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Some Imokilly Castles.

By P. J. HARTNETT.

Out of a total of twenty-one castles which in mediaeval times dominated the costal and inland routes through the fertile river-valleys of Imokilly, only fifteen survive. Eight of these were recently visited and examined and form the subject of this article: the remaining seven are listed for record purposes in Appendix A.

With the exception of Inchiquin and, possibly, the castle at Coppingerstown (near Midleton), none is earlier than mid-fifteenth century: Inchiquin can be dated from historical and architectural evidence to the thirteenth century; that at Coppingerstown, on the evidence of its surviving doorway, to a century later. Castlemartyr, Inchinaerenagh, Cahermone and Ballintotis belong to the class of fortified "tower-house" erected between A.D. 1450-1600.

Almost all the castles in this area have been written up in previous numbers of the *Journal*, and elsewhere, but these accounts are mainly of a historical nature. In the present paper I have confined myself to a description of the fabric, giving historical references only where these serve to clarify some points, and refer the reader to the accounts already published. The cumbersome titles of Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* (1837) and Smith's *The Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork* (ed. 1893, with notes from Croker and Caulfield MSS.) have been shortened to "Lewis" and "Smith" respectively, followed by the appropriate volume and page reference. I wish to acknowledge my deep indebtedness to Mr. John T. Collins, Council Member, for supplying me with much historical data, only a fraction of which I have included in this paper.

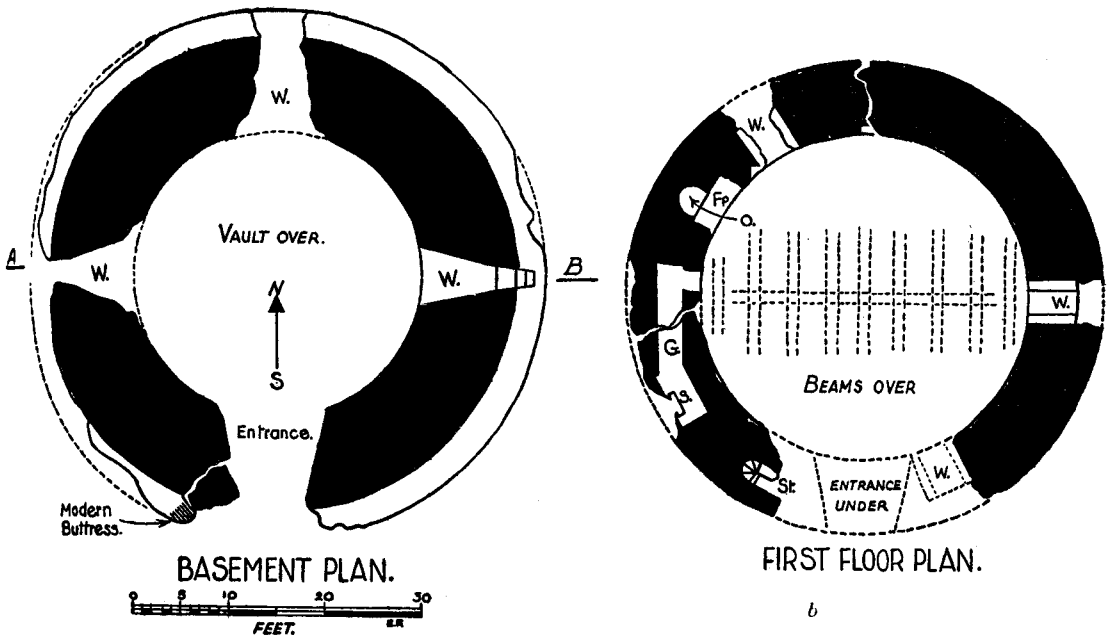
Inchiquin Castle.

(*J.C.H.A.S.*, i A (1892), 181-2; ii (1896), 145f; vii (1901), 62-4; *Smith*, i, 106; *Lewis*, i, 375; Sainthill, *Old Countess of Desmond*, Dublin, 1863)

About two miles south-east of Killeagh village, on the northern bank of the tidal river Womanagh, a mile below its confluence with the Dissour, stands the circular keep of Inchiquin. To the south its walls are lapped by every tide: the curtain walls or other defences guarding the landward approach from the north have left but faint traces due to the building of cottages at this point.

