumn months, when tourists and excursionists swoop down upon it in swarms. Added to these facilities of locomotion are the natural attractions of the band stands, or rather of the music that emanates therefrom; of the new pier and baths; of the public garden; of the tramway to Rosstrevor and back; and last, but not least, of the unsurpassed scenery of Carlingford Lough, all of which combined make Warrenpoint a most agreeable spot.

Opinion is divided as to the derivation of the name Warrenpoint. There are those who hold that 150 years ago the site of the town was a rabbit warren. But as against this it is contended that the soil being all shingle, warrens were unlikely; and in all the old Parliamentary records the place is named Waringspoint, not Warrenpoint, which is probably a modern corruption. The population is close on 2,000 to-day, and is governed by an Urban District Council of twelve members; it has a Town Hall and Court House; Petty Sessions are held there alternate Tuesdays, and fairs the last Friday in every month. The central square is extensive, from which diverge several spacious streets. Places of worship of all creeds abound, and the air of comfort and prosperity is unmistakeable.



Photo by]

IN THE GLEN AT FAIRY HILL, ROSSTREVOR.

[R. Welch, Belfast.



Photo by]

THE HERMITAGE BRIDGE, TOLLYMOKE PARK.

[R. Welch, Belfast.

About a mile from Warrenpoint stand the well preserved remains of a fine old watch tower, at the narrowest part of the Clanrye River, whence it derives its name, Narrow Water Castle.

For want of a better, a story goes, that this massive pile was erected by the Great Duke of Ormonde for the protection of the ford in the days of Charles II., whose ups and downs, during many chequered years of exile, His Grace had shared with commendable fidelity; but, to be accurate, fierce fighting had been prevalent in this historic neighbourhood for centuries before 1663, and it is

more than probable that when Greencastle and King John's Castle provided the out-posts at the entrance of Carlingford Lough, this additional tower of defence was intended for tactical as well as protective purposes. Mention is made, as far back as 841, of "the foreigners of Narrow Water," who were doubtless the "Hardy Norsemen," and if these invaders had no castle they had at any rate a strategic base here. It is recorded that Narrow Water Castle was commenced by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, and Deputy of Ireland in 1236, or thereabouts, and completed by Maurice Fitzgerald



Photo by]

[R. Welch, Belfast.

MOURNE PARK, KILKEEL, CO. DOWN, SEAT OF THE EARL OF KILMOREY, K.P.

in 1252. The premises changed hands more than once until the ticklish times of 1596, when the English tried hard, but unsuccessfully, to wrest it from the widow and son of a recently deceased Magennis. It may be safely assumed that of the original battered and war-worn tower little remains, and that its skeleton was modernised and strengthened during the peaceful interval that followed the passing of the Act of Settlement, and that is where the Duke of Ormonde comes in.

Anyhow, Narrow Water Castle it always was and always will be, notwithstanding the fact that the forbears of the present lord of the soil, assumed that ancient designation for their picturesque residence. Its previous name was Mount Hall, and if stones could speak, the grand old tower standing sentry at the gate, proudly asks the passer by to enter in and lose himself in admiration.

A reliable authority in these parts states that when "the flight of the Earls" threw into the hands of the Crown large tracts of land throughout Ulster, James I. sent over a considerable number of colonists, who practically laid the foundation of the subsequent prosperity of the Northern Province. Among those who "adventured" was one William Hall, who came over to Belfast with the Chichesters, with whom he was connected by marriage. These colonists were mostly Devonians. Towards the close of the 17th century, Francis Hall, son of the said William, became the owner by purchase of the Narrow Water Castle, then called the Mount Hall Estate, and was succeeded in the direct line by Roger, Toby, Roger, Savage, and "The old Squire," Roger, who was Captain of the Mullaglass Yeomanry in 1821, and died without issue in 1864. Then came his brother, Samuel Madden, who was succeeded by his nephew, William James, late Royal Artillery, who, joining the army at an early age, served throughout the Crimean War, being present in many exciting and memorable engagements, including the siege and capture of Sevastopol. He also served through the Indian Mutiny, and took part in the siege and relief of Lucknow. He died in 1896, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Roger, the present proprietor of Narrow Water Castle, late Captain 1st Batt. Royal Fusiliers.

The Halls, of Narrow Water Castle, through several generations were connected by marriage with some of the first families in Ulster. They were ever of a home-abiding race, of simple tastes, living happily among their own people, and confining themselves mostly to county and local interests, thereby securing the respect and affection of their friends and neighbours.

The Castle and grounds (see page 205), including many acres of park and covert, are a perpetual source of delight to their fortunate owners in succession, and of lasting credit to those who built, added to, and embellished the semi-castellated semi-Tudoresque pile, entirely constructed of local material, and who laid out the Italian and other gardens and pleasure grounds, to say nothing of a homestead which no gentleman farmer could fail to appreciate and enjoy. Situated thus, Narrow Water Castle is the admiration of the neighbourhood, and at the same time inherits an entourage of scenery which can hardly be beaten anywhere.



Photo by]

[R. Welch, Belfast.

SLIEVE BINNAN, MOURNE MOUNTAINS.



Photo by]

[R. Welch, Belfast.

AMONG THE STONE DITCHES OF MOURNE.

The hanging wood of Fathom, to the left (part of the Kilmorey estate), cheerfully conceals the once naked precipice, along the rocky ridge of which the ragged ruffians under the command of the O'Neills, scared the peaceful labourers of co. Louth with their wild shout of "Lamh dhearg aboo," and Shane, the Proud, defied Sir Nicholas Bagnal in 1557. It was from these giddy heights no doubt Turlough planned and executed the biggest cattle drive in history, and in a single "hosting" carried off 3000 kine belonging to the English Marshal and the Dean of Armagh.

Both sides of the river were the scenes of sanguinary engagements in those days, but where the constant clash of arms resounded up to the 17th, the click of the quarrymen's picks and chisels supplies less barbarous music in the 20th, century.

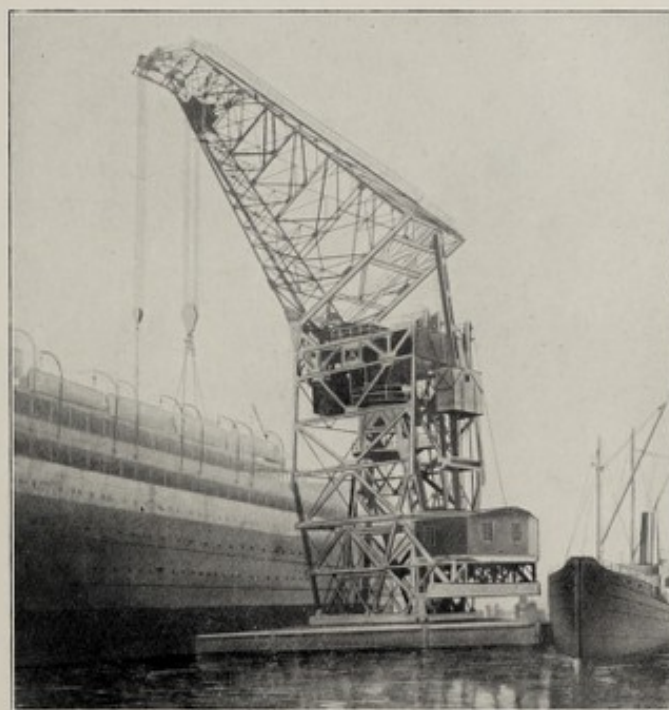


GOLF GROUND AND BUNGALOW, GREENORE.

Shipbuilding in Belfast.

SHIPBUILDING in Belfast as a progressive industry is of comparatively recent growth, yet there is probably no commercial centre more prominently identified with the trade to-day than the port from which have emanated so many of the largest vessels in the world.

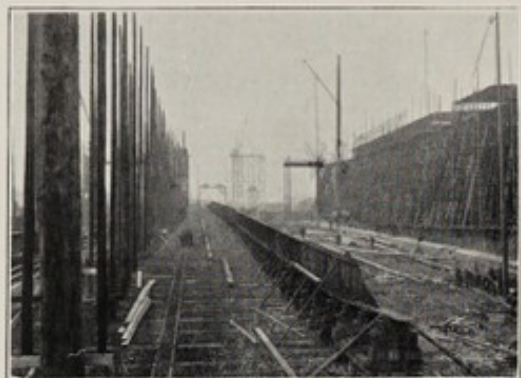
Its world-wide importance is due almost exclusively to the wonderful expansion of the firm of Harland & Wolff, founded in 1859. From 100 hands at the commencement, the number of employees of this one establishment has increased until in busy times it now exceeds 12,000, with an weekly wages bill of over £20,000. As a matter of fact it holds the record for the amount of tonnage turned out in one year at one yard. In 1903 eight vessels were launched, aggregating 110,463 Board of Trade gross register tons and 100,400 I.H.P., this production being remarkable not only for the total tonnage, but the enormous average size of the vessels constructed, which was 13,800 tons, one of them being the White Star liner "Baltic" (23,876 tons). It is worthy of



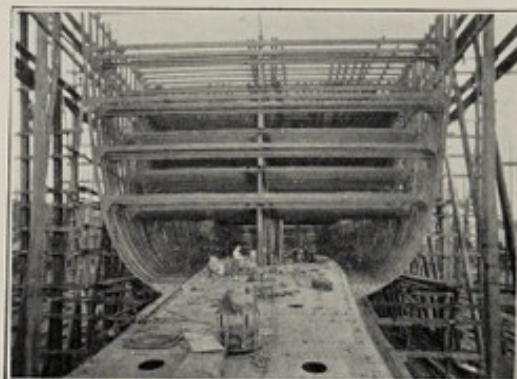
HARLAND & WOLFF'S 200-TON FLOATING CRANE
Lifting Turbine Machinery on board White Star Dominion Liner, "Laurentic," at Belfast.

notice, moreover, that this huge tonnage represents merely the *normal* capacity of the Works in busy times. During the last ten years Messrs. Harland & Wolff have frequently produced between 80,000 and 100,000 tons annually. The following list shows that in no less than eight out of the last twelve years their tonnage output has exceeded 80,000 tons:

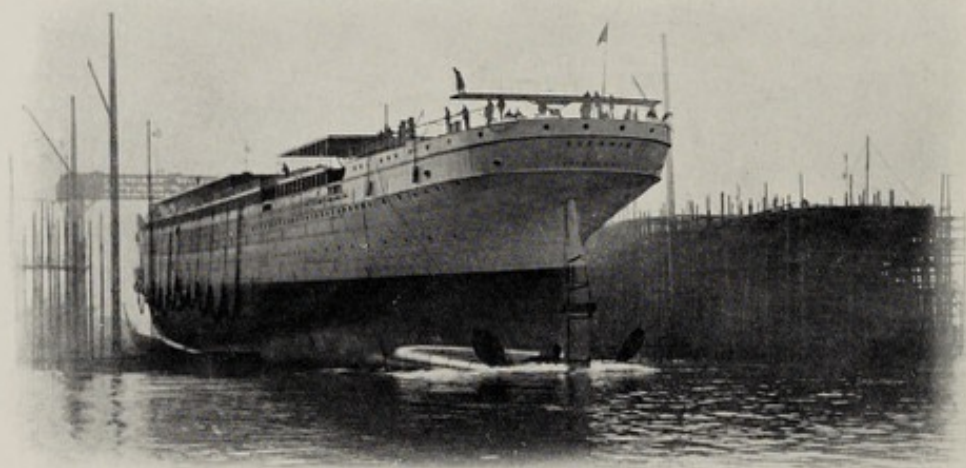
| | No. of Vessels. | | | Board of Trade Gross Tonnage. | | I.H.P. |
|------|-----------------|----|-----|----------------------------------|-----|---------|
| 1896 | ... | 12 | ... | 81,316 | ... | 61,324 |
| 1897 | ... | 10 | ... | 84,240 | ... | 45,850 |
| 1899 | ... | 7 | ... | 82,634 | ... | 65,150 |
| 1901 | ... | 7 | ... | 92,206 | ... | 76,000 |
| 1903 | ... | 8 | ... | 110,463 | ... | 100,400 |
| 1905 | ... | 9 | ... | 85,287 | ... | 72,031 |
| 1906 | ... | 11 | ... | 83,238 | ... | 96,700 |
| 1908 | ... | 8 | ... | 106,528 | ... | 65,840 |



THE FIRST STAGE—THE KEEL LAID.



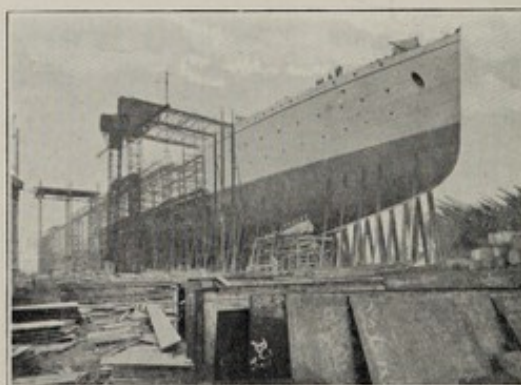
BEING FRAMED.



THE LAUNCH.



RIVETING HER TOPSIDE PLATING.



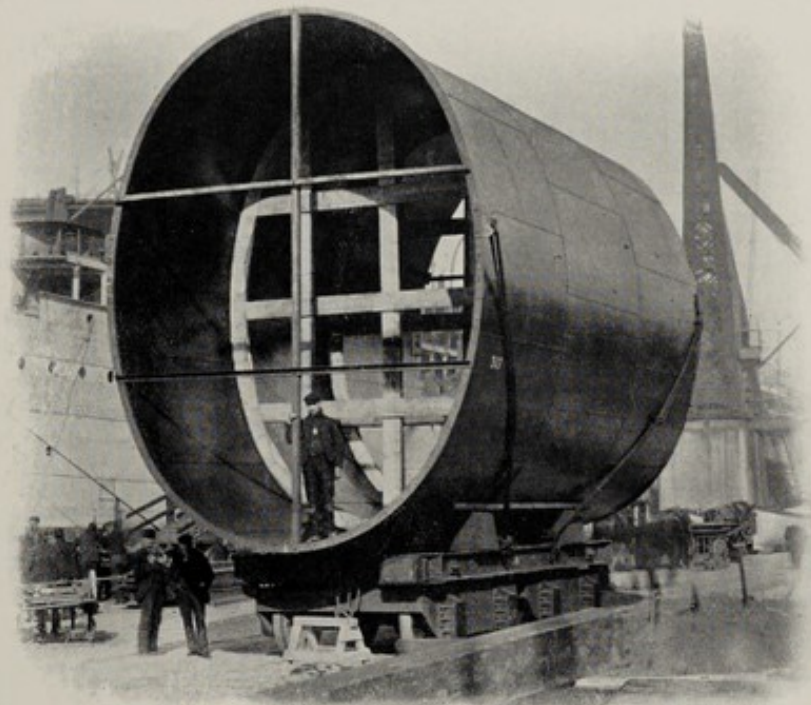
ON THE STOCKS.

THE SECOND "OCEANIC" IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The "Oceanic" was launched from Harland & Wolff's yard, Belfast, in 1899.

The following figures, giving the tonnage output in quinquennial periods since 1862, will serve to illustrate the progressive energies of the firm:

| Period. | Vessels Built. | Gross Tons. |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1859—1862 (three years) | 13 | 16,162 |
| 1862—1867 | 38 | 32,805 |
| 1867—1872 | 31 | 47,246 |
| 1872—1877 | 32 | 39,496 |
| 1877—1882 | 37 | 81,318 |
| 1882—1887 | 52 | 129,090 |
| 1887—1892 | 58 | 259,981 |
| 1892—1897 | 57 | 354,757 |
| 1897—1902 | 33 | 414,477 |
| 1902—1908 (six years) | 50 | 491,473 |
| 1859—1908 | 401 | 1,866,805 |



"OCEANIC" FUNNEL.
Giving an idea of its dimensions.

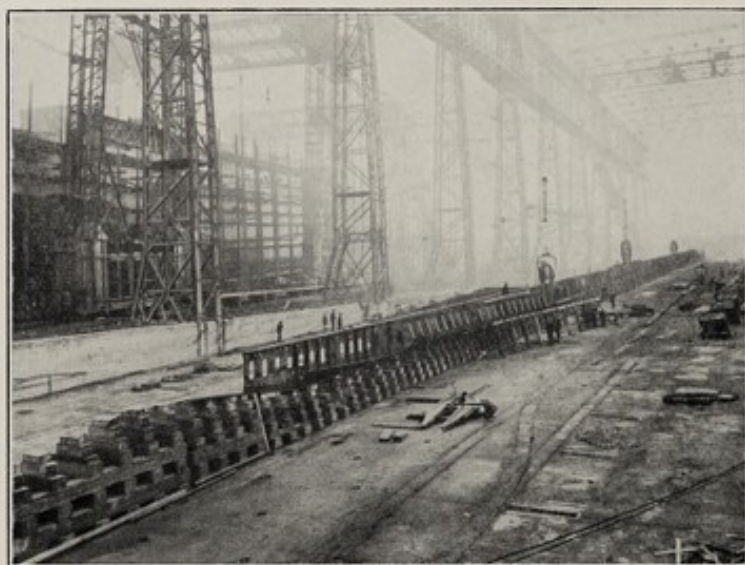
The figures speak more eloquently than words speak of the development of the shipbuilding industry in Belfast even in its relation to only one concern, a development the more remarkable when it is remembered that all the materials—coal, iron, etc.,—have to be imported.

The class of work turned out by Harland & Wolff has always been of a superior kind, and as so many of their vessels are full-powered passenger steamers, the tonnage figures by no means exaggerate the immense volume of work performed. The larger vessels, especially, with their large deck erections and luxurious appointments, as also their powerful machinery, represent a value greatly exceeding that of the more ordinary class of tonnage. Possibly the best illustration of the character and specialisation of large vessels may be afforded by reference to the largest vessels constructed for the White Star Line, and the latest vessels for the Hamburg-American Line and the Holland-America Line.

The leading particulars of these vessels are as follows :

| | Length Overall. | Breadth. | Depth. | Gross Tonnage. | Displacement. | I.H.P. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| "Oceanic" ... | 705'6" | 68' | 49'6" | 17,274 | 31,590 | 28,000 |
| "Celtic" ... | 700'0" | 75' | 49'0" | 20,904 | 37,870 | 13,000 |
| "Cedric" ... | 700'0" | 75' | 49'0" | 21,035 | 38,020 | 13,000 |
| "Baltic" ... | 725'9" | 75' | 49'0" | 23,876 | 40,740 | 13,000 |
| "Adriatic" ... | 725'9" | 75' | 49'0" | 24,541 | 41,000 | 16,000 |
| "Amerika" ... | 686'0" | 68' | 48'0" | 22,724 | 42,200 | 15,000 |
| "Nieuw Amsterdam" ... | 616'0" | 68' | 48'0" | 16,913 | 31,150 | 9,400 |
| "Rotterdam" ... | 668'0" | 77½' | 48'0" | 24,000 | 40,000 (about) | 15,000 |

These vessels, most of them with nine decks, and accommodation for between two and three thousand passengers, besides a crew of four or five hundred, represent the most notable ships built in Belfast during recent years, and gave to the great shipbuilding yards of Messrs. Harland & Wolff an international prestige of world-wide significance.



EARLY STAGE IN THE BUILDING OF A GREAT LINER,

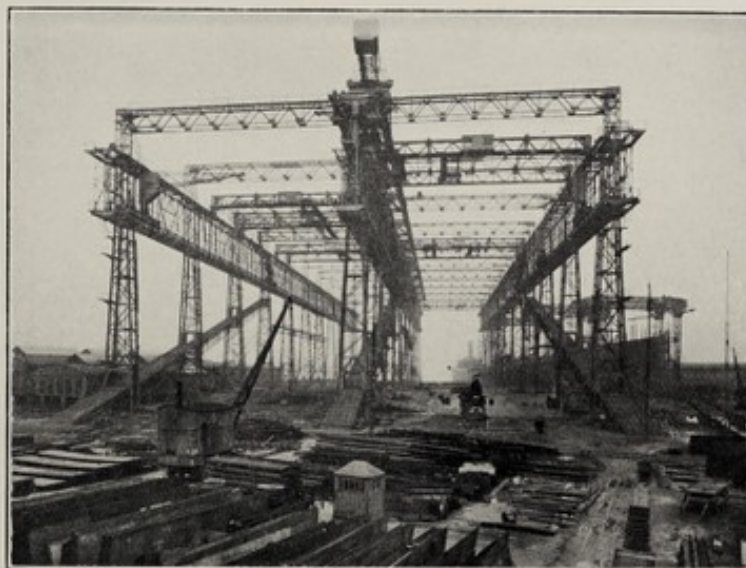
Showing keel and centre-plate in position, and hydraulic riveters at work, on the White Star Liner, "Olympic" (45,000 tons), under construction by Harland & Wolff, Ltd.

One of the most epoch making vessels ever constructed was the first "Oceanic," the pioneer of the White Star Line, which was built in 1870, and was a great advance on the general practice in passenger steamers at that time. She was not only a notable vessel from a naval architect's point of view as regards her general design and construction, being of much greater relative length in proportion to beam than had previously been ventured on, but in this vessel what may be called the first real attempt to ensure the comparative comfort of ocean voyagers was made by the introduction of the saloon and cabins amidships. The principle of catering for the comfort of passengers has of course been greatly developed since that time, and that the encouragement given to ocean travel by the introduction of this principle has had enormous influence on the mercantile marine is evidenced from the wonderful development in passenger traffic that we witness to-day on every ocean route. It may be mentioned incidentally that this vessel, as did also the "Britannic" and "Germanic," built for the same line, ran for a quarter of a century with great success,

and undoubtedly had a large share in building up the reputation of both the owners and builders alike.

It is interesting to notice that Messrs. Harland & Wolff's identification with shipbuilding has been practically coincident with the general adoption of iron and steel as the material for shipbuilding, and they have certainly been not the least able exponents of the capabilities of this great industry, and have thus played an important part in maintaining the supremacy of British shipbuilding.

As is well known, this firm's connection with the White Star Line has been unique, practically its entire fleet having been built by them. They have also built for most of the other principal British and Foreign Steamship Companies, including the Hamburg-American Line, the Holland-America Line, the P. and O. Co., the Pacific S.N. Co., the Union-Castle Line, the Leyland Line, the Dominion Line, the Bibby Line, the Atlantic Transport Line, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., and the British India S.N. Co., the vessels for these lines being all ocean steamers. They have also built some of the most notable types of cross-channel steamers for the Dublin-Holyhead and the Belfast-Liverpool routes.

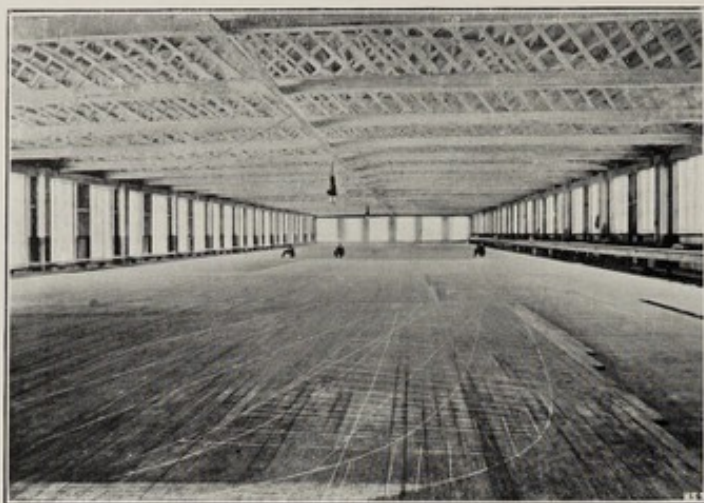


NEW GANTRIES,

With electrically-driven cranes, over the shipbuilding berths on which the White Star Liners "Olympic" and "Titanic" are being built at Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast. These vessels are 45,000 tons each.

For the most part, work turned out at Belfast has been for the mercantile marine, but Messrs. Harland & Wolff also build Government vessels; recently they built the Admiralty Yacht, "Enchantress." They have constructed the machinery for some of the latest and largest vessels in the British Navy, including the first-class battleships H.M.S. "Hannibal," "Queen," "King Edward VII." and "Hibernia," and they have recently completed the machinery for the first-class cruiser H.M.S. "Minotaur" of 27,000 I.H.P. At present the machinery for H.M.S. "Neptune" of 25,000 H.P. is being constructed.

An interesting feature of the work has been the many important heavy repairs and reconstruction undertakings, including, during recent years, the "China," after the vessel had been on the rocks at Perim for several months, the vessel's bottom having to be entirely reconstructed. The work of docking this vessel for repairs was in itself a great engineering feat, and the same may be said of the "Philadelphia" (ex "Paris") which had run on to the Manacle Rocks. The "Paris" was made practically a new vessel, with an improved formation of the stern, and



MOULDING LOFT.

In Harland & Wolff's shipbuilding yard.

It may be mentioned that during the South African War over 20 vessels built in Belfast, by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, aggregating 150,000 tons, all twin screw vessels of the most useful type, were employed in the Transport service.

The Works have been greatly extended during recent years and now cover an area of about 80 acres. One of the latest developments within the Works has been the complete electrification of the plant, the electric generating station being one of the largest private stations in the country. At the north end of the yard, the



ELECTRIC CANTILEVER CRANE.

In the shipbuilding yard of Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast.

large building slips have recently been extended so as to facilitate the construction of the largest vessels, approaching 1,000 feet in length, and a massive structure erected over the slips, with electric cranes, &c., for handling weights, machines, &c., at any part of the building berths during the construction of the vessels.

This firm have recently erected large Works at Southampton to deal with the amount of repairs and other work required there, by vessels of the White Star and other Lines.



THE "W. J. PIRRIE."

From a photo of an oil painting at the residence of Alderman S. Lawther.

The sailing ship, "W. J. Pirrie," tonnage about 4000, was built many years ago by Harland & Wolff, Ltd., for Alderman S. Lawther, Belfast. The ship was at one time among the finest and fastest vessels afloat.

Some Account of the Linen Trade of Ulster.

By JOHN HORNER.

The linen trade of Ulster was largely domestic, and of little commercial importance, until the advent of the Huguenots at the beginning of the 18th century. Louis Crommelin, a native of the then province of Picardy, was appointed by King William III. overseer of the Linen Manufacture in Ireland. He, with many of his fellow-countrymen, settled near Lisburn and laid firmly the foundation of what to-day is the staple trade of Ulster. The difficulties which had to be surmounted, both in spinning and weaving, were very great indeed, in order to bring Ireland into line with the great linen manufacturing countries of Europe, namely, France, the Low Countries, and Germany. To a people wedded to old principles and jealous of the introduction of new, the task of introducing what seemed drastic changes, was filled with perplexing problems, but the gradual

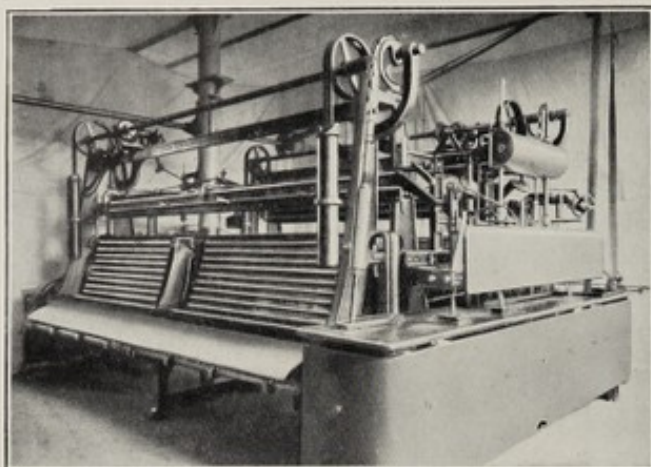


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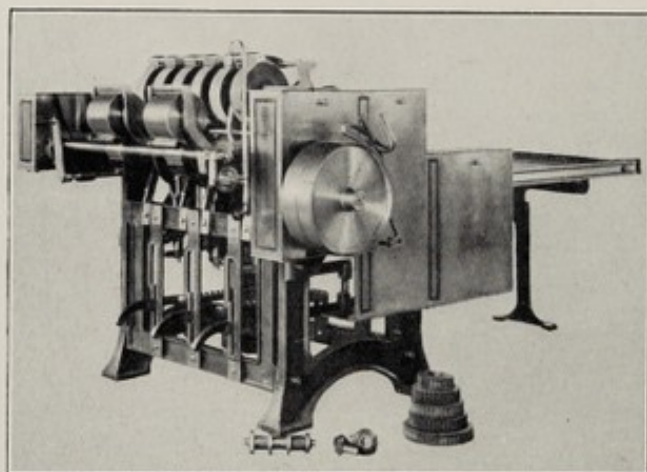
LINEN HALL, BELFAST.

[R. Welch, Belfast.

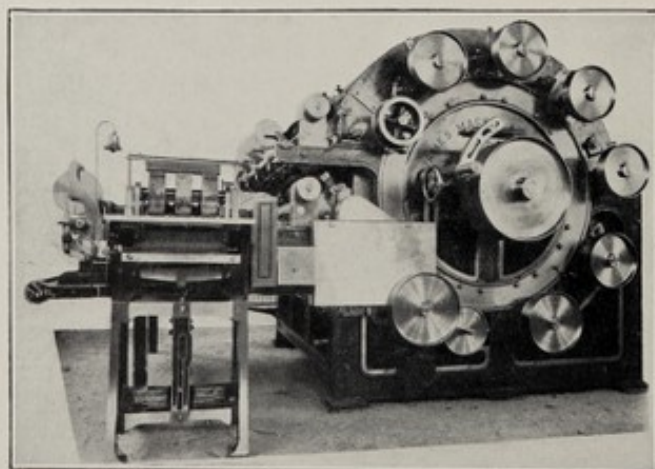
ushering in of other types of spinning wheels and looms, and of improved methods of bleaching and finishing was effected. It may be of interest to note that the spinning women absolutely refused to use the wheels imported by Crommelin from Picardy, preferring those of the Dutch type which were brought into Ireland by the Earl of Strafford during the first half of the 17th century. That Crommelin fought hard for the use of his Picardy wheel is evidenced by a pamphlet he wrote in 1705, in which he sets forth, at very considerable length, his reasons for adopting the French and discarding the Irish wheel, one of the chief reasons given being that the French wheel, working without a treadle, produced a more equally twisted yarn, because a wheel turned by hand must of necessity stop when some entanglement prevents the feeding of the flax, as both hands would be required to free the entanglement; whereas one turned by foot might continue to work and overtwist the yarn. The ultimate fate of the Picardy wheel, not alone in Ireland, but also in its native country, proved that the Irish spinning girl was right. In France it was subsequently furnished with a treadle motion, and was eventually actually superseded by the Dutch type. Crommelin was much more successful in his introduction of looms, and the advantages he derived



AUTOMATIC HACKLING MACHINES.



SPREAD BOARD.



TOW CARDING ENGINE.

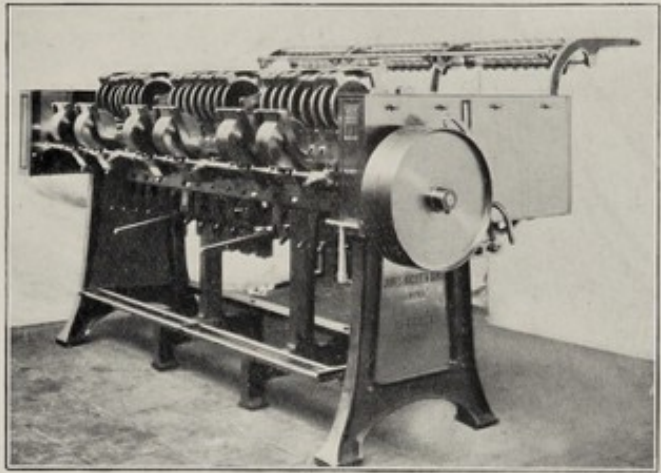
were quickly apparent. The looms used in Ireland were woollen looms unsuitable for the weaving of linen cloth, and were worked by the people promiscuously, with changes in the gear, for either fabric.

In order that Ireland might meet in competition those countries which excelled in the production of linen goods, looms of various types, and suited to weave different kinds of linens, were imported from Holland, Flanders and France, also from Brittany and Normandy in this latter country. By means of these looms there was established the manufacture of hollands, cambrics, lawn, britannias, and Normandy sheetings, as well as many classes of linens made in Germany, to the weaving of which the imported looms were suited. The re-organisation of the linen manufacture, and the placing of it upon a sound basis, was soon felt. Ireland's exports of linens at the time of the accession of William III. was but £6000 a year in value; fifty years later it had increased a hundredfold. This considerable increase was largely due to fostering care of the Linen Board, established in 1711 for the encouragement of the cultivation of flax, and the improvement of the manufacture of linen in Ireland. This Board remained in existence until 1828, when it was dissolved. The minutes of the proceedings at the weekly meetings of this Board contain much information, and throw considerable light upon the efforts adopted to foster the trade. £20,000 annually was allotted by Government for distribution. Somewhat over half of this was given in premiums for the introduction and manufacture of novelties. Sums were granted for providing spinning wheels, reels and looms to various public institutions, work-houses, jails, reformatories, to schools for spinning, of which many existed throughout the land, as well as to private individuals. Capable men were employed as inspectors to visit the various centres of industry who returned reports and recommendations to the Board. In the first

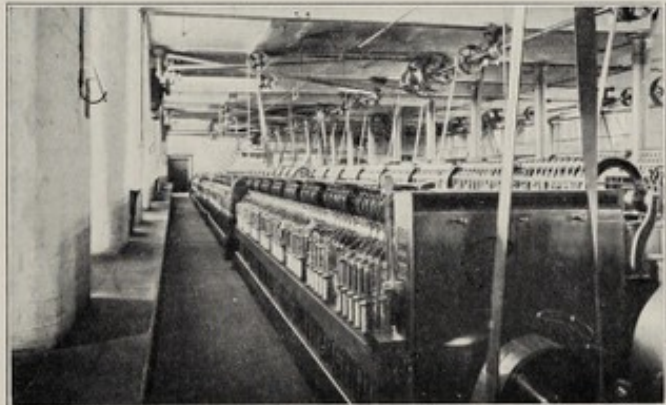
seven decades of the 18th century the total number of yards of linen cloth exported rose from somewhat over one and a half millions, valued at £105,000, to over twenty and a half millions, valued at £1,542,000, and linen yarns from 8000 cwts., valued at £48,000, to 33,000 cwts., valued at £200,000. During the long period this Board remained in existence its operations were guided by men of standing and commercial ability, who were actuated by a sincere desire to encourage the trade. Up till 1754 the Government paid bounties on the export of linen cloth, the average amount being one penny per yard. About 1770 the trade began to decline, and many people emigrated to America. In 1773 about three-fourths of the looms in Ireland were standing idle, and in some districts the whole were silent. Many expedients were adopted to revive the trade, amongst others the Irish Parliament resolved to give bounties on the exportation of Irish linens to Africa, America, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and Minorca. The English Board of Trade examined into this resolution to see what effect it would have upon their own trade, and came to the conclusion that Irish bounties "cannot possibly affect the interest of the linen trade in Great Britain, and are, so far as bounties may in any case be expedient, wisely and providently applied by these new provisions, to promote the interests of the Irish linen trade."

The great depression of 1773, when so many looms were idle, was due, in a measure, to over-production, but a mighty factor was at work, with which no systems of bounty or bolstering could possibly compete.

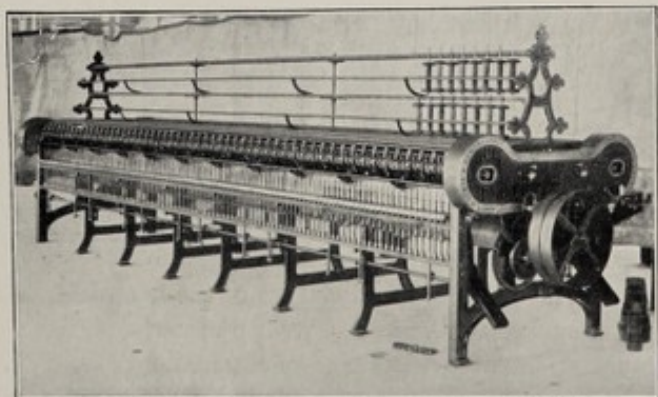
Hargreaves and Arkwright had produced their cotton-spinning machinery; soon they were enabled to use cotton yarn for warps, and the thoughts of those engaged in the linen trade were directed to meet what seemed an overwhelming competition. Bold attempts were made to spin flax by machinery in Darlington



DRAWING FRAME.



ROVING FRAME.



SPINNING FRAME.

and Leeds in the last decade of the 18th century, but for a considerable period the Irish trade was not affected except in the coarser counts of yarns, but on the introduction of wet spinning

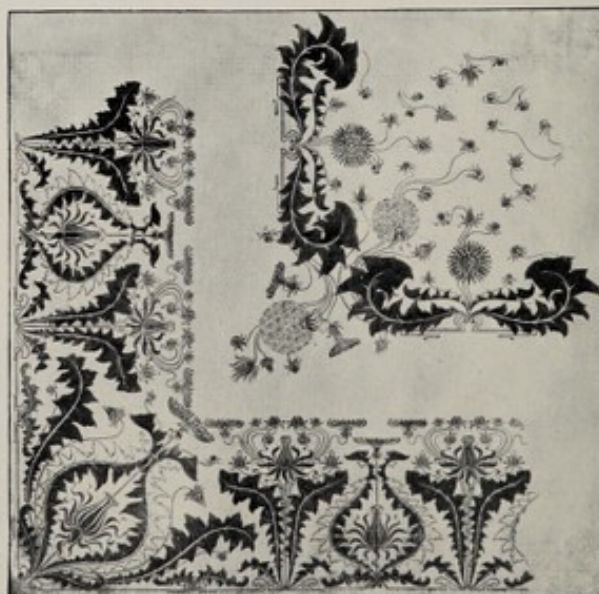


DESIGN FOR IRISH HAND-LOOM DAMASK TABLECLOTH,
STYLE LOUIS XV.

Designed by R. J. Woods, woven by John S. Brown & Sons, Ltd., Belfast.

the existing trade in Ulster received its death blow. This system of spinning was invented by Phillipe de Girard, and patented by him in the United Kingdom in 1816, but made no headway owing to the defective preparing machinery then in use. Ten years later the system was revived by Kay, of Manchester, and yarns up to 200 lea were spun. Previous to this period the Linen Board had offered premiums of 30s. a spindle on the installation of spinning plant. Encouraged by this several small concerns made trials in various parts of Ireland. Mr. F. W. Smith, in his *Linen Trade Handbook*, cites instances culled from the Linen Board proceedings. We find from these that in 1805, some 212 spindles were started in Cork, and again in 1809, P. and J. Besnard received the premium for 264 spindles. In the same year spindles were set up in Bunrana, Ballymoney, Dungannon, and Comber, numbering in all 6369. Mr. Smith further gives valuable extracts from the report of the Secretary to the Linen Board, who made a tour of inspection in Ulster in 1816, Messrs. Nicholson and Sons, of Bessbrook had at that time 1216 spindles in work, and Mr. James Nicholson, of Keady, some 500. From the same report we find that at Balnamore 420 spindles were erected; at Knockboy 222 in 1808; at Crumlin 768 spindles in 1809, and the same year 510 spindles in Cushendall. Many of these premium-fed mills have long ceased to exist, in fact, up till the introduction of warm water spinning their trade was very limited, and the machinery then in use, copied to an extent from the newly-invented cotton machinery, was unsuitable for the flax staple. De Girard's invention, subsequently patented and introduced by Kay in 1826, gave a great impetus to the flax spinning trade in England. Spinners there disputed Kay's right to protection on the grounds of want of novelty, and Kay's claim was set aside. This gave the whole trade the undisputed advantage of the hot water spinning system, and wet spun yarns rapidly pushed the Irish hand spun yarns out of the market. In 1828 the Linen Board ceased to exist, having guided the trade in Ireland for 117 years. That its fostering care for so many years, and the vast sums of money spent to

the existing trade in Ulster received its death blow. This system of spinning was invented by Phillipe de Girard, and patented by him in the United Kingdom in 1816, but made no headway owing to the defective preparing machinery then in use. Ten years later the system was revived by Kay, of Manchester, and yarns up to 200 lea were spun. Previous to this period the Linen Board had offered premiums of 30s. a spindle on the installation of spinning plant. Encouraged by this several small concerns made trials in various parts of Ireland. Mr. F. W. Smith, in his *Linen Trade Handbook*, cites instances culled from the Linen Board proceedings. We find from these that in 1805, some 212 spindles were started in Cork, and again in 1809, P. and J. Besnard received the premium for 264 spindles. In the same year spindles were set up in Bunrana, Ballymoney, Dungannon, and Comber, numbering in all 6369. Mr. Smith further gives valuable extracts from the



DESIGN OF IRISH HAND-LOOM DAMASK TABLECLOTH,
MODERN ART STYLE, "DANDELION."

