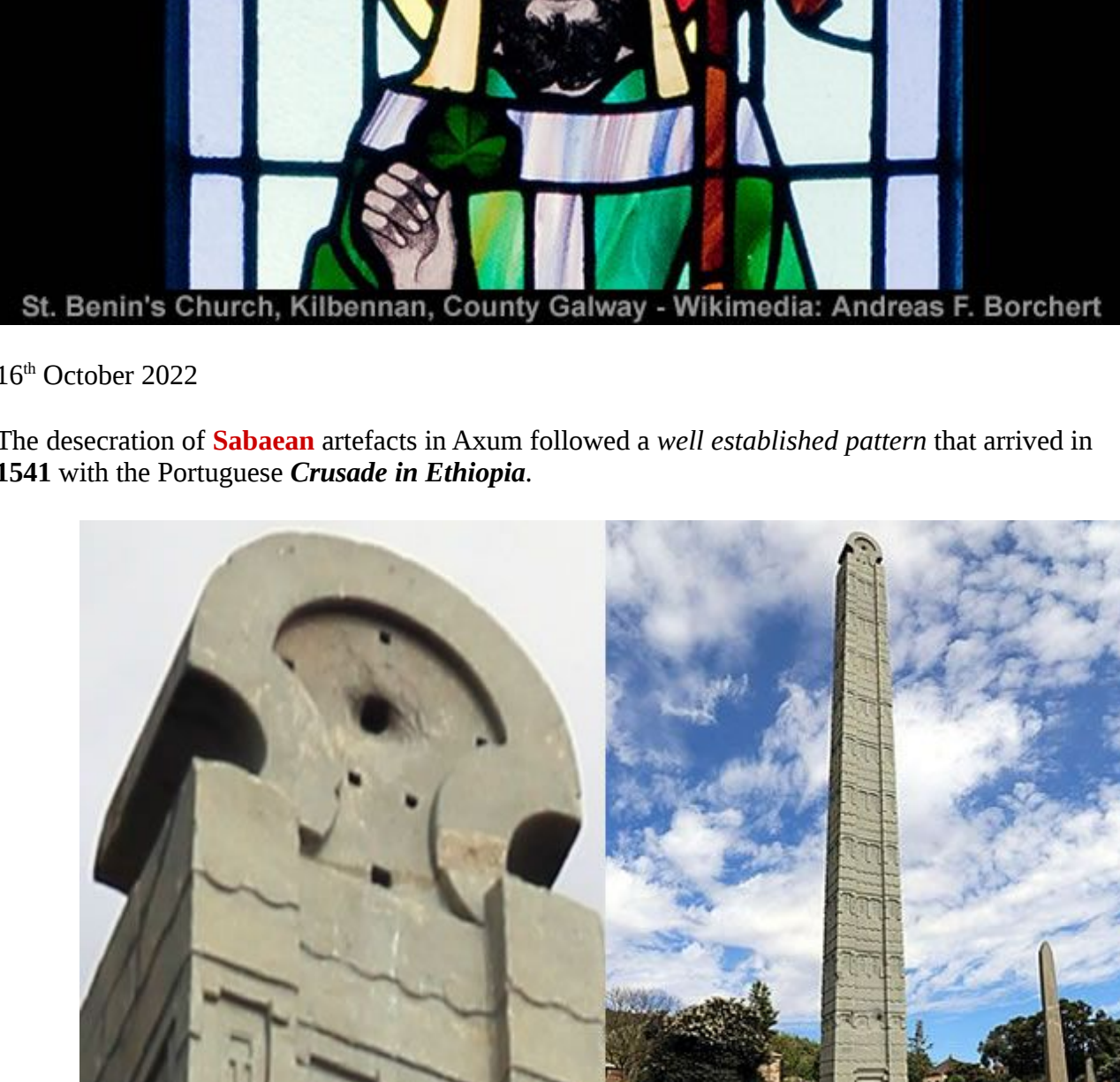


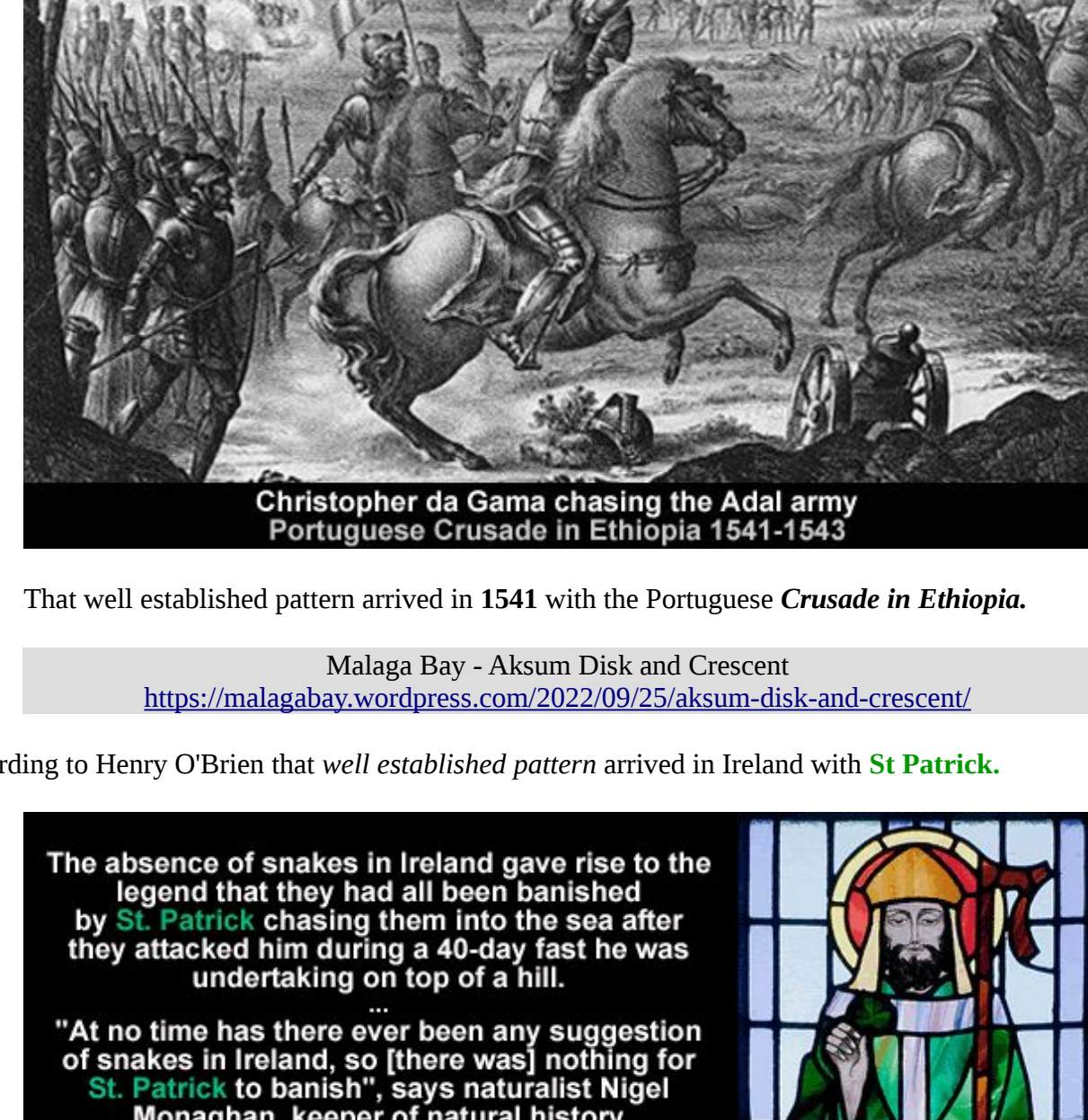
Saint Patrick and The Holy War



St. Benin's Church, Kiltbennan, County Galway - Wikimedia: Andreas F. Borchert

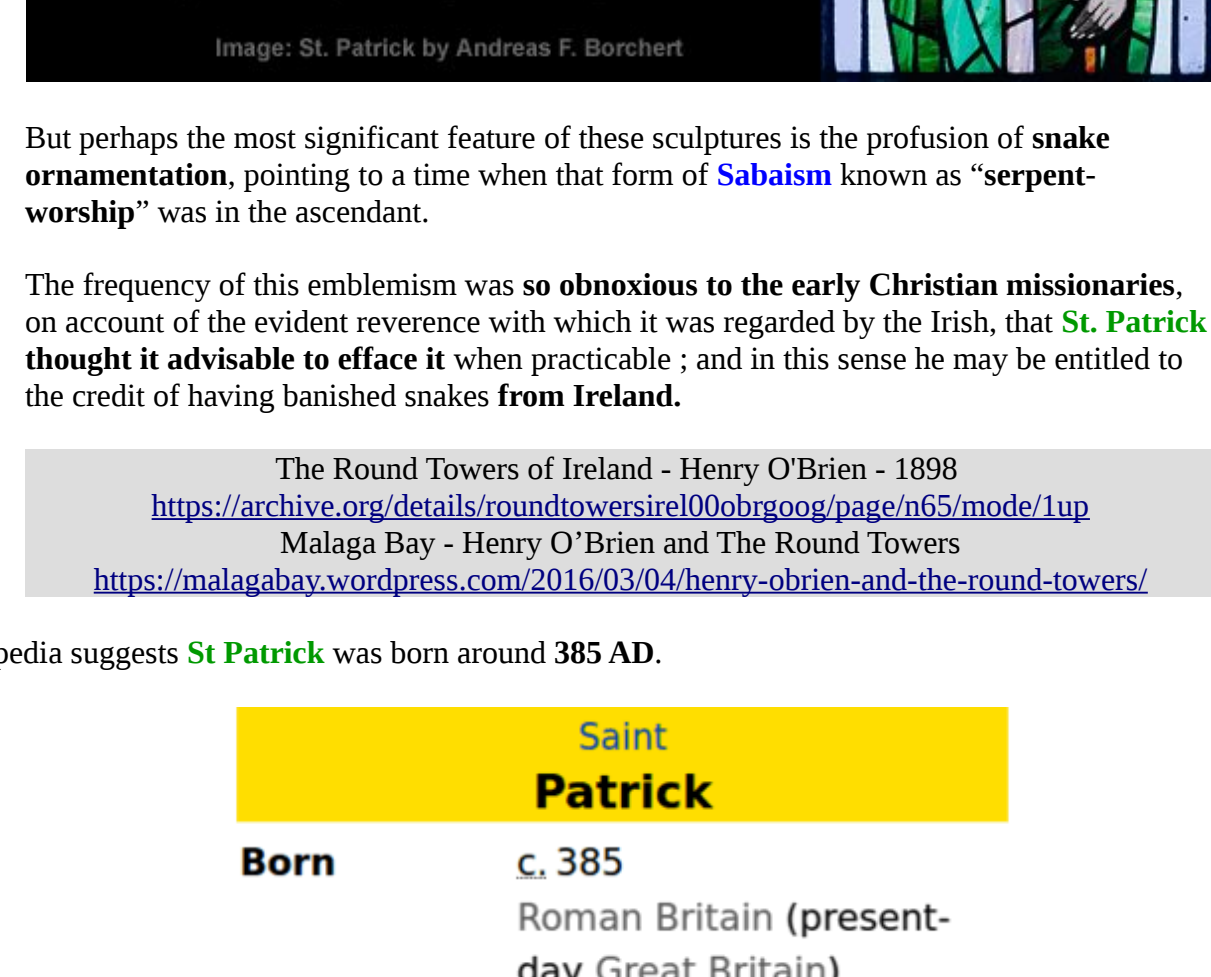
16th October 2022

The desecration of **Sabaean** artefacts in Axum followed a *well established pattern* that arrived in 1541 with the Portuguese *Crusade in Ethiopia*.



Aksum Stele #2 - Wikimedia: Salkko

The damage and defacement follows a well established pattern.



Christopher da Gama chasing the Adal army Portuguese Crusade in Ethiopia 1541-1543

That well established pattern arrived in 1541 with the Portuguese *Crusade in Ethiopia*.

Malaga Bay - Aksum Disk and Crescent
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2022/09/25/aksum-disk-and-crescent/>

According to Henry O'Brien that *well established pattern* arrived in Ireland with **St Patrick**.

The absence of snakes in Ireland gave rise to the legend that they had all been banished by St. Patrick chasing them into the sea after they attacked him during a 40-day fast he was undertaking on top of a hill.

"At no time has there ever been any suggestion of snakes in Ireland, so [there was] nothing for St. Patrick to banish", says naturalist Nigel Monaghan, keeper of natural history at the National Museum of Ireland in Dublin, who has searched extensively through Irish fossil collections and records.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Patrick

Image: St. Patrick by Andreas F. Borchert

But perhaps the most significant feature of these sculptures is the profusion of **snake ornamentation**, pointing to a time when that form of **Sabaism** known as "serpent-worship" was in the ascendant.

The frequency of this emblemism was so **obnoxious** to the **early Christian missionaries**, on account of the evident reverence with which it was regarded by the Irish, that **St. Patrick thought it advisable to efface it** when practicable; and in this sense he may be entitled to the credit of having banished snakes from Ireland.

The Round Towers of Ireland - Henry O'Brien - 1898
<https://archive.org/details/roundtowersire00obrgoog/page/n65/mode/lup>
 Malaga Bay - Henry O'Brien and The Round Towers
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2016/03/04/henry-obrien-and-the-round-towers/>

Wikipedia suggests **St Patrick** was born around 385 AD.

Saint Patrick

Born c. 385 Roman Britain (present-day Great Britain)

Wikipedia - Saint Patrick

The dates of **Patrick's life cannot be fixed with certainty**, but there is general agreement that he was active as a missionary in Ireland during the fifth century. A recent biography on Patrick shows a late fourth-century date for the saint is not impossible.

