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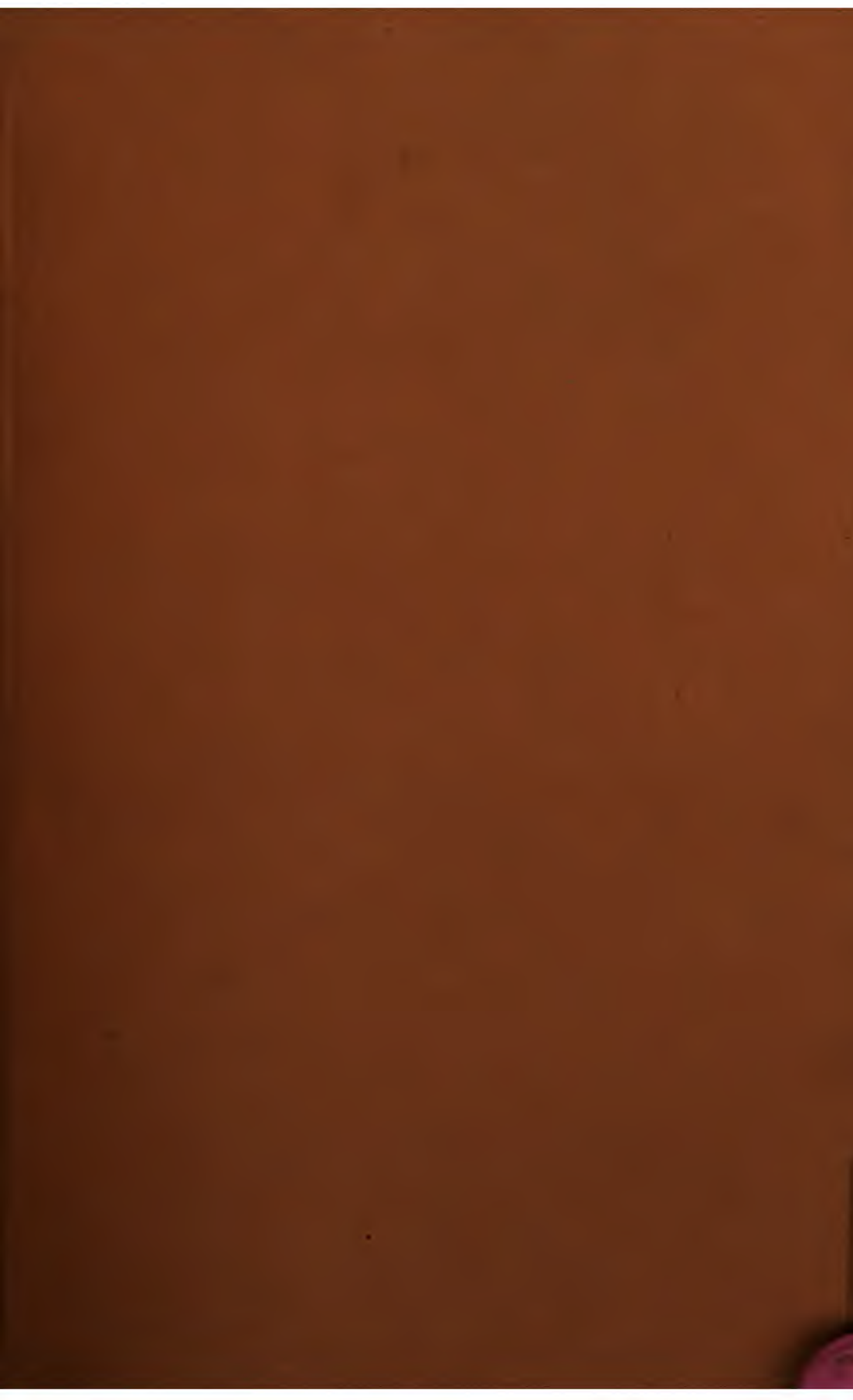
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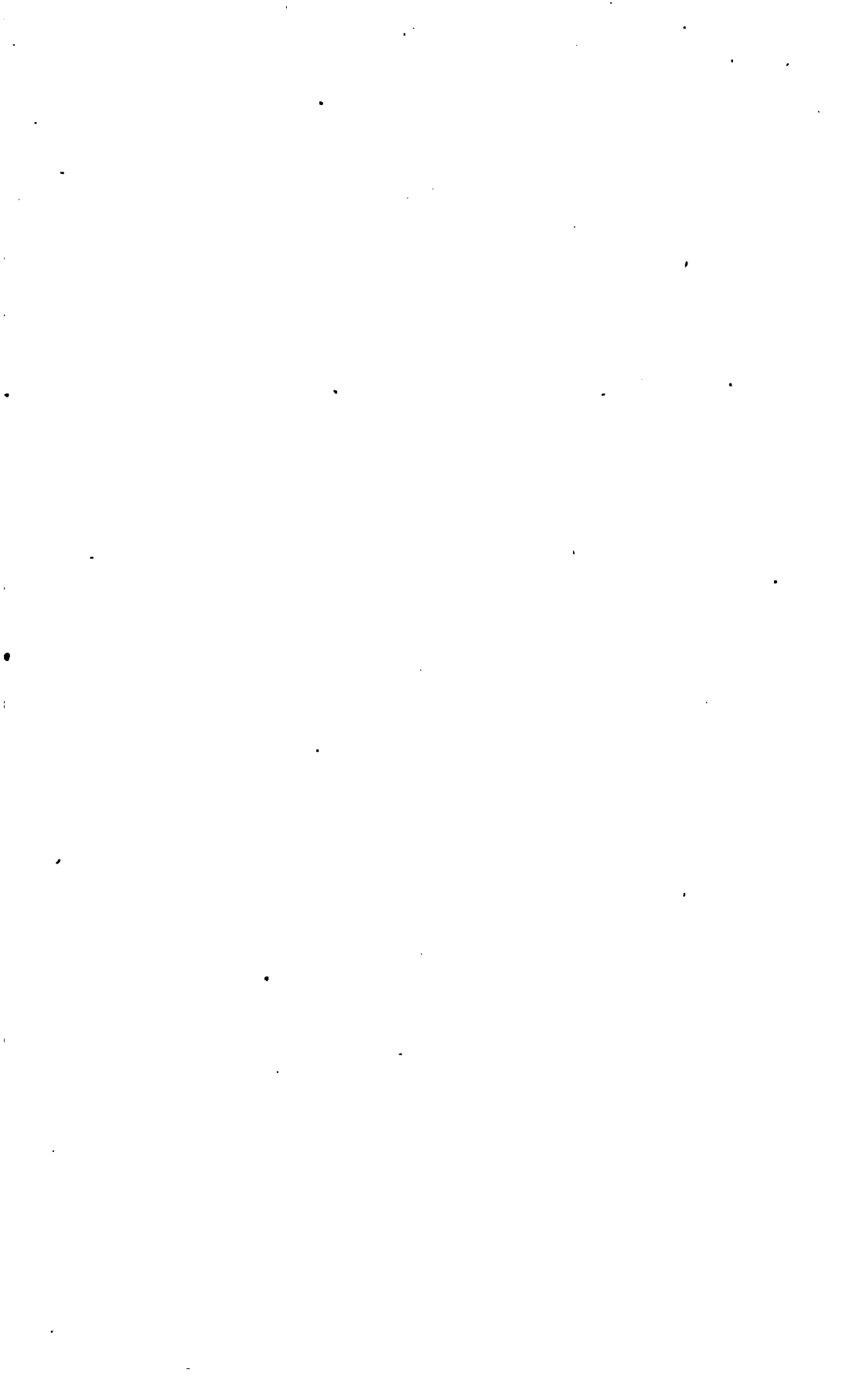


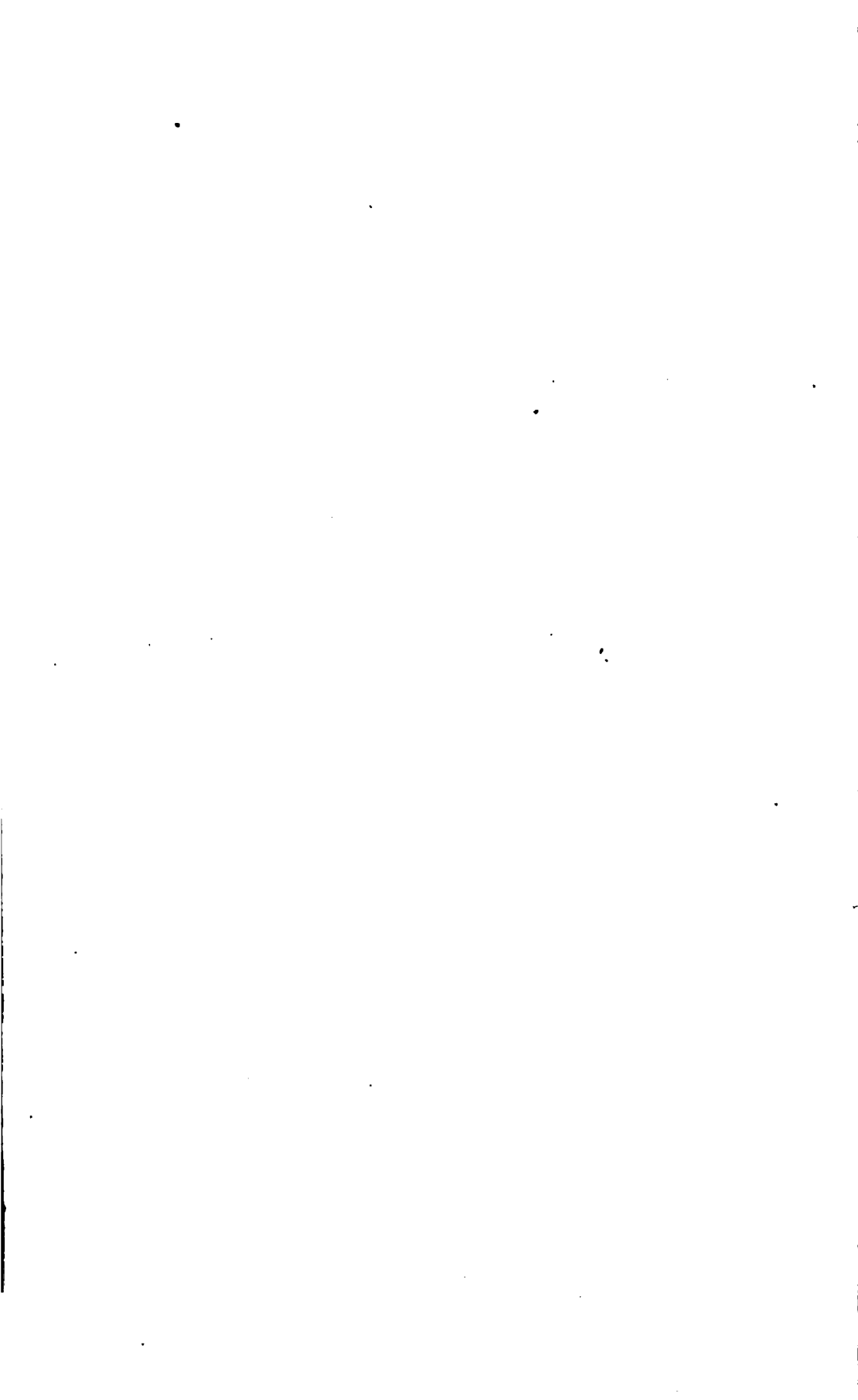
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THE JOURNAL
OF
THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND:

ORIGINALLY FOUNDED AS

The Kilkenny Archæological Society,

IN THE YEAR

M.DCCC.XLIX.

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION,

1872.

If any there be which are desirous to be strangers in their owne soile, and forrainers in their owne Citie, they may so continue, and therein flatter themselves. For such like I have not written these lines, nor taken these paines.—CAMDEN.

VOL. II.—PART I.

FOURTH SERIES.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS,
FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

1872.

The Committee wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not hold themselves responsible for the statements and opinions contained in the Papers read at the Meetings of the Association, and here printed, except so far as the 9th and 10th Amended General Rules extend.

THE JOURNAL
OF THE
HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
OF IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1872.