Designed by R. J. Woods, woven by John S. Brown & Sons, Ltd., Belfast.

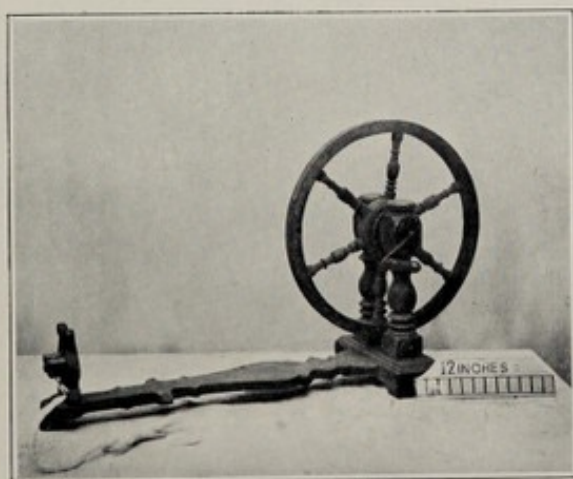
develop the trade were of advantage is clearly evidenced by statistics showing the volume of trade.

A new era had opened up for flax spinning, and in this—in Ireland—Ulster took the lead, perfectly fitted to embrace all the advantages, perhaps better fitted when untrammelled by legislative impediments and bounties granted only with restrictions. The same year the Linen Board dissolved, a flax mill was started in Castlewella by Mr. James Murland on the wet spinning system, unaided by any Government grants. Shortly afterwards, Messrs. A. and T. Mulholland started a mill in Francis Street, Belfast, afterwards removed to York Street. These were quickly followed by mills erected by the Messrs. Boyd and Company, Messrs. Herdman and Company, Messrs. Hind and Mr. Ewart. The almost immediate success of these concerns induced others to follow, so that we find in 1841 no less than 250,000 spindles running in Ireland, by far the greater part being in Ulster. In 1853 this number was doubled, and to-day the aggregate is over 900,000, Belfast, within its municipal limits, possessing more than any country in the world, and Ulster about as many as any three countries combined. The success of the flax spinning industry is largely due to the fact that the weaving of linens remained a staple trade in Ulster even after the hand spinning was superseded by the English

mills. Belfast and the surrounding districts also possessed other advantages than the important one of a large local yarn consumption. Climatic conditions are in favour of spinning, humidity of atmosphere being of importance in this respect; besides, labour was cheaper, and since the abandonment of hand spinning, very abundant. There can be no doubt that the birth of mill spinning, following closely the extinction of wheel spinning, saved the situation in Ulster by providing suitable employment for many thousands of operatives whose only alternative would have been emigration, thus the conditions which formerly existed were again in force and both branches of the linen industry once more in active operation. The power loom invented by

Cartwright came into practical work at the beginning of the 19th century in cotton weaving factories, but not till 1850 was any serious attempt made to use this valuable invention in Ulster. This fact is due, not so much to want of enterprise as to the inadaptability of the then crude looms. Cotton being an elastic fibre yielded to the rigid mechanical motions of the power loom, while flax yarn, through this want of elasticity, was subject to repeated breakages.

According to the valuable and accurate reports compiled by Mr. William Morton, and contained in the reports of the Flax Supply Association, there were but eighty-eight power looms in Ulster in 1850 and as fifty years prior to that date there were 50,000 hand loom weavers in the province, it may be supposed that, at the



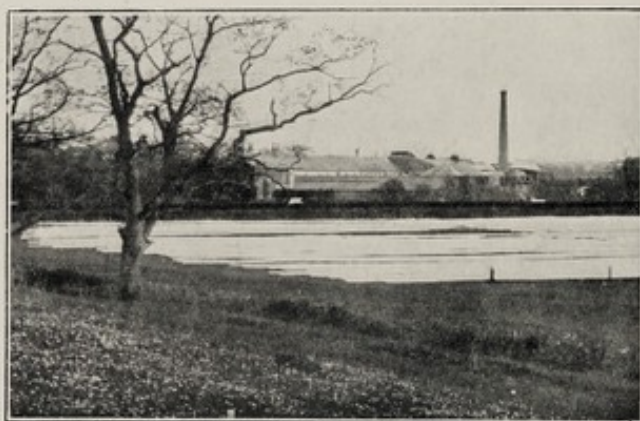
OLD SPINNING WHEEL.

time of the introduction of the power looms, this number had vastly increased, owing to the greatly extended output of machine spun yarns. As most of the hand loom weaving was carried out in



OLD SPINNING WHEEL.

the cottages of the weavers, the production was intermittent, the owner of the looms being usually a farmer or farm labourer, occupied himself with his loom when field labour was scarce, the result of this system being a large over-proportion of looms, a great part of the year idle, and the loss of interest in material locked up in these idle looms. The cheapness of labour, to an extent, compensated for these disadvantages, a weaver being contented to earn one shilling for every day he plied his shuttle, but as the introduction of mechanical spinning displaced the cottage wheel, so the introduction of the power loom has been displacing, but much more slowly, the cottage hand loom. In the early days only the coarser counts of cloth were made in power factories, but gradually the looms were improved and adapted to finer yarns, and from the beginning of this industry up till to-day the increase in power looms has been one of steady, constant growth, so at the present time it is computed the power looms in Ulster amount to some 35,000, about one-third of which



BLEACHING WORKS, GREENHALL, CO. ARMAGH.

are attached to spinning mills, and two-thirds in separate factories. To make a comparison, there are some 22,000 power looms weaving linen in the whole of Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, the latest available statistics shows the total linen power looms less than double the number employed in Ulster at the same period. These latter figures, however, will not give a relative estimate of the output of linen goods, as many continental countries are still weaving linens largely on hand looms, but statistics prove that the export of linen piece goods from the port of Belfast at the present time, including those retained and consumed in the sister kingdoms, is more than double the combined export of all continental countries combined, and amounts to over fifteen hundred times the volume it was when Louis Crommelin undertook the re-organisation of the Linen Industry in Ireland.



History of the Medical Profession in Belfast, and of the Belfast Medical School.

(With Portraits from Paintings in the Medical Institute.)

BY PROFESSOR J. A. LINDSAY, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Prior to the last decade of the 18th century nothing of importance can be recorded regarding the medical institutions or the medical profession of Belfast. The population of the town was under 20,000 ; the number of medical practitioners was less than a score ; there were no hospitals in the modern sense ; no medical training or instruction of any kind, and such medical science as existed was derived from Dublin, Edinburgh, or Glasgow. The year 1792 marks a turning point in the medical history of Belfast and the beginning of modern progress in everything relating to



WILLIAM DRENNAN, M.D.
(From portrait in "Old Belfast.")



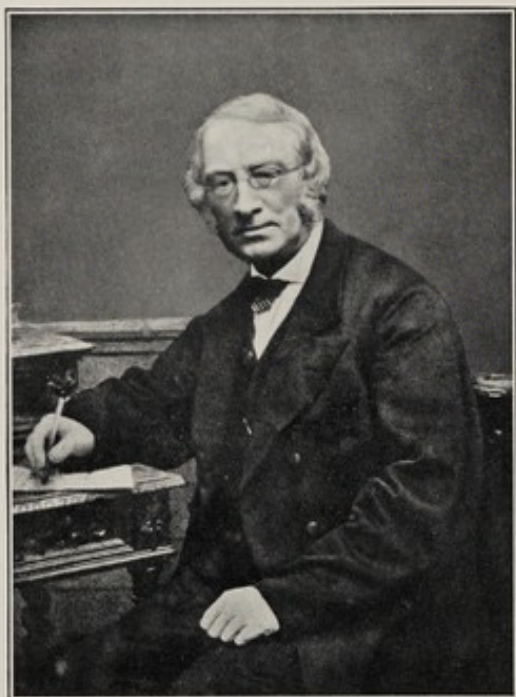
JAMES McDONNELL, M.D.
(From marble bust at Belfast Museum.)

the healing art. At this date the sole medical relief afforded to the poor was through the agency of the Belfast Charitable Society—an excellent institution founded in the year 1771 and happily still carrying on its beneficent operations—but such relief was confined to the inmates of that institution, which was primarily one for the relief of destitution and not for the treatment of disease. The need for some further agency for the relief of the sick poor having become apparent, a prospectus bearing date April 13th, 1792, was issued in the following terms : "We beg leave to suggest that the benevolent and affluent should add some portion to that which they already contribute to public charities towards raising a fund for the relief of the sick poor of all descriptions, whether strangers or natives ; that they may be supplied at their own habitations with such medicines, medical attendance, and necessities of life as may be fitted to the exigencies of their situations." The treatment of smallpox and the recovery of the apparently drowned are mentioned

amongst the objects to be contemplated by the proposed charity. The above appeal was signed, amongst others, by William Bristow (Vicar and Sovereign of Belfast), A. Halliday, M.D., James McDonnell, M.D., John C. White, M.D., R. Fuller, surgeon; R. McClelland, surgeon; William Bruce, D.D., E. D. Boyd, John Alexander, Chas. Brett, Henry Joy, N. Batt, William Sinclair, John McCartney, John Ewing. The sum asked for was the modest one of £50, showing the limited range of operations contemplated. The project was well received. A managing committee of twenty-one governors was appointed, seven to retire annually by rotation, and it was arranged that meetings should be held on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of the month. On May 16th, 1792, the first election of officers was held, and the following was the first staff of this modest forerunner of the present magnificent medical charities of Belfast. Consulting Physicians: Dr. Halliday and Dr. Mattear. Attending Physicians: Dr. McDonnell and Dr. White. Attending Surgeons: Mr. Fuller and Mr. McClelland. On June 19th the first apothecary, Mr. Hall, was appointed at a salary of £40, "with an additional sum according to merit." Rooms were obtained from the Charitable Society, and the Dispensary was open daily from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. A physician attended

at the dispensary three days weekly, at 10.30 a.m.; a surgeon attended in like manner, and in both cases visits were afterwards paid to home patients at their own houses. From the opening of the Dispensary in May, 1792, to January 2nd, 1794, it is recorded that the number of patients treated was 733.

The excellent example thus set speedily bore fruit. On December 23rd, 1793, a meeting of Belfast ladies was held at the Linen Hall—under the presidency of Lady Harriet Skeffington—and took steps to found "The Humane Female Society" for the relief of poor lying-in women. On January 4th of the following year the committee rented 25, Donegall Street at twelve guineas per annum for the purposes of the new charity, and Drs. Mattear, Apsley, J. Moore, Stephenson, and White, with Messrs. McClelland and Bankhead, Surgeons, were engaged to attend at the hospital by rotation when required. The number of annual admissions to the hospital in its early years was under fifty. In 1830 the hospital was removed temporarily to 11, Lancaster Street, and in August



THOMAS HENRY PURDON, M.D.

of that year was opened the Belfast Lying-In Hospital in Clifton Street, erected at a cost of £1800, and with accommodation for eighteen patients. This institution, so long well known to the Belfast public, removed in the year 1904 to its present handsome and commodious premises in Townsend Street. Amongst the physicians attached to the Lying-in Hospital in its earlier years may be mentioned Dr. S. S. Thomson, Dr. Robert McGee, Dr. Robert Stephenson, and Dr. Burden.

The work of the Dispensary had meanwhile been carried on with fluctuating fortunes. The times were troublous, political excitement was rife, and charities, like other interests, suffered. The need for special accommodation for fever cases having made itself felt, premises were secured in Factory Row in the year 1797, and a Fever Hospital with six beds was opened on April 27th of that year. The first physicians of the Fever Hospital were Dr. S. Stephenson and Dr. James McDonnell. After a temporary suspension of its operations, probably dependent on the disturbed state of the country, the Fever Hospital was re-opened in 1799 in new premises in West Street

(then No. 12) at the corner of Smithfield, with Dr. McDonnell as physician, and Mr. Fuller as surgeon. The latter, who died shortly afterwards, was succeeded in March, 1800, by Mr. McCluney. Amongst those who served on the staff of the Fever Hospital in the early years of the 19th century may be mentioned Dr. Andrew Marshall, Dr. (afterwards Sir) James Murray, and Dr. J. L. Drummond.

The inadequacy of the accommodation available for carrying on the work of the Dispensary and the Fever Hospital having gradually made itself felt, a movement was set on foot for the erection of a properly constructed and equipped hospital and steps were taken as early as the year 1810 to secure a suitable site. It was not, however, until June 5th, 1815, that the first stone of the hospital, so long well known in Frederick Street, was laid by the Marquis of Donegall. The institution was opened on August 1st, 1817, the cost of erection having been over £5000 and the accommodation being for seventy medical and surgical and thirty fever cases. The opening of the hospital came at an opportune moment, as a severe epidemic of typhus fever was raging in Belfast at the time, and it is recorded that no less than 3527 patients were treated in the hospital during the first three years of its existence. The institution consisted at first only of the central block and the fever buildings behind—the Mulholland and the Charters Wings, the former the fruit of the generosity of John Mulholland, Esq., the latter of that of John Charters, Esq., having been added in the years 1864 and 1865 respectively. The hospital thus founded and subsequently enlarged remained for a period of over eighty years the chief medical charity of Belfast, and included on its staff from time to time nearly all the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the town. It saw the rise and growth of the present flourishing medical school of Belfast; various improvements, including the provision of a thoroughly modern and well-equipped operating theatre, were in the course of time introduced, but inevitably the institution failed to keep pace with the rapidly growing wants of the city and district. The need for a new and large hospital, constructed on modern lines and adequate to the demands of the swiftly advancing arts of medicine and surgery, was long acutely felt. This need was at length fully met by the erection—largely through the efforts of the Right Hon. W. J. and Mrs. Pirrie (now Lord and Lady Pirrie)—of the present splendid Royal Victoria Hospital, an institution which has few rivals for elegance, convenience, and utility. The Royal Victoria Hospital was opened by His Majesty King Edward VII. on July 27th, 1903. The cost of erection and equipment was about £150,000.

Amongst the notable medical events during the above period must be recorded the opening of the Union Fever Hospital in the year 1846, the institution being placed under the direction of Dr. James Seaton Reid, who continued for many years to discharge the duties of that position. In the same year (1846) was founded the Dispensary System of medical relief, the town being divided into six districts, to each of which a medical attendant and an apothecary were appointed. The Dispensary System was at first dependent upon private subscriptions and a county grant, but subsequently the present method of support from the rates was adopted.

The claims of specialism in medicine and surgery gradually made themselves felt and were recognised by the erection of the following institutions:—



JAMES WILLIAM THOMAS SMITH, M.D.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----------------|
| The Belfast District Lunatic Asylum | .. | .. | .. | Founded in 1829 |
| The Ulster Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital | .. | .. | .. | 1871 |
| The Ulster Hospital for Children and Women | .. | .. | .. | 1872 |
| The Belfast Hospital for Sick Children | .. | .. | .. | 1879 |
| The Belfast Ophthalmic Hospital | .. | .. | .. | 1868 |
| The Belfast Hospital for Cutaneous Diseases | .. | .. | .. | 1865 |
| The Samaritan Hospital | .. | .. | .. | 1874 |
| The Forster Green Hospital for Consumption | .. | .. | .. | 1897 |
| The Victoria Hospital for Nervous Diseases | .. | .. | .. | 1896 |

For a long time the "Belfast General Hospital," of which the name was changed by Royal Charter in the year 1875 to the "Belfast Royal Hospital," was the only institution of its kind in Belfast. It was evident that the rapidly growing town required further hospital accommodation and in the year 1883 the "Mater Infirmorum Hospital" was opened on the Crumlin Road under Roman Catholic auspices. The institution flourished and after some years of successful work it removed to its present handsome and commodious premises in the year 1900.



JAMES SEATON REID, M.D.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES OF BELFAST.—The first effort at inter-communion amongst the medical practitioners of Belfast dates, apparently, from the year 1806, when "The Belfast Medical Society" was founded, with Dr. S. S. Thomson as President, and Dr. Andrew Marshall as Secretary and Treasurer. The number of medical practitioners in Belfast at this date was nineteen. Amongst the first members were Dr. Halliday, Dr. Drennan, Dr. McGee, and Mr. McCluney. The Society continued its meetings until the year 1814, when it ceased to exist, owing to serious dissensions amongst its members. It was re-organised in 1822 with Dr. McDonnell as President, Dr. Stephenson as Secretary, and Dr. Forcade as Treasurer. The meetings were held in the Fever (subsequently the General) Hospital, on the first Monday in every month at 11 a.m. The average attendance in the early years seems to have been about five or six. It is recorded that *The Lancet* was first ordered upon December 6th, 1824.

In 1826 an annual dinner was established. The following are a few of the best known men in the ranks of the Society during its earlier years, with the dates of their election as members:—Dr. Drummond, 1826; Mr. Grattan, 1826; Dr. Henry Purdon, 1827; Dr. Stewart, 1827; Dr. Henry MacCormac, 1828; Dr. Thomson, Lisburn, 1828; Dr. Burden, 1830; Dr. Marshall, 1836; Dr. Andrews, 1836; Dr. J. S. Reid, 1839; Dr. A. Harkin, 1841; Dr. Thomas Reade, 1841; Dr. Dill, 1841; Dr. Malcolm, 1842; Dr. Browne, R.N., 1843; Dr. Alex. Gordon, 1843; Dr. James Moore, 1845; Dr. John Pirrie, 1845; Dr. Drennan, 1846; Dr. Henry Murney, 1847; Dr. Ferguson, 1847; Dr. McGee, 1847; Dr. J. W. T. Smith, 1849.

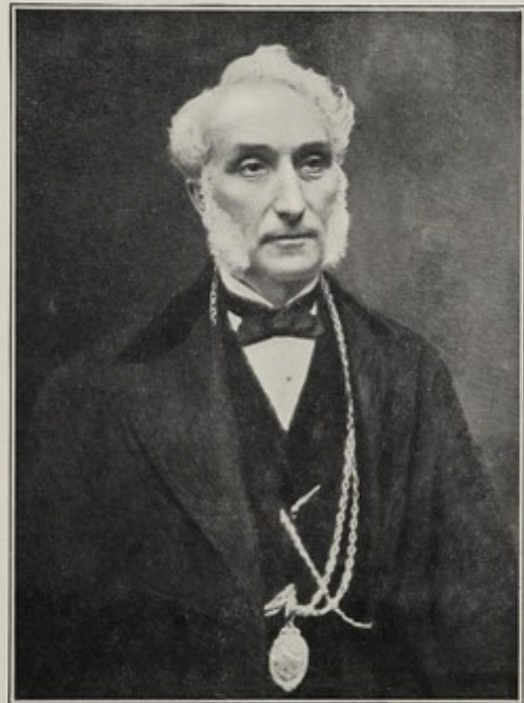
In the month of September, 1853, was founded "The Belfast Clinical and Pathological Society," of which Dr. T. H. Purdon was the first President, Dr. J. H. Halliday, Treasurer, and Drs. A. G. Malcolm and G. F. Wales the General Secretaries. The objects of the Society were stated to be "the cultivation of practical pathology, diagnosis, and therapeutics, by means of the accumulation and analysis of appropriate cases and pathological reports, and public discussion thereon; the

establishment of a pathological museum and the keeping of records to indicate the progress of discovery in medical science." There were forty-nine original members, eighteen new members joined a few months after the foundation of the Society, and twenty-nine in the following year, so it is evident that the Society, which owed much to the ardent personality of Dr. A. G. Malcolm, was fully representative of Belfast and the surrounding district. Amongst the office bearers of the Society in its earlier years, in addition to those enumerated above, may be mentioned Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Dr. James Moore, Dr. John M. Pirrie, Dr. Robert Stewart, Dr. W. R. MacLaughlin (Lurgan), Dr. H. M. Johnston, Dr. Richard Ross, and Dr. John Aickin.

As time went on it became evident that the interests of the medical profession and of medical science in Belfast would be better served by one single, rather than by two competing societies. Accordingly, on May 3rd, 1862, the "Belfast Medical Society" and "The Belfast Clinical and Pathological Society" were amalgamated to form the present "Ulster Medical Society." The first President of the combined societies was Dr. J. C. Ferguson, and amongst those who soon followed him in the chair were Dr. James Patterson, Dr. Robert Stewart, Dr. James Moore, Dr. John S. Drennan, Dr. J. S. Reid, Dr. James Cuming, Dr. J. W. T. Smith, and Sir William MacCormac.

The "Ulster Medical Society" still flourishes and has at present about 190 members on its rolls. In the year 1904 the Society entered upon the possession of its present beautiful and commodious premises in College Square North, which it owes to the generosity of one of its past Presidents, Sir William Whitla, M.D., LL.D.

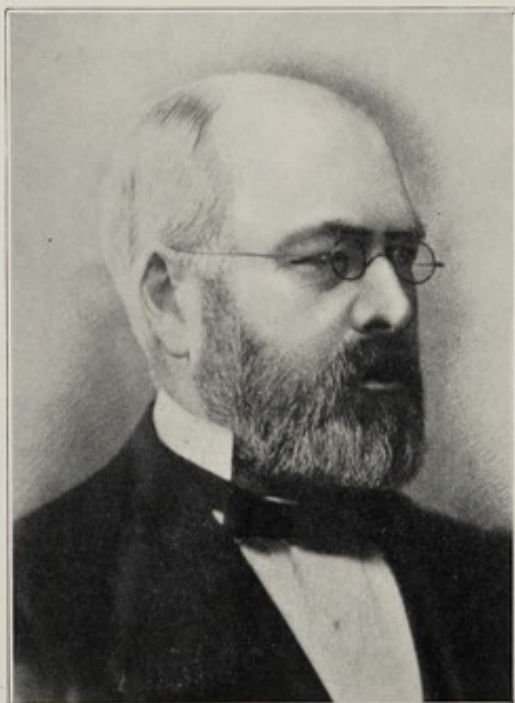
In the year 1878 was founded the "North of Ireland Branch of the British Medical Association" with Dr. James Cuming as its first President, and Dr. John Moore as its first Secretary. Its title was subsequently changed to that of "The Ulster Branch of the British Medical Association," and it is now one of the largest and most prosperous branches of the parent Association. Under the auspices of this branch the British Medical Association held a very successful annual meeting in Belfast in the year 1884, Professor James Cuming being President. The Association is to meet again in Belfast in the present year (1909).



SAMUEL BROWNE, M.D.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE BELFAST MEDICAL SCHOOL.—As early as the year 1817 the idea of utilising the material available in the General Hospital for the training of medical students had arisen. In the report of a sub-committee, dated August 25th, 1817, and signed Robert Tennant and Robert McGee, the suggestion is put forward that "the physicians and surgeons of Belfast should be invited to place their pupils in the hospital to acquire experience by observing its practice; and in the course of a few years it might become a School of Physic and Surgery of no trifling importance to the young medical students of this neighbourhood and the province of Ulster." It was not until the year 1820 that the above suggestion took effect. It was decided that "each of the medical attendants may introduce one pupil approved of by the committee to see his practice and to act as clerk or dresser, for whose conduct the gentleman by whom he is introduced shall be responsible; the pupil so admitted to be prohibited from visiting the patients of any other physician or surgeon without his permission, and from prescribing for any patient in the hospital or otherwise interfering with the medical or surgical treatment." From such small

beginnings sprang the present flourishing medical school of Belfast. The first registered pupil of the hospital was Mr. W. Bingham, afterwards a practitioner in Downpatrick, where he died in 1848. The first clinical lecture was delivered in the hospital upon June 3rd, 1827, the lecturer being Dr. James McDonnell, the fact of clinical lectures being established pointing to a growing interest in medical education. Gradually the idea of founding a properly constituted medical school took shape. On November 15th, 1829, a conference was held composed of the Committee of the hospital, the Medical Staff, and a deputation from the Royal Academical Institution. The project of founding a medical school was favourably regarded, but for various reasons did not take effect until the year 1835 when the following chairs were established in connection with the Royal Academical Institution :—Anatomy and Physiology, Dr. J. L. Drummond ; Chemistry, Dr. Thomas Andrews ; Surgery, Dr. McDonnell ; Midwifery, Dr. Little ; Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Dr. Marshall. In the following year (1836) a chair of Botany was established, with Dr. William Mateer as its first incumbent, and a chair of Physic, to which Dr. Henry MacCormac was appointed. In 1840 Dr. Hurst commenced a course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.



JAMES CUMING, M.D.

The school of medicine thus established showed considerable vitality, as many as sixty or seventy students attending in its earlier years. It came to an end on the opening of Queen's College, Belfast, in the year 1849, several of the professors (viz., Dr. Andrews, Dr. Burden, and Dr. Gordon) being transferred to the new institution. Thenceforward the history of medical education in Belfast is bound up with that of Queen's College. It is a history of progress and expansion, and of successful efforts to keep pace with the needs of medical education and the developments of medical science. Amongst those who did much to foster the interests of the rising school the name of Professor Peter Redfern, who so long occupied the chair of Anatomy and Physiology, deserves to be held in special remembrance. The school now numbers twenty-eight professors, lecturers and assistants, about 230 students, and possesses fine and modern physical, chemical, anatomical, physiological and pathological laboratories.

The clinical facilities of the Belfast Medical School are now of the most ample kind. The

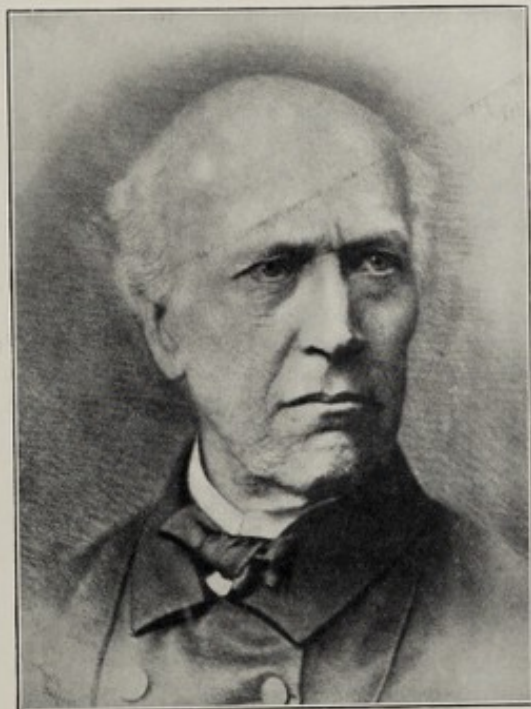
Royal Victoria Hospital is the chief clinical hospital, but instruction to students is also given at the numerous special hospitals in the city. The material available for teaching is practically unlimited.

MEN OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN BELFAST.—Looking back on the history of the last 120 years we can distinguish a number of eminent personalities amongst the medical practitioners and medical teachers of Belfast. At the beginning of the epoch in question the most striking figure was undoubtedly that of Dr. James McDonnell. Born in 1763 at Cushendun, Dr. McDonnell was educated in Belfast under David Manson and subsequently graduated in the University of Edinburgh at the age of twenty-two. Soon afterwards he settled in Belfast, where for a prolonged period he was one of the most prominent figures both in professional and public life. The Dispensary and the Fever Hospital were the objects of his special care ; and, as already related, it was he who delivered the first clinical lecture in Belfast in June, 1827. He was eminent both for his

literary attainments, his medical skill, and his great benevolence. He was for many years the Nestor of the medical profession in Belfast, and finally, full of years and of honours, he expired at his house in Donegall Place on April 5th, 1845 in his eighty-second year.

Of Dr. McDonnell's contemporaries, the most noteworthy would appear to have been Dr. Halliday, Dr. S. Mateer, Dr. William Drennan, Dr. S. S. Thomson, and Dr. Andrew Marshall. Dr. Drennan is best remembered as a poet and politician. He is said to have been the first person to characterise Ireland as "The Emerald Isle."

At the middle of the 19th century the most eminent figures in Belfast medical life would appear to have been those of Dr. Henry MacCormac, Dr. Thomas Andrews, Dr. J. S. Reid, and Dr. W. Mateer. Dr. MacCormac, though less known than his distinguished son, Sir William MacCormac, was a man of rare personality, distinguished alike for his general linguistic and philosophical culture and for his medical skill. In his book on "Consumption" he propounded the theory that the disease is due to re-breathed air and that the best prophylactics are fresh air and ventilation. These views anticipate modern doctrine. Dr. Andrews turned his great talents from the pursuit



HENRY MACCORMAC, M.D.



SIR WILLIAM MACCORMAC, M.D.

of medicine to the study of physical science. He was the first occupant of the chair of chemistry at Queen's College and was also Vice-President of that institution. His researches on the liquefaction of gases and kindred subjects earned for him a world wide reputation, and amongst the many honours which fell to him was the presidency of the British Association. Dr. James Seaton Reid was the first physician of the Union Fever Hospital and earned a wide repute in the treatment of fevers. He was also professor of Materia Medica at Queen's College.

In the third quarter of the 19th century no names were held in higher honour in the medical world of Belfast than those of Dr. Charles Purdon, Dr. Thomas Henry Purdon, Dr. Alexander Gordon, and Dr. Samuel Browne, R.N. The brothers Purdon were distinguished as practitioners, as Christian gentlemen, and as benevolent citizens. Dr. Gordon's strength lay in rugged vigour, pithy speech, and scientific insight. He was one of the best surgeons of his time and made a speciality of the subject of bones and fractures. Dr. Samuel Browne, who served for a time in the Royal Navy and subsequently became a member of the Belfast Town Council and Mayor of

the town, is best remembered as the first ophthalmic specialist in the North of Ireland.

In the recent past of medicine in Belfast three names stand out prominently—Dr. James Cuming, Dr. James William Thomas Smith, and Dr. William Alexander McKeown. Dr. Cuming, who filled for more than thirty years the chair of Practice of Medicine in Queen's College, was a man of universal attainment, a profound scholar, a cultured physician, and a man of rare charm of character. Dr. Smith was probably one of the best practical physicians who ever lived. He had a full measure of the "mens medica." His powers of diagnosis and prognosis were remarkable and in his later years he had an immense practice. Dr. McKeown was one of the most eminent ophthalmic surgeons of his time, and was also a man of great force of character and public spirit.

We omit any reference to persons still living.



Photo by ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL. *[R. Welch, Belfast.]*



Photo by

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

[R. Welch, Belfast.]

ULSTER HOMES.

BELFAST CASTLE, the Irish seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury, stands in a pleasant park on the slope of Cave Hill, about two miles north of Belfast. It commands superb views of the city, Belfast Lough, Strangford Lough, the hills of co. Down, with the distant outlines of the Ayrshire coast, and, in a clear atmosphere, the mountains of the Isle of Man.

The mansion was built in Scotch baronial style, by the 3rd Marquess of Donegall, in the middle of the 19th century. Attached is a private chapel, erected by the Marquess and his wife as a memorial of their son and heir, Frederick Richard, who died at Naples in 1853, and whose only sister was mother of the present Earl of Shaftesbury. The monument is a beautiful recumbent figure, in marble, by P. McDowell, R.A.

The Earl of Shaftesbury comes of a family that has rendered eminent services to the country in statecraft, literature, and philanthropy. The first of note of whom mention is made is Richard Cooper, who succeeded his father and brother in large estates in Sussex and Southampton, and further purchased the manor of Paulett from Sir Amyas Paulett. He died in 1566, and was followed



Photo by]

BELFAST CASTLE.

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.

by his son, Sir John, Knight, who sat as Member of Parliament for Whitchurch, Hants, 1586, and whose son, John, was created a Baronet in 1622, and married the daughter and heiress of Sir Antony Ashley, Secretary of War under Queen Elizabeth. Their son and successor was the brilliant statesman Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, who enacted a leading political role in the Civil War, first as a Royalist, then as a Parliamentarian, and finally as contributor to the Restoration. He carried the Habeas Corpus Act through both Houses of Parliament, and introduced a Bill to render the Judges independent of the Crown. He was created Earl in 1672. His grandson, the 3rd Earl, enjoyed a European reputation as a philosopher and man of letters, and was a friend of Voltaire. The 6th Earl filled the office of Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords. The 7th Earl was the renowned philanthropist, and chairman of the Lunacy Commission, whose fourth son, the Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley, attained high political rank in the last quarter of the last century, acting as private secretary to Lord Palmerston, secretary to the Board of Trade, and under-secretary to the Colonies. The present Earl is grandson of the philanthropist Earl.

BARONS COURT, one of the seats of His Grace the 2nd Duke of Abercorn, K.C., P.C., stands on an eminence in a magnificent demesne of 5700 acres, about four miles south-west of the pretty town of Newtownstewart, co. Tyrone. The park is diversified with wood, water, and hill. A chain of lakes bearing the names of Lough Mary, Lough Fanny, and Lough Catherine, lends picturesqueness to the landscape, and on one of these are some interesting ruins of the time of King John.

The town of Newtownstewart was founded by William Stewart, to whom the land was granted by Charles I. Its original name was Lislas. In the neighbourhood is the ruin of a fort said to have been erected by one of the O'Neills, King of Ulster in the 5th century. The town stands on the river Strule, which is crossed by a six arched bridge, and affords excellent salmon and trout fishing.

The Hamiltons have been established at Barons Court since 1568. The founder of the family, other than traditionary, was Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, a Scottish nobleman in the reign of Alexander II., King of Scotland. A descendant, Sir James Hamilton, the sixth of the line, was created Lord Hamilton in 1445. He married, as his second wife, the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of King James II. of Scotland; his son became 1st Earl of Arran, and was constituted



Photo by

BARONS COURT, NEWTOWNSTEWART, CO. TYRONE.

[J. A. Burrows, Strabane.]

Lieut.-General of the Kingdom, and one of the Lords of the Regency. The 2nd Earl was elected Regent of Scotland, and guardian to Mary Queen of Scots during her minority, and was created Duke of Chatelleraut, in Poitou, France. The Earldom of Abercorn came into being in 1603. The 8th Earl was created a Peer of Great Britain, under the title of Viscount Hamilton, in 1786. The 9th Earl became the 1st Marquess of Abercorn, K.G., in 1790, and his grandson, James, the 2nd Marquess, was raised to the Dukedom in 1860. The latter was twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The present Duke was special Envoy to the Courts of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Russia, Germany, and Saxony, announcing the accession to the throne of King Edward VII.

The King stood sponsor to his Grace's eldest son and heir, James Albert Edward, Marquess of Hamilton, and the Queen to his eldest daughter, Alexandra Phyllis.

The Duke of Abercorn is one of the only three Peers (the others being the Marquess of Landsdowne and the Earl of Verulam), who hold separate Peerages of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

MOUNT STEWART, the Irish seat of the Marquess of Londonderry, occupies a delightful position on the north east coast of Stranford Lough, between four and five miles south east of Newtownards, co. Down. The mansion is Grecian in style and stands in tastefully laid out grounds, encompassed by a well-wooded demesne. The walls are of stone quarried from Scrabo Hill, on the western side of Newtownards—a mass of sandstone veined with Basalt which rises to a height of over 500 feet, and is crowned by a Tower 135 feet high, commemorating the 3rd Marquess of Londonderry. The floors of the interior are of bog fir, grown on the estate.

The district teems with relics of old monastic days, at Newtownards, Grey Abbey, Bangor, and other places. The land originally belonged to Walter de Burg, Earl of Ulster, who founded a Dominican Priory, of which nothing now remains. As a consequence of O'Neill's rebellion, the territory was confiscated by James I., who granted it to Sir James Hamilton and Sir Hugh Montgomery. Eventually it came into the possession of the Stewarts, ancestors of the Marquess of Londonderry.

The Stewart family was settled at Mount Stewart in the 17th century. Alexander of that ilk was Member of Parliament for Londonderry, whose eldest son, also Member of Parliament for the county, was raised to the Peerage as Marquess of Londonderry in 1816. His eldest son, Robert,



Photo by]

MOUNT STEWART, NEWTOWNARDS, CO. DOWN.

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.

was the celebrated statesman, Viscount Castlereagh, of George III.'s reign, who became 2nd Marquess, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Charles William, as 3rd Marquess, a nobleman who was no less renowned as a soldier, diplomatist, and friend of Wellington.

The 3rd Marquess married, as his second wife, the only daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, 2nd Baronet, of Long Newton, whose wife became Countess of Antrim in her own right, and assumed the name of Vane in 1819. His eldest son by this marriage became 5th Marquess, the 4th holder of the title having been his only son by his first marriage, who died without issue, and he assumed the additional name of Tempest by Royal licence in 1851. His Lordship was selected for a special mission to St. Petersburg in 1867, to invest the Emperor of Russia with the Order of the Garter, and had the Grand Cross of the Russian Order of St. Alexander Newski conferred upon him on the occasion. The present Marquess is his eldest son, and has played with honour many parts in the affairs of the United Kingdom.

The Tempests flourished in Durham some centuries ago; the head of the family in the reign of Henry V. was Sir Piers Tempest, of Bracewell, who fought under that monarch at the battle of Agincourt.

CLANDEBOYE, the seat of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, lies two miles west of Bangor, co. Down, and nine miles north-east of Belfast. The station of Helen's Bay on the Belfast and co. Down Railway is about three miles distant.

The mansion stands in a beautiful demesne, to the south of which, crowning a hill, is "Helen's Tower," which derives its name from Helen, Lady Dufferin, mother of the famous Viceroy, the 1st Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, and in which is preserved a beautiful poem written by her in celebration of the coming of age of her son in 1847. Lady Dufferin had inherited the literary and poetic gifts of her grandfather, the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan. In the tower are also verses inscribed by Tennyson and Browning. From the top of the tower the Mourne mountains are visible to the south-west, Belfast and the Lough to the west, and the isle of Man and Mull of Galloway in the far distance out at sea.

The original house was erected in the time of James I., but through alterations and additions little of its ancient character remains. In the park is a small private chapel, into the inner walls of which have been built some remarkable relics.

The Blackwood family is of Scottish origin, the first member of which to settle in Ireland was John, who early in the 17th century acquired considerable property in and around Bangor.



CLANDEBOYE, CO. DOWN.

A branch of the family had settled in France, to which belonged the renowned Adam Blackwood, who was a Senator of the Presidial Court of Poitiers and Privy Councillor to Mary, Queen of Scots. The grandson of the above John, also named John, married a daughter of Robert Hamilton, of Killyleagh, and their eldest son, Robert, was created 1st Baronet, and married a sister of the 1st Earl of Milltown. His son, Sir John, 2nd Baronet, married the daughter and heiress of James Stevenson, of Killyleagh, whose mother was daughter and sole heiress of James Hamilton, nephew and heir of James Hamilton, Viscount Clandeboye, father of the Earl of Clanbrassil. At Sir John's death his widow was created Baroness Dufferin and Clandeboye. The 5th Baron was the celebrated publicist, diplomatist and statesman, K.P., D.C., Lieutenant and Custos Rotarum of co. Down; Vice-Admiral of the Province of Ulster; Chancellor of the Royal University of Ireland; Governor General of Canada, 1872-78; Ambassador at St. Petersburg, 1879-81; Constantinople, 1881-84; Viceroy of India, 1884-88; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy, 1888-91; and to the French Republic, 1891-96; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, 1891-95. He was created Marquess in 1888, and died in 1902. His wife was the eldest daughter of the late Archibald Rowan Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, co. Down, and sister of the present owner of that historic seat (see page 237), Colonel Gawen William Rowan Hamilton.

CASTLEWELLAN is the principal seat of the Right Hon. Earl Annesley, and nestles at the foot of wooded hills overlooking a large lake in the midst of the Mourne mountains, which attain to a height of 3000 feet above the sea level. The view from the castle over the Irish Channel and the mountains, with richly wooded hills in the foreground, is magnificent. The family is descended from Richard Brito, who came from Aquitaine, and was granted the Lordship of Annesley in Nottinghamshire, A.D. 1079. Hugh Annesley, 5th Earl, a representative Peer for Ireland, formerly Lieut.-Colonel Scots Guards, served as Adjutant 43rd Light Infantry, in the Kaffir war, 1851-53, was severely wounded at the battle of Berea, and in the Scots Guards in the Crimea, severely wounded at the battle of the Alma. He was M.P. for co. Cavan, 1857-1874.

The Castle was erected in 1856, re-placing the old house in the valley. There are double terraced gardens from the south front door to the lake in front. The style of architecture is Scots baronial, and the Castle, built of blue granite on the side of a hill, is set amid magnificent surroundings. The



CASTLEWELLAN, CO. DOWN.