... According to the autobiographical *Confessio of Patrick*, when he was **about sixteen**, he was captured by Irish pirates from his home in Britain and taken as a **slave to Ireland**, looking after animals; he **lived there for six years before escaping and returning** to his family.

After becoming a cleric, he returned to northern and western Ireland.

In later life, he served as a bishop, but **little is known** about the places where he worked.

Wikipedia - Saint Patrick
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Patrick

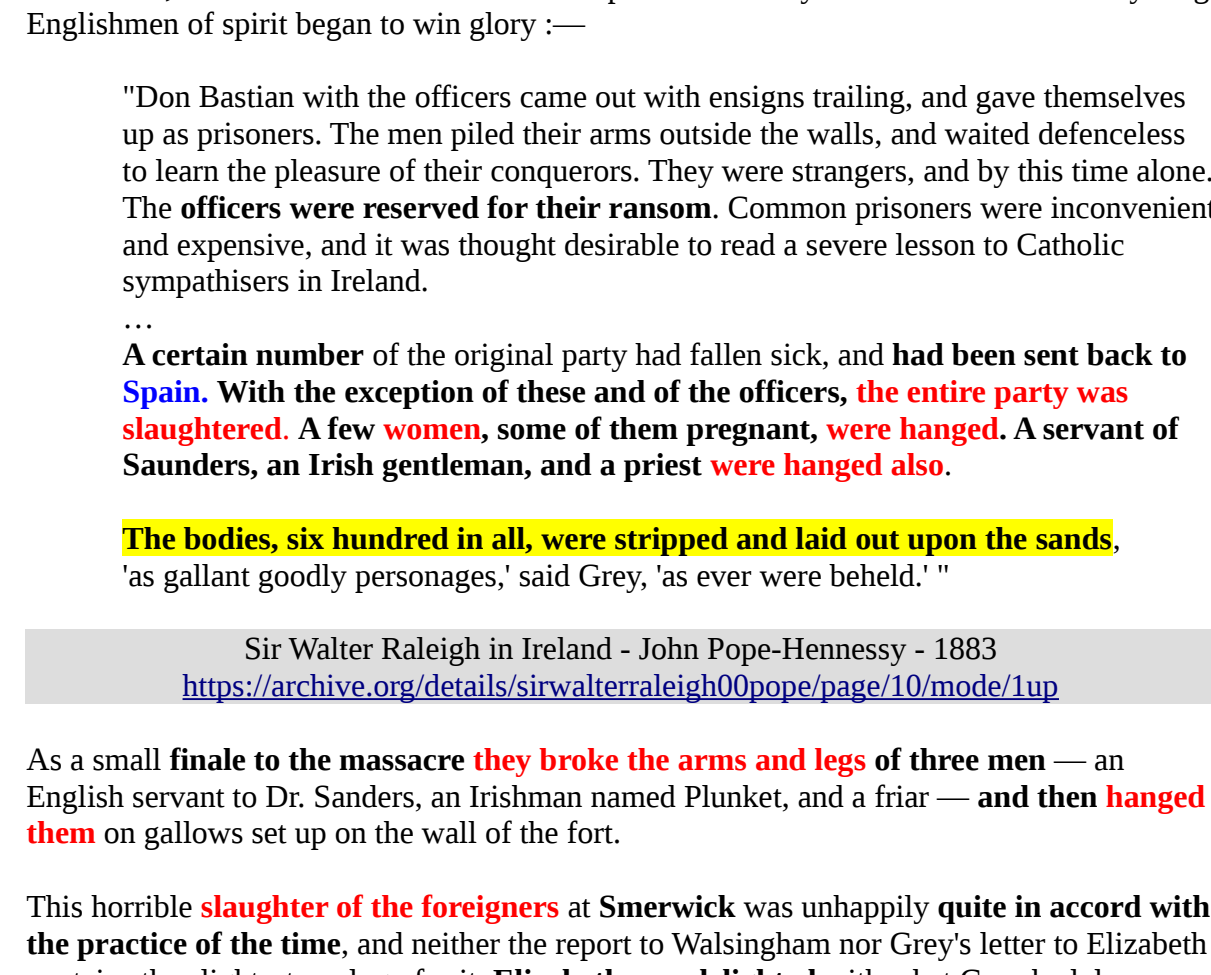
This suggests **14 year old St Patrick** arrived in Ireland as part of the **Papal Holy War** in 1579 CE.

	385 AD
	+ 14
	399 AD
With a small force of Irish, Spanish, and Italian troops, they set sail for Ireland in early June 1579 from Corunna in Galicia, Spain.	+ 1180
	→ 1579 CE

Wikipedia - Second Desmond Rebellion

Nicholas Sanders, Fitzmaurice, and others returned to Rome and formed a new expedition with **Papal authority**. With a **small force of Irish, Spanish, and Italian troops**, they set sail for Ireland in early June **1579** from **Corunna** in Galicia, **Spain**. The fleet consisted of Fitzmaurice's own vessel and three **Spanish shallops**. Fitzmaurice was joined by Matthew de Oviedo and by Nicholas Sanders as a Catholic missionary.

En route in the English channel, they captured two English vessels and **arrived at Dingle harbour on 16 July**. On the 18th they cast anchor in the nearby small **Smerwick harbour** (now known as Ard na Caihne), where they established a defensive **garrison at Din an Óir** (Fort of Gold, Spanish: **Fuerte del Oro**), an Iron Age promontory fort nearby. Nicholas Sanders **pronounced a holy war** sanctioned by letters from Pope Gregory. ... The rebels were joined on **25 July** by two galleys with **100 more Spanish troops**.



Wikimedia: TUBS

On 10 September **1580**, a squadron of **Spanish ships** under the command of **Don Juan Martinez de Recalde** landed a **Papal force of Spanish and Italians numbering 600 men** commanded by Sebastiano di San Giuseppe (aka Sebastiano da Modena; Sebastian de San José), at **Smerwick**, on the **Dingle Peninsula** near the same point where Fitzmaurice had landed the previous year. They had **arms for several thousand men**, sent by **Philip II** to aid the rebellion, and **paid for by Pope Gregory**.

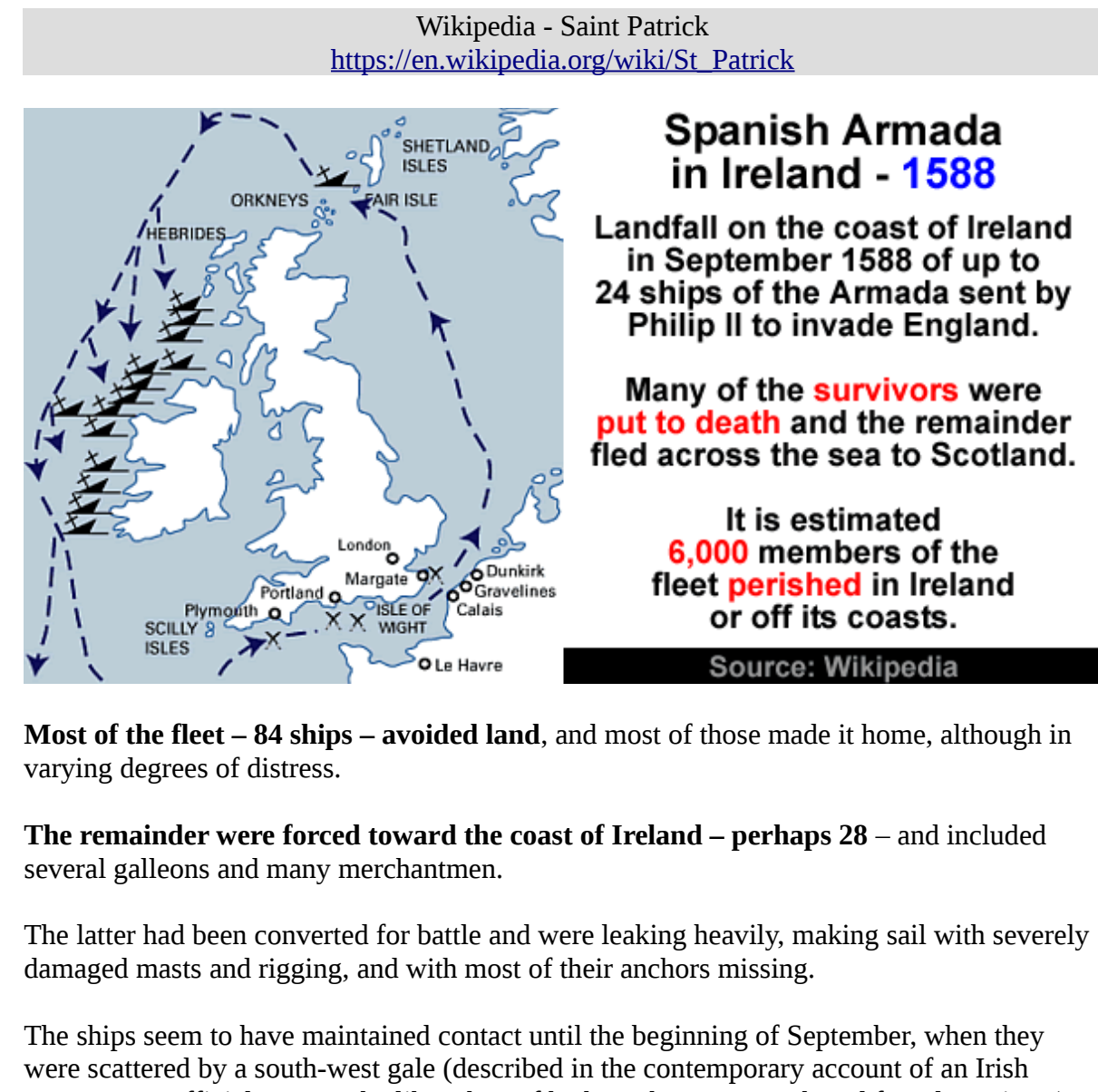
Wikipedia - Second Desmond Rebellion - 1579 invasion
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Desmond_Rebellion#1579_invasion

	-300	0	300	600	900	1200	1500
Before	-268	244					
Early Romans	512 yrs						
Late Romans	244	274 yrs					
After		518					
Early Romans					912	1424	
Late Romans					+1,180		
					+394	912	
					638	912	

Early Roman Rulers [ending with Gordian III] are **incremented by 1,180 years**. **Late Roman Rulers** (beginning with Philip the Arab) are **incremented by 394 years**.

Malaga Bay - Sardin 12: Roman Reversal
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/10/25/sardin-12-roman-reversal/>

This scenario implies **St Patrick** evaded the gruesome **Smerwick slaughter** in 1580.



Fort del Oro site, Smerwick Harbour - Photo: Professor Charles G Osgood The Works of Edmund Spenser - 1945

The Slaughter at Smerwick

Captain Raleigh's "Reckonings" in London begin, according to the records in the Rolls Office, with the date July 13, 1580, a couple of months before Lord Grey's second government in Ireland, but some earlier record of his pay may have been lost.

Hemmed in on all sides, the garrison of **Smerwick Castle surrendered on the 10th of November, 1580**. Here is Mr. Froude's description of the way in which some of those young Englishmen of spirit began to win glory:—

"Don Bastian with the officers came out with ensigns trailing, and gave themselves up as prisoners. The men piled their arms outside the walls, and waited defenceless to learn the pleasure of their conquerors. They were strangers, and by this time alone. **The officers were reserved for their ransom**. Common prisoners were inconvenient and expensive, and it was thought desirable to read a severe lesson to Catholic sympathisers in Ireland.

... **A certain number of the original party had fallen sick, and had been sent back to Spain**. With the exception of these and of the officers, **the entire party was slaughtered**. A few women, some of them pregnant, were **hanged**. A servant of **Saunders, an Irish gentleman, and a priest were hanged also**.

The bodies, six hundred in all, were stripped and laid out upon the sands, 'as gallant goodly personages,' said Grey, 'as ever were beheld.'"

Wikipedia - Sir Walter Raleigh - John Pope-Hennessy - 1883
<https://archive.org/details/sirwalterraleigh00pope/page/10/mode/1up>

As a small **finale to the massacre they broke the arms and legs of three men** — an English servant to Dr. Sanders, an Irishman named Plunket, and a friar — and **then hanged them** on gallows set up on the wall of the fort.

This horrible **slaughter of the foreigners** at Smerwick was **unhappily quite in accord with the practice of the time**, and neither the report to Walsingham nor Grey's letter to Elizabeth contains the slightest apology for it. Elizabeth was delighted with what Grey had done, except that she doubted the wisdom of granting life to those spared by Grey.

The Works of Edmund Spenser - 1945 - Editors: Edwin Greenlaw, Charles Grosvenor Osgood, Frederick Morgan Padelford, and Ray Heffner
<https://archive.org/details/worksofedspsen/page/91/mode/1up>

Sir **Walter Raleigh** (c. 1552-1618) was an English statesman, soldier, writer, explorer, and a favourite courtier of Queen Elizabeth I. ... He was present at the siege of **Smerwick**, where he **led the party that beheaded some 600 Spanish and Italian soldiers**.

Wikipedia - Walter Raleigh
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Raleigh#Ireland

Alternatively:

St Patrick was born seven years later in 1572 CE.

Born c. 385 Roman Britain (present-day Great Britain)

Died c. 17 March 461 Sathall Phádraig, Dál Fiatach, Ulaid, Gaelic Ireland (present-day Northern Ireland)

385

+ 7

392 AD

+ 1180

1572 CE

+ 16

1588 CE

Wikipedia - Saint Patrick
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Patrick

The revised dating suggests **16 year old St Patrick** arrived in Ireland for the first time aboard one of the **ill-fated** ships of the **Spanish Armada in 1588**.