AT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held in the apartments of the Association, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, January the 17th (by adjournment from the 3rd), 1872 :

The WORSHIPFUL the MAYOR of KILKENNY in the Chair :

The Report of the Committee for the year 1871 was read by the Honorary Secretary, as follows :—

“ Your Committee, in presenting their twenty-third Annual Report, are glad to say they are not obliged to ‘bate one jot’ of confidence in the prosperity of the Association. No special efforts have been made to enlist Members, or push into notice its objects and acts. Members have, of course, fallen away, or been removed by death; but the vital action of the body has fully supplied the losses incurred. The new Fellows elected during the year 1871 are as follows:—

“ Captain T. Bigoe Williams, F.S.A.; John Somerville; George Stewart; and the Rev. W. Gowan Todd, D.D.

“ The following, already Members of the Association, have taken out their Fellowships under the Queen’s Letter:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Courtown, D.L.; Evelyn Philip Shirley, M.A., D.L., F.S.A.; Richard Rolt Brash, Architect, M.R.I.A.; Thomas Watson; Rev. John L. Darby, A.M.; Nicholas Ennis; Joseph Digges; John Hill, C.E.; F.E. Currey, J.P.; Hon. B.E.B. Fitzpatrick; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Cooper, D.L.; J. Ennis Mayler; Eugene Shine; Captain H. M. F. Langton; W. R. Molloy, A.M.; Albert Courtenaye; Rev. Maxwell H. Close, A.M.; Lawrence Waldron, D.L.; Maurice Lenihan, M.R.I.A. (*Honoris Causâ*); and Edward Fitzpatrick Browne.

“ Four Fellows and forty-seven Members have been elected during the year, making the number on the roll amount to six hundred and seventy-five. This shows a numerical decrease of seventeen, as compared with last year's Report. But this decrease must not be taken as affecting the prosperity of the Association: most of the new Members pay £1 a year, and none less than 10s., whilst the greater part of those lost to the Association belonged to the old class of six-shilling subscribers.

“ The subscribers to the Annual Volume now amount to two hundred and sixty, at 10s. each.

“ The following Members, being three years in arrear, have been removed from the list, but with the option of being restored to membership on paying off arrears:—

				£	s.	d.
Sir John Benson	(1869-71)	...	...	1	10	0
Rev. R. R. Carey	do.	...	...	1	10	0
W. P. Harris	do.	...	...	0	18	0
Henry James	do.	...	...	0	18	0
E. J. Maher	do.	...	...	0	18	0
J. O'Connell, Millstreet	do.	...	...	1	10	0

“ The publication of several original Irish pieces from the ‘Lebor na hUidre’ in the ‘Journal,’ under the editorial care of Mr. J. O’Beirne Crowe, A.M., has elicited the approbation of Irish scholars, both at home and on the Continent; and your Committee can also point with satisfaction to the series of papers on our Irish Lake Dwellings, from the pen and pencil of Mr. Wakeman. The second part of the ‘Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language,’ forming the Annual Volume of 1871, has been completed by Miss Stokes, and is at the binder’s, only awaiting the delivery of some plates to be placed in the hands of the Members who have subscribed for it.

“ Your Committee revert to a topic, brought before the Members some years since, which seems worthy of attention by the local public. The Museum of the Association is the only provincial collection of the kind in Ireland, and must be more or less a credit to the City and County of Kilkenny, in which it is placed, if properly arranged and displayed; but it cannot be expected that this could be fully effected out of the general funds of the Association. Your Committee calculate that £50 per annum would suffice to pay the rent of the Museum premises, and enable the Committee to provide cases for the proper display of the collection, and permit the binding of the valuable serials which are presented to the Library by kindred Societies at home and abroad. It does not seem impossible that this sum should be specially subscribed for the purpose, and your Committee remit to the Meeting the consideration of the subject.

“ In common with the entire Nation, this Association rejoices in the restored health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The recovery of his Royal Highness must be particularly satisfactory to the Members of an Association which he has honoured by becoming its Patron-in-Chief.

“ The loss to Irish Archæology in general, as well as to your Association in particular, caused by the death of the Earl of Dunraven, cannot be over-estimated. To a sound judgment and deep knowledge of Irish Archæology, that nobleman added an unflagging zeal for the study and preserva-

tion of our national antiquities. His position and means gave him the opportunity of indulging these tastes to the full, and it is believed that his death has deprived us of a grand and comprehensive work on Ancient Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture, to amass materials for which he had devoted the labours of many years. It is to be hoped that some competent and kindly hand¹ may be found to take up the work at the point where its progress has been so unfortunately arrested.

"In the Hon. Justice George, The O'Donovan, and the Rev. John Greene, P. P. Skerries, the Association has been also deprived by death of zealous and long-tried friends.

"In conclusion, your Committee trust that all Members will bear in mind that in dependence on their honour the 'Journal' of the Society is now placed in the printer's and engraver's hands at the commencement of each year. Subscriptions should, therefore, be paid in as soon after the first of January as possible. By the rules they are due in advance; and it must be evident that the very existence, not to say the usefulness, of the Association, depends on the Members recollecting that your Treasurer is personally liable for the outlay in the first instance, and on their carrying out their part of the compact without waiting, as is too often the case, to be reminded over and over again of their debt of honour."

On the motion of Mr. Patrick Watters, seconded by Mr. Bracken, C. I., the Report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The suggestion of the Committee, respecting the Museum and Library, was then discussed.

Mr. Graves pointed out how desirable it would be to have such arrangements made as would render the Library and Museum of permanent usefulness. Even supposing that their Association at any future time ceased to exist, the Museum and Library need not die with it, if arrangements were made to secure their permanence. To do this, it would be necessary to have means of displaying the collection in the Museum to better advantage than at present, to have a suitable remuneration provided for a competent person to be present on such days as might be arranged for its being open to public inspection, and for the binding and suitable casing of the books. They had a large collection of the Transactions of kindred Societies, which money could not buy in the market, but which were pre-

¹ The Will of Lord Dunraven has been made public since the Report was read, and it is most gratifying to know that Miss

Stokes has been left his Lordship's literary executor, with a bequest to enable her to complete the work he had undertaken.

sented to them by various learned Societies at home and abroad, in exchange for their own publications. These all required binding. There were also a great many works of general literature, presented by the various authors and others, which required to be catalogued. These collections were placed in Kilkenny, as being the centre of the Association; but they were not available to the large mass of the Members, who resided elsewhere, and therefore it was that the Committee thought that aid in their arrangement and preservation should be invited in the locality, outside the Society's limits, so as that the general local public might have the advantage of them. It would not be fair to the general body of the Members to take from the Association's funds the amount necessary to be expended on the Museum and Library to make it what the Committee desired, because the funds ought to be expended in making the publications of the Society as valuable as possible, that being the only real return which could be given for their subscriptions to the great number of Fellows and Members residing at a distance from Kilkenny, and very few of whom would ever have the opportunity of visiting the Museum, or taking any benefit from the Library.

Mr. Bracken thought it a great pity that they were not able to have the Museum and Library better arranged. Strangers coming to visit them seemed disappointed, having imagined that the Association would have been able to make a better appearance in these matters. Of course, Mr. Graves had fully accounted for their not being able to do so. The benefit to be derived from the Library and Museum was in the locality, and the locality ought to avail itself of it fully, when the opportunity was offered by the Committee.

Dr. Martin thought it would not be right to let things go on as they were. It would be well to take action at once, and see if the locality would be willing to contribute to maintain an institution calculated to be of much local benefit.

Mr. Bracken suggested that the Corporation of Kilkenny might do something towards making the Museum and Library permanent local institutions.

The Mayor said, so far as he was personally concerned,

he would be happy to do anything in his power, in the Corporation, to aid in attaining the object proposed, and he hoped he would be successful; but he could, of course, only speak as an individual member of that body.

Mr. Graves observed that the Corporation had been very kind to the Association, having given it, freely and generously, a place of meeting, and a place for keeping its collections, whilst it was a young and struggling Society. He did not think the appeal should be made to the Corporation in the first instance. It should be made to the County and City; and if they responded, as he hoped they would, then the Corporation would be applied to, to assist in giving permanency to an institution which would be of local importance.

The Rev. Mr. Deverell apprehended that the change made in the name of the Association might be injurious to it in making the arrangement suggested. Kilkenny people would say, "Why not have let it remain the Kilkenny Archæological Society?"

Mr. Graves considered that, if any one put forward such a plea, the answer was obvious—there is now the opportunity of having a Kilkenny Library and Museum. The change in the name of the Society was a necessary one, when the great body of the subscribers were not connected with Kilkenny. It was a change which did great good as regarded the general objects for which the Society was founded, as the more provincial name had prevented many from joining it who had since entered its ranks. But, as he had said before, those living at a distance, who formed the great body of the Association, could derive no benefit from the Museum and Library, which were essentially local institutions, and the Trustees of the Association would gladly enter into any arrangements with local bodies or individuals who would aid in making the institution of greater benefit, and permanent usefulness in the locality.

On the motion of the Rev. Charles A. Vignoles, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Martin, the following resolution, drawn up by the Chairman, was unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved—That, in order to improve the Museum and Library of the Society, and to render it more interesting to the public, subscriptions be requested from the gentry of

the County and the citizens of Kilkenny for the purpose ; particularly as it is the intention of the Committee to open the institution to the public. Also, that a Sub-committee be appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements."

It was arranged that a Sub-committee, consisting of Rev. Mr. Graves, and Messrs. Prim, Robertson, and J. L. Ryan, be appointed to carry out the arrangements of the foregoing resolution.

On the motion of Mr. Ryan, seconded by Dr. James, the committee and officers of last year were re-elected for the ensuing twelve months.

Mr. Graves, as Treasurer, brought up the accounts for the past year, which it was resolved that Dr. Fitzsimons and Mr. Robertson should be requested to audit, before the next meeting of the Association.

The Treasurer reported favourably on the financial condition of the Association, but warned them that they were not to consider the large balance appearing in favour of the Association as being available for future operations. They were still in arrear as to the printing of their "Journal," and when the expense of bringing up their arrears shall have been taken out of the balance in hands, it would reduce it considerably. Still, it would leave them in a very fair financial position.

The following Members of the Association were admitted to Fellowship :—

The Very Rev. F. Metcalf Watson, A. M., Dean of Leighlin ; and Barry Delaney, M. D.

The following new Members were elected :—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, Adare Manor ; the Rev. W. Henry Fraser, A. B., Kilkenny ; and Louis Daniel, Valetta, Zion-road, Rathgar, Dublin : proposed by the Rev. J. Graves.

John Lloyd, J. P., Gloster, Roscrea : proposed by Captain Colclough.

George Reade, J. P., Birchfield, Kilkenny : proposed by Mr. Prim.

William Irvine, Howick, N. B. : proposed by Maurice Lenihan, M. R. I. A.

John Martin, Drumclone Mills, Lisbellaw ; and W. J. Lemon, Enniskillen : proposed by W. F. Wakeman.

Andrew Gibb, F. S. A., Scot., Aberdeen ; and Alexander Menzies, Parochial Schoolmaster, Tealing, Forfarshire : proposed by A. Jervise.

Folliott Barton, C. E., Bundoran, county Donegal : proposed by Charles Richardson.

William Moore, Snugboro' House, Bandon-road, Cork : proposed by J. S. Sloane.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors :—

“Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire,” new series, Vol. XI. : presented by the Society.

“Proceedings of the Somersetshire Architectural and Archæological Society,” for the year 1870 : presented by the Society.

“The Archæological Journal, published by the Central Committee of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,” No. 110 : presented by the Institute.

“Archæologia Cambrensis,” October, 1871 : presented by the Cambrian Archæological Association.

“Aarboger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, Udgivne af det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab,” Parts 2 to 4, 1870 ; Part 1, 1871 : presented by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.

“Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution” for 1869 ; and “Congressional Directory of the Third Session of the Forty-first Congress of the United States of America :” presented by the Institution.

“Collections of the Historical Society of Minnesota, Vol. II., Parts 1, 2, and 3, and Vol. III., Part 1 ; and “Annual Report” for 1870 : presented by the Society.

“Symbolæ ad Historiam Antiquiorem rerum Norvegicarum.—1, Breve Chronicon Norvegiæ. 2, Genealogia Comitum Orcadensium. 3, Catalogus Regum Norvegiæ ;” “Die Altnorwegische Landwirthschaft dargestellt.” Norske Vægtlodder fra Fjorteende Aarhundrede ;” “De Prisca Re Monetaria Norvegiæ, et de numis aliquot et ornamentis, in Norvegia repertis ;” also twelve pamphlets on various sub-

jects : presented by the Royal University of Norway, at Christiana.

“An Essay on the Druids, the Ancient Churches, and the Round Towers of Ireland,” by the Rev. Richard Smiddy : presented by the Author.

