PREFACE	v
CONTRIBUTORS	xxiv
MAPS	
ILLUSTRATIONS	xxvi
ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVENTIONS	xxvii
	xxxi
INTRODUCTION: MEDIEVAL IRELAND by F. X. Martin	xlix
I THE TREMBLING SOD: IRELAND IN 1169 by F.J. Byrne	
Disorder in early medieval Europe	I
'Tribal anarchy': Orpen, MacNeill, O'Grady	
Kingship and authority	4
The high-kingship	5
The collapse of Meath	8
Provincial partitions	
'Feudalisation' of Irish society: war, labour, land, and charters	9
Ulster and the North	10
The Irish Sea, Man, and the Isles	14
Meath	18
Leinster	19
Dublin	21
Munster	26
Connacht	28
Continuity and change	33
Northern conservatism	37
Nostalgia and change in literature	37 39
Dynastic marriage Henry II as agent of reform	59 41
	42
II DIARMAIT MAC MURCHADA AND THE COMING OF THE ANGLO-NORMANS	
Conventional misrepresentation by F. X. Martin	
Nationalist tradition	43
False analogy with conquest in England	43
A revolution in writing: Gerald of Wales; 'The song of Dermot and the earl'	44
Irish Annals	. 45
Diarmait Mac Murchada: differing interpretations	47
and prototions	48

.

Church reform and Anglo-Norman influence	49
Norman secular influence before 1169	52
Indigenous religious reform: St Malachy, Flaithbertach Ua Brolcháin, St Lorcán Ua Tuathail	54
The Schottenklöster	55
Anglo-Norman intervention: the council of Winchester, 1155	56
John of Salisbury and the bull Laudabiliter	57
St Bernard of Clairvaux and Gerald of Wales: a dark picture of Ireland	59
Mac Murchada and the politics of the Irish Sea	61
Mac Murchada's zenith, 1162	62
Defeat and death of Somarlaide, 1164; of Mac Lochlainn, 1165; Mac Mur- chada expelled from Ferns	62
Mac Murchada leaves for Bristol, August 1166	63
Contact with Henry II; permission to enlist help in 'Angevin empire'	64
Strongbow, the fitz Geralds, Rhys ap Gruffydd, and fitz Stephen	65
Mac Murchada returns to Uí Chennselaig, August 1167	66
III ALLIES AND AN OVERLORD, 1169-72 by F.X. Martin	
	67
Fitz Stephen to the relief of Mac Murchada, May 1169	68
Hervey de Montmorency and Strongbow's involvement	69
First landing; Wexford capitulates	69 69
Campaign against Mac Gilla Pátraic; Prendergast defects	71
Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair intervenes	71 72
Mac Murchada in control of Leinster	•
Campaign in support of Domnall Mór Ua Briain	72 72
Raymond le Gros lands at Baginbun, August 1170	72 72
Defeat of the Waterford Norse and their allies	73
Strongbow's expedition; siege and capture of Waterford	74
Mac Murchada and Strongbow march on Dublin	76
Negotiations: Dublin captured	77 58
Campaign against Tigernán Ua Ruairc	78 70
Mac Murchada dies, c. May 1171	79
The MacCarthys attack Waterford	79 80
Henry II and the prospects for Anglo-Norman colonists	82
Unsuccessful Norse counter-attack on Dublin	82 82
Ua Conchobair and his allies invest Dublin	
Ua Conchobair's ultimatum rejected; de Cogan's sortie; the siege raised	83
Fitz Stephen captured by Wexford Norse	85
Strongbow secures his position in Leinster; leaves Ireland	86
Agreement between Henry II and Strongbow at Pembroke	87

