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DUNLUCE

W. H. LYNN
F. J. BIGGER

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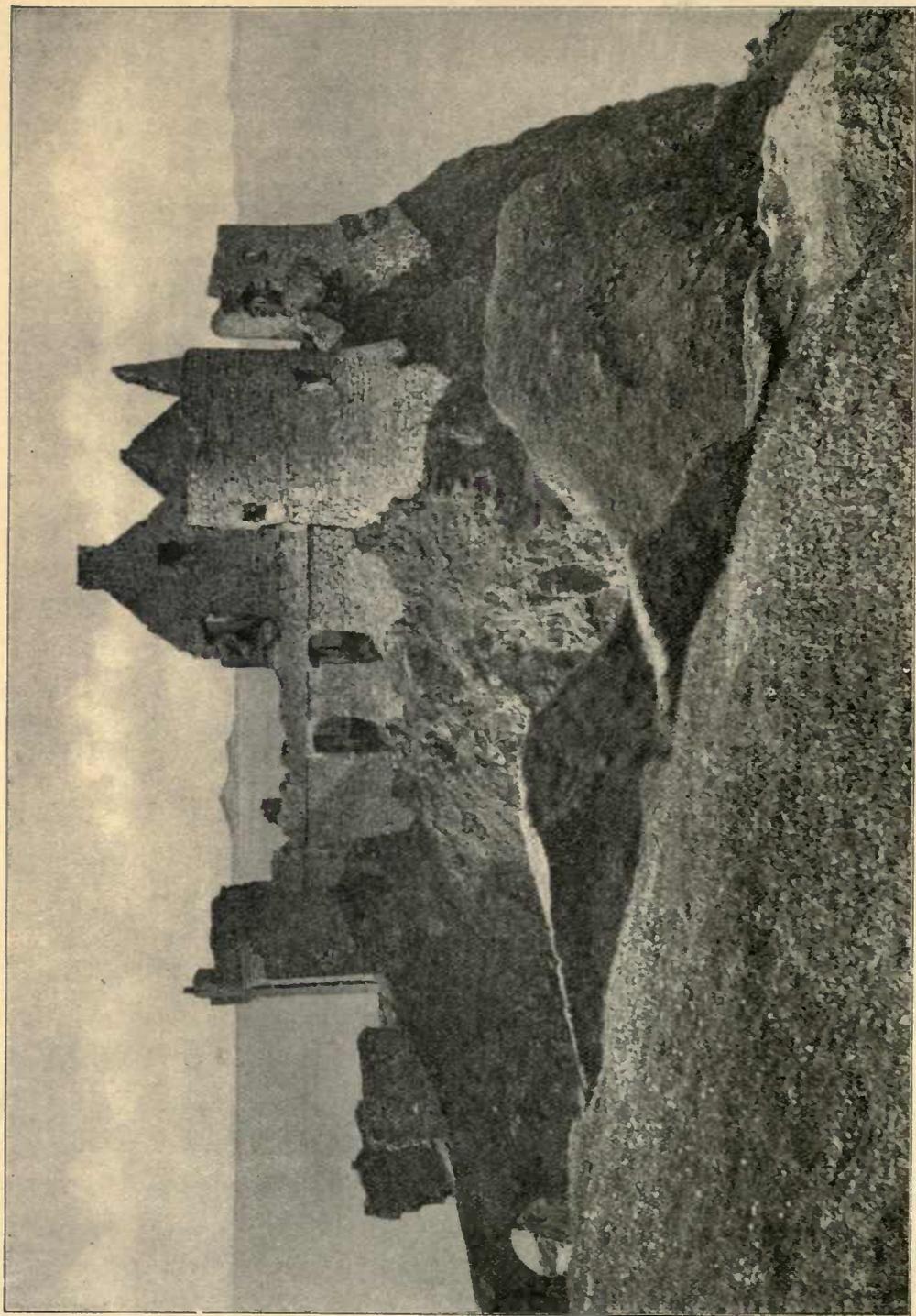


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*Erene Owen Andrews
Dublin - 1926*

1905

DUNLUCE CASTLE



DUNLUCE CASTLE.—VIEW OF THE RUINS FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Notes
ON THE RUINS OF
DUNLUCE CASTLE

COUNTY OF ANTRIM,

With Explanation of a Reconstructed Plan of the
Earlier Fortress.

By W. H. LYNN, Architect.

.. ALSO ..

Some Historical Notes of its Builders,

THE MacUILLINS AND MacDONNELLS.

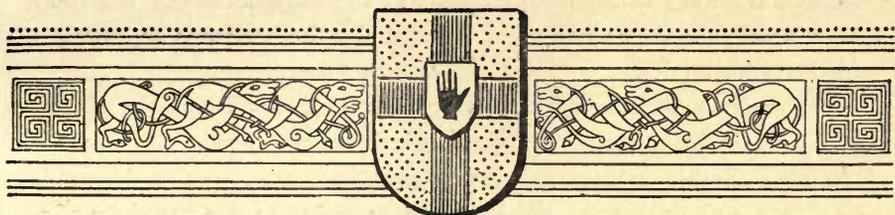
By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER, M.R.I.A.



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1905.

TO THE MANY MEMBERS
OF
THE CLANS MACUILLIN AND MACDONNELL
IN THE
ROUTE AND THE GLYNNS OF ANTRIM
AND THE WORLD OVER
THESE PAGES
RECORDING SOME OF THE ACTIONS
OF THEIR CHIEFTAINS
ARE DEDICATED



Notes on the Ruins of Dunluce Castle, County of Antrim,

With Explanation of a Reconstructed Plan of the
Earlier Fortress.

BY W. H. LYNN, ARCHITECT.

IN contemplating the ruins of Dunluce Castle, even a casual visitor may observe a marked contrast between the rude character of some of the protecting works of the fortress—such as flanking towers or bastions of rough masonry of an early and altogether military type—and the remains of a more elaborate style of building within the enclosure, which suggest a rather striking example of domestic architecture of the Elizabethan period. The latter, known as “The Banqueting Hall,” was embellished by cut stone dressings, and possessed a range of three two-storied bay windows on its western side, overlooking the castle yard and an extensive coast view, and had other mullioned windows in its gables. There was also on the west side an entrance doorway, which, judging from a few fragments that are left, was of an ornamental character, consisting probably of a semi-circular-headed opening, with moulded jambs and archivolt, within a frame formed of side pilasters or attached columns, and on top a moulded entablature, surmounted by a panel containing the armorial bearings of the MacDonnells, surrounded with heraldic or other carving (it is fragments of the latter that remain). The quoins of this building are also of cut stone. In the square barbican tower, apparently of equal date with the hall, cut stone was used more sparingly. The entrance gateway and the windows in the upper portion of the tower most probably had cut stone dressings, but

B

these have long since disappeared, and the only details of the kind now visible are the corballing courses, under the bartizans or tourelles at the outer angles.

How far back the origin of the earlier buildings should be placed is uncertain, in the absence of historical record, or even, as it would seem, of reliable mention of the castle at all prior to the sixteenth century ; and yet, circumstances seem to point to the certainty of a considerable period of time having elapsed between the erection of the original structure and the rebuilding of certain portions of it in later years. No architectural detail, either, can be found in connection with what remains of the early work to afford a clue to its age ; therefore, it is only by comparing such remains as there are, and the plan of the whole that may with reasonable certainty be reconstructed from them, with buildings similar in plan and character that exist elsewhere and have a history, that the date of its erection may be approximately arrived at.

A resemblance has been thought by some to exist between Dunluce and Dunstaffnage ; the latter being one of the Scotch strongholds of the MacDonnells, as "Lords of the Isles." A description, with plans and sketches, of this castle, may be found in a work by MacGibbon and Ross, on the "Castellated Architecture of Scotland." In this work the very numerous examples illustrated are grouped according to their dates, and Dunstaffnage is placed by these authorities amongst the castles erected during the thirteenth century. In a book dedicated to the Countess of Antrim, in 1829, by Archibald MacSparran, a tradition is mentioned that attributes the building of Dunluce Castle to "an Irish chieftain, by name MacKeown, to awe the Danes and Cruthneans or ancient Caledonians, as well as his tumultuous neighbours" ; that it was taken from the MacKeowns by the English, and subsequently from the latter by Daniel MacUillin.

A careful investigation of the structure of the later buildings, and of walls adjoining them, will show that they were preceded by others differing from them in form and arrangement ; and the evidence of this is so unmistakable and definite as to have rendered possible a reconstruction of the plan of the earlier castle, without drawing unduly on one's imagination. The points of evidence that have been relied on were noted many years ago, when making a measured plan of the ruins as a holiday amusement. The drawing, however, was mislaid ; and owing to that and other causes, the matter remained in abeyance until recently. The points referred to are indicated

on the accompanying plan I, by letters corresponding to those following :

(a) A portion of curved wall, about six or seven feet in length, that formed the outer ring of a *third* circular tower, of a diameter equal to those of the existing towers. The inner face of the curve is exposed to view, and the concentric line of the outer face, against which the later curtain wall was built, can be readily traced by using an iron pin. At one side the thickness of the wall presents the appearance of having been *cut through* obliquely to the line of the passage-way opening into the later barbican ; on the other side there is a built face, that may have formed the side of an embrasure or loophole.

(b) A portion of an earlier curtain wall that connected the third tower with the existing bastion (No. 2) at the S.E. angle of the rock. This, which is a fragment of the outer wall of the old covered way, stands some feet in height above the ground at the S.W. angle of the " Banqueting Hall," the quoin of which is built into, and on, the older work. A portion of the foundation of the same wall, in line with this, is to be seen eastwards, near to where it joined the bastion. A small loophole may be noticed close to this, in the tower, that formerly commanded the outer face of the wall. Evidently the older wall was retained to serve as the inner wall of the later covered way.

(c) A fragment of a circular inner wall face at the N.W. angle of the barbican, probably of a spiral stair well in the earlier building. This is shown on Du Noyer's plan of the ruins (1839) as a solid square buttress pier, with a portion of the back wall of the barbican beside it. Since then the latter and the filling of the pier have disappeared, leaving a portion of the curved wall face exposed to view.