“The Builder,” Nos. 1444–1510, inclusive: presented by the Publisher.

“The Irish Builder,” Nos. 259–290, inclusive : presented by the Publisher.

Dr. Aquilla Smith, having examined the tokens presented at last meeting (see p. 569, *supra*) by Mr. Wakeman, sent the ensuing description of them:—

“No. 1. *Obv.* ALDRIDGE . SADLER . OF = sheaf of wheat.

S
Obv. ATHLONE . BAKER = A F.

I
This is a variety of a token, issued by the same person, noticed in ‘Boyne’s Catalogue,’ No. 44.

No. 2. *Obv.* JAMES. REID. MARC HANT. = a bell.

Rev. IN . INESKILLIN . 1663. = J. R.

No. 3. *Obv.* THO. flood high STREET. = I .

Rev. DVBLIN. MARCHANT . = a winged female.

No. 4. *Obv.* JAMES . BRATION . IN. = a harp.

Rev. O . . . MARCHANT = I . B . I .

No. 4 is unpublished. It may have been issued at Omagh. Perhaps the name ‘Bratton’ could be found in some Index.”

The following paper on some unrecorded antiquities in Yar Connaught was contributed by George H. Kinahan, M. R. I. A., Hon. Provincial Secretary for Connaught:—

“To the following antiquities in west Galway I would call attention, as most of them seem not hitherto to have been noticed.

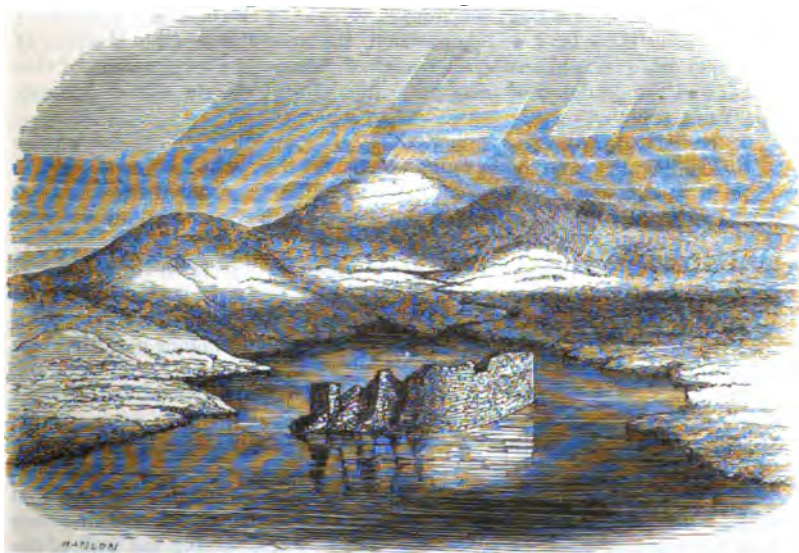
“No. I. ‘Kitchen-midden.’ This is situated a little S.E. of the entrance into Cashla, or Costelloe Bay; and in close proximity to the old grave-yard, the site, according to O’Flahertie, of a primitive church dedicated to St. Columbkille. This heap is about 50 feet in diameter, and 15 feet high, forming a flat-topped, conical hill. In it the principal shells appear to be *Patella vulgata* and *Littorina littora*; however, as yet no exploration of it, or no opening into it, has been made. Similar shells are added to it yearly, as the pilgrims to St. Columbkille’s well frequent it for cooking purposes on the patron-days of that saint. When we consider the size of the mound, and the smallness of the yearly additions, we cannot but be impressed with the number of years it must have taken to have accumulated, even if the pilgrims were a hundredfold more numerous

than they are at the present day. I would suggest that an exploration of it might be worthy the consideration of the Association.

"No. II. 'Lake stone-dwelling.' In Lough Hilbert, Goromna Island is a peculiar structure somewhat allied to a crannog, being wholly or in part an artificial island, but no wood appears to have been used in its construction. These kinds of habitations, for which is proposed the name of 'lake stone-dwellings,' seem to have been constructed entirely of stone, somewhat like a 'Dun' or 'Caher,' except that the latter are always on land, while these are built in lakes or turloughs. Apparently there has been a good deal of care taken in their construction, as all the stone work that can be seen, both above and below the water, is regularly built.

"Such buildings seem not to have been uncommon in those parts of Galway and Mayo where timber was scarce or of small growth, as they have been observed in various places—some in turloughs, or winter lakes, a few in Lough Corrib, and one, the largest noted, in Lough Mask. The latter, Hag's Castle (see Wilde's 'Lough Corrib'), is a large, commodious, circular structure, nearly opposite the mouth of the Robe River, unique of its kind, as the wall is of great thickness and of considerable height; while around it there is deep water, showing, although it may originally have been in part an island, yet that the artificial work extends to a considerable depth

"No. III. 'Lake stone-dwelling.' This is similar to the preceding, and was observed in Lough Bola, a little more than a mile east of the church that has lately been built at Moyrus, on the S.E. of the entrance into



Lake stone-dwelling in Lough Bola.

Roundstone Bay. The foregoing sketch may give some idea of its present appearance and its original structure.

“No. IV. ‘Lake stone-dwelling.’ This primitive habitation was noted in Lough Cam, north of Roundstone, and two miles west of Toombeola, where the famous chieftain, Beola by name, is supposed to have been buried. I may call him famous; for although at the present time his history is unknown, yet formerly he must have been no mean personage, as different legends about him are still extant, while his burial-place (Toombeola), a mountain (Bennabeola), a bay (Fear-more Bay), &c., record his name or prowess.—(Hardiman’s Notes on O’Flahertie’s ‘History of Hiar, or West Connaught.’) This stronghold, as viewed from the shore of the lake, has a similar appearance to those previously mentioned. None of these, however, have as yet been explored. All these islands have an aspect like a crannog, and are covered with a luxuriant growth of *Osmunda regalis*, as if that fern had been extensively used by the inhabitants for bedding, or some such purpose.

“No. V. ‘Crannog’? In the northern portion of Ballinafad Lough, which lies south of Ballinahinch Lough, when the water is low, a circle of stones, with a small island near its centre, is visible. This is evidently the remains of some artificial structure, probably either a crannog or lake stone-dwelling.

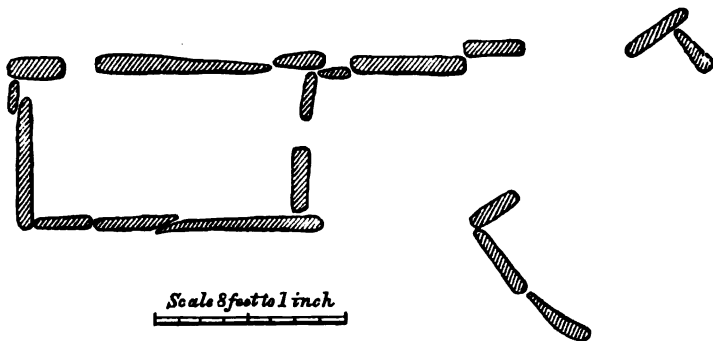
“No. VI. ‘Crannog’? O’Flahertie, in his ‘History,’ mentions that the ancient castle of the O’Flaherties of Bunowen, in Ballinahinch lake, was built on an artificial island, evidently the island from which the lake received its present name. This seems to be a crannog, not a lake stone-dwelling, and is mentioned in this list as I cannot learn that it has as yet been explored. The original island was probably constructed, prior to the occupation of the county by the O’Flaherties, by one of the original septa. The O’Flaherties, however, seem to have erected the castle, while subsequently, after their land was confiscated, the newer men (the Martins of Drangan) tried to obliterate all traces of them. An exploration of this island, and the dredging of the lake in its vicinity, should afford interesting, if not valuable relics.

“No. VII. ‘Gallán.’ A remarkable, tall, standing stone, called, on the Ordnance map, ‘Leagaun,’ was observed in the vicinity of the north shore of Streamstown Bay, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. of Streamstown House. No legend about it seems to exist, but the townland in which it is situated is named after it.

“No. VIII. ‘Galláns.’ These are remarkable objects on the round hill a little N.E. of Streamstown House. These are probably part of a series of monuments, or perhaps the remains of some sort of megalithic structure, such as a ‘pillar dwelling,’ or the like. On the Ordnance map they are named ‘Clogablegaun.’

“No. IX. ‘Fosleac, or flag-dwelling.’ This primitive dwelling was noted near the hamlet called Drumgaroe, to the N.N.E. of Streamstown House. It is about twenty-three feet long and six wide, and consisted of two chambers, one about twelve feet long, and the other ten feet. The door between the chambers was very narrow, being only one foot wide, while in the north wall of the west chamber is an opening one foot three inches wide. Part of the upright flags forming the wall of the east chamber, as also the covering flags of both chambers, have been removed; while farther east, as represented in the figure or ground plan, are detached standing flags, apparently ancient, and a portion of some sort

of structure, perhaps an enclosure outside the entrance to the habitation.



Fosleac at Drumgaroe.

“No. X. ‘Fosleac.’ A ruin of one of these structures in the townland of Moveelan, and about one mile E.S.E. of Kylemore Castle.

“In former reports laid before the Association I have described similar structures to these flag-dwellings in various places in this county. We may, therefore, conjecture that in ancient times they were not uncommon.


“No. XI. ‘Kitchen midden’ on Omey Island. This has been previously recorded and described by your associate, H. Leonard, F.R.G.S.I., in the pages of the ‘Geological Magazine.’ I mention it, it being as yet unexplored.



“In laying this report before the Associates, I have, with regret, to beg that the Association will accept my resignation of the post which I have the honour to hold under it, as my sojourn in Connaught has now terminated—official duties calling me elsewhere.”

The Rev. J. F. Shearman, Curate of Howth, Co. Dublin, sent the following paper on the “Discovery of Carolingian Coins at Mullaboden, Ballymore Eustace.

“In the first week of March, 1871, some excavations were made in the pleasure-grounds at the residence of Mr. Hoffman, at Mullaboden, county Kildare. During the operations, some graves, made after the fashion of pagan kistvaens, were discovered, the sides and ends being built of uncemented stones, &c. In these were found, with the coins, human remains, a flint hatchet or arrow-head, and a small bronze pin, with a ring at the top, in the usual style of these articles. This pin, which I have seen, is not of a very artistic character. The arrow-head, which I did not see, is rather an unusual article to be found with the remains of a more recent date. It may not have been originally placed with the pin and coins. Its being found with them may be accounted for in this way, that at Mullaboden there were remains of a more ancient period than that connected with the deposition of the coins and pin. Even Christian burials were sometimes made in pagan tumuli. A curious instance of this is recorded in the ‘Annals of Lough Cé,’ edited by William M. Hennessey, Esq. :—‘A. D. 1581: Brian Caech

O'Coinnegain, an eminent cleric, and keeper of a general house of guests, died; and the place of sepulture which he selected for himself was, *i.e.*, to be buried at the mound of *Baile-an-tobair*, &c., &c. I have been unable to discover anything of the ancient history of this locality; but as it lies near one of the great fords or passes over the River Liffey, these coins may have been deposited in the graves of the Danes who fell in some local conflict, of which the historical details are either lost, or not as yet identified—if, indeed, they were ever recorded. It is a curious fact that, even in our own times, small coins are cast into the new-made grave when the coffin is deposited in it, in some localities, by our own countrymen, as also by the Scotch, who seem to have received that custom from the Scandinavians. Within the last two years, at the funeral of a fisherman from the Isle of Skye, who was buried in the cemetery at the old collegiate church of Howth, his countrymen carried out the above-named custom, which evidently reaches back to the time of paganism, and which was, most probably, in vogue with the Danes who infested these shores in the eighth and ninth centuries. In the year 999 the Danes of Leinster got a signal defeat at Glenmama, on the boundaries of the parishes of Dúalavan, Cryhelp, and Tubber, about four miles to the south of Mullaboden. They were pursued by the victorious Brian and Maelsechlan from Glenmama to the Liffey. A party of the Danes fled from the scene of defeat through Glenvegha, and some of them were, it is said, engulfed in a quagmire at Moinavantry, in the direction of Mullaboden. Some of them crossed the ford at 'the Brook of Dunode,' which debouches into the Liffey (vide Dr. Todd's 'Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gall,' Introduction, p. cxliv., note 3). However this may be, it is useless to speculate further in the absence of more definite information. As far as I could learn, eleven silver coins were found. It is probable that a greater number were got, but those who discovered them most likely kept their own secret, as the 'crock of money' was much spoken of among the people. Of these eleven, I have three coins. Mr. Henry Copeland, of Ballymore Eustace, who has kindly recorded for me the information I here give, has five. The others, which I have not seen, were given to Mr. Hoffman, and one to Mr. Latouche, of Harristown. The impressions of these coins, taken in tinfoil, which accompany this paper, will give a better idea of them than can be had from any written description. They are made from the originals, and are, consequently, fac-similes:—

"1.—No. 1 weighs 29 grains. Obverse: Legend,  CARLVS REX FR(ancorum). Reverse: METVLLO. In the centre is a kind of cross, to the arms of which are inoculated letters, forming a curious kind of monogram, reading KROLS, which stands for CAROLVS. The s is so arranged as to form the letter v in one of the loops. This is a denar of Charlemagne, who was King of the Franks from 769, and Emperor from 875–877. Metullo is the name of the city in which it was minted, which was Melle, a city in Poitou. This coin is described and engraved in 'Reichel,' Vol. VII., No. 102.