Henry's expedition, October 1171	<u>0</u> _
Fitz Stephen rescued	87 88
Submission of Irish rulers to Henry	89 89
The council of Cashel, 1172; the Irish hierarchy supports Henry	
The papacy and Henry's Irish policy	91
Henry's charter and the Bristol connection with Dublin	92
Henry's return to England, spring 1172	94
Hugh de Lacy as Henry's representative	96 96
IV OVERLORD BECOMES FEUDAL LORD, 1172-85 by F.X.Mar	,
Henry's affairs in equilibrium	
De Lacy and Strongbow in Ireland	98
Assistance from Ireland to Henry in the Angevin dominions; battle of Fo ham, August 1173; Scottish king captured, July 1174	00
Strongbow's agreement with Raymond le Gros, 1173; campaigns in Munste	99 r 102
Domnall Mór Ua Briain attacks Kilkenny, late 1173; Anglo-Norman rever at Thurles and Waterford	ses
Ua Conchobair marches on Dublin; Raymond's counter-offensive	103
Anglo-Norman reprisals; Raymond's expedition to Limerick, October 11 city captured	
Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair's negotiations with Henry; treaty of Winds October 1175	
Anglo-Normans at Limerick besieged by Ua Briain, 1176; relieved by Ra mond; death of Strongbow, May 1176; Limerick turned over to Ua Bria and destroyed	106 ay- ain
Failure of treaty of Windsor; council of Oxford, May 1177	109
Ireland within the 'Angevin empire'	110
Arrangements for a lordship under John	110
Anglo-Norman takeover in Desmond, late 1177; failure in Thomond	111
John de Courcy in Ulster, 1177–81	112
Cardinal Vivian and the synod of Dublin, 1177	114
Royal representatives: Hugh de Lacy	116
Lorcán Ua Tuathail as archbishop of Dublin	117
Ua Tuathail dies, 14 November 1180; the way cleared for John's lordship	118
John's entourage and appurtenances	120
John's expedition to Ireland, April–December 1185	122
Hugh de Lacy and John; de Lacy's murder	123
A kingdom of Ireland?	125
	126
V JOHN, LORD OF IRELAND, 1185–1216 by F.X. Mart W. L. Warren's interpretation	
Continuity of royal policy	127
-	128

ix

Advances in north Munster from 1185	128
The O'Brien–MacCarthy feud; Limerick becomes part of the Anglo-Norman system	129
Conflict among the O'Connors; William de Burgh in Connacht	130
John recognises Cathal Crobderg as tributary king of Connacht, December	131
John and Ireland, 1204–10	132
Administrative, legal, and fiscal consolidation; issue of charters	134
Rise and fall of John de Courcy	134
William de Braose and William Marshal	136
John de Grey succeeds Meiler fitz Henry as justiciar, June 1208	138
De Braose flees to Ireland	138
John's preparations for an expedition to Ireland: affairs in Scotland, Wales, and England, 1209	139
The expedition sails, June 1210; de Braose submits	140
John's success in Ireland, June-August 1210	141
A centralised administration	143
Exchequer	144
Judiciary and common law	144
Athlone as the Anglo-Norman gate to the north and west	146
De Grey's failure to control Ulster	146
The barons in Ireland support John, October 1212	148
John agrees with the papacy and defeats the French, May 1213	148
Geoffrey de Marisco and Henry of London as royal governors	149
William Marshal: prospects of developing Ireland	150
Death of John; Magna Carta issued for Ireland, 1216–17	152
Henry of London, the papacy, and the new English policy for Ireland	152
Honorius III forbids discrimination against Irish clergy, 1220	153
The 'conspiracy of Mellifont', 1216–31: a conflict of cultures	154
VI THE EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE COLONY, 1215-54 by James Lydon	
The new king and the Anglo-Irish magnates	156
Revolt of Hugh de Lacy	158
Cathal Crobderg and royal authority	161
De Burgh ambitions; the confiscation of Connacht	162
English politics and Irish power	164
The conquest of Connacht: subinfeudation and prosperity	164
Development of Leinster	166
Extinction of the Marshal family	167

169

Expansion in the south-west

х

Administrative problems	
Fiscal administration	169
Chancery; escheator	171
Judiciary; shiring	172
• •	173
Relations with the king; demands on Ireland	175
	-13