Born c. 385 Roman Britain (present-day Great Britain)

Died c. 17 March 461 Sathall Phádraig, Dál Fiatach, Ulaid, Gaelic Ireland (present-day Northern Ireland)

385

+ 7

392 AD

+ 1180

1572 CE

+ 16

1588 CE

Wikipedia - Spanish Armada in Ireland

Saint Patrick ... when he was about **sixteen**, he was ... taken as a **slave to Ireland**, looking after animals; he **lived there for six years before escaping and returning** to his family.

Wikipedia - Saint Patrick
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Patrick

Spanish Armada in Ireland - 1588

Landfall on the coast of Ireland in September 1588 of up to 24 ships of the Armada sent by Philip II to invade England.

Many of the survivors were put to death and the remainder fled across the sea to Scotland.

It is estimated 6,000 members of the fleet perished in Ireland or off its coasts.

Source: Wikipedia

Most of the fleet — **84 ships** — **avoided land**, and most of those made it home, although in varying degrees of distress.

The remainder were **forced toward the coast of Ireland** — perhaps **28** — and included several galleons and many merchantmen.

The latter had been converted for battle and were leaking heavily, making sail with severely damaged masts and rigging, and with most of their anchors missing.

The ships seem to have maintained contact until the beginning of September, when they were scattered by a south-west gale (described in the contemporary account of an Irish government official as one "the like whereof hath not been seen or heard for a long time").

Within days, this lost fleet had made landfall in Ireland.



Scattery Island Round Tower - Geograph.org.uk: Charles W Glynn

Seven ships anchored at **Scattery Roads**, probably with a pilot who knew the coast.

Their **landing party was fought off**, but they did secure some supplies and managed to repair their ships. One galleon, Anunciada (703 tons, 24 guns, 275 men), was fired and scuttled off Kilrush on 12 September, and the crew transferred to Barco de Danzig, which made it safely to Spain after the squadron departed the Shannon estuary on 11 September.

Wikipedia - Spanish Armada in Ireland
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_Armada_in_Ireland

Carna, County Galway © Superbass / CC-BY-SA-4.0 (via Wikimedia Commons)

Carna is an area in Connemara, County Galway, Ireland.

During the scatter of the Spanish Armada's around Britain and the west coast of Ireland, a **Spanish ship, the Concepción de Juanes del Cano went onto rocks** off the Carna coast in Mace. The **sailors** were brought to Galway and were **publicly hung** in Eyre Square by Governor Bingham of Connaught.

No wreckage is left but it is believed **some sailors escaped capture** and settled in Carna.

Wikipedia - Carna, County Galway
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carna,_County_Galway

Galleass La Girona - National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London

La Girona was a galleass ... sank off **1,300 souls on board**, there were **nine survivors**.

Wikipedia - Girona (ship)
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Girona_\(ship\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Girona_(ship))

Either way:

The ordained **St Patrick** could have returned to Ireland with **Spanish Soldiers** in 1601.

	Date May 1593 - 30 March 1603
	Location Ireland
	Result English victory
	Belligerents
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Irish alliance</p> <p>Kingdom of Spain</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Kingdom of England</p> <p>Kingdom of Ireland</p> </div> </div>
	Strength
<p>~21,000, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,000 in Ulster (1594) but thousands joined after • 9,000 in Munster • 3,500 Spanish 1601 	<p>~5-6,000 (before 1598)</p> <p>~18,000 (after 1598)</p>

Wikimedia: NikNaks + Rannpháidí anatháidh Source: Wikipedia

The **Nine Years' War** ... took place in Ireland from 1593 to 1603.

A truce in late 1595 was followed by the submission of Hugh Maguire in April 1596, and Tyrone promised to explain his conduct before the Queen in London, but the arrival of three Spanish envoys from Philip II in 1596 **promising men and supplies** ended any chances of peace.

... In **1601**, the long promised **Spanish** finally arrived in the form of **3,500 soldiers at Kinsale**, Cork, virtually the southern tip of Ireland.

Wikipedia - Nine Years' War (Ireland)
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nine_Years%27_War_\(Ireland\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nine_Years%27_War_(Ireland))

Wikimedia: TUBS

The army which sailed from Belém for Ireland on **3 September 1601** numbered only **4,432 men** ... It landed at **Kinsale** ... a further small force of **Spanish infantry** occupied the ports of **Castlehaven, Baltimore**, and **Berehaven** (Dunboy) in December ...

Kinsale: The Spanish Intervention in Ireland - John J Silke - 1970
Amazon US: https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B1851825517
Amazon UK: https://www.amazon.co.uk/gp/product/B1851825517

Spanish landing

In **1601**, Philip sent Don Juan del Águila and Don Diego Brochero to Ireland with **6,000 men** and a significant amount of arms and ammunition.

Bad weather separated the ships and nine of them, carrying the majority of the **veteran soldiers** and **gunpowder**, had to **turn back**.

The remaining **4000 men** disembarked at **Kinsale**, just south of Cork on **2 October 1601**. **Another force** commanded by Alonso de Ocampo managed to land at **Baltimore**.

... The **Spanish** were given honourable terms and **surrendered** Kinsale with their colours flying, and it was agreed that they were to be **conveyed back to Spain** on giving up their other garrisons of Dunboy, Baltimore, and Castlehaven.

Wikipedia - Siege of Kinsale
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Kinsale

Saint Patrick ... when he was about sixteen, he was captured by Irish pirates from his home in Britain and taken as a slave to Ireland, looking after animals; he lived there for six years before escaping and returning to his family.

After becoming a cleric, he returned to northern and western Ireland.

Wikipedia - Saint Patrick
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Patrick

And the rest is *history* ...

Born c. 385 Roman Britain (present-day Great Britain)

Died c. 17 March 461 Sathall Phádraig, Dál Fiatach, Ulaid, Gaelic Ireland (present-day Northern Ireland)

385

+ 7

392 AD

+ 1180

1572 CE

+ 16

1588 CE

Wikipedia - Saint Patrick
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Patrick

England's attempts to either **conquer** or **assimilate** both the **Hiberno-Norman** lordships and the **Gaelic territories** into the Kingdom of Ireland provided the impetus for ongoing warfare. ... This period was marked by the Crown policies of, at first, surrender and regnant, and later, plantation, involving the **arrival of thousands of English and Scottish Protestant settlers** ... **Gaelic Ireland was finally defeated** at the battle of Kinsale in 1601 which marked the collapse of the Gaelic system and the beginning of Ireland's history as fully part of the English and later British Empire.

Wikipedia - History of Ireland
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Ireland

The **siege of Kinsale** or **Battle of Kinsale** was the ultimate battle in England's conquest of Gaelic Ireland, commencing in October **1601** ... put an **end to Spanish help** in Ireland and to much of the Irish resistance.

Wikipedia - Siege of Kinsale
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Kinsale

Gaelic Ireland was the Gaelic political and social order, and associated culture, that existed in Ireland from the late **prehistoric era** until the early **17th century**.

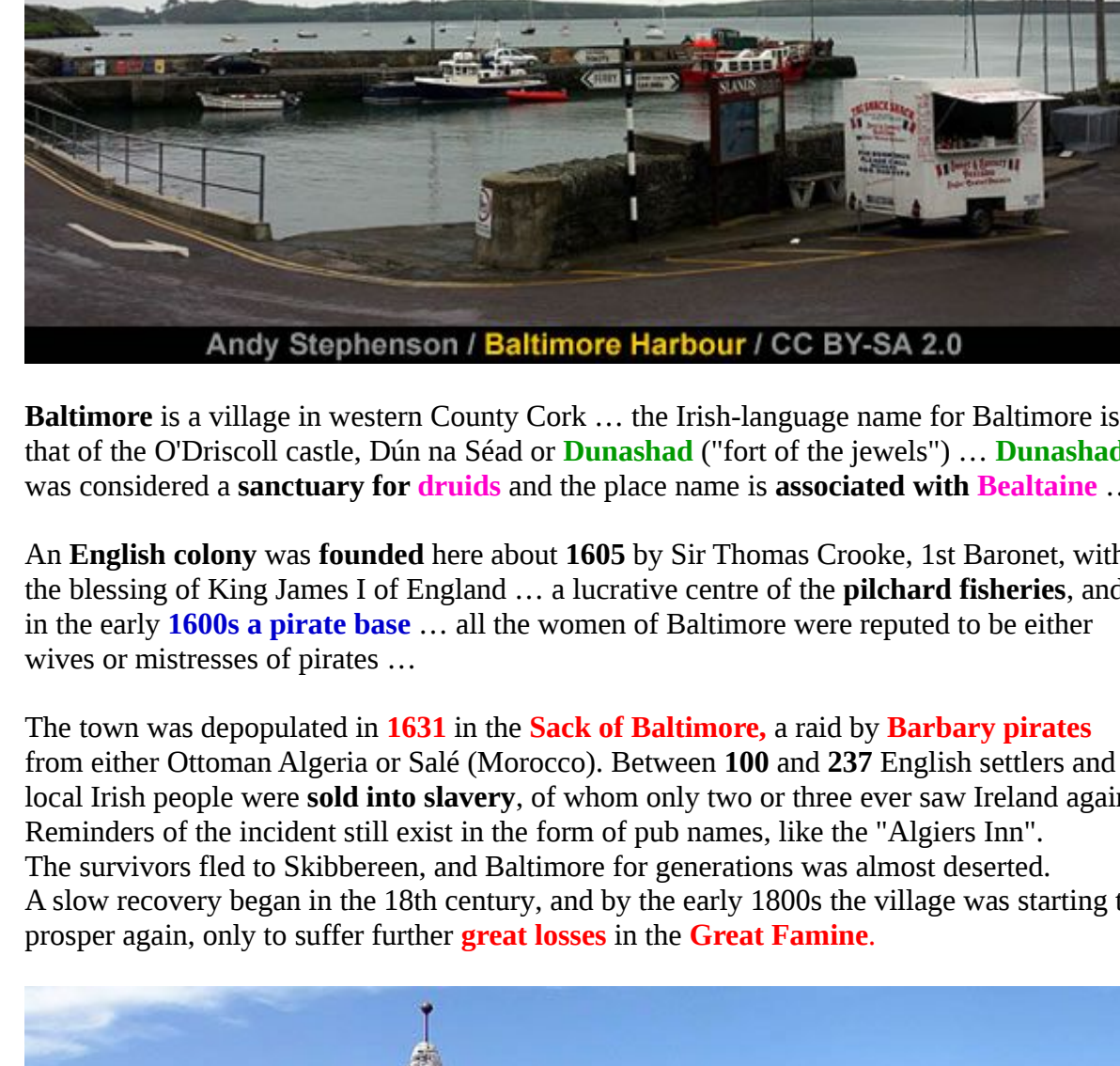
Wikipedia - Gaelic Ireland
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaelic_Ireland

From the **12th century** ... a group of **Normans invaded** and settled in Gaelic Ireland ... later ... known as Norman Irish or Hiberno-Normans ... the Normans were also closely associated with the Gregorian Reform of the Catholic Church in Ireland.

Wikipedia - Normans in Ireland
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hiberno-Norman>

Except for:

The **Spanish Soldiers** that **fail** to appear during **1601** in Wikipedia's **Baltimore** narrative.

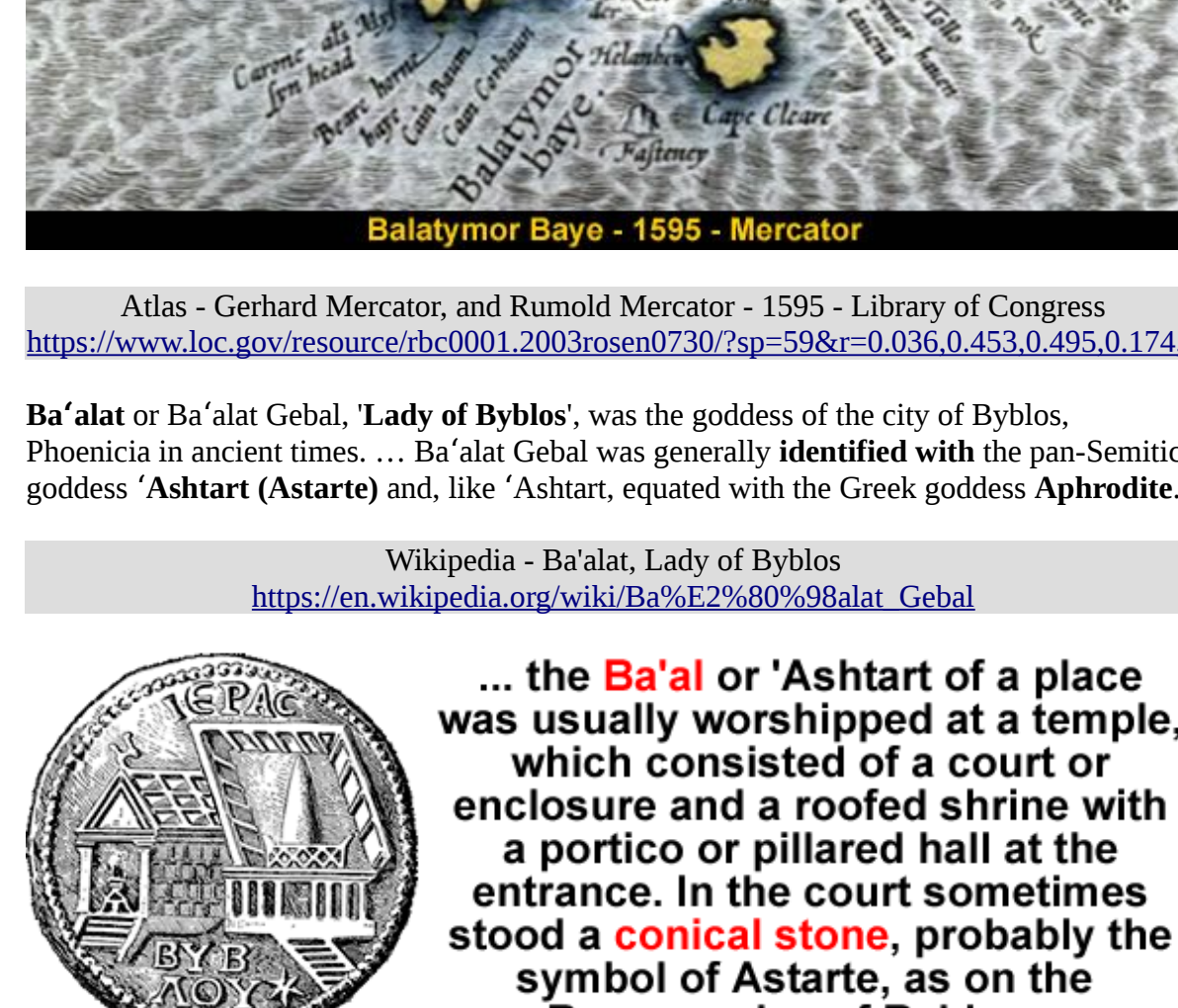


Andy Stephenson / **Baltimore Harbour** / CC BY-SA 2.0

Baltimore is a village in western County Cork ... the Irish-language name for Baltimore is that of the O'Driscoll castle, Dún na Séad or **Dunashad** ("**fort of the jewels**") ... **Dunashad** was considered a **sanctuary for druids** and the place name is associated with **Bealtaine** ...