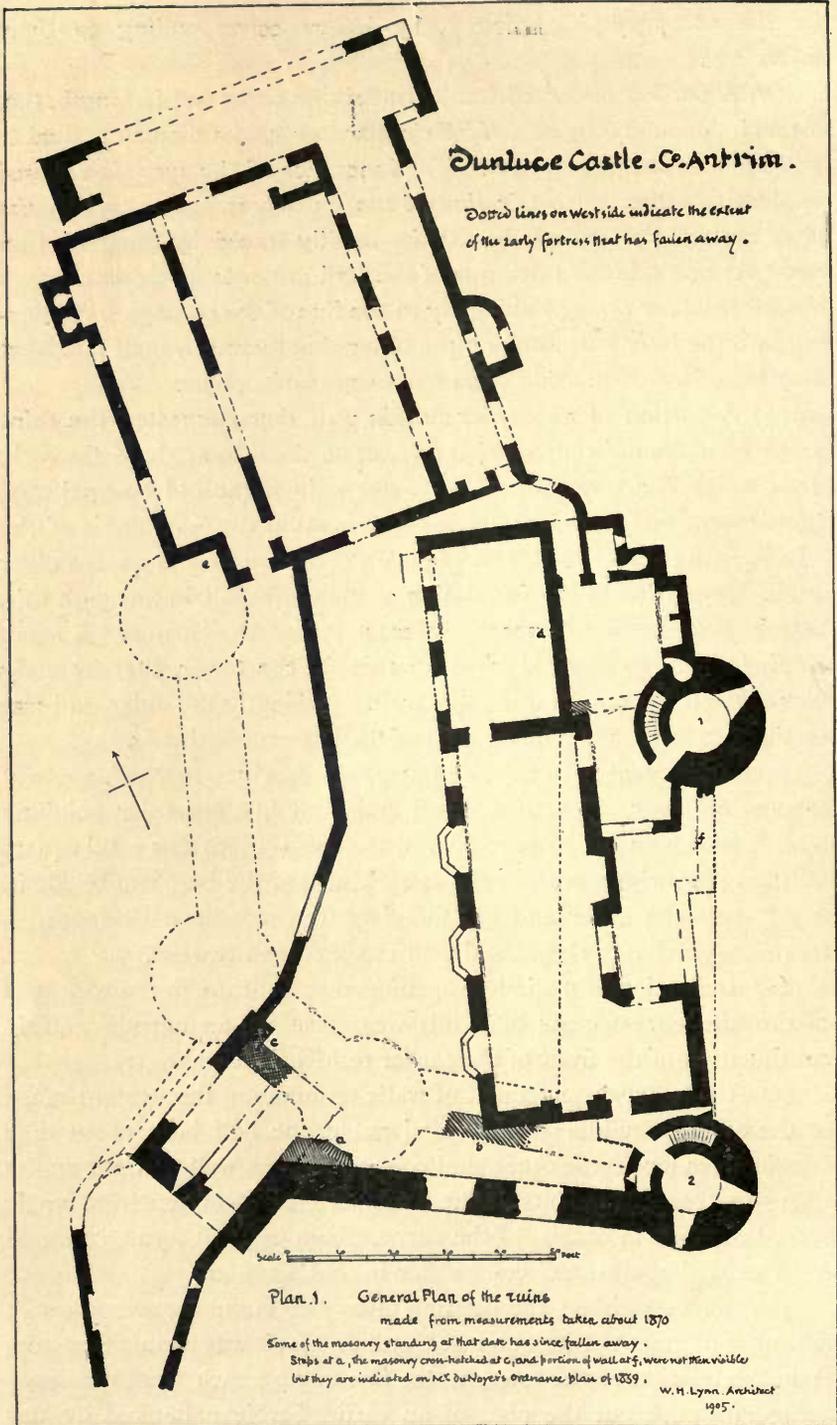
(d) Indication of a window opening, now built up, in the west wall of the kitchen, suggests that this was formerly an outside wall in continuation of the front of the earlier residential buildings.

(e) A peculiar arrangement of walls terminating the western range of the barrack buildings—a divided gable, one half built about nine feet in advance of the other, and connected by a wall at right angles rising to the gable points. The walls forming the re-entering angle served to stop the roofing of the barrack building that formerly would have abutted against a circular tower in that position.

Having established the position of a *third* circular tower, through finding a fragment of its outer wall still *in situ*, it was a simple matter, from the relation of the tower to the line of approach from the draw-bridge, to work out the plan of an earlier barbican, flanked by this

Dunluce Castle. Co. Antrim.

Dotted lines on west side indicate the extent of the early fortress that has fallen away.



Plan. 1. General Plan of the ruins made from measurements taken about 1870

Some of the masonry standing at that date has since fallen away. Steps at a, the masonry cross-hatched at c, and bottom of wall at b, were not then visible but they are indicated on Mr Dunlop's Ordnance plan of 1839. W. H. Lynn Architect 1905.

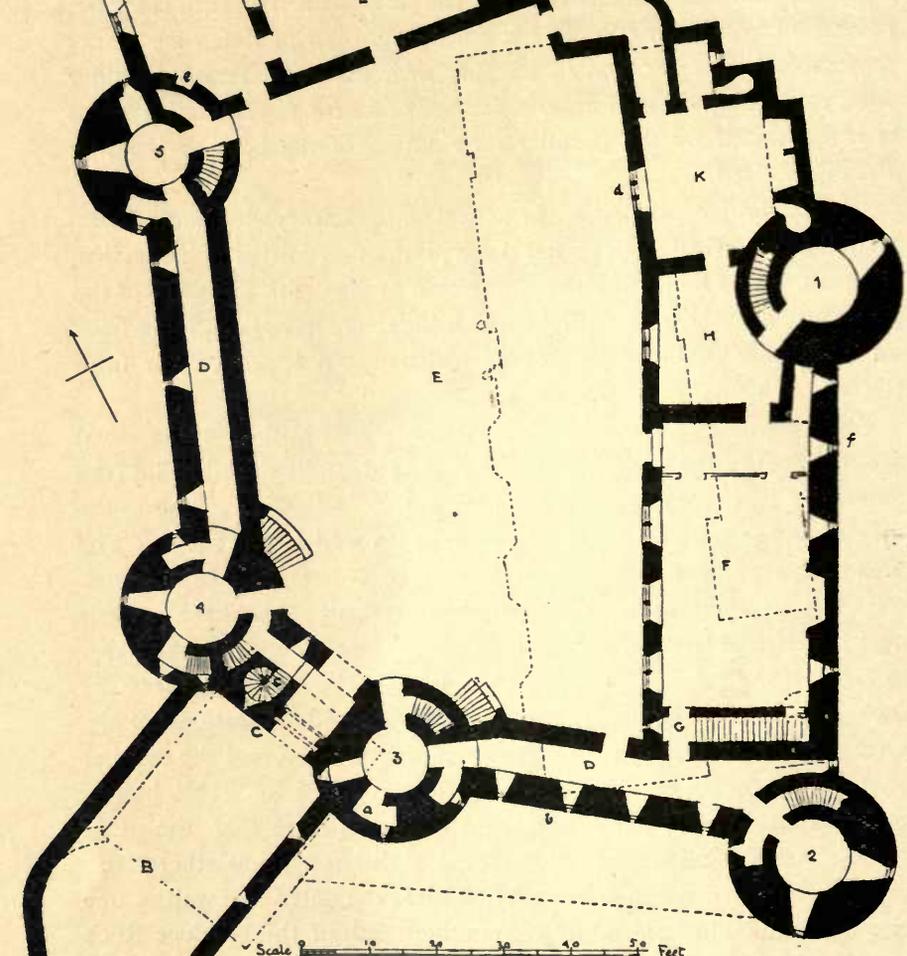
tower on one side, and by a *fourth* tower westward near the cliff edge on the other. This fourth tower, and northward of it a *fifth* one, with a curtain wall and rampart between the two, as on the south side, are, indeed, necessary to complete a consistent plan of defensive works applicable to the site, and in keeping with the character of the older work remaining. The former existence of a fifth tower at this point is corroborated by the peculiar termination of the barrack building already noticed.

A drawbridge, alluded to in seventeenth-century documents, was, no doubt, a survival from earlier times ; but, as no vestige of it remains, the plan, where indicating the connection of this with the walls of the fore-court, is purely conjectural. The bridge may have been hung from an altogether timber construction, which was not unusual, or from the face of a square tower.

The earlier residential buildings most likely followed the usual arrangement of the period, and occupied a side of the castle yard (the eastern in this case) between the first and second towers, close to the rock edge, the back wall forming the curtain wall on that side. The area of the castle yard was thus left as large as possible. In this case, unfortunately, proximity to an unreliable cliff edge led to their destruction, and to the necessity for placing the later ones much farther inwards. The minor buildings or barracks on the northern half of the rock present no points of special interest beyond indications of the kitchen and bakehouse ovens that served the garrison, and the peculiar termination of the western range already referred to. This half of the rock has proved to be of a more durable nature than the other on the eastern and western sides, for it is only on the northern face, next the sea, that wastage has taken with it the outer side wall of one range of the buildings. Only the southern half of the Dunluce Rock can be said to have been fortified ; the natural protection afforded to the northern portion by the more precipitous nature of its face, and by the sea that washes the greater part of its base, may have been relied on as sufficient.

From the evidence already mentioned, it would appear that of the buildings originally erected on the southern half of the rock, the only portions now standing, in a ruined entirety, are two circular bastion towers (numbered 1 and 2 on the plans), and the walls of the kitchen adjoining the more northern of these. The disappearance of the remainder, and the necessity that arose for replacing them by buildings of a later date, may be attributed chiefly to the wasting of the rock

Dunluce Castle. Co. Antrim



- A. Drawbridge.
- B. Forecourt.
- C. Barbican.
- D. Covered way.
- E. Castle yard.
- F. The Hall.
- G. Stairs to upper chambers.
- H. Buttery.
- K. Kitchen.
- L. Barrack yard.

Plan. 2. Reconstructed Plan of the early fortress (southern half) as in the 13th or 14th century.

Based chiefly on evidence obtained from portions of lastly work still remaining.