"2.—No. 2. A denar of Pipin, King of Aquitaine, A. D. 817–838. Obverse:  PIPINVS REX EQ. (for Aquitanix). Reverse:  METVLLO, with a cross in the centre like that on the preceding coin, with letters arranged about it, reading PIPINVS. This coin also weighs 29 grains, is rare, and is to be found described in 'Le Blanc Mon. de France,' p. 105, fig. 3.

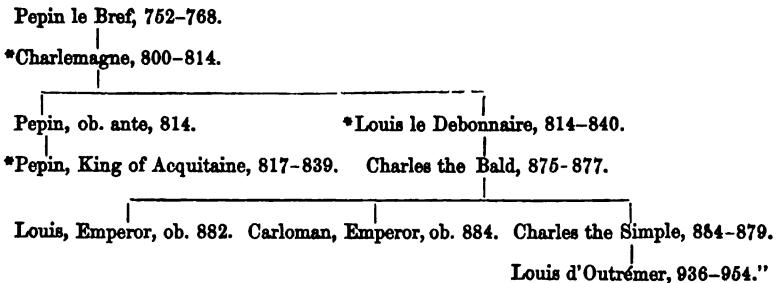
"3.—No. 3 weighs 29 grains; is a denar of Louis le Debonnaire. Obverse: ✠ HLVDVVICVS IMP(erator). Reverse has the name of the place of issue, and reads, ^{META} LLVM in two lines, with a pellet over the v. It was struck at Melle, in Poitou. Louis le Debonnaire, or 'the Pious,' reigned from A. D. 814-840.

"4.—No. 4 weighs 29 grains. Denar of the time of Louis le Debonnaire, A.D. 814-840. Obverse: ✠ HLVDVVICVS IMP. Reverse: ✠ XPISIANA RELIGIO. In the centre is the façade of a basilica in the classical style, with a small cross patée at each side. There is also one in the space between the pillars supporting the pediment. The style in which this coin is struck is much bolder than No. 5, which is the poorest in execution of the whole find.

"5.—No. 5. Weight, 29 grains. Obverse: The same as No. 4. The letters are more attenuated. In centre is a cross, with pellets in each angle. Reverse: The same legend as preceding coin, with a basilica in the centre, with a cross between the pillars. There are no crosses at the sides. This is also a denar of the time of Louis le Debonnaire, 814-840.

"These coins represent the varieties which came under my observation. The three others were, I have learned, of the same description. I am not aware of any other find of Carolingian coins in Ireland. A gold coin of the Merovingian dynasty, found near Maryborough, Queen's County, is engraved in Vol. IV., page 246, of our 'Journal.' A considerable number of the coins of Charles the Bald, A. D. 857-877, were found in England, with Anglo-Saxon coins of the same period. They most probably formed part of the dower of the Princess Judith, wife of Ethelred I., King of the Anglo-Saxons, 866-871. These coins may have reached this country through the ordinary channels of commerce, and circulated through the Danish and native population; but it is, nevertheless, a curious fact, that donations for charitable purposes were sent to Ireland by the Emperor Charlemagne. In the epistle of the famous Alcuin to Colgu 'the Wise,' the Lector or Moderator of Clonmacnois, who died, according to the annals of that celebrated monastery, A. D. 791, he writes:—'Misi quoque quinquaginta siclos fratribus de eleemosyna Caroli Regis (obsecro ut pro eo oretis) et de meâ eleemosyna quinquaginta siclos: et australes fratres Balthuminega triginta siclos de eleemosyna Regis et triginta de eleemosyna mea et viginti siclos de eleemosyna Patrisfamilie Ariedæ et viginti de eleemosyna mea et per singulos anachoretas tres siclos de puro argento, ut illi omnes orent pro me et pro Domino Rege Carolo,' &c., &c.—*Vide* Colgan, 'Acta SS.,' p. 379, xx Februarii. The learned Colgan tells us that Colgu was of the Hy Dunchada. He, unfortunately—or rather the authority he quotes—does not say to which of the Hy Dunchada Colgu belonged. The territory of the Leinster Hy-Dunchada was situated in the neighbourhood of Mullaboden. It embraced the south-west portion of the county Dublin, and extended into a part of Kildare and Wicklow. The Ossory Hy Dunchada branched off from the parent stem—the Dal Birn of Ossory—toward the close of the ninth century. Colgan suggests an identification of *Balthuminega* as in his text, but in his note printed *Baldhunnega*, with either Kilkenny or Acadhboe—both foundations of St. Canice, the patron of Ossory. He says that an error of transcription must have occurred, and seems to think the original spelling was *Baille-Chunnigh*, which, if it were so, would indeed be of great interest to the members of our Association,

and especially to those who are natives of the 'faire citie' itself. As the period of Louis le Debonnaire is later than either Colgu or Aleuin, who died May 19, 804, another suggestion occurs to me, which is, that Louis d'Outrémer, A. D. 936, may have been for some time a fugitive in Ireland with his mother, Elgyfu, or Ogiva, who fled, with her infant son, to her father, Ethelred, in England, to avoid the persecutions of her brothers-in-law, Carloman and Louis, successively Emperors of the Franks. If it be true, as some writers say, that she came to Ireland, she only acted on the precedent given by Dagobert II., who was tonsured by Didon, Bishop of Poitiers, by order of Grimoald, Mayor of the Palace, who then sent him into exile in Scotia. Irish traditions maintain that he was educated in the monastery of Slane, on the Boyne. He returned to France A. D. 670, and fell there by the hand of an assassin seven years after. The annexed table will show the descent of the personages whose coins are here described:—



Mr. W. F. Wakeman supplied the following paper on some antiquities of oak in the possession of J. G. V. Porter, Esq., of Bellisle, Lisbellaw, county Fermanagh:—

"Amongst the antiquities preserved at Bellisle, two articles of especial interest occur. One of these is certainly a boat; and the other, by ninety-and-nine antiquaries out of a hundred, would be pronounced a boat also. The appearance of this very curious relic of a remote age is truthfully



Supposed single-piece portable Canoe.

shown by the accompanying cut, which was drawn and engraved by order of Mr. Porter, and kindly presented to our Association by that gentleman. An illustration of a work almost precisely similar occurs in Mr. Shirley's interesting account of the Barony of Farnley. The character of the antique there figured has never been questioned, nor would there have been a second opinion concerning the Bellisle relic but for the smallness of its proportions. This boat (for thus I must style the object under consideration), is

in one respect unlike any specimen of its class which has hitherto been discovered, inasmuch as it presents a groove cut upon the interior of the remaining portion of its gunwale, which was evidently intended for the reception of a covering, in the style of the canoes of the Greenlanders. This arrangement was necessary to safety, owing to the extreme narrowness of the craft. A water-tight compartment, fore and aft, would render a vessel like this almost as safe as one of our modern outriggers, which, by-the-bye, are often fashioned on the same plan. A boat of this description would have been very useful in the crannog days; and would also serve for the chase of the wild birds of a lake or river. That it was used by a wandering people there can be little doubt. The handles projecting from the remaining end would prove most useful when it was considered necessary to remove from one sheet of water to another. By some it has been suggested that the relic is not a boat, but a kind of trough which was used in the feeding of horses or cattle; or that it might, possibly, have been intended as a brewing vat for the manufacture of some kind of drink; or as a case to contain spears, &c. Others have pronounced it a coffin!

"The known history of this remarkable object is simply as follows. About one mile and a-half from Enniskillen is the old grave-yard of Ros-sary (*Ros-airthir*, or 'the eastern peninsula'), within the bounds of which a church and monastery, of which no vestiges remain, once existed. Not far from the cemetery is a common country road, which, some years ago, it was found necessary to repair, and in some measure to alter. During the work thus undertaken the antique here figured was dug up. It lay almost midway between Lough Erne and Rossole, 'the promontory of the light,' which gives name to a lough of considerable dimensions, and connected with the Erne by a small stream. The ground in which it was discovered is reported to have been moory; and it lay not far from the surface, which, however, had been somewhat lowered from its original or ancient level.

"The depth of the boat is one foot; its breadth at the end remaining is one foot three inches; the sides and bottom are in general somewhat thin; but the end is seven inches in solid thickness; and from it, on the exterior, project two handles carved out of the same block, as shown in the sketch. These handles are about three inches in diameter, and measure each six inches in length. No doubt the difference in the thickness of the sides and end may be accounted for and explained by the presence of the handles, which, to be of any use as lifting agents, should be attached to timber somewhat solid. There is a hole in the end, by which the vessel could be drained when necessary. The material is of the kind usually described as 'bog oak.' It is impossible to say what the original length might have been—perhaps only one-half remains. It is a squared and hollowed block, measuring some fifteen feet in length.

"The second object to which I have referred is an unchallenged boat, eight feet in length, by one foot five and a half inches in breadth. The internal depth is seven and one-half inches; thickness of sides varying from one inch to one inch and three-quarters. The whole presents very much the appearance of an elongated bowl of a table-spoon. It differs from any specimen of its class figured in the Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy, not only in form, but also in the possession of one very remarkable peculiarity—viz., a number of holes, in sets of three, which have been

pierced through its floor at almost regular intervals. There are three sets of these holes, each of which may be described as measuring about an inch in diameter. They cross the boat in threes, at right angles with a line drawn through the middle, from end to end, and probably indicate the position of foot-boards. The material is oak. The discovery of this *cof*, or boat, evidently one of the oldest kind which had ever floated upon the waters of the 'Historic Erne,' has with it a shade of the romantic. The good screw steamer 'Knockninny,' the property of J. G. V. Porter, Esq., of Bellisle, was voyaging upon the lough, which, at the time, was in high flood; on ordinary occasions in summer, the ship's course would have been somewhat narrow and well defined, but, from the height of the water it was considered practicable to cross a certain 'bottom,'—in fact to make a short cut, by which much time in the passage might be saved. In the attempt the Knockninny grounded on a bank of alluvium and in doing so literally pressed her ancient sister into the light of day. The prize was at once secured, and is now carefully kept at Bellisle. One other antique object of wood, in the possession of Mr. Porter, is deserving of peculiar attention; and I hope, ere long, to see it figured in the pages of this 'Journal.' It is neither more nor less than the yoke of a Celtic car, or war-chariot of the age of our bronze celts, swords, &c. The so-called 'trumpet pattern' of the carving which it exhibits at once indicates the class of antiquities with which, in point of time, this most interesting remain should be associated."

The Rev. James Graves laid before the Meeting transcripts from three documents preserved in the Evidence Chamber at Kilkenny Castle. The first was an original letter from Owen Roe O'Neill to Col. Mathews, then Governor of Newry. It was written on a half-sheet of paper, by an amanuensis, signed in autograph by Owen Roe himself, and sealed with his signet.



Signet and Autograph of Owen Roe O'Neill.

The fac-simile of the signature given in the annexed cut showed that this celebrated leader's hand was more conversant with the sword than the pen. His seal, here also engraved, displayed the arms of O'Neill, and must be looked on as a valuable example of the heraldry of Irish families in the 17th century. The letter was as follows:—

"Worthy S^r,

"Yo" I have receaved and doe make noe question but the reporte of our advanceinge soe neere vnto yo" was welcome and gladsome

newes to yo^r. These gent^l had a view of as many of our Army as are heere, though they are not as yett come together, but they march after vs. and I doe believe within three daies they will come in a bodye. I can think of noe Course in the world whereby I could help yo^r with any of that supplies for the present, vntill the Creaghts will settle themselves some where, which I hope they will doe in their owne places soone, vntill then I beseech yo^r Excuse

Yo^r affectionate freinde &
Servant,

OWEN O NEILL.