An **English colony was founded** here about **1605** by Sir Thomas Cooke, 1st Baronet, with the blessing of King James I of England ... a lucrative centre of the **pilchard fisheries**, and in the early **1600s a pirate base** ... all the women of Baltimore were reputed to be either wives or mistresses of pirates ...

The town was depopulated in **1631** in the **Sack of Baltimore**, a raid by **Barbary pirates** from either Ottoman Algeria or Salé (Morocco). Between **100** and **237** English settlers and local Irish people were **sold into slavery**, of whom only two or three ever saw Ireland again. Reminders of the incident still exist in the form of pub names, like the "Algiens Inn". The survivors fled to Skibbereen, and Baltimore for generations was almost deserted. A slow recovery began in the 18th century, and by the early 1800s the village was starting to prosper again, only to suffer further **great losses** in the **Great Famine**.



Baltimore Beacon, County Cork, Ireland - Wikimedia: Ben Rudlak-Gould

The conspicuous **conical** white painted **Baltimore Beacon**, sometimes called the 'pillar of salt' or 'Lords wife' is approximately **15.2m high** and **4.6m** in diameter at the base.

Wikipedia - Baltimore, County Cork
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltimore,_County_Cork



Baltaymor Baye - 1595 - Mercator

Atlas - Gerhard Mercator, and Rumold Mercator - 1595 - Library of Congress
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/rbc0001.2003rosen0730/?sp=59&=0.036.0.453.0.495.0.174.0>

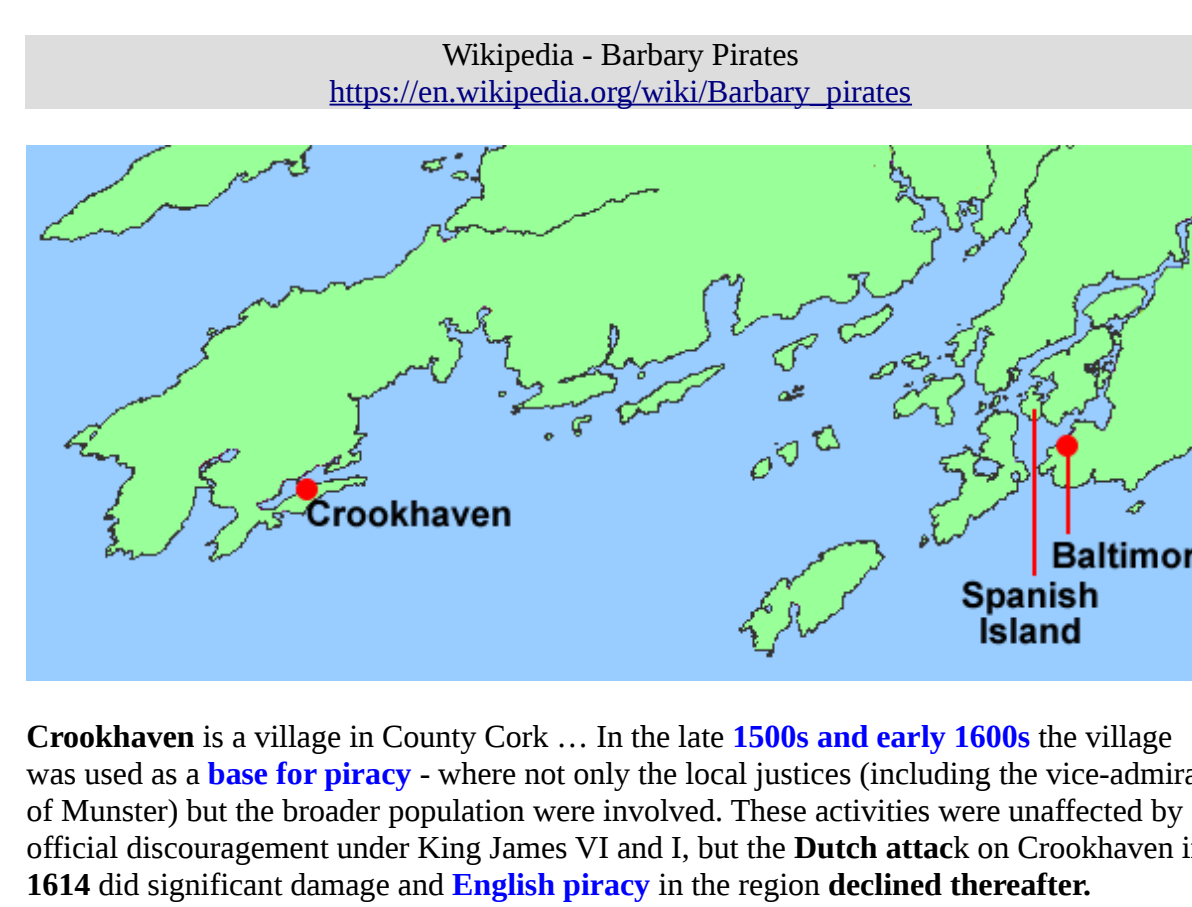
Ba'alat or Ba'alat Gebal, '**Lady of Byblos**', was the goddess of the city of Byblos, Phoenicia in ancient times. ... Ba'alat Gebal was generally **identified** with the pan-Semitic goddess '**Ashtart (Astarte)**', and like 'Ashtart, equated with the Greek goddess **Aphrodite**.

Wikipedia - Ba'alat, Lady of Byblos
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P34%2E2%90%96alal_Gebal

Byblos Coin
Macrinus 217-218
Theodore Bent - 1895

Phoenician Cooke
George Albert Cooke
1911 Encyclopædia Britannica - Volume 21

Malaga Bay - Axum Sabaeanism
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2022/10/09/axum-sabaeanism/>



Beltane Fire Festival - Calton Hill, Edinburgh - 1 May 2019 - Wikimedia: Nyrl0

Beltaine is the **Gaelic May Day festival**. It is held on 1 May, or about halfway between the spring equinox and summer solstice in the northern hemisphere ... it was widely observed throughout Ireland, Scotland, and the Isle of Man.

Wikipedia - Beltane
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bealtaine>

Beltane, Beltene, Beltine, or Beal-Tene (Scottish Gaelic, **bealtain**), the Celtic name for May-day ... originally common to all the Celtic peoples ... traces still linger in Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland and Brittany ... As to the **derivation** of the word beltane there is **considerable obscurity** ... it has been usual to regard it as representing a combination of the name of the god **Bel** or **Baal** or Bil with the Celtic teine, fire. And on this etymology theories have been **relucted** of the connexion of the **Celtic Beal** with Celtic mythology, and the identification of the beltane fires with the **worship** of this deity.

1911 Encyclopædia Britannica - Volume 3 - Beltane
https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/1911_Encyclop%C3%A4dia_Britannica/Beltane

The **Great Famine** ... from **1845** to **1849** ... the **most severely affected** areas in the **west** and **south** of Ireland, **where the Irish language was dominant** ... no issue has provoked so much anger and **embittered** relations between England and Ireland "as the indisputable fact that **huge quantities of food** were **exported from Ireland to England** throughout the period when the people of Ireland were dying of starvation".

Wikipedia - Great Famine (Ireland)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Famine_%28Ireland%29

Murat Reis van Haarlem
[Reis Mourad the Younger]
c.1570-1641

An Ottoman and Morocco Dutch pirate in Algeria and Morocco who converted to Islam after being captured by a Moorish state in 1618. He began serving as a pirate, one of the most famous of the 17th-century "Salé Rovers". Together with other corsairs, he helped establish the independent Republic of Salé at the city of that name, serving as the first President and Grand Admiral.

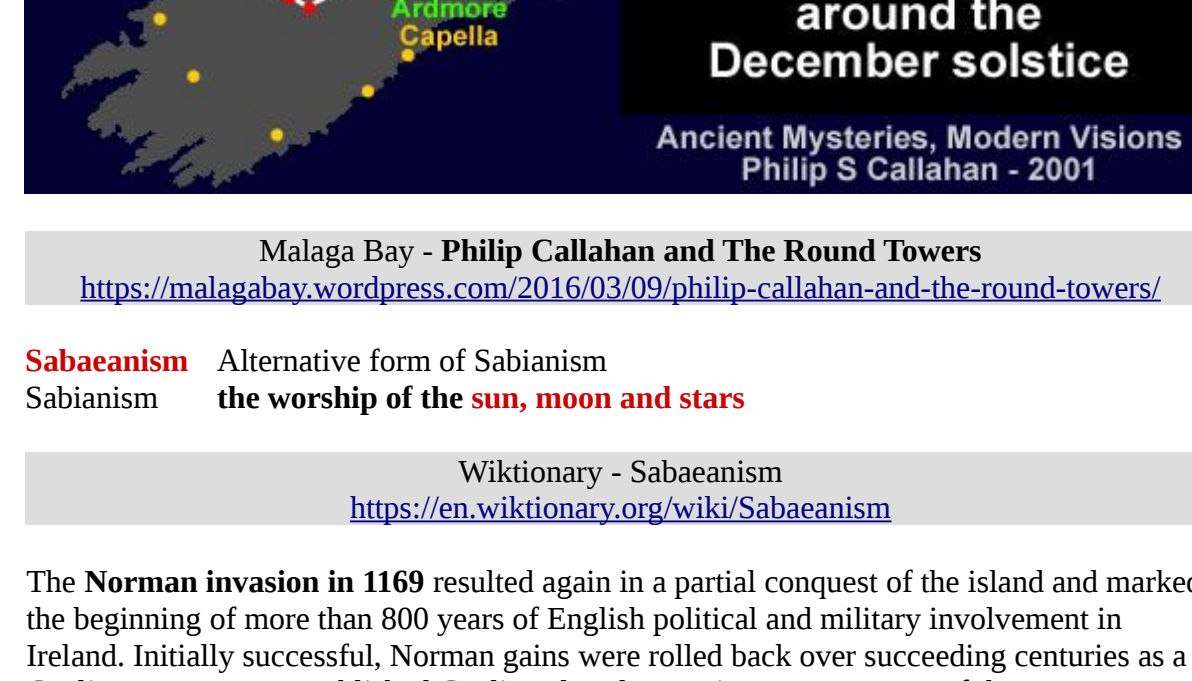
Source: Wikipedia

The **Barbary pirates**, or Barbary corsairs or Ottoman corsairs, were Muslim pirates and privateers who operated from **North Africa**, based primarily in the ports of Salé, Rabat, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli ... Their predation extended throughout the Mediterranean, south along West Africa's Atlantic seaboard and into the North Atlantic as **far north as Iceland**, but they primarily operated in the western Mediterranean.

...
The **main purpose** of their attacks was to **capture slaves** for the Ottoman slave trade as well as the general Arab slavery market in North Africa and the Middle East.

...
In **June 1631 Murat Reis**, with corsairs from Algiers and armed troops of the Ottoman Empire, **stormed** ashore at the little harbor village of **Baltimore, County Cork**. They **captured almost all the villagers** and took them away to a life of slavery in North Africa. The prisoners were destined for a variety of fates—some lived out their days chained to the oars as galley slaves, while women spent long years as concubines in harems or within the walls of the sultan's palace. **Only two** of these captives **ever returned to Ireland**.