Mourne mountains encircle three sides of the demesne. Behind the Castle are the gardens, also the deer park and duck ponds. The rare trees, plants and shrubs, of about 3000 different species, are unsurpassed, and are well known to horticulturists and silviculturists all over the world. The co. Down estate comprises some 24,553 acres. Many kinds of sport are obtained here, including shooting, deer stalking and fishing. The home farm covers 498 acres, in the most up-to-date order. There are more than twenty large glass houses devoted to rare water lilies, orchids, citrons, oranges, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. In others, strawberries, grapes and peaches are grown in great quantities. There is no end to the ornamental fine foliage and flowering plants—summer and winter. The father of the present Earl devoted a great deal of time and attention to the estate, and was a well known authority, having published a volume some few years ago under the title of "Beautiful and Rare Trees and Plants," recognised as a standard work.

MOURNE PARK, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Kilmorey, K.P., is situate about two miles from the market town of Kilkeel, co. Down (see page 154). The ancestry of the Needham

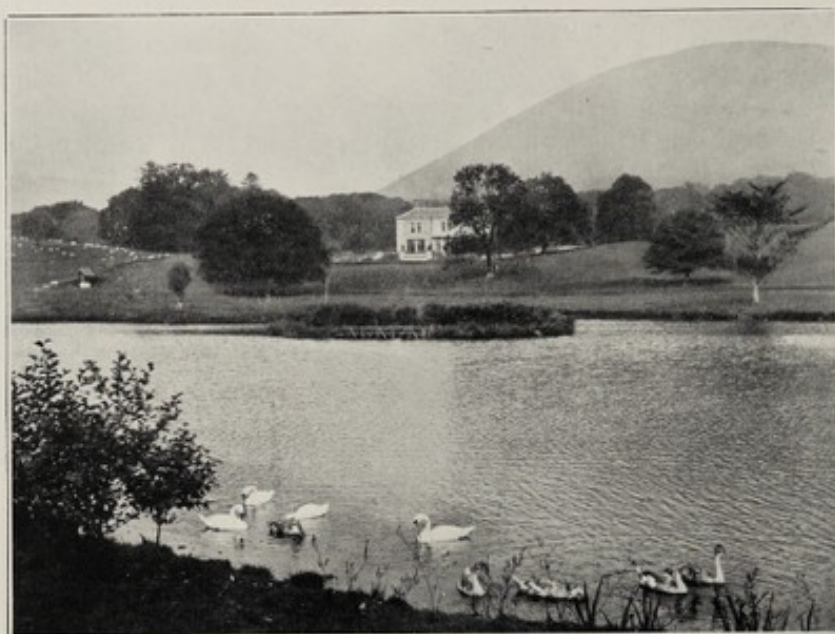


Photo by]

MOURNE PARK, KILKEEL, CO. DOWN.

[R. Welch, Belfast.

family is traceable to William de Nedham, Lord of Staunton, in Cheshire, who lived during the reign of Henry I. A descendant of his, Sir Robert Needham, of Shavington, was knighted by Henry VIII. for services rendered as Sheriff of Shropshire. To his grandson, also a Robert, were given important commands in Ireland, more particularly in relief of Her Majesty's much-favoured Marshall of Ireland, Sir Nicholas Bagnall, of Newry. His eldest son was created 1st Viscount Kilmorey, and his second son, Thomas, of Pool Park, Denbighshire, whom he brought over to Ireland with him, married, in 1576, Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Nicholas Bagnall, the Marshall afore-mentioned, and the late William Nedham, of Mourne Park, who died in 1806, was their lineal descendant. He bequeathed his estates to the then living head of the Needham family, Robert, 11th Viscount Kilmorey, of Shavington, Salop, who died

without issue in 1808, and was succeeded by his youngest brother, Francis, at that time M.P. for Newry, a distinguished General in the Army, Colonel of the 86th foot (co. Down Regiment). The latter became the 1st Earl of Kilmorey in 1822. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis Jack, in 1832, who, like his father, had served his country both as a soldier and in Parliament, and lived to a great age (93), surviving his eldest son, Francis Jack (also M.P. for Newry). The latter's eldest son, Francis Charles, succeeded his grandfather in 1880



OLD BRIDGE, MOURNE PARK.

as 3rd (and present) Earl, and now keeps up the time-honoured association of his family with the "Kingdom of Mourne" by residing in its midst.

CASTLE WARD, the seat of the Right Hon. the Viscount Bangor, D.L., lies two miles from the fishing village of Strangford, on the shores of Strangford Lough, where it is connected with the sea by a channel five miles long and about a mile wide. It is seven miles north-east of Downpatrick.

Strangford derives its name from the strength of the current in the channel, which earned for it from the Northmen the name "Strang fiord."

The lough extends twenty-five miles northward, with a maximum width of four miles, and is interspersed with islets, to the number of over 350, which render navigation difficult. On its shores are many historic seats and ruined castles, the latter being the fortresses built by the Anglo-Norman barons at the time of the conquest of Ulster in the 12th century. One such, Audleys Castle, stands on a hill overlooking the lough, and was erected by the celebrated John de Courcy, 1st Earl of Ulster.



Photo by

CASTLE WARD, DOWNPATRICK, CO. DOWN.

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.]

The mansion is beautifully situated in the midst of a lovely park, and commanding very fine views of the lough and the hills beyond. In the grounds there is a fine avenue of yew trees.

The family was founded in 1570 by Sir Robert Ward, Surveyor-General of Ireland, who settled at Carrick-na-Shannagh, now Castle Ward, which he bought from the Earl of Kildare. His progenitors had been settled in Cheshire since the 14th century.

The first Viscount (created 1781) was Bernard, eldest surviving son of Michael, a Judge of the Irish King's Bench in 1725, and he married a daughter of the 1st Earl of Darnley. He was M.P. for co. Down for some years, as also was his son Edward. The last-named married Lady Arabella Crosbie, daughter of the 1st Earl of Glandore; of his nephews: Michael Edward was Minister Plenipotentiary at Dresden about 1830, and married a daughter of the 1st Marquess of Londonderry; and John Richard was Assistant Quartermaster General in Ireland towards the middle of the 19th century. Another descendant was Vice-Admiral James Hamilton, who married the daughter of Hans, 3rd Lord Dufferin and Clandeboyne.

ANTRIM CASTLE, the seat of Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, lies between the river Six Mile Water and Lough Neagh, a little to the west of Antrim.

An imposing and stately edifice, it is approached by a Tudor gateway, the doors of which are cast iron, and are operated from a room overhead by machinery. The Castle, the front of which



Photo by]

ANTRIM CASTLE.

[Miss Booth.

faces the gateway, is flanked by two square towers, with smaller circular towers at the angles, and was built in 1662 by Sir John Clotworthy, who took an active part in the restoration of Charles II., for which services he was elevated to the peerage as Viscount Massereene, and granted a curious patent for building and repairing as many barks as were needed for the king's use on the lake. The interior is decorated with the family arms, and there are also medallions containing portraits of Charles I. and Charles II., while the Speaker's Chair and mace from the Irish House of Commons are in its keeping; these were originally in the possession of John, Lord Oriel, the last Speaker, but his son, Thomas Henry, 2nd Viscount Ferrard, marrying Harriett, Viscountess Massereene, only daughter and heiress of the 4th Earl of Massereene, they came to this family, who trace their descent from Sir William Skeffington, appointed by Henry VIII., in 1529, H.M.'s Commissioner to Ireland, and knighted by that monarch.

Sir William's great-great-grandson was created a Baronet by Charles I., and the grandson of the latter, Sir John Skeffington, became 2nd Viscount Massereene in default of male issue of the 1st Viscount. The 4th Viscount married the eldest daughter of the 4th Earl of Donegal, and his son, the 5th Viscount, was advanced to the dignity of Earl, but the 4th Earl, dying in 1816 without male issue, when the earldom became extinct, and the Viscountcy devolved on his only daughter, who married the 2nd Viscount Ferrard. The two titles thereupon became merged. The Ferrard family is descended from John Foster, of Dunleer, co. Louth, who was M.P. for



Photo by]

ENTRANCE TO ANTRIM CASTLE.

[Miss Booth.

Dunleer, and died in 1747. His eldest son, the famous Right Hon. Anthony Foster, was also M.P. for Dunleer, and later for co. Louth, and was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. Anthony's son, John, was the last speaker of the Irish House of Commons, 1785-1800, and was created Baron Oriel of Ferrard.

BALLYWALTER PARK, the seat of the Right Hon. Baron Dunleath, J.P., D.L., is situate in the parish and near the village of Ballywalter, on the east coast of Ards, co. Down.

The mansion was known about a century ago as Springvale, and stands in a park of about 500 acres, from which, on a clear day, a view of both Scotland and the Isle of Man is obtainable.

Of the two sons of Thomas Mulholland, of Belfast, the second, St. Clair Kelburn, J.P., was



BALLYWALTER PARK, CO. DOWN.

High Sheriff of co. Louth in 1866, and had conferred on him by the King of the Belgians the 1st Civil Distinction of the Order of Leopold. The elder, Andrew, was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant of co. Down, and his eldest son, John, who was a Member of Parliament for Downpatrick, 1874-85, High Sheriff of co. Down in 1868, and co. Tyrone in 1873, was created

1st Baron Dunleath in 1893. His Lordship was, in 1868, appointed a member of a Royal Commission to enquire into the condition and value of the Irish Railways, and was twice a Commissioner appointed to negotiate Commercial Treaties with France. He took much interest in yachting and was owner of the famous racing schooner yacht, "Egeria," which won more than sixty prizes, including five Queen's Cups. The present peer, his second son, and 2nd Baron, succeeded to the title in 1895. His elder brother, Andrew Walter, who married, March 15th, 1877, a daughter of Sir John Lubbock, Bart. (now Lord Avebury), died June 4th following, without issue.

FARNHAM, the seat of Lord Farnham, stands in prettily-wooded grounds on the east bank of Lough Aughter, in the parish of Urney, co. Cavan. The wonderfully indented shores of the lake, and the various islands which dot its surface, make an extremely beautiful picture. The mansion was built towards the end of the 17th century.

The family is descended from Sir John Maxwell, of Colderwood, in Scotland, whose second son, Robert, went to Ireland at the instance of the Scottish King, James VI., and was appointed Dean of Armagh. From his second son, Henry, are descended the Maxwells, of Ballyrolly, and



FARNHAM, CO. CAVAN.

in the female line, the Perceval-Maxwells, of Finnebrogue. His eldest son, Robert, became Bishop of Kilware, and married a daughter of Henry Echlin, Bishop of Down and Connor. From the second son, Henry, of Finnebrogue, are descended the Maxwells of Ballyrolly, and the Perceval-Maxwells of Finnebrogue. The Bishop's eldest son, John, was the builder of Farnham, but he died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, who also died childless.

BELVOIR PARK, the Irish seat of Lord Deramore, of Heslington Hall, Yorkshire, occupies a prominent position in a magnificent park near Newtownbreda, a south-west suburb of Belfast.

The family of Deramore have descended from Thomas Bateson, who resided upon his family estates in Lancashire at the commencement of the 17th century. These estates were subsequently disposed of by his grandson Thomas, who removed to Orange Field House, co. Down. His grand-



Photo by]

BELVOIR PARK, BELFAST.

[R. Welch, Belfast.

son, Robert, was created a baronet in 1818, and sat as Member of Parliament for Londonderry, 1830-42. Sir Robert, eldest son, died unmarried, and the title and estates fell to the second son, Sir Thomas, who was M.P. for Londonderry, 1844-57, and for Devizes, 1864-85, a Lord of the Treasury, 1852, and was raised to the peerage as first Lord Deramore in 1885, with remainder to his brother, George William. The latter succeeded to the title as second Baron Deramore, and married the eldest daughter and co-heiress of George John Yarburgh, of Heslington Hall, York-



Photo by]

THE FORT AND ROSARY, BELVOIR PARK.

[R. Welch, Belfast.



Photo by]

THE GREAT OAK, BELVOIR PARK.

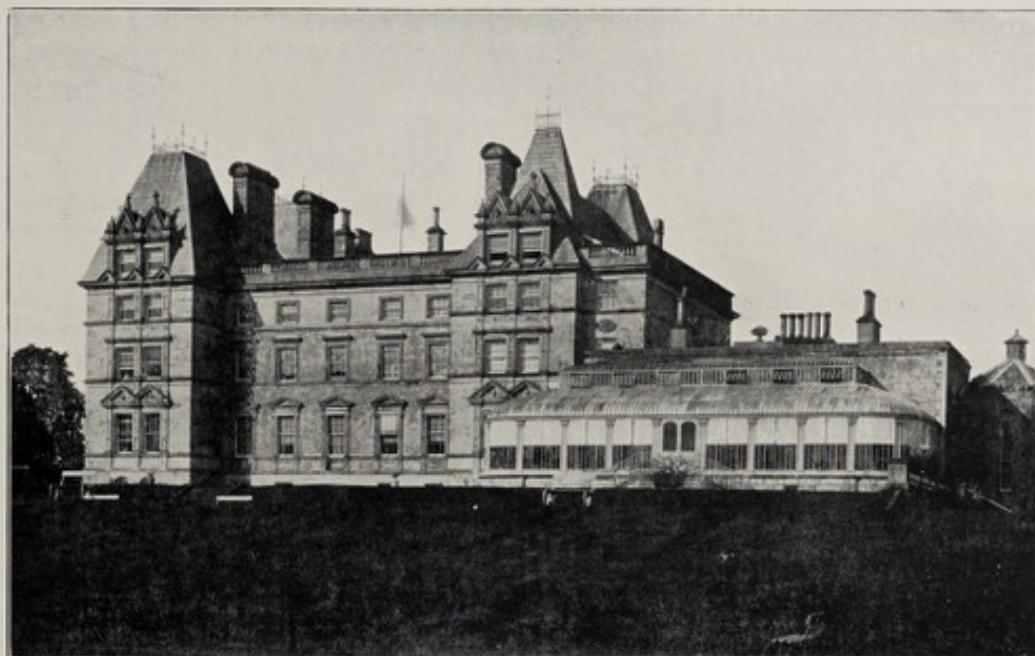
[R. Welch, Belfast.

shire (died 1875), assuming, by Royal Licence, in 1816, the surname and arms of de Yarburgh.

The Yarburgh family is of great antiquity, and can trace male succession from the time of the Norman Conquest. At that period Eustachius de Yarburgh was Lord of Yarburgh, Lincolnshire, which Manor, together with the patronage of the living, still remains vested in his representative, the present Lord Deramore. A member of the family, James, was godson of King James II., and married Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Hesketh, of Heslington, since which event Heslington Hall has been the seat of the head of the family.

Belvoir Park was leased some years ago by the late Mr. Walter H. Wilson, whose family continue to reside there.

ROXBOROUGH CASTLE, one of the seats of Viscount Charlemont, C.B., was built by Francis William, Earl of Charlemont, K.P., in 1846, and greatly enlarged by James, Earl of Charlemont,



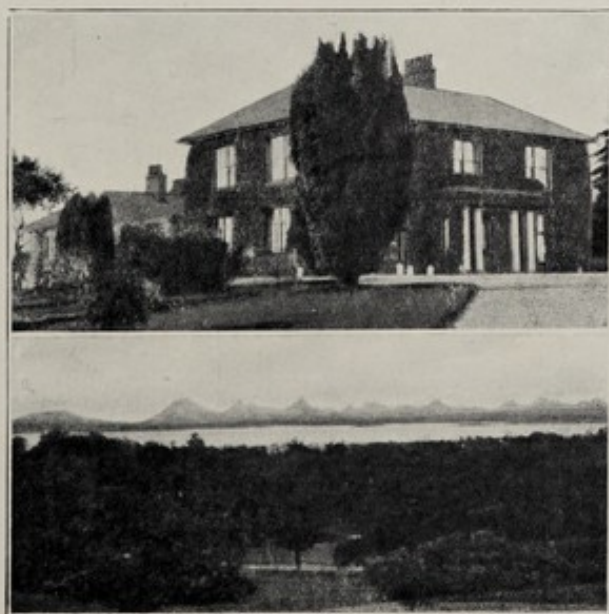
ROXBOROUGH CASTLE, MOY, CO. TYRONE.

K.P., in 1862. It stands in a park of 700 acres, on the river Black Water, close to the town of Moy, co. Tyrone. The house commands an extensive view of the county of Armagh, including, in the immediate foreground, the fort of Charlemont, consisting of a square block of three storeys,

which was built in 1602 by Lord Mountjoy as a defence against the Earl of Tyrone. Here the 3rd Baron Charlemont, Governor of the Fort, was surprised during the rebellion of 1641 by Phelim O'Neill and put to death. The tragic occurrence was avenged, in 1653, by William, 5th Baron, who captured O'Neill and caused him to be hanged in Dublin.

Moy is a small town on the Blackwater, and possesses two quays, the river being navigable from Lough Neagh for vessels of sixty tons draught.

DRUMCAIRNE HOUSE, Stewartstown, another seat where Viscount Charlemont usually resides, is surrounded by some 600 acres of park, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. The house, perhaps, commands the most extensive and picturesque view of Lough Neagh, Slieve Donard, and the Mourne Mountains, to be had anywhere, and contains some fine pictures and portraits,



DRUMCAIRNE, STEWARTSTOWN, CO. TYRONE,
LOUGH NEAGH AND MOURNE MOUNTAINS FROM DRAWING-ROOM.

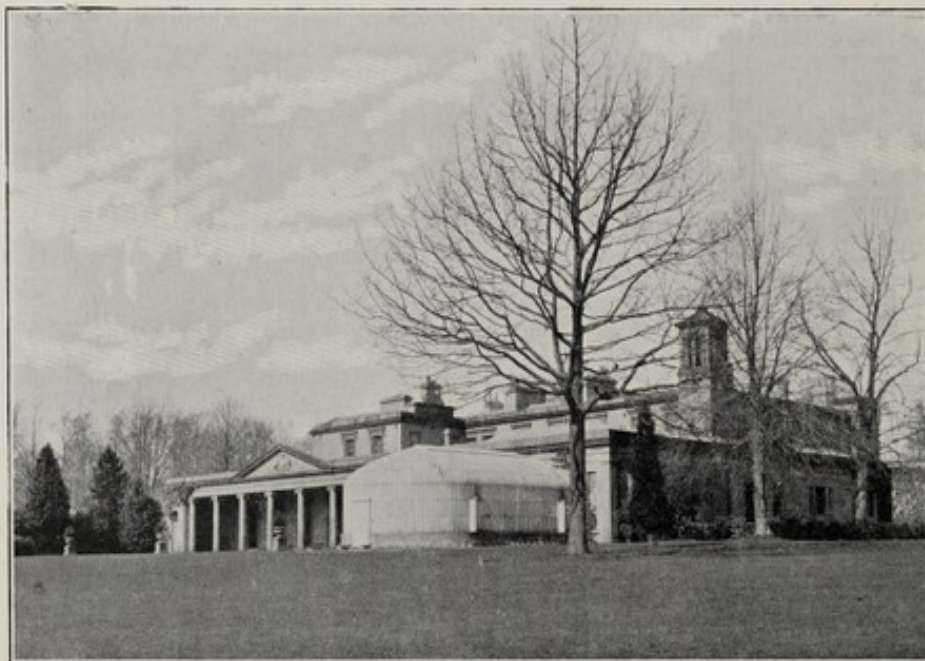
among the latter being one of William III. by Kneller, presented by that monarch to the 2nd Viscount in 1698, also family portraits by Sir Peter Lely, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, etc.

NORTHLAND HOUSE, Dungannon, is the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, and stands in a beautifully timbered park of some 700 acres. The house was built early in the 19th century, but an older house is situated in the demesne, overlooking the lake.

The estates have been in the possession of the family since 1692, when they were purchased by the Right Hon. Thomas Knox, M.P. for Dungannon for many years, and Privy Councillor to George I., who had migrated from Scotland some years before to Belfast. The earliest records of the family go back to the beginning of the 13th century, when Adam, son of Uchtred, obtained the lands of Knox and Ranfurly, in Renfrewshire.

The famous Reformer, John Knox, was a member of the family which has given many distinguished clerics to the Church, including the Right Rev. and Hon. William Knox, Bishop of Derry, died 1831; Right Rev. and Hon. Edmund Knox, Bishop of Limerick, died 1849; Most Rev. Robert Knox, Archbishop of Armagh, died 1896; and the grandmother of the present Earl was a daughter of the Hon. and Most Rev. William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh.

Among other of Lord Ranfurly's celebrated ancestors could be named William Penn, the



NORTHLAND HOUSE, DUNGANNON, CO. TYRONE.

Quaker, founder of Pennsylvania; Viscount Pery, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons; and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

Dungannon is a town which has been the theatre of stirring events in Irish history. The celebrated O'Neills, "Kings of Ulster and true heirs to the whole dominion of Ireland," as one of these redoubtable chieftains, Donald O'Neill, styled himself in 1329 to Pope John XXII., had a castle here which, owing to the frequent rebellions of the clan, was alternately dismantled and rebuilt until its final disappearance in the wars of 1641.

In 1782 the independence of the Irish Legislature was affirmed at Dungannon by the Volunteers of Ulster, who denounced as "unconstitutional, illegal and a grievance, the claims of any body of men other than the King, Lords and Commons to make laws to bind the Kingdom."

The town has experienced many improvements at the hands of its owner, the Earl of Ranfurly.

One of the Royal Schools of Charles I. was founded at Dungannon at the time of the Plantation in 1614. The present buildings date from 1786, but have been since improved and extended.

CROM CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Erne, stands about six miles from the small market town of Lisnaskea, co. Fermanagh, in picturesque woodland, at the bend of a promontory overlooking Upper Lough Erne. In the grounds are the remains of the old Castle of Crom, built by Michael Balfour, of Fifeshire, in 1611, which, in 1688, held the frontier garrison of the Protestants of Fermanagh. There is also one of the oldest and finest yew trees to be found in the British Isles its height being 25 feet, the girth of its stem 12 feet, and the circumference of the limit of its branches 250 feet.

The Castle, which was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1764, underwent two sieges in 1689 from King James II.'s troops, and was successfully defended by Abraham Creichtoun, who gained much renown for the achievement. The latter siege was incidentally the cause of the battle of Newtown-Butler, owing to Mountcashel, who was besieging the Castle, having to retire from it to meet Wolseley, by whom he was severely defeated, and his army of 5000 men was almost totally destroyed. In this battle the Enniskilleners only lost about twenty men.



CROM CASTLE, NEWTOWN BUTLER, CO. FERMANAGH.

The present structure is a castellated building, erected in 1836 by the 3rd Earl, but the old Castle, now a picturesque ruin, came into the possession of the family in 1655 through the marriage of Abraham Creichtoun, M.P., with Mary, daughter of James Spottiswoode, Bishop of Clogher, to whom it had been granted in 1524.

The family is of Scottish origin, and claims descent from Thurstanus de Crichton in 1128. Among famous members of the family were the Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1437, Sir William Crichton, of Crichton, and at a later date, Alexander, of Brunston, a zealous supporter of the Reformed religion. David Creichton, youngest son of Abraham, of Crom Castle above mentioned, was Member of Parliament for Agher, co. Tyrone, in 1695, and afterwards for Lifford, co. Donegal, and an Hon. LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin. His son, Abraham, was created 1st Baron Erne in 1768. The latter's son, John, was raised to the Earldom in 1789; he married, firstly, Catherine, second daughter of Robert Howard, D.D., Lord Bishop of Elphin, and sister of 1st Viscount Wicklow, and, secondly, Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of Frederick Augustus, 4th Earl of Bristol, and Bishop of Derry.



ORMISTON, BELFAST, SEAT OF LORD PIRRIE.



MOUNTJOY GRANGE, CO. TYRONE, SEAT OF THE RT. HON. W. G. ELLISON-MACARTNEY, J.P.



PARKMOUNT, BELFAST, SEAT OF SIR ROBERT ANDERSON, J.P.

BANGOR CASTLE, one of the seats of Lord Clanmorris, 5th Baron, is on the north part of the Ards peninsula, looking northwards over the Belfast Lough, co. Down. The property was acquired



BANGOR CASTLE, CO. DOWN.

by Lord Clanmorris on his marriage in 1878 with the daughter and heiress of the late Robert Edward Ward, grandson of the 1st Viscount Bangor, and son of Michael Edward Ward, Minister Plenipotentiary at Dresden, who married the fifth daughter of the 1st Marquess of Londonderry. It is an Elizabethan mansion of modern construction on the site of an old castle built in 1600 but now demolished. Near by are sparse ruins of an ancient Abbey founded about the middle of the 10th century for a community of Canons Regular and at one time a famous seat of learning.

The family of Bingham is of Saxon origin and was settled at Sutton Bingham in Somersetshire in the reign of Henry I. A Sir Ralph de Bingham, whose younger brother, Robert, was Bishop of Salisbury, in the early part of the 13th century. His second son, Robert, married the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Turberville, a descendant of whom was Robert Bingham, of Melcombe, from whose third son, Sir Richard, are descended the Earls of Lucan. His fourth son, Sir George, had two sons, from the younger of whom, John, the Barons Clanmorris trace descent. John's grandson, Henry, was at one time one of the Lords Justices of Ireland.



LIZARD MANOR, AGHADOWEY, CO. LONDONDERRY.

LIZARD MANOR, Aghadowey, co. Londonderry, the seat of Charles Edmond Stronge, J.P., D.L., was purchased by him from the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, London. It was formerly the Manor House on their Irish estate. Mr. Stronge is second son of Captain Edmond Stronge, and grandson of the late Sir James Matthew Stronge, 2nd Baronet, of Tynan Abbey, Tynan, co. Armagh.

Belfast and the Province of Ulster

DARTREY, the beautiful modern seat of the Earl of Dartrey, J.P., D.L., two miles north-east of Cootehill, in the parish of Ematrix, co. Monaghan, stands in extensive and well-timbered grounds overlooking Lough Dromore.



DARTREY, CO. MONAGHAN.

The first member of the family to settle in Ireland, Thomas Dawson, removed there from Yorkshire, towards the close of the 16th century, and became a Burgess of Armagh. Of his descendants, Richard was an eminent banker of the City of Dublin, and Member of Parliament for Monaghan. He married the daughter of John Vesey, D.D., Archbishop of Tuam; and his son, Thomas, was elevated to the peerage in 1770 as 1st Viscount Cremorne. Richard Thomas, 3rd Lord Cremorne, was created Earl of Dartrey in 1866, and was a Lord in Waiting to Queen Victoria, 1857-66.



LONGHURST, DUNMURRY, BELFAST.

LONGHURST is the residence of John Brown, F.R.S., and was designed for him by Mr. Frank L. Pearson, of London, in the style of the smaller manor houses of the 16th century which are to be found in the Home Counties. It is situated in well laid out grounds, within view of picturesque and well-wooded hills, part of the chain that extends from Lisburn to Belfast, half-way between those two places. To the north-west of the village is

Colin Mountain, on which, near the top, is a cairn of small stones.

Two Danish forts in the neighbourhood are supposed to have given Dunmurry its name. Bleaching is extensively carried on in the village.

TOLLYMORE PARK, the magnificent seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Roden, is situate in the parish of Kilcoe, about two miles from Newcastle. The mansion is a fine example of modern



TOLLYMORE PARK, CO. DOWN.

architecture, and contains, among its other treasures, a splendid picture gallery. The view down the carriage drive of the Mourne Mountains, of which Slieve Donard rises to a height of 2450 feet above the level of the sea, is, as regards mountain scenery, one of the finest in Ireland. The surrounding woods which form part of the park and contain many fine conifers, spread for two miles above the foot of Slieve Donard. In the grounds are cascades formed by the River Shimna, which passes through on its way to the sea at Newcastle, and on the banks of which some distance up the stream is a cave called The Hermitage. The Isle of Man may be discerned in the distance.

At the entrance to the park is an obelisk to the Hon. James Blyth Jocelyn, who was second son of the 2nd Earl of Roden, and a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. He died unmarried in 1812.

TULLYMORE LODGE, in the parish of Skerry, co. Antrim, is the seat of the Hon. Robert Torrens O'Neill, M.P., D.L., J.P., and occupies a pleasant site on an eminence commanding fine view.

The famous family, of which Mr. O'Neill is a descendant, were closely identified with Irish history for many centuries. The old peerage became extinct in 1855, on the death of General Lord John Bruce Richard O'Neill, when the estates devolved on the Rev. William Chichester, whose ancestor, the Rev. Arthur Chichester, married Mary, granddaughter and heiress of John O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, in the 11th century. The title was revived in favour of the Rev. William Chichester, who was created Lord O'Neill of Shane's Castle. The present owner of Tullymore Lodge is his second son.



TULLYMORE LODGE, BROUGHSHANE, CO. ANTRIM.

KILLYMOON CASTLE, the seat of Mervyn Stuart Thomas Moutray, J.P., is a noble castellated mansion, near the town of Cookstown, co. Tyrone, quadrangular in design, built under the direction



KILLYMOON CASTLE, COOKSTOWN, CO. TYRONE.

of the celebrated architect, John Nash. An octagonal connects the east and north fronts, and a large circular tower surmounts the eastern entrance. The mansion was formerly the residence of the Stewart family, to whom Cookstown owed its existence in its present form in 1750. Mr. Moutray's father, Henry, was sixth son of John Corry Moutray, who was grandfather of Anketell Moutray, J.P., D.L., the present owner of Favour Royal. John Corry Moutray's great-grandfather,

James, was eldest son of James Moutray, High Sheriff of co. Tyrone in 1682, and M.P. for Augher, 1692-1703, whose wife was a granddaughter of Sir Audley Mervyn, M.P., Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and he married, in 1698, the eldest daughter of Colonel James Corry, of Castlecoole, an ancestor of the Earls of Belmore.

SUMMERHILL, the residence of Samuel Gibson, J.P., near Dunmurry, Belfast, beautifully situated at the base of Colin mountain, was built by his maternal grandfather, Samuel Duffield, who, in connection with the late Dr. Henry Montgomery, was one of the principal founders of the Drumbo and Drumbeg Farming Society, and parent of the Royal Ulster Agricultural Association, at the shows of both of which he was a well-known exhibitor. The west wing, as shown in the photograph, was added in 1906 by the present owner, the architect being I. St. John Phillips, B.E., A.R.I.B.A.



SUMMERHILL, DUNMURRY, BELFAST.



DEXTER CATTLE AT SUMMERHILL.

The renovations have preserved the quaint low-beamed reception hall, and the oak panelling of the dining room.

No more beautiful ornament to a lawn can be imagined than a herd of Dexter cattle. This diminutive Irish breed, in colour pure red or black, about 34 in. high, are noted for the quantity and quality of their milk, some of those in the picture giving 20 quarts daily.

DRENAGH, the seat of Maurice Marcus McCausland, J.P., D.L., is one of the many beautiful seats in the Vale of Roe, standing in a park of 600 acres, near the town of Limavady, co. Londonderry. The original name of the mansion was Fruit Hill and was changed to Drenagh about the close of the 18th century.

The Irish branch of the family of McCausland was founded in the reign of James VI. of Scotland and was a junior branch of the ancient Scottish House of MacAuslane of Buchanan founded by Anselan O'Cahan, who fled to Scotland in 1016. Sir Alexander MacAuslane, the 13th Laird, was the last of the senior branch. The first representative of the junior branch which settled in Ireland was Baron MacAuslane,

of Glenduglas, he was great-grandfather of Colonel Robert McCausland of Fruit Hill, Newtownlimavady, who succeeded to a considerable estate in co. Derry under the will of the Right Hon. William Conolly, and married in 1709, Hannah, daughter of William Moore, of Garvey, having issue, three sons, Conolly, Marcus and Frederick, and three daughters.

BEARDVILLE, in the parish of Ballywillin, between three and four miles from Coleraine, co. Londonderry, is the seat of Hugh Lecky, J.P. The old parish church, dating from the 12th century, now an interesting ruin, was one of the most perfect of its kind in the north of Ireland, it fell into disuse in 1842, when a new parish church was built at Portrush.

The mansion stands in a demesne of about 100 acres, and was the old seat of the Macnaghten family. It was bought by the present owner shortly after he had succeeded to the Bushmills



DRENAGH, LIMAVADY, CO. LONDONDERRY.



BEARDVILLE, BALLYWILLIN, CO. LONDONDERRY.



ENTRANCE TO BEARDVILLE.

estates, on the death of his father, the late Hugh Lecky, the latter having nearly a century ago succeeded his uncle, John Gage Lecky, of Agivy and Bushmills; he served as High Sheriff of co. Antrim in 1835.

The family came originally from Scotland, settling in co. Derry, in the 17th century. A Captain Alexander Lecky distinguished himself at the siege of Londonderry.



AVONMORE, DERRYVOLGIE, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF S. YOUNG, M.P.



KIN EDAR, STRANDTOWN, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF SIR OTTO JAFFÉ, LL.D., J.P.



MOUNT RANDAL, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM CRAWFORD, J.P.

NARROW WATER CASTLE is an imposing mansion of cut stone, Elizabethan in style, and is the seat of Captain Roger Hall, J.P., D.L. It stands in a charming position, near Warrenpoint, co.



NARROW WATER CASTLE, WARRENPOINT, CO. DOWN.

Hall settling in Ireland in the 17th century. His son, Francis, of Mount Hall, co. Down, married a daughter of Judge Lyndon, and their eldest son, Roger, married, in 1686, a daughter of Sir Toby Poyntz, of Acton, co. Armagh. From the second son, Edward, are descended the Halls, of Knockbrack, co. Galway. Toby, Roger's only son and heir, married a daughter of the Hon. Robert Fitzgerald, brother of the 19th Earl of Kildare, and had issue, one son, Roger, and two daughters. Roger and his grandson and great-grandson married into the Savage family (now Nugent) of Portaferry. The representative of the family, in each generation since 1702, has filled the office of High Sheriff of co. Down.

Down, and affords magnificent views of Mount Carlingford and the intervening Lough. The grounds are beautifully kept. The name is derived from the estuary where the channel narrows through a projecting rock on which Hugh de Lacy built a castle in 1212 for purposes of defence. In the Protestant church of Warrenpoint are two stained windows to the memory of the parents of the present owner.

Captain Hall is of English descent, William



PORTGLENONE HOUSE, CO. ANTRIM.

from Scotland in 1617, and received a grant of one of the forfeited estates at Ballyfatton, co. Tyrone. The mansion which he built, known as Mossvill, was burnt by the army of James on the march to Derry.

PORTGLENONE HOUSE, the residence of Miss Young, is a splendid mansion standing in pleasant grounds of twelve acres. It lies near the town of Portglenone, and was built by Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Meath.

The demesne is enclosed by walls and is 134 acres in extent, the river Bann bounding it on one side. It is mostly well wooded and in a good state of preservation.

Portglenone is a market town in co. Antrim on the Bann, over which there is a bridge, to which the chief street of the town leads.

MOSSVILL, seat of Lieut.-Colonel William John Paumier Hamilton, J.P., overlooks the grandest scenery in Donegal, near the village of Rosbeg. It was built about the year 1760 by William Hamilton, High Sheriff of co. Tyrone in 1757, but who settled immediately after in Donegal.

A previous William Hamilton, of Priestfield, accompanied his kinsman, the Earl of Abercorn,

The grandfather of the present owner of Mossvill was Captain William Hamilton, of the Rifle Brigade, a distinguished officer, who led forlorn hopes at Ciudad Rodriguez, and San Sebastian, and was severely wounded. His eldest daughter married (1852) Sir Anthony Colling Brownless, K.C.M.G., Grand Cross of St. Gregory the Great, Chancellor of Melbourne University.

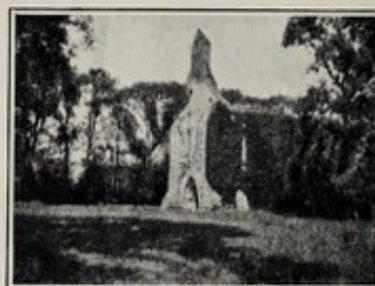
A branch line of the Donegal Railway Company connects the village of Glenties with Stranorlar, twenty-three miles distant, piercing Mount Aghla, which rises to a height of nearly 2000 feet, overshadows Glenties, and is at the junction of two mountain glens.

ROSEMOUNT, the seat of Major-General William Edward Montgomery, J.P., D.L., near the village of Grey Abbey, co. Down, on the east shore of Strangford Lough, stands in a park

of 300 acres, and commands a fine view of both the Lough with its numerous islets, and the Irish Sea. It was built in the year 1762, this being the third house



ROSEMOUNT, GREY ABBEY, CO. DOWN.



GREY ABBEY RUINS.

built on the same spot, the former houses having been destroyed by fire.

The Montgomerys of Grey Abbey are the only family of the name in Ireland descended from the Scottish House of Eglinton, and are lineal descendants in the male line of the Norman Contes de Montgomerie, through twenty-nine generations, and have borne the name Montgomery for



GREY ABBEY RUINS.

upwards of 1000 years. The connection of the family with Ireland dates from the early part of the 17th century, when Sir Hugh Montgomery, grandson of Adam John Montgomery, 5th Laird of Braidstone, was raised to the peerage (1622) as Viscount Montgomery, but the title is now extinct. His cousin, John, married an heiress of the Stewart family in Scotland and settled in Ireland in the reign of James I. A descendant, William Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, was Member of Parliament for Hillsborough, and his son and heir, the Rev. Hugh, married in 1782 the Hon. Emilia Ward, youngest daughter of the 1st Viscount Bangor and the Lady Anne Bligh, daughter of the 1st Earl of Darnley.

BELLE ISLE, the residence of John Porter Porter, lies near the village of Lisbellaw, six miles south-east of Enniskillen. Succeeded to Belle Isle on the death of his uncle, L. G. V. Porter, in 1904, under his grandfather's will.



BELLE ISLE, LISBELLAW, CO. FERMANAGH.

The mansion originally belonged to the Gore family, from whom are descended the Lords Arran and Hardinge families, and the present Sir Ralph Gore.

An ancestor, the Rev. J. G. Porter, bought Belle Isle from Lord Ross (also made Viscount Belleisle after commanding the forces in Ireland), and it is a peculiar fact that Angel, daughter of the first Gore, who came over in 1604 or thereabouts, married Edward Archdale, son of the John Archdale, of Castle Archdale, who also came from Norfolk about the same time and an ancestor of the present J. Porter Porter, on his father's side.

ASHFIELD LODGE, the seat of Marcus Louis Stewart Clements, which stands in a richly-wooded park, was begun in the year 1780 by the Right Hon. H. T. Clements, and added to since at various times. It is situate in the townland of Drumlogan, about two miles west of Cootehill, co. Cavan.

Mr. Clements is great grandson of the Right Hon. Henry Theophilus Clements, P.C., Lieut.-Colonel 69th Regiment, M.P. for co. Leitrim, and younger brother of the 1st Earl of Leitrim created 1783.



ASHFIELD LODGE, DRUMLOGAN, CO. CAVAN.

Mr. Theophilus Edward Lucas Clements, J.P., of Rathkenny, is also a member of the family, and a common ancestor of all three families is Robert Clements, of Rathkenny, M.P. for Carrickfergus in 1692, son of Daniel Clements.

RED CASTLE, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Cochrane, *nee* Doherty, wife of Captain the Hon. Ernest Grey Lambton Cochrane, R.N., J.P., D.L., lies on the north-west shore of Lough Foyle, four miles

from the town of Moville, co. Donegal, and sixteen miles from Londonderry. The mansion is of ancient date, and stands in a park and demesne of 206 acres. Moville is a favourite bathing resort, being sheltered by the Squire's Cars and Caignamaddy mountains, connected by daily steamers with Londonderry during the season. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a monastic church, which is said to have been built in the 6th century.



RED CASTLE, CO. DONEGAL.

ROSSMORE, the beautiful seat of Lord Rossmore, in the parish of Monaghan, lies a little to the south of the road to Newbliss.

The family of Westenra, through whom came the Irish estates, descended from the ancient Dutch family of Van Wassenaer, of Wassenburgh, noted for their bravery, their arms bearing the augmentation of a Sea Lion in reference to the great valour of an ancestor. Warner Westenra settled in Ulster during the reign of Charles II., and his descendant, Warner William, became 2nd Lord Rossmore owing to the failure of male issue to the Cairnes family as represented by Robert Cunningham, 1st Lord Rossmore, and Elizabeth Cairnes, his wife, the title descending by special



ROSSMORE, CO. MONAGHAN.

remainder to the latter's nephew. There is a handsome fountain erected in the town of Monaghan to the memory of the 4th Baron Rossmore, who was killed while steeplechasing at Windsor.