From o^r Camp
near Armagh,
this 20th of July,
1644."

(Addressed)

"For Leftenant Colonell Edward
Mathws my very assured frend,
Gouernor of the Garison of Neury.
These."

The next document was a most curious one, being the key to the cipher used by Owen Roe O'Neill when corresponding with the Marquis of Ormonde, then commanding for the King in Ireland; it was without title or heading, but was endorsed "List of Owen Roes Sc.," which must mean "List of Owen Roe's Scipher":—

"Owen Roe	The marchand you know.
Colonell M ^c Guir	ye drouer.
Colonell Richard ffarrell	ye shepert.
Colonell ffrancis ffarrell	the scinner.
Vlster	Multiferan.
Sir Phelim Roe	torner [<i>or</i> borner].
Phellip mac huigh o rely	ye woollseller.
Phillip m ^r Moolmore o rely	the tanner.
Moolmore o Rely	ye weaver.
Rodger Moore	ye shoemaker.
Lewis Moore	ye cottner.
Dillone	3.
Datone	4.
Nugente	5.
Tuite	6.
Your own self	7.
S ^r Lucke fitzgarret	8.
The Sherref	9.
lord of West meathe	10.
Countie of Cauan	in or of bridge-street.
Countie of Lonford	in or of Castle-street.
Countie of Westmeath	in or of Thomas-street.
Kilkeny	in or of Sheep-street.
Monster	in or of high-street.
horses	of sheepe.
of foot souldiers	of Spanis Iron.

a mile	.	.	.	.	long.
a 1000	.	.	.	.	20.
a 200	.	.	.	.	10.
Artillerie	.	.	.	.	good weight.
Powder	.	.	.	.	Mader .
well armed	.	.	.	.	good ware.
Ill armed	.	.	.	.	bad stuff.
Match	.	.	.	.	Startch.
food for Souldier	.	.	.	.	lofe sugar.'

(Endorsed)

“ List of Owen Roes Sc.
Ireland Army.”

The third document was also in cipher, and was accompanied by a decipher, on a separate sheet of paper, which was found folded up in the former; on the outside fold was endorsed “ The List, 1644 ”:—

“ A List of those y^t Profer their services to 104.

44· 54· 1· 50· 310· with three Regim^{ts} consisting of 2000 men, all arm'd.
331 with a Regiment of 1000 men all arm'd.

65· 45· 18· 1· 66· 25· 45· 47· 65· 2· with a Regim^t of 1500 halfe-armed.

57· 30· 64· 34· 32· 1· 66· 11· 3· 121· 65· 46· 60· 22· 69· wth a Regim^t of
1000 all arm'd.

134· 24· 28· 74· 50· 41· 4· 78· with a Regim^t of 1000 all armed.

57· 31· 64· 31· 15· 25· 1· 60· 6· 33· 27· 28· 46· 50· a thousand all armed.

30· 16· 26· 4· 54· 26· 14· 11· 7· 46· 50· 3· 24· a thousand but 200 armed.

39· 77· 18· 40· 25· 16· 12· 37· 38· 1· 30· 40· 47· 11· 33· 65· 28· 1· 82·
1500 halfe armed.

79· 46· 66· 27· 14· 19· 40· 44· 13· 64· 32· 14· 50· a thousand halfe
armed.

Res^{'ves} many more w^{ch} because unarmed I forbear to tell of.

I have seene the Engagem^{nt} of some of the Principall in this List
sent me by 310 vnder their own hands.”

(Decipher folded in the above.)

“ A List of those y^t Profer their Service to Antrim Earle.

Owen O Neale with three Regiments consisting of 3000 men, all armed.

Collonell Preston with a Regiment of 1000 men all armed.

Roger Moore with a Regiment of 1500 half armed.

S^r Pierce Crosby with one Regiment of 1000 all armed.

Collonell Plunkett with a Regiment of 1000 all armed.

S^r James Dillon a thousand all armed.

James MacDonell a thousand, but 200 armed.

Hugh Mac Pheih o cirle [? O Byrne, J. G.] 1500, halfe armed.

Torlogh o Corian [? O Brian, J. G.] a thousand halfe armed,
besides many men, &c.

Engagem^{nt} of some of the Principall sent by Daniel o Neile.”

(Endorsed). “ The List, 1644.”

The following observations, kindly communicated to him by his friend J. P. Prendergast, Barrister-at-law, would serve, Mr. Graves said, to throw light on the three foregoing historical documents:—

“The taking of Bristol, on 24th July, 1643, by Prince Rupert, was a period of triumph for the King and of terror for the Parliament. On 15th September, 1643, the King further alarmed the Parliament by concluding a cessation of arms with the Confederate Catholics of Ireland, as it was only preliminary to disengaging his army from service in Ireland, and bringing it to his aid in England. The Parliament thereupon passed an ordinance forbidding any quarter to be given to any soldiers of the King's Irish army taken prisoners of war; and they at the same time sent Sir Harry Vane to the Scots for help, which the Scots granted on condition of the Parliament's taking the Covenant (as they did on 25th September, 1643, and ordered it to be taken by all persons throughout the kingdom); and in January, 1644, their army passed the Tweed (for the second time), in frost and snow. This reinforcement of his enemies made the King extremely urgent with Ormonde to send him aids out of Ireland. Regiments of his standing army were sent by way of North Wales and Bristol. Some of the transports for the latter port being taken by Parliament ships, the soldiers were thrown overboard and drowned, pursuant to the ordinance for no quarter.

“But, besides bringing his forces into England, the King had engaged the Marquis of Antrim to carry ten thousand men out of Ireland into Scotland, to aid Montrose. These troops Antrim expected to receive from the Confederate Catholics. The King was at one time very anxious that Ormonde should openly adopt the Confederates' offers of forces to him, to be under his (Ormonde's) command; but Ormonde would not consent to this; and, finally, it was thought better for the King's interest to keep the main body of the Confederate army in Ireland (as it kept the Scots, under Monro in Ulster, from returning to Scotland), and only sixteen hundred of Antrim's own followers embarked for Scotland, and joined the Marquis of Montrose, who, by this reinforcement, was enabled to take the field, and by the valour of these Irish troops to win a series of wonderful victories for two years together; thereby not only preventing the Covenanters from sending any further supplies of men into England, but obliging them to recall some of their forces thence to defend themselves at home.

“The letter of Owen Roe O'Neil, and the List of Commanders and their Regiments that proffered their services to the Earl of Antrim, belong to the period of the negotiation when the Marquis of Antrim was about getting 10,000 men of the Confederate army to embark under his command for Scotland.

“Daniel O'Neill was sent over by the King, in company with the Marquis of Antrim, to the Confederate Government at Kilkenny, to obtain these Irish forces for the King's service in Scotland. This is enough to explain the ‘List of Owen Roe's Scipher’ and the ‘List of those y' Profer their services to 104.’ The following remarks will explain the circumstances and import of Owen Roe O'Neill's letter to Colonel Edmund (Edward

was a mistake of O'Neill's) Mathew. While these negotiations with the Confederate Catholics were pending, the Scots under Munro surprised Belfast. Their head-quarters were at Carrickfergus. Up to the 27th of April, Monro had the command only of the Scottish army, but on that day the Parliament gave him a commission, under their new Broad Seal, to command in chief all the English, as well as the Scotch forces in Ulster. The English officers, greatly troubled about what course they should take in these new circumstances, met to consider their position in Belfast, on Monday, the 13th of May. They met in the evening, and, adjourning their consultation to the next morning, had retired to their lodgings, when a soldier of Colonel Chichester's regiment, coming from Carrickfergus, brought advice that Monro had given orders for the garrison of that place—Colonel Hume's and other Scotch regiments—to be ready to march at two o'clock next morning to Belfast. The guards hereupon were strengthened, and every officer ordered upon duty. This being done, some horse were sent as scouts to make discoveries, who, returning about six in the morning, positively affirmed that they had been within three miles of Carrickfergus, and that the whole country was clear, without a man to be seen.

“Upon this advice the guards were all discharged, except the ordinary watch, and the officers, who had been all night upon duty, retired to their rest. About an hour after Monro was descried within half a mile of the town, advancing with great speed towards one of the gates, which (before the drum could beat and the garrison be drawn together to make opposition) was opened to him by a sergeant of Captain Mac Adam's and the soldiers of the guard; so thus he marched orderly through the place till he came to the opposite or south gate leading to Lisnagarvey, and then directed his men, in several parties, to possess themselves of the bulwarks, cannon, and guards.¹

“The garrison was, in fact, betrayed, the scouts having been bought over by Monro.

“The following letter belongs to this stage of the transactions :—

(THE CONFEDERATE SUPREME COUNCIL TO ORMONDE.)

“ ‘ May 30, 1644.

“ ‘ MY LORD,—I write by command of those who have observed your zeal to H. M.'s service, and your endeavours to preserve the kingdom since you were intrusted with the Government of it. . . . After notice received from your Lordship that Belfast had been surprised by the Scots, they gave order for the drawing their army into the field—the vanguard consisting of 2,000 foote and 200 horse—to Granard, the 12th of June, and the rest, being 4,000 foot and 400 horse, to the same place, the 1st of July next. The list of the officers is sent, to the end your Lordship (falling into consideration of the forces you are able to bring into the field) may forecast what may be expected to be performed in this summer's service, and what accommodation the army may be supplied with, either in their march, or during the service in the North.

¹ Carte's "Life of James Duke of Ormonde," folio, vol. i. p. 494.

'Dr. Fennell, Mr. John Walsh, or Mr. Edward Commerford will be sent to confer personally with his Excellency.

(Signed)

' R. BELLING.

' *Kilkennes, this 30th May, 1644.*

' For His Excellency the Marquis of Ormonde.'¹

"Monro, having thus surprised Belfast, took the field soon after, at the head of the Scotch and English forces, and rendezvoused at Armagh on June 30th.

"The Confederates set out, 6,000 foot and 1,000 horse, under the Earl of Castlehaven, who was to be joined by Owen O'Neill, with 4,000 foot and 400 horse, to oppose the Scots. They did not think the Old Scots, or the English, who were subject to the Lord Lieutenant, would march against them, in breach of the Cessation, which O'Neill had observed so religiously that when some of the garrison of Enniskillen made him an offer to betray the place he would not embrace it, though great prey had been taken from the Irish by that garrison. But these forces joining Monro, he made up the strongest army that had been seen in Ireland during the war, amounting to at least 10,000 foot and 1,000 horse. It was unfit, however, for any great undertaking, not being furnished with above three weeks' victuals. Monro advanced well into the county Cavan, from whence he sent parties into Westmeath and Longford, which burnt the country, and put to the sword all the country-people that they met. Lord Castlehaven posted himself at Portlester, and Monro, not being able to drive him thence, thought fit to return with his forces.² In his way home he passed by Dundalk, and, depending upon a party within the place, desired leave to pass through it with his army, but was refused passage. The next day (July 12th) he marched to Newry. Colonel Edmund Mathew, to whom General Owen Roe O'Neill's letter is addressed, was commander of the garrison. He had marched thither on the surprisal of Belfast by Monro, to keep it secure for the King. He was a most gallant officer. His name appears in the 'List of the Army of Ten Thousand Men,' under the command of the Earl of Ormonde, as Lord General, raised by the Earl of Strafford's order, for the invasion of Scotland, in April, 1640, as commanding a company in Sir W. St. Leger's Regiment. It appears thus in the 'Army List':—

" 'Lord President of Mounster's Regiment to be raised in Mounster. His Cullours, Watchett and White. Lord President of Mounster, Coronell. Captain Philip Weynman, Lieut.-Coronell. Captain Pigott, Sergeant-Major. Sir John Brown, Captain Edmund Mathew, &c., Captains.'³

"He was probably brother of George Mathew, who married Lady Thurles, Ormonde's mother. It was not flattery of Ormonde, but Major Matthew's real merits, that induced Sir Arthur Chichester, Sir Arthur Hill, and

¹ "Carte Papers," vol. xi. p. 40.

² *Ibid.*, p. 495.

³ A List of the Officers of the Army. For my Lord of Ormonde. Aprill the

23^d, 1640. (Signed) Richard Fanshaw, Secretary of the Council of War, and to be found given in full in the "Carte Papers," vol. i. p. 113.

George Blount to address the following letter to the Commander-in-Chief at the opening of the war :—

“ ‘ Carrickfergus, 4 March, 1641.