Wikipedia - Barbary Pirates
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbary_pirates

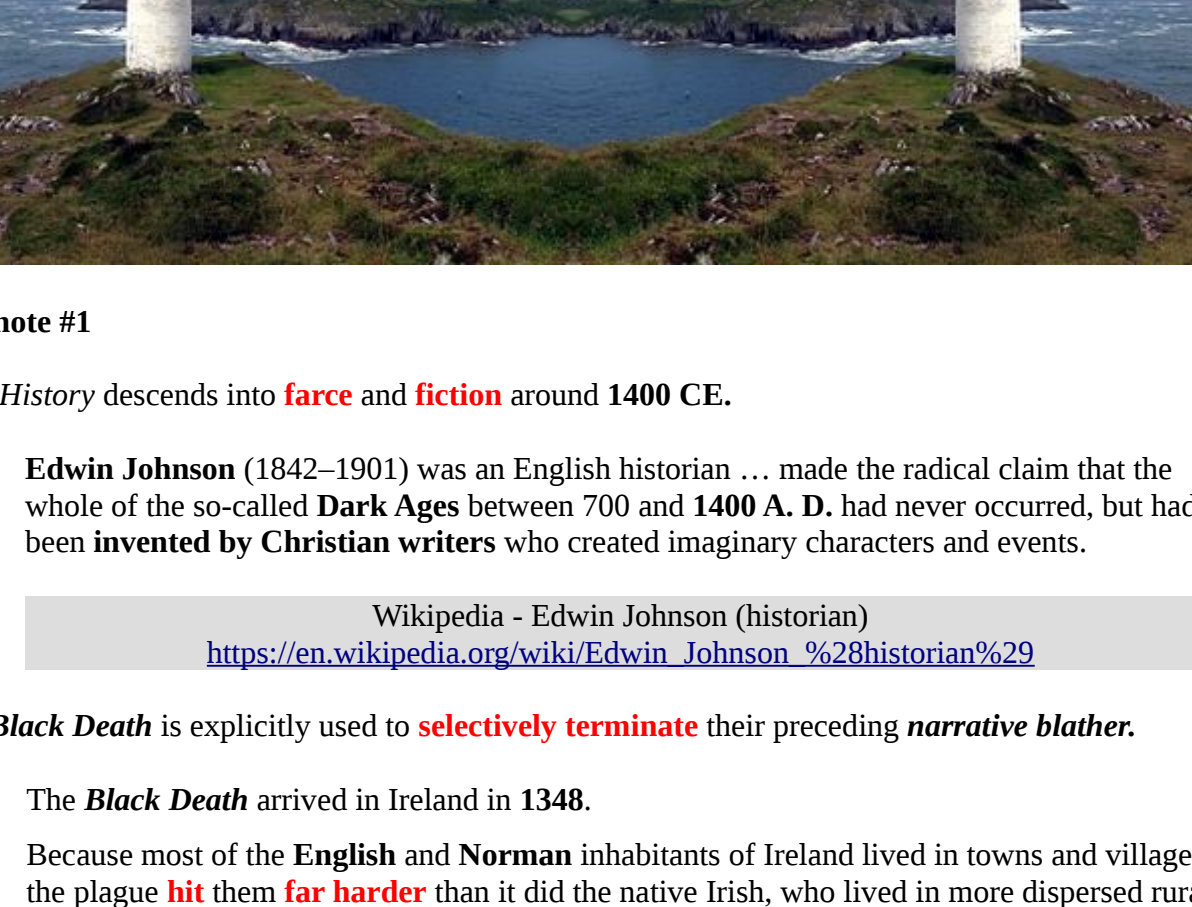


Crookhaven is a **base for piracy** - where not only the local justices (including the vice-admiral of Munster) but the broader population were involved. These activities were unaccepted by official discouragement under King James VI and I, but the **Dutch attack** on Crookhaven in **1614** did significant damage and **English piracy** in the region **declined thereafter**.

Wikipedia - Crookhaven
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crookhaven>

Readers are left to ponder:

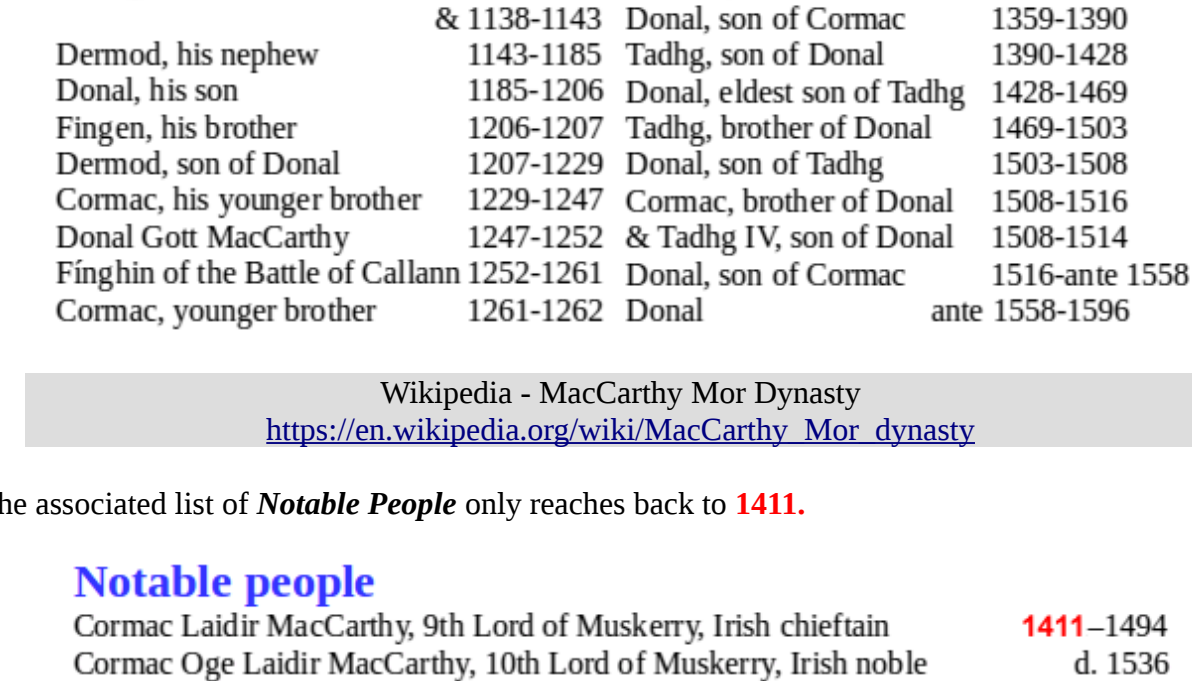
► Whether **Norman Ireland** is really a euphemism for **Sabaeon Ireland**.



St Catherine's Church - County Wexford
The Norman Way - thenormanway.com

St. Catherine's Church is a wonderful example of medieval church architecture with some impressive features still intact. These include ornate windows and three connected limestone arches. There is also a **'bullauu stone'** within the ruins here. It is said that, in ancient times, **rainwater** which **gathered in these large concave stones** had healing properties. When the Normans settled in the area, the bullauu stones may have been taken inside the churches and used as Christian holy water fonts.

St Catherine's Church - County Wexford - The Norman Way
<https://thenormanway.com/st-catherines-church/>

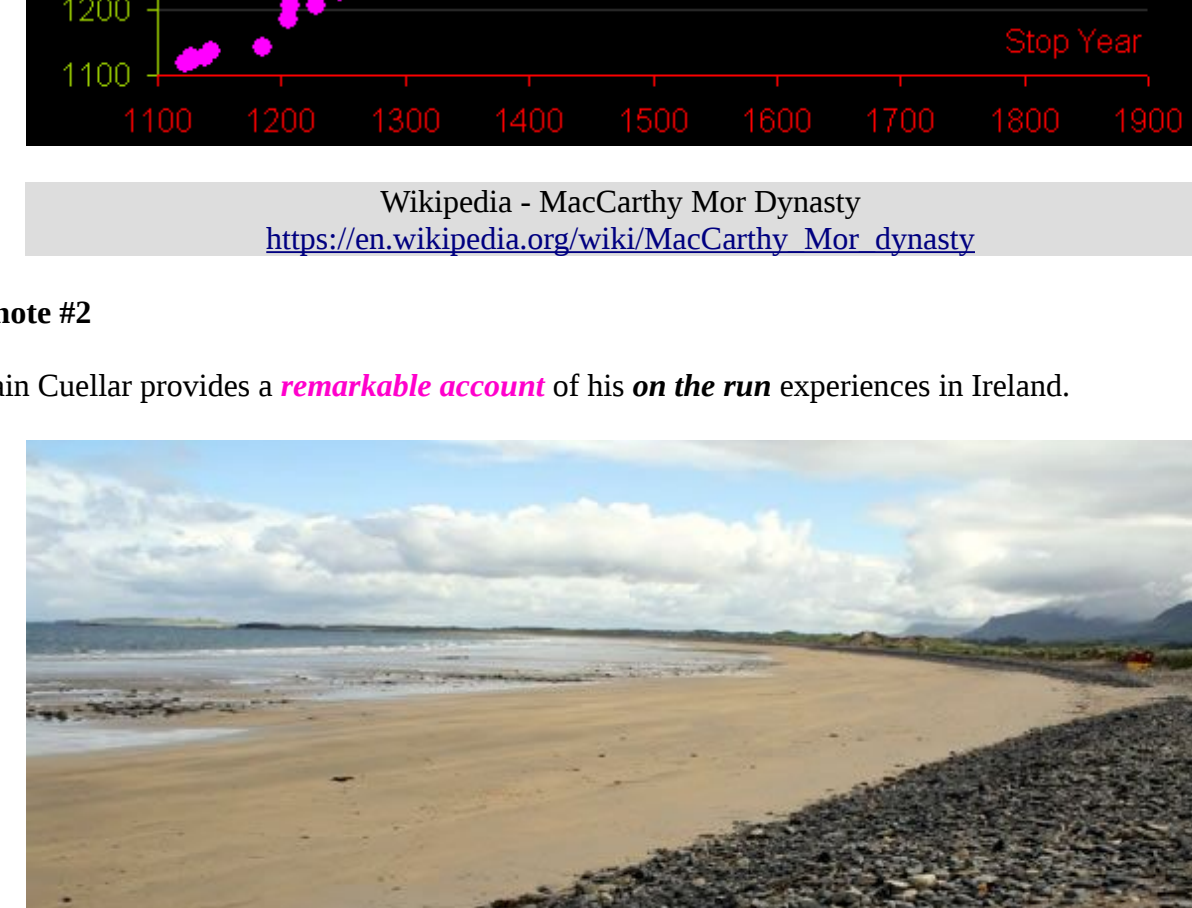


Bullaun stone
Tramore, County Waterford
Wikimedia: Sheila1988

Bullaun Stone
St John's Point Church, County Down
Wikimedia: Ardfern

A **bullauu** is the term used for the **depression in a stone** which is often **water filled**. Natural rounded boulders or pebbles may sit in the hollow. The size of the bullauu is highly variable and these **hemispherical cups hollowed out of a rock** may come as **singles or multiples** with the same rock. ... Ritual use of some bullauu stones continued well into the Christian period and many are found in association with early churches, such as the '**Deer Stone**' at Glendalough, County Wicklow.

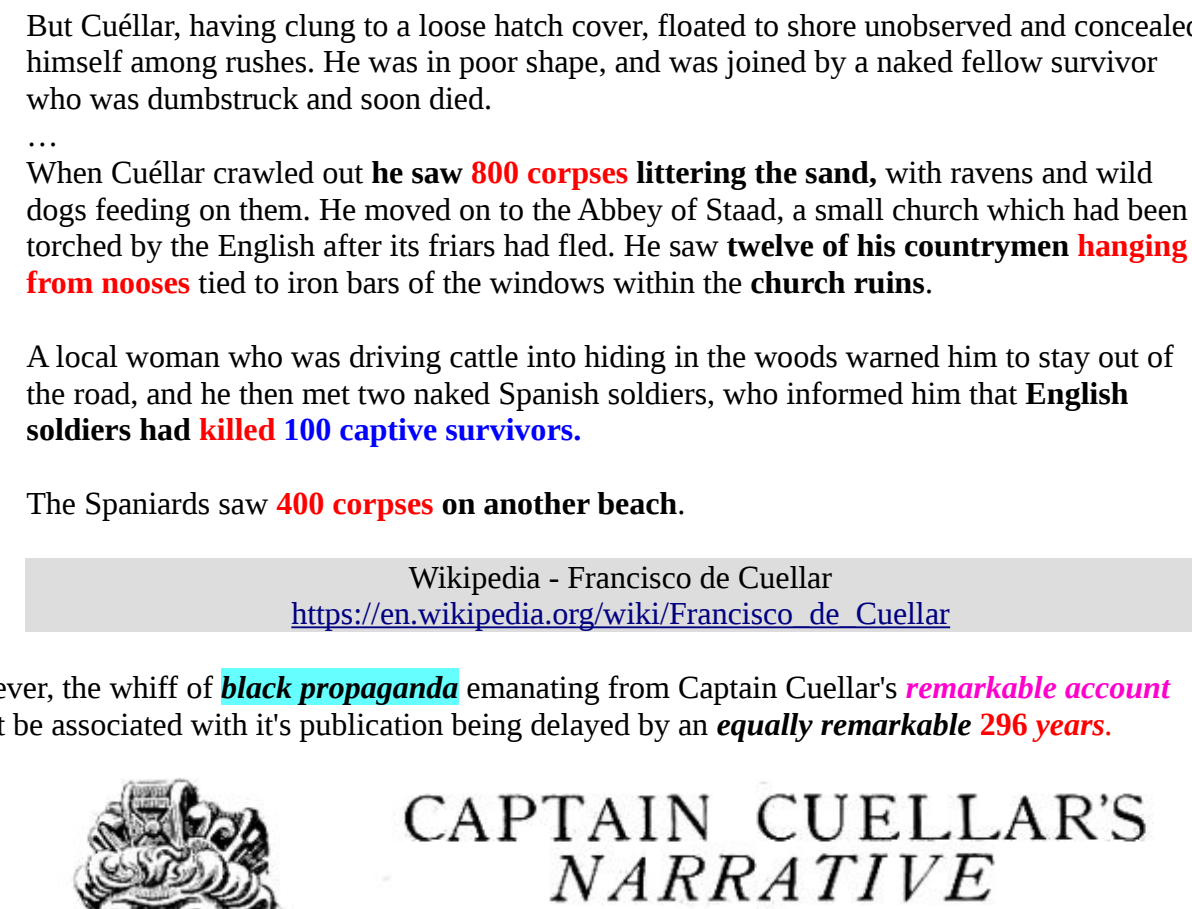
Wikipedia - Bullaun
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bullaun>



Deer Stone - Glendalough, County Wicklow
Pilgrimage In Medieval Ireland - pilgrimagemedievalireland.com

The **Deer stone** is a bullaun stone. It is one of a large cluster found around the main monastic settlement and the lower reaches of St Kevin's road.