MINTIAGH'S SHOOTING LODGE. The shooting extends over 12,000 acres, the property of the Hon. Ernest Cochrane, in co. Donegal. Cochrane is the family name of the Earls of Dundonald, who are descended from Worden de Cochrane. He lived in the reign of Alexander III., King of Scotland, and his ancestors derived their surname from the Barony of Cochrane in Renfrewshire. A Sir William Cochrane was created 1st Earl of Dundonald in 1669. The most notable member of the family was the 10th Earl, the renowned Admiral who as Lord Cochrane, and afterwards as Lord Dundonald, achieved a world-wide reputation for daring. His exploits in connection with Greece, Brazil, Chili, and Peru, are matters of naval history. Like his father, the 9th Earl, he was devoted to scientific studies, and many industries are carried on under their patents.



MINTIAGH'S SHOOTING LODGE, CO. DONEGAL.

OLD COURT, the seat of Lord de Ros, K.P., K.C.V.O., is pleasantly placed in the parish of Ballyculter, co. Down, on the western shore of the strait from Strangford Lough to the sea, and commands fine views over the Lough which, in parts, is four miles wide. In the grounds there is a curious old chapel built in the reign of Chapel I., by George, Earl of Kildare.

The family are of ancient Scottish origin, the first member of note being Robert de Ros, a leader of the twenty-five Barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta. His descendant, William, 2nd Baron, was an unsuccessful competitor for the crown of Scotland in 1292, and the 4th Baron de Ros led the 2nd Division of the English Army at the celebrated battle of Crecy. Katherine, Baronesse de Ros, married Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham, who was



OLD COURT, STRANGFORD, CO. DOWN.

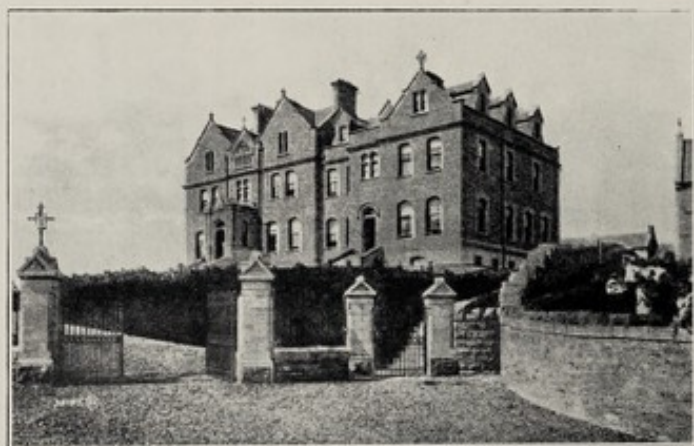
assassinated in 1628. Dudley Charles was equerry to H.R.H. Prince Consort, 1853-61, and Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, 1874-80.



Photo by]

[R. Welch, Belfast.

BISHOP'S PALACE, CULTRA, CO. DOWN,
RESIDENCE OF THE RIGHT REV. T. J. WELLAND, D.D.



BISHOP'S PALACE, LETTERKENNY, CO. DONEGAL,
RESIDENCE OF THE MOST REV. PATRICK O'DONNELL, D.D.



Photo by]

[Allison & Co.

ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, ARMAGH, RESIDENCE OF THE MOST REV. W. ALEXANDER, D.D.

CLOGHER PARK, the seat of Thomas Stewart Porter, is adjacent to the once Episcopal city of Clogher, now merely a village, in South Tyrone. This ancient seat of temporal and spiritual authority is mentioned in Ptolemy as Rhigia or Regia, and the See is said to have been founded by St. Macartin, who died in 506. The Abbey and its revenues were annexed to the See in the reign of James I. The present mansion, formerly the Episcopal Palace, stands in a beautifully wooded demesne of about 400 acres, which contains the remains of the royal fortress of the Princes of Ergallia or Evirgal. It dates from the middle of the 18th century, and was added to by Lord John George Beresford and Lord Robert Tottenham when they occupied the See.



CLOGHER PARK, CLOGHER, CO. TYRONE.

Mr. Porter is the second son of the late Mr. Ellison-Macartney, M.P. for Tyrone co. 1874-1885. He assumed the name of Porter under the will of his maternal grandfather, the Rev. John Grey Porter, eldest son of Dr. Porter, Lord Bishop of Clogher, who died in 1819.

The Ellison-Macartneys trace descent from William Ellison, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who settled in Mayo in the reign of James I. and from George Macartney (Niger) of Blacket in Scotland, who went to Belfast in 1830.

BROWNHALL, the residence of Major James Hamilton, J.P., D.L., lies on the river Ballintra, a short distance from the village of Ballintra, co. Donegal. The mansion stands in grounds of wild grandeur, and is greatly enhanced by the course of the Ballintra river, which, descending from a mountain torrent, runs nearly a mile through a most picturesque and deeply-wooded ravine. After rushing through a narrow fissure of limestone and passing a meadow, it suddenly descends about sixty feet through a deep chasm, then, and turning suddenly, opens out to the sea. On either side a perpendicular rock extends in a straight line to Ballintra, the river occupying the entire space between these walls. This neighbourhood is noted for its limestone.

The house came into the possession of the family in 1697, when John Hamilton, an ancestor of Major Hamilton, moved from Murragh to Brownhall. He married a daughter of Colonel Abraham Creighton, ancestor of the Earl of Erne, and died in 1706. One of his daughters, Hester, became the wife of Richard Nesbitt, of Woodhill, co. Donegal, and his two great-grandsons, James, the heir, and William Stewart, married respectively a sister of the 2nd Earl of Longford, and a daughter of the 3rd Baron Dufferin and Clarendon. The eldest son of the former marriage was John, father of the present owner of Brownhall; he married Mary, second daughter of Hugh Rose, of Cabrossie (who assumed the name of Ross of Cromarty).



BROWNHALL, BALLINTRIA, CO. DONEGAL.

Belfast and the Province of Ulster

CASTLE COOLE, the splendid seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, stands in a spacious park in the parish of Derryvullan, about a mile from Enniskillen. It is a Grecian structure, faced with Portland stone, and built in 1798 from the design of James Wyatt, senior.



CASTLE COOLE, ENNISKILLEN, CO. FERMANAGH.

The family is of Scottish origin, and is descended from John Corry, who bought the Castle Coole estates in 1656, and was High Sheriff of co. Fermanagh in 1666, and (2) from Robert Lowry, who was one of the Commissioners for counties Armagh and Tyrone, 1698, and High Sheriff of co. Tyrone, 1707-08 and 1719. The heir of the latter, Galbraith (also High Sheriff of co. Tyrone, 1733, and M.P. for the county, 1747-68), married, in 1733, Sarah, great granddaughter of the former, and heiress of her father, and the double name of Lowry-Corry was assumed. Their son, Armar, was created Baron Belmore in 1781, Viscount Belmore in 1789, and Earl of Belmore in 1797.

RUNKERRY, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Macnaghten, P.C., G.C.M.G., Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, lies near the town of Bushmills, co. Antrim, and stands in grounds of about 100 acres, overlooking the Atlantic on the north-west and enjoying a fine view of Ennishowen, co. Donegal, Portrush, and the entrance to Lough Foyle to the west and south-west. The property was acquired by



RUNKERRY, BUSHMILLS, CO. ANTRIM.

the present owner in the year 1883. The house was built by Mr. S. P. Close, Architect, Belfast. Lord Macnaghten is younger brother of the Right Hon. Sir Francis Edmund Workman-Macnaghten, P.C., 3rd Baronet and head of the Macnaghten family.

GLASLOUGH HOUSE, the seat of Sir John Leslie, Bart., J.P., D.L., adjoins the small town of Glaslough, co. Monaghan, and is enclosed by a fine park of 1600 acres. It stands on an eminence on the bank of a large lake, a mile in length, commanding a picturesque view. The mansion was built in 1876 by present owner.



GLASLOUGH HOUSE, CO. MONAGHAN.

The town of Glaslough occupies a pleasant



GLASLOUGH HOUSE AND CHURCH, FROM THE LAKE.

site, and contains a monument to the elder brother of Sir John, the late Colonel Charles Powell Leslie. He was Lord Lieutenant of co. Monaghan, and Member of Parliament for the county for nearly thirty years. The monument was erected by the tenants of the estate in 1872, the year after his death.

The Glaslough branch of the great Scotch family of Leslie was founded by the eminent divine, Bishop John Leslie, Bishop of the Isles, 1628, of Raphoe, 1633, and finally Clogher in 1661. He died at Castle Lesley, now Glaslough House, in 1671. His great-grandson, Charles Powell Leslie, was Member of Parliament for co. Monaghan, and married, in 1756, Prudence Penelope, daughter of the 1st Viscount Dungannon, and sister of the Countess of Mornington, and aunt of the great Duke of Wellington. Their second son became Bishop of Dromore in 1812, and subsequently of Elphin.

GLENDARRAGH is the residence of Lieut. - Colonel Charles Edward McClintock, and stands in beautiful grounds, fifty acres in extent, a feature of which is a picturesque waterfall in a lovely glen. Lieut. - Colonel McClintock belongs to the Drumcar, co. Louth, branch of the McClintock



GLENDARRAGH, KILLEAD, CO. ANTRIM.]

family; his uncle of Drumcar was the 1st Lord Rathdonnell, and the present Lord Rathdonnell, whose father took the name of Bunbury for a property in co. Carlow, is his first cousin.

CARLTON HALL, the seat of Colonel James Craig, J.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Skeffington Craig, is a large mansion, standing in wooded grounds and fine park at Carlton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire.



CARLTON HALL, CARLTON-ON-TRENT NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

and was for many years President of the Folkestone (Kent) Y.M.C.A.

It was erected in 1765, on the site of the old Manor House. Colonel Craig is of an old Antrim family. His great-grandfather was James Craig, whose son, James, of Scoutbush and Glen Park, co. Antrim, was M.P. for the County of town of Carrickfergus in 1807. In 1893 Colonel Craig was High Sheriff of the County of the town of Carrickfergus, and formerly Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant and Colonel, 2nd Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery. He takes an interest in Young Men's Christian Associations, and is President of the Carrickfergus Y.M.C.A.,

THE ARGORY, the seat of Captain Ralph MacGeough Bond Shelton, J.P., D.L., late 12th Royal Lancers, is a classical mansion in park-like grounds, and lies close to the small town of Moy,



THE ARGORY, MOY, CO. TYRONE.

in the parish of Clonfeacle, co. Tyrone. Overlooking the town is Roxborough Castle, the seat of Viscount Charlemont, to whose ancestor, the 4th Viscount, the design and construction of Moy are due.

Captain MacGeough Bond Shelton is a survivor of the troopship "Birkenhead," the story of the wreck of which on Danger Point, Cape of Good Hope, February 26th, 1852, recalls deeds

of heroism and discipline that will live in history. The Captain, who was at the time a Cornet in the 12th Royal Lancers, and in command of a draft of the regiment on board, going to join the regiment, then engaged in the Kaffir war (he had only got his commission a few months before), attributes his safety to a life belt and ascribes his escape from the sharks which abounded round the vessel to his wearing trousers, whereas the monsters first attacked those who were naked.

He is second son of Walter MacGeough Bond, of Drumsill and The Argory, great grandson of Joshua MacGeough, of Drumsill, who lived in the first half of the 17th century. Walter's eldest son and heir, Joshua Walter, inherited Drumsill, and Captain MacGeough Bond Shelton succeeded to The Argory and assumed the additional name of Shelton. The present representative of the Drumsill branch of the family is His Honour Walter William Adrian MacGeough Bond, Vice-President of the Court of Appeal, Cairo, Egypt.

MONTALTO, one of the seats of Captain Richard William Blackwood Ker, J.P., D.L. (the other being Portavo), is situate in the parish of Magheradrool, near the pleasant market town of Ballynahinch, co. Down. The mansion stands in a picturesque park of 500 acres, and came into the possession of the family in the year 1810, when David Ker, of Portavo, bought it from the Rowdon family, Earls of Moira, whose seat it had been since the grant of the Manor by Charles II. to Sir George Rowdon. His grandson, David Stewart Ker, made considerable enlargements to the house, and added the ballroom. He took much interest in the development of the district, erecting an hotel at the foot of Slieve-croob mountain, famous for its chalybeate and sulphur wells. His wife was the Hon. Anna Dorothea Blackwood, youngest daughter of the 3rd Lord Dufferin, and his eldest son, Captain Alfred David, J.P., married the elder daughter of the 1st Lord Deramore, but, he pre-deceasing his father, the estates fell to Captain Ker, the present owner of Montalto and Portavo.



MONTALTO, BALLYNAHINCH CO. DOWN.

MALIN HALL, the seat of George Miller Harvey, J.P., D.L., is situate in the parish of Clonca, and near the village of Malin, eight miles south-east of Malin Head, co. Donegal. The parish includes the Head, which is interesting as being the most northerly point of Ireland, and rises nearly 230 feet above sea level. The surrounding scenery is of a most romantic character.

The mansion was built in the first half of the 18th century by George Harvey (born 1713), who acquired a large portion of the Manor of Malin, and who was High Sheriff for co. Donegal, in 1754. It stands in a park of 300 acres. In the house are family portraits of eight generations of the family in direct descent from John Harvey, who was storekeeper during the siege of Londonderry in 1688, and later Chamberlain of the City. The house also contains some interesting mementoes of the Rev. John Harvey, great grandfather of Mr. Harvey, who raised a corps of volunteers in 1780.

The Harveys of Malin Hall, like the Harveys, late of Mintiaghs (sold in 1879), trace descent from Captain George Harvey, who had a confirmation of arms and grant of crest in 1602, now in the possession of Mr. Harvey, of Malin Hall. A descendant of his, John (son of Robert), the storekeeper referred to above, was High Sheriff of the County in 1686, and from him the present owner of Malin Hall is the fifth in descent in direct male line. A grandfather of the latter, Robert, raised at Malin the 8th, or Light Company, of the Donegal Militia, prior to 1798.



MALIN HALL, CLONCA, CO. DONEGAL.



BUNCRANA CASTLE, CO. DONEGAL, RESIDENCE OF MR. A. A. RICHARDSON.



SEACOURT, BANGOR, CO. DOWN, RESIDENCE OF MR. S. C. DAVIDSON.

Seacourt, Bangor, is situate on an eminence overlooking Bangor Bay, and affording a commanding and beautiful view of the entrance to Belfast Lough, extending from the Copeland Islands on the south to Black Head and the Gobbins on the north.



MAGERAMORNE, CO. ANTRIM, RESIDENCE OF COLONEL J. M. MCCALMONT, M.P.

TERMON, the seat of Mrs. Charles Murray Alexander, lies near the village of Carrickmore, in the parish of Termonmaguirke, co. Tyrone, nine miles north-west of Omagh.

The mansion was built as a rectory by the Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford, and became the property of his son-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Alexander, at the time of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. It stands in a park of much natural beauty.

Mrs. C. M. Alexander is the eldest daughter of the late Robert William Lowry, J.P., D.L., M.R.I.A., of Pomeroy House, and sister of Colonel R. T. G. Lowry, J.P., D.L., the present owner, and widow of the late Colonel Charles Murray Alexander, J.P., Colonel Commanding 4th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died July, 1902.

Colonel Alexander was second son of the Rev. S. Alexander and Charlotte Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford.



TERMON, CARRICKMORE, CO. TYRONE.

POMEROY HOUSE, the seat of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Thomas Graves Lowry, J.P., D.L., is situated in the parish of Altedesert, near the village of Pomeroy, which lies eight miles north-west of Dunganon, co. Tyrone. It stands in a large wooded park and was built in the 18th century.

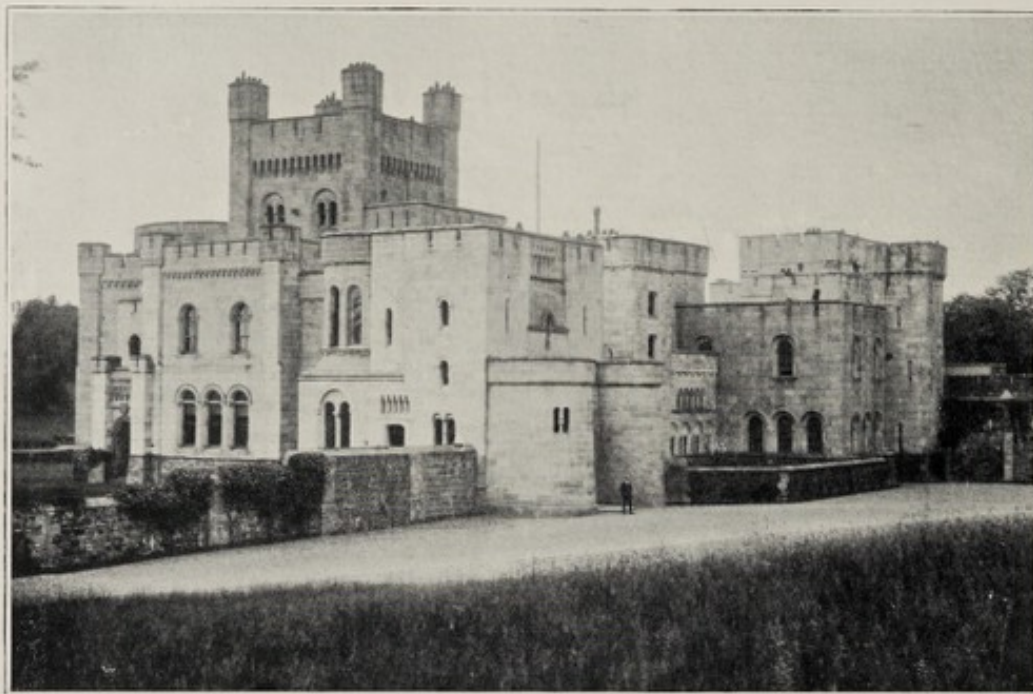
The Lowrys claim descent from the Baronet family of Laurie, of Maxwelton, now extinct in the male line, which was also the ancestry of the Earl of Belmore, and have been in Tyrone since early in the 17th century. Colonel Lowry's great-great-grandfather, the Rev. James Lowry, married the eldest daughter of John Richardson, M.P., of Rich Hill, co. Armagh, and was succeeded by his son, Robert, and had issue James, Captain 14th Light Dragoons, who died at Pomeroy, and was succeeded by his brother, Robert William, who married Anna, daughter of Admiral Samuel Graves, of Bath (see Lord Graves). His issue was Robert William (who married Frances Elizabeth Geale, daughter of Benjamin Geale Brady, of Mount Geale, co. Kilkenny), John Fetherstonhaugh and Lieutenant Thomas Graves, Royal Engineers, killed after taking the Quarries, Sebastopol, 1855. One of the Rev. James Lowry's great-grandsons was Lieut.-General Robert William Lowry, C.B., who won distinction in the Crimea (Medal with three clasps, Turkish Medal, 25th Class of the Medjidie), and later in 1866, Canadian Medal for services against the Fenians. He married a daughter of Sir Henry G. Ward, G.C.M.G., Governor of Cyprus. Their eldest son is Admiral Robert Swinburne Lowry, R.N.



POMEROY HOUSE, POMEROY, CO. TYRONE.

The Lowrys of Rockdale are descended from a younger son of the Rev. James Lowry.

GOSFORD CASTLE, the seat of Lord Gosford, is a large and imposing castellated edifice erected in the early baronial style, and standing in the midst of an extensive park to the north of Market-



GOSFORD CASTLE, MARKET HILL, CO. ARMAGH.

hill, co. Armagh. The castle has been the residence of the Acheson family since 1611, when Sir Archibald Acheson, 1st Baronet, for many years Secretary of State for Scotland, obtained large grants of land in counties Armagh and Cavan, and removed from Edinburgh to them. His descendant, Sir Archibald, was elevated to the peerage in 1776, and was for varying periods Member of Parliament for Dublin University, and afterwards for co. Armagh, his son Arthur being created Earl of Gosford in 1806. The latter's son, Archibald, was formerly Governor of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the Province of Ulster.



ROCKHILL, CO. DONEGAL.

from the Wray family and settled there. His son, John Vandeleur Stewart, acquired Rockhill, which has since been the family residence.

ROCKHILL, the seat of Major-General Alexander Charles Hector Stewart, J.P., D.L., on the east bank of the river Swilly, one-and-a-half miles from Letterkenny, co. Donegal, was acquired from the Chambers family by the late J. V. Stewart in 1840; he altered and greatly enlarged it.

The Stewart family have resided in Donegal since 1782, when Alexander Stewart, who was the younger brother of Robert, 1st Marquess of Londonderry, married Lady Mary Moore, second daughter of Charles, 1st Marquess of Drogheda, purchased the estate of Ards

MYRA CASTLE, the seat of Colonel Robert Hugh Wallace, M.A., C.B., D.L., is near the fishing village of Strangford, on the south shore of Strangford Lough, about six miles from Downpatrick. In the garden is the old Walshestown Castle, built by De Courcy in the 12th century as an English stronghold, where, tradition has it, King John slept on one occasion. There were three other De Courcy fortresses in the immediate neighbourhood, and others in the surrounding district and on the islands with which the Lough is bestrewn. The necessity for maintaining a military base on the sea was the cause of their establishment.



MYRA CASTLE, DOWNPATRICK, CO. DOWN.

SHANES CASTLE is the seat of the Right Hon. Lord O'Neill, and stands in an extensive and well wooded park. The present dwelling-house is on the site of the stable-yard of the old castle, destroyed by fire in 1816, little being saved except the plate, family papers, and pictures.

The river Maine flows through the demesne into Lough Neagh, which is one of the largest lakes in Europe. There is a terrace fronting this lake, which was made shortly before the burning of the old castle, and on which are some twenty pieces of cannon, with date 1790. The old burial ground contains an O'Neill vault, built by Shane McBrian O'Neill in 1722, as a burying place for himself and family. An underground passage leads from the old castle to this graveyard. The original name of the castle was Edenduff Carrick, changed to Shanes Castle, after Shane McBrian O'Neill in the 18th century.

The family of O'Neill is of princely origin, which goes back to the twilight of Irish history, its progenitor being Niall the Great, Monarch of Ireland, A.D. 379-405. In 1055, on the death of John Bruce Richard, 3rd Viscount O'Neill, the peerage created in 1793 became extinct, there being no heirs in the male line. The estates then devolved on the Rev. William Chichester, whose great-grandfather, Rev. Arthur Chichester, married Mary, granddaughter and heiress of John O'Neill,



SHANES CASTLE, NEAR RANDALSTOWN, CO. ANTRIM.

of Shanes Castle (commonly called "French John") about the year 1730. The Rev. William Chichester assumed the name of O'Neill by patent, and was created Baron O'Neill in 1868.

HARRYBROOK, the residence of Richard James Harden, J.P., D.L., Ballymena, near the village of Tanderagee, co. Armagh, occupies an eminence in well-timbered grounds looking on to a



HARRYBROOK, TANDERAGEE, CO. ARMAGH.

picturesque sheet of ornamental water. It came into the possession of the family about the year 1800, through Robert Harden, grandson of Henry Harden, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county, the first of the family of whom we can trace any record in Ulster. He was born in 1710.

ROCKDALE, the seat of Captain Edward Leslie Barnwell Lowry, J.P., D.L., is in the parish of Desertcreat, lies in a pleasant park, near the village of Sandholes, four miles south of Cookstown, co. Tyrone.

The owner is descended in direct male line from the Rev. James Lowry (born 1707), from whose eldest son the Lowrys of Pomeroy spring, and who was fourth son of Robert Lowry, of Ahenis, ancestor of the Earls of Belmore. His son, James, acquired Rockdale as his portion, and married a daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Leslie, Bishop of Limerick. Captain Lowry succeeded to the estates on the death of his elder brother, James Corry Jones Lowry, who was High Sheriff of co. Tyrone in 1874; at one time Captain, Royal Artillery, and Colonel Commanding Donegal Artillery Militia, and died in 1897.

ABERDELGHY, the property and residence of Alexander Airth Richardson, lies in the parish and near the village of Lambeg, on the borders of co. Antrim and co. Down. The village is two



ABERDELGHY, LAMBEG, CO. ANTRIM.

miles from Lisburn. The first of the family who came to Ireland was Zachery, the second son of the Rev. John Richardson, Rector of Warmington, Warwickshire (died 1602), who settled in Loughgall, co. Armagh, between 1614 and 1620. His great-great-grandson, John, removed to Lisburn, where he married Ruth, only daughter of William and Abigail Hogg. Their second son, Jonathan, married Sarah Nicholson, of which family General John Nicholson, killed at Delhi, was a member; he was succeeded by John Richardson, of Lisburn, who married Harriett Greer, and whose son, Jonathan, was father to Mr. Richardson.

DOWNHILL, the seat of the Colonel Sir Hervey Jukes Lloyd Bruce, Bart., lies on the Atlantic coast, in the parish of Dunboe, co. Londonderry, five-and-a-half miles north-west from Coleraine.



DOWNHILL, COLERAINE, CO. LONDONDERRY.

It was built in the Grecian style by the Earl of Bristol, and was famous for its library and picture galleries until these were destroyed by fire; a sculpture by Raphael of Dolphin carrying the wounded child ashore, the cast of which is in the Dresden Gallery, was fortunately saved, and is still at Downhill. The country around is of a most romantic character. Looking north, the waters of the Atlantic stretch to the horizon and to the West are visible Innishowen Head and Magilligan Point, to the south of which lies Lough Foyle. Antiquarians, tourists, and holiday makers find abundant attractions amid the rocks, and on the fine stretch of sand which skirts the ocean.

The family of Bruce are of Scottish origin, being descendants of Sir Edward Bruce, who had large possessions in Stenhouse and Airth in the 15th century. Patrick Bruce, younger brother of Sir William Bruce, 1st Baronet of Stenhouse, settled in Ireland in co. Down towards the middle of the 17th century.

The elder of his two sons, William, married a daughter of the 13th Baron of Clackmannan, whose great granddaughter became Countess of Airlie. The only son of the younger married a daughter of Viscount Clandeboye, and their eldest son, Michael, was progenitor of the Bruces of Benburb, co. Tyrone, and the Bruces of Norton Hall, Gloucestershire. From the second son, Patrick, are descended the Bruces of Downhill; his grandson married a daughter of the Hon. and Rev.

Dr. Henry Hervey Aston, fourth son of the 1st Earl of Bristol, and was the father of the Rev. Sir Henry Hervey Aston Bruce, the 1st Baronet.



LION'S GATE, DOWNHILL, COLERAINE.



TORDEEVRA, HELEN'S BAY, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF THE LATE G. HERBERT BROWN, J.P.



STRANMILLIS HOUSE, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF JAMES McCONNELL, J.P.



GLENGYLE, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF R. G. GLENDINNING, M.P.

FAVOUR ROYAL, the seat of Anketell Moutray, J.P., D.L., is situate mid-way between Aughnacloy and Clogher on the main road from Armagh to Enniskillen. The house stands in a



FAVOUR ROYAL, AUGHNACLOY, CO. TYRONE.

well wooded demesne, with a few fine old trees still standing of two hundred years' growth. Aghamole, a considerable estate, was granted to Sir James Erskine, K.B., grandson of John, 12th Earl of Mar, by King James I. and VI., and was by him re-christened "Favour Royal," in memory of the Royal favour. The Moutray family have been in constant residence for the past two hundred and fifty years. John Moutray, younger son of Robert Moutray, 9th Laird of Seafield, and 1st Laird of Roscobie, in Fifeshire, married his first cousin, Anne, second daughter of Rev. Archibald Erskine (son of Sir James

Erskine, K.B.), the owner of a large estate in co. Tyrone. The Rev. Archibald Erskine died in 1645, and his daughters and co-heiresses, Mary and Anne, by deed of partition, divided his estate, Favour Royal falling to the lot of the younger sister, Anne, wife of John Moutray.

BALLYBAY HOUSE, the seat of Edward Henry John Leslie, J.P., near the town of Ballybay, co. Monaghan, is a fine mansion, surrounded by a well wooded park of some 600 acres, on the banks of one of two lakes, a mile from the town. The Leslies of Ballybay are descended from James Leslie, fourth son of the 4th Earl of Rothes, of Leslie House, Fifeshire, and younger brother of the 5th Earl. He married a daughter of Sir James Hamilton, of Evendale; their eldest son, born at Aberdeen, settled in Ireland in 1614. He was Chaplain to Charles I., and in 1635 was made Bishop of Down and Connor, and afterwards translated to Meath. He was the owner of the property and castle of Kilclief (now a ruin) on the shore of Strangford Lough, co. Down, which has remained in the Leslie family ever since.

His eldest son, the Right Rev. Dr. Robert Leslie was Bishop of Raphoe and Clogher, and married a daughter of Sir Francis Hamilton, Baronet, of Castle Hamilton. His second son, James, married a daughter of John Echlin, of Ardquin, and from their eldest son, Henry, Archdeacon of Down, who married the heiress of Peter Beaghan, of Ballybay, is descended the present owner.



BALLYBAY HOUSE, CO. MONAGHAN.

KILMORE, the seat of Colonel George Hamilton Johnston, is seven miles from Armagh, and stands in a fine country, on one of the many hills which diversify the landscape, and



KILMORE, RICHHILL, CO. ANTRIM.

led Dean Swift to compare it to a basket of eggs. From the front of the house beautiful views of the Tyrone mountains are obtainable, and from the rear is visible the magnificent chain of the Mourne and Carlingford mountains. The district around is studded with extensive orchards, which have caused it to be named the garden of Ulster. The grounds are intersected by the County Road, whence there is a short drive to the house.

The five views here given are of the entrance hall and dining room,

which are exceptionally rich in works of art, historical relics, family portraits, and other curios.

Entering the porch, one sees on a small table a finely carved bust of Lord Nelson, made out of a block of timber taken from a ship which the great Admiral commanded; above it hangs a frieze of fine wood carving from a Chinese temple. On the right is an antique bronze bust of Raphael, set in a solid black and gold wooden frame.

Steps lead to the spacious hall, where is an imposing clock in brass-inlaid mahogany case, superbly carved; the Johnston arms are depicted on a centre-piece; the dial is silver and brass. On either side hang three-quarter length portraits, by Thompson, of Francis Johnston, the architect, and his wife (referred to later). On two massive mahogany pedestals rest a pair of 17th century Italian majolica vases, boldly modelled in high relief, after Lucca Della Robbia, 3 ft. 2 in. high. Opposite the entrance door is a large picture of the Lower Castle Yard, Dublin, showing the old Chapel and the Birmingham and Wardrobe towers. Underneath is a trophy of old Indian arms, stirrups, etc., beneath which stands a very beautifully carved antique oak seat, with a finely carved shield in the centre, surrounded by various military trophies; close by is an old Scotch claymore, which was the property of William Johnston, who came to Ireland about 1644, and is inscribed, "William Johnston, Derry, 1689," several members of his family having been in that city during the siege, where some of them died. Below is a bronze model of the effigy and tomb of Admiral Chabot, now in the Louvre. The Admiral was a Knight of the Garter, and author of the project to colonize Canada. He died in 1543. Underneath lies a female, in the attitude of grief. The chimney-piece was formerly in an Italian palace; on it is a statuette of George II., after the equestrian statue in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and above is a fine picture of dead game, by Weenix. On the opposite side are marble busts of Justinian and Napoleon, and a colossal bust of Julius Caesar, by Lucca Della Robbia; on the wall above Justinian is a silver trowel, which bears the following inscription:—"His Majesty King George IV. was graciously pleased, on the sixth day of October, 1822, to constitute and appoint the Royal Hibernian Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Francis Johnston, Esq., then Treasurer and now President of the body, laid with this trowel the first stone of the Academic edifice on the 29th day of April, 1824. This building, elegant in design,



spacious in extent, and costly in execution, he raised and perfected at his sole and proper expense, and with it endowed the members of the Academy and their successors for ever. Anxious to record their sense of his liberality, his Academic brethren have here inscribed these circumstances, and present this mark of their gratitude to a worthy, munificent, and patriotic benefactor, 1828." In the centre of the blade are the figures representing Sculpture, Painting, and Poetry; on the right is an easel, on which is placed a design of the front of the Academy; and in the background is shewn a view of the General Post Office, which was built from the design of Mr. Johnston, to which Poetry is calling the attention of Sculpture and Painting. Sculpture is resting her right hand on the head of a bust of Mr. Johnston, and gazing with rapt attention at the design which is placed on the easel. The whole is surrounded by a serpent, tail in mouth, representing eternity. Underneath is some handsome scroll work, copied from the cornice over the pillars of the Post Office, and above is a group of objects emblematic of Science, Music, Arts, and the Drama, in the centre of which is a Brien Boróimne harp, surrounded with a wreath of laurel and oak leaves. A handsome chased border is carried round the entire edge. The handle is also of silver, representing entwined leaves, and two cornucopias twisted, and surmounted at the end with the Imperial crown. The design is by the elder Mossop. In the same case is a bronze medal, on one side the head of Francis Johnston, after the bust by Smythe, is shewn, and the obverse bears the inscription:—"Academy House, erected at the expense of Francis Johnston, Esq., 1824"; round the border, "Royal Hibernian Academy, incorporated by Charter, 1824." The medal is by Woodhouse, after the cast struck by the Royal Irish Art Union to distribute as prizes to their students. Above the trowel case is the only engraved copy known to exist of the portrait, by Martin Cregan, of Francis Johnston, which hangs in the Council Chamber of the Royal Hibernian Academy. Here are also several portraits and engravings of various members of the family and their connections, among which may be mentioned Webber's picture, engraved by Bartolozzi, of the death of Captain Cook, wherein is represented Lieut.-Col. Molesworth Phillips, who shot Cook's murderer. He was Lieut.-Col.

Johnston's great-granduncle, and married Susan Burney. Above Webber's picture are engravings of Madame D'Arblay, and her brother, Dr. Charles Burney, the eminent Greek scholar. On the other side of the window is the engraving of West's picture of the death of Wolfe, in which is depicted Colonel George Williamson, father of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Adam Williamson, a near relative of Lieut.-Col. Phillips.

The portraits include engravings of the first Lord Molesworth and his son, the 3rd Viscount; Mrs. Hamilton, of Brown Hall; her brother, James Stewart, M.P., of Killymoon; Sir Philip Crampton, Bt., F.R.S.; an oil painting, by Martin Cregan, of Chief Justice Doherty, who, as well as Sir P. Crampton, was descended from Captain John Johnston, one of the defenders of Derry; an engraving of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., a near relative of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Johnston, who was Adjutant-General at Waterloo, and afterwards Governor of Ceylon, Commander-in-Chief in India, and Member of Parliament for Sudbury; Elizabeth Postescue, Marchioness of Lothian; the Hon. and Rev. Walter Shirley; Walter Ramsden Favkes, of Farnley, father of Lady Barnes; James, 1st Earl of Charlemont, K.P., F.R.S.; the 9th Lord Blaney; the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava K.P.; Countess of Lanesborough, a pastel; William Stewart, M.P., of Killymoon; William Lock, of Norbury Park, by Downman; Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; Arthur, Baron Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland, in armour; William, 1st Marquess of Winchester, K.G., Lord Treasurer of England during the reigns of Edward VI., Queens Mary and Elizabeth; the Countess of Mornington, a descendant of Robert Echlin, Bishop of Down, from whom many of the Ulster families are descended; Wellington and his staff on the eve of the battle of the Nivelle, in which Sir Edward Barnes and Major-General Robert Ross appear; and an engraving of Waterloo by Sauerweid, in which Sir Edward Barnes is shown riding next the Duke of Wellington.

There is also an engraved design for a monument to Lord Oriel, last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, to commemorate the determined opposition he gave to the Union; this is the only copy known. At either side of the chimney-piece are marble busts, after Canova, of Paris, and Helen of Troy. Near the staircase is a very fine engraving, 10 ft. long, representing a panorama of Rome, by Giuseppe Vasi, 1765. On a table beneath is an Egyptian carved owl, of granite, very finely executed. It was dug up at Alexandria, where it had been buried prior to the Christian era. Close by is a basso relievo, in marble, by Guglielmo della Porta, set in a marble pedestal, designed by Sir William Chambers.

In the dining room are portraits of Andrew Johnston, who was President of the College of Surgeons, Ireland, and brother of Francis Johnston (three-quarter length); Hugh Hamilton, D.D., F.R.S., one of the founders of the Royal Irish Academy, formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Dean of Armagh, and subsequently Bishop of Ossory; his wife; Major-General Robert Ross, the hero of Bladensburg; Norbury, son of Lieut.-Col. Molesworth Phillips; George Hamilton, for several years M.P. for Belfast, Solicitor-General for Ireland, one of the Barons of the Irish Court of Exchequer; Henrietta Eccleston, wife of John Phillips, and mother of Lieut.-Col. Molesworth Phillips, the Hon. Mrs. Walter Shirley, and Mrs. Kiernan, whose portraits are also here, the latter's daughter married the Rev. George Hamilton, an eminent Hebrew scholar, son of the Bishop; Hans Widman Wood, of Rosmead; the Right Hon. Sir Henry King, Bart., M.P., of Rockingham, the father and grandfather of Bishop Hamilton's wife; Alexander Hamilton, M.P. for Killyleagh, father of the Bishop and of Baron Hamilton; Walter Shirley, Bishop of Sodor and Man; Richard, 3rd Viscount Powerscourt, whose aunt, Isabella Wingfield, married the Right Hon. Sir Henry King, Bart.; Harriet Wingfield (a miniature), his granddaughter, wife of Sir William Verner, Bt.; and a very fine copy of the celebrated portrait, by Jansen, at Powerscourt, of Richard Wingfield, Marshal of Ireland, 1st Viscount Powerscourt; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, already referred to; William Johnston, born 1699, who settled at Bordeaux; his son, Nathaniel Weld Johnston; and his grandson, William Johnston. On the chimney-piece are six antique marble busts of Roman emperors. The four busts are Francis Johnston and his wife, née Anne Barnes, both by E. J. Smythe; Sir William Verner, Bart., K.H., M.P., Major 7th Hussars (who is stated to have been on the staff of the Duke of Richmond, and to have issued the invitations for the ball at Brussels, being wounded at Waterloo, and subsequently promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay), by Kirk, and his wife, Lady Verner, by an Italian artist. Sir William was a near relative of Francis Johnston. The sarcophagus is a replica of one in Dublin Castle; there is, in another part of the room, a smaller one, of similar design, with the Johnston coat of arms impaling Barnes.

In the small drawing room is some fine old furniture, and a cloisonné jar, 39 inches high, on a carved stand of Oriental wood.

In the large drawing room is the organ, formerly the property of Handel, who brought it with him to Dublin in 1741, on the occasion of his producing the Messiah there. The case was designed by Francis Johnston, and made to his order, as was most of the very handsome mahogany and satin-wood furniture in this and the adjoining rooms.

In the library is an interesting collection of family histories and topographical works.



Colonel Johnston is descended from a Scottish family of that name, which claimed to be a branch of the house of Annandale, and settled in Ireland about 1644. William Johnston, to whom belonged the "claymore" (see above), was an architect, who was sent to Ireland from Scotland by Government to superintend the repairs of public buildings injured in the rebellion of 1641. His sons, William and Alexander, who served in the siege of Londonderry, were buried at Armagh Cathedral. His grandson, Edward, married Mary, daughter of Captain John Johnston, of Drumconnell, co. Armagh, above mentioned, who also served in the siege of Derry, and was attainted by James II's Parliament; his grandson, William, was father of Francis Johnston, above referred to, who married his cousin Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Barnes, uncle of General Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., M.P., but left no issue. His youngest brother, Andrew, became President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and was grandfather of the present owner.

LISGOOLE ABBEY, the residence of Robert Johnston, in the parish of Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, gave rise to the following interesting account in Archdall's "Monasticum



LISGOOLE ABBEY, ENNISKILLEN, CO. FERMANAGH

Hibernisum":—"In the early ages of Christianity, a monastery was founded (at Lisgoole), and afterwards an abbey (on its site), for Augustinians, by McNoel, King of Ulster, in 1106. In 1360, this abbey was burnt, and in 1380, the prior died. Having gone to ruin, and Divine Service being totally neglected therein, the abbot, Cahill Maguire (early in the 16th century), with the Bishop and Chapter, entered into articles of agreement with Fitzcuchonnaght Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, to restore it, which were confirmed by the Pope, who ordered the Franciscans to possess the Abbey, the Lord Maguire making recompense to the Abbot Cahill of ten dry cows to him and his lineal heirs for ever. Maguire thereupon began to rebuild the abbey in a most agreeable and eligible situation; but, before its completion, the destroying powers of Henry VIII. overwhelmed it, in 1530. Templemullin (a chapel of ease), in the parish of Boghoe, paid yearly to the Lord Abbot five gallons of butter, and an axe; also the Rectory and Vicarage of Rossorrie, was appropriated to the Abbey. Three-fourths of the tithes were the Abbot's, the remaining fourth belonged to the Bishop of Clogher (excepting the tithes of Ballinbort), one moiety of which was appropriated to the use of the Parson of Iniskeene, one-fourth to the Vicar of Rosserry, the last fourth part divided equally between the Abbot and the Bishop of Clogher. The lands of the Sept of Munteraran paid to the Abbot four meathers of butter, and five of barley (each containing six quarters), which lands, with the site, etc., of the monastery, a small church and cemetery, and certain lofts, gardens and closes adjoining, containing three acres, were granted to Sir John Davies, Knt."