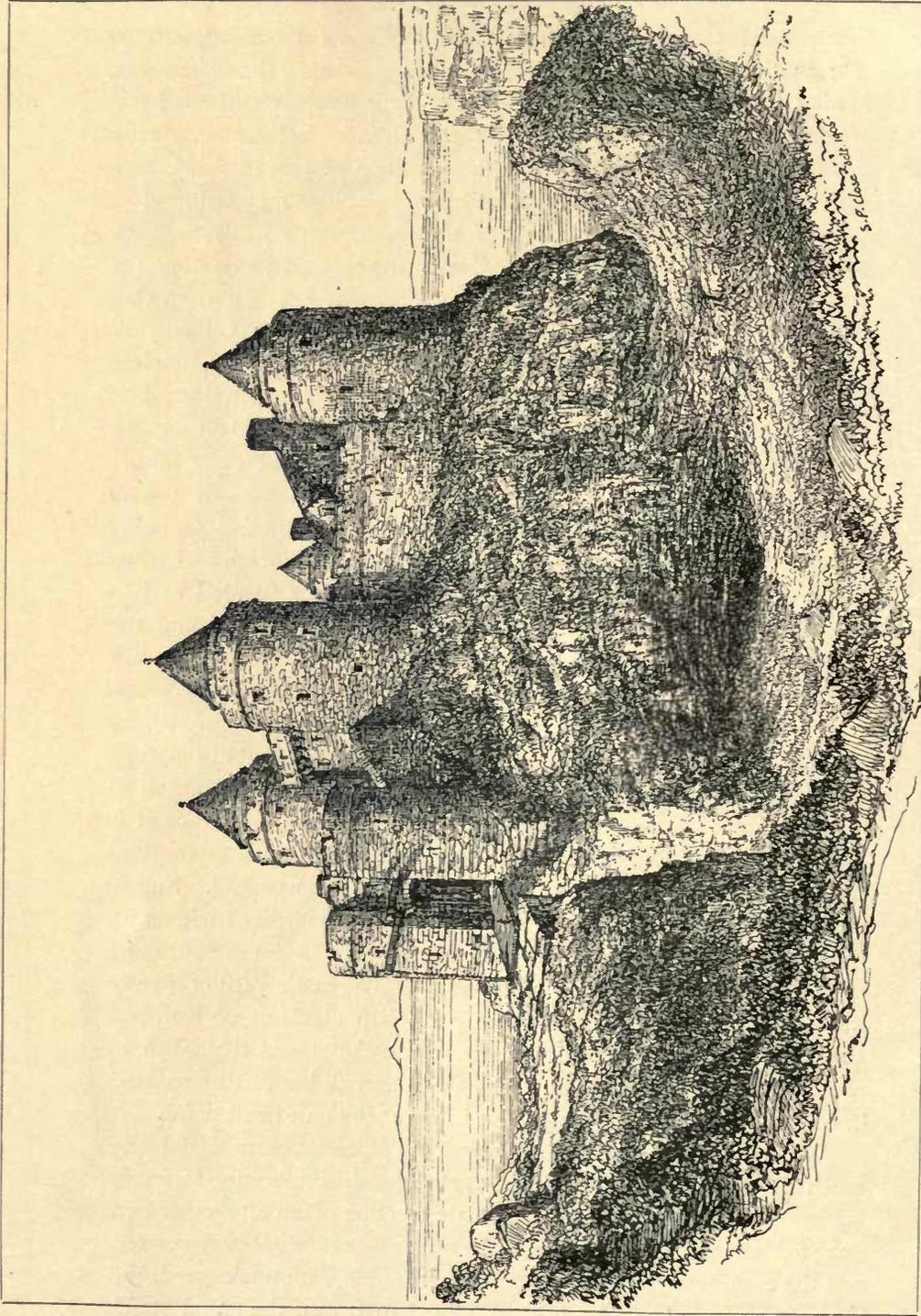
The dotted lines indicate the outline of later buildings.

W. H. Lyra, Architect
1905.

face on the eastern and western sides, at points about opposite to one another, where the formation is more perishable than elsewhere. Owing to this, the foundation support of walls near the cliff edge was weakened, and the stability of the buildings became gradually endangered, and, in course of time, destroyed : a process that unfortunately continued, and is still in active operation. The rock failure does not seem to have occurred simultaneously, or even equally, on both sides. The fact that the present gable on the east side, adjoining the second tower, is built on much the same line as the early curtain wall and that a portion of this older wall is indicated on Du Noyer's plan of 1839, as then connected with the northern tower, is sufficient to suggest that the first failure occurred on the western side ; and there, most probably, at the fourth tower, where it is evident a much larger proportion of the rock has fallen away than at the other side.

When the outer portion of one or both of the western towers disappeared, the wall and rampart between them, owing to being further removed from the edge, most likely remained intact, and, when the tower ruins were removed, would naturally be extended to join the angle of a reduced, or of a new barbican, at one end, and the barrack buildings at the other. Had it been otherwise, a new curtain wall, set farther back, would have been necessary. This, however, would have so far narrowed the castle yard, that was subsequently to be encroached on from the other side by the new residential building, it is hardly conceivable that the latter would have been advanced so far as it was if only a very limited space was to remain in front of it—a consideration that rather strengthens the probability of this curtain wall having survived until after the erection of the new hall. Subsequently it may have been necessary to build one farther back, on an intermediate line, prior to a still later setting back to the present mere wall, which, in its turn, is now falling away. The castle yard originally was a spacious one, of a nearly uniform width of about 60 feet, and 100 feet long. The building of the new hall reduced the width to about 36 feet, and since then wastage of the rock has further reduced it, until now little more than 18 feet is left at the narrowest point.

When the fourth tower disappeared, the older barbican would lose much of its imposing appearance, but would not have been so seriously injured as to necessitate the immediate erection of an altogether new one ; for, when the broken face on the west side of the gateway portion, and the continuation of the western curtain wall, were made good, and the west wall of the fore-court was joined to it near the spiral stairs,



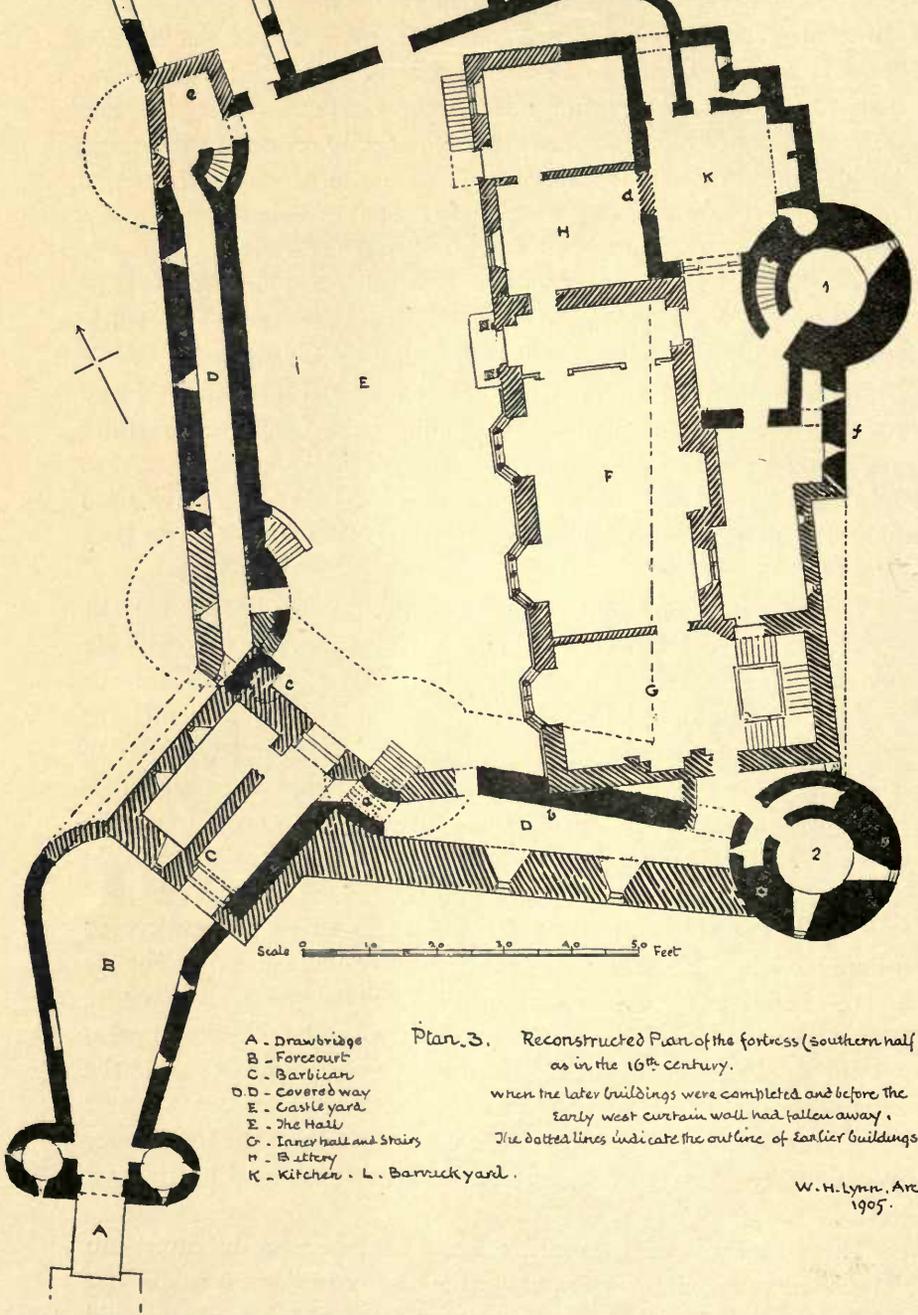
DUNLUCE CASTLE.—CONJECTURAL VIEW OF THE EARLY FORTRESS.

it would, practically, form as defensible a work as before. It is more than probable, therefore, that after traces of the ruined towers were removed, it remained, and did duty in that reduced condition until other considerations combined to render its removal and the erection of the later barbican and south curtain wall desirable. Such considerations arose most likely after rock failure on the eastern side had threatened or destroyed the outer wall of the early residential buildings, when, owing to a desire for more ample and up-to-date accommodation in this department, advantage was taken of the circumstances, and a general scheme was projected and carried out, under which a new curtain wall and barbican were built on an advanced line southwards, to make way for enlarged residential buildings, the erection of which, however, would not be proceeded with until the completion of the advanced wall would admit of the removal of the early covered way and rampart, across which the S.W. angle of the "Banqueting Hall" was to extend. Thus, the whole of the later buildings may be said to have been carried out together, as they would probably have been under the alternative circumstances of a simultaneous failure on both sides of the rock.

The possibility of an interval occurring during the progress of the work, in which the fortress might be left unprotected, was carefully guarded against. The new curtain wall was first built outside, but just touching, the third tower; and from where its western end met the eastern wall of the fore-court, it followed the latter, thickening it to form the projecting eastern side of the new barbican, as far as its south or entrance front. From the western quoin of the front, the west side wall was returned backwards to join the front wall of the old barbican—now to serve as the back wall of the later one—at the spiral stair, while the west wall of the fore-court was shortened and curved inwards to join the S.W. angle of the new tower—all carried on outside and independent of the older work, which could then be safely removed. Above the rampart level, from the back of the south curtain wall parapet, the half thickness of the east wall was carried inwards to join the old front wall, to form a quoin on its *inside* face, which then became an outer face on the new tower. The upper portion of the third tower was probably taken down by degrees, to provide material for the new work.

The demolition of the third tower would necessarily enter into the scheme of rebuilding; for, under the new conditions, it would not only be out of place inside an advanced line of defence, but would

Dunluce Castle . & Antrim.