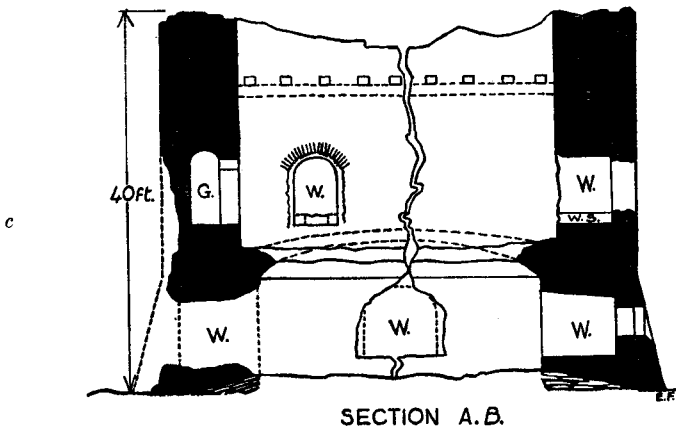
The inside diameter of the keep is 30'. Its walls, built of limestone rubble, remain to the height of 40' and are 8' thick at first floor level, being 13' thick at the battered base. The building is in bad preservation. There is a wide breach in the south wall (Pl. III, 3), said to have been caused by Cromwell's guns, and several large cracks in the masonry to the north and west.

The entrance was in the south wall facing the river. Unfortunately the razing of the wall here allows for approximate measurements only, based on



a

b



c

INCHQUIN CASTLE
Plans and section

Explanation :—W.—window. W.S.—window seat. St.—stairs.
G.—garderobe. S.—garderobe shaft. Fp.—fireplace. O.—wall oven.

Fig. 1.

the features which still remain. The doorway¹ was 7' wide, splayed inwards to a width of 11' and, as shown by the spring-stones still in position, was crowned by a segmental arch. The basement was vaulted over (Fig. 1a). Only the skewbacks and a few stones of the vault remain, showing traces of "wicker-mat" construction in the plaster, and, as the imperfect bonding with the sidewalls shows, this vault was a later insertion. There were three windows, at the north, east and west, all of which had arched inner embrasures 6' wide, 5' deep and 7' high, narrowing to an oblong lintelled opening 32" by 10".

A mural stairs, the steps of which are of sandstone, leads from the western side of the entrance to the first floor (Fig. 1b). This storey has at present two windows (possibly it had four, as there are indications that there were two windows in the south side above and flanking the entrance door). In the embrasure of the east window are stone seats, 1' high and 1' deep. An arched doorway leads from this floor to a garderobe in the west wall. This is a vaulted chamber, 18' by 3', with a shaft discharging into the tide-washed ground at the south-west. In the soffit of the vault are impressions of timber planks. (Plank centreing for arches was a Norman feature and is commonly met with in thirteenth century castles: the better known "wicker-mat" impressions are typical of the work of native Irish castle builders of the fifteenth and subsequent centuries). A fireplace and built-in oven, with traces of a wide smokeshaft, are the only other features of interest on this floor. The oven is of beehive shape, 3' in diameter and 3' high: it and the fireplace are clearly afterthoughts, the wall face having been obviously hacked away to accommodate them.

The second floor was supported on nine joists running north-south, the holes for which were 1' square (Fig. 1a; Pl. III, 3). The north-south joists were supported centrally by an east-west beam running beneath them. Only a few feet of the walls of this room are left, showing the remains of the base of a north window. A curious structure is to be seen in the eastern section of this wall. This is a low-arched hood of stonework 10' long and 2' deep, the ends of which are supported on corbels projecting from the wall. The effective height of this awning would have been about 2½' above floor level. It probably served as a bed niche.

All the extant evidence points to an early date for the structure. The round keep, incorporated in the outer defences or isolated within the curtain walls, is not common in Ireland; its occurrence in this country may generally be regarded as proof of an early date, round about the first decade of the thirteenth century.² The "plank" centreing in the garderobe vault, its bold base batter, its geographical position in the path of the first Anglo-Norman adventurers—all point to an early dating for Inchiquin. And such historical evidence as we have supports this claim.