DUNMORE, the beautiful seat of Colonel William McClintock, J.P., D.L., is situate near the ancient village of Carrigans, co. Donegal. The estate is of considerable extent, well wooded, and includes a fine plantation running the whole length of the village. The mansion stands in an eminence commanding fine views of the district.

The property has been in the possession of the family from the latter half of the 17th century, when (1685) William McClintock married the only daughter and heiress of David Harvey, of Dunmore. From the elder brother of William is descended the present Lord Rathdonnell, and William's second daughter Elizabeth, married Nathaniel Alexander, of Gunsland, an Alderman of the city of Londonderry, whose youngest son, James, was a distinguished Indian official, and was created Earl of Caledon.



DUNMORE, CARRIGANS, CO. DONEGAL.

BALLYMACCOOL, the residence of William Henry Boyd, J.P., D.L., is an Elizabethan mansion, built about 1770, lying in a delightful position in the neighbourhood of Letterkenny, co. Donegal. It has well kept and extensive gardens, and amongst its distinctive features are a three-gabled roof and mullioned windows. It is surrounded by a broad grass terrace, and near the house is a pine walk comprising a variety of rare conifers, amongst which are some of the finest specimens in Ireland. An earlier residence of the family, built about 1670, by John Boyd, stood nearer to Letterkenny.



BALLYMACCOOL, LETTERKENNY, CO. DONEGAL.

The family comes from a younger branch of the ancient Scottish family of Boyd, Earls of Kilmarnock. The earliest of note was the John Boyd above referred to as the builder of the original family mansion. A descendant of his was the gallant Captain R.N., who perished at Kingstown in the memorable storm of February 9th, 1861.

CASTLE ARCHDALE, the seat of Edward Archdale, J.P., D.L., situate near Irvinestown, a small secluded town about ten miles east of Enniskillen, was erected by Colonel Mervyn Archdale in the year 1773. It stands on an eminence and commands a view (probably unsurpassed in Ireland) of Lough Erne and the surrounding country. Adjacent to the demesne is a fine deer park of 400 acres, containing herds of fallow and Japanese deer.

The family of Archdale, in the 16th century, were Lords of the Manor of High Wycombe, Bucks, and were patrons of the living until Thomas Archdale conveyed the manor to Lord Shelbourne. They then appear to have settled in the shire of Norfolk till the Plantation of Ulster, when John Archdale, of Norsom Hall, Norfolk, was given the grant of land which now forms the Manor of Archdale, and in the year 1615, as the ancient inscription on the old ruin shows, built the old Castle of Archdale, which was burnt down in the rebellion of 1642 by the rebels under Sir Phelim O'Neill. The Castle was re-built and subsequently burnt down again. The family enjoy



CASTLE ARCHDALE, IRVINESTOWN, CO. FERMANAGH.

the distinction of having represented their native co. Fermanagh in Parliament in direct succession, from father to son, from 1731 to 1885.



DRAWING ROOM, PRINCETOWN LODGE, BANGOR, CO. DOWN,
RESIDENCE OF MR. R. J. WOODS.
Furnished entirely in Louis XV. style, the collection taking 14 years to make.



DRAWING ROOM, LOUGHSIDE, GREENISLAND, BELFAST.



MUSIC ROOM, LOUGHSIDE, GREENISLAND, BELFAST.



KNOCKBALLYMORE, CLONES, CO. FERMANAGH.

and Derry. Their eldest brother died young and his son, born in 1784, father of the Right Rev. Dr. Stack, the present occupier of Knockballymore, settled in co. Fermanagh.

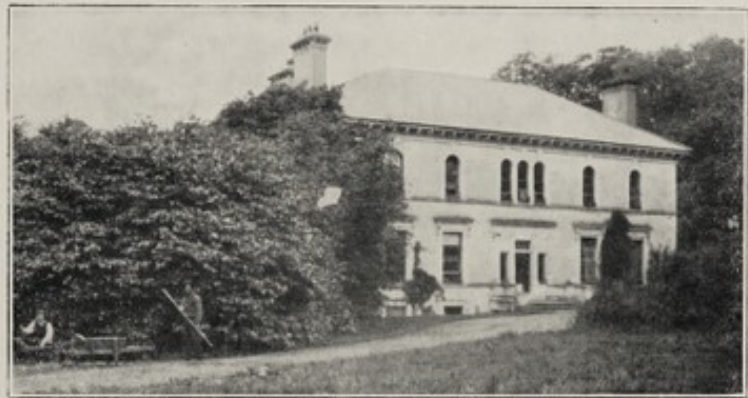
FELLOWS HALL, the seat of Mrs. McClintock, lies near the village of Tynan, co. Armagh, and is an ancient edifice, once the property of the Maxwell family, and afterwards of the late Sir J. M. Stronge, Bart., of Tynan Abbey, uncle of the present occupier. An inscription on the house runs: "Built first, 1664; burned, 1752; re-built, 1762."

The name of the mansion is derived from the land having belonged to Trinity College.

Mrs. McClintock is third daughter of Sir James Matthew Stronge, 2nd Bart., of Tynan Abbey, and widow of Lieut.-Colonel George McClintock, of the Sligo Rifles, and previously Captain in the

52nd Light Infantry, who died December 24th, 1873.

The Tynan pack was formerly owned by Sir James Matthew Stronge, 2nd Baronet, but in 1880 it was amalgamated with the Armagh and became a subscription pack. The kennels are at Fellows Hall, where the Master of the Hunt, Miss Isa McClintock, resides, and consists of fifteen and a half couples. The country hunted lies eight miles round Tynan in counties Armagh and Tyrone, and is three-fourths pasture and one-fourth plough.



FELLOWS HALL TYNAN, CO. ARMAGH.



TYNAN AND ARMAGH HARRIERS.

HOLESTONE HOUSE, Doagh, the seat of Miss Orr-Owens, is a classic mansion of stone, in the parish of Kilbridge, co. Antrim.



HOLESTONE HOUSE, DOAGH, CO. ANTRIM.

Miss Orr-Owens is the eldest daughter of the late James Orr, by his wife, Harriet Skeffington, eldest daughter of John Owens, J.P., D.L., of Holestone, and succeeded her aunt, the late Miss Margaret Owens, in 1904, assuming by Royal Licence the additional name of Owens. Her father was the son of James Orr, of Holywood House, who married Catherine, daughter of William Smyth, son of Archdeacon Smyth, by his wife Jane Stewart, daughter of Richard Stewart, of Ballyntoy Castle, co. Antrim.

The family of Owens traces its descent from Henry Owens, who married the eldest daughter of William Gillilan, of Holestone, in 1724. Their grandson, James, was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Antrim, and served as High Sheriff for the county in 1838. A grandson of the latter was also J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff in 1878. The present owner of the property is niece of the latter.

BALLYCONNELL HOUSE, the seat of Sir John Olphert, is situate in the parish of Raymunderdoney, on the north-west coast of co. Donegal, opposite to the island of Torey. The estate is a large one and includes a salmon fishery with fine shooting opportunities. In the grounds is a stone erected in 1774 and supported by a tower about sixteen feet high. Tradition says that a chieftain named McKineely was beheaded on the stone. It bears the name of "Clogh-i-neely." The parish is mountainous, Muckish, a mountain on the eastern boundary, attaining a height of 2190 feet. The district is served by the Londonderry and Letterkenny Railway, with a station at Dunfanaghy.

The family of Olphert is descended from the Dutch General Wibrantz Olphertzen, who settling in Ireland in 1660 became attached to King Charles I.'s household, and was granted a large tract of land with the manor of Ballyness, co. Donegal. A member of the family, Sir William,



BALLYCONNELL HOUSE, RAYMUNDERDONEY, CO. DONEGAL.

K.C.B., V.C., was a General in the Royal Artillery during the last century. An uncle of the present owner of Ballyconnell was Dean of Derry and married the eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Stewart, M.P.

LOUGH FEA CASTLE, seat of Evelyn Charles Shirley, J.P., stands at the north end of Lough Fea, amid the wild and hilly district in co. Monaghan granted by Queen Elizabeth to the 3rd Earl of Essex, whose sister married Sir Henry Shirley. An ancestor of the family, Seawallis de Etington, was a prominent Saxon Thane in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and his eighteenth descendant, Sir Robert Shirley, was 1st Earl Ferrers. Evelyn Philip Shirley, M.P. for South Warwickshire, 1853-65, was a writer of great ability, and had high literary and antiquarian tastes. Among many other works he wrote a "History of the County of Monaghan."



Photo by]

[W. Lawrence, Dublin.

LOUGH FEA CASTLE, CO. MONAGHAN.

CARRICK BLACKER, the seat of Major Stewart William Ward

Blacker, J.P., lies about two miles from the flourishing town of Portadown, in co. Armagh. It is an ancient battlemented mansion bearing the date 1692 on a stone in the wall. The house stands in grounds of 250 acres, and contains many interesting relics of King William III., among which are the saddle cloth and gauntlets used by William at the battle of the Boyne; various relics of the siege of Londonderry, and original documents of that period, and stirrups belonging to Charles I., inscribed C.R., 1626.

The river Bann flows through the place, and is joined by the Newry Canal about a mile away, thus giving a waterway to Belfast and Newry.

The family claims descent from Blacaire, King of the Danes, who was founder of Dublin in the 10th century, and they first settled in Armagh in 1597, when Valentine Blacker migrated from Poppleton in Yorkshire and purchased the manor of Carrowbrack, subsequently named Carrickblacker, from Sir Anthony Cope, of Loughgall, in 1660. He married a daughter of Sir Michael Harrisson, of Ballydargan. His son George was High Sheriff of co. Armagh in 1684, and his grandson William fought for William III. at the Boyne, and married a granddaughter of the 1st Lord Castlestewart.



CARRICK BLACKER, NEAR PORTADOWN, CO. ARMAGH.

The Blackers of Kildare, and the Blackers of Elm Park and Tullahinnel, are descendants of this couple. Successive heads of the family have filled the office of High Sheriff of co. Armagh.

CAMLIN, co. Donegal, the seat of the Tredennicks, is the property of the Rev. George Nesbitt Haydon Tredennick, M.A., Vicar of Sparkbrook, Birmingham, and is situate in the parish of Kilbarron. It is bounded



CAMLIN, BELLEEK, CO. DONEGAL.

on the north by the river Erne, and is noted for its salmon and trout fishing. The front portion of the mansion was built about 1840, but the back is of considerable age. The Tredennicks were originally owners of considerable property near Bodmin, in Cornwall, which was confiscated during the Commonwealth, and soon afterwards the family settled in Ireland.

In 1793, a Galbraith Tredennick married the heiress of George Nesbitt, of Woodhill. Two of their sons, the Rev.

George Nesbitt and William Richard, married daughters of Right Rev. Dr. William Magee, Archbishop of Dublin. The elder of the two inherited the Woodhill estate in 1848, on the death of J. E. Nesbitt, and was succeeded by his third son, Major-General James Richard Knox Tredennick, who sold the Woodhill estate in 1908 under the Irish Land Purchase Act of 1903.

The property at present belongs to the representatives of the late Colonel John Galbraith Tredennick, who died in 1884.

WOODHILL, the seat of Major-General James Richard Knox Tredennick, J.P., stands in a demesne about 100 acres in extent, near the town of Ardara, in the Barony of Banagh, co. Donegal. The mansion, one of the oldest in the county of Donegal, was the seat of the Nesbitt family for many generations.

The Tredennick family, one of Cornish extraction, from St. Brock, near Bodmin, who lost their estates through their adherence to the cause of Charles I., was established in Ireland in the reign of William III. Galbraith Tredennick of Camlin, co. Donegal, born 1757, married Anne, daughter of George Nesbitt, of Woodhill, co. Donegal. The Rev. George Nesbitt Tredennick, their second son, Vicar of Kilbarron, diocese of Raphoe, succeeded to the Wood Hill estate on the death of J. E. Nesbitt in 1848, and was succeeded, in 1880, by his third son, Major-General James Richard Knox Tredennick, who rebuilt the house in 1886. It was sold in the year 1908 to the Congested Districts Board, along with the estate under the Irish Land Purchase Act of 1903.

Ardara is a town prettily situated at the head of Loughros More Bay, on the western coast



WOODHILL, ARDARA, CO. DONEGAL.

of Donegal, where excellent salmon fishing may be had in the adjoining rivers of Owenlocker and Owenea. The scenery in the neighbourhood is extremely attractive to tourists.

ROSTREVOR HOUSE, ROSTREVOR, CO. DOWN, is the seat of Sir John Ross-of-Bladensburg, K.C.B., and is situate near Rostrevor, "one of the sweetest little watering-places to be found in



ROSTREVOR HOUSE, ROSTREVOR, CO. DOWN.

the three kingdoms." Rostrevor lies on Lough Carlingford, two miles east of Warrenpoint, under the shadow of the Mourne mountains, which screen it from the east and north, and surrounding it on all sides is scenery of the most romantic character. From the mildness of its climate it has been called the "Montpellier of Ireland."

A striking landmark is the Ross Monument which stands on a small promontory about a quarter of a mile outside the town to the south-west (see index). It is a tall obelisk of granite, erected in 1826 to Major-General Robert Ross, grandfather of the present Sir John Ross-of-Bladensburg. Its object is shown in the inscription on the northside, which runs:—

The officers of a grateful Army who, under the command of the late lamented Major-General Robert Ross, attacked and dispersed the American forces at Bladensburg, on 24th August, 1814, and on the same day victoriously entered Washington, the capital of the United States, inscribe upon this tablet their admiration of his professional skill and their esteem of his amiable private character. His well earned fame is also recorded by the monument erected at his grave in Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the army in that command, by that which his mourning brother officers of the 20th Foot raised in his Parish Church at Rostrevor, and by that placed in St. Paul's Cathedral as the last tribute of a nation's praise by his country.

It was on account of the General's distinguished services that Bladensburg was added to the family name, as also an augmentation of the family arms of much heraldic interest.

FAIRY HILL, ROSTREVOR, is the residence of Colonel Edmund James Thomas Ross-of-Bladensburg, J.P., younger brother of Sir John Ross-of-Bladensburg, from whom he holds it on lease. It

stands in about twelve acres of grounds, overlooking the picturesque Fairy Glen at the foot of the spurs of the Mourne Mountains. The house is old cottage style, and about 100 years old.



FAIRY HILL, ROSTREVOR, CO. DOWN.

HILTON PARK, formerly Maddenton, seat of Major John Clements Waterhouse Madden, M.A., J.P., D.L., is an imposing mansion standing in a picturesque and well-timbered park of 800 to 900 acres, three miles from the town of Clones, co. Monaghan.

The family originally lived in Oxfordshire, Hugh Madden, of Bloxham Beauchamp, in the reign of Henry VIII., who claimed descent from the O'Madden sept, being the earliest of whom there is record. Oliver Goldsmith was descended from a female branch. The first to settle in Ireland were two great grandsons of Hugh, namely, Thomas and Robert, the former of whom was M.P. for Dungannon in 1639 and Comptroller to the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Strafford. His son, John (1649-1703) married the daughter and heiress of Charles Waterhouse, who died 1638, and it was thus Manor Waterhouse, co. Fermanagh, came into the family. His great grandson was the Rev. Dr. Samuel Madden (1686-1765) a noted author and philanthropist, and one of the founders of the Dublin Society. His son, Samuel Molyneux, was the donor of the Madden Premium in Trinity College, Dublin, his grandson, Samuel (1756-1814) a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st or Monaghan Regiment of Militia, married the daughter and heiress of the Rev. Dr. Charles Dudley Ryder, Provost of Tuam, and granddaughter of John Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam. The Rev. Dr. Ryder had become possessed of lands in England through his wife Elizabeth Catharine, the last of the Charnels, of Snareston Hall, Leicestershire. It was during his time that the mansion house was



HILTON PARK, CLONES, CO. FERMANAGH.

completely gutted by fire in 1804, only a small portion of the north end of the house being saved, and many pictures, busts, and other valuables being destroyed. The son of the latter was Colonel of the 1st or Monaghan Regiment, and his grandson John (1836-1902) was father of the present owner of Hilton Park, and married Lady Caroline, sister of the 4th Earl of Leitrim. He it was who, soon after he came of age, faced the mansion house with Dungannon stone, and built the handsome portico to be seen in the photograph. He also laid out the terrace and made extensive improvements in the gardens and pleasure grounds. His only daughter is the wife of the Earl of Cardigan, D.S.O., only son of the 5th Marquess of Ailesbury, and his younger son, who served in South Africa with the 16th Lancers, is now a Major in the Irish Guards, and married the only daughter of the late Sir George Macpherson-Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

Clones was formerly the seat of a bishopric, and an abbey once flourished here, founded in the 6th century by St. Tighernach. It was destroyed by fire at the close of the 11th century and rebuilt, but was finally dissolved by Henry VIII. The ruins are small but interesting, and surrounded by a burying ground, and divided by a public road from a much larger cemetery, in which is the round tower. In the Market Place is an ancient Irish cross.

LESLIE HILL, the principal seat of James Graham Leslie, is situated near the market town of Ballymoney, co. Antrim, and stands in an estate of over 500 acres. The present house was built about 1750 by James Leslie (third son of the Rev. Peter Leslie, of Ahoghill, and his wife Jane, daughter of Anthony Dopping, D.D., Bishop of Meath), who purchased lands adjoining the townland of Clogh Corr, or Prospect, which is now part of the Leslie Hill demesne, and in which the ruins of the old house of his granduncle, William Leslie (third son of Henry Leslie, Bishop of Meath), a Captain in the forces of Charles I., High Sheriff of co. Antrim in 1677, and M.P. for Coleraine in the short Parliament of 1692; are still standing. To Prospect, with the greater part of the present estates, James Leslie succeeded under the will of his uncle, Edmund Leslie Corry, who died in 1764. Edmund Leslie Corry was born in 1690, and married his second cousin, Martha Corry, a granddaughter of William Leslie, of Prospect, a portion of whose estates he thus acquired. He was M.P. for Newtown Limavady from 1741 until his death.

James Leslie was High Sheriff of co. Antrim in 1759, and was also a Vice-Governor (or D.L.) of the county. He was twice married, but died without issue in 1796, and was succeeded by his nephew, James, also a Vice-Governor of the county and High Sheriff in 1799, great grandfather of the present owner.



LESLIE HILL, BALLYMONEY, CO. ANTRIM.

Mr. Leslie is directly descended from Henry Leslie, chaplain to Charles I., Bishop of Down and Connor, 1635, and of Meath, 1660, through the Ven. Edmund Leslie, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Down, 1782, who was fourth son of the Rev. Peter Leslie, Rector of Ahoghill; the latter was the son of Henry Leslie, Archdeacon of Down, and grandson of James Leslie, of Kilclief, second son of Henry Leslie, Bishop of Meath, High Sheriff of co. Down in 1664, 1680 and 1681, a Captain in the forces of Charles I. and Charles II., and taken prisoner at Worcester. Peter Leslie was thus a descendant in the fourth degree of James Leslie, third son of George, 4th Earl of Rothes, by his marriage with Agnes, Lady Fleming (*nee* Somerville). His father, Henry, Archdeacon of Down, married Margaret Beachan, and founded the family of Leslie of Ballybay. Two younger sons of Archdeacon Edmund Leslie, Henry and Samuel, were respectively Dean of Connor and a rear-admiral, and his younger daughter married the Rev. Stephen Dickson, youngest son of William Dickson, Bishop of Down and Connor.

Mr. Leslie succeeded to the estates on the death of his uncle, Colonel Edmund Douglas Leslie, J.P., D.L., in 1904. He has sold almost the whole of his property, with the exception of his demesnes, to his tenants, under the Act of 1903.



WOLFHILL HOUSE, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF F. W. FINLAY, J.P.



DERRYVOLGIE HOUSE, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MR. FORSTER GREEN.



COORING COLDSTREAM, LILYDALE, VICTORIA,
AUSTRALIA.



THE LODGE, DERRYVOLGIE HOUSE.

KILLYLEAGH CASTLE, the seat of Colonel Gawin William Rowan-Hamilton, J.P., D.L., was originally built by de Courcy, during the reign of King John, when the eastern tower was built. It subsequently passed through troublous times, falling into the hands of the O'Neill's at the commencement of the 16th century, while Monk partially destroyed it in 1648. In 1666, however, it was re-built, the eastern tower being retained and a western added. This is, perhaps, the oldest inhabited castle in Ireland.

When besieged by one of Cromwell's Lieutenants it maintained a successful resistance, and the succeeding owners were granted the right of displaying the royal arms in stone, beneath an effigy of King Charles, placed above their hall door. The central portion between the towers was restored and re-built by Captain Archibald Rowan-Hamilton, father of the present owner.

Standing upon high ground the Castle seems to dominate the little seaport town of Killyleagh on the shores of Loch Strangford. Its courtyard, about 90 yards long by 45 yards in breadth, is enclosed by battlemented walls, while those upon the southern side, which abuts upon the village,



KILLYLEAGH CASTLE. CO. DOWN.

has been flanked by two square towers, connected with a massive and defensive gate-house in the centre. The following memorial is engraved on one of the granite stones of the latter:—"This Gatehouse was built by Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, First Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, and presented A.D. 1860 to Archibald Rowan-Hamilton, his friend and kinsman by direct descent from their common progenitor, Hans Hamilton, Vicar of Dunlop, great grandfather of Henry II., and last Earl of Clanbrassil, who died without leaving issue. His property was hereupon apportioned amongst his several heirs, and the Killyleagh estate divided equally, between the two respective ancestors of the aforementioned Marquess of Ava, and Archibald Rowan-Hamilton."

The gardens are extremely picturesque, advantage having been taken of the falling ground to form them into great wide terraces, supported by high walls. On the lowest plateau, orchard and garden commingle, and in these grounds there may be found, amongst specimen trees from India and South America, some of the finest and most ancient yew trees in the United Kingdom.

BLESSINGBOURNE, the seat of Hugh de Fellenberg Montgomery, M.A., J.P., D.L., is a beautiful mansion situate on a slight eminence in richly wooded grounds, lies near Fivemiletown, five miles from Clogher, Tempo, and Brookeborough, hence the town's name.



BLESSINGBOURNE, FIVEMILETOWN, CO. TYRONE.

widow of Lidovic Hamilton, Baron of Deserl, in Sweden, connected by blood with Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. With one exception the name Hugh has been borne by the eldest son for nine generations. The great grandfather of the present Mr. Montgomery married the youngest daughter of the 1st Viscount Gosford in 1778.

MOORE LODGE, containing about 200 acres, the seat of Mr. William Moore, M.A., K.C., M.P., J.P., D.L., is beautifully situate on the river Bann, in the parish of Finvoy, seven miles south of Ballymoney. The Moore family have been identified with the Ballymoney district since the reign of James I., when James Moore migrated from Cumberland and settled at Ballinacree. Successive members of the family have served the office of High Sheriff of co. Antrim 1718, 1733, 1750 1767, 1778, 1794, 1808, 1809, and intervening years to 1890, and in 1760 Captain Roger Moore marched at the head of a hundred men from Killead, co. Antrim, to oppose the landing of the French, under Thurot, at Carrickfergus. A William Moore, of Moore Lodge, commanded a troop of the Antrim Yeomanry in Wexford during the rebellion of 1798. Mr. Moore's great grandfather, Samson Moore, was Captain in the Finvoy Yeomanry, and his influence saved many lives in the neighbourhood from capital punishment by the soldiery in those stormy and disturbed times. His son, Alexander Moore, married a daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Mitchell, a Presbyterian clergyman in Ballymoney, who in 1798 was lodged in Derry Gaol on a charge of treason, and secured the great Plunket for his defence



MOORE LODGE, FINVOY, CO. ANTRIM.

at the Derry Assizes. His son, William Moore, the father of the present Mr. Moore, was physician in Ireland to Queen Victoria. Moore Lodge has been in the possession of the Moore family since 1701.

PORTAFERRY HOUSE, the seat of Lieut.-Colonel John Vesey Nugent, J.P., D.L., stands on the hill side in beautiful pleasure grounds on the Ardes, a peninsula which forms the eastern boundary of Strangford Lough. The mansion overlooks the channel connecting the Lough with the Irish sea.

The Nugents are descended paternally from the old Norman noble family of Savage, a member of which accompanied the famous Earl, John de Courcy, in his conquest of Ulster in the days of King John. This ancestor was settled on the Portaferry estates, which are still in possession of his descendant, the present owner. In the early years of the 19th century, Andrew Savage



PORTAFERRY HOUSE, CO. DOWN.

assumed the name of Nugent from his grandmother, daughter of the Lady Catherine Nugent.

The central part of the house was built about 150 years ago by the aforesaid Andrew Savage, and in 1790 the western wing, allotted to the library, was added. In the charming pleasure grounds is an old sundial, inscribed "Patrick Savage, Esq., 1773."

TYNAN ABBEY, the seat of Sir James Henry Stronge, Bart., is about a mile west of Tynan and seven miles south-west of Armagh. It derives its name from an ecclesiastical foundation mentioned in "Irish Annals" in 1072, but the present residence, which was built at various dates since 1750, does not occupy the site of any religious edifice.

Tynan is famous for its crosses, three of which are situate in the grounds of the Abbey. The largest, "Tynan Cross," in the village, is over thirteen feet high. The "Terrace Cross," eleven feet high, occupies a site at the end of an avenue of yews, not far from the Abbey.



TYNAN ABBEY, TYNAN, CO. ARMAGH.

Stronge, Rector of Tynan, married in 1711 the daughter and heiress of Captain James Manson, of Tynan. Their son, Matthew, was Mayor of Liverpool in 1768, and father of James, the 1st Baronet, created in 1803.

The family of Stronge originated from Balcaskie, in Fifeshire, Scotland, where it flourished in 1363. A Captain James Stronge served as High Sheriff of co. Derry in 1682. His son, the Rev. John



BREEZEMOUNT, COLERAINE, CO. LONDONDERRY, RESIDENCE OF MR. D. McLAUGHLIN.



DRUMRANE VILLA, LIMAVADY, CO. LONDONDERRY, RESIDENCE OF T. J. IRVINE, J.P.



Photo by [J. A. Burrows, Strabane.]
GREENFIELD, STRABANE, CO. TYRONE, RESIDENCE OF W. WILSON, J.P., D.L.



ASHBROOK, GLENDERMOT, NEAR LONDONDERRY

who took a prominent part in the defence of Londonderry was a direct ancestor of the present owner.

Captain Browning, whose ship the "Mountjoy," broke the boom across the Foyle, thereby raising the siege of Londonderry, and who was shot dead in the act of doing so, was the husband of Miss Ash, of Ashbrook, and the watch worn by Captain Browning at the time is still preserved by the family.

Representatives of this family have the right to carry one of the two flags which were taken from the French during the siege on the occasions of their renewal every fifty years.



WATCH AND KEY WORN BY CAPTAIN BROWNING ON THE "MOUNTJOY."

HOLY HILL, the seat of William Hugh Montgomery Sinclair, is situate in the parish of Leckpatrick, near Strabane, co. Tyrone, and stands in a richly wooded park.



HOLY HILL, NEAR STRABANE, CO. TYRONE.

ASHBROOK, the seat of Colonel William Randal Hamilton Beresford-Ash, D.L., lies about three miles south-east of Londonderry, on the right Bank of the River Foyle.

This family originally came from Devonshire early in the 16th century, and the house is one of the oldest in the province, part of it being traceable before the siege of Londonderry in 1689. Captain Thomas Ash,

Holy Hill was purchased in 1683 from Captain George Magee, by the Rev. John Sinclair, who came to Ireland from Caithness and was instituted to the parish of Leckpatrick (in which Holy Hill is situated), in 1665-66 and to Camus in 1668.

When part of King James's army was retreating after the siege of Derry they had begun to burn down Holy Hill House when a messenger arrived in great haste from the main body of the retreating army, having swum across the Foyle, bringing an order that the house was to be spared.

THE WATERFOOT, the seat of Captain Charles Robert Barton, J.P., D.L., stands in a picturesque park in the parish of Templecarn, near the small market town of Pettigo, co. Fermanagh.



THE WATERFOOT, PETTIGO, CO. FERMANAGH

A small stream flowing through the park, separates co. Fermanagh from Donegal.

Pettigo is romantically placed about a mile north of the nearest shore of Lough Erne. The more elevated lands in the neighbourhood afford magnificent views of the Lough and of Donegal Bay about twenty miles to the west. About three miles north, amid wild and desolate scenery, lies Lough Derg,

famous for its islets, on one of which, Saints Island, is a Roman Catholic Pilgrim Shrine.

The Barton family is many-branched, there being representatives in counties Donegal, Tipperary, Kildare, Wicklow, and Fermanagh. The first member of the family to settle in Ireland was Thomas Barton of Norwich, who accompanied the army of the Earl of Essex and was one of the first Burgesses of Enniskillen. In 1610 he obtained grants of land in co. Fermanagh.

CASTLE IRVINE, the seat of Captain William D'Arcy Irvine, J.P., D.L., lies in a finely wooded park near Irvinestown, about midway between Enniskillen and Pettigo, co. Fermanagh. It was built in the first half of the 17th century. The family is of Scottish origin, being directly descended from the Irvings of Bonshawe, Dumfriesshire, whose ancestor was Robert de Herewine, 1226. Christopher Irvine, of the Temple, London, was the first to settle in Ireland, and being granted lands in co. Fermanagh, he built the Castle, but the rebels set fire to it in 1641. His eldest son, Christopher, was Physician-General to the States of Scotland, and married a granddaughter of Sir James Wishart, whose wife was third daughter of the 9th Earl of Angus. His second son, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, was created a Baronet and inherited the Irvine estates; his second wife was a daughter of Major Hamilton, and their daughter, Margaret, married William Crichton, ancestor of the Earls of Erne, but their sons dying without issue, the property passed to his nephew, Christopher, also an M.D., who was High Sheriff of co. Fermanagh in 1690, and represented the county in Parliament, 1703-13, marrying a daughter of Sir George Hume, Bart., of Castle Hume. In 1788, Major Gorges Marcus Irvine, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Judge D'Arcy, of Dunmow Castle, co. Meath, and their eldest son and heir assumed the additional name of D'Arcy.



CASTLE IRVINE, CO. FERMANAGH.

The D'Arcy's of Dunmow were descended from the Baronial house of D'Arcy, afterwards Earls of Holderness. Mr. D'Arcy Irvine, the present owner of Castle Irvine, is their heir-general.

LURGANBRAE, the residence of Colonel R. H. P. Doran, is situated near the village of Brookeborough, co. Fermanagh, and stands in pretty grounds of eighty-six acres.

The village is distant about five miles from Lisnaskea, a market town on the Great Northern Railway, a little over two miles from Upper Lough Erne.

Colonel Doran is married to a daughter of the late Sir Arthur Brooke, M.P., of Colebrooke, co. Fermanagh, who is a fitting helpmeet for one who is foremost in evangelical and philanthropic effort. A beautiful memorial hall was erected in Brookeborough in 1892 to commemorate the memory of Mrs. Doran's mother, the late Honourable Lady Brooke, who was greatly esteemed and loved by all who knew her. "The memory of the just is blessed."



LURGANBRAE, BROOKBOROUGH, CO. FERMANAGH.

ABBEYLANDS, near the village of Whiteabbey, a beautiful suburb of Belfast, half way between the city and Carrickfergus, is the seat of Major General Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., C.V.O., J.P. The mansion has been in the possession of the McCalmont family since the middle of the 18th century. Its name is derived from an Abbey church which once existed in the vicinity, but of which nothing remains except fragments of walls. Sir Hugh McCalmont is descended from Thomas McCalmont, of The Farm, Closeburn Castle-Caron, co. Antrim. Three of his five sons settled in the United States of America, the McCalmonts of Pennsylvania being descended from John. Thomas was drowned near Delaware and left an only son, Robert, the father of Hugh, of



ABBEYLANDS, BELFAST.

Abbeylands. A great grandson of Hugh was Colonel Harry Leslie Blundell, C.B., J.P., D.L., and some time member of Parliament for East Cambridgeshire, who married firstly a daughter of Major General John Miller, and secondly a daughter of General Sir Henry de Bathe, Bart. He died without issue in 1902 when his widow succeeded to the estates with reversion at her death to the son of Sir Hugh. Another member of the family, Colonel Barklie Cairns McCalmont, C.B., of The Elms, Lymington, Hants, who served in the Boer War, 1901-2 (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps).



BALLYEDMOND, KILLOWEN, CO. DOWN, RESIDENCE OF MAJOR ARTHUR NUGENT.



FORT JAMES, LONDONDERRY, RESIDENCE OF JAMES STEVENSON, J.P.



STRATHFOYLE, STRABANE, CO. TYRONE, RESIDENCE OF R. SMYTH, J.P.

SHINAN HOUSE, standing in a beautiful park of 180 acres, in the Parish of Shercock, near Shercock, co. Cavan, the seat of Charles James Stuart Adams, J.P., was acquired by his predecessor,



SHINAN HOUSE, SHERCOCK, CO. CAVAN.

Charles James Adams, R.N., early in the 18th century. It is admirably situated close to the river Cootehill, which flows through beautiful and picturesque scenery. In the neighbourhood is the fine demesne of Bellamont, formerly the home of the Barons Coote, and close by is Dartrey House, the handsome residence of the Earl of Dartrey. From Mayo Hill, the highest eminence in the vicinity, many splendid views are obtainable. Mr. Adams is a cadet of

the Adams family, the representative of which is Samuel Allen Adams, J.P., of Northlands.

COLEBROOKE, the seat of Sir Basil Brooke, 6th Baronet, lies in the parish of Aghalurcher, co. Fermanagh, on Lough Erne.

The mansion, which is of Italian style, is surrounded by a large and well-timbered park, built by Sir Henry Brooke, on the site of the old house, and completed in the reign of George IV. It is celebrated for its large and unique private collection of natural history specimens, constituting a regular museum.

The park contains a most valuable herd of red and Japanese deer. The grounds, which are extensive, are very undulating, with fine groups of birches and silver firs, two of the latter being the tallest in Ireland. There is a remarkably picturesque oak avenue, which forms one long archway. Adjacent are two lakes surrounded by masses of rhododendrons and high fir trees, and abounding with water fowl of various kinds. A river, called the Colebrooke River, also runs through the place, which is literally ablaze with daffodils and primroses in the spring.

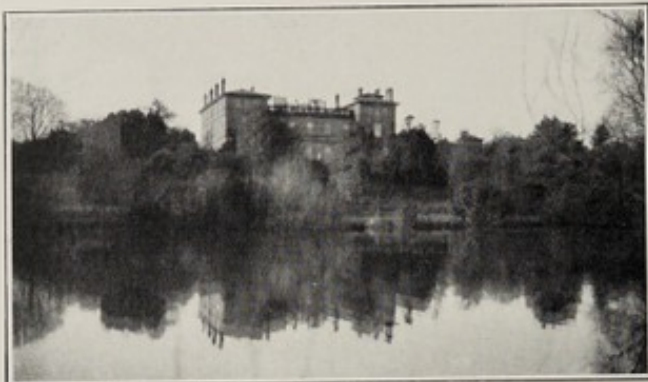
The family first settled in Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when Sir Basil Brooke served under Blount, Lord Mountjoy, and was appointed Governor of the town and Castle of Donegal. He was also one of the Commissioners for the settlement of Ulster, for which services he obtained large grants of land in the county of Fermanagh. Arthur Brooke, Member of Parliament for Fermanagh, was



COLEBROOKE, AGHALURCHER, CO. FERMANAGH.

made a Baronet of Ireland in 1764, but having no male issue, the title became extinct until his grandson, Henry, was again created a Baronet in 1822.

DRUMBANAGHER, the seat of Major Maxwell Archibald Close, J.P., D.L., near the town of Poyntz Pass, lies seven miles north of Newry, co. Armagh. The country around is very fertile



DRUMBANAGHER, CO. ARMAGH.

and the Mourne mountains form a picturesque boundary to the horizon in the south east.

The Close family is of Yorkshire origin, the first member to settle in Ireland being Richard Close, of Easby, near Richmond, Yorkshire, who held a commission in the army despatched to Ireland in 1640 by Charles I. He acquired property in co. Monaghan and afterwards at Lisburn, in co. Antrim. His grandson, the Rev. Samuel Close, married a daughter of Lady Maxwell, of Elm

Park, co. Armagh, and their son succeeded to the Elm Park estates. The eldest son of the latter was High Sheriff of co. Armagh in 1780, and married a niece of the 1st Lord Farnham, having among other children a son, Major General Sir Barry Close, a very distinguished officer in the Honorable East India Company's service, who was created a Baronet, but the title died with him.

PARKANAUR was, until recently, the residence of Colonel Ynyr Henry Burges, J.P., D.L., and is at present in the occupation of Mrs. Ynyr Burges, the widow of his eldest son (by his first wife), and of her son, Ynyr Alfred Burges (a minor). It lies near the village of Castlecaulfield, co. Tyrone.

The late Colonel Burges took an active part in local affairs, both civil and ecclesiastical, and for many years commanded the Mid-Ulster Artillery Militia. He married (first) the Honble. Edith, daughter of the Honble. Richard Bootle-Wilbraham, and sister of the 1st Earl of Lathom, and (second) Mary, daughter of Mr. George Pearce, of Bishop's Lydiard, Somerset, who survives him. His son by his first wife, Ynyr Richard Patrick Burges, who pre-deceased him in December, 1905, married Frederica, daughter of Alfred Gillett, Esq., and left three sons and one daughter.

A descendant, Samuel Burches, of Cheshire, born in 1645, had two sons, who settled in Dublin, and later removed to Armagh. His son, Joseph, married, in 1716, a daughter of Ynyr Lloyd, of East Essex, Deputy-Secretary to the East India Company, and had three sons: (1) Joseph, who died, Ham, s.p., in 1746; (2) John, of whom hereafter; and (3) Ynyr, of East Ham, who married a daughter of Governor Brown, and left one daughter, who married (first) Captain John Smith (afterwards Sir John Smith-Burges, Bart.), and (second) the 4th Earl Poulett.

John Burches married Martha, daughter of Robert Ford, and had issue, John Henry Burges, who married Marianne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard Johnstone, of Gilford, co. Down. He acquired Parkanaur and erected part of the present residence. He was succeeded in the estate by his son, John Ynyr Burges, by whom the building was completed, and who inherited the East Ham estate from his cousin, Countess Poulett.



PARKANAUR, CASTLE CAULFIELD, CO. TYRONE.

John Ynyr Burges married Lady Caroline Clements, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Leitrim, and left one son, the late Colonel Ynyr H. Burges, and two daughters.

AUGHENTAIN CASTLE, the seat of Colonel Hervey Knox-Browne, J.P., D.L., is situate near Fivemiletown, about five miles west of Clogher, in co. Tyrone, on the borders of co. Fermanagh.

The mansion was acquired in the early part of the 18th century, and stands in a park of 1400 acres.

The original patronymic of the family was Browne, and its home was Leicestershire until 1660, when a member of the family settled in co. Londonderry. George Browne married a daughter of Colonel Hogg. Their son, Thomas, married a niece of James Hamilton, Provost of Strabane, about the year 1720, and was father of John

Hamilton Browne, of Comber House, co. Londonderry, and Aughentaine, co. Tyrone, who married a daughter of William Lecky, of Castle Finn, co. Donegal, Member of the Irish Parliament for Londonderry, and dying, left Comber House to his son, William Lecky, and Aughentaine to another son, Thomas Richardson, J.P., D.L., to Tyrone, and J.P. to Londonderry. The last named married the fourth daughter of Hervey Pratt de Montmorency D.L., of Castle Morres, co. Kilkenny, and was succeeded by his son, the present owner of Aughentaine, who assumed the additional name of Knox on his marriage with the daughter of Sir Francis Arthur Knox-Gore, 1st Baronet, of Belleek Manor, co. Mayo.



AUGHENTAIN CASTLE, FIVEMILETOWN, CO. TYRONE

FORT STEWART, the seat of Sir Harry Jocelyn Urquhart Stewart, 11th Baronet, which has been in the possession of the family since the beginning of the 17th century, stands in a well wooded park of 400 acres, near the pleasant little town of Ramelton, eight miles north-east of Letterkenny, in the picturesque and beautiful Vale of Lenan, co. Donegal.

The town of Ramelton overlooks Lough Swilly, with which it is connected by a navigable river. There is a small quay and a considerable trade is done in corn.