- A - Drawbridge
- B - Forecourt
- C - Barbican
- D - Covered way
- E - Castle yard
- F - The Hall
- G - Inner hall and Stairs
- H - Battery
- K - Kitchen . L. Barruckyard .

Plan. 3. Reconstructed Plan of the fortress (southern half) as in the 16th century.

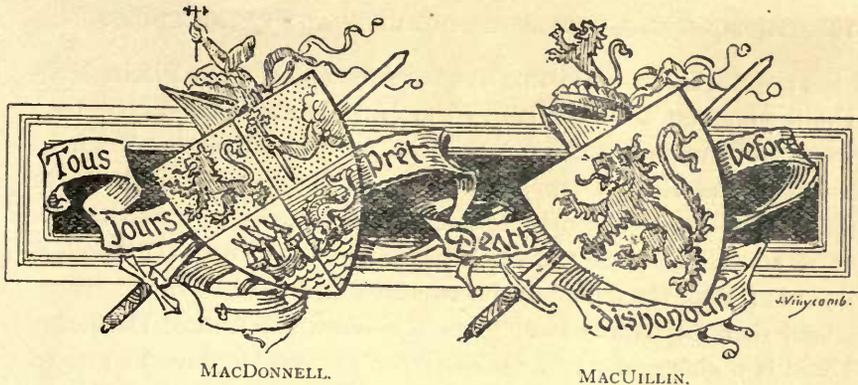
when the later buildings were completed and before the early west curtain wall had fallen away. The dotted lines indicate the outline of earlier buildings

W. H. Lynn, Architect.
1905.

prove an obstruction in the castle yard, standing so close to the front of the new hall; and as the barbican had already lost its western tower (No. 4), the sacrifice of the remainder may have been regarded as more than compensated for by the advantages of finer residential buildings.

The survival of such a small portion of this tower, after the whole of the remainder had been so completely demolished, and, probably, used up in the new work, would appear unaccountable but for the fact, recorded by Du Noyer on the plan made by him in 1839, that evidence then existed of a flight of steps at this spot leading from the castle yard to the later rampart. As these steps would pass over the later covered way, it may reasonably be assumed that the fragment of the old tower wall at that point was left standing to support an arch under the steps—a service that was more than repaid by the steps in their preservation of the wall, through the protection they afforded it for so many years. No vestige of arch or steps is now visible; but if the mound of debris in front of the curved wall was excavated for about four feet in width, the inner ring of the same circular wall would most likely be met with at a lower level, and possibly some evidence of the steps, for the flight must have extended somewhat into the yard.

The ruined openings in the south curtain wall are of interest, as being most probably where large embrasures had been formed to receive two of the guns Sir James MacDonnell recovered from the wreck of an Armada ship, and that were mounted here in 1597, when Chichester demanded their surrender—a third and smaller one may have been placed on the rampart above. Sir James, however, refused to give up the guns, and what became of them eventually appears to be unknown. Possibly they were shipped to Scotland to be out of the way of the Irish Deputy; for MacGibbon and Ross, in their work already referred to, mention that “three beautiful Spanish pieces, relics of the Armada,” were to be seen on the ruined walls at Dunstaffnage as recently as twenty years ago, and that there also “openings in the walls had been altered for guns.”

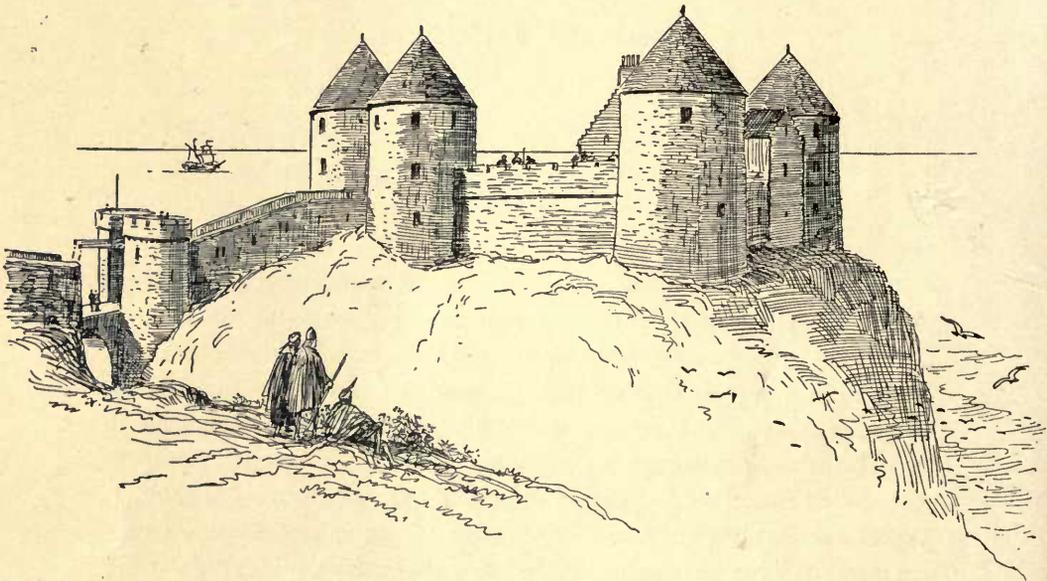


Some Historical Notes about Dunluce and its Builders.

BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER, M.R.I.A.

JUDGING by the ruins of Dunluce as they at present exist, there can be no doubt that the main buildings are the work of two epochs—the earlier dating from about the thirteenth century, and the later from the sixteenth—with different portions, doubtless, connecting the two ages. To the MacDonnells popular credit is given for the creation of this stronghold—doubtless due to the fact that they were its last occupants; but the real builders were the MacUillins (anglicized MacQuillin); and this is fully borne out by all the reliable records, and now thoroughly confirmed by the present exhaustive architectural examination. The large eastern tower is still called MacUillin's Tower, and the one to seaward *Maobh'g* Tower—probably after a female member of the same family. These are right designations as far as they go, seeing that all the towers—and there were five of them—were originally erected by the MacUillins. The one to the west has crumbled away, and the two at the barbican have also fallen or been removed to make place for a newer structure in the sixteenth century. These different erections are clearly indicated in the ground plan to this article. The name *Dun Uiof* (the strong fort) denotes a stronghold anterior to stone and lime; so we may readily believe that Dunluce had its occupants long before the time when the towers of the present picturesque castle were reared by the MacUillins, just as Dunseveric, a neighbouring stronghold, was noted a thousand years before the erection of the present crumbling walls which adorn its summit.

The MacUillins state that they are descended from Fiacha MacUillin, youngest son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and that they were chieftains in Uladh from the fifth century. Later settlers from Scotland and England, to lessen the wrong of the dispossession of the MacUillins, persistently represented this family as an alien race, some stating that they were descended from a son of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, a settler in the twelfth century, while others maintained that they were descendants of a William Burke, or De Burgo. There is nothing whatever in *The Four Masters* to prove these contentions; whilst it is admitted that the chieftains of Uladh, from the time of Fiacha till the eruption of the Normans, were elected from



DUNLUCE IN THE TIME OF THE MACUILLINS.

From a drawing by Joseph Carey.

the MacUillin race. The descendants of Fiacha occupied the great earthwork known as Rath-Mor of Magh-line, near the town of Antrim, and we find it also given as Rath-Mor Magh Uillin. Another branch of the MacUillins resided at Dunsliaabh, the mountain fortress on one of the Mournes.

The name Uillin is said to signify "the darling son," and was conferred by Niall on Fiacha, his youngest son by his second and favourite wife. Rathmor, after an existence of eleven hundred years,

was burned in 1513 by Art MacAodh O'Neill, who was pursued and slain by MacUillín for so doing. Dunluce was in existence at this time; but after the destruction of Rathmor it became the chief residence of the MacUillíns, who found its stout towers and stone walls more reliable than the booths and wooden houses of the older habitation. In 1513 the Four Masters record the concentration of the clan at Dunluce, which was then in occupation of Gerald MacUillín, and the abandonment of Rathmor. Mention is made at the same time of a settlement of a dispute at Dunluce between Garrett and Walter MacUillín by O'Donnell, who favoured the latter.

Dunseveric was also in their possession, and the old friary of Bun-na-Margie at Ballycastle was founded by them, and restored by Rorie MacUillín in the early years of the sixteenth century; so it is clear they were then the ruling family on the north coast of Antrim. The last occupant of Bun-na-Margie was Sheelah dubh ("the black nun"), one of the same clan.

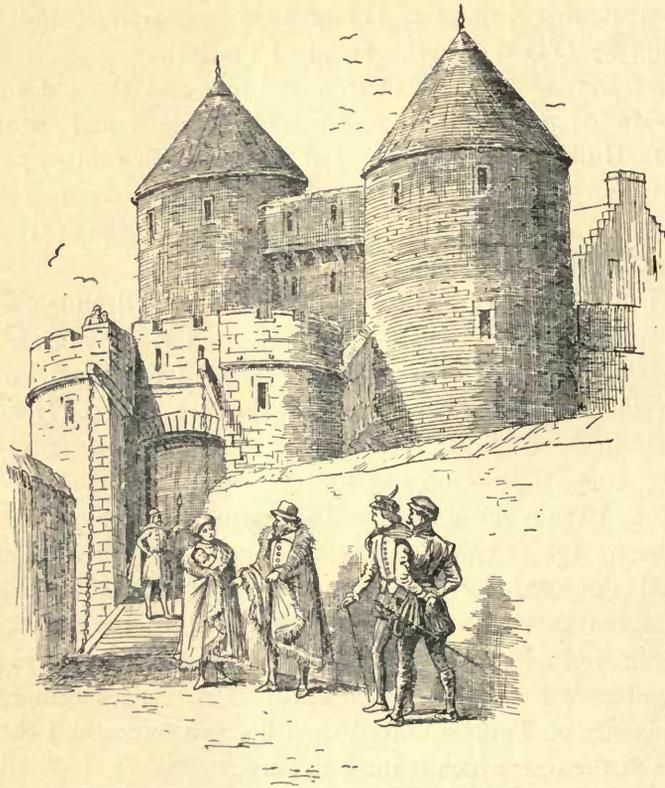
MacUillín's country was known as *Ῥῦτα Μικ ἠιὸήλιον*, and the district is still known as the Route. The word Route may, however, have arisen from the district having contained the "rout," or road, through which the early migrations were carried on between Ireland and Scotland. In a State paper dated 1586 the following description occurs:

"The Route, a pleasaunte and fertile countrey lying betwene the Glynnnes and the ryver of the Band and from Clandeboye to the sea. It was some tymes enhabited with Englishe (for there remayneth yet certaine defaced castles and monastaries of ther buildings). The nowe Capten that makethe clayme is called McGwillim, but the Scott hath well nere expulsed him from the whole, and dryven him to a small corner nere the Bann, which he defendeth rather by the mayntenaunce of Turloch O'Neil than his own forces, and the Scots did inhabit the rest, which is the best parte."