“ ‘ RIGHT HONOURABLE,

‘ Your Lop. will understand by our former letter that Mr. Hill was directed by us to raise 500 horse, and to make choice of his officers. Whereupon he nominated Captain Mathew for Sergeant-Major of that regiment, whose choice was so well approved that we gave him commission for that employment, and in that, we conceive, we have done him no more than he deserves. If our regiments here stand, we beseech your Lordship to send him immediately back again. If not, we humbly supplicate your Lordship to take him into your care.

‘ You knew the gentleman before these troubles began; but, my Lord, you know him not now so well as we do. We tell your Lordship nothing but truth. His carriage here, both in his command of the garrison at Belfast and in his charge of horse, hath been such that it deserves much our commendation, if it were not to your Lordships, who we know, he is so well known unto. But, my Lord, if by your means he may receive employment here worthy of himself, we humbly beseech your Lordship to send him back unto us; for a more knowing man of this enemy and of this country will hardly be sent in his place. All which, leaving to your Lordship’s more wise and grave consideration, we humbly take our leave.

‘ Your Lordship’s

‘ Most humble servants,

‘ ARTHUR CHICHESTER.

‘ ARTHUR HILL.

‘ GEORGE BLOUNT.’¹

“ The following is a good proof of Colonel Mathew’s coolness and courage :—

(LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDMUND MATHEW TO ORMONDE.)²

“ ‘ Newry, July 14, 1644.

“ ‘ MOST HONORABLE,—This last Friday I had intelligence of the Scotts’ marching towards this town, who had lain the night before at Dundalk, and behaved themselves very civilly towards that garrison, not attempting anything to the prejudice of that place, as I was informed by the fore troopes of Lisnegarvey, who had the van that day. But when the General Major came up with the rest of the army, he drew up on a hill before the town, little more than musket shot. Afterwards he came down himself, my-Lord Montgomery, Major Rawdon, and other gentlemen towards this town, who when I saw I commanded the gates to be opened, coming as I conceived in a peaceable manner. And meeting him at the parade where our men were drawn up, he demanded passage to march through the town. I replied and told him there was a highway road by the town which was as convenient as the town; upon which he, in a great rage, demanded of me whether I durst deny him way through his own garrison, attempting to lay his hand to his pistol, and riding up to the musketeers with his cane, in a great fury, commanding them off their duties. But presently I gave order to cock their matches and present. Captain Parkins, being at the

¹ Addressed “To the R^t Honourable and very good Lord The Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, Lieutenant-General of His Majesty’s Army within this Kingdom of Ire-

land, and one of His Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council.”—“ Carte Papers,” vol. ii., p. 236.

² *Ibid*, vol. xi. p. 263.

head of a party, drew his sword and gave order to fire. My gentleman was assuaged and very calm, desiring leave to march with his artillery through the town, by reason the waters were so high they could not pass over. Presently I commanded the men to return their matches, and answered him that I had warning sufficient of Belfast; neither would I suffer either artillery or anything else to come within the gates as long as I was able to defend myself. He still pressed the garrison to belong to himself, being within the province of Ulster. But I told him I was not placed nor had it by him, neither ought I to give account to any but your excellency. And for the affront he so directly offered me in my command I would not be so rash as he, but would give him liberty to go out as freely as he came in. Then calling for some beer drank two or three cups with him, and gave orders to open the gates. Within an hour after he sent a drum and a sergeant to me with this message, wishing me and the rest of our officers to advise by the next morning whether his men might be suffered to march through the town. But to be short, I told the messenger that I would not vary from the answer the General-Major had himself received of me. "Then," saith he, "you must hear the other part of my Lord's will," which was that if we would not give him way he would force his own way, and therefore bade us be upon our guard. Whereupon, having four colours, I caused them to be stuck upon the top of the Castle, the church, our main guard, and those places that we thought to defend, and manned the walls the best we could, being both officers and soldiers all of one mind. Afterwards he sent Sir James Montgomery, my Lord Blayney, and other English officers to persuade me to give way for him to come through the town, who courted me as if he had been to have wooed his mistress. I told him it was to no purpose, for we were resolved to lose our lives rather than hazard such an affront as was formerly given at Belfast. All that night we were upon our guard, and expected the next morning an assault. About eight o'clock they marched with their bag and baggage through the river, within carabine shot of our trench; went very peaceably away, but threatened within a fortnight to bring artillery should fetch down our colours off our castles. This hath been the passage between us, some part whereof his bearer, Mr. Brackenbury, was an eye-witness and can testify to your Lordship.

'Your Excellency,

'Most obedient and faithful servant,

'ED. MATHEW.'

"It was within the same week as this attempt of Monro's upon Newry that Owen Roe O'Neill addressed his letter to Colonel Edmund Mathew, at a time when such help as the Irish General had to offer must have been very acceptable to a commander expecting the return of his formidable enemy. These remarks are already too long. Suffice it therefore to say that soon after (A. D. 1645) the gallant Colonel Mathew succumbed, not to Monro and the Scots, but to death, brought on by his constant fatigues in strengthening Newry and his out garrisons of Greencastle and Carlingford, and in building blockhouses on the rocks in the mouth of Carlingford Bay against the ships of the Parliament."

The following papers were contributed:--

ANCIENT LAKE LEGENDS OF IRELAND.—NO. II.

THE VISION OF CATHAIR MOR, KING OF LEINSTER, AND
AFTERWARDS MONARCH OF IRELAND, FOREBODING THE
ORIGIN OF LOCH GARMAN (WEXFORD HAVEN).

THE PROSE FROM THE BOOK OF LECAN (FOL. 234, COL. C, ET SEQQ.) A MANUSCRIPT OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, AND THE POEM FROM THE BOOK OF LEINSTER, CLASS H. 2, 18: (FOL. 155, ET SEQQ.), A MANUSCRIPT OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY J. O'BEIRNE CROWE, A.B.

THE following Romance from the *Dind-senchas* is now printed for the first time. The subject is this:—

During the Feast of Temair (Tara), in the reign of Cathair Mor—A. D. 120–123—while the royal palace resounded with mirth and revelry, a certain gentleman, named Garman Garb, stole in stealthily, and carried away the queen's diadem. The thief was pursued by Cathair and his guards, who overtook him at the fountain *Cael-rind*, and drowned him there. To mark the dissatisfaction of Providence at this gross violation of the laws of hospitality and order, the fountain, while Garman was being plunged into it, burst forth and covered the adjoining shores with its waters. This supernatural event was fore-shown in a vision to Cathair Mor, who beheld in his sleep a beautiful "daughter," who was pregnant, and had been in that condition for eight hundred years. He then saw the daughter give birth to a mighty son. This son, immediately on seeing the light, begins to contend against his mother, who, in order to escape him, was obliged to rush right through his centre. These are the leading points in the vision.

Cathair's druid, Bri mac Baircheda, was ordered at once into the royal presence to explain this extraordinary vision. "I shall explain it for you, O fierce king," says the druid, "if I am well rewarded." He then declares "the daughter" to be the River Slane, which would give birth to Loch Garman, who would be the mighty son. But as the

whole matter is so plainly set forth in the text and translation, it is unnecessary to dwell any longer on this point. The vision portion of the poem is very pretty. I should very much like to have a little room for embellishment, but I must sacrifice everything for a literal translation.

It is a pity we cannot get this *Dind-senchas* translated and published *in extenso*. In it the philologer may find thousands of proper names of persons and places, on which to exercise his theories of word-building: in it the antiquary may find authorities for certain theories on life and death in ancient Ireland: in it the historian may find records of actual events unregistered elsewhere: while to the Irish topographer an acquaintance with it is absolutely necessary. For my part I have done my best hitherto for my poor old Celtic, and, if heaven spares me, I shall do more.

Of the present tract I have before me three copies—those of the Books of Leinster, Lecan, and Balymote. These three copies vary considerably in language, but in substance are the same. It would not suit our “Journal” to give each of these three copies, nor is it necessary: I shall, however, in cases of obscurity, avail myself of the aid of one to throw light on the other. My reason for giving the prose from the Book of Lecan rather than from the Book of Leinster is, because the former is by much the fuller: and my reason for setting aside the poem from the Book of Lecan in favour of that from the Book of Leinster is, because the language of the latter is by much the better.

Loch Garman canur rohainmnige? Ní annre. Garman Glar mac Deadaig roadnocht and, 7 in tan roclar a fearc ar ann pomeabaid in loch fo thir, unde loch Garman dicitur: 7 cuir epac fratere Dea mac Deadaig, a quo Inber Dea a crich Chualand.

Ailiter: Loch Garman .i. Garman Garb, mac boma Leici, robainead and la Cathair Mor a tibruid Chael-randa, ar ba he a ched ainm, 7 ip and pomeabaid in loch. Fear Tempach don doghnithi la Cathair ar Samain, atpi riam 7 atpi iarum, cen gaid 7 can guin duine 7 can eibruid 7 gan athgabail 7 can ecpaidi 7 can aithead: conaid and rofall Garman mindn oip mna Cathair iarum bith dont [r] luag for merce. Murlai Garman le mindn oip 7 muintep Chathair frip, corucrad air ac Tibruid

¹ Loch Garman: Now Wexford Haven. Several of the Irish bays are called *lochs*, either from the notion, or the actual fact, that these *lochs* were originally fresh-water lakes unconnected with the sea; and I believe that in regard to some of them, at least, there is geological evidence that such has been the case. In one of the most ancient Irish tales now remaining—"The Destruction of Brudin da Derga"—Mac Cecht, the monarch Conaire's messenger, is recorded to have tried all the chief waters in Ireland, rivers and lakes, for a drink for his master, and among the lakes is mentioned *Loch Foyle*. From this record it will be seen that the writer of this tale believed Loch Foyle to have been a fresh-water lake in the first century.

² Inber Dea: This is the mouth of the Vartry Water, the "Ostium Dea" of the Book of Armagh, in Hi Garchon in Wicklow, famous for the first landing-place of St. Patric in Ireland. For the extent of Crich Cualand see O'Donovan's "Book of Rights," p. 13, note. But though O'Donovan is severe upon modern Irish writers with regard to "the situation and extent of this territory," he has himself forgotten a verse in the Book of Leinster, which places Ath Cliath (Dublin) in Crich Cualand. The verse is:

"O Ach Cliath in hEreut uill
Cop in At Cliath i Cualand.

"From Ath Cliath in great Eret
To the Ath Cliath in Cualu."

This Ath Cliath in Eret is the present Claregalway in the county of Galway, and the Ath Claith in Cualu is Dublin.

³ Cael-rind: That is, "Narrow-point:" Donc Chael-randa, "The Harbour of Narrow-point" was the name of Wexford in the time of the Fir Bolg (quatrain xi.), and, as stated here, its *first name*. It was afterwards called "Garman" and "Carman," and became celebrated as the place where the Kings of Leinster held their games and assemblies. The bay of Cael-rind was called Ramand: see the quatrain referred to where the *rationale* of the name is given.

⁴ Ar Samain: That is every year, not every third year, as corruptly given in the text of the poem (quat. xiii.). The expression cao cper bliadna is not good Irish, for the genitive bliadna being feminine, requires caoa (not cao) the feminine form of the gen. to agree with it. But if we read caoa, the metre is violated, as the half-line would then have a syllable too many. Again, we cannot read bliadain, the *accusative* of time, because bliadain and nracla, next half-line, would

Loch Garman¹—whence has it been named? Not difficult. Garman the Grey, son of Dedach, was buried there, and, when his grave was dug, it is then the lake burst forth along the country: whence it is called Loch Garman: and his brother was Dea, son of Dedach, from whom [is named] Inber Dea² in Crich Cualand.