The family, like the Lords Galloway and Blantyre, traces descent from Sir William



FORT STEWART, RAMELTON, CO. DONEGAL

Stewart, of Dalswinton and Garlies. A later Sir William Stewart was a Privy Councillor under James I. and Charles I. and was created an Irish Baronet in 1623, after being an undertaker for the plantation of escheated lands in Ulster in 1610. The 3rd Baronet was created Baron Stewart of Ramelton, and Viscount Mountjoy. The 3rd Viscount (25th Baronet) was created Earl but, he dying without issue, the peerage expired. A break in the lineal succession to the Baronetcy occurred at the death of the eighth holder of the title who died childless, and was succeeded by a kinsman, who again

was followed by a nephew. The 8th Baronet married a daughter of Frances Mansfield, of Castle Wray, and the present Baronet is married to a daughter of the present owner of Castle Wray.



SPRINGTOWN HOUSE, LONDONDERRY, RESIDENCE OF MR. SAMUEL OSBORNE.



DANESFORT, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF MR. CHARLES DUFFIN.



GLYNN PARK, CARRICKFERGUS, CO. ANTRIM, RESIDENCE OF MR. W. F. COATES.

RICHHILL CASTLE, the residence of Major Robert Gordon John Johnstone Berry, is a noble turreted mansion, standing in grounds of several acres, in the parish of Kilmore, near Richhill, co. Armagh. It had its origin between the years 1610 and 1618. In the former year a grant of Laggacorry, etc., was made to Francis Sachevarall, Esq., of Revesby, Notts., whose son, Francis, married a daughter and heiress of Sir John Blennerhasset, Baron of the Exchequer. Their only child, Anne, married Major Edward Richardson, Member of Parliament for co. Armagh, whose father, William, was descended from an old Worcestershire family.

In 1618 Francis Sachevarall is reported in "Pynnar's Survey" as resident in the manor house. The house, situated as it is on a hill, exactly facing, and some four miles distant from, Sir Phelim O'Neill's old Castle, now known as Castleraw, had some stirring times during the rebellion, which lasted from 1641 to 1652, and, as might be expected, has tales of ghosts, secret passages and chambers, one of which was discovered a few years ago. It contains a few old pictures, a cabinet presented by the Emperor of China to Lord Macartney, the Orange Free State flag that flew over Krondstadt when our troops entered, and the South African Republic flags that flew over the Raadsaal in Pretoria, and the railway station at the same place, when President Kruger abandoned his country. In front of the house stands a gate and railings, fine specimens of 18th century ironwork.

When the demesne was enclosed, part of the primeval forest was taken in, including King William's stump, the remains of a giant beech, to which King William is said to have tied his horse and slept under when on his way to the Boyne. There still remain many large trees, the greatest of which is a beech 18 ft. 10 in. in circumference at 5 ft. 6 in. from the ground, and an oak measured at the same height from the ground gives a girth of 17 ft. 3 in. About the beginning of the 18th century, the name of the place was changed from Laggacorry to Richhill. In 1794, William Richardson married the famous beauty, Dolly Munro, who had rejected the offer of marriage of the Marquis Townsend, the Viceroy of the time. After her marriage, Dolly Munro settled down quietly at Richhill, where she died in 1811.



RICHHILL CASTLE, KILMORE, CO. ARMAGH.

BELTRIM CASTLE, the seat of Colonel Arthur Richard Cole-Hamilton, J.P., D.L., in the parish of Badoney Lower, near the village of Gortin, about six miles from Omagh, in co. Tyrone, occupies a romantic site in the valley through which flows the Owenkillew river.

Colonel Cole-Hamilton is descended from the Hon. Sir Claude Hamilton, of Baldony, co. Tyrone, second son of the 1st Lord Paisley, and brother of the 1st Earl of Abercorn, P.C., who married the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Hamilton, and died in 1614. A Letitia Hamilton married in 1780 the Hon. Arthur Cole (afterwards Cole-Hamilton), second son of the 1st Lord Mount Florence, and brother of the 1st Earl of Enniskillen; he represented co. Fermanagh in Parliament, and was High Sheriff of the county in 1778. His eldest son was Claud William, High Sheriff of co. Tyrone in 1811. His grandson, Arthur Willoughby, was Justice of the Peace for cos. Tyrone and Londonderry, and Deputy-Lieutenant and High Sheriff (1830) for Tyrone, and a Major in Tyrone Militia, and married a granddaughter of the Hon. John Beresford, second son of the 1st Earl of Tyrone, and brother of the 1st Marquess of Waterford. The present owner of Beltrim Castle is their grandson.

ROE PARK, the residence of Mrs. E. J. S. Ritter, lies outside the market town of Limavady, sixteen miles from Londonderry, and takes its name from the river Roe. The house stands in a



ROE PARK, LIMAVADY, CO. LONDONDERRY

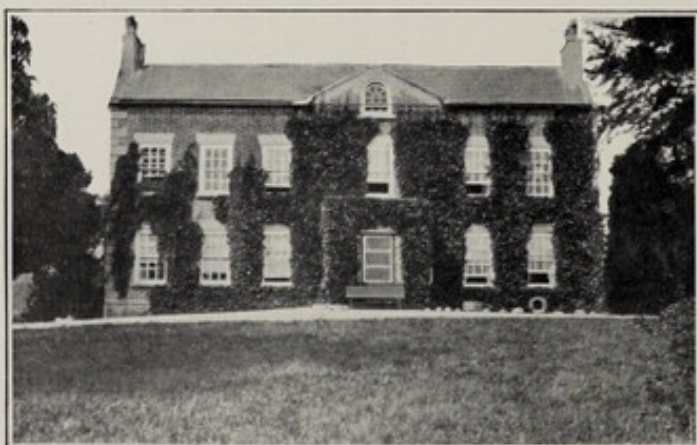
park of 400 acres, and was built about the year 1800. It was acquired by the present owner in 1886 in succession to her uncle Samuel Maxwell Alexander. Mrs. Ritter is the daughter of Alfred John Stanton, of The Thrupp, Stroud, Gloucestershire, and widow of Edward John Ritter, whom she married in 1887, and has issue four sons and one daughter.

Limavady is beautifully seated on the right hand of the Roe, about four miles from its mouth. In the neighbourhood is Mount Benyevenagh, which rises to a height of 1200 feet.

MOYOLA PARK, the seat of Lady Adolphus John Spencer Churchill Chichester, stands in a beautiful park near the town of Castledawson, about three miles north-east of Magerafelt, co. Londonderry. The demesne lies along the banks of the river Moyola, and is intersected by an ancient avenue extending to Lough Neagh. Her ladyship is widow of the late Lord Adolphus John Spencer Churchill Chichester, third son of the 4th Marquess of Donegall; he was J.P. for co. Antrim, and J.P. and D.L. for co. Londonderry; High Sheriff, co. Londonderry, 1882, and retired Mayor and Hon. Lieut.-Col. of the 4th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who died in 1901 (see index).

RHONEHILL, the residence of George Greer, is situate in the parish of Killyman, Moy, co. Tyrone. The mansion has been in the possession of the Greer family since the early part of the 18th century. It stands in grounds of over 60 acres.

The Greers are of Northumbrian origin, being descended from Sir James Grier, youngest son of Sir William Grierson, who married a daughter of the 4th Lord Herries, and through him claim descent from Malcolm, Lord McGregor (1374). The first member of the family to settle in Ireland was Henry Grier, youngest son of Sir James Grier, of Capenock, Dumfries,



RHONEHILL, MOY, CO. TYRONE.

who took up his abode at Ridford, near Grange, co. Tyrone, from whose eldest son the Greers of Grange are descended. The second son, John, was progenitor of the Greers of Rhonehill, and his grandson, Thomas, born in 1761, married in 1787, Elizabeth, the only child of William Jackson, of a Yorkshire family from which a President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, and the famous Confederate General, "Stonewall" Jackson, are descended. At the death of Thomas his estate of Tullylagan fell to his eldest son, Thomas, from whom are descended the Greers of Tully-

lagan, and Rhonehill was inherited by his second son, William Jackson, grandfather of the wife of the present owner of that property. The fourth son, Alfred, was founder of the Greers of Sea Park.

LEARMOUNT CASTLE, the seat of Ralph H. B. de la Poer Beresford, adjoins the village of Park, a picturesque spot at the foot of the Sperrin Mountains, one of which, Sawel, rises to a height of over 2200 feet above the level of the sea. The mansion affords a magnificent view of a richly wooded valley, watered by a stream which joins the river Vaughan, a few hundred yards distant. It stands in grounds (or a park) of 200 acres, and was built in 1830 by Henry Barré de la Poer Beresford. Mr. Beresford is the son of Major John Claudius Montgomery de la Poer Beresford, R.E., who died on September 19th, 1894, and who was great grandson of the Right Hon. John Beresford, second son of Marcus, the 7th Earl of Tyrone, ancestor of the present Marquess of Waterford. The de la Poer Beresfords sprang originally from



LEARMOUNT CASTLE, PARK, CO. LONDONDERRY.

Staffordshire in the reign of King John and have played a prominent part in Irish lay and ecclesiastical history. A member of the family was the Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh in 1765; another, Archbishop of Tuam, 1794; two others, Archbishops of Armagh in the middle of the last century; and yet another is the famous Admiral, Lord Charles Beresford, still living.

RATHMULLAN HOUSE, the seat of the late Colonel Thomas Edmond Batt, J.P., is a handsome mansion standing in grounds of twenty-five acres.

It is situate next to the little town of Rathmullan, on the western shores of Lough Swilly, in co. Donegal, the town nestling beneath the hills which rise between the Lough and Mulroy Bay. From the top of Crockanaffring, nearly 1150 feet in height, the highest of the range, there is a magnificent spectacle of mingled land and water, forming the northern coast of co. Donegal, that recalls the fiords of Norway. Lough Swilly is navigable by ocean-going vessels even beyond Rathmullan, where the Channel Fleet has been frequently seen riding at anchor.



RATHMULLAN HOUSE, CO. DONEGAL.

Colonel Batt was connected, through his mother, with the Knox family, the head of which is the Earl of Ranfurly.

Near the town are the ruins of a Carmelite Priory, dating back to the 15th century.

The Batt family sprang originally from Cornwall, but the Irish branch was founded about the year 1625 by Samuel Batt, who settled at Osier Hill, in co. Wexford, purchasing considerable property there.

Members of the family have filled the offices of Deputy Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the county.



SCARVAGH HOUSE, SCARVA, CO. DOWN, RESIDENCE OF HENRY THOMSON, J.P., D.L.



DRUM HOUSE, DRUMBEG, CO. ANTRIM, RESIDENCE OF ROBERT THOMPSON, J.P.



BALLYLECK, KILMORE, CO. MONAGHAN, RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM BLACK, J.P.

CASTLE DOBBS, the seat of Archibald Edward Dobbs, J.P., stands on rising ground overlooking Carrickfergus Bay, in the townland of Dobbsland.



CASTLE DOBBS, CARRICKFERGUS, CO. ANTRIM.

Walpole, and in 1753 Governor of North Carolina. From his younger brother, the Rev. Richard Dobbs, Rector of Lisburn, whose son, Francis, was M.P. for Charlemont in the last Irish Parliament, the Dobbs family of Glenariffe Lodge is descended. Arthur's eldest son, Conway Richard, was High Sheriff, 1752, and M.P. for Carrickfergus, and his grandson, Richard Conway, was succeeded by his son Conway Richard, Member of Parliament for Carrickfergus and High Sheriff for co. Antrim in 1841. His son, the late M. W. E. Dobbs, D.L., J.P., High Sheriff co. Kildare, 1871, and of co. Antrim, 1888, died April 6th, 1906, and was succeeded by the present owner, his first cousin.

ARDS HOUSE, the seat of Miss Ena Dingwall Tasca Stewart, is situated in the parish of Clondahorky, on an inlet of the bay of Sheep Haven, co. Donegal, on the extreme north-west coast.

The mansion is a spacious edifice and stands in a richly timbered park of over 2000 acres, forming one of the most beautiful demesnes in the north of Ireland. The Ards estate was acquired from the Wray family in 1782 by Alexander Stewart, the founder of this branch of the family. Across the bay is Doe Castle, once the seat of the McSwines, or McSweeneys, but now the property of Miss Stewart.

Miss Stewart is the eldest daughter of the late Alexander George John Stewart (who died in 1897), and Julia Blanche Dingwall, (third daughter of Charles Dingwall, J.P.) and granddaughter of the late Alexander John Robert Stewart, J.P., D.L., of Ards, and the Lady Isabelle Rebecca Graham Toler, sixth daughter of the 2nd Earl of Norbury. Alexander John Robert Stewart died in 1904, and Miss Stewart succeeded to the estates.

The family is descended from Alexander Stewart, born 1746, above referred to as the purchaser of the estate. He was younger brother of the 1st Marquess of Londonderry, and married Lady Mary Moore, second daughter of the 1st Marquess of Drogheda. Alexander Stewart was great-great-grandfather to Miss Stewart, the present owner of Ards.



ARDS HOUSE, CLONDAHORKY, CO. DONEGAL.

CREVENAGH, the seat of Captain Daniel George Harold Auchinleck, lies in the parish of Cappagh, co. Tyrone, near the town of Omagh.



CREVENAGH, CAPPAGH, CO. TYRONE.

Colonel James Corry, M.P., of Castle Coole, an ancestor of the Earls of Belmore. The family is connected with the Stack family, Daniel Eccles Auchinleck, grandfather of Captain Auchinleck, the present owner of Crevenagh, having married, in 1833, a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Lindsay Stack, J.P., Rector of Badony; and their daughter is the wife of The Right Rev. Charles Maurice Stack, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Clogher.

FORKHILL, the seat of Captain Granville Henry Jackson Alexander, J.P., D.L., lies near the village of that name in the extreme south of co. Armagh. It was acquired by Henry Alexander, father of the present owner, about the year 1840, who married the second daughter of the 2nd Earl of Ranfurly. The demesne is watered by a small riverlet and bounded east and west by high mountains.

The family of Alexander of Forkhill, like the Alexanders, Earls of Caledon, the Alexanders of Dublin, Baronets, and the Alexanders of Milford, is descended from John Alexander of Ballyclose, Newtownlimavady, co. Londonderry, a Scottish Presbyterian Minister, who settled in Ireland in 1618. The direct ancestor of the Forkhill branch was Nathaniel, second son of the aforesaid, John, and an Alderman of Londonderry in 1755, who married a daughter of William McClintock, of Dunmore, a collateral branch of the Barons Rathdonnell. Their third son, James, was created 1st

Earl of Caledon. The second son, Robert, was father of the Right Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Alexander, P.C., Bishop of Meath, whose great nephew, William, became Archbishop of Armagh, and whose grandson is the present owner of Forkhill House.



ARDOYNE, BELFAST.

was at one time the residence of John Montgomery, who sold it to Edward Jones Smith about 1798. Michael Andrews bought it from the latter in 1819.

ARDOYNE, Belfast, is the residence of George Andrews, J.P. The central part of the house dates back to the end of the 17th century, the walls varying between two and six feet thick, are of rough stone masonry. It

SEAFORDE, Clough, the beautiful seat of Major William George Forde, J.P., D.L., stands on an eminence in a well timbered and picturesque park of considerable extent near the village of



SEAFORDE, CLOUGH, CO. DOWN.

Seaforde, one mile north of Clough, and a mile and a half west of Tullymurphy Station, on the Downpatrick and Newcastle branch of the Belfast and County Down Railway.

Three miles south lies Dundrum, at the head of Dundrum Bay in the Irish Sea. It is a small fishing village with a population (in 1901) of 503 inhabitants. A reef of rocks known as the "Cow and Calf" renders navigation dangerous. It was near here in 1846 that the "Great Britain" steamship struck, but fortunately on the sandbanks of Tunella, not on the rocks of the "Cow and Calf."

A prominent feature of the landscape is a ruined castle attributed to John de Courcy in the 12th century. It stands on a rocky elevation, and played an important part in the wars which intermittently raged between that century and the middle of the 17th.

The Forde family trace descent from Nicholas Forde, of Coolgreany, co. Wexford, born 1605, great grandfather of Matthew, M.P. for co. Wexford, who married Margaret, granddaughter of the 1st Earl of Abercorn, whose wife was a sister of the 1st Duke of Ormonde.

The Seaforde estate came into the possession of the Fordes in the 17th century, and members



ENTRANCE GATE, SEAFORDE, CLOUGH.



THE GARDENS, SEAFORDE, CLOUGH.

of the family have served their country as Members of Parliament, High Sheriffs, and officers in the Army at short intervals since that time.



OAKFIELD, LONDONDERRY, RESIDENCE OF MR MARSHALL TILLIE



UMGOLA HOUSE, ARMAGH, RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN COMPTON.

COOLDERRY HOUSE, CARRICKMACROSS, CO. MONAGHAN,
RESIDENCE OF MR. C. BROWNLOW.

SHRIGLEY HALL, KILLYLEIGH, CO. DOWN, RESIDENCE OF E. D. MARTIN, J.P.

O'HARABROOK, the seat of Mrs. Cramsie, is situate near the village of Ballinamore, in the parish of Ballymoney, co. Antrim. The mansion stands in a park of about 300 acres, and was acquired by the late Captain James Sinclair Cramsie.

An ancestor of the family, Roger Cramsie, settled at Ballymoney about the year 1709. The present owner of O'Harabrook, Mrs. Laura Mary Cramsie, is widow of the late Captain James Sinclair Cramsie, above referred to, who died in 1903, and who was Justice of the Peace for co. Antrim, High Sheriff, 1889, Captain of 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, and M.A. Trinity College, Dublin, and she is second daughter of the late Captain Antoine Sloet Butler, C.B., third son of Sir Thomas Butler, 8th Baronet, of Ballintemple, co. Carlow; Captain Butler was Divisional Magistrate of Ireland, 1883-88, late Captain 7th Dragoon Guards, and his wife was eldest daughter of the Rev. George De la Poer Beresford.



O'HARABROOK, BALLYMONEY, CO. ANTRIM.



DROMKEEN, CAVAN.

DROMKEEN, the seat of Mrs. Lucas Clements, formerly in the possession of the Saunderson family, was purchased in 1904 by its present owner, the widow of the late Theophilus Lucas Clements, of Rathkenny. The house stands high, overlooking a small lake, and the demesne, which is well wooded, comprises the townlands of Dromkeen, Drumalee, and part of the townland of Drumlark.

INNISRATH, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish Butler, is situate in the parish of Kinawley, and is one of the numerous islands that dot Upper Lough Erne.

The house was built about fifty years ago by the late Hon. Henry Cavendish Butler. The island on which it stands is fifteen Irish acres in extent, and from its windows there are beautiful views of the lake.

Mr. Cavendish Butler was grandson of the 6th Earl. He was a Conservative, and a man highly esteemed by his neighbours, rich and poor alike, for his nobility of character.

The Hon. Mrs. Butler is the third daughter of Thomas Armstrong, of Eden Hall, co. Armagh; she married firstly Sir William Emerson Tennent, 2nd and last Baronet, of Tempo Manor, co. Fermanagh.



INNISRATH, LISNASKEA, CO. FERMANAGH.



Photo by

LENNOXVALE HOUSE, BELFAST.

[R. J. Welch.

LENNOXVALE, the residence of Sir William Whitla, M.A., M.D., LL.D., J.P. (co. Antrim) is situated at the junction of the Malone and Stranmillis districts, overlooking Windsor, and though only one mile from the centre of the populous city of Belfast, stands in its own picturesque grounds of several acres which extend towards the banks of the river Lagan before the latter discharges itself into Belfast Lough.

Contained in the grounds are two ornamental sheets of water, which constitute an interesting relique of Old Belfast, which at

one time received a considerable amount of its water supply from this natural source. The early history of these ponds is associated with the name of the founder of the Downshire family in the 17th century.

Lennoxvale House contains one of the largest collections of old Waterford glass, Sheffield-plate, and coloured prints of the 18th century. There is also a large oil painting of the Irish House of Commons in 1790, executed in 1872, by H. Barraud and J. Hayter, painters to the late Queen Victoria.



Photo by

THE GROUNDS, LENNOXVALE, BELFAST.

[R. Welch.

The Whitla family is of Scottish origin, and came over in 1649 with Oliver Cromwell and finally settled in the county of Armagh. The present representative is President of the

British Medical Association for 1909-10, and is the author of several standard works which have passed through many editions.

A branch of the family is settled in co. Antrim, of which Major James Alexander Whitla, of Ben Eadan, is the head.



Photo by

THE GROUNDS, LENNOXVALE, BELFAST.

[R. Welch.

CORNACASSA, the seat of Captain Mervyn James Hamilton, lies in the parish of Monaghan and Kilmore, co. Monaghan, a little over one mile from the town of Monaghan. It is a Georgian mansion, standing in grounds of 600 Irish acres, and was built in 1750. It came into the possession of the family towards the middle of the 18th century.

The founder of the family in co. Monaghan was James Hamilton, who, with a brother, emigrated from



CORNACASSA, KILMORE, CO. MONAGHAN.



DRAWING ROOM, CORNACASSA.

built in 1798. It is the seat of the Adair family.

The present owner of Loughanmore is Mrs. Eleanor Margaret Hunt, youngest daughter of Thomas Benjamin Adair, J.P., D.L., of Loughanmore, who died 1855, by Amelia Sophia Leonora, daughter of Colonel Benjamin Adair, R.M. She married, in 1879, the Rev. James Hunt, M.A., Rector of Castleblakeney, co. Galway, who died 1894.

Mrs. Hunt succeeded her sister, Miss Amelia Sophia Adair, in 1896. The heir presumptive is Lieut.-General W. S. T. Adair, R.M., son of the late Sir Charles Adair, K.C.B.

Scotland at the time of the Solemn League and Covenant, the brother settling in co. Down. His grandson, Sir James Hamilton, Knight, acquired Cornacassa, and served as High Sheriff of co. Monaghan, as did his son, grandson, and great-grandson. The last named was Dacre Mervyn Archdale Hamilton, J.P., D.L., who married Helen, daughter of Walter Nugent, Baron of the Austrian Empire, and died in 1899, leaving a son, the present owner of the estates, and four daughters.

LOUGHANMORE, the residence of Mrs. Hunt, stands in a park of some 350 acres in the parish of Nilteen Grange, five miles east of Antrim. The present house was



LOUGHANMORE, NILTEEN GRANGE, CO. ANTRIM.



THORNHILL, KNOCK, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF DR. NORMAN BARNETT.



CABIN HILL, KNOCK, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF MR. R. J. McMORDIE, M.A.



GLENALTANS, KNOCK, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF J. KING KERR, M.D., J.P.

CLARE PARK, Ballycastle, is the seat of Hugh M. McGildowny, J.P. The original portion of the house, which stands on a high cliff overlooking the sea, was built over two centuries ago by an ancestor of the present family. The ruins of the very ancient castle of Dunananie, the antiquity of which may be gauged from the fact that it was re-built in 1494, stand in the grounds near the house. It was the residence of the well known Chieftain, "Sorley Boy," before it came into the possession of the present family.



CLARE PARK, BALLYCASTLE, CO. ANTRIM.

CRAIGAVON, the seat of Captain James Craig, M.P., J.P., is situated in a well wooded park



CRAIGAVON, STRANDTOWN, CO. DOWN.

in Strandtown, co. Down. The mansion commands fine views of Belfast Lough, and of the hills of co. Antrim on the opposite shore.

The MANOR HOUSE, Benburb, the seat of James Bruce, J.P., D.L., is about six miles from the city of Armagh, and the same distance from Dungannon. The river Blackwater runs close by. There was formerly a castle on the river, a fortress of the O'Neills, who under their renowned chieftain, Owen Roe O'Neill, routed the English and Scottish army under Monroe. The castle is now a ruin.



MANOR HOUSE, BENBURB, CO. TYRONE.



ST. ERNAN'S, DONEGAL.

ST. ERNAN'S, the property of Mr. Henry Stubbs, M.A., J.P., D.L., of Danby, Ballyshannon, stands on an island in the estuary of the river Eske, two miles from the town of Donegal. The island is connected with the mainland by a causeway, and is about six acres in extent, the greater portion being laid out in gardens and plantations, while the scenery around is charming. The climate of the island is very mild, so much so that delicate shrubs thrive upon it, and figs ripen in the open.

The house is noted in the district for its picturesque situation and unique character, the demesne attached to it on the mainland being of considerable area and prettily wooded.

The original house was built in the early part of the last century by John Hamilton, D.L. (father of the present Major James Hamilton, of Brown hall), who then owned the estate. A memoir of Mr. Hamilton's life was published some years ago, under the title of "Sixty Years' Experience as an Irish Landlord," and in it are many interesting particulars respecting St. Ernan's, and how the mansion house came to be erected on the island. Mr. Hamilton survived till 1884; after that St. Ernan's was occupied by the late A. H. Foster, J.P., who had married one of Mr. Hamilton's daughters. Mr. Foster was great-nephew of "Speaker Foster," of the Irish House of Commons.

Since Mr. Stubbs's acquisition of this portion of the estate, some years ago, he has re-modelled, and to a great extent, and re-built the mansion house.

DRUMREASKE, in the parish of Tydavnet, co. Monaghan, is the seat of William Francis de Vismes Kane, M.A., J.P., D.L., and lies within two miles of Monaghan. The demesne of 120 acres is extremely picturesque, with hanging woods surrounding a pretty lake with islands, and the house commands a distant landscape of hill and dale. The pleasure grounds and approaches are adorned by a profusion of rare flowering shrubs and flowers.

Mr. de Vismes Kane, traces descent from Hugh, a son of Roderick McCanus O'Kane, Chieftain of O'Kane's country (the county of Derry), who settled in Leinster about the year 1570. Hugh O'Kane's great-grandsons, Joseph and Nathaniel, were Lords Mayor of Dublin in 1725 and 1734 respectively. The latter, in conjunction with David Digges, a French Huguenot emigré, who took the name of Latouche about that date, founded in 1715 in Dublin the first private bank opened in Ireland, which up to the close of last century was the well-known "Latouche's Bank." His grandson, Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel, was grandfather of Mr. de Vismes Kane, of Drumreask, whose mother was Mademoiselle de Vismes, only daughter of Colonel the Count de Vismes, of the Coldstream Guards.



DRUMREASKE HOUSE, KILMORE, CO. MONAGHAN.

STONEWOLD, the residence of Robert Crawford, J.P., D.L., is situated upon the bank of the river Erne, about a mile-and-a-half above the falls of Ballyshannon. At the latter place, the river discharges the water collected from a drainage area of about a million acres over a ledge of rocks into the tidal estuary forming the celebrated



STONEWOLD, BALLYSHANNON, CO. DONEGAL.

Salmon Leap, so widely known. The Crawfords of co. Donegal claim to be descended from a very ancient Scotch family, the Crawfurds of Crawford-John, through the houses of Loudoun and Kilbirny; but it was not till early in the 17th century that the Scotch colonists came to Ireland.

DANBY, the seat of Henry Stubbs, M.A., J.P., D.L., lies near Ballyshannon, a seaport town



DANBY, BALLYSHANNON, CO. DONEGAL.

on both banks of the river Erne, at its mouth in Donegal Bay. The mansion is built on an eminence, from which is obtained a fine view of the estuary of the river down to its junction with the Atlantic. In the latter part of the 18th century it was the residence of Captain Francis Gillespie, who was Master of the Ballyshannon Union Hunt; afterwards James Forbes lived in it for many years, and later Samuel Crawford. It was acquired in 1870 by the late Thomas Troubridge Stubbs, father of the present owner, who has much enlarged the mansion. The grounds extend for some distance along the north banks of the estuary. Facing it, on the other side of the river, is Portnason House, the seat of Alfred Stubbs, LL.B., brother of the owner of Danby.

The Stubbs family came originally from Kent, the first member of whom mention is made being John Stubbs, of Eltham (died 1556). Thomas Troubridge Stubbs, of St. Marylebone, London, settled in Ireland in 1834, and married a daughter of the late Joseph Folingsby, by his wife Eleanor, eldest daughter of Sir Brodrick Chinnery, Bart., M.P.



SALMON LEAP, BALLYSHANNON, CO. DONEGAL.



GREENVILLE, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN ANDREWS.



LISANORE, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF A. DEMPSEY, M.D., J.P.



THE LINES, ANNADALE, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF MR. HENRY BERRINGTON.

BELLARENA, the seat of the Dowager Lady Heygate, is situate in the parish of Magilligan, co. Londonderry. It lies five miles north of Limavady, and enjoys a fine view of Lough Foyle to the west.



BELLARENA, MAGILLIGAN, CO. LONDONDERRY.

Marshall-General of the army before St. Quinton, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, J.P. for Middlesex, and Provost-Marshall-General under the Earl of Essex at the capture of Cadiz in 1596. A descendant, James, was a banker in London, and his son, William, born 1782, was Member of Parliament for Sudbury, and Lord Mayor of London in 1822, and was created a Baronet in 1831. His eldest son was Sir Frederick William, above mentioned.

The Gage family has long been settled at Bellarena. The present owner, daughter of the late Conolly Gage, married, in 1851, Sir Frederick William Heygate, 2nd Baronet, who died in 1894. Their eldest son, Sir Frederick Gage, is the present (3rd) Baronet. Sir Frederick was Member of Parliament for co. Londonderry from 1859 to 1874, and also Deputy Lieutenant of the County.

The family is a branch of the ancient family of Heygate, of Essex and Suffolk. A Thomas Heygate, of Hayes, Middlesex, was Provost-

CRAIGDUNN, the seat of Edmund M'Neill, J.P., D.L., is situate in the parish of Craigs, co. Antrim, about five miles from Ballymena. It stands close to the site of the ancient Craigs Castle, one of the three original "Settlement Castles" built under grants from the Crown in the reign of James I. No ruins of the old castle now remain. The modern building is a mansion of black basalt, pointed with freestone, and is in the "Scotch baronial" style of architecture. It was built by the present owner in the middle of the 19th century.

Mr. M'Neill traces descent in direct male line from Torquil M'Neill, chief of the Clan Neill, of Taynish and Gigha, born about 1380, Keeper of Castle Sweynne, Knapdale, Argyllshire. A descendant, Neill M'Neill, settled in co. Antrim in 1678. The present owner of Craigdunn is thirteenth in descent from the Chief of the Clan above mentioned.

THE HALL, Mount Charles, one of the seats of the most Hon. the 5th Marquess of Conyngham, near the village of Mount Charles, in the parish of Inver, four miles south west of Donegal, commands a view of an inlet of Donegal Bay to the east, and of Inver Bay to the west. The estate was acquired by Dean Conyngham, the first of the name to settle in Ireland in 1611. His eldest surviving



CRAIGDUNN, CRAIGS, CO. ANTRIM.

son, Sir Albert, was Lieut.-General of Ordnance in Ireland, and was killed fighting for King William. The grandson of the latter, Henry, was created 1st Baron Conyngham in 1753,

the Barony to descend to his nephew Francis Pierpoint Burton, M.P. for co. Clare in the event of his death without issue. This happened and that gentleman became 2nd Baron, and his eldest son



LOUGHBRICKLAND HOUSE, BANBRIDGE, CO. DOWN.

was advanced to a Marquisate and raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Minster, of Minster Abbey, Kent, in 1821. He was a General Officer in the Army and a Knight of St. Patrick. Succeeding holders of the title have held high rank in the army, the 2nd and 4th Marquesses were also Vice Admirals of the Province of Ulster.

LOUGHBRICKLAND HOUSE, residence of John Joseph Whyte, J.P., D.L., an ancient mansion within an extensive park, in the parish of Aghaderg, co. Down, lies just south of Banbridge,

which is the nearest railway station. The surrounding country is well cultivated and very pretty.

Mr. Whyte is descended from Walter Whyte, of South Wales, who accompanied Strongbow on his conquest of Ireland, and was knighted by Henry II. in 1171. A descendant, Sir Nicholas Whyte, of Leixlip, was Governor of Wexford Castle and Master of the Rolls of Ireland, 1572; his grandson, also named Sir Nicholas, married a daughter of the 1st Viscount Moore. Later descendants became connected by marriage with the Barons of Loughmoe, the Viscounts Dunganon, the Earls of Clanricarde, etc.

CREBILLY HOUSE, the residence and property of John Dinsmore, J.P., lies in the parish of Ballyclug, two miles from Ballymena on the (Midland) Northern Counties Railway, co. Antrim. It was formerly the home of the Antrim branch of the O'Hara family, the last member of which, Mrs. Wardlow, widow of General Wardlow, C.B., died there fourteen years ago. The demesne in which the mansion stands is about 350 acres in extent.

The family is of Northumbrian origin. A Dinsmore migrated to Ballymoney district in the 17th century, and from him descended Francis Dinsmore, who, in 1796, settled at Old Green Connor, near Kells. His grandson is the present owner of Crebilly House.



CREBILLY HOUSE, BALLYCLUG, CO. ANTRIM.

GLENARIFFE LODGE, the seat of Major Conway Richard Dobbs, R.E., is situate at the head of the vale of Glenariffe, in the parish of Layde, co. Antrim. It stands in the midst of a moorland demesne of some 3,600 acres, at a height of 600 feet above sea level, and was acquired in 1804 by Dean Dobbs. The house was built about 1860 by the late Conway-Edward Dobbs as a shooting lodge, and additions were made in 1880 and 1898.

Major Dobbs is great-grandson of the Rev. Richard Dobbs, Dean of Connor, whose elder brother was heir of the Dobbs estates and ancestor of the owners of Castle Dobbs.

SPRINGHILL, the seat of Major William Arbuthnot Lenox-Conyngham, near Moneymore, co. Londonderry, stands in a park of 350 acres. It was acquired by the Conynghams early in the 17th century.

The ancestry of the family is Scottish (Ayrshire). The earliest mention of the Irish branch being of William Cuningham, who settled in the townland of Ballindrum, in which Springhill is situated, in 1609. A descendant, William Conyngham, of Springhill, married, in 1680, Ann Upton, daughter of the Hon. Arthur Upton, M.P., of Castle Upton, co.



SPRINGHILL, MONEYMORE, CO. LONDONDERRY.

Antrim. He was succeeded by his nephew, George Conyngham, who married Anne Peacock, of Cultra, co. Down, in 1721. Their eldest son, William, served with great distinction in the army abroad, and represented Dundalk in Parliament. He married Jean, daughter of James Hamilton, of Brownhall, co. Donegal, but died in 1784 without issue, as did his brother, David, who succeeded him. Their only sister, Anne married, in 1745, Clotworthy Lenox, of Londonderry, grandson of James Lenox, Member of Parliament for that city, who distinguished himself at the siege, and their son, George, succeeded his uncle David in the property, and assumed the additional surname of Conyngham. The son and heir of George married a daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples, of Lissan, whose grandson is Major Lenox-Conyngham, the present owner of Springhill, the eldest of seven brothers.

SAINTFIELD HOUSE, the seat of Major James Nugent Blackwood-Price, J.P., D.L., is situated in the parish of Saintfield, near the town of that name, eleven miles south-east of Belfast, and has been in the possession of the family for nearly two centuries. A former owner, Nicholas Price, then Lord of the Manor, beautified the town in 1802, erecting a market house, etc.

Saintfield has a place in Irish history as the scene of a sanguinary engagement in 1798 between the united Irishmen under Henry Munroe and the Yeomanry under Colonel Stapleton.

The rebel leader was captured and executed, an event which put an end to the rebellion in the north.

The Price family trace descent from Nicholas Price, of Hollymount, co. Down, who lived in the 17th century, and married the widow of the Earl of Ardglass. A descendant, Nicholas, who came to the estates about the year 1700, was M.P. for Lisburn, and married, firstly, a daughter of the 1st Lord Conway, and, secondly, a granddaughter of the 4th Earl of Seaforth. The issue of the former marriage was a son, Francis, whose son, Nicholas, married a



SAINTFIELD HOUSE, SAINTFIELD, CO. DOWN.

daughter of the 1st Earl of Camden, and had one daughter, who married James Blackwood, of Strangford, co. Down, grandfather of the present owner of Saintfield House.



WOODLAWN, RICHHILL, CO. ARMAGH, RESIDENCE OF T. H. HARDY, J.P.



ROCKVILLE, BANBRIDGE, CO. DOWN, RESIDENCE OF MR. FRANCIS M'CULLOCH.



BALLYDUGAN HOUSE, CO. DOWN, RESIDENCE OF MR. S. R. N. PERCEVAL-MAXWELL.

RATHKENNY, the seat of Theophilus Edward Lucas Clements, lies in the townlands of Rathkenny and Dernaskea, co. Cavan. A beautifully wooded park of about 500 acres surrounds the mansion, which is classic in style. The river takes in the old garden, which is a delightful retreat, and dates back to the reign of Charles II.



RATHKENNY, COOTEHILL, CO. CAVAN.

Mr. Lucas Clements is descended from Daniel Clements, of Rathkenny, whose son Robert was Member of Parliament for Carrickfergus in 1692, and became Deputy Treasurer in Ireland. Robert was also attainted in 1689, but was restored to his estates in Cavan on the succession of William III. The first son of the latter was the Right Hon. Theophilus, M.P. for co. Cavan, who died without issue; the third son was Nathaniel, father of the 1st Lord Leitrim, M.P. for Newry; the second son, Robert, whose granddaughter married the Rev. Edward Lucas, of Cootehill. Their son, Theophilus Edward, assumed by Royal Licence the arms and name of Clements; and the present owner of Rathkenny is his grandson.

COOLNAFRANKY is the seat of John B. Gunning Moore, M.A., J.P., D.L., and stands in pleasant park-like grounds close to Cookstown, in the parish of Dowran, co. Tyrone. It was formerly known as "Loymount," but its title has been changed to "Coolnafranky" by the present owner.

Cookstown, an important manufacturing and market town with an area of 187 acres, and a population in 1901 of 3531, derived its name from Allan Cook, who owned the land when the town was built in the early part of the 17th century. It is the terminus of the Great Northern Railway from Dungannon, ten miles south, and of a branch of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway. The chief street is an agreeable boulevard.



COOLNAFRANKY, COOKSTOWN, CO. TYRONE.



THE OLD GARDEN.

MACEDON, Belfast, the residence of Mr. William Henry M'Laughlin, is surrounded by fine old trees, indicating the ancient character of its site. It was originally very small,



MACEDON, BELFAST.

until Alexander George Stewart erected the present building around the old one, to which he gave the name of Macedon, in order, it is said, that he might be styled Alexander of Macedon. He sold it to Cunningham Greg in 1802, who also added to it, and in 1813 it was purchased by John Cunningham, whose descendants occupied it until it was bought by James Thompson, J.P., and whose granddaughter the latter married. The present owner acquired the house from that gentleman's executors in 1902.

BALLYLOUGH HOUSE, the residence of Dr. Anthony Traill, D.L., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, is situate within two miles of Bushmills, a small market town on the north coast of co. Antrim, lying between Portrush to the west and the Giant's Causeway two miles to the east.

An interesting feature of the grounds surrounding the house is the celebrated row of old beech trees, forming an arch like the nave of a cathedral. The rings of growth on the trees are identical with those on the beeches at Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh, the seat of the Earl of Belmore, and at Powerscourt, co. Wicklow, the seat of Viscount Powerscourt, and would seem to point to their having all been imported at the same time, about the year 1700. The figures in the foreground of the illustration are Dr. Traill and his grandson, Charlie, son of his second daughter, Harriet Agnes, who married, April 14th, 1896, Alfred Edward Brett, elder son of Sir Charles H. Brett, of Gretton, Malone, Belfast.

The Traill family is of Scottish origin, a large portion of the Orkney Islands being still owned by them. The Irish Branch traces its ancestry to Colonel Andrew Traill (younger brother of Alexander Traill, Laird of Blebo, Fifeshire), who was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. His grandson, James, born in 1600, was a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, and married a daughter of Viscount Claneboy, afterwards settling at Tullaquin, in co. Down. James's brother was the Rev. Robert Traill, who assisted at the Coronation of Charles II., but was afterwards banished to Holland for Non-conformity. His great grandson, Bishop of Down and Connor, died in 1783, and was great grand uncle to Provost Traill. The family has been closely identified with both the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches.



BEECHES IN THE GROUNDS OF BALLYLOUGH HOUSE, BUSHMILLS, CO. ANTRIM.]

MANOR HOUSE, the seat of Mrs. Cecilia Cope, stands in pleasant grounds close to the village of Loughgall, which lies in a beautiful valley, renowned for its orchards, about half way between Armagh and Lough Neagh.

The family, together with branch seated at Drummilly, is of old Northamptonshire stock. There is record of a John Cope, who was Member of Parliament for Northants, and died in 1415. His great grandson, Sir William Cope, of Banbury, was coffered to Henry VII., and Keeper of Porchester Castle.