In 1541 the Deputy writes to King Henry VIII. of meeting "O'Neill and divers other Irisshe capteyns of the North, and amongst them one Maguyllen, who having long strayed from the nature of his alleigeance (his ancestors being your subjectes and came out of Wales), was grown to be as Irisshe as the worst."

These repeated references to the English, or rather Welsh, origin of the MacUillíns have been explained by the statement that one branch of the family migrated to Wales at an early date, rejoining the parent stock in Dalriada at the beginning of the thirteenth century: a position maintained by the Irish genealogist Duaid MacFirbis.

The last MacUillin to occupy Dunluce was Edward, and he was expelled from it about 1555, when the MacDonnells assumed the sovereignty of the castle. In 1565, Somhairle buidhe (Sorley boye) was in possession, and he was the most famous of its many captains. The Scots were disastrously defeated at Glentaise, in the May of that year, by Shane O'Neill, and Somhairle and his brother James made prisoners with many others of the clan Donnell.



THE ENTRANCE TO DUNLUCE IN THE TIME OF THE MACUILLINS.

From a drawing by Joseph Carey.

Shane O'Neill besieged Dunluce, capturing it after three days, when "at laste partlye through feare of Sanhirly Boye his dethe, who was kepte without meat or drinke to this ende the castell might be sooner yielded and partly for saulfgarde of their own liffys seeinge the manifold and cruell skirmishes and assaults on every side, the warde were fain to yelde the castell into his handes, which also he comitted to the saulfe keypyng of such of his men as were most able to defende

the same and mooste true to hym, and haveinge thus warnn the said castell kyllid and banyshed all the Skottes out of the North." Alexander, brother of Somhairle, was present at the slaying of Shane O'Neill at Cushendun a few years later, Gillaspic MacDonnell being one of the most prominent actors at that tragedy.

Rory oge MacUillin was the last of the old stock of Dunluce who appears prominently in history. He allied himself with Somhairle buidhe and the O'Neills, and was defeated, being treacherously seized by Essex at Belfast in 1574, with his kinsman, Sir Brian MacPhelim O'Neill, and executed at Carrickfergus. The MacDonnells had made settlements in the Glynns for generations before they ousted the MacUillins from the Route, and captured Dunluce. They had castles at Glenarm, Uamhderg (oov derrig—Red Bay), Dunananie, and Caenban.

In Connellan's *Four Masters* it is said: "Some of the ancestors of the tribe 'Clan Colla' having gone from Ulster in remote times, settled in Scotland, chiefly in Argyle and the Hebrides. In the reign of Malcolm the Fourth, King of Scotland, in the twelfth century, Samhairle (Somerled, or Sorley) MacDonnell was Thane of Argyle, and his descendants were styled lords of the Isles or Hebrides, and lords of Cantyre; and were allied by inter-marriages with the Norwegian earls of the Orkneys, Hebrides, and Isle of Man. The MacDonnells continued for many centuries to make a conspicuous figure in the history of Scotland, as one of the most valiant and powerful clans in that country. Some chiefs of these MacDonnells came to Ireland in the beginning of the thirteenth century; the first of them mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters* being the sons of Randal, son of Sorley MacDonnell, the Thane or Baron of Argyle above mentioned; and they, accompanied by Thomas MacUchtry (MacGuthrie, or MacGuttry), a chief from Galloway, came, A.D. 1211, with seventy-six ships and powerful forces to Derry. They plundered several parts of Derry and Donegal, and fresh forces of these Scots having arrived at various periods, they made some settlements in Antrim, and continued their piratical expeditions along the coasts of Ulster. The MacDonnells settled chiefly in those districts called the Routes and Glynnes, in the territory of ancient Dalriada, in Antrim, and they had their chief fortress at Dunluce. They became very powerful, and formed alliances by marriage with the Irish princes and chiefs of Ulster, as the O'Neills of Tirowen and Clannaboy, the O'Donnells of Donegal, the O'Cahans of Derry, the MacMahons of Monaghan, etc. The MacDonnells carried on long and fierce contests with the Mac-

Uillins, powerful chiefs in Antrim, whom they at length totally vanquished in the sixteenth century, and seized on their lands and their chief fortress of Dunseveric, near the Giant's Causeway. The MacDonnells were celebrated commanders of galloglasses in Ulster and Connacht, and make a remarkable figure in Irish history, in the various wars and battles, from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, and particularly in the reign of Elizabeth. They were sometimes called 'Clan Donnells,' and by some of the English writers 'MacConnells.'" More particulars of the acquisition of Dunluce by the MacDonnells are given in Hamilton's *Letters on the Coast of Antrim*, which are here extracted :

"There are three or four old castles along the coast, situated in places extremely difficult of access, but their early histories are for the greater part lost. The most remarkable of these is the castle of Dunluce, which is at present in the possession of the Antrim family. It is situated in a singular manner on an isolated abrupt rock, which projects into the sea, and seems as it were split off from the mainland. Over the intermediate chasm lies the only approach to the castle, along a narrow wall, which has been built somewhat like a bridge, from the rock to the adjoining land ; and this circumstance must have rendered it almost impregnable before the invention of artillery. It appears, however, that there was originally another narrow wall which ran across the chasm parallel to the former, and that by laying boards over these an easy passage might be made for the benefit of the garrison.

"The walls of this castle are built of columnar basalts, many joints of which are placed in such a manner as to show their polygon sections ; and in one of the windows of the north side the architect has contrived to splay off the wall neatly enough, by making use of the joints of a pillar whose angle was sufficiently obtuse to suit his purpose.

"The original lord of this castle and its territories was an Irish chief called MacUillin, of whom little is known, except that, like most of his countrymen, he was hospitable, brave, and improvident ; unwarily allowing the Scots to grow in strength until they contrived to beat him out of all his possessions.

"In the course of my expeditions through this country, I met with an old manuscript account of the settlement of the Scotch here, of which I shall give you a short extract. It will serve in a good measure to show the state of the inhabitants in the sixteenth century

and the manner in which property was transferred from one master to another. The manuscript is in the hands of the MacDonnells, and therefore most likely speaks rather in their favour.

“About the year 1580, Coll MacDonnell came with a parcel of men from Cantire to Ireland, to assist Tirconnell against the great O’Neal, with whom he was then at war. In passing through the Root of the county of Antrim, he was civilly received and hospitably entertained by MacUillin, who was then lord and master of the Root. At that time there was a war between MacUillin and the men beyond the river Bann.

“On the day after Coll MacDonnell was taking his departure to proceed on his journey to Tirconnell, MacUillin, who was not equal in war to his savage neighbours, called together his galloglaghs to revenge his affronts over the Bann; and MacDonnell, thinking it uncivil not to offer his service that day to MacUillin, after having been so kindly treated, sent one of his gentlemen with an offer of his service in the field.

“MacUillin was right well pleased with the offer, and declared it to be a perpetual obligation to him and his posterity. So MacUillin and the highlanders went against the enemy, and, where there was a cow taken from MacUillin’s people before, there were two restored back; after which MacUillin and Coll MacDonnell returned back with a great prey, and without the loss of a man.

“Winter then drawing nigh, MacUillin gave Coll MacDonnell an invitation to stay with him at his castle, advising him to settle himself until the spring, and to quarter his men up and down the Root. This Coll MacDonnell gladly accepted; and, in the meantime, seduced MacUillin’s daughter, and privately married her; on which grounds the Scots afterwards founded their claim to MacUillin’s territories.

“The men were quartered two and two through the Root, that is to say, one of MacUillin’s galloglaghs and a highlander in every tenant’s house.

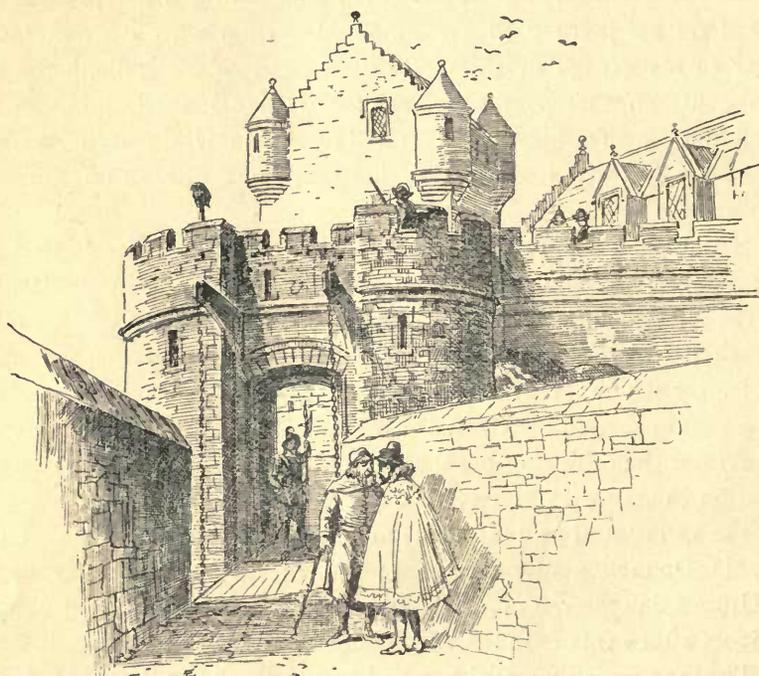
“It so happened that the galloglagh, according to custom, besides his ordinary, was entitled to a meth of milk as a privilege. This the highlanders esteemed to be a great affront; and at last one of them asked his landlord, ‘Why do you not give me milk as you give to the other?’ The galloglagh immediately made answer, ‘Would you, a highland beggar as you are, compare yourself to me, or any of MacUillin’s galloglaghs?’

“The poor honest tenant (who was heartily weary of them both)

said, 'Pray, gentlemen, I'll open the two doors, and you may go and fight it out in the fair fields, and he that has the victory let him take milk and all to himself.'

"The combat ended in the death of the galloglagh ; after which (as my manuscript says) the highlander came in again and dined heartily.

"MacUillin's galloglaghs immediately assembled to demand satisfaction ; and in a council which was held, where the conduct of the Scots was debated, their great and dangerous power, and the disgrace arising from the seduction of MacUillin's daughter, it was agreed that each galloglagh should kill his comrade highlander by night, and their



THE ENTRANCE TO DUNLUCE IN THE TIME OF THE MACDONNELLS.
From a drawing by Joseph Carey.

lord and master with them ; but Coll MacDonnell's wife discovered the plot, and told it to her husband. So the highlanders fled in the night time, and escaped to the island of Raghery.