We find the first mention of a castle at Inchiquin in an inquisition taken at Youghal in 1321 to inquire into the lands held by Thomas, son and heir to Richard de Clare. The jury say, *inter alia*, that Thomas, at the time of

¹ A curved buttress to the west of the doorway on the outside was erected towards the middle of the last century by the then owner, Lord Ponsonby.

² Leask, *Irish Castles*, 41.

his death, held the manor of Inchiquin from the heirs of Robert FitzStephen, and that there was there "a chief messuage which is called the 'Castle.'" They found that Emelina, widow of Maurice FitzMaurice (see p. 31), held in dowry this messuage which was "a Round Tower built of stone, besides a mansion house." Nearby was a court constructed of wood, consisting of two chambers and a kitchen, roofed with straw. Also there was a wooden bakehouse with an oven, uncovered. An inquiry into the lands of Egidius de Badlesmere (1350) states that there is at Inchiquin, "one stone tower worth nothing as it wants great repair . . . There is there a court and stable worth 6d. yearly . . ."

Ballycopiner (Coppingerstown) Castle.

(*J.C.H.A.S.*, xix (1913), 109; *Lewis*, ii, 370.)

This is situated about two miles south-east of Midleton. In ground plan it seems to have comprised a square tower with a corner turret (which carried the stairs) incorporated in its south-west angle, but owing to the dense growth of ivy and the encroachment of farm-buildings we cannot be absolutely certain of this. The corner "turret" is about 60' high; the only discernible feature in it is a narrow slit window, splaying inwards.

The body of the tower is razed to basement level and is at present used as a shed. It was vaulted, but only the skewback stones remain. In its west and south walls are narrow apses having inward splays. Its most interesting architectural feature, however, is the now built-up doorway in its north wall. This was spanned by a short lintel, resting on corbels—the well-known "Caernarvon" arch, dated in this country to early fourteenth century.

There is some uncertainty as to the original owners of the castle. While it may have been a Geraldine foundation, such information as is available connects it with the Cotter family, at least for the latter half of the sixteenth century—the Cotters, or Mac Cotters, of Coppingerstown are frequently mentioned in connexion with pardons granted by Elizabeth.

Castlemartyr Castle.

(*J.C.H.A.S.*, iA (1892), 179-81; xix (1913), 63-4; *Smith*, i, 88f; *Lewis*, i, 161, 304.)

The castle, sometime residence of the seneschals of Imokilly, stands within the demesne grounds to the west of the village. Its curtain wall, still existing, though masked by modern farm-buildings abutting against it, enclosed a quadrangular courtyard some 200' square. Apparently there were corner flanking towers; the stump of one remains at the north-east angle of the courtyard.

The principal feature of the castle is the well-preserved massive tower incorporated in, and slightly overrunning, the curtain walls at the south-east corner (Pl. III, 1). It measures 40' by 35' at base, and rises to a maximum height of 60'. The base-batter is well defined, that of the walls being more subtle. With its crenellated and stepped battlements it is reminiscent of the fifteenth century castle of Blarney, but it lacks the machicolations of the latter.

A small forebuilding or porch—a late addition—entered by a pointed doorway in its west wall protects the ground floor entrance and, as well, contains a flight of steps inside its north wall leading on to the first floor.

A chamfered, pointed doorway leads via a vaulted lobby (commanded by an overhead opening or “murder-hole”) to an inner door and so to the basement chamber. This is vaulted and is lighted by narrow, in-splaying slit windows the external jambs of which are chamfered to give an outward splay.

Entry to the first floor was by a flight of steps running inside the north and east walls of the porch. The doorway is pointed, with cut and chamfered jambs at the base of each of which is a raised conventionalized fleur-de-lis design. In the masonry on either side of the door are double musketry loopholes. The east and west walls have single ogee lights set in deep, arched embrasures furnished with stone window seats. The south wall has a square-headed window.

The second floor rests on corbels and is vaulted over: its main features are:—a narrow, square-headed window in the south and a cusped ogee window in the north wall.