VII THE YEARS OF CRISIS, 1254-1315	by James Lydon
Transfer of Ireland to the Lord Edward	
Residual royal control	179
Instability and exploitation	
Disturbances of the 1260s and 1270s	181
Growth of bastard feudalism: the indenture system	182
Disturbances of the 1280s and 1290s	185
Administrative decline; attempted recovery under de Genevill	186
Fiscal recovery; chronic peculation	189 I
Deficiencies of local administration	190
Exchequer reforms	192
-	194
Further exploitation of Irish resources: campaigns in France,	Wales, Scotland 195
Effects upon Ireland: growth of lawlessness	201

VIII LAND AND PEOPLE, c.1300 Medieval climate	by R. E. Glasscock
Landforms	205
Woodlands	207
Peat bogs	209
Field systems	210
Population	211
Rural settlement: the Anglo-Norman colony	212
Motte-and-bailey castles; moated houses	213
Stone castles	214 217
Ecclesiastical buildings and organisation	217
Colonisation and settlement patterns 'Rural boroughs'	221
Rural settlement: Gaelic Ireland	223
Cultivation and livestock	225
Dwellings	226
Ring-forts and medieval settlement patterns	226
The medieval house	227
Towns	229
Trade	232
Size of towns: decline of smaller towns	236
- 20 of towns, decline of smaller towns	239

xi

IX A LAND OF WAR	by James Lydon
War becomes endemic in the lordship	240
Gaelic resurgence	241
Racism among natives and settlers	241
Gaelic remonstrance to John XXII, c.1317	242
Emergence of Gaelic leaders	243
Claims to high-kingship by the O'Neills	244
Áed Ó Conchobair	247
Gaelic recovery in Desmond	251
Gaelic recovery in Thomond	252
Disturbances in Leinster	256
Disturbances in the midlands	264
Erosion of land of peace; infiltration of Gaelic custom	266
The parliament of 1297	271

X THE IMPACT OF THE BRUCE INVASION, 1315-27 by James Lydon

Sharp drop in revenue under Edward II	275
Attempted financial reform; continued exploitation	276
Emergence of 'rebel English'	278
Edward Bruce's army lands at Larne	282
Reasons for Scottish intervention	282
Failure to secure general Gaelic support	285
Famine	285
Bruce in Ulster: his victory at Connor	286
Incursion into Leinster	288
Robert Bruce comes to Ireland	290
Second incursion: the by-passing of Dublin	291
Scottish setback and withdrawal to Ulster; Robert Bruce returns to Scotland	292
Defeat and death of Edward Bruce at Fochart	293
Effects of the invasion	294
Oppression by the magnates: factions and civil war	297
The Braganstown massacre	300
A new Ireland emerging	302
XI APPROACHES TO THE HISTORY OF FOURTEENTH-CENTURY IRELAND by J.A. Watt	

The dichotomy of Orpen and MacNeill; Curtis's attempted reconciliation	303
The history of colonial, political, and administrative institutions	305
Underdeveloped areas of study: Gaelic society; the church; archaeology	305
The two nations: their changing balance as a main theme of this period	307

CONTENTS	xiii
Acculturation	208
'Degeneracy': a colonial problem	308
Political fragmentation	310 312
Regional history and national history: an international perspective	312
XII GAELIC POLITY AND CULTURAL IDENTITY	
Literary sources: laws, Annals, and praise-poems	
Administrative records	314
External observers	316
Irish kingship	318
Complexities of politics and warfare	319
Central government and colonists on the defensive	324
Political accommodations	325
The economy	325
Transhumance	329
Dwellings	331
The church inter Hibernicos	333
Church and kinship; coarbs and erenaghs	335
Colton's visitation, 1397	336 339
The church and the two nations	340
Archbishops as peacemakers: Ó Néill's submission, 1395	343
The stirrings of Irish nationalism	345
Language and nationality Nationalist themes in 'Caithréim Thoirdhealbhaigh'	346
The remonstrance of c.1317	347
The pressures of political reality, 1395	348
XIII THE ANGLO-IRISH COLONY UNDER STRAIN,	350
1327-99 by I A Water	
The colonial ruling class by J. A. Watt	
The greatest magnates	352 353
Magnates of the second rank Churchmen in administration: John Colton	353
The justiciars	362
The colony under strain	363
The towns	366
The Kilkenny parliament of 1341	367 371
The crisis of 1376	372
English policy towards Ireland Basic principles	374
Ireland becomes a financial liability	374
The erosion of legal uniformity	376
Edward III's projected expedition	377 380
The ordinances of 1351	381