Otherwise: Loch Garman, that is, Garman the Rough, son of Boma Leici, was drowned there by Cathair Mor, in the Spring of Cael-rind,³ for it was its first name, and it is then the lake burst forth. The feast of Temair also used to be made by Cathair, at Samain,⁴ three days before it and three days after it, without stealing, and without wounding of a person, and without persecution, and without distress, and without enmity, and without revenge; so that it is then Garman stole the diadem⁵ of gold of the wife of Cathair, after the assembly had been drunk. Garman goes off with the diadem of gold, and Cathair's people

not agree in rhyme. Doctor Keating, as transcribed and translated by Haliday, and quoted by Dr. Petrie in his "Antiquities of Tara," p. 31, reads *gach tpeap bliabam*, "every third year;" and in the next half-line *riazal*, but this last form is wrong. In Zeuss's "Gramm. Celtica" *riazol* is a feminine *a*-stem, and accordingly makes the gen. plural *riazal*, which would not rhyme with either *bliaona* or *bliaoin*: in the later language the word is declined as a fem. *i*-stem, and thus properly makes the gen. plural *riazla*, as in the quatrain. But again, we might take *riazla* as a gen. singular, which would be quite classical, though as *ceip* is certainly gen. plural, it is better to assume the *i*-declension. In order, then, to remove linguistic corruption, to reconcile the poem with the prose, and to restore true Irish history, read as I have given—*Peip Tempa caða bliabna*—"The Feast of Temair every year." That this is the true reading can be proved from the most ancient authority on the subject now remaining. In the tract called "The Conception of Aed Slane," in *Lebor na hUídre*, the writer says: *bá coiréonn dan do peipaib hEpend cíaóctain ar cé d'ipb co Tempaiz do dáim Peipi Tempaó ar céó Samain: ar bá hfac dá cómeinól*

airezda nóbtcp oc peipaib hEpend .i. per Tempa ceða Samna (ar dá h'í p'be Cairc nan Genta), ocup denaó Táitcen ceó Uágnaraib. Céó rnaóó, immoio, ocup ceó peóó noorcaiztea ó peipaib hEpend in neócar t'ib rin, ní lamtea a rapuzub co t'ipeó dízi na bliabna rin.—"It was common also for the men of Eriu to come from every quarter to Temair (Tara) to partake of the Feast of Temair at every Samain (1st Nov.): for the two principal assemblies with the men of Eriu used to be, namely, the Feast of Temair (for that was the pasch of the gentiles), and the assembly of Taitiu every Lugnasad (1st August). Now, every condition and every law that used to be ordained by the men of Eriu in either of these—the violation of them used not be dared until the end of that year would come."

I have thought it of importance to discuss this question, the more especially that while some few have held that the Temair assemblies were septennial (O'Donovan, "Book of Rights," p. 7), but the great majority that they were triennial (Petrie, "Tara Hill," p. 31; Todd, "St. Patrick," p. 416), not a single investigator, save myself, has spoken of annual meetings: and yet that these meetings were annual is perfectly certain.

⁵ *Mind óip*: This was one of those

Chael-panda, conaid aca baéad ⁊ ríomebaid in loch ;
unde Loch Garman.

O Slane macc Uela, o rí Fepm Dólc ainmnigtheap
an abann .i. Sláine ⁊ Inber Sláine. In a ainmíu maíom
in lacha, amail arberap a ríu Chathair. Feacht a
torach a baéad do Chathair in a choctad co fáca
ríu .i. ingen bpuad con deilb caim ⁊ cach [bat] in a
tímtaich, ⁊ rí torrach. D.CCC. bliaduin hí amlaid, co
pothae gen meicc, ba tpepi olba mathair. In laichí
porucad, curid gliaid, ⁊ ní puair in mathair inuid sí a
imgabail acht tiacht tpe lap in meicc. Cnoc aibaid
of cach da chind diblinaib, apoi cach tulach, co pluagaib
ann. Dile eopocht amail of ír in cnoc co rínead co nel-
laib ar aipoi. Cach ceol in a duilib : bpedair a
tarthi in talman nambeanad gaeth. Roga toraid do
cach oen.

Murðurce lapodam. Conacapt a dpaí, dpaí macc
daircheada, in adochum ⁊ adpeta do. “Epnigfeap rín
leam-ra” bar in dpaí. “Ír hí in ingen an abano dianad
ainm Slane, ⁊ ír iad na dáta in a eodun aer cáca dāna
canmunur foela ⁊ aipde. Ír he in bpuigiu ba hachair
do’n ingin .i. Talam tpiar ta cet cach ceneoil. Ír he in
macc baé ’n a bpoind D.CCC. bliadain loch genfeap a
rputhair na Slane, ⁊ ír ad lind-rea genfeap. Tpepi in
macc olbar in mathair. An la genfer an loch baithfid
an abann uile. Sloig imda imda ann : cach ’c a hol-rí
⁊ ’c a ol-rom. Ír e in cnoc mop of a chind do nep-fo
of cach. Ír he in bile con dath ’n oip con a toirtheib
turu of banba con a plathur. Ír he ceol bai im bar-

gold *minds* worn on the front of the heads of kings and queens and other distinguished persons. Several specimens of these are preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Comp. Skrt. *manda*, “a circle, an ornament.”

* Slane macc Uela : This name is frequently but incorrectly written “Slainge.” The word means “fulness,” being a derivative from *plan*, *full*, *complete*. To this reference is made in quatrain ix.

† In a ainmíu : That is in the time of

Cathair, who was in the writer’s mind, not in the time of Slane. In the Book of Ballymote we have in full in ainmíu Chathair.

‡ Ír : In MS. ríu, but in Book of Ballymote correctly ríu.

§ Opuigu : A *brigu* was what might be termed a royal farmer, who was, on certain conditions, obliged to supply refectory to the king and his retinue, as well as to others, on their journeys, &c. The bracketed *bat* in this sentence is expressed in Book of Ballymote.

at him, until they caught him at the Spring of Caelrind, so that it is at it he was drowned, and the lake burst forth : whence Loch Garman.

From Slane,⁶ son of Dela, from the king of the Fir Bolg, the river is named, that is Slaine and Inber Slane. In his time⁷ was the bursting forth of the lake, as is said in the Vision⁸ of Cathair. On one occasion, in early life, as Cathair was asleep, he saw a vision, namely, the daughter of a *briugu*,⁹ with a beauteous form, and every colour in her dress, and she pregnant. Eight hundred years¹⁰ was she thus, until she brought forth a male child, who was stronger than his mother. The day he was born they contend in fight, and the mother found not a place for the avoiding of him save going through the centre of the son. A lovely hill above the pair of heads on both sides, higher than every hill, with hosts in it. A shining tree like gold in the hill, so that it would reach to the clouds in height. Every music in its leaves ; its fruits used to speckle the earth when the wind would strike it. A choice of fruit for each one.

He awakes at this. He called his Druid, Bri, son of Bairched, to him, and he declared it to him. "That will be explained by me," says the Druid. "The daughter is the river named Slane (Slaney), and the colours in her dress are the professors of every science who distinguish divisions and proprieties. The *briugu* who was father to the daughter is, namely, Earth, through which are a hundred of every kind. The son, who was in her womb eight hundred years, is a lake which will be born from the stream of the Slane, and it is as thy flood¹¹ it will be born. Stronger, the son than the mother. The day the lake will be born, it will drown the whole river. Numerous, numerous hosts in it: every one to her (the river's) winding,¹² every one to his (the

¹⁰ O. ccc. bliabam : This may be taken as the author's idea of the period from the landing of the Fir Bolg to the time of Cathair Mor.

¹¹ 7 71 ad lmb-7iu 7enpear : This is somewhat obscure, but on comparing it with the poem, as well as with the Book of Balymote, I think the translation given is correct. The poem, quat. xliii., says : 7 71 c' lmb-7iu lepar—"And for thy flood it will spread:" the Book of Balymote reads—7 71 lmb-7iu murluibpe—

"and in thy flood it will go." But again, the words of the poem might mean—"and against thy flood it will spread." The flood would be the River Slane, on which the lake would encroach ; and, after all, I am inclined to think this the true meaning of the text of the poem.

¹² Caó c'a hol-7i 7 c'a hol-pom : This is somewhat obscure too, but on comparing it with the poem (quat. xliiv.) it becomes somewhat plainer. The poem reads : Caó co d ol-7i bap a hóp : "Every one to

raib in bile t' urlabra-ru a[c] coma 7 a[c] coicept
 breatha Gaibel. Ir i in gaeth eparapar in torad
 henech-ro fpi fogail ret 7 maine." 7 rochoimle ðru
 macc ðaircheada breath na [p]i rin amail arbèpt
 [quidam] :—

Eocha Eolac cecimr.

I.

Rí nal loch in loc-ra thepp,
 Loc Garman nan glan-eicep:
 Cuan craibac, letan nal long,
 Oenac nan eðarn etrom.

II.

Inad ip ruiblep do ríð,
 I comraic muip ip móp-ðhíp:
 Dún iarn dicur idal ar,
 Suairc porlad a pncar.

III.

Cia doib ropo eypciu epell,
 Iapraigthip d' eolcaib hEpend—
 Loc na pluaz ri a thadall tair,
 No ind abano uar ponirraig?

IV.

Imchian etoppu moalle,
 Ma diapegðar pironne,
 O maoidm na habano cen ail
 Co maoidm in loca lind-glain.

her winding over her border." The daughter was the River Slane, which was now spreading over its border on account of the lake's encroachment; the son was the lake, which was also going over its own border.

¹³ Eocha Eolach (the Learned), the author of this poem, was thought by O'Reilly, in his "Irish Writers," to have been Eochaid O'Flynn, who died 984; but this is a mistake, as Eocha Eolach O'Ceirin is a well-known Irish writer, who flourished

(lake's) winding. The great hill above his head is thy power over all. The tree with the colour of the gold is thou over Banba, with its sovereignty. The melody which was in the tops of the tree is thy eloquence, guarding and correcting the judgments of the Gaedil." And Bru, son of Bairched, ruminated the judgment of that vision, as [some one] said :—

Eocha Eolach sang.¹³

I.

King of the lakes this lake to the south,
Loch Garman of the bright poets :
Branching, broad haven of the ships,
Assembly-plain of the light boats.

II.

A place which is proper to a king,
Where sea and great land meet :
A *dun* after the expulsion of idols from it—
Pleasant has been sown its history.

III.

Which of them had the earlier start ?
It is asked of the learned of Eriu—
The lake of the hosts, for frequenting it in the east,
Or¹⁴ the cold river which has reached it.

IV.

A very long time between them together—
If truth is discerned—
From the bursting forth of the river without stain
Till the bursting forth of the flood-bright lake.

about the 12th century. See Index to O'Curry's "Catalogues of the Royal Irish Academy Manuscripts," at the name "Eocha Eolach."

¹⁴ No mb abanb uap nonmpaig : The

manuscript reads mbda, which gives a syllable too many for the half-line. Both the Book of Lecan and Book of Balymote read no, which I have substituted for mbda.

V.

Ino abano atpact ar túr,
 Amm eolac in an imchur,
 Ní rabí in loc moir-glan, mall,
 Co cian dapeir na habano.

VI.

Fri pé Cathair na cat rúaid
 Maidm loca Garman glan-uair:
 Fri pé ferim dolg cen bane
 Maidm runna na ren-Slane.

VII.

Tri fodla for Feraib dolg,
 Cio an imluad ní hanoró:
 Gabrac hEirind iarrn eobab
 Co tpen a tri hinberaib.

VIII.

Oen trian dib airmuir and
 In Inbair doinec Oomnand:
 In dapa trian cen gaeirre
 In Inbair dian Dub-glairre.

IX.

In tper trian tano ille
 Co hInber rluagac Slane,
 Im Slane cen gairm bav gand,
 O pail ainm [in]na habano.

¹⁵ Iarrn eobab: That is, in different places, the first third at Inber Slane, the second third at Inber Domnand, and the remaining third at Tracht Ruadraide. The word *éob* means *space* of either time or place, and here the former may be the idea, as the first third landed on a Saturday, at Inber Slane, the second third on Tuesday following, at Inber Dom-

nand, and the remaining third on the next Friday, at Tracht Ruadraide. See Keating's "History of Ireland." As, however, the expression, "from three river-mouths," occurs next line, local space is the more probable idea.

¹⁶ Inber Oomnand—Inber Dub-glairre: The former was the ancient name of Malahide, north of Dublin; the

V.

The river started up first—
 I am learned in their history—
 The great bright, gentle king-lake existed not
 Till long after the river.

VI.

In the time of Cathair of the red battles
 The bursting forth of the bright, cold Loch
 Garman :
 In the time of the Fir Bolg without paleness
 The bursting forth here of old Slane.

VII.

Three divisions on the Fir Bolg
 Though their movement is not a disorder :
 They took Eriu, according to spaces,¹⁵
 Strongly from three river-mouths.

VIII.

One third of them are recorded there,
 In populous Inber Domnand :¹⁶
 The second third without attacks,
 In swift Inber Dub-glaise.

IX.

The third third that came hither
 To hostful Inber Slane,
 Around Slane without a title which was narrow,
 From whom is the name of the river.

latter is unknown to me. In the "Leabhar Gabhala" of the O'Clerys, as here, "Inber Dub-glaise" is given, but in the corresponding passage in Keating we have "Tracht Ruadraide," which is probably *Dundrum*, in the county of Down, as Loch Ruadraide is the Bay of Dundrum. According to O'Donovan ("Banquet of Dun

nan Ged," p. 85, note), the strand at the mouth of the Erne, near Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal, was called Traig Ruadraide, and as Keating has *Irrus Domnan* as well as *Inber Domnan*, it may be that the three landing-places intended are—Wexford, Traig Ruadraide near Ballyshannon, and *Inber Domnan* in Mayo.