The third floor appears to have been the most important—the main living quarters of the family. Its north window—a handsome double ogee with cusps, its mullion and transome still intact—has window seats in its embrasure. The south window was of similar type but only the head remains. The fireplace (and that on next floor above) is a later insertion (note how the stepped crenellations were altered to accommodate the chimneys in west wall, Pl. III, 1) and from it a stone seat runs along the wall as far as the south window. Among the other amenities of this room are corner wall-cupboards. The east wall is breached, but traces of its window remain.

The fourth floor was carried on corbels and had high-pitched gables in the north and south walls. The east wall is broken; in the south wall is a large square-headed window of three lights with transome. It had a fireplace in the west wall, a window (now blocked up) in the north wall, and a garderobe and ante-chamber in the thickness of the north wall.

From its main features—ogee windows, stepped and crenellated battlements, musket loopholes—the tower can be dated to late fifteenth century. The porch and, perhaps, the fireplaces, and the remains of chimneyed domestic buildings inside the southern curtain wall belong to a later period—the last quarter of the seventeenth century—and form part of the improvements carried out by the earl of Orrery, later destroyed when the castle was taken by the Irish in 1688. An interesting fireplace here, 10' wide and 4' deep, has on either side a built-in circular oven, 4' in diameter and 3' high, its sides lined with small bricks and its roof constructed in beehive fashion. The wall openings to the ovens are 33" by 21".

Smith and other writers, without adducing any evidence, say that this castle was built by the Carews, who owned land in the neighbourhood. While this might be true of an earlier building occupying the site, the castle we have described is of late fifteenth century date and during most of that century and right on to the beginning of the seventeenth was the principal



1. Castlemartyr Castle from W.
(Photo : P. J. Hartnett)



2. Ballintotis Castle from S.W.
(Photo : P. J. Hartnett)



3. Inchiquin Castle from S.
(Photo : M. J. O'Kelly)

residence of the seneschals of Imokilly. In 1569 it was attacked and captured by Sir Henry Sidney because its owner had boasted that he would keep his "strong castle of Ballymartyr against me." During the Desmond wars the seneschals "went out" against Elizabeth. In 1581 the castle was taken by Ormonde, who had the seneschal's mother, Lady Fitzgerald, hanged before its walls. Castlemartyr was included in the grants of land to Raleigh, who disposed of it to Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork. Boyle set about restoring the castle and made many improvements. During the Parliamentary wars the castle was recaptured (1645) by Lord Inchiquin from Edmund Fitzgerald who shortly before had re-established himself there. It now passed into the hands of Broghill, third son of the earl of Cork, who as a reward for his anticipatory "loyalty" was created earl of Orrery and president of Munster by Charles II. He was retired from this post in 1672 and given a gratuity of £7,000. From then on he was engaged in adding to the castle, work which was largely destroyed in the wars of 1688-1690.

In the grounds of Castlemartyr demesne, though not now part of the estate, being under the care of the local authority, is the graveyard and pre-Reformation church of Ballyoughtera, the old parish church. It is a long building 128' by 21' (inside measurements), divided into nave and chancel by a round arch. The present nave was the original church—remains of an aumbry are in the south-east corner—but at a later period its east wall was breached, the round arch inserted and a new chancel added. The width (internal) of the added portion is nearly 3' less than that of the original building. In its south-east corner is the table tomb of the Fitzgeralds. The stone has the boar-crest surrounded by triple incised circles. Beneath this is a shallow cross saltire, also encircled, and the legend: *Hic Jacent Gerald de Imokilly*.

Inchinacrenagh Castle (Castle Richard).

(*J.C.H.A.S.*, iA (1892), 154-7; *Lewis*, ii, 12)

The castle stands on a limestone knoll overlooking the Womanagh river about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the village of Killeagh. It is oblong in plan, 44' by 32', and is remarkable for the pronounced batter of its walls (Pl. IV, 2). The castle is in very good preservation; its walls standing to a maximum height of 75' are of limestone rubble with dressed and chiselled coignes.

The entrance doorway in the north wall is slightly recessed, with a pointed head of cut and chamfered stone: on the curve of the right-hand jamb is an inscription to which reference will later be made. The small vaulted lobby, from the left of which a mural passage and flight of steps lead to the spiral stairs serving the upper floors, is commanded from above by the usual "murdering-hole" in its roof.