"From this beginning, the MacDonnells and MacUillins entered on a war, and continued to worry each other for half a century, till the English power became so superior in Ireland, that both parties made an appeal to James the First, who had just then ascended the throne of England.

“James had a predilection for his Scotch countryman, the MacDonnell, to whom he made over by patent four great baronies, including, along with other lands, all poor MacUillin’s possessions. However, to save some appearance of justice, he gave to MacUillin a grant of the great barony of Inisowen, the old territory of O’Dogherty, and sent to him an account of the whole decision by Sir John Chichester.

“MacUillin was extremely mortified at his ill success, and very disconsolate at the difficulties which attended the transporting his poor people over the River Bann and the Lough Foyle, which lay between him and his new territory. The crafty Englishman, taking advantage of his situation, by an offer of some lands which lay nearer his old dominions, persuaded him to cede his title to the barony of Inisowen. And thus the Chichesters, who afterwards obtained the title of Earls of Donegall, became possessed of that great estate, and honest MacUillin settled himself in one far inferior to Inisowen.

“One story more of MacUillin. The estate he got in exchange for the barony of Inisowen was called Clanreaghurcie, which was far inadequate to support the old hospitality of the MacUillins. Rory Oge MacUillin sold this land to one of Chichester’s relations, and having got his new granted estate into one bag, was very generous and hospitable as long as the bag lasted. And so was the worthy MacUillin soon extinguished.”

After the Desmond war had ended, Sir John Perrot set out for the North in 1584 to repel the Scottish invasion which was then threatened. Somhairle buidhe had by this time settled himself in Dunluce, strengthening his walls and marshalling his forces in view of the coming storm. The Scots were always coming and going ; the beacon fires on Benmore and Tor were reflected on Cantire. If trouble were brewing in the Glynnns or the Route, redshanks poured in from the Isles in abundance. If Clan Donnell was pressed in the Isles, Dalriada sent forth dozens of ships laden with sturdy warriors. On this occasion the Deputy had been misinformed ; the threatened invasion had not taken place. Perrot, with the Earls of Ormonde, Thomond, and Clanricard, and many other gallant captains, with an immense force, marched on Dunluce, attacking the stronghold with a “culverin and two shakers of brass.” The defenders were few in number, contrary to the Deputy’s expectations, which much chagrined him. Nevertheless, he wrote the following epistle to carry off his expensive foray into Ulster : “They were in number little fewer, their training and furniture no worse, and their purpose no better than I wrote. Myself, and the rest of my

company," he continues, "are incamped before Dunluce, the strongest piece of this realme, situate upon a Rocke hanging over the sea, divided from the main with a brod, deepe, rocky ditch, natural and not artificial, and having no way to it but a small necke of the same rocke, which is also cutt off very deep. It hath in it a strong ward, whereof the capten is a natural Scot, who when I set to summon them to yielde, refused talke, and proudly answered, speaking very good English, that they were appointed and would keep it to the last man for the king of Scots use, which made me to draw thither."

Amongst the plunder taken away from Dunluce by Perrot was the Cross of Saint Columbcille, which he sent to Burghley with the following note: "And for a token," says Perrot, "I have sent you Holy Columcill's Cross, a god of great veneration with Surley Boy and all Ulster, for so great was his (Columcill's) grace, as happy he thought himself that could get a kiss of the said cross I send him unto you, that when you have made some sacrifice to him, according to the disposition you bear to idolatry, you may, if you please, bestow him upon my good Lady Walshyngham, or my Lady Sydney, to wear as a jewell of weight and bigness, and not of price or goodness, upon some solemn feast or triumph day at Court."

The Deputy admitted that there was a garrison of only forty men in charge of Dunluce, and that Somhairle buidhe had crossed the Bann. Queen Elizabeth's policy was to break the power of the Scots, as she considered they were getting too powerful, and by dividing their lands, or raising the MacUillins or other chieftains against them, to make her rule easier and less expensive. The English did not long retain their easily acquired conquest, for very shortly afterwards we find a "plain unvarnished" statement from Wallop, telling of the fall of Dunluce, and the slaying of Peter Carie, its constable, together with many of the English garrison. In truth, this hapless constable was hanged over one of the walls of Dunluce, and in sight of an English force, which quickly decamped without any attempt either to save him or avenge his death. In April 1586, the Queen wrote to the Irish Deputy and Council, directing a pension of one shilling a day, to be paid to Catherine Carie, in consideration of the loss of her husband, who, when "appointed Constable of the Castle of Dunluce, was betrayed by some of his own, and miserably slain by the Scots." His widow had "five small children without any means for their maintenance or bringing up."

In a memoir of Sir John Perrot, written several years afterwards,

the author exonerates the Deputy, and lays the blame of this disaster on the hapless Carie, or rather on his northern extraction: "Withal, there happening an accident of the loss of Dunluce (which the deputy had now, and placed a ward therein), he advertised the same unto the Privie Council in this manner. When he first took that pile, he placed a pensioner called Peter Carie to be constable of it, with a ward of fourteen soldiers, thinking him to be of the English pale or race; but afterwards found that he was of the North. This constable reposing trust in those of his county and kindred, had gotten some of them unto him, and discharged the English soldiers, unknown to the Deputy; two of these having confederated with the enemy, drew up fifty of them by night, with ropes made of withies. Having surprised the castle, they assaulted a little tower wherein the constable was, and a few with him. They at first offered them life, and to put them in any place they would desire (for so had the traitors conditioned with them before); but the constable, willing to pay the price of his folly, chose rather to forego his life in manly sort, than to yield unto any such conditions, and was slain."

This statement, doubtless, minimizes what occurred, for Wallop speaks of "many of the English garrison having been slain." There was, we cannot doubt, a bloody and determined struggle before the brave Scots recovered Dunluce from the English garrison.

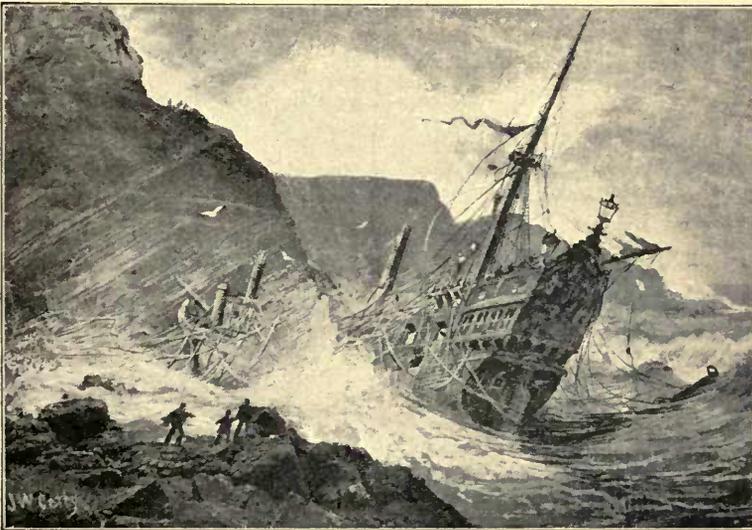
The elation of Somhairle buidhe at the recovery of Dunluce was saddened by the treacherous slaughter of his favourite son Alexander, whose head was spiked on the gates of Dublin. He sued for peace, which the Deputy was only too glad to entertain on practically his own terms. He made his peace in Dublin castle, and received a grant of his lands. A pathetic incident is recorded of the proud old chieftain during his visit to the capital. His son's head was pointed out to him as a sort of menace to enforce future obedience. The old warrior replied, with the fire of youth still coursing in his veins: "My son hath many heads." This same Alexander met his death outside the walls of Dunluce. In *The MacDonnells of Antrim* we read: "If the walls of the vault in Bunnamairge could speak, they would tell how that gallant young soldier had been brought hither to be buried. When the English host under Perrot approached Dunluce, Alexander MacDonnell was foremost in the field to meet them, and with only a handful of men contrived to keep the struggle going on until the arrival of reinforcements, which his father had collected in Argyleshire and the Isles. In 1585 he headed a skirmishing party

against Captain Merriman, and sought an opportunity of challenging that English desperado to single combat. The stratagem by which the latter effected young MacDonnell's destruction was base and dastardly in no common degree. The following is Cox's account of this affair: 'Alexander MacSorlie, who commanded the Scotts, challenged Merriman to a combate; and a lusty galloglasse being by, said he was the captaine, and so to the duell they go; the galloglasse stund the Scotte at the first blow, but he, recovering himselfe, killed the galloglasse; and thereupon Merriman stept out and fought Alexander a good while with sword and target, and so wounded him in the leg that he was forced to retreat. Thereupon his army being discouraged, was totally routed; and Alexander, being hid under turf in the cabin, was discovered, and his head cut off, and set on a pole in Dublin.'"

The great Somhairle died in 1590 at Dunananie, and was buried in Bun-na-margie, and was succeeded by his son James, who was not long in possession until he too fell to opposing the English power. Sir James was no favourite with the authorities in Dublin Castle, on account of his alliance with Hugh O'Neill and his friendship with the Scottish Court; and so we find, in 1597, Sir John Chichester, then Governor of Carrickfergus, writing to Burghley, forwarding a complaint to the Government against Sir James MacDonnell and his brother Randal. "I must not forget," he says, "to acquaint your lordship with the doubt that is held by us of James MacDonnell and Randoll his brother; who albeit they have not yet absolutely declared themselves in disobedience, yet they have so behaved themselves of late towards her Maties service, as it promiseth little better fruit at their hands. For, firste they have obstinately refused to do anie service without maintenance from her Matie, detaining her rents, notwithstanding I have often demanded the same of them. They have likewise broken down two of their castells, the one called Glinarme, and the other Red Bawne, forteffeinge themselves only in Dunluse, where they have planted three peeces of ordnaunce, demi-cannon, and culvering, which were had out of one of the Spanish ships coming upon that coast after our fight with them at sea in '88. I have demanded the said peeces of them, to have placed them in Kerogfargus for the better strenghteninge of the towne, but they have utterly denied the delivery of them."