The 'Deer Stone' a 19th century pilgrim station at Glendalough
Pilgrimage In Medieval Ireland
<https://pilgrimagemedievalireland.com/2013/06/03/the-deer-stone-a-19th-century-pilgrimage-station-at-glendalough/>



St Kevin's Church - Glendalough, County Wicklow Wikimedia: Denzillacey

Wikipedia - Glendalough
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glendalough>

Malaga Bay - **George Lennox Barrow and The Round Towers**
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2016/03/18/george-lennox-barrow-and-the-round-towers/>
Malaga Bay - The Round Belfries of Ireland
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2016/03/20/the-round-belfries-of-ireland/>

Philip Callahan believes a map of the Irish Round Towers [enhanced with some connecting lines] provides a rough star map of the Northern Hemisphere night sky around the December solstice

Ancient Mysteries, Modern Visions
Philip S Callahan - 2001

Malaga Bay - Philip Callahan and The Round Towers
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2016/03/09/philip-callahan-and-the-round-towers/>

Sabaeism Alternative form of Sabianism
Sabianism **the worship of the sun, moon and stars**

Wiktionary - Sabaeism
<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Sabaeism>

The **Norman invasion** in **1169** resulted again in a partial conquest of the island and marked the beginning of more than 800 years of English political and military involvement in Ireland. Initially successful, Norman gains were rolled back over succeeding centuries as a Gaelic resurgence reestablished Gaelic rural preeminence over most of the country, apart from the walled towns and the area around Dublin known as the Pale.

Wikipedia - History of Ireland
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_history

and

► Whether the **Christian Eucharist** has **Sabaeon** ancestry.

Eucharist ... 3. The substances received during this sacrament, namely the **bread and wine**, seen as **Christ's body and blood**.

Wiktionary - Eucharist
<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Eucharist>

As always:

Review the evidence and draw your own conclusions.

Footnote #1

Irish History descends into **fact** and **fiction** around **1400 CE**.

Edwin Johnson (1842–1901) was an English historian ... made the radical claim that the whole of the so-called **Dark Ages** between **700** and **1400 A. D.** had never occurred, but had been **invented** by **Christian writers** who created imaginary characters and events.

Wikipedia - Edwin Johnson (historian)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwin_Johnson_%28historian%29

The **Black Death** is explicitly used to **selectively terminate** their preceding **narrative blather**.

The **Black Death** arrived in Ireland in **1348**. Because most of the **English and Norman** inhabitants of Ireland lived in towns and villages, the plague **hit** them **far harder** than it did the native Irish, who lived in more dispersed rural settlements.

After it had passed, **Gaelic Irish** language and customs **came to dominate** ... again.

The **English-controlled territory shrank** to a fortified area around **Dublin** (the Pale), whose rulers had little real authority outside (beyond the Pale).

Wikipedia - History of Ireland
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Ireland%26Gaelic_resurgence_and_Norman_decline

For example:

The [obligatory] long list of the **Kings of Desmond** majestically stretches back to **1118**.

Kings of Desmond		
Tadhg, eldest son of Muiredach Cormac Mac Carthaigh	1118-1123	Donal, eldest son of Cormac 1302-1306
	1123-1127	Donal, eldest son of Donal 1306-1310
	1127-1138	Demond, brother of Donal 1310-1326
Donogh, his brother	1138-1143	Cormac, brother of Demond 1326-1359
	1143-1185	Donal, son of Cormac 1359-1390
Dermod, his nephew	1185-1206	Tadhg, brother of Donal 1390-1428
Donal, his son	1206-1207	Donal, eldest son of Tadhg 1428-1469
Fingen, his brother	1207-1209	Tadhg, brother of Donal 1469-1503
Dermod, son of Donal	1209-1229	Donal, son of Tadhg 1503-1508
Cormac, his younger brother	1229-1247	Cormac, brother of Donal 1508-1516
Donal Gott MacCarthy	1247-1252	& Tadhg IV, son of Donal 1508-1514
Finghin of the Battle of Callann	1252-1261	Donal, son of Cormac 1516-ante 1558
Cormac, younger brother	1261-1262	Donal ante 1558-1596

Wikipedia - MacCarthy Mor Dynasty
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MacCarthy_Mor_dynasty

But the associated list of **Notable People** only reaches back to **1411**.

Wikipedia - MacCarthy Mor Dynasty
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MacCarthy_Mor_dynasty

Footnote #2

Captain Cuellar provides a **remarkable account** of his **on the run** experiences in Ireland.

Streedagh, County Sligo, Ireland Wikimedia: OImabe

Three ships grounded near **Streedagh Strand**, ten miles North of Sligo town, with **1,800 men drowned** and perhaps **100 coming ashore**. Among the survivors was **Captain Francisco de Cuellar**, who gave a **remarkable account** of his experiences ...

Wikipedia - Spanish Armada in Ireland
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_Armada_in_Ireland

On the fifth day at anchor all **three ships were driven onto the beach**, where they broke up. Of the **1,000 men on board, 300 survived**.

Local inhabitants beat, robbed and stripped those who came ashore.

But Cuellar, having clung to a loose hatch cover, floated to shore unobserved and concealed himself among rushes. He was in poor shape, and was joined by a naked fellow survivor who was dumbstruck and soon died.

...
When Cuellar crawled out he **saw 800 corpses** **littering the sand**, with ravens and wild dogs feeding on them. He moved on to the Abbey of Stada, a small church which had been torched by the English after its friars had fled. He saw **twelve of his countrymen hanging from nooses** tied to iron bars of the windows within the **church ruins**.

A local woman who was driving cattle into hiding in the woods warned him to stay out of the road, and he then met two naked Spanish soldiers, who informed him that **English soldiers had killed 100 captive survivors**.

The Spaniards saw **400 corpses** on another beach.

Wikipedia - Francisco de Cuellar
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francisco_de_Cuellar

However, the whiff of **black propaganda** emanating from Captain Cuellar's **remarkable account** might be associated with it's **publication** being delayed by an **equally remarkable 296 years**.

CAPTAIN CUELLAR'S NARRATIVE
OF
THE SPANISH ARMADA
AND OF
His Wanderings and Adventures in Ireland.
(Dated October 4th, 1589).
TRANSLATED BY
ROBERT CRAWFORD, M.A., M.R.I.A., &c.,
From the Spanish Text,
AS GIVEN IN
"LA ARMADA INVENCIBLE,"
BY CAPTAIN CESAREO FERNANDEZ DURO,
PUBLISHED IN MADRID, IN 1885.

Page 5
The publication of a work entitled "*La Armada Invincible*" [Madrid, 1885], by Captain Cesareo Fernandez Duro, a Spanish naval officer, has been the means of bringing to light many fresh and interesting particulars relating to this ill-fated venture; and, though the incidents narrated are, as might be expected, viewed from the Spanish standpoint, yet the history is written in a spirit of moderation, and gives evidence of great research.

Wreck of a Galleon at Port-Na-Spaniagh, North Coast of Antrim - Sept 1588
Captain Cuellar's Adventures in Connacht and Ulster - Hugh Allingham - 1897

Page 54
When I had gone a distance of two shots of an arquebus in it, an old savage of more than seventy years came out from behind the rocks, and two young men, with their arms—one **English, the other French**—and a girl of the age of twenty years, most beautiful in the extreme, who were all **going to the shore to plunder**.

When they saw me pass among the trees, they changed their course towards me, and the **Englishman** came up saying, "Yield, Spanish platoon," and made a slash at me with a **knife, desiring to kill me**. I warded off the blow with a stick which I carried in my hand; but, **in the end, he got at me, and cut the sinew of my right leg**. He wanted to repeat the blow immediately, had not the savage come up with his daughter, who may have been this Englishman's friend, and I replied he might do what he wished to me, for fortune had subdued me, and deprived me of my arms in the sea. They took him away from me then, and the **savage began to strip me**, to the taking off of my shirt, under which I wore a **gold chain** of the value of rather more than a thousand dollars. When they saw it, they rejoiced greatly, and searched the jacket, thread by thread, in which I carried **forty-five crown-pieces in gold**, that the Duke had ordered to be given to me at Coruna for two months' pay; and when the Englishman saw that I carried a chain and crown-pieces, he wanted to **take me prisoner**, saying that he should be offered a **ransom**.

Captain Cuellar's Adventures in Connacht and Ulster - Hugh Allingham - 1897
<https://archive.org/details/captaincuellaras00all/page/n8/mode/1up>

Footnote #3

Connoisseurs of curiosities may have noticed:

- The 15 metre **Baltimore Beacon** is **neither** beacon **nor** lighthouse.



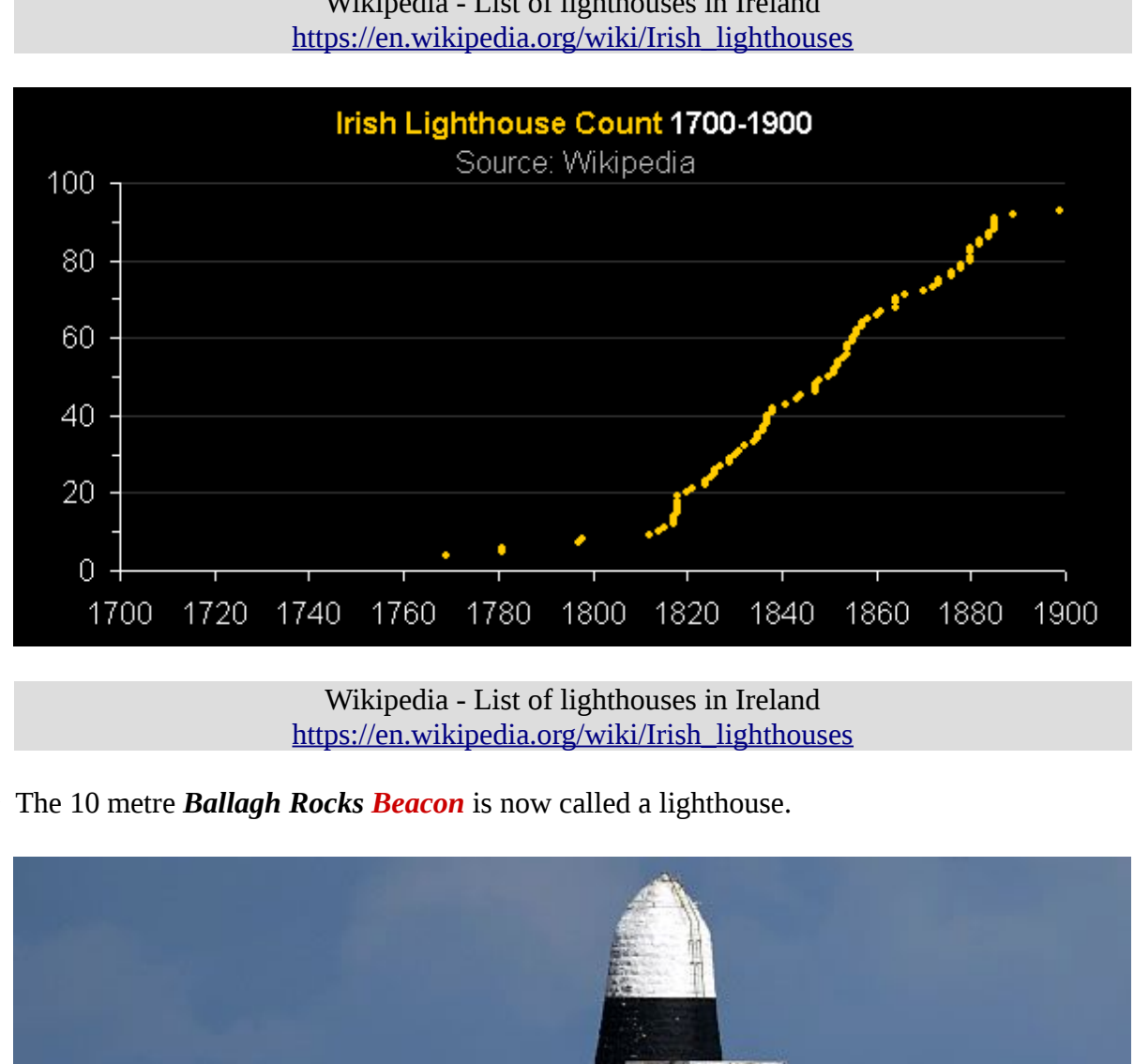
Baltimore Beacon - part of panorama image Wikimedia: Ben Rudiak-Gould

The **Baltimore Beacon** is a white-painted stone beacon at the entrance to the harbour at Baltimore, County Cork, Ireland. The beacon was built at the order of the British government following the 1798 Rebellion.

It was **part of a series of lighthouses and beacons** dotted around the Irish coast, forming a warning system.

Wikipedia - Baltimore Beacon
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltimore_Beacon

- The 8 metre **Baltimore Lighthouse** [Barrack Point, Sherkin Island - 1885] **is** a lighthouse.