The inner doorway to the basement was further protected by a portcullis—a heavy iron-shod framework of timber—the slots for which can be seen in the stonework, though of the portcullis itself and its operating windlass there are no remains. The basement was lighted by two narrow opes with wide inner embrasures in its east and west walls. It has been adapted for use as a cowhouse, and a doorway in its south wall considerably widened to admit cattle.

Structurally the castle follows the normal plan of the period : two lofty internal vaults of "wicker-mat" construction springing from its longer walls support the middle and top floors, the intervening floors resting on projecting corbels. The second or middle floor appears to have been the main living room. In it are windows with wide, arched embrasures, and wall cupboards at each of the corners. There is a garderobe in the thickness of the north wall, the shaft of which discharged into the fosse at the west side. The fourth (top) floor was lighted by twin-light ogee windows in its south, east and west walls. It, too, was served by a mural garderobe. A turret in the north-east corner (also containing a garderobe) leads to the wall-walk.

I have mentioned the inscription on the jambstone of the entrance door (Pl. IV, 4). It can be read as 1592 T.G., the initials being those of Thomas (Fitz) Gerald (see below). This stone has been used, without justification, to date the castle to 1592. If the figures mean anything, they probably imply nothing more than the occupation of the castle by a particular individual at a particular date—not the erection date of the building. Furthermore, as the photograph clearly shows, the upper members of the doorway appear to have been removed and re-set, if they are not an entirely new insertion. Finally, there are no features in this castle which could not equally occur in a fifteenth century building, and the absence of fireplaces and chimneys further favours an early dating.

As far as historical records go, it can be stated that the castle was a Fitzgerald foundation and remained in their possession up to the middle of the nineteenth century¹ when it was acquired with the rest of the property by the Wise family of Cork. During the last quarter of the sixteenth century the name of Thomas "Gancagh" (Seanncaic=snubnosed) Gerald of Inchynacrenagh figures frequently in pardons granted him for his "disloyal" activities. He was the T.G. commemorated by the inscription above mentioned.

Cahermone Castle.

(*J.C.H.A.S.*, i (1895), 30 ; xxi (1915), 165-7 ; *Lewis*, ii, 370)

Cahermone castle stands south of the Cork-Youghal railway line about a mile east of Midleton. Its principal feature is a squat, solidly-built tower to which was later added the now ruinous range of domestic buildings to the east and a walled garden to the west.

The castle is of the "tower-house" type. It is 30' by 39' at the base ; its walls, 8' thick, are built of limestone rubble and rise to a height of 40' maximum. There were originally five floors : the second and fourth floors rested on pointed vaults, the intervening floors being supported on corbels. Except for a well-defined base batter, the walls are practically vertical.

The ground floor was entered through a pointed doorway with chamfered

¹The Fitzgeralds of Inchynacrenagh were hereditary custodians of the Imokilly Amulet—the Cloch Omrach Uí MacCoille. This talismanic object is described by a writer in 1875 as a polished ball of "brecciated or banded agate dark grey in colour," 1½" diameter and weighing 5 ounces. A hole was pierced through the middle of the sphere. Water in which the stone (first heated) had been dipped was used as a cure for murrain in cattle, as well as for hydrophobia. Its present habitat is unknown.

[See *J.R.S.A.I.*, xiii (1874-5), 440, illustrated. The stone was then in possession of Maurice Fitzgerald, Bank Manager, Midleton.]



1. Garryvoe Castle from S.E.



2. Inchinacrenagh Castle from S.E.



3. Cahermone Castle : inscribed stone in door of garden, west of castle. (See p. 49).



4. Inchinacrenagh Castle : inscribed stone in N. door. (See p. 48).

(Photos : P. J. Hartnett)

jamb in the east wall. The doorway is recessed slightly and surmounted by a square hood-moulding. Inside the doorway is a small vaulted lobby with a D-shaped doorkeeper's bay to the right, both vaulted. The basement measures 18' by 22'. It has the usual wide and arched inner embrasures in its south, north and west walls. These windows terminate in narrow oblong slits in the outer faces of the walls, defined by chiselled jambs splaying slightly outwards. (In the north window the out-splaying dressed jambs had been removed and a wider light formed by cut stones with fine "picking" in panels—a sixteenth century feature—substituted). The south window is broken through to ground level and is now used as an entrance. Inside the entrance lobby, in the north wall, a door has been built up. This presumably gave access to the ground floor via the doorkeeper's bay. There is a wall-cupboard at the south-east corner.