The ill-fated Spanish vessel wrecked in the vicinity of Dunluce Castle was not one of the large ships of the Armada, but a "galleass"

(a gigantic galley), a description of vessel carrying generally 50 guns, and impelled by oars. This vessel was the "Gerona," and the commander then in charge of her was the famous Alonzo da Leyva. The commander had sailed at first in a magnificent ship named the "Rata," and such was the precious quality of his volunteer band, that after any fight or storm encountered by the Armada, the first inquiry that ran among the fleet was: "Is the 'Rata' safe?" The "Rata" was wrecked, but her precious cargo was safely transferred to another vessel; that other was doomed to the same fate, but yet again Alonzo



THE WRECK OF THE SPANISH ARMADA SHIP "GERONA" AT PORT-NA-SPANIAGH,
NEAR DUNLUCE, IN A. D. 1588.

was able to rescue his company of gentle and noble Castilian youths from the fury of the sea. After a few weeks' woeful experience on the western coast of Ireland, they made their way to Killybegs in Donegal, where they got on board the "Gerona," Alonzo believing that she could carry them safely to the Scottish coast, where they would have received protection. It was found, however, that only about half the large party in Alonzo's charge could get accommodation in the "Gerona," the other half being disposed of among Irish friends in Ulster, who engaged to keep them safely during the winter months. The larger and more distinguished portion of the company, number-

ing more than three hundred, sailed away with Alonzo along the northern coast from Killybegs towards the Scottish shore, passing safely Tory Island, Lough Swilly, Lough Foyle, and the Magilligan strand. But the wind began once more to rise, and the sea to roll in with its accustomed fury, as the "Gerona" passed Dunluce and neared the Causeway headlands. The rowers were utterly unable to keep the immense and unwieldy galleass sufficiently out at sea; she soon became the sport of the waves, and was at length dashed against a low splintered rock running out from one side of a little creek between the Giant's Causeway and the castle of Dunluce. The galleass had no sooner struck than she went to pieces, and out of the large number on board, only five are said to have been rescued from the wreck. Two hundred and sixty bodies, including those of Alonzo and all the young Castilian nobles on board, were washed into the little creek, since known as "Port-na-Spagnia," and were buried, no doubt, in the old cemetery near Dunluce Castle.

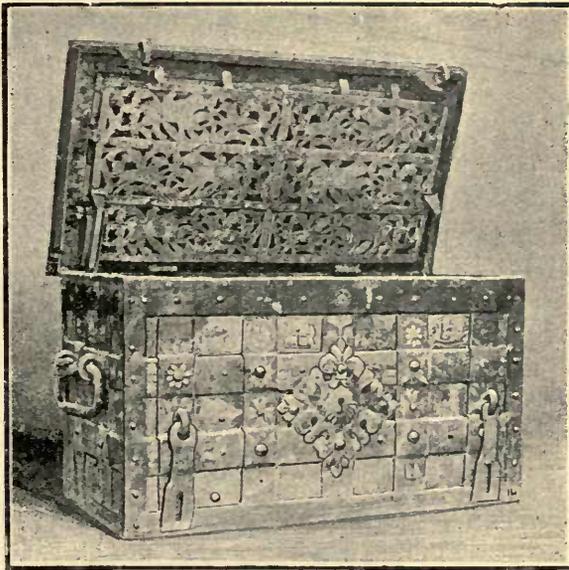
The MacDonnells had not only recovered guns and Spanish treasure chests from the Armada wreck, but had rescued a few of the half-famished Spaniards, resolutely refusing to hand them over to be hanged by the Deputy. He procured for them a friendly ship to Scotland, from where they were sent to their own land. Spanish guns were on the walls of Dunluce, and MacDonnell was proudly defiant.

Sir James's next encounter with Sir John Chichester was in 1797, when he outwitted the Governor of Carrickfergus at Altfracen, near that town, defeating him and hunting his captains. He cut off the head of Sir John, and sent it as a trophy to the camp of Hugh O'Neill, whose soldiers made a football of it, and then he coolly wrote to Dublin: "If her Matie desire me to be her subject, I will not have Sir Arthur Chichester to be Governor of Carrickfergus." Sir Arthur had been appointed to the post so suddenly vacated by his brother John. MacDonnell knew the character of Sir Arthur Chichester even at this early stage of that adventurer's career, and subsequent events more than justified his opinion. Chichester failed in open combat; so we shall see how secret villainy prevailed. The story has been well told.

The Lord Deputy Mountjoy wrote to MacDonnell, assuring him that he might put all confidence in Chichester's honour; and Sir Arthur himself, on the 5th of April, 1601, also wrote to MacDonnell, stating that he had seen his letter to Sir F. Stafford, and that he was

willing to meet and treat with him on friendly terms for the good of the State. He says :

“ You neede not doute me unlesse your conscience doe accuse you of guyltines, in which I never suspected you, for I ever thought my brother was slaine by the accidente of warre, and not by your treason ; and so beleeve I beare you no private malice ; yf I did, I must lay it aside for the publicke good. But I must let you know, had he (Sir F. Stafford) power, as you seeme to imagine, to remove me from my place, I would soner be a horsekeeper to an honest subject than governor for the Queene in this place.”



CHEST IN GLENARM CASTLE, BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN RECOVERED FROM
THE WRECK AT DUNLUCE.

From a photo by John Wilson.

MacDonnell replied from Dunluce on the 8th of the same month, professing his loyalty to the Queen, and his anxiety to serve her ; but the negotiations went no farther, for he died a very few days afterwards. In the *Annals of the Four Masters* for that year, we read : “ James, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, the most distinguished of the Clann-Donnell, either in peace or war, died on Easter Monday.”

Any means of getting rid of a person, dangerous or even troublesome to the State, was in those days considered justifiable. That MacDonnell died by foul means can scarce be doubted. Not two months before MacDonnell died, the following letter of recommendation, in favour of one Douglas, the bearer, was sent to MacDonnell by the Duke of Lennox :

“Ryte assured frend,—this gentilman called Thomas Douglas, brother to my Lord of Whittingham, one of his Ma: counsell here, having travelled the six or seven yeiers bypast in France, Italie, Spaine, and Germaine, is now desyrous to see Ireland also. In consideration qhuairof, and that his brother is our frende, our duetie moves us to recomend him in sic sorte to you as he may desyre your favors, soe lang as he remaines with you. And that therefurther it may please you to cause convaye him sicurly to the Erle of Tyrone, wythe yor owene l^{te} of recomendation, barge that he may have the lyke favors of his Lo; so lang as he remains in his cumpanie, and in the end have his Lo's pasporte and letres of recomdation to some other nobil men in that contree. And in thus doing ye sall have us ay the mair reddie to please you occasion serving. So we end for the p^{sent} with verie hartie salutations. From Hollyrud-house the XVIII. day of Februar, 1601.

Yo^r Lovinge and assured frende

LENOX.

To our verie ryte assured frend Sr. James McSorle of the Rowte, Knyghte.”

Now this Douglas was a paid spy, and—if his own words can be trusted—a vile assassin, in the service of the English Government. How he happened to procure credentials from the Scottish Court—credentials which, though signed by Lennox, purport, by the use of the plural pronoun, to be from the King himself—can easily be explained. James, with the low cunning which ever predominated in his character, feigned to keep on good terms with the insurgent Irish chiefs, though he was secretly receiving a pension from Queen Elizabeth. Indeed, at the very time the above letter was written, the Scottish king was memorializing Cecil, through James Hamilton, for an increase of pension; and in the following month it was raised £2,000.

MacDonnell, it will be recollected, wrote from Dunluce to Chichester on the 8th of April. Chichester, in a postscript of a letter

to Cecil, dated the 6th, which had been "stayinge for a wynde," says: "Even now a messenger is come unto me with assured reporte of Sir James M^cSorlye his death and burial. This is the 10th of April." The *Annals of the Four Masters*, than which there could be no better authority on a question of this kind, state that MacDonnell died on Easter Monday, which in that year fell on the 13th of April; so his death and burial on the 10th was a "foregone conclusion." On the next day, however, the 11th—as we learn from the following letter to Cecil—Douglas, the spy, came into Carrickfergus and told Sir Arthur that *his business was at an end in this country*.

"This bearer Mr. Thomas Douglase, who brought me your pleasure concerninge him, came unto me the 11th of this Instante; I have performed what you have commanded, and sent him on this passage to Chester, for that he tolde me his business was att an ende in this countrie. He complaynes of some wante of monie, he shal be furnished with as much as wyll defraye his charge to London, which I thinke is your pleasure. I have kepte the letter with me, and rest,

Your honor's in all faythfulness to doe you service,

ARTHUR CHICHESTER.

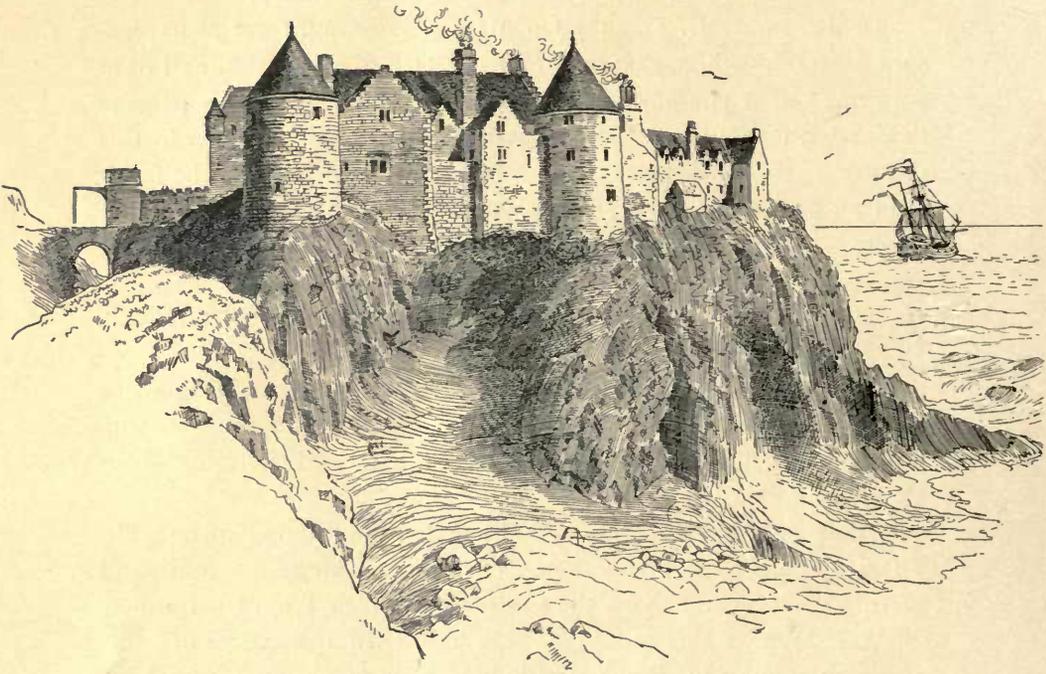
Knockfergus, this 12th of April, 1601."

The preceding is the public official letter given to Douglas, as bearer; but, on the very same day, Chichester wrote the following private letter to Cecil, from which we can glean a little more about Douglas and his "business."