Sir William's eldest son, by his first marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Harcourt, became the ancestor of the famous Sir Anthony Cope, one of the most learned men of his time, who was knighted by Edward VI. A later Sir Anthony was created 1st Baronet, and from him is descended the present Sir Anthony Cope, 13th Baronet, of Hanwell, Oxfordshire. Anthony, second son of the 1st Baronet, settled in Ireland about the year 1600, and acquired the estates of Loughgall and Drummilly.



MANOR HOUSE, LOUGHGALL, CO. ARMAGH.

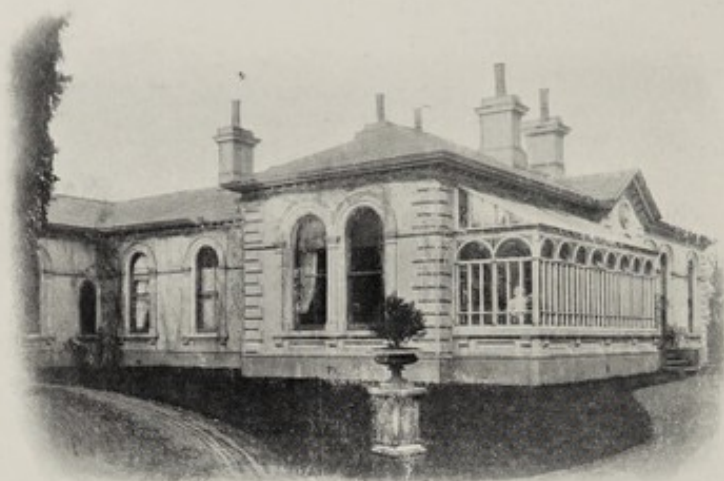
CECIL MANOR, the residence of Francis Peter Gervais, B.A., J.P., D.L., is situate near Augher, co. Tyrone, a small village on the south bank of the Blackwater River, two miles north of Clogher.

The family traces its descent from Jean Gervais, of Tournon, in Guienne, France, whose two sons, Pierre and Daniel, while still children (their father being dead) fled to England at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Daniel was naturalised in 1710, and became a Captain in the British Army, and Gentleman Usher to Queen Anne. The original deed of naturalisation is still in the possession of the family. His great-grandfather, Peter Gervais, settled in Armagh, and married Miss Close, of Drumbanagher. His grandfather, the Rev. Francis Gervais (whose name and family arms appear in a stained glass window in Armagh Cathedral), bought the property from the Foljambes, the original grant being to parsons, and married Miss Tisdall, of



CECIL MANOR, AUGHER, CO. TYRONE.

Charlesfort. His father, Francis John Gervais, D.L., married Miss Young, of Kilmarron, and was High Sheriff of the county Tyrone, 1846.



MARIETTA, KNOCK, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN A. HANNA, J.P.



CONWAY, DUNMURRY, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF J. MILNE BARBOUR, J.P.



BROOKLANDS, ANNADALE, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF MR. J. G. JOHNSTON.



LISSAN, COOKSTOWN, CO. TYRONE.

Staples, 1st Baronet, who was fifth son of Alexander Staples, of Yate Court, Gloucestershire. He was created Baronet of Ireland in 1628 and served as High Sheriff of co. Tyrone in 1640. Successive members of the family held the office of High Sheriff and sat in Parliament, the grandson of the 4th Baronet, the Right Hon. John Staples, M.P. for co. Antrim, attaining the rank of a Privy Councillor. He married as his second wife a daughter of the 3rd Viscount Molesworth, and his eldest son, Thomas, succeeded to the title in 1832. Sir Thomas was a distinguished Q.C., and died in 1865 at the age of ninety, the last surviving member of the old Irish Parliament. A younger brother of Mr. James Head Staples is Mr. Robert Ponsonby Staples, the eminent painter.



SION HOUSE, CO. TYRONE.

SION HOUSE, the seat of Emerson Tennant Herdman, J.P., D.L., is a picturesque mansion Elizabethan in style, situate near the village of Sion Mills, co. Tyrone. It stands in grounds of twenty-five acres, and was rebuilt in the year 1883 by him.

Sion Mills owes its prosperity to the Messrs. Herdman's, Ltd., who have a flax spinning mill there, established in 1835, and much enlarged in 1885, which gives occupation to 1500 people. The firm established an Institute in the village in 1895.

Mr. Herdman is grand nephew of Sir James Emerson-Tennant, 1st Bart., who died in 1869.



SION HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

GLENAMOYLE LODGE is one of the seats of Major-General John Beresford-Beresford, J.P., the other being Craig Dhu Varren, Portrush, co. Antrim. It is a picturesque lodge, among the precipitous heights of the Sperrin mountains, standing in a charming glen, north of Sawel, which is the highest point of these lofty ranges, being 2246 feet above sea level, and was erected about the year 1825 by the Right Hon. John Claudius Beresford, P.C., one time Lord Mayor of Dublin, and grandfather of the present owner, who is a member of the great Waterford family. The first member of note was John de Beresford, who came to England with William I., and settled in the parish of Alstonfield, co. Stafford, from whence Tristram Beresford removed to Ireland in the reign of James I., where he became manager of the Corporation of Londoners, called "The Society of the New Plantation in Ulster."



GLENAMOYLE LODGE, LEARMOUNT, CO. TYRONE.

BELLAMONT FOREST is the seat of Edward Patrick Smith, J.P., and stands in a fine park of 1500 acres near the pleasant and thriving town of Cootehill on the borders of co. Cavan. It was formerly the property of the Earls of Bellamont, from whose family name, Coote, the town derives its name.

The house is early Georgian, and was built about 1720. The reception rooms are very fine and the ceilings, worked by Italians at that date, are greatly admired by connoisseurs. There are some very fine student copies of the old masters of the Florentine School, mostly painted at Florence about 1656, in the dining room. The woods and park lands are extensive and are ornamented by five lakes scattered through the demesne.



BELLAMONT FOREST, COOTEHILL, CO. CAVAN.

There are a series of marble busts in the reception hall said to be copies of the Court beauties of Charles II.'s reign.

WILMONT, DUNMURRY, is the seat of Robert Henry Sturrock Reade, J.P., D.L. The original house was built about 1740, by William Stewart, on land granted to him by his father, John Stewart, of Ballydrain, who was an ancestor, on the maternal side, of the present owner, and claimed descent from the Galloway Stewarts. It was pulled down in 1859, and replaced by the present structure which stands in picturesque and spacious grounds. John Stewart married



WILMONT, DUNMURRY, CO. ANTRIM.

Miss Legge, of Malone. The Stewart family is extinct in this country in the male line. The Legge family is also extinct in the male line, but it is represented on the female side by the Lady Harberton.

The village of Dunmurry is situate on the Glenwater, about three miles from Lisburn, near the chain of hills that stretch to Belfast. Agriculture and linen manufacture are the occupation of the inhabitants.

CABRA CASTLE, the seat of Joseph Pratt, J.P., D.L., standing near the town of Kingscourt, co. Cavan, about half-way between Bailieborough and Carrickmacross, came into the possession of the family of Joseph Pratt about the middle of the 17th century with Francis, sister and heiress of Colonel Thomas Cooch, of Cabra Castle. He was one of three brothers, who migrated, about 1614, from Leicestershire, and obtained lands from Cromwell in co. Meath. His second wife was a daughter of Sir Audley Mervyn, M.P., Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, another of whose daughters married James Moutray, M.P., of Favour Royal, co. Tyrone. Joseph's second son was Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and married the third daughter of the 6th Earl of Abercorn,



CABRA CASTLE, KINGSCOURT, CO. CAVAN.

but died without male issue. The estates devolved, through death, on the fifth son, Mervyn, M.P. for co. Cavan, who married a daughter of Thomas Coote, of Coote Hill, and sister of the Earl of Bellamont, and whose grandson, the Rev. Joseph Pratt, married a daughter of Hervey, Viscount Mountmorres, and Lady Letitia Ponsonby, daughter of the Earl of Bessborough. His great-grandson is the present owner of Cabra Castle.



CRAIGDARRAGH, STRAIDARRAN, RESIDENCE OF R. J. CRAIG, J.P.



CHERRY HILL, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF MR. J. T. WARD.



THORNFIELD, CARRICKFERGUS, CO. LONDONDERRY,
RESIDENCE OF THE LATE G. E. KIRK, J.P.



BALLYARDS HOUSE, ARMAGH, RESIDENCE OF MAYNARD SINTON, J.P.

GLENVEAGH CASTLE, the seat of Mrs. Cornelia Adair, occupies a romantic site on the south-east shore of Lough Veagh, six miles from Gartan, fifteen statute miles north-west of Letterkenny.



GLENVEAGH CASTLE, GARTAN, CO. DONEGAL.

It was built in the year 1870 by John George Adair, who bought the property in 1859, and stands in the centre of a deer forest of about 25,000 acres, stocked with red deer, which, owing to the mild climate and good feeding, have better heads, and attain heavier weight than those of most of the Scotch forests.

Mrs. Adair, the owner, whose London residence is 30, Curzon Street, W., is a daughter of the late General Wadsworth, of New York, who died in 1864 in the battle of Wilderness in the Civil War, and widow of the late John George Adair, J.P., D.L., of Rathdaire, Queen's County.

ROSLEA MANOR, the property of Mr. Walter Wilmot Madden, of Otahuhu, Auckland, New Zealand, at present in the occupation of his sister, Miss Isabel Christina Madden, is an old mansion dating back to the year 1750, and stands in a park of 500 acres. It is situate one mile from the village of Roslea, four miles north of Clones, co. Fermanagh.

The family is a branch of the Maddens, of Hilton Park, co. Monaghan, through Charles Dudley Madden, second son of Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Madden, whose wife was daughter and heiress of the Rev. Dr. Charles Dudley Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam. The common ancestor of the two families was Hugh Madden, of Bloxham Beauchamp, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. An eminent member of the family was the Rev. Dr. Samuel Madden, Rector of Newtown



ROSLEA MANOR, CO. FERMANAGH.

Butler, an author, and the founder of the Madden Premium in Trinity College, Dublin. Dr. Johnson said of him that "his was a name Ireland ought to honour."

LOUGH ESKE CASTLE, co. Donegal, the seat of the late Major-General Henry George White, was purchased by him in 1894 from the executors of the late Mr. Thomas Brooke, in whose family the property had been for two centuries. His ancestor, the late Sir Basil Brooke, built the well-known castle in Donegal Town; the present Lough Eske Castle was built in 1861, replacing a former castle built in 1751, and in the grounds there are the ruins of a still older castle, built in 1621. The surroundings are most attractive and beautiful. The house stands near the lough, with picturesque islands, one of which called "O'Donnell's Isle," still shows traces of fortifications having been one of the strongholds of that famous chieftain. It is overshadowed by the grandly rugged range of the Blue Stack Mountains. The Lough, which is said to be the crater of an extinct volcano, provides excellent fishing. A special species of charr is found only in this lough and Lough Dan in the county of Wicklow.

The White family sprang originally from Devonshire, where Captain John White, R.N., lived in the first half of the 18th century. His son, Charles Nicholas, H.E.I.C.S., was Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras and Judge of the High Court, and Charles, the eldest son of the latter, was a Colonel in the Grenadier Guards, and Equerry to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and held the medal of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, of St. Ann of Russia, and Leopold of Belgium.

With two exceptions (a barrister and a commodore), every succeeding member of the family was connected with the Army—the Coldstream Guards, Scots Guards, Inniskilling Dragoons, etc.

DELAMONT, one of the seats of Alexander Hamilton Miller Haven Gordon, J.P., D.L., (the other being Florida Manor), is situate near the seaport town of Killyleagh, co. Down. It stands in a park of 200 acres, and was acquired in the latter part of the 18th century by David Gordon, J.P.,



DELAMONT, KILLYLEAGH, CO. DOWN.

D.L., who also inherited Florida Manor on the death of his elder brother. David married the youngest daughter of James Crawford, of Crawfordsburn, and sister of the wife of the 1st Earl of Caledon. His eldest son, Robert, succeeded to Florida Manor, and the second son, the Rev. James Crawford, to Delamont. The former, however, died without issue in 1864, the properties became merged again in the latter; but he also died without issue, when the two estates passed to his cousin, Robert Francis, J.P., D.L. At the death of the latter without issue in 1883, they were once more divided, Delamont falling to his nephew, the present owner, and Florida Manor to another nephew, but the latter dying without issue, they became finally re-united in the possession of the former.



LOUGH ESKE CASTLE, CO. DONEGAL.

CULTRA MANOR HOUSE, the seat of Robert John Kennedy, C.M.G., is situate in the parish of Holywood, a beautiful and healthy suburb of Belfast. The mansion was recently built by Mr. Kennedy to replace old Cultra House, and stands in a pretty demesne of 200 acres, between two glens, on the slope of a hill 220 feet high, overlooking Belfast Lough.



CULTRA MANOR HOUSE, HOLYWOOD, CO. DOWN.



THE WATERFALL, EASTERN GLEN.

The estate was originally acquired in 1671 by John Kennedy, the first member of the Kennedy family to settle in Ireland. He was a cadet of the Scottish family of Kennedy, Earls of Cassilis, and his grandson, John, married a niece of the 1st Lord Mount Florence, had ten sons, and after the death of the 8th Earl of Cassilis he laid claim, but unsuccessfully, to the title. His eldest son, Hugh, married, firstly, Grace Dora, daughter of John Hughes; and their son and heir, Robert Stewart, married the only daughter of Edward Michael Ward, of Bangor Castle, Minister Plenipotentiary at Dresden, grandson of the 1st Viscount Bangor, whose wife was a daughter of the 1st Marquess of Londonderry. Their son is the present owner of Cultra.

GALGORM CASTLE, the seat of the Right Hon. John Young, P.C., D.L., M.A., near the town of Ballymena, co. Antrim, was built by Sir Faithful Fortescue, one of Queen Elizabeth's servitors in Ireland, to whom a grant of the surrounding lands was made. It passed, by purchase, about 1632, to the Rev. Dr. Colville, Rector of Ballymoney and Rocavau, in whose family it remained until the marriage of his grand-daughter to Mr. Moore, of Moor Park, co. Cork. Mr. Moore was raised to the peerage, 1764, as Earl of Mountcashell. The 3rd Earl, sold the estates in 1851, through the Encumbered Estates Court, when Dr. Young, the father of the present owner, became the purchaser of the Galgorm portion. The Castle still preserves its original character. Ballymena is the most important town in the district, and is a growing centre of the linen industry. It was the scene of a battle in 1798, between the Yeomanry and the United Irishmen, when bodies of the slain rebels were exposed in chains.



GALGORM CASTLE, BALLYMENA, CO. ANTRIM.



CAMLA HOUSE, MONAGHAN, RESIDENCE OF J. C. GREENBANK, J.P.



CASTLEFORWARD, NEWTOWNCUNNINGHAM, CO. DONEGAL,
RESIDENCE OF MR. THOMAS J. MCGOWAN.



MONEYSHANERE, TOBERMORE, CO. LONDONDERRY,
RESIDENCE OF SIR H. S. WILKINSON.



THE VILLA, DUNGANNON, CO. TYRONE, RESIDENCE OF MR. W. H. DARRAGH.

SESKINORE, the seat of Lieut.-Colonel John Knox McClintock, J.P., D.L., lies in the parish of Clogherny, near the village of Seskinore and Fintona, six miles south east of Omagh, co. Tyrone. It stands in a park of 600 acres, and came into the possession of the family about a hundred years ago.



SESKINORE, OMAGH, CO. TYRONE.

in 1662. His eldest son, Francis, married a daughter of John Lowry, of Pomeroy, from whom descend the Earls of Belmore. The estates fell to the third son, George, who married a daughter of the Rev. James Sinclair, of Holyhill. His grandson, George, dying without issue, the estates passed to his nephew, Samuel, second son of his sister, Mary, who in 1781 married Alexander McClintock, of Newtown, co. Louth, younger brother of John McClintock, of Drumcar, ancestor of Lord Rathdonnell. Samuel was a Lieutenant in the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, and High Sheriff of co. Louth, and his eldest son, George Perry McClintock, Colonel who commanded 4th Royal Enniskilling Fusiliers (Royal Tyrone Fusiliers), was A.D.C. to the Duke of Abercorn and Earl Spencer when Lords Lieutenant, also J.P. and D.L. for co. Tyrone, and High Sheriff in 1865. He married a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Alexander, of Termon, co. Tyrone, whose wife was a daughter of the Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford, Rector of Termon, a connection of the Marquess of Waterford, and his second son is the present owner of Seskinore.

Lieut.-Colonel McClintock's wife is a descendant of an old Scottish family of Eccles and Blakes, of Castlegrove, co. Mayo. Settled in Ireland in 1600, from lands in the Barony of Eccles, Dumfriesshire.

The Seskinore Hunt, under that title, dates from 1886. It was previously known as the Tyrone Hunt, and was established in 1860 by the late Colonel George Perry McClintock, J.P., D.L., of Seskinore. He held the Mastership until 1886, when he was succeeded by his son, the present owner of Seskinore, Captain, now Lieut.-Colonel J. Knox McClintock, who re-named the Hunt, and retired in 1905. Mr. King Hanston, of Riversdale, Omagh, was master from 1905 to 1908; the present Master is Mr. Lewis Scott, of Omagh. These hounds meet twice a week. The country is undulating with bogs in parts which make hunting difficult, but south it is as good as any in the North of Ireland.



SESKINORE HARRIERS.

CAVANGARDEN is situated about two and a half miles north of Ballyshannon, on the Donegal Road, and is approached by a very picturesque avenue three quarters of a mile long. The present



CAVANGARDEN, BALLYSHANNON, CO. DONEGAL.

owner, Thomas John Atkinson, J.P., D.L., is a direct lineal descendant of Captain Charles Atkinson, of the ancient family of Sir Thomas Atkinson, of Yorkshire, who came to Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. One of his sons settled at Rehins in the co. of Mayo, and another at Creevy, about a mile and a half from Ballyshannon. A residence was shortly afterwards erected at Cavan-garden, then also in their possession, where the family has ever since resided. The present house is the

second, having been built in 1781. William Atkinson, named in the charter granted by James I., dated March 23rd, 1613, was one of the twelve first Free Burgesses of the borough of Ballyshannon.

PREHEN, the seat of Colonel George Knox, J.P., D.L., in the parish of Clondermot, co. Londonderry, came into the possession of the family through the marriage, about 1750, of Colonel Andrew Knox, M.P., with Honoria, daughter and heiress of Andrew Tomkins, of Prehen. The Knox family, of Prehen, is the trunk from which spring the various branches bearing the name of Knox in Ireland. The origin of the family is lost in the mists of antiquity, for it is claimed that descent can be traced up to Ucher, a brother of the famous Hengist and Horsa, the first Saxon invaders of Britain about the year 450. However this may be, there is no doubt that Adamus, son of Uchtred, who married a daughter of Walter, High Steward of Scotland, ancestor of the Royal House of Stuart, obtained grants of lands at Knocks, Ranfurlie, etc., in Renfrewshire, and that his descendants assumed the name of Knocks or Knox.

A descendant, the Right Rev. Andrew Knox, was Bishop of the Isles in 1605, and Bishop of Raphoe in 1610. His son, Thomas, was Bishop of the Isles in 1622. A great-grandson of the former was father of two sons from the younger of whom descended the mother of General Sir Henry Lawrence and of Lord Lawrence, Viceroy of India in 1864. His great-great-grandson was Colonel Andrew Knox, Member of the Irish Parliament at the Union, whose grandson is the present owner of Prehen.

CLONLEIGH HOUSE, the seat of Captain William Knox, J.P., D.L., is situate in the parish of Clonleigh, on the River Foyle, co. Donegal.



CLONLEIGH HOUSE, CLONLEIGH, CO. DONEGAL.

Clonleigh is of great historic interest as the seat of a monastery and college, dating back to the beginning of the 6th century. The site is now a burial ground, and a heap of ruins is all that is left of a once famous seat of learning.

NEWBLISS HOUSE, the seat of Miss Mary Isabella Murray Ker, adjoins the town of Newbliss, which lies about six miles south-east of Clones, co. Monaghan. It stands in a demesne of over 200 acres, and has been in the family for over fifty years, and was previously owned by Alexander Ker, who built the mansion in 1814. The Murray-Ker family have been landed proprietors in Ireland for several centuries. In the latter part of the 18th century, James Murray, of Beech Hill, co. Monaghan, married a sister of the Venerable Dr. André Allen, Archdeacon of Clogher. Their grandson, André Allen,



NEWBLISS HOUSE, NEWBLISS, CO. MONAGHAN.

married the only surviving daughter of the Rev. Richard Foster, she being niece and heiress of Andrew Ker, M.D., of Newbliss House, successor to his brother, Alexander, above named. The two brothers were grandsons of Robert Ker, who is referred to by Dr. Reid in his "History of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland." Mr. André Allen Murray assumed the additional surname of Ker on his marriage, and his only son, Andrew, died at the age of three, in 1861. His two daughters are Sarah, widow of the late Fitzjohn Irwin, 4th son of the late J. Irwin, of Carnagh, Castleblaney, who has one son, Murray Fitzjohn, and one daughter, Ethel Irwin, and who reside at Beech Hill, Monaghan; and the above Mary Isabella, they having also inherited Beech Hill from their uncle, the late William Murray.

WARINGSTOWN, the seat of Holt Waring, J.P., between two and three miles south-east of Lurgan, co. Armagh. The mansion is Jacobean, and was erected about the middle of the 17th century by William Waring, who also built the parish church, a very fine old structure with a square tower and spire.

The family is of Lancastrian origin and was driven to seek refuge in co. Antrim from the persecutions of Queen Mary. John Waring was the pioneer in the migration and married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Peers, of Derriaghy, co. Antrim. Their eldest son, William, above mentioned, founded the town to which he gave the family name, and his eldest son, Samuel,



WARINGSTOWN, CO. DOWN.

established linen manufacture in the district, introducing several artisans from Holland. Handloom weaving is now the staple industry, and the cambrics and damasks are considered among the finest in Ireland. Samuel married Grace, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Holt, of co. Meath and their eldest son, Samuel, was High Sheriff in 1834. The latter dying unmarried in 1793, was succeeded by his nephew, the Very Rev. Holt Waring, Dean of Dromore, who however left no male issue and the estates fell to his cousin, and son-in-law, Henry, who married the Dean's fourth daughter. The present owner of Waringstown is their grandson.



MILFORD, CO. ARMAGH, RESIDENCE OF R. G. McCrum,
J.P., D.L.



STEEPLES, ANTRIM, RESIDENCE OF GEORGE CLARKE, J.P.



KILCATTEN HOUSE, KILLALOO, CO. LONDONDERRY,
RESIDENCE OF ROBERT POSTON, J.P.

GARVAGH HOUSE, the seat of Lord Garvagh, J.P., D.L., 3rd Baron, situate near the small market town of Garvagh, co. Londonderry. The mansion was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who granted the manor of Garvagh to George Canning, of Barton, Warwickshire. He was an ancestor of the present Baron Garvagh, and one of the line of Cannings that stretched back to the year 1300. The house has been twice enlarged since that time.



PINK DRAWING ROOM.



PINK DRAWING ROOM, SHOWING RED DRAWING ROOM AND INTO WHITE DRAWING ROOM.

The first on record was Richard de Kanynges, a priest of Little Cheveril; another was John de Kanynges, Abbot of Abingdon; a third was Robert Canyngs, an eminent merchant of Bristol, who flourished in the first quarter of the 14th century, and whose son, grandson, and great-grandson represented Bristol in Parliament for various periods, and occupied the mayoral chair of that city more than once. Another great-grandson was Lord Mayor of London in 1756. A most distinguished member of the family was the great Canning, George, Prime Minister in 1827. At his death, in 1827, his wife was created Viscountess, and their son, Charles John (Viceroy of India, 1855-61), was advanced to an earldom, but he dying without issue the title became extinct. His great-uncle, Paul, was father of the 1st Baron Garvagh, who married the fourth daughter of the 1st Marquess of Londonderry, and erected a fine family residence in co. Cavan, where the family own more land than in Londonderry, but this was pulled down by the 2nd Lord Garvagh, whose wish was that the family should be seated solely at Garvagh. Another great-uncle, Stratford, was father of the renowned Ambassador, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, K.G., P.C., whose fame chiefly rests on his embassy at Constantinople, 1841-58.



WHITE DRAWING ROOM, SHOWING DINING ROOM AND INTO THE HALL.



LANDMORE, AGHADOWEY, CO. DERRY.

LANDMORE, the residence of Mrs. Watney, is delightfully situate in the parish of Aghadowey, co. Londonderry. It was built in 1788, and stands in a well wooded park a few miles south of Coleraine. Mullamore is another village in the parish. The entire district dates its importance from the reign of James I., who, in 1613, granted it to the London Companies.



TULLYVIN HOUSE, CO. CAVAN.

and acquired the lands of Benenden in Kent. Monaghan and Cavan (Lodge, Vol. II.)

Extract from Sir Charles Coote's Survey of co. Cavan, 1802: "William Moore, Esq., now enjoys this estate (Tullyvin) and resides thereon; it has never been alienated from his family since the original grant." He also inherited the estate of Manor Rowe, in co. Tyrone, originally owned by Sir Francis Rowe.

Extract from "Hibernian Magazine," 1788, p. 671, "Marriages for December, 1788":—"James Moore Boyle, of Tullyvin, co. of Cavan, Esq., to Miss Moore, daughter of Richard Moore, of Rathdowney, in the Queen's County, Esq."

MULLANTEAN, the residence of Mrs. C. M. Kennedy, widow of the late Charles G. B. Kennedy,



MULLANTEAN, STEWARTSTOWN, CO. TYRONE.

TULLYVIN HOUSE, the residence of Maxwell James Boyle, lies in the parish of Kildrumsherdan, co. Cavan, three miles west of Cootehill. It was built about ninety years ago to replace a house that was burned down, and which stood near the site of a castle, which was besieged and razed to the ground by Oliver Cromwell, who hanged the garrison on a hill adjoining, still called the Gallows Hill. At that time it was owned and defended by the Moores, from whom the Boyle family inherited in the female line. The Moores are a family of French extraction, who came very early after the Conquest,

Captain Brent Moore, received grants of lands in



ANCIENT VAULT IN GROUNDS OF TULLYVIN HOUSE, THE BURIAL PLACE OF THE MOORES AND BOYLES.

J.P., is one of the principal seats near the flourishing little market town of Stewartstown, six miles north-west of Dungannon, and about five miles west of Kells Point, on Lough Neagh. It was built in the year 1820 by Mr. Lynd, and stands on well kept grounds of forty acres.

Stewartstown takes its name from Sir Andrew Stewart to whom grant of land in the district was made by James I.

A famous ecclesiastical dignitary, Canon Knox Little, M.A., of Worcester, and author of many religious works, was born in Stewartstown House in 1839.

BALLYGOLAND, the seat of Thomas Gallaher, J.P., is pleasantly situated near the village of Greencastle, co. Antrim, on the shore of Belfast Foyle. It is easy of access by the Northern Counties' Railway and train from Belfast. The view down the Lough, of water and coast line, is very fine. Greencastle is about four miles from Kilkeel, in the "Kingdom of Mourne," and is connected by ferry with Greenore.



BALLYGOLAND, GREENCASTLE, CO. DONEGAL.

CASTLE GROVE, the residence of John Montgomery Charles Grove, J.P., lies close to Letterkenny co. Donegal, and is sixteen miles south-west from Londonderry. The mansion stands in

2000 acres of ground, which are in complete harmony in their wild and picturesque grandeur with their romantic environment. Magnificent views can be obtained of Lough Swilly and the surrounding country from this neighbourhood. The family resided in the early part of the 17th century at Castle Shanaghan, co. Donegal. The present mansion was built in 1730 by William Grove on the same estate, which has been their residence since that date. He was eldest surviving son of William Grove, who served through the siege of Derry, and who lost his life at the hands of the rebels in 1697. His mother was the eldest daughter of Sir James Leigh, of



CASTLE GROVE, LETTERKENNY, CO. DONEGAL.

Cullinmore, co. Westmeath. The present owner of Castle Grove is his great-great-grandson.

KNOWEHEAD, the residence of the late W. O. Wilson, lies in the parish of Skerry, co. Antrim, four miles from Ballymena. The property was acquired by the late Mr. Wilson in the year 1867, when the present house was built; it is situated on the top of a small hill, or "knowe"—hence the name. From the house there is a beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country, including the rivers Braid and Artoges, which meet at the foot of the Cairn, and the village of Broughshane, with Slemish mountain lying some three miles to the east.



KNOWEHEAD, CO. ANTRIM.



SANDYMOUNT, RICHHILL, CO. ARMAGH, RESIDENCE OF MR. C. B. LAMB.



THE MANOR HOUSE, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF S. W. ALLWORTHY, M.A., M.D.



BARNAGEEHA, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MR. JOHN LEPPER.

AUGHER CASTLE, the seat of John Carmichael-Ferrall, J.P., D.L., is situated near Augher. It is a noble castellated mansion, consisting of the Old Castle, built by Sir Thomas Ridgway during the Plantation of Ulster, of which he was a grantee; and the New Castle, built in 1832, by the late Sir James Richardson Bunbury, Bart. The family claim through Andrew Carmichael, Provost of Dungannon 1720-21, descent from the first Lord Carmichael, of Carmichael, in Lanarkshire, in the direct male line.



AUGHER CASTLE, CO. TYRONE.

and took measures for immediate attack on the town. On the 5th of July the following "general orders" were issued by him; the document is interesting on many accounts:—



NAPOLEON I. IN EARLY YOUTH.

Two days later the town capitulated, and was restored to the Spaniards. The portrait of Major-General Carmichael here reproduced is from a miniature in the possession of Mr. Carmichael-Ferrall. A very interesting memento of the above siege is now preserved at Augher Castle in a portrait of Napoleon in early youth—a sketch merely—by David, the celebrated painter of the Republic, afterwards Court Painter to Napoleon. It was given by Napoleon to his brother-in-law, General Le Clerc, at whose death in San Domingo it fell into the possession of his successor in the command, General Barquier, who gave it to the victorious General Carmichael. Another interesting relic of the General is a presentation sword, which bears the following inscription:—"Presented to BRIGADIER-GENERAL CARMICHAEL By an Unanimous Vote of the 4th Feb. 1807, OF BOTH HOUSES OF LEGISLATURE of the Island of TOBAGO As a Testimony of their Gratitude for his SERVICES Rendered to that Colony." General Carmichael was subsequently made Governor of Demerara, where he died in 1813 and was buried in the Cathedral. He married Catherine, last surviving child and heiress of John Ferrall, M.D., of Dublin. She assumed the name of Ferrall for herself and issue under the provisions of her father's will, by Royal Warrant, in 1852, in addition to the name of Carmichael.

Their son, Lieut.-Col. John O'Ferrall Carmichael, of the 18th Regt. and 6th Dragoon Guards, married, in 1818, Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Rev. John Porter, D.D., Bishop of Clogher. Col. Carmichael was drowned in 1836. His eldest son was Captain John Jervis O'Ferrall Carmichael, R.N., who assumed the name of Ferrall in 1852, on succeeding his grandmother in the Ferrall estates. Captain Carmichael-Ferrall died in 1904, leaving an only son, the present Mr. John Carmichael-Ferrall.

"G.O. "Head Quarters, S. Carlos, "July 5th, 1809.

"Providence having peculiarly favoured this expedition in a just cause against the French garrison in the city of S. Domingo, and having within less than one month of the embarkation at Jamaica brought the enemy to propose a capitulation, the Major-General commanding considers the weather now set in so far from adverse to the disposition he has made, that the more severe the rains, the greater advantage to the British Troops, who are not on any account to be exposed to wet until the moment of attack; the out piquets and sentries to be supplied with hides, they will observe the utmost diligence and preserve their arms constantly loaded and dry, so as to give timely notice, should the enemy be daring enough to attempt a sortie.

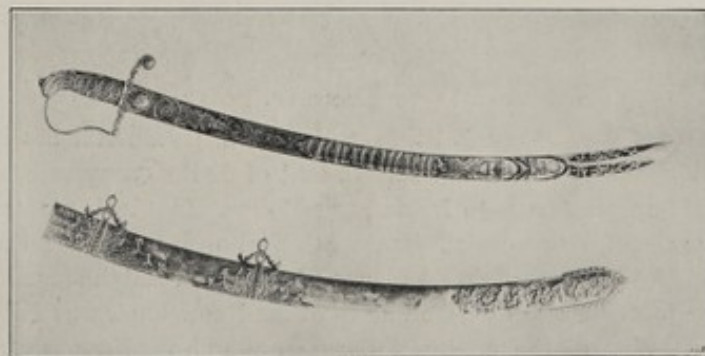
"The Major-General will not permit a single soldier's life to be unnecessarily exposed, but should hostilities recommence at this moment he is fully prepared; and trusting in the Almighty Disposer of Events, will lead to glory the gallant troops he has the high honour to command.

"Although the enemy, by temerity, involve themselves and the inhabitants of a populous city in a sanguinary and fruitless conflict, British soldiers in the moment of victory will have mercy on a prostrate foe, as the brave and generous cannot be cruel.

"By command,
"(Signed) THOS. COLMAN, M.B.,
"Ac. dep. adj. gen."



MAJOR-GENERAL CARMICHAEL.



PRESENTATION SWORD.

FINNEBROGUE, the seat of Robert David Perceval-Maxwell, J.P., D.L., stands in a finely wooded demesne of 1300 acres, near Downpatrick.

The property came into the possession of the family early in the 17th century. It includes the remains of a Cistercian Abbey founded towards the close of the 12th century by John de Courcy, on the north side of the estuary of the Quoile. The ruins are carefully preserved by Mr. Perceval-Maxwell. The first monks came from the famous abbey of Furness, in the north of Lancashire.

The family is descended from the two ancient houses of Perceval and Maxwell, which became united by marriage in the year 1809. An ancestor of the Perceval branch was Sir Philip Perceval,



FINNEBROGUE, DOWNPATRICK, CO. DOWN.

a distinguished statesman, whose wife was granddaughter of Sir William Usher, Clerk of the Council, Dublin. One of his grandsons, William, became Archdeacon of Cashel and Dean of Emly, and the great-grandson of the latter, William, married in 1809, Anne, youngest daughter of John Waring Maxwell, of Finnebrogue, a descendant of the Very Rev. Robert Maxwell, Dean of Armagh. The Dean was second son of Sir John Maxwell, of Calderwood; his eldest son, Robert, was Bishop of Kilmore and an ancestor of Lord Farnham; his second son, Henry, married the third daughter of Bishop Echlin, of Down and Connor. The eldest son of the above-named William was Robert, who adopted the additional surname of Maxwell in 1839. His eldest son, John William, predeceasing him, the estates passed at his death to the latter's eldest son, the present owner. Robert lived to the ripe age of 92. He was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for co. Down and co. Waterford, and High Sheriff of each county in 1841 and 1864 respectively; likewise Major in the Royal North Down R.M. His wife was only daughter and heiress of William Moore, of Moore Hill, co. Waterford, nephew of the 1st Earl Mountcashel. His younger brother was General John Maxwell Perceval, C.B.



CASTLE WRAY, LETTERKENNY, CO. DONEGAL.

CASTLE WRAY, the residence of Lieut.-Colonel Francis Stewart Mansfield, J.P., D.L., lies in a well-wooded park on the shore of Lough Swilly, four miles north-east of Letterkenny railway stations, co. Donegal. The first of the family to come to Ireland was Robert Mansfield, groom of the bedchamber to Henry VI., in 1444, sent over to recall James, 4th Earl of Ormond, the then chief governor of that kingdom.

An ancestor of Colonel Mansfield, Captain Ralph Mansfield, settled in Ireland, and was granted by James I. one thousand acres of land now known as Killygordon, part of which is still in the possession of the family. His great grandson, Francis, married the granddaughter of the 2nd

Viscount Montgomery, of Great Ards. The present owner of Castle Wray is their great-great-grandson who married the eldest daughter of George Simon Harcourt, of Ankerwycke, Bucks.

CASTLEBLANEY, the seat of Lord Henry Francis Hope Pelham-Clinton-Hope, in the parish of Muckno, adjoins Castleblaney, a pretty, English-looking town, on the borders of Lough Muckno, co. Monaghan, was originally built by Sir Edward Blaney in 1621. Sir Edward was Governor of Monaghan, and the land was given to him by James I.

The demesne, which covers an area of about 2500 acres, and comprises the whole of the beautiful Lake Muckno, was purchased in 1853 by the late Henry Thomas Hope, M.P., J.P., of Deepdene, Surrey, whose daughter was the wife of the 6th Duke of Newcastle, father of Lord Pelham Clinton-Hope.

EDENFEL, the seat of Lieut.-Colonel John Blacker Buchanan, lies in the parish of Edenderry, between one and a half miles of Omagh. The district around is of a mountainous character, Mount Mullaghearn rising to a height of nearly 1800 feet. The family sprang originally from Scotland, and traces its descent in direct male line to the Buchanans, Lairds of Carbeth, and beyond that to the ancient family of Buchanan. A Thomas Buchanan married Isabel, daughter of Murdock Stuart, Duke of Albany, in the 15th century. His great grandson, George, settled near Omagh, in 1674, the eldest of whose two grandsons, John, succeeded to the estates. A grandson of John, by name James (heir to the estates), held the post of H.B.M. Consul General in America from 1817 to 1844, and his descendants are now in that country.

DRUMNASOLE, the beautiful seat of John Turnly, J.P., D.L., occupies a romantic site at the foot of a pine-clad hill, near the village of Carnlough, co. Antrim. Around it are pretty and well-timbered grounds, some three acres in extent.

In the days of Cromwell one of the earliest ancestors of the family, John Turnly, settled in Ireland, and a descendant of his held lands in co. Down, but his widow married again and devised the Down estates to the children by her second husband. The Drumnasole property has been held by the Turnlys for nearly a century and a half.

Francis, the father of Mr. Turnly, passed the early years of his life in China, and in 1804 married the youngest daughter of John Rochfort, of Clogrenane, who was High Sheriff of co. Carlow in 1758, and whose wife was a daughter of Thomas Burgh, of Bert House, co. Kildare, and sister of the late Vicountess Ferrard. From this branch of the family, which is connected by marriage with several noble houses, Gainsborough, Ellenborough, and Bridfort, etc., is represented by John Burgh Rochfort, of Clogrenane, co. Carlow.



EDENFEL, OMAGH, CO. TYRONE.



DRUMNASOLE, CARNLOUGH, CO. ANTRIM.



SEAFIELD HOUSE, BANGOR, CO. DOWN, RESIDENCE OF MR. GEORGE MCCrackEN.



RATHVARNA, CHICHESTER PARK, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT YOUNG, P.C.



KILTONGA, NEWTOWNARDS CO. DOWN, RESIDENCE OF W. SIBBALD JOHNSTON, J.P.

CROWHILL, the seat of Joseph Atkinson, J.P., D.L., lies in the parish of Tartaraghan, co. Armagh. The mansion is a plain, substantial house, without any architectural features, and stands in a park of 140 acres. It has been the seat of the family since the latter part of the 18th century, when Joseph Atkinson, great-grandfather of the present owner, married Sarah, daughter and heiress of Thomas Hope, of Crowhill. The father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of Mr. Atkinson were High Sheriffs of the county (Armagh), the former being Foreman to the Grand Jury for 28 years, and also Chairman of the County Council.



CROWHILL, TARTARAGHAN, CO. ARMAGH.

The arms of the family are : Or an eagle displayed with two heads az, beaked and legged gu ; in chief a rose of the last seeded gold between two martlets, sa. Crest : An eagle displayed az beaked and legged gu. Motto : Deo et regi fideli.

The parish of Tartaraghan lies six miles north of Armagh, and includes Coney Island in Lough Neagh. It is served by the Omagh and Portadown branch of the Great Northern Railway ; the nearest station is Varmers' Bridge. The Parish Church was built about 100 years ago, the chancel and vestry being added in 1891.

NORTHLANDS, the seat of Samuel Allen Adams, J.P., T.C.D., late 1st Lieutenant South Tipperary Artillery Militia, is situate in the parish of Shercock, a small market town, eight miles south-east of Cootehill, co. Cavan. The nearest railway station is Carrickmacross, eight miles to the east, which is the terminus of a branch of the Great Northern line from Dundalk. At Cootehill there is likewise a terminal station of the Ballyboy and Cavan branch of the same system.



NORTHLANDS, SHERCOCK, CO. CAVAN.

First mention of the family of Adam, of Fanno, Forfarshire, is Adam, 1100. Colonel Adam came and settled in Ireland early in the 17th century, adding an S to his patronymic, and married Hon. Cadle Magennis, granddaughter of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. The family lived in Shercock House, co. Cavan, of which nothing remains except the wall of a deer park.