The expeditions of Lionel of Clarence, 1361–6 The statute of Kilkenny, 1366	384 386
Richard II's expeditions Ultimate bankruptcy of English policy	391 392
The Irish inter Anglicos	393
Discrimination in English law	394
Irish clergy among the English Conclusion	395 396
	390
XIV GAELIC SOCIETY AND ECONOMY IN THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES by K. W. Nicholls	
Ireland in European eyes: the problems of evidence	397
Settlement patterns	399
Forts, tower-houses, and castles	404
Land units	407
Population	408
Land utilisation and agricultural methods	410
Cattle and society: transhumance and war	413
Sheep and horses	415
Hunting and fishing	416
Industry, trade, and craftsmen	417
Merchants	419
The gaelicised lordships	421
Tanistry and primogeniture	423
Fiscal systems	425
Law and arbitration	427
Land tenure	430
Church lands and tithes	433
Religious houses	435
XV COLONIAL SOCIETY AND ECONOMY IN THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES by Kevin Down	
The limitations of source material	439
The Irish landscape c. 1169	440
Conquest and feudalisation	441
A new tenantry	443
Gaelic Irish in colonial society	444
Estimates of population	445
Population decline	448
Redistribution of land ownership: the crown	450
-	-13-

451

453

The church The manor

xiv

454
454
457
459
462
463 465
467 469
. ,
471
474
475
476
477
477
480
481
484
487
488
489
489
490

XVI OVERSEAS TRADE	by Wendy Childs and Timothy O'Neill	
An image of plenty		492
Ireland in the pattern of European trac	le	493
Italy The Hanse		494
England and Flanders		494
Northern France		495
Bordeaux		496
Spain and Portugal		496
Irish exports		497
Wool, fells, and hides		498
Cloth		500
Corn		502
Fish		503
Imports		504
Cloth		506
Wine		506
Salt		507
Metals, silks, spices		508
		508

xv

Volume of trade	509
Wool, fells, and hides Wine	509 511
English records	512
Change and decline	513
Effects of political dependence	515
Organisation of overseas trade	516
Regulation and status of merchants Gilds, partnerships, and single merchants	516 518
Shipping and navigation Weather, piracy, and war	521 522
A modest prosperity	524
XVII ENGLAND AND IRELAND, 1399-1447 by Art Cosgrove	
Richard II's attempts to pacify Ireland	525
Attempts to control absenteeism	526
Descriptions of the Gaelic Irish	527
The Irish in England	528
Ireland a low priority in English policy	531
XVIII THE EMERGENCE OF THE PALE, 1399-1447 by Art Cosgrove	
The contracting area of Dublin administration	533
The Pale	536
Inability to maintain authority; fiscal difficulties of chief governors	537
Coyne and livery	541
A case study: war with the MacMurroughs	543
Difficulty of enforcing agreements	545
Divisions within the administration	546
Position of the chief governor	546
Parliament: the Modus tenendi parliamentum	548
The two nations	551
Demographic crisis in the colony	552
Admission of Irish to civil rights	553
XIX ANGLO-IRELAND AND THE YORKIST CAUSE, 1447-60 by Art Cosgrove	
Richard of York appointed lieutenant	55 7
Submission of Irish lords in Ulster and Leinster	559
Crisis in Munster; the Pale marches	560
Financial embarrassment	560
The influence of conflict in England	561
The declaration of 1460	564

