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NEWGRANGE IS PALACE ON RIVER BOYNE

SOME five miles beyond Drogheda on a piece of land edged by the River Boyne, are three mounds, the remains of a Bronze Age cemetery; the most important and conspicuous of these mounds is Newgrange, not infrequently referred to in ancient Irish literature as Brugh na Boinne, "Palace of the Boyne," and known as one of the most important monuments in the world. Newgrange, at one time the centre of a religious cult, was associated with the early history of the Royal establishment of Tara.

Seventy-five-year-old Mrs. Anne Hickey has been custodian and guide to the Newgrange Tumulus for the last 39 years and telling the story of the Brugh has become an integral part of her life.



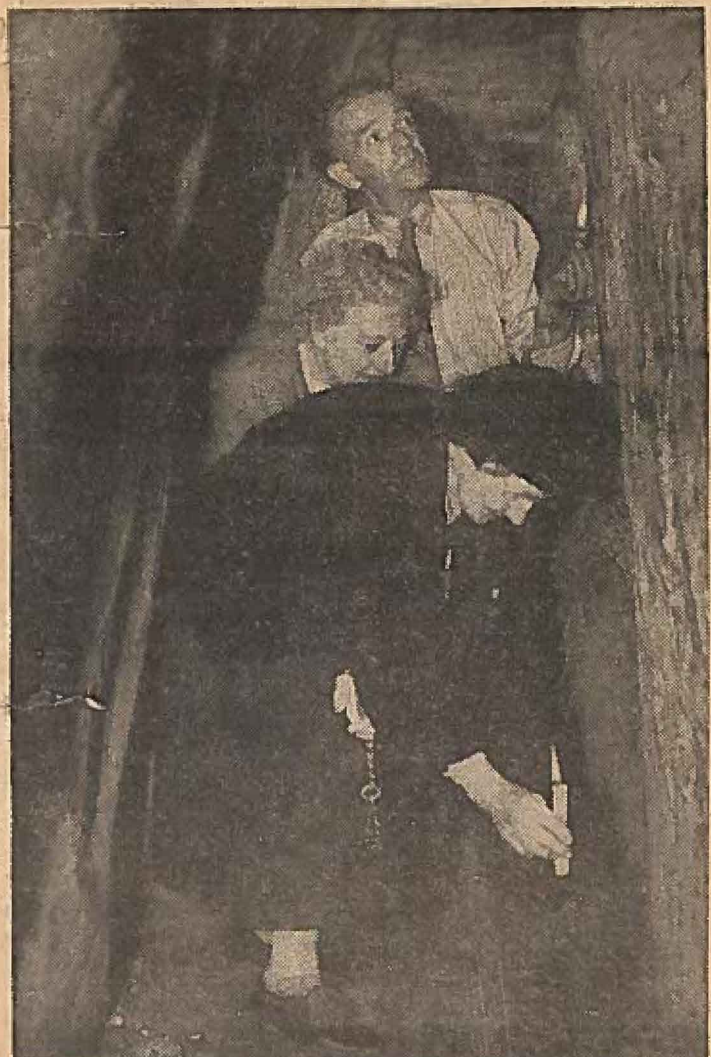
Custodian and guide Mrs. Anne Hickey, armed with matches and caudle, ready to conduct visitors into the interior of the ancient caves.



As a place of prehistoric interest, Newgrange attracts visitors from all quarters of the globe, some of whom are seen entering the caves to hear Mrs. Hickey's story of their archaeological history.



Inside the main chamber of the caves a party of visitors, aided by the custodian and guide, Mrs. Hickey, and with the help of candles, search for further sculptured decorations.



The inscriptions on the stones in the passage of the cave are shown to visitors Mr. George Kaye, of Huddersfield, and Mrs. Violet McGuinness, of London.



Mrs. Edna McFarland-Maloy, Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A., makes a pictorial record of the writings on one of the hundred slabs which form the kerb surrounding the mound.



Mrs. Anne Hurst and Mrs. McGuinness are interested in the saucer-like stone where, it is said, the ancient kings of Ireland were cremated 2,000 B.C.