From the east side of the north window embrasure a flight of steps and a short passage in the thickness of the north wall lead to the spiral stairs at the north-east angle.

The first floor was entered from a mural chamber in the east wall; it was also entered from the outside by a pointed doorway, now blocked up, in the east wall. This floor rested on corbels and was vaulted. Where the plaster on the soffit of the vault has peeled off, the "wicker-mat" impressions underneath are plainly visible. There is a window in the west wall.

The second floor, too, has in its east wall a mural passage leading to a garderobe. A "murder-hole" overlooking the entrance to the first floor was commanded through an oblong ope from inside the room. There are windows in the south, west and north (the north window is perfect), corner cupboards at the south-east and south-west, and a chimney (a later addition) in the north-west angle.

The third floor rested on corbels; its vaulted roof is gone. Apart from the square-headed windows in the south, west and north walls, it is featureless. The mural passage corresponding with those in the first and second floors has at its southern end the garderobe shaft which served all three.

Above this the walls and battlements have been razed, but there is evidence that a fourth floor rested on top of the vault.

In the small courtyard at the east side are the remains of many later buildings abutting on the castle wall. Traces of the roof-line of these can be seen over the first floor doorway of the castle. The principal remains are: a tall chimney at the south-east, a built-in oven at the south-west and the base of a circular gate tower (12' in diameter, walls 2½' thick). To the west of the castle is a walled garden, 100' square, the southern doorway of which has on the curve of its jamb the inscription I^{GE} 1579 (Pl. IV, 3), evidently the initials of John Edmund Fitzgerald, dean of Cloyne, who resided here about that time.¹

According to the Carew MSS.² John, son of the 4th knight of Kerry, had for his portion "Caermonna" in Imokilly, and his descendants then

¹ cf. the inscription 1578 I^{GE} on a small stone inserted into end wall of the old episcopal house at Cloyne mentioned by Coppinger in his notes to Smith's *Cork*, i, 122 (1893 ed.).

² See *J.C.H.A.S.*, iii A (1894), 213.

scattered around Imokilly, were "very poor" (1602). Mention is made of the castle in 1535 by one Stephen ap Harry in his account of an expedition through Munster—on the journey from Cork to Youghal they encamped by a castle called "Cahermone."

The name John Fitz Edmund, dean of Cloyne, appears several times in connexion with the castle in which he seems to have spent much of his early life. (The initials I.E.G. on the inscribed stone above-mentioned are believed to stand for John Edmund Gerald). His name appears many times in grants and transfers of land between 1571 and 1575. In 1601 he was knighted for his loyalist activities by Mountjoy at Cloyne. In 1608, shortly before his death, he surrendered the castle and lands of Cahermone to James I, receiving a re-grant of same. His grandson, Sir John Fitz Edmund of Ballymaloe, in his will (1640) bequeathed the property to William Fitzgerald of Lisquinlan. Later it passed into the hands of the Broderick family.

Ballintotis Castle.

(*J.C.H.A.S.*, xix (1913), 110; *Lewis*, i, 161)

Ballintotis castle stands about half a mile south of the Cork-Youghal road, three miles east of Midleton. It is a small tower, 21' 6" by 20' 6" (outside measurements above base batter), its height about 50', and except for its mantle of ivy and the slighting of its battlements, is in fair preservation (Pl. III, 2).

A detailed description of its interior would be repetitious. Generally, though in a lesser degree of elaboration, it follows the pattern of those already described—Castlemartyr and Inchinacrenagh. The only pointed doorway (unchamfered) is the entrance door in the west, while the sole ornamental window is a cusped ogee single light in the east wall of the second floor—all other doors and windows are plain, lintelled openings. The building had three storeys, the topmost of which rested on the vault. A mural chamber and garderobe shaft in the west wall served the first floor, while a similar arrangement occurs in the south wall of the second floor. There are no fireplaces.