xvi

CONTENTS	xvii
Friction between English and Irish administrations	566
Benefit to Yorkists	566
Effects of York's visits on Ireland	568
XX IRELAND BEYOND THE PALE, 1399-1460 by Art Cosgrove	
Ireland beyond the Pale: the lack of clear distinctions	569
Provincial struggles	570
Leinster: Mac Murchadha and Ó Conchobhair	571
Ulster: Ó Néill versus Ó Domhnaill Scottish involvement	572
Connacht: Ó Conchobhair Donn versus Ó Conchobhair Ruadh	574
Munster: Desmond versus Ormond	576
Politics beyond the Pale reviewed	579
The church and the two nations	583
Papal jurisdiction and ecclesiastical abuses	584
The Observant movement	587
	588
The laity	589
XXI ARISTOCRATIC AUTONOMY, 1460-94	
by D. B. Quinn	
The pattern of change	591
Lack of a single focus of authority in Ireland	591
The position of the English king in Ireland The great lordships and their rulers	593
Ireland and Europe	594
Warfare in Ireland	596 506
English relations with Ireland, 1461–70	596
Edward IV and the magnates	597
The seventh earl of Kildare ensures a smooth transition	598 598
Thomas, earl of Desmond; lord deputy, 1463-7	599
The earl of Worcester as lord deputy; has Desmond executed, 1468	600
Anglo-Irish relations, 1470–83	601
Ireland and the readeption of Henry VI Kildare, with the aid of an English former externation with the	602
Kildare, with the aid of an English force, attempts to establish peace Continued disorder under Bishop Sherwood, 1475–7	603
Crisis in 1478–9: Lord Grey and the young earl of Kildare	604 605
I he emergence of the eighth earl of Kildare as representative of both king	605
and magnates	606
The significance of Kildare's establishment in power	607
Ireland and the wars of the Roses, 1483-94	608
A state of flux, 1483–8 Richard III and Ireland	608
An attempt to widen the range of royal contacts in Ireland	609
I he effects of the accession of Henry Tudor on Ireland	610
Lamoert Simnel crowned as Edward VI in Dublin 149-	611 612
Simnel's invasion of England fails	612

Sir Richard Edgecombe lays a basis for pacification, 1488 A temporary rapprochement, 1488–91	613 614
Sir James Ormond comes to Ireland to ward off Warbeck intrigues,	014
1491–3	615
Kildare removed from office, 1492	616
Preparations for a major English intervention	617
XXII 'IRISH' IRELAND AND 'ENGLISH' IRELAND by D. B. Quinn	
The broad picture	619
Ulster	621
O'Donnell–O'Neill rivalry The O'Neills of Clandeboye and the eastern periphery of the O'Neill lord-	621
ship Family divisions inside the O'Neill lordship	621 622
Links between discontented elements in the O'Neill and O'Donnell lord-	
ships	623
Conn Ó Néill and Aodh Ó Domhnaill Continuing O'Neill–O'Donnell conflict	623 624
The significant accession of Conn Bacach Ó Néill, 1519	624
Connacht west of the Shannon	625
The hegemony of Burke of Clanricard The Burkes attempt to stem O'Donnell intervention in Sligo and northern	625
Connacht	625
Intervention by the eighth earl of Kildare: the Knockdoe campaign Continuation of earlier arguments and conflicts	626 627
Munster	627
O'Brien intervention in Limerick and Tipperary	628
The Desmond earldom after the execution of Earl Thomas	628
The ninth earl of Kildare becomes involved with Desmond	629
Piers Butler, earl of Ormond, becomes active in Munster affairs	630
James, earl of Desmond, aspires to play a part in European affairs	630
Southern Leinster The Butler sphere of influence	630 631
The borders of the Pale	•
The MacMahons of Oriel	632 632
The O'Rourkes of west Bréifne	632
The O'Reillys of east Bréifne	633
The O'Connors of Offaly	633
The minor Irish lordships to the west of the Pale The MacMurroughs of 'Low Leinster'	634
The Irish of the Wicklow salient	635 636
The general pattern of relationships of these lordships with the Pale	636
The significance of the Pale	636
XXIII THE HEGEMONY OF THE EARLS OF KILDARE, 1494-1520 by D.B. Quinn	
English intervention, 1494–6	620
The Poynings administration	638 639
The Drogheda parliament, 1494–5	640