Baltimore Beacon and Baltimore Lighthouse Wikimedia: Ben Rudiak-Gould

Name	Image	Location	Waterbody	Built
Barrack Point		Sherkin Island 51.4728°N 9.3947°W	Baltimore Harbour Cork	1885

Other
Baltimore Beacon, Baltimore, County Cork 51.472883°N 9.387646°W

Wikipedia - List of lighthouses in Ireland
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_lighthouses



Wikipedia - List of lighthouses in Ireland
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_lighthouses

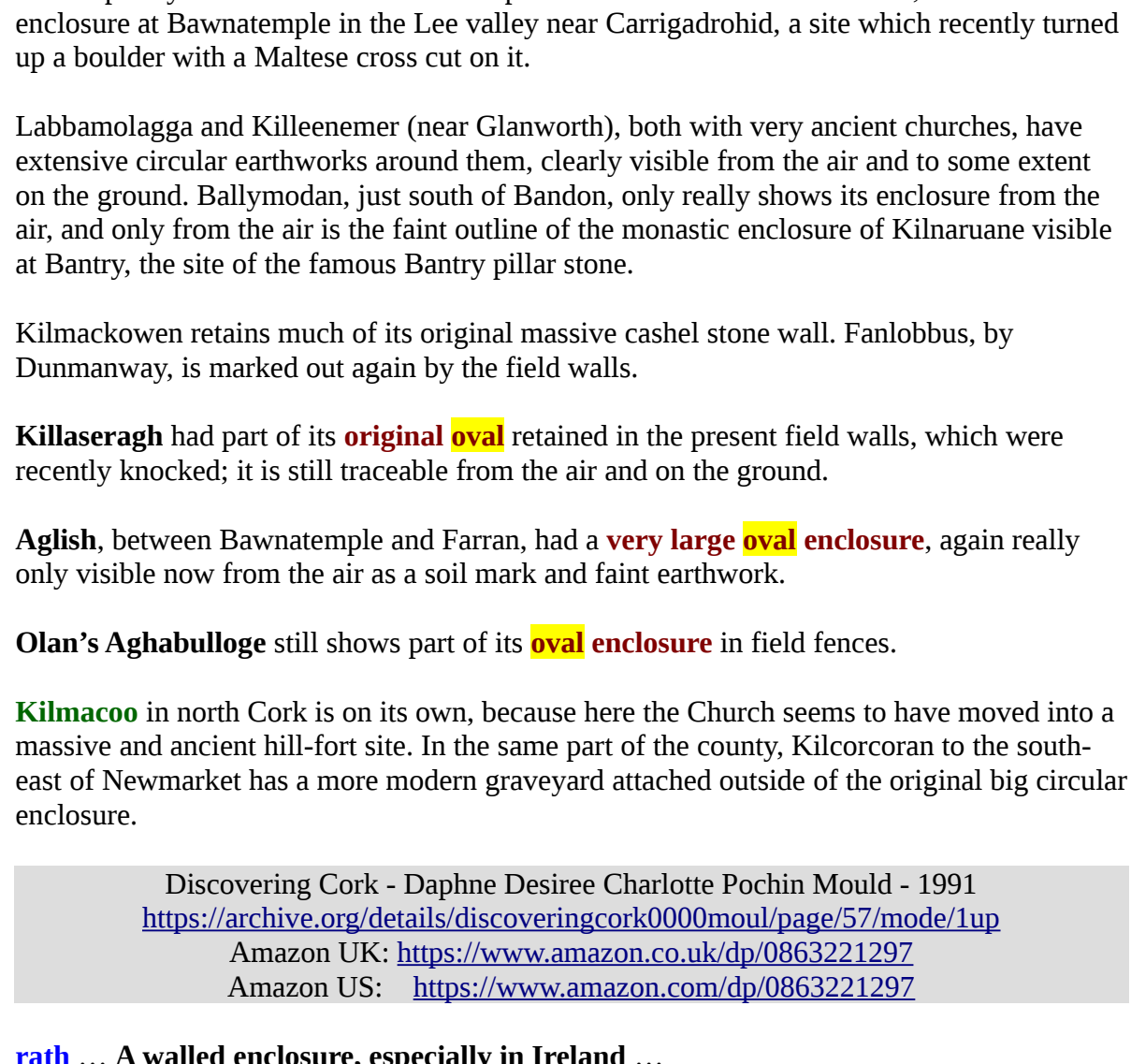
- The 10 metre **Ballagh Rocks Beacon** is now called a lighthouse.



Ballagh Rocks Lighthouse, County Donegal Wikimedia: MikalLaureque

Wikipedia - List of lighthouses in Ireland
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_lighthouses

- The 15 metre **Copper Point Beacon** is now called a lighthouse.

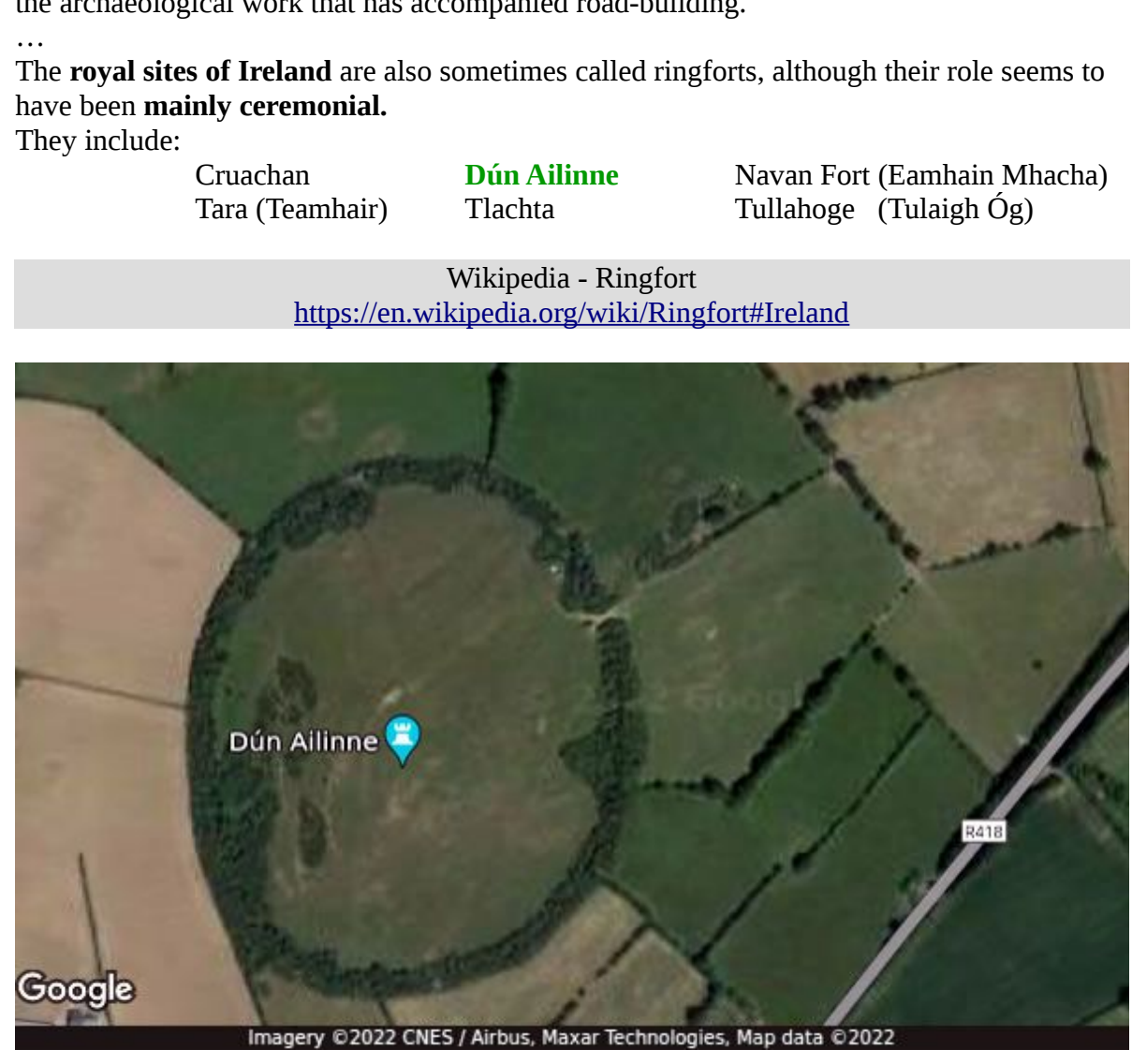


Copper Point Lighthouse, County Cork Wikimedia: MikalLaureque

Wikipedia - List of lighthouses in Ireland
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_lighthouses

Footnote #4

Ancient monastic enclosures in **Ireland** tended towards being **less perfectly circular** or **oval**.



Medieval chapel and graveyard at Templebryan near Clonakilty inside outline of Celtic monastic enclosure Discovering Cork - Daphne Desiree Charlotte Pochin Mould - 1991

Because **Irish monasteries** tended to attract large numbers of monks and students, the **monastic rath** was, in general, bigger than the secular model accommodating one farmer and his family. It tended to be **more irregular, less perfectly circular**, than the **rath**.

Preserved in faint earthworks, **sometimes only visible** from the air and in field fences still following the ancient circuit, **County Cork** has a long list of these large and ancient monastic enclosures.

After the coming of the Anglo-Normans and of the continental religious Orders, the old monasteries faded away and today, occupying a mere spot in the great acreage of the original enclosure, you often find a small, ruined, medieval church and a rectangular graveyard around it.



Church site inside hill-fort at Kilmacoo Discovering Cork - Daphne Desiree Charlotte Pochin Mould - 1991

At Templebryan the ancient enclosure is preserved in the stone field fences, as also is the enclosure at Bawnatemple in the Lee valley near Carrigadrohid, a site which recently turned up a boulder with a Maltese cross cut on it.

Labballmagga and Killeenemer (near Glanville), both with very ancient churches, have extensive circular earthworks around them, clearly visible from the air and to some extent on the ground. Ballymodan, just south of Bandon, only recently shows its enclosure from the air, and only from the air is the faint outline of the monastic enclosure of Kilaruane visible at Bantry, the site of the famous Bantry pillar stone.

Kilmackowen retains much of its original massive cast stone wall. Fanlobbus, by Dunmanway, is marked out again by the field walls.

Killaseragh had part of its **original oval** retained in the present field walls, which were recently knocked; it is still traceable from the air and on the ground.

Aglish, between Bawnatemple and Farran, had a **very large oval enclosure**, again really only visible now from the air as a soil mark and faint earthwork.

Olan's Aghabuillogh still shows part of its **oval enclosure** in field fences.

Kilmacoo in north Cork is on its own, because here the Church seems to have moved into a massive and ancient hill-fort site. In the same part of the county, Kilocorkan to the south-east of Newmarket has a more modern graveyard attached outside of the original big circular enclosure.

Discovering Cork - Daphne Desiree Charlotte Pochin Mould - 1991
<https://archive.org/details/discoveringcork000moul/page/57/mode/1up>
Amazon UK: <https://www.amazon.co.uk/dp/0863221297>
Amazon US: <https://www.amazon.com/dp/0863221297>

rath ... A walled enclosure, especially in Ireland ...

Wiktionary - Rath
<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/rath>

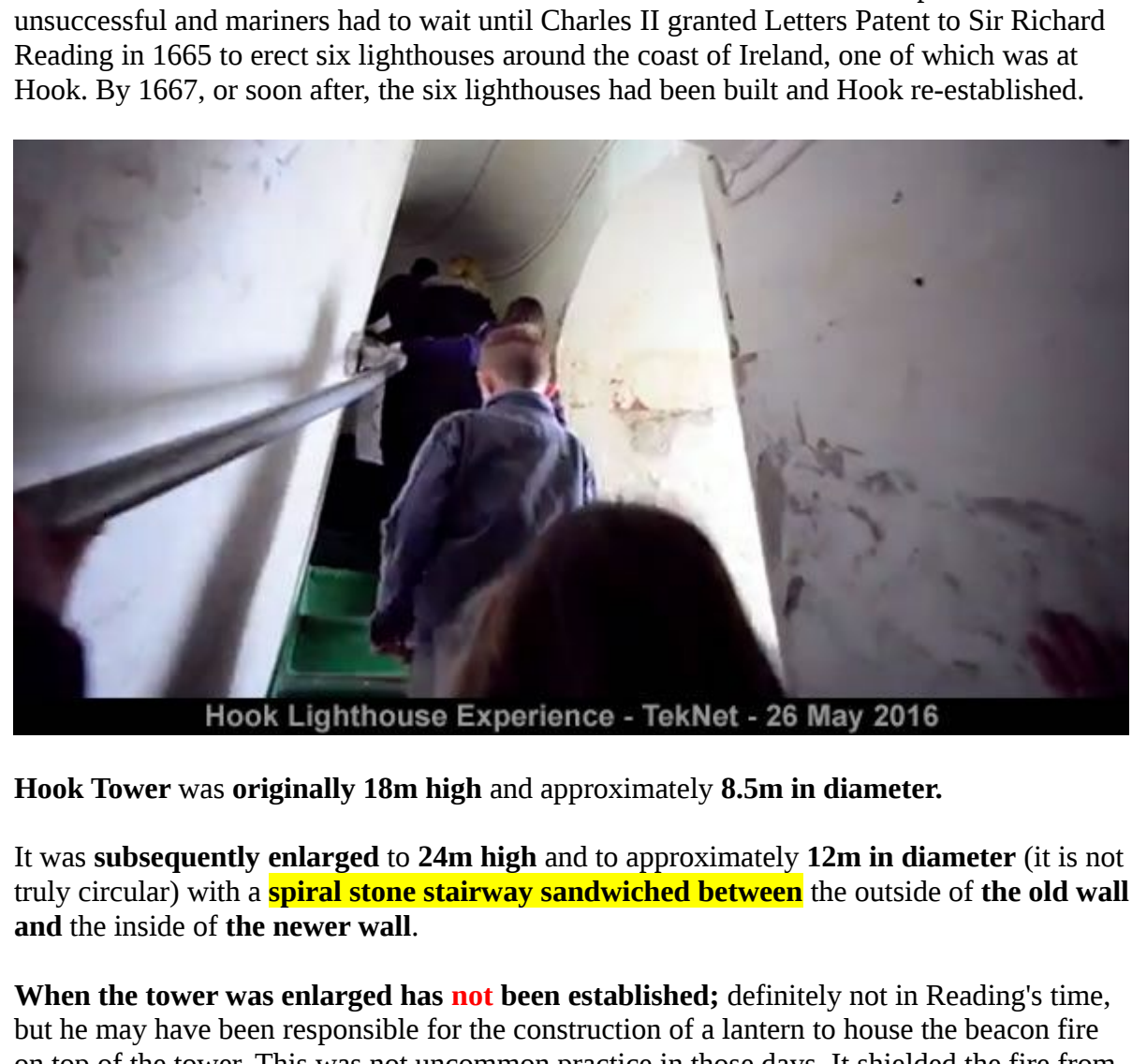
The **rath** and **lios** was an **earthen ringfort**: the **rath** being the **enclosing bank** and the **lios** being the open space within. The **caiséal** and **cathair** was a **stone ringfort**. The term **dún** was usually used for any **stronghold** of importance ...