Portion of a wall some 20' west of the castle is said locally to have been that of a church, later used as a school. The church bell, erected on the south-west corner of the castle, was removed about 50 years ago. The school functioned until the beginning of the present century, when it was superseded by Ballintotis school.

The historical references to Ballintotis castle are scanty. No doubt it was a Geraldine castle erected for, and inhabited by, one of the many branches of the Fitzgeralds. An inquisition of August 14th, 1638, into the lands of John Fitzgerald of Ballymartyr (Castlemartyr), who died *tempore* Elizabeth, says he was seized of the "castle and lands of Ballintotis," etc. Another inquisition, taken April 3rd, 1639, records that John Fitz Edmund Gerald of Imokilly, who died 1588, was seized of Ballymartyr, Caherlutan, Ballintaltas or Saltstown. Ballintaltas may refer to Ballintotis; and it is probable that both inquisitions refer to the same individual—the seneschal of Imokilly who died a prisoner in Dublin Castle in 1588.¹

¹ Information supplied by Mr. John T. Collins from notes made by him of unpublished inquisitions in R.I.A.

Ballycrenane Castle.

(*J.C.H.A.S.*, i A (1892), 182 ; xix (1913), 32; *Smith*, i, 90, 108 ; ii, 221 ; *Lewis*, ii, 73)

The remains of this fifteenth century tower can be seen on the north side of Ballycotton bay. Only the lower storey, now used as a cowshed, is left.

It is related that during the 1798 disturbances a foreign vessel sent a messenger ashore requesting the occupants of the castle to sell them provisions. When the emissaries returned with the news that they had been refused, the captain turned his guns on the castle, greatly damaging the walls. About sixty years ago the then owner razed the tottering walls to their present level.

Generally considered to have been erected by the Carews, the castle appears to have been occupied by a branch of the Fitzgeralds during the sixteenth and first quarter of the seventeenth centuries, when it passed into the hands of the Tyntes of Youghal. An inquisition dated 9th Sept., 1588, found that John Fitz Edmund of Ballycrenane was implicated in the Desmond rebellion ; a pardon to John Fitz Redmond and his wife, Joan Carew, was granted Jan., 1601.

The sons of the above John Fitz Redmond, Redmond and Gerald, spent much time at sea. Redmond fitted out a ship at Youghal, ostensibly to accompany Raleigh on a voyage to Guiana. We next hear that he has turned pirate. His brother, Gerald, who was captured by the Moors, appealed to the earl of Cork (1622) for £200 ransom, which presumably was forthcoming for he was released. The eighteenth century Gaelic poet, Piaras Mac Gearailt, was of the Ballycrenane Fitzgeralds.

In Smith's time (*circa* 1750) the castle was occupied by a William Wallis, esq.

Garryvoe Castle.

(*J.C.H.A.S.*, xix (1913), 27-32 ; *Smith*, i, 90 ; *Lewis*, i, 651)

This "pocket" castle, its outer base measurements 14' square, its walls 4' thick and remaining to a height of 34', stands on a slight eminence overlooking the sea about 3 miles south-east of Castlemartyr village. Its walls are of sandstone rubble, rudely coursed, but the coigne stones and door and window jambs are generally of dressed limestone. At its south-east corner the coignes are absent and at this angle a few stones project from the wall at first and second floor levels. Also at basement level in the south-east corner are the remains of a redan or spur-like feature, probably a buttress, pierced by an ope from the ground-floor chamber. Except for a slight batter at the base, the walls are practically perpendicular (Pl. IV, 1).

A lintelled doorway in the south wall led to the vaulted basement. This is a small apartment 7' by 6', the crown of the vault being some 10' high. At its south-east corner is an opening through the wall and the outer buttress. The spiral stairs was at the south-west angle ; only the circular well remains.

The first floor, too, was vaulted and was about 12' in height. It was reached from the spiral stairs, and from a square-headed, lintelled doorway

in the south wall. Its two windows (one in the north wall, the other in the east wall) have inner openings 3' by 1' 9" narrowing to oblong slits, defined by unchamfered limestone surrounds, on the outside.

Another storey rested on top of the first floor vault. Only a few feet of its walls now remain, and the only existing feature is the lower part of a plain slit window-opening in its south wall.