xviii

The earl of Kildare is charged with treason	641
Further statutory changes	642
The intervention of Perkin Warbeck, 1495	642
Poynings pacifies the south	643
The financial aspect of the Poynings administration	644
The rehabilitation of Kildare and the preparations for his reinstatement	645
Kildare restored as lord deputy	645
The significance of the English intervention and its termination	647
Kildare in power, 1496–1513	647
Henry VII asserts his confidence in Kildare	648
Kildare confronts Sir James of Ormond	648
Sir Piers Butler kills Sir James of Ormond and asserts his authority in the Butler lands	
Kildare's relations with Henry VII	648
Parliament meets in 1499	649
Kildare's continuing contacts with England	650 650
His treatment of the Irish revenues	651
His revival of the liberty of Kildare	652
His Connacht campaign and the battle of Knockdoe, 1504	652
Henry VII's proposed intervention in Ireland, 1506	653
Ireland calms down; Kildare's strong position at the death of Henry VII	654
I he transition in 1500–10	655
Kildare's power is threatened by enemies at home	655
His death The achievement of the factor in	655
The achievement of the 'great earl'	656
The ninth earl of Kildare, 1513-20	656
The ninth earl, a semi-anglicised ruler?	656
Henry VIII's approach to his Irish lordship	657
Kildare antagonises the gentry of the Pale	658
He defends himself successfully in England, 1515	658
The problem of the succession to the earldom of Ormond, 1515 Kildare holds parliament in 1516	659
Opposition builds up against him; he is called to England in 1519	660
- pposition ounds up against min, ne is caned to England in 1519	660
XXIV THE REEMERGENCE OF ENGLISH POLICY AS	
A MAJOR FACTOR IN IRISH AFFAIRS, 1520-34	
by D. B. Quinn	
Ireland and the earl of Surrey, 1520-22	
Henry VIII's developing view of his Irish lordship	662
I he earl of Surrey as Henry's lieutenant in Ireland	662
I he parliament of 1521	664
The balance sheet of intervention: reconquest judged too expensive	665 666
The replacement of Suffey by Ormond	667
Was intervention abandoned or postponed?	668
The Kildare-Ormond conflict, 1522-34	668
A period of indecision and disorder	
Ormond as lord deputy	668 669
The return of Kildare, 1523	670
Attempted arbitration between Kildare and Ormond	671
Kildare restored, 1524	671

James, earl of Desmond, allies with France to aid a Yorkist restoration	672
Kildare called to England, 1526	673
Ireland neglected under weak acting chief governors	674
Ó Conchobhair captures Lord Delvin, 1528	675
Piers Butler accepts the title of earl of Ossory and is installed as lord deputy	675
Ossory is replaced by a commission, 1529–30	676
Desmond intrigues with Charles V against Henry VIII	677
Sir William Skeffington arrives as the king's commissioner	678
Is made lord deputy, 1530	679
Is expected to share power with Kildare	679
Parliament held in 1531	679
Kildare attempts to dominate Skeffington; succeeds him as lord deputy,	
1532	680
His increasing difficulties	682
Holds a parliament, 1533	684
He is called to England, 1533–4	684
The end of an era?	687

XXV LITERATURE IN IRISH, 1169-1534 by Jan	mes Carney
Reaction to the Anglo-Norman invasion	688
Emergence of Early Modern Irish	689
The fourteenth-century revival	689
The 'great books'	690
Paper and printing	693
[*] Bardic verse	694
Love poetry: the theory of French influence	697
Gearóid Iarla and Maghnus Ó Domhnaill	697
- New versions of older tales	700
Development of a ballad tradition	701
, The 'romantic tale'	702
Literature from Connacht	703
Translations into Early Modern Irish Religious literature Medical and scientific literature Entertainment and information	704 704 705 706