"This last occasion was offred me by the coming of one Mr. Thomas Douglas with your honor's letters touchinge his saftie and speedie sendinge unto you, the contents of which I have performed, sendinge hym by this passadge. He hath lefte a discourse of some of his observations with me, desiringe to have them sent to my Lord Deputie and State, w^{ch} shall be performed, albeyt I thinke moste of them matters of small moment, and some of them wyll hardlie be credited. The materiall pointes have byne longe knowen to this State; but, havinge manie businesses in hande neare home, can not as yet secure all plaices. He will bring yo^r honor the draught of that he lefte with me, of which I knowe yo^r ho^r can give a just censure; but I thinke Tyrone will never see the half of those forceis together, which he reportes of. He hath declarde some thynges unto me (w^{ch} I thinke he wyll delyver and more to your honor). I shall know the certayntie before the next passage, whereof I wyll advertise you, and with the speches he delyvered me, yf yt please you to under-

stande them, parte of which weare that he caused a lough^m to be sett on fire, and Tyrone's horse to be slaine under him, and other thynges w^{ch} I wyll'd him to keep secret, leste he were an hinderance to others endeavors."

Chichester was as able a diplomatist as a soldier; as efficient in the closet as in the field. The "yf yt please you to understande them," in allusion to Douglas's villainies, when addressing Douglas's employer, is a nice stroke of art. Moreover, there is not one word of



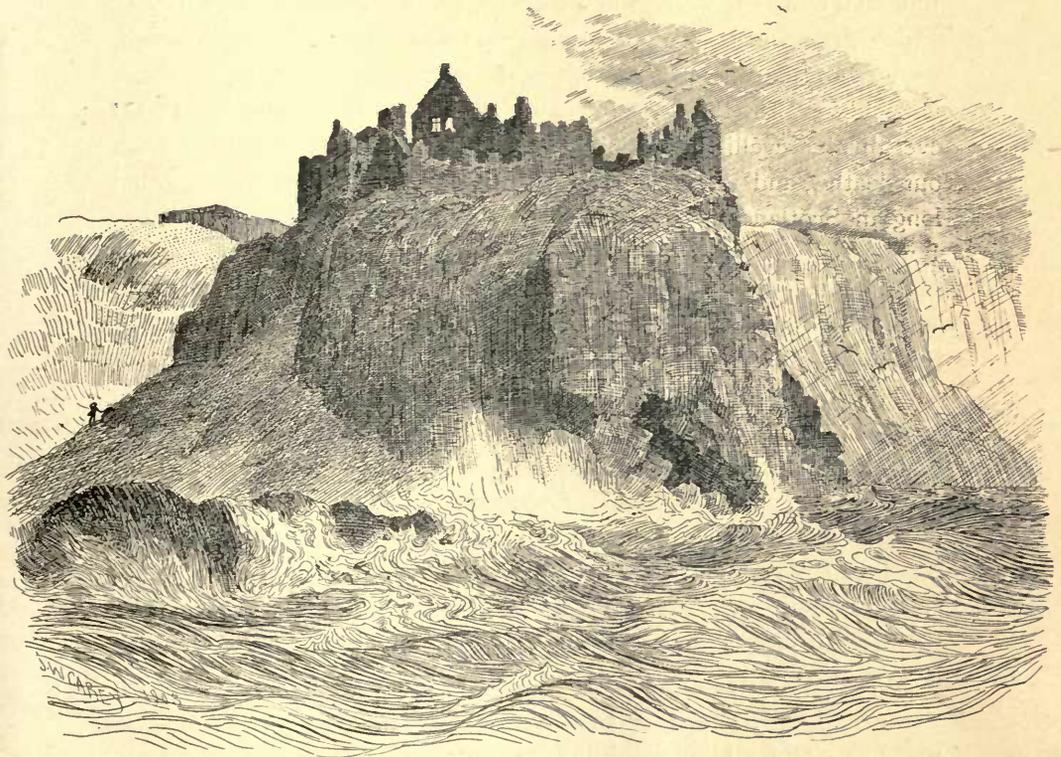
DUNLUCE CASTLE IN ITS PRIME.

From a drawing by Joseph Carey.

MacDonnell's death: a subject which must certainly have at that time occupied the mind of the writer. Fortunately, the "draught" of Douglas's observations and actions is in existence; and though it is imperfect, having neither address nor signature, it was undoubtedly written by him and addressed to Cecil. It is a lengthy document, and the handwriting is as villainously bad as the heart of the writer. We shall merely extract the commencement, and the part relating to the death of MacDonnell.

“The progres of my services sense my arrival yn Irland, which was upon Thorsday xvij of Martsch an. 1601.

“I wrot yo^r honor from Glasgow, w^{ch} verie nyght I tuk bot, and within foure and twentie houres landit at Boneorgi; whair in the landing being taken for some of James Og his servantis, sum that did garde that place let flie ane volli of x or xii shot amongis hus, wher with won of the bot men was dedlie hurt and won of my men killit;



DUNLUCE CASTLE AT THE PRESENT TIME.

From a drawing by Joseph Carey.

but efter I had halluit to theim, showing that war freindis and sent from Scotland to Sir James Mak Sorl, thay cam nei hus and semit to sore for that was done. I seing no mein to mend my self, efter sum hard speichis, willit thaym to cari me saif without ani furdre harme to thair maister, which willinglie thay did. I fund him sumquhat siklie of ane byl, and ane Scottish surgin of my ould aquentance with him. I delyverit him such letters as I had for him from Scotland, as also

ane rapier and dager with girdil and hangers, as sent from the Duk, which he most gladlie recevit, offering me all kyndness."

The spy then relates a long conversation he had with MacDonnell, representing the latter as hostile to the English, and then proceeds as follows :

"I thot how to serve yo' honor, then I callit the surgin with him, who is callit William Lin, indweller of Irvine; then, after manie recalling of ould friendship, I tould him: 'Thair is non heir saif hus tou, and, if he wil swer to kep counsal, I will revel ane secret to you, which may benefit you more than you are awar of.' He answerit, using sum speichis of assente, that I had knoine him lang, and that he wold forsak nathink for my sak, if it wer death. Then said I: 'If ever this be revellit, non knois saif hus tou, and if it be knoin it is both our deathis, and if you revel it, howbeit I dy, yit think never to lief long in Scotland.' 'Alake,' said he, 'what meinis al theis, ye kno I am yours,' with an oth. Then said I: 'You, halving this man in your handis, may bothe inrich your self and doe me credit. If you will find some meins to dispatch him, I will geuf you my bond with seissing for fyve pound sterling mony, efter his death to be payit, and sunquhat in your hand.' He being silent for a quhyl: 'But how,' said he, 'shal I aschap?' Said I: 'If ye ondertake it, I will geuf you fyf pound in hand, sense I haif bot smal stor of mony heir, and ane letter to the Governour of Knockfargus (sense nothing can be prolvn against you) to seë you saif sent hom.' 'No,' said he, 'I wil haif eyght pound, and your bil, and if he dy not be fore Eyster, I shal crave no more, and you shal half your mony bak again at meeting.' So then I tuk his oth upon a buk, no ownlie for secresie, as alsoe to dou that he had taken in hand. Al this in won day and ane half I did. Then Sir James gaif me ane convey to Occen, willinge me to cum his way bak again, and he wold haif ane cupil of hak magis readi for me my self and sum for my maister."

The spy then as circumstantially details his visits to O'Cahan and Tyrone, and tells how he burned a house, built of wood and thatched with rushes, belonging to the latter at Dungannon. This last feat completely identifies him as Thomas Douglas. The interview between him and the surgeon, in some dark corner of the gloomy old castle of Dunluce, where their half-whispered words would be scarcely audible amid the howl of the March winds and fretful dashing of the wild sea waves, would make no bad subject for a picture. But it is just probable that it never took place. MacDonnell may have died

a natural death ; Tyrone's house may have been burned by accident ; yet an accomplished scoundrel like Douglas would naturally take "credit" for those fortuitous events, to enhance his services, in hopes of a more liberal reward. The bare fact, however, of his taking credit for them plainly discloses the nature of his instructions and the objects he was employed to effect.

If Sir Arthur nourished a vindictive feeling towards the Clann-Donnell, more than to any other of the "Queen's enemies," he had an opportunity in the same year of giving it full scope. When Randall marched with Tyrone, to relieve the Spaniards in Kinsale, Chichester took a "jorneye" into the Route, which he thus describes in a letter to Cecil, dated 22nd November, 1601 :

"On the seventeenth, in remimbrance of the daye, I undertooke my jorneye into the Roote, marchinge by neight untyll I came thither, to avoyde discoverie ; I founde Randall gone with Tyrone towards Munster with 120 foote and 24 horse, leavinge his nephewe with the rest of his force for the garde of that countrie. But I, cominge unlooked for among them, made my entrance, almost as far as Dunluce, where I sparde nether house, corne, nor creature ; and I brought from thence as much pree, of all sortes, as wee could well drive, beinge greatly hindered by the extreme snowe fallen in time of my beinge abroad. Upon my returne they kept passages and straytes upon which they fought two dayes with us ; wee lost some few men horse and foote, but they a farr greater number, for I brake them severall tymes, and made them often rune, in which consyste all their saftie. I have often sayde and writen yt is famine that must consume them ; our swordes and other indevours worke not that speedie effect which is expected, for their overthrowes are safties to the speedie runners, upon which wee kyll no multitudes."

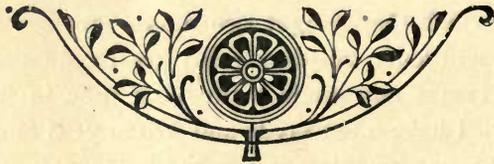
This is one of the blackest spots on the sombre character of the Lord Deputy Chichester.

Dunluce was besieged by the Irish in 1641 ; but Digby, an officer for the Earl of Antrim, held out, giving shelter to some refugees, and the besiegers departed after burning the town of Dunluce. The inhabitants of the town, who were mostly Scotch settlers, were supplied with boats and safely shipped to their own land. The buildings on the mainland were probably erected at this time to afford accommodation to the large retinue of the Earl of Antrim, who had married the Duchess of Buckingham. Shortly after this, Dunluce fell into bad repair and ceased to be occupied, the family of MacDonnell

removing to Ballymagarry, a short distance away. There is a tradition that during some festivities portion of the castle fell into the sea, so alarming the occupants that they immediately deserted the historic walls of Dunluce.

The present Earl of Antrim resides at Glenarm Castle, but he is of the Kerr family.

The writer has not hesitated to make use of *The MacDonnells of Antrim* fully and freely: most of all the information given is from that source.



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