Our Garryvoe "castle" is in bad repair; its south wall breached, its stairs gone and its foundations at west and north undermined. Its small size, the simplicity of its plan, the vaulting of its two lower storeys (without the usual intervening floor supported by corbels) as well as its present condition—all suggest an early date, possibly early fifteenth century.¹

The castle was probably erected by the Carews. A Carew held Castro de Chori in the thirteenth century, at which period the family figured among the principal Anglo-Norman magnates in Co. Cork; the Garryvoe Carews were, no doubt, their descendants.

All through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Carews of Garryvoe figure in lists of pardons granted to erstwhile "rebels." In the inquisitions, too, they are met with. In 1655 John Carew of Garryvoe was adjudged to have forfeited his lands there and was ordered to be transplanted to Connaught. In 1661 he petitioned Charles II, stating he had taken no part in the rebellion of 1641. Though the king restored him to his estates, it does not appear that the order was executed.

APPENDIX A.

<i>Castle</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Reference and Remarks</i>
Ballymaloe Cloyne, 2 miles east of <i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , xiv (1908), 180, illustrated. Incorporated in modern mansion
Corkbeg near Whitegate <i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , xxi (1915), 169-71, illustrated. Extensive remains
Cornaveigh Youghal, 3½ miles north-west of <i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , xvi (1910), 178-82, illustrated. Tower house

¹The Act of 8th Henry VI (1429) which encouraged by subsidy the building of castles throughout the Pale, was followed by enactments of a similar nature applying to the country at large. These "£10 castles" had to conform to certain specifications and were of small size. In some cases it was part of the conditions of tenure to erect a "stone house" or castle, many of which were not occupied by the lessee. Even allowing for mediaeval standards of comfort and sanitation, Garryvoe "castle" would not be "liveable," so perhaps we have here one of those token houses erected to fulfil the letter of the law.

<i>Castle</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Reference and Remarks</i>
Ightermurragh	Castlemartyr, 2 miles south-east of	<i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , iA (1892), 157, illustrated. Cruciform castellated mansion, interesting fire-places
Kilnatoora	Youghal, 3 miles north-west of	<i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , xvi (1910) 178-82, illustrated. Tower house
Shanagarry	Ballycotton, 2 miles north-north-east of	<i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , xiv (1908), 187, illustrated
Tyntes	Youghal town	<i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , xvi., (1901), 176-8, illustrated

APPENDIX B.

Castles of which sites are known.

<i>Castle</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Map Reference (6'').</i>
Aghadoe	Killeagh, 1 mile north of....	Cork 66. S. 29.5; E. 19.8 cms.
Ballymacoda....	Youghal, 5 miles south-west	Cork 78. S.26.0; W.26.7 ,,
Castle Redmond	Midleton, 1 mile south of	Cork 76. N.23.9; E.39.7 ,,
Cloyne	Cloyne village	Cork 88. N.6.0; E.4.6 ,,
Dunpower	Power Head	Cork 100. N.26.2; E.31.5 ,,
Rostellan ¹	Rostellan	Cork 88. W.39.0; N.20.0 ,,

¹ Portions of the original castle were incorporated in an eighteenth century mansion. This latter had been unoccupied for many years and it was decided by the Land Commissioners to knock it down. The work of demolition was carried out this year by the 47th Engineer Field Company L.D.F. The armorial stone which was inset above the main doorway of the mansion was removed and is now on view at Cork Public Museum.

The following information on the arms was generously supplied by Mr. E. MacLysaght, Chief Genealogical Officer :—

“As the coronet is that of a marquess and the motto *Tria juncta in uno* indicates that the bearer was a Knight of the Bath the arms in the photograph were presumably those of James O'Brien (or O'Bryen) 3rd Marquess of Thomond, b. circa 1768, d. 1855. These arms are used by the present Lord Inchiquin and they appear in a pedigree of the O'Brien family registered here in 1758. The quarterings 1 and 4 are, of course, the original O'Brien arms which are blazoned as *gules three lions passant guardant in pale per pale or and argent*. The 2nd quarter, Bryan, is *argent three piles meeting in point issuing from the chief, gules*. The 3rd quarter, Sydney, is *or a pheon azure*.”

The scroll underneath bears the legend—*Lamh laidir ar uachtar*.