XXVI	LITERATURE : ENGLISH	IN NORMAN	- FRENCH AND by Alan Bliss and Joseph Long	
The con	ming of Norman-Frer	nch and English		708
Charac	teristics of medieval H	liberno-English		708
Literatu	are and documentatio	n in Norman-Fre	nch	710
Docum	ents in Hiberno-Engl	lish		714
'The so	ng of Dermot and the	earl'		715
Poem o	n the walling of New I	Ross		718

CONTENTS	xxi
Hiberno-English items in B.L. Harleian MS 913	720
Other Hiberno-English writings	732
Transcriptions of foreign works	735

XXVII ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE, 1169-1603

by Edwin C. Rae	
Ecclesiastical reforms of the eleventh and twelfth centuries: Cistercian monasticism	737
The Cistercian monastery	737
Augustinian canons and their monasteries	740
Founding a monastery	740
Advent of the Cistercians to Ireland	741
Appearance of the Norman Romanesque ingredient in native foundations	742
Patronage of the O'Briens of Thomond	743
St Mary's cathedral, Limerick	743
Transitional work in the east	743
Spread of the new manners	744
O'Connor patronage	744
A distinctive Irish manner	744
The Cistercian achievement	745
Character of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture: its introduction by the Anglo- Normans	745
The greater Irish cathedrals	745 747
Other buildings in the 'cathedral age'	
The mendicant orders and their spread in Ireland	749
Development of Irish friaries before the Black Death	749 750
The Decorated style in architecture	
Friary towers	752
Motte-and-bailey castles	753
The greater early castles	753
Variations in defensive structures	754
Later developments in Anglo-Norman castles	755
Domestic building to c.1350	755
Defences of towns and cities	756
Architectural sculpture	758
Devotional statuary	759
Sepulchral slabs and effigies	759
The earlier wall tombs (tomb niches)	760 761
Colonial recession and Gaelic resurgence	761
Changes in the older monastic orders	761
	762

Sources for Irish late Gothic architecture	763
The greater projects	763
Flourishing of friars and friaries	765
Other religious buildings	767
Castles in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries	767
Tower-houses	768
Unfortified dwellings	769
Cross slabs	770
Flowering of the wall tomb	77 I
Colour and painting	771
A mixture of manners in sculpture	771
Effigies and mensa tombs in North Leinster before the sixteenth century	772
The 'apostle' tomb	774
Sixteenth-century ateliers	774
Non-sepulchral stone sculpture of the end of the Gothic period	775
Glossary	778

XXVIII MANUSCRIPTS AND ILLUMINATIONS,

1169–1603 by Françoise Henry and Genevieve Marsh-Michell	
Response to the coming of the Anglo-Normans	780
Manuscripts of imported style	784
Religious and ecclesiastical	784
Non-ecclesiastical	785
Foreign-influenced manuscripts in Gaelic Ireland	787
Continuity of Irish tradition: the role of learned families in book-production	789
The fourteenth century: Seoán Ó Dubhagáin, the families of Ó Cianáin, Mac	
Aodhagáin and Mac Fir Bhisigh	792
The great manuscripts of the later middle ages	796
The Yellow Book of Lecan	796
'Leabhar Breac'	797
The Book of Ballymote	798
The Book of Uí Mháine; the Book of Lismore	801
The Book of Fermoy; the Book of the White Earl	801
The Book of Pottlerath	802
The Book of Carrick; the Mac an Leagha family	803
The Lifford Life of St Columba	807
Copy in the Franciscan Library	807
Copy in the Bodleian Library	808
The Book of the Burkes	809
The survival of manuscript production in the age of printing	813
Appendix: the dating of the Book of the Burkes	814

xxii

XXIX COINAGE, TO 1534: THE SIGN OF THE TIMES by Michael Dolley	
Coinlessness of pre-Christian and early Christian Ireland	816
Viking importations and Hiberno-Norse minting	816
Anglo-Norman coins	818
Thirteenth-century recoinages	819
Shortage and deterioration	821
The new Yorkist coinages	823
The Tudors: further deterioration	825
Postscript	826
BIBLIOGRAPHY	827
INDEX	943

xxiii