In **Ireland**, over 40,000 sites have been identified as **ringforts** and it is thought that at least 50,000 ringforts existed on the island. They are common throughout the country, with a mean density of just over one ringfort within any area of 2 km² (0.8 sq mi). It is likely that many have been destroyed by farming and urbanisation. However, many hitherto unknown ringforts have been found thanks to early Ordnance Survey maps, aerial photography, and the archaeological work that has accompanied road-building.

...
The **royal sites of Ireland** are also sometimes called ringforts, although their role seems to have been **mainly ceremonial**. They include:

- Cruachan
- Tara (Teamhair)
- Dún Ailinne**
- Tlacha
- Navan Fort (Eamhain Mhacha)
- Tullaghoe (Tulaigh Óg)

Wikipedia - Ringfort
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ringfort#Ireland>



Dún Ailinne Wikimedia: Google Maps

Dún Ailinne (sometimes anglicized Dun Aulín) is an ancient ceremonial site on the hill of Cnoc Ailinne (Knockaulin) in **County Kildare**, Ireland. ... It is a large circular enclosure covering most of the longer, about 13 hectares.

While there is no hollow anything visible on the ground surface, archeological investigations show that there were once circular timber structures (or rings of upright timbers) inside the enclosure during the Irish Iron Age (ca 400 BCE - 400 CE).

...
The **site is circular**, about 13 ha (32 ac) in area, **ringed by an earth bank and ditch** (or "henge"). As with most henges, the ditch is on the inside, meaning that it was **likely to have been symbolic rather than defensive**.

It is believed that **Dún Ailinne** was a royal centre and inaugural or **ceremonial** site for the Kings of Leinster. In terms of its ritual use, the internal structures and layout, and its location and association, is similar to the other royal sites of Tara, Navan Fort and Rathcroghan (Johnston 2006).

Wikipedia - Dún Ailinne
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dun_Ailinne

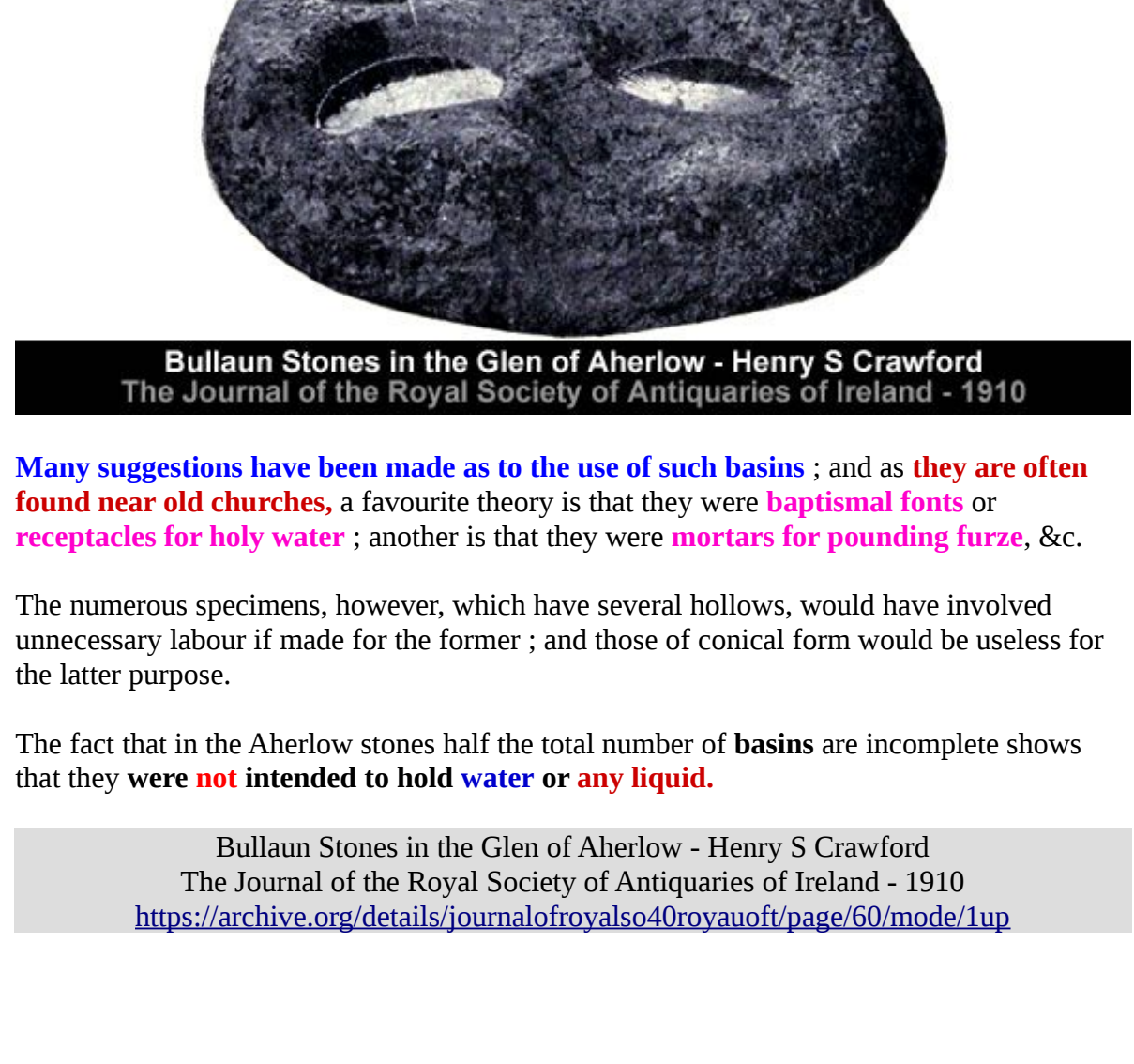


Great Zimbabwe Wikimedia - Janice Bell

Sabaeans ...
Noteworthy are the **elliptic form** of the chief temples in **Ma'rib** and **Širwāh**; and the **castle of Naqab-al-Hajar** with its entrances north and south.

1911 Encyclopædia Britannica - Volume 23 - Sabaeans
https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/1911_Encyclopædia_Britannica/Sabaeans
Malaga Bay - Axum Sabaeans
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2022/10/09/axum-sabaeans/>

The layout of **Kilmacoo** in north Cork echoes the circular stone structures in South Africa.



Michael Tellinger: Stone Circles and Ancient Gold Mines in South Africa Megalithomania Conference, Glastonbury - 9th May 2010

Michael Tellinger shows that there are the remains of **numerous circular stone structures** in **South Africa** which are typically dismissed by the mainstream as "cattle kraal". ... The profusion of these circular stone structures and the remains of the **Great Zimbabwe** city suggest Southern Africa was once densely populated.

Malaga Bay - Michael Tellinger
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2016/03/21/michael-tellinger/>

Footnote #5

The mainstream **history** of the **two towers** of the **Hook Lighthouse** provides a **Norman Ireland** dating of 1245 for the construction of the inner **Irish Round Tower**.

Hook Lighthouse Wikimedia: Braden Collum

The **Hook Lighthouse** (also known as Hook Head Lighthouse) is a building situated on Hook Head at the tip of the Hook Peninsula in **County Wexford**, in Ireland.

It is **one of the oldest lighthouses in the world**, and the second oldest operating lighthouse in the world, after the Tower of Hercules in Spain.

...
The first custodians to the light were a small group of monks whose small monastery was situated on the peninsula. ... The monks left the tower and were replaced by the first lighthouse keepers in the mid-17th century. In 1671, a new, but still coal-burning lantern was installed on top of the tower to replace the old beacon light. The coal fire was finally abandoned in 1791 when a whale-oil-lantern 12 ft. in diameter with 12 lamps was installed. This continued until new gas lights were installed in 1871, lit by gas manufactured in the enclosure known as the 'gas yard'.

Wikipedia - Hook Lighthouse
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hook_Lighthouse

Hook Lighthouse - 2016 Wikimedia: Kay Caplice

Between 1170 and 1182 a Norman from Pembrokehire, Raymond LeGros, husband of Strongbow's only sister, landed at Baginbun, a small promontory on which were the remains of a Celtic fort. Dundonnell circa 100 to 200 BC 9km north east of the Point of Hook. Here, LeGros set up another fort and subsequently crushed the Norse and Irish advance from Waterford, regarded by some as a turning point in Irish history. "At the creek of Baginbun, Ireland was lost and won."

LeGros was killed in 1182 but, according to some authorities, had left his mark by building the first Tower of Hook, c.1172, to replace the original beacon and which also acted as a castle to guard the entrance into the harbour.

However, **more recent authorities attribute Hook Tower** to William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, in 1245.

The **tower**, and the beacon on its top, was **vested in the custody of the monks** who were by then affiliated to the Priory of Saint Augustine in Ross and whose own monastery had been renamed Saint Saviour's of Rendevan.

Monks continued to tend the beacon even through Henry VIII's suppressions. Over the years the land on which the tower was built changed hands many times.

At the outbreak of civil war in 1641 the **monks left** Churchtown and their lightkeeping duties ceased. Cromwell did nothing to maintain the beacon and shipwrecks became commonplace.

Mariners engaged the Governor of Duncannon Fort, Colonel Cymon Rudgeley, to petition the Revenue Commissioners in 1657 to re-establish the Hook beacon. This petition was unsuccessful and mariners had to wait until Charles II granted Letters Patent to Sir Richard Reading in 1665 to erect six lighthouses around the coast of Ireland, one of which was at Hook. By 1667, or soon after, the six lighthouses had been built and Hook re-established.

Hook Lighthouse Experience - TekNet - 26 May 2016

Hook Tower was **originally 18m high** and approximately **8.5m in diameter**.

It was **subsequently enlarged to 24m high** and to approximately **12m in diameter** (it is not truly circular) with a **spiral stone stairway sandwiched between** the outside of the **old wall** and the inside of the **newer wall**.

When the tower was enlarged has **not been established**; definitely not in Reading's time, but he may have been responsible for the construction of a lantern to house the beacon fire on top of the tower. This was not uncommon practice in those days. It shielded the fire from gusty winds and, with a flue through the roof or dome, conducted the smoke clear of the fire thus exhibiting a better and brighter light for the mariner.

Hook Head Lighthouse - The Commissioners of Irish Lights
<https://www.irishlights.ie/tourism/our-lighthouses/hook-head.aspx>

Hook Lighthouse - HookHeritage.ie

According to tradition, the monks from Dublin's monastery erected the first fire beacon to warn seafarers to keep away from the dangerous rocks.

Hook Lighthouse
<https://hookheritage.ie/hook-lighthouse/history-of-hook-lighthouse/>

Footnote #6

Connoisseurs of coincidences may be wondering whether **St Patrick** was born in **Coruña**.

Atlas sive Cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mvndi et fabricati figvra - 1595

The **Hook Lighthouse** ... marks the eastern entrance to **Waterford** Harbour ... the second oldest operating lighthouse in the world, after the **Tower of Hercules** in Spain.

Wikipedia - Hook Lighthouse
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hook_lighthouse

The **Tower of Hercules** is ... 2.4 km from the centre of **A Coruña**, Galicia, Spain.

Wikipedia - Tower of Hercules
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tower_of_Hercules

The **Spanish Armada** was a fleet of 130 ships that sailed from **A Coruña** in **August 1588** under the command of the Duke of Medina Sidonia with the purpose of escorting an army from Flanders to invade England.

Wikipedia - Spanish Armada in Ireland
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_Armada_in_Ireland

Nicholas Sanders, Fitzmaurice, and others returned to Rome and formed a new expedition with Papal authority. With a **small force** of Irish, Spanish, and Italian troops, they **set sail** for Ireland in early June 1579 from **Coruña** in Galicia, Spain. The fleet consisted of Fitzmaurice's own vessel and three Spanish **shallops** ... **arrived at Dingle** harbour (part of the area now known as County Kerry) on 16 July.

Wikipedia - Second Desmond Rebellion - 1579 invasion
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Desmond_Rebellion#1579_invasion

Shallop is a name used for several types of boats and **small ships used for coastal navigation** from the seventeenth century.

Wikipedia - Shallop
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shallop>

Footnote #7

In 1910 an **Irish Antiquarian** concluded **Bullaun Stones** **were'n't** intended to **hold any liquid**.

Bullaun Stones in the Glen of Aherlow - Henry S Crawford The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland - 1910

Many suggestions have been made as to the use of such basins; and as **they are often found near old churches**, a favourite theory is that they were **baptismal fonts** or **receptacles for holy water**; another is that they were **mortars for pounding furze**, &c.

The numerous specimens, however, which have several hollows, would have involved enormous labour if made for the former; and those of conical form would be useless for the latter purpose.

The fact that in the Aherlow stones half the total number of **basins** are incomplete shows that they were **not intended to hold water or any liquid**.

Bullaun Stones in the Glen of Aherlow - Henry S Crawford
The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland - 1910
<https://archive.org/details/journalofroyalsocietyofantiquariesofireland/page/60/mode/1up>