Northlands, the present seat of the family, was built and planted by the Very Rev. Samuel Adams, Dean of Cashel, in 1822. The family was closely allied to the illustrious race of Douglas, and bears on the crest the heart of Bruce, because of the part which Sir Duncan Adam took in its rescue with

Lord Douglas. It also can claim descent in direct line from William the Conqueror and three sons of Edward III.

GLENCAIRN, the residence of James Cunningham, stands in a compact demesne of over 100 acres, at the base of the range of hills known as Divis, at the west end of the Borough of Belfast. Close to it, though in a more elevated position, is "Fernhill," the residence of Samuel Cunningham.



GLENCAIRN, BELFAST.

The estate was acquired in 1855 by the late Josias Cunningham, who died in 1895, leaving three sons, James, Josias, and Samuel, and five daughters.

The family is of Scottish origin. In the Town Book of Belfast several references to this Plantation family occur, doubtless some of its members settled at Belfast. In 1638 "Thomas Cunningham was made free and is to pay to the town xs." Again, in 1665, a bond for £1200 is recorded, on which Sir David Cunningham, of Robertland, in the county of Ayr, is concerned, where the clan was very strong, and crossed to Ireland. An ancestor, Thomas, who left Scotland



GLENCAIRN GATE.

during the stormy times of the second half of the 17th century, settled at Killead, a picturesque village about ten miles north-west of Belfast, where he purchased the Crookedstone property. His grandson, Samuel, interested himself in the West Indian trade, in which he had the misfortune to

lose his eldest son, also named Samuel, who was killed during a fight with a French privateer in the year 1796. There is, in his native parish of Killead, an endowment for the poor which the illfated gentleman founded. Barber, a son of the latter, established himself in business in Belfast as a



FERNHILL, BELFAST.

tobacco manufacturer and importer, and it was his son, Josias, above named, who in 1843 founded in Belfast the present stockbroking firm of Josias Cunningham & Co.

In the possession of the family is a most interesting relic of a stirring time in Ulster history—an old oak chair which was brought from Scotland by the ancestors of the present owners at the time of the plantation of Ulster. The initials of the original owner and a motto are carved on the back as follows:—"J.D., Fear God, 1616."

FERNHILL is the property and residence of Samuel Cunningham, the youngest of the three sons of the late Josias Cunningham. It is on a portion of the family estate contiguous to



ROCK GARDEN, FERNHILL.

Glencairn, occupying a commanding site 300 feet above the level of the sea, and affording splendid views of the Mourne Mountains to the south and the coast of Scotland to the north-east, so that the country from which the family came 300 years ago can be descried by its present representatives.



KNOCKNAGONEY, BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF COL. McCANCE.

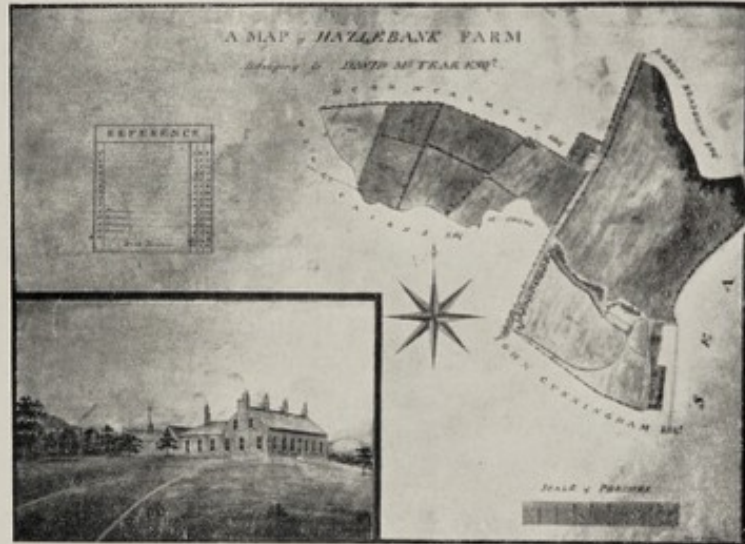


ST. MURUS, FAHAN, LONDONDERRY, RESIDENCE OF MR. J. BREWSTER.



KILDRESS HOUSE, CO. TYRONE, RESIDENCE OF RICHARD CLUFF, J.P.
Re-built by the present owner's grandfather in 1861.

HAZELBANK lies at Whitehouse, co. Antrim, on the Shore Road, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Belfast. It was purchased in 1796 by David McTear (who owned considerable property in Belfast, and an estate in co. Monaghan, derived from his wife, Elizabeth Crawford), and he resided there for upwards of 40 years, until his death in 1840. The illustration shows the original house with the land attached, which extended from the sea shore to the Doagh Road, and included part of Macedon, the whole of Lismara, Dante Hall (formerly Rose Cottage), and Abbotscroft. George McTear, his eldest son, re-built the house in 1850-1, and resided there with his family for about ten years, when the property was sold. Subsequent owners added to the house, and the late James Gray (Chairman, Great Northern Railway, Ireland), pulled down the whole structure and built the present residence.



HAZELBANK, WHITEHOUSE, CO. ANTRIM.

The above-mentioned George McTear was grandson of James McTear, who established himself in Belfast in 1715 as a brewer, being the only surviving descendant, in that generation, of Noah McTear, who came over from Scotland in the time of Charles II., during the persecution of the Scotch Presbyterians, and settled at Ballycarry, co. Antrim, as a farmer. The patronymic was probably derived from the Latin, *terra* (land), i.e. McTear, "son of the soil." James McTear married Miss Black, who died in 1876, aged 93 years. Their son, James, elder brother of David, was an original Belfast Volunteer in the Second Division, and died unmarried.

George McTear married Margaret Smith, granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel Barber, of Rathfriland, co. Down, Colonel of the Rathfriland Volunteers, whose wife, Elizabeth Kennedy, was granddaughter of the Rev. Gilbert Kennedy, Minister of Dundonald, co. Down. The latter married Miss Montgomery, a descendant of Lady Jane Gordon, fourth daughter of the 6th Earl and 1st

Marquess of Huntly. The Gilbert Kennedys claimed descent from the Kennedys, from whom sprang the Earls of Cassillis and the Marquesses of Ailsa; also from the Campbells, from whom the Dukes of Argyle are descended. Mr. J.S. McTear's predecessors and their collaterals, on both sides of the house, have had a connection of several centuries with Belfast, and include many well-known old Belfast names: Black, Bristow, Bruce, Crawford, Cunningham, Dunn, Galt, Hyndman, Jones, Kennedy, McCance, Malcolm, Montgomery, Ripplingham, Sloan, Smith, Stevenson, Thomson, etc., and some of them were sovereigns of the town.



CAIRNDHU, CO. ANTRIM, THE PROPERTY OF JOHN STEWART-CLARK, J.P.

South aspect: it is occupied by Mrs. Clark, the widowed mother of the owner; she is youngest daughter of John Smiley, of Larne, and sister of the lately deceased Sir Hugh Smiley, of Drumalis, Larne.

Cairndhu, co. Antrim, the property of John Stewart-Clark, J.P. South aspect: it is occupied by Mrs. Clark, the widowed mother of the owner; she is youngest daughter of John Smiley, of Larne, and sister of the lately deceased Sir Hugh Smiley, of Drumalis, Larne.

SHANEMULLAGH HOUSE, the seat of Perceval David William Campbell Gaussen, is situated near the town of Castledawson, in the adjoining parish of Bellaghy, co. Londonderry. The original



SHANEMULLAGH HOUSE, CASTLEDAWSON, CO. LONDONDERRY.

seat of Mr. Gaussen's family in Ireland was Lake View House, Ballyronan, in the adjoining parish of Magherafelt, which was disposed of by his father, David Campbell Gaussen, in 1863, who changed his residence to Shanemullagh House.

The family is of French origin. An ancestor, David Gaussen, a Huguenot Protestant, fled from France on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His destination, according to family tradition, was to join his brother, who founded the Brookman's Park branch in



THE PAVILION, ARMAGH, RESIDENCE OF JAMES LONSDALE, J.P., D.L.



BOOMHALL, CO. LONDONDERRY, RESIDENCE OF MR. H. J. COOKE.

England, but contrary winds drove him into Carlingford Bay for shelter, and he decided to settle in Ireland. He married Dorothy Fortescue, daughter of the Vicar of Dundalk, and for some time resided at Newry, but ultimately made a permanent settlement at Ballyronan, on the shore of Lough Neagh, which village was founded by him and his descendants.

The Gaussens are of the ancient family of de Gaussen, of Languedoc, in the province of Guienne. De Magny, in his "Noblaire Universel de France," writes:—"Le nom de Gaussen est celui d'une de maisons le plus anciennes de la noblesse de Guienne." The family had attained importance in the 13th century. Guilhem de Gaussen figures in a Charter delivered at Bomcleauf, "Sous le règne du très excellent Prince Richard roi d'Angleterre et de France." Later, Mons. de Gaussen, as ambassador for France at the Court of Frederick the Great, originated at Berlin and caused to be adopted at Versailles, the important treaty of "Teschén." The Chevalier de Gaussen was French Ambassador at the Court of Gustavus III. of Sweden at the time of that Monarch's assassination, and almost a centenarian at the time of the social revolution, re-entered the Corps Diplomatique, when by his age and services he was known to his colleagues and the various Ministers for Foreign Affairs, as the "doyen de diplomates Français."

The family has given several prominent officers to the army and a Post Captain to the navy; the latter, as Lieutenant of H.M.S. "Agamemnon," highly distinguished himself in the Crimean War. The present owner of Shanemullagh is the fifth in descent in direct male line from the founder of the family. His grandfather, David, married the only child of John Ash, of Magherafelt, the sole lineal male descendant of Captain Thomas Ash, who wrote the "Diary of the Siege of Londonderry," and was one of the prominent figures in that celebrated defence.

BALLYGAWLEY PARK, one of the seats of Colonel Sir Hugh Houghton Stewart, of Athenry, 4th Baronet, J.P., D.L., Lord of the Manor of Ballygawley, is situate near the town of Keerogue, co. Tyrone. The mansion stands in a park of 700 acres, and came into the possession of the family in the year 1807.



BALLYGAWLEY PARK, CO. TYRONE.

The family is of Scottish origin, the first member to settle in Ireland being Captain Andrew Stewart, who accompanied Lord Ochiltree from Scotland about 1627. His third son, James, married a daughter of the celebrated Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

The 1st Baronet was the Right Hon. John Stewart, created in 1803. He was Attorney General for Ireland at the time of the Union and drafted the Act; afterwards sat in Parliament for co. Tyrone for 14 years, till his death in 1825. He married a daughter of Mervyn Archdale, M.P., of Castle Archdale. The 3rd Baronet, Sir John Marcus, was High Sheriff of co. Tyrone in 1858. He married the eldest daughter and heiress of George Powell Houghton, of Kilmannock, co. Wexford. He died in 1905 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Baronet.



LOUGH MCRORY FISHING AND SHOOTING LODGE.
Ballygawley Park.

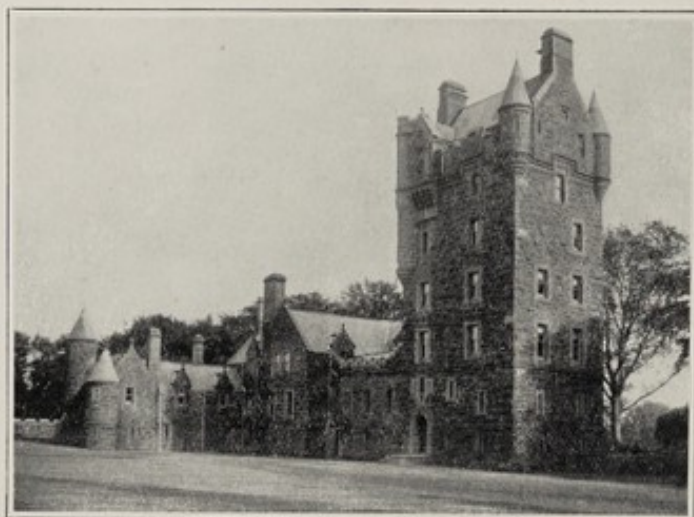
CARRICKMORE HALL, one of the seats of Col. Sir Hugh H. Stewart, Bart., near the small town of Carrickmore, is now in the possession of Lady Anne Coote Stewart, widow of Sir John Marcus Stewart, 3rd Baronet.

It is a comfortable house standing in a small demesne of about 20 acres. The house was originally built by Sir J. M. Stewart, and has been enlarged and improved for Lady Stewart.



CARRICKMORE HALL, CO. TYRONE.

BALLYMENA CASTLE, the Irish seat of Sir Frederick Edward Shafto Adair, Bart., of Flixton Hall, Suffolk, stands in a fine demesne near the prosperous town of Ballymena, co. Antrim. The present mansion was built about the year 1850 by the late Lord Waveney, replacing the original Castle



BALLYMENA CASTLE, CO. ANTRIM.

erected in the reign of James I., and is a stone mansion in the Scotch baronial style. From the tower are obtainable some splendid views of the landscape around. Among other objects of interest inside the Castle are to be noticed several stained glass windows commemorating various members of the family, including one to an Adair who, when Ambassador at Vienna in the early part of the 19th century, is said to have averted a European war.

The town of Ballymena owes much of its prosperity to the interest of the Adair family. The parish church of St. Patrick, which was

burnt down in 1879, was rebuilt by the late Lord Waveney on a site presented by his father, Sir Robert Shafto Adair, 1st Baronet.

The Adair family is of Scottish origin, and is descended from Ninian Adair, of Kinhilt, Wigtownshire, whose son, William, married, in 1608, a daughter of Sir James Gordon, Baronet, of Lochinvar, and migrated to co. Antrim, settling in Ballymena. Their great-grandson, Sir Robert, was knighted by William III., in whose cause he raised a regiment of foot. William, the great-grandson of Sir Robert, married, in 1784, the daughter and heiress of Robert Shafto, of Benwell, Northumberland, and their eldest son, Sir Robert Shafto, was created 1st Baronet in 1838. The latter's elder son, Sir Robert Alexander Shafto, 2nd Baronet, attained considerable eminence. He filled the office of Lord Lieutenant of co. Antrim, was Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria, represented Cambridge in Parliament from 1847 to 1852 and from 1854 to 1857, was Hon. Colonel of the Suffolk Artillery, and in 1873 was raised to the Peerage as Baron Waveney. He married the eldest daughter of General the Hon. Robert Meade, second son of the 1st Earl of Clanwilliam, but at his death, without issue, in 1886, the Barony became extinct, and the Baronetcy passed to his brother, Sir Hugh Edward, 3rd Baronet, and father of the present holder of the title.

MOYOLA PARK, the seat of Lady Spencer Chichester, stands on the banks of the river Moyola, near the town of Castledawson, co. Londonderry. The demesne is of great beauty, and extends to Lough Neagh, two miles distant, of which it affords a magnificent view.



MOYOLA PARK, CASTLEDAWSON, CO. LONDONDERRY.

In 1694, Joshua Dawson, Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1710, built a castle, of which, however, only the ruins remain; hence the name of the town. The property came into the possession of the Chichester family through the marriage, in 1872, of Colonel Lord Adolphus John Spencer Churchill Chichester, J.P., D.L., third son of the 4th Marquess of Donegall, with the only child and heiress of Colonel Robert Peel Dawson, M.P., of Moyola Park. The present occupant is their eldest son, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Peel Dawson Spencer Chichester, D.L., J.P.

The Chichesters are descended from an old Devonshire family, the first member of which to settle in Ireland was Sir Arthur Chichester, second son of Sir John Chichester, High Sheriff of Devonshire in 1552 and 1578, and M.P. for the county in 1553 and 1562. Sir Arthur played a conspicuous part in Irish history (see Index). His nephew, Arthur, was created 1st Earl of Donegall in 1606. The 5th Earl became 1st Marquess of Donegall, and was made a British peer, under the title of Baron Fisherwick.



MILLFIELD HOUSE (SIDE VIEW) BUNCRANA, CO. DONEGAL.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO MILLFIELD HOUSE.



GLIMPSE OF CARRIAGE DRIVE AND SIDE ENTRANCE, MILLFIELD HOUSE.



WINTER SCENE, GROUNDS, MILLFIELD HOUSE.

MILLFIELD HOUSE, the seat of John Brice Mullin, J.P., D.L., is quite close to the market town of Buncrana, and is one of the oldest residences in co. Donegal. Buncrana is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the county, and was visited by their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra in 1903. It is on the shores of Lough Swilly (the famous lake of shadows), and is surrounded by a beautiful chain of hills. Buncrana is about twelve miles distant from Londonderry by rail and is connected with the National Telephone system, and lighted by electricity. It has now become a famous seaside resort, and the home of many Londonderry merchants.

The North West Golf Links are quite convenient, and the rivers adjoining are celebrated fishing resorts. Shooting, yachting and boating are also features of the district.

DRUMALIS, the seat of the late Sir Hugh Houston Smiley, Bart., J.P., D.L., is situate near the town of Larne, the well-known seaport on the east coast of co. Antrim, about 25 miles north of Belfast. The late Baronet was a benefactor to the town, having built and endowed the Smiley

Cottage Hospital in Victoria Street.

His benefactions were not confined to Larne, as will be seen from the following account.



DRUMALIS, LARNE, CO. ANTRIM.

Smiley. On the third page the ornaments embrace in their folds the arms of Ireland, and are used in a very ingenious way to intermingle with and support the ribbon bearing the word "Address." Underneath the ribbon is a coloured representation of the seal of the Presbyterian Church, surrounded by an ornamental wreath, with scroll bearing the words, "The Presbyterian Church of Ireland." Then follows the title, in brilliant and harmonious colouring, "Address to Sir Hugh H. Smiley, D.L., Drumalis, Larne, County Antrim, from the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, 1906." The feature of the fourth page is a splendidly executed water-colour of Drumalis, Sir Hugh Smiley's Irish residence.

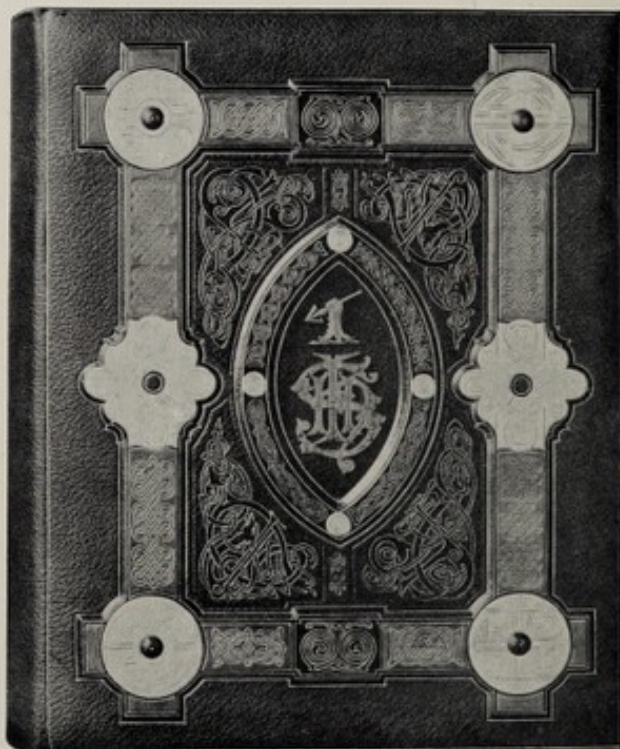
The fifth page commences the address, which is in Old English text, with illuminated capitals to each paragraph. The ornament in this page has, set into it, the crest of Sir Hugh Smiley. The sixth page, finely embellished, contains four beautifully-painted miniatures of Captain Smiley, Lieut. P. Kerr-Smiley, Mr. Hubert Smiley, and Miss Smiley. Page seven takes in the second half of the text of the address, the ornamental portion being very elaborate and finely treated. At the bottom of this page are the signatures of Rev. Dr. M'Kean, Moderator, and Rev. Dr. Lowe, Clerk of the General Assembly. The eighth page is devoted to a beautiful painting of the Assembly buildings. The ninth page contains the signatures of Presidents of Colleges and Conveners of Standing Committees. On the tenth page is a highly-finished water-colour painting of the reception at the inauguration of the Assembly Buildings, showing the interior and platform, with the Duke of Argyll speaking. Page eleven contains the signatures of Moderators and Clerks of Synods. The twelfth page contains a large view in colours of the magnificent front door of the Assembly Buildings, the carving and ornamentation being brought out with great accuracy and effect. Page thirteen contains the signatures of Moderators and Clerks of Presbyteries, and, like the others, is surrounded by a chaste design in colours. There is on page fourteen a water-colour drawing of the side door of the platform in the Assembly Hall, set into an ornamental opening. Page fifteen is a continuation of the signatures. The sixteenth page has two exquisitely-painted pictures of the approach to the large hall and the interior of the large hall. The last page completes the signatures. The album and address were executed by Messrs. W. & G. Baird, Limited, Belfast, who may fairly be congratulated upon having turned out a book of art of which any firm in the United Kingdom might be proud.

The cover of the album measures 14½ in. x 11½ in., and is of crimson Levant morocco, exquisitely inlaid with blue, ivory, and chocolate. The centre of the side, which is deeply sunk, contains the crest and monogram of Sir Hugh Smiley in solid 18-carat gold, richly engraved. Encompassing this is a raised vesica, broken into four panels of fine Celtic interlacing, which forms a most suitable environment for the crest and monogram. Surrounding this vesica are four very characteristic dragons, deftly executed and producing an altogether mystifying effect.

On Friday, Dec. 7th, 1906, the Assembly's Hall, Belfast, was the scene of a unique gathering. The Hall was filled to its utmost capacity with Presbyterians from all parts of the country, assembled to do honour to Sir Hugh Smiley, Bart., for his loyalty and generosity to the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. This tribute took the form of a Presentation of an Address in a beautiful album, enclosed in a splendid silver casket, engravings of which are here reproduced. The Presentation was made by the Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (the Earl of Aberdeen), in the presence of the Moderator of Assembly (Rev. W. M'Kean, D.D.), the Clerk of Assembly (Rev. W. J. Lowe, M.A., D.D.), the Right Hon. Thomas Sinclair, and the shining lights of the Presbyterian Church, together with enthusiastic thousands of well-wishers.

The address begins with the assurance that "the quiet and unobtrusive manner in which your kind and generous acts are done, only adds to their attractiveness and value," and goes on to enumerate the principal deeds of benevolence performed by Sir Hugh and Lady Smiley.

The album containing the address consists of seventeen pages, highly illuminated on indestructible vellum. The greater portion of the first page is occupied by the coat-of-arms of Sir Hugh Smiley, emblazoned in true heraldic colours, surrounding which is a chaste illuminated design. Portraits in water-colour of Sir Hugh Smiley and Lady Smiley constitute the feature of the second page. They are set in sunk oval shapes, beneath which are the arms in miniature of Sir Hugh and Lady



ALBUM PRESENTED TO THE LATE SIR HUGH H. SMILEY, BART.

THE CASKET.

The casket is of solid silver, and is an exquisite piece of silversmith's work. It is Celtic in character, and is an adaptation from one of the old shrines which were made in Ireland during the fifth and sixth century to hold the missals or other rare and valuable articles. The particular one which this is adapted from is the shrine of St. Patrick's bell, one of the finest examples of early Celtic craftsmanship. During that period and down to the twelfth century, Ireland was noted for the excellence attained by her metal workers, not only in gold and silver, but in bronze and other baser metals, many examples of which are to be seen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin; from these have been borrowed many of the beautiful interlaced panels and bosses which adorn the casket, notably the Ardagh Chalice. The casket, which rises from an oblong base, 15 in. x 7 in., gradually



ADDRESS FORMING PAGES 3, 5, AND 7, OF THE ALBUM.

assumes a pyramidal form, terminating with a domed top, in all 17 in. high, weighing about 300 oz. The centre panel of the front bears the arms of Sir H. H. Smiley, which have been most artistically and heraldically treated, standing out in high relief. Surrounding this are four panels, the top and bottom ones bearing the inscription, "To Sir Hugh H. Smiley, Bart., D.L., Drumalis, County Antrim," the side panels having interlaced work of exquisite design. At the corners of these panels are large hand-modelled bosses, no two being alike. The back of the casket is similar to that of the front, except that the centre panel bears the emblems of the Presbyterian Church, the Burning Bush, the Bible, and the motto, "Ardens sed Virens." Introduced as a mantling for the Bible are sprays of shamrocks, which identify it with the Irish branch of the Church; surrounding these are panels similar to the front, the inscription being continued and completed as follows:—"From the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, December, 1906." The inscriptions front and back are in Celtic characters, each letter being made separately and laid on; the four large bosses on this side carrying the arms of the four provinces of Ireland. The ends of the casket are somewhat different in style, in so much as they treat on a larger scale that pure Celtic spirit of ornamentation that pervades the whole work. It is hard to say which is the more beautiful piece of this work, the modelled bosses and interlaced panels, or the delicate repoussé work of the background, which, without being obtrusive, knits and perfects the whole.



SILVER CASKET CONTAINING THE ALBUM.

An ancestor of the late Sir Hugh Smiley was John Smiley, of Inver, co. Antrim, whose grandson, John, married a daughter of Robert Love, and left, among other issue, a son, John, born 1796. The latter became a merchant and shipowner in Larne, married Ann, daughter of John Reid, and died in 1878, leaving three sons and four daughters. Sir Hugh was the second son and was created a Baronet in 1903 (see page 617).

The design and execution of this exquisite piece of work were entrusted to Messrs. Sharman D. Neill, Limited, and have been carried out under their supervision entirely in Ireland. The casket is lined with rich Irish silk poplin of an artistic shade. Mr. Neill has always taken a keen interest in reviving an art craftsmanship in which Ireland was prominent in bygone days, and it has been a great pleasure to him to have had this opportunity of demonstrating in such an effective manner that Ireland has regained her prestige, and has taken her place in the front rank of art-producing countries.



BEECHMOUNT, NEAR BELFAST, RESIDENCE OF THE MISSES RIDDELL.

The property formerly belonged to the Rev. Patrick Vance, great-grandfather of Albert Bruce-Joy, the sculptor, the mother of the latter having been born here.



THE LODGE, NEAR BELFAST.

Formerly the property of the Joy family, and here was born the late Dr. W. Bruce-Joy, father of Albert Bruce Joy, the sculptor.



BANNFIELD, COLERAINE, CO. LONDONDERRY, RESIDENCE OF MR. T. G. CARSON.

ULSTER TO ENGLAND, BY THE MIDLAND RAILWAY OF ENGLAND.

SS. MANXMAN.
SS. LONDONDERRY.SS. ANTIUM.
SS. DONEGAL.

NORTH OF IRELAND, via HEYSHAM.

A THROUGH Corridor Dining Car Express leaves St. Pancras at 6 o'clock p.m. arriving at Heysham at 11.45, alongside the steamer which leaves at 12.0 p.m. Passengers' luggage is transferred between train and steamer by the Company's officials free of charge. Trains connecting with the Boat Express give a direct service to and from all principal towns.

THE NORTH OF IRELAND AS A TOURIST AND HEALTH RESORT.

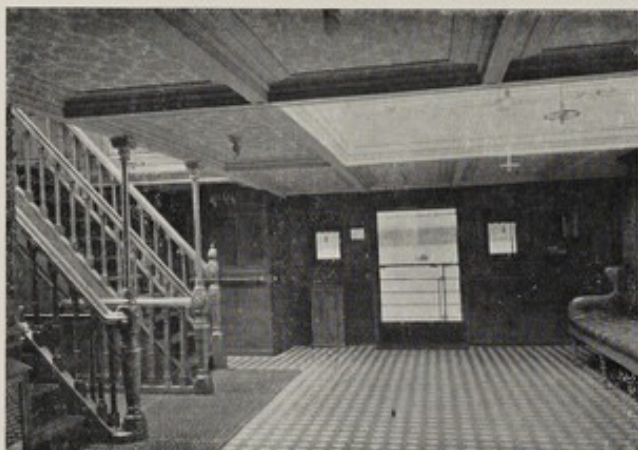
As a health resort the coasts of Antium, Derry and Donegal, served by the Northern Counties' section of the Midland Railway, present exceptional attractions. The bracing Atlantic sea air, the magnificent coast scenery combined with ample facilities for golfing, cycling and fishing, place the North of Ireland foremost among the Tourist resorts of the British Isles. Between Belfast in the east and Londonderry in the north-west, there are "one hundred and sixty miles of the finest coast scenery in the world, with a climate that God made for holidays." York Road Station, the Belfast terminus, is within easy reach of Donegal Quay, where the Midland steamers berth. Between these points a convenient Omnibus Service operates. The Station Hotel which joins the main platform of the York Road Station,

THE MIDLAND IRISH EXPRESS, THROUGH THE CHEVIN VALLEY
(Heysham and Belfast Service).

The New Through Route between England and Belfast and North of Ireland

(via HEYSHAM.)

Belfast, is bright and cheerful, as is also the station itself, and may be taken as an index to the line generally. **Glenariff** vies with Killarney in the reputation of possessing the most beautiful natural glen and waterfall scenery in Ireland. At the Parkmore end the glen is 850 feet above sea level, and Red Bay, where the glen terminates, is about a mile and a half distant. Within the last few years the Railway Company has constructed paths and bridges in the glen which, without in any way marring its picturesque aspect, have contributed to the convenience of the visitor, and a charming little teahouse welcomes the explorer as he emerges at the terminus. **Portrush** is one of the most noted seaside tourist resorts of Ireland. A splendid strip of sand provides excellent opportunities for sea bathing, and numerous places of interest in the vicinity furnish ample variety of entertainment. The most noted golf course in Ireland is also to be found here, and in the immediate neighbourhood is the famous **Giant's Causeway**.



SS. LONDONDERRY.

SALOON ENTRANCE,
SMOKE ROOM.

SS. ANTRIM.

DINING SALOON,
SMOKE ROOM.

THE NEW PORT OF HEYSHAM.

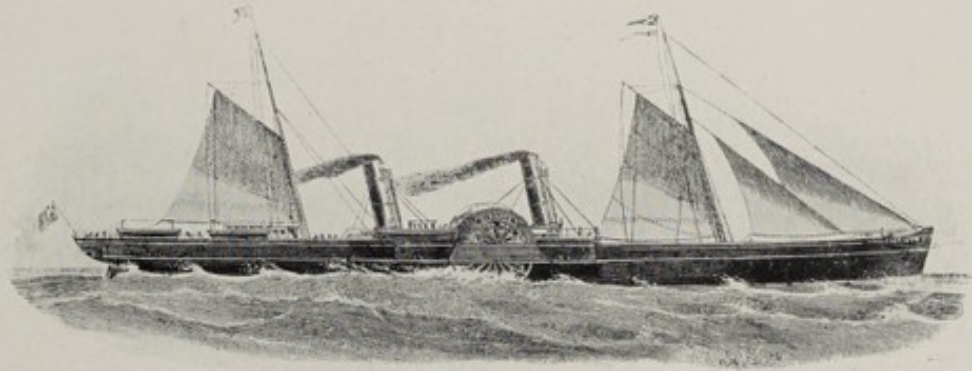
Heysham is a suburb of Morecambe, situate about a mile southward. It enjoys immense natural advantages as a port, with an extensive harbour and deep-water basin which vessels can enter or leave at any state of the tide. The area of the present harbour and works with proposed dock covers 350 acres. There is a depth of 17 feet in the harbour and 40 feet outside the entrance at low water ordinary Spring tides, and a Quay length of 3000 feet. The Passenger Station, Goods Sheds, Fish Stage and Harbour are fitted with Electric Lifts and Cranes and Electric Light. Horses, Cattle and other Live Stock are landed on sloping ways and without slings. Extensive accommodation for resting and grazing. Large area for storage of Timber, Pig Iron, Slates or other Traffic not requiring cover. Goods transferred direct between the steamers and the Goods Sheds or Waggon.

FAST TURBINE STEAMERS.

The Midland Company's fleet of Steamers in the Heysham service comprise the "Londonderry" and the "Manxman" (the first turbine steamers to cross the Irish Sea), "Donegal" and "Antrim" (twin screw) specially built for the service. They are luxuriously appointed and provided with every modern convenience for the comfort of passengers. Speed: 21 to 23 knots per hour. At a meeting of the Institute of Naval Architects in London, July 20th, 1905, Mr William Gray, speaking of the relative performances of the turbines, and reciprocating engines, said: "Speaking generally, the performances of the Turbine steamers, especially the 'Manxman,' had been greatly superior to those of steamers fitted with reciprocating engines. There could be no doubt that one great benefit was the elimination of the vibration inseparable from reciprocating engines. Vibration was almost imperceptible and the vessels were steadier."

ULSTER TO SCOTLAND BY THE BURNS LINE OF STEAMERS.

The first mail service between Ireland and Scotland of which there is any record was in 1662, when a sum of £200 was granted to a Mr. Robert Main, of Edinburgh, to provide a vessel for the purpose of running between Donaghadee, in co. Down, and Portpatrick, in Galloway, a distance of 21 miles. The boats used were small, open, or undecked vessels, but the application of steam to the propulsion of ships, which occurred in 1812, brought about a revolution. In 1824 a Company was formed in Glasgow for the carriage of goods and passengers between the Clyde and Belfast. With this Company



R.M.S. "GIRAFFE."

Messrs. G. & J. Burns, of Glasgow, were associated, but the mails continued to be carried for 24 years after by Admiralty packets between Donaghadee and Portpatrick. In 1849 Messrs. Burns offered to carry the mails free of charge, by steamers to sail from each port on the evening of each day, Sundays excepted. This offer the authorities accepted, and from July 16th, 1849, to the end of October, 1882, the firm carried the mails on these conditions. A fixed sum is now paid.

For three years after the inauguration of regular sailings, in 1825, two trips only per week were made in each direction. The trade, however, continued to increase, and it was found necessary, in 1828 to have three trips from each port, in 1844 four trips, and in 1849 daily sailings, Sundays excepted, with occasional extra steamers when required. The steamers at present on the Glasgow, Greenock and Belfast mail service are the "Redbreast," the "Vulture," and the "Dromedary." On the "day-



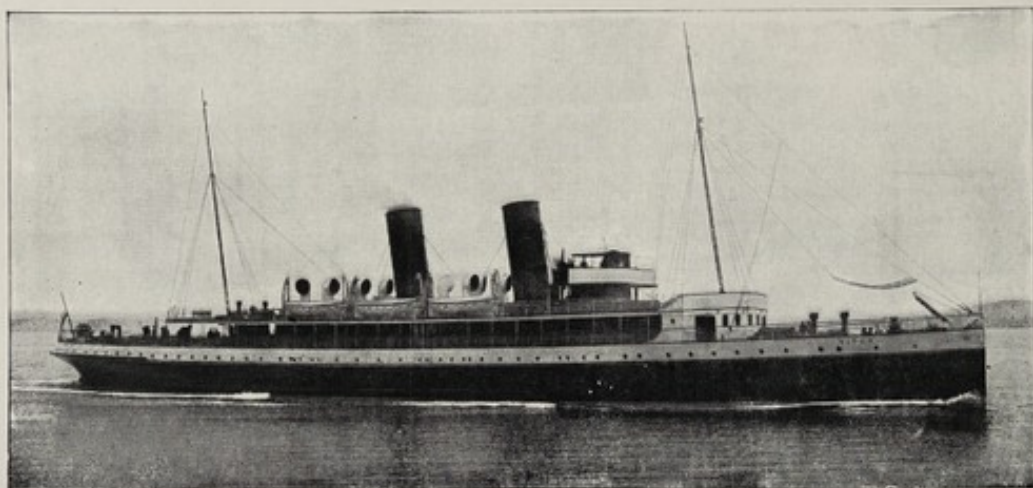
R.M.S. "WOODCOCK" AND "PARTRIDGE," FIRST-CLASS DINING SALOON.

light" service from Ardrossan, the new turbine steamer, "Viper," has succeeded the once familiar "Adder," which began the Ardrossan sailings in 1892. The coming of the "Viper," in 1906, meant a considerable acceleration of the service. On the Ardrossan night service there are the "Partridge" and the "Woodcock," and on that with Londonderry the "Hound." There is also a supplementary cargo service by the "Grouse" and the "Ape," via Greenock and Ardrossan, which vessels also carry on a goods service between Greenock and Larne. Travellers, if they care, can obtain train connections at Belfast for all the principal north of Ireland stations, or they may spend a considerable time in Belfast and neighbourhood, and return to any of the towns in the south of Scotland the same night by the "Viper," and by trains from Ardrossan.

The daylight service of the present day is a great contrast to a service which was attempted in the year 1845 by a steamer of Messrs. Burns' named the "Thetis," which conducted a day service during the summer of that year: but this service was not patronised to any great extent by the public and never was a success.

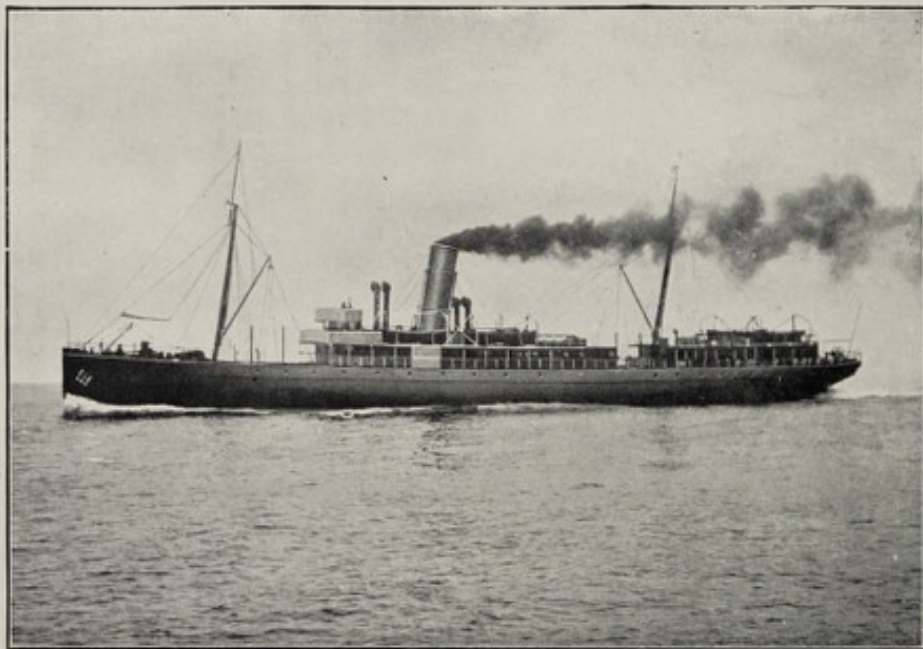
It was some years afterwards renewed by the "Giraffe," which, it is interesting to recall, was subsequently bought to serve as a blockade runner during the time of the American civil war, but the service was again looked upon as "before its time."

The "Viper" was built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Ltd., and launched in 1906, and is the latest evidence of the progressive spirit of the firm. She has accommodation for 1700 passengers, and her equipment, speed, and general excellence are of the very first order.



NEW TURBINE, R.M.S. "VIPER," RUNNING SPEED TRIALS.

The service of G. & J. Burns, Ltd., of which the "daylight" running of the "Viper" between Ardrossan and Belfast is but one small part, is a fine illustration of what has been done in past years in developing the Channel trade between Ireland, Scotland and England. In this the present Lord Inverclyde, Principal Director of the Company, has always taken a keen personal interest. Before the death of his elder brother, the previous Lord Inverclyde, there was a distinct line of demarcation in the work at Messrs. Burns's office, Lord Inverclyde taking responsibility for the Cunard agency, one of the most important shipping agencies in Glasgow, the Hon. James C. Burns, as he then was, devoting himself especially to the coasting trades carried on by the firm. In these he became an expert, and when he succeeded to the title he retained all his interest in the work, although he became a director of the Cunard Company, and, as such, responsible to some extent for the conduct of that



R.M.S. "REDBREAST."

great concern. It is to the energy and enterprise of the present Lord Inverclyde that the firm of G. & J. Burns, Ltd., owes much of its success and its leading position to-day among Glasgow coasting lines.

The original members of the firm were Mr. George Burns (better known in later years as Sir George Burns, Bart.); his brother, Mr. James Burns, who was not, for any length of time, closely associated with the shipping business: Mr. Hugh Matthie; and Mr. Thomas Martin. On the retirement of Mr. George Burns, the business was carried on by his son, Mr. John Burns, afterwards Sir John Burns, Bart., who was created Lord Inverclyde. The latter, at his death, was succeeded by his two sons, George Arbuthnot, the second Lord Inverclyde, who died in October, 1905, and the Honourable James C. Burns, now Lord Inverclyde. For a short time Mr. J. Cleland Burns, younger brother of the first Lord Inverclyde, was a partner in the firm.

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