X.

Ír eò tancatar i tír—
 Longer Fernm bolgm briaatar-mín—
 Co ropt Cael-penna, na ceil,
 Uair ba hé a ainm ino uair rin.

XI.

Ír ano tancatar na plóig,
 I Pupt Cael-penna in comóil,
 O na ramaib nucrat ano,
 Ír uao raitir Ramano.

XII.

Senchar anma in Loca láin,
 Oí a tucam a tuararcbáil,
 Rí a aipnéir eio móir in moó,
 Ír é a maíe a mimigob.

XIII.

Feir Tempa caóa bliabna,
 Oo comoll pect ir ríagla,
 Dogníchi in tan rin co teno
 Ic rígaib allib hEpend.

XIV.

Doríngni Cathair clemnac
 Feirr raóaéim na ríe-Tempac;
 Tancatar moan feirr, feirr de,
 Fír hEpend co hoen-baile.

XV.

Trí laa ría Samain, búan béir,
 Trí laa 'n a diaio, ba dag-béir,
 O'in plúag ríar ba díomór daig,
 Oc rír-ól fíu[r in] pechtman.

¹⁷ Ír é a maíe a mimigob: Literally—
 "Its good is the explaining of it."

¹⁸ Caóa bliabna: See note 4, *supra*. This

quatrain and those down to xvii. inclusive
 are quoted from Holiday's Keating by Dr.
 Petrie, in his "Tara Hill." My translation

X.

It is where they came to land—
 The fleet of the Fir Bolg of smooth words—
 To Port Coel-renna, do not conceal,
 For it was its name that time.

XI.

It is where the hosts came
 To Port Coal-renna of the co-drinking :
 From the oars which they brought there—
 It is from it Ramand is named.

XII.

The history of the name of the full lake,
 Its information if we should understand,
 Before declaring it, though great the deed,
 It is well to explain it.¹⁷

XIII.

The Feast of Temair, every year,¹⁸
 For fulfilment of laws and rules,
 Used to be made that time strongly
 By the splendid Kings of Eriu.

XIV.

Cathair of the sons-in-law made
 The very beauteous feast of royal Temair :
 They came around the feast, the better of it,
 The men of Eriu to one place.

XV.

Three days before Samain, a perpetual custom;
 Three days after it, it was a good custom,
 For the host, before whom the fire was very large,
 At continual drinking throughout the week.

and text differ slightly from those of Haliday. Dr. Keating ascribed the poem to Eochaid O'Flynn, but incorrectly, as we have seen.

XVI.

Cen gait [ir] cen guin duine
 Occu ind ainet-rain uile :
 Cen imbercen airm na halud,
 Cen ecráite d' imradud.

XVII.

Cipé do[δ]neth ní dibrem,
 ba bíoba epoch co tnom-néim :
 Ní gebéa ór arand úad,
 Áct a anam firi hoen-uair.

XVIII.

Robae tnen-per 'r in taig éall
 For cup catha, ni célam,
 Garman, mac homma Licce,
 Do rluas berba barr-bricce.

XIX.

Dia carla do 'r in eig ée,
 Diam bae in mor-rluas ar merce,
 Mind óri na rígha dogait—
 Ní r'bu gním coir do éarait.

XX.

Elaio immac ná minon óri
 Océa Themraig in tnom-rluig,
 Co ruacé Inber Slane renz,
 In airtéur decepte hÉrinn.

XXI.

Tecait a tuaid 'n a degaid
 Muntep Cathair éorr-beraig,
 Nafaircet 'c on tippait tall,
 Robae in inbiur na habano.

XXII.

Tan rogabrae Garmann garz
 Maidio in tippa tnen-ard,

XVI.

Withoutstealing, [and] withoutwoundingofaperson,
By them during all that time;
Without playing of arms, or of plundering,
Without meditating enmity.

XVII.

Whoever would do aught of these things
Was a wretched culprit, with heavy venom;
Gold would not be taken as an equivalent from him,
But his soul at once.

XVIII.

There was a champion in the house beyond
For fighting of battles, we do not conceal,
Garman, son of Bomma Licce,
Of the host of surface-speckled Berba.

XIX.

As he happened into the warm house,
When the great assembly was inebriated,
The golden diadem of the queen he stole—
It was not a fit deed for a friend.

XX.

He steals out with diadem of gold,
From Temair of the heavy host,
Until he reached the slender Inber Slane,
In the east of the south of Eriu.

XXI.

There go from the north after him
The people of Cathair of the bending spear;
They meet him at the spring beyond,
Which was in the mouth of the river.

XXII.

When they caught fierce Garman,
The spring bursts forth strong-high,

Οτά άαρραιε εο μυρη μαρ—
Ο ραιν ιρ λοε λεταν-γλαρρ.

XXIII.

δαττιρ Γαρμαν ιρ ιν λοε λάν,
Να ηεολαιγ οε α ιμραο :
Cuan na pceen ιρ να ρειατη γλαν,
Ιρ υαο ρολεν Λοε Γαρμαν.

XXIV

Ιρ ε ριν ρενεαρ εερε, εοιρ
Ινδ λαεα ρογλαιη, ρομωιρ,
Ιρ να habano—aeboα ηι—
Ιε an anano εαε ηαρδ-ρη. R.

XXV.

Ρεετ ροβαι Cathair ειαλλ-γλαν
Ι τορρυε buan α βεεαο,
Cotaρραρ εο ριρρ, ρορερρ,
Tuc ρλυαγ η Ερηνη ιν αρδ-εερ.

XXVI.

Ιngen ηρηγασ εεταιε, εαem,
Con εειλβ luchair εο λάν-αερ,
Do εοεβαη εινδ, ηι ρ'bu εολ,
Do 'n ερηαιδ [ι]η α εοελοδ.

XXVII.

εαε εαε εαem ατει ευιηε—
Do γρηη, εο ηρηεε, εο ευιεε,
Ιρ εο εορηεαρ—εα εαem ριη—
'N á εεγυδ μοαν ιηγεηη.

XXVIII.

Αηλαιδ ροβυι ιη βεη βάν,
τορρηαη ιρ α ηρη ειη-λάν,

¹⁹ The capital R at the end of this quatrain is the initial of Rí, the first word of the poem, and is given here to show that

this part of the poem is completed. In my translation I wrote K, to show that it begins with the word "King." At the end

From its rock to beautiful sea—
From that time it is a broad, grey lake.

XXIII.

Garman is drowned in the full lake—
The learned [are] recording it :
The haven of the swords and of the bright shields,
It is from him Loch Garman has followed.

XXIV.

That is the right, just history
Of the very bright, very large lake,
And of the river—lovely is it—
At which stays every chief-king¹⁹ K.

XXV.

Once as sense-bright Cathair was
In the good beginning of his life,
A vision appeared to him, it is known,
Which brought the host of Erin into high sadness.

XXVI.

The fair daughter of a hundreded *briugu*,
With a bright figure, with full age,
Raising her head, it was no violation,
To the hero in his sleep.

XXVII.

Every beauteous colour that a person sees,
Of blue, of speckled, of yellow,
And of purple—beauteous was that—
In her dress about the daughter.

XXVIII.

It is how the white woman was,
Pregnant, and her womb ever-full,

of the Vision, last quatrain but one, the same letter is given. The last quatrain itself is no part of the poem, but an addition by a later hand.

Co cend oét cétm bliadainm bil,
Cio ingnab fpi a innirín.

XXIX.

Co nuc macc, ba maith a mét,
Rocuir mór laeó il luat-éc :
In lá rucad—ba raeb rain—
Trepriu in macc inoa a maíair.

XXX.

Triallaid in maíair of mnab
Teét uad ar ingabail :
Ní ruair conair, curit gleicc,
Aét tria medón a mor-méicc.

XXXI.

Cnocc óebind of a eind cáém,
Na mna 7 a meicc maróen :
Leir di a mulluc in bié búan,
Ní r'bo menic cen mor-pluag.

XXXII.

bile óir 'r in énucc cen cáth,
Riced a barr nem nélaó :
• Airreiuó fepn domuin de,
Aéclorrf do baup in bile.

XXXIII.

In trath nobenad gaeth gur
Fpir inm bilem bocm bar-úr,
Nobis lán aóbal, a fpi,
Ar clar calman di a toréib.

XXXIV.

Cach torud noéogair pluaig,
Anair, anep, ip aúáid,
Immar thuile mara maill,
Ticed d'uaátor ind oen-éraind.

Till the end of eight hundred good years,
Though wonderful to relate it.

XXIX.

Till she brought forth a son, good was his size,
Who drove many heroes to swift death:
The day he was born, that was deceitful,
Stronger the son than his mother.

XXX.

The mother above women tries,
Going from him for escape:
She found not a path, they engage in conflict,
Save through the centre of her great son.

XXXI.

A lovely hill above their beauteous heads,
The woman's and her son's together:
Manifest from its summit the lasting world,
It was not often without a great host.

XXXII.

A tree of gold in the hill without wasting,
Its top would reach the cloudsome heaven:
The delighting of the men of the world from it,
Was heard from the top of the tree.

XXXIII.

The time a strong wind would strike
Against the soft top-green tree,
There used to be a vast heap, O man!
On earth's plain of its fruits.

XXXIV.

Every fruit hosts would choose,
From east, from south, and from north,
Like the tide of a gentle sea,
Used to come from the top of the one tree.

XXXV.

Ir í fein sír sír ind aig,
 Moan dentair Lagin lué-gair,
 Cathair macc Feiolmeda Fínd,
 Aro-riḡ hÉreno a hÁlind.

XXXVI.

Iar rann dursid in flath fíal
 Ar a roócuid, roóian,
 Ceno rluang Lagen immoalle,
 D' innirín a arlinge.

XXXVII.

Ḡairchir éuci in dhúí dámac—
 Ac an riḡ ba rográvac—
 Do co roeirned oi aile
 Na hule cepta atcōndairc.

XXXVIII.

“Eirriret-ra,” ar in dhúí daié,
 “Dia nomraib loḡ bar lan-maié,
 “La t' chátaid ic' éri éina,”
 Acberc dhri macc daircéda.

XXXIX.

Iar rann beirid in dhúí dóib
 Dhreie na síri co sír-cóir,
 Feib nuc riam inn bhreie com blaid,
 Oi a éir cid éian comairc.

XL.

“Ir hi ind ingen adbul, aro
 Atcōnnairc-ru, a ní roḡáirḡ,
 Ind aband fail ic' tír ée,
 Diaid ainn sír-ḡuan Sláne.

XXXV.

That is the vision of the hero of contest,
 Around whom the Laigne [Leinstermen] used to
 make strong shout,
 Cathair, son of Fedelmid the Bright,
 Eriu's chief King from Alend.

XXXVI.

After that the generous prince awakes
 Out of his very long, very great sleep,
 The chief of the host of the Laigne together,
 For the narration of his vision.

XXXVII.

The learned druid is called to him—
 To the king who was very loving,
 To him that he might explain from joint²⁰
 All the questions he had seen.

XXXVIII.

“I shall explain,” says the active druid,
 “If I shall have a price that will be full good,
 With thy dignity in thy destiny besides,”
 Said Bri, son of Bairched.

XXXIX.

After that the druid gives to them
 The judgment of the vision truly justly,
 As he gave before the judgment with renown,
 Though long after him it may be fulfilled.

XL.

“The vast, high daughter
 Whom thou hast seen, O very fierce king,
 Is the river which is in thy warm land,
 The name for which is the everlasting Slane.

²⁰ Oí nít: This is cheiromancy, of which there are many examples in Irish fiction.

XLI.

“ Ӏ ρ ι α τ ν α υ α τ α α τ β ε ρ ε
 Ӏ η ε τ ρ υ ο ν α η η γ ε ν ε ,
 Α ε ρ c a c h υ α ν α ν υ ι ρ ο η η η ,
 C e n η η η υ ρ ’ η α η α ρ τ ι β .

XLII.

“ Ӏ ρ ε β ρ η υ γ υ c e τ α c c η η ο
 Ρ ο ρ α τ α η ρ δ ο ’ η η η γ η η ρ η η ο ,
 T a l a m , ” α η η η υ η υ η δ η α υ ε ο η η ,
 “ T η η α ρ α τ α c e t c e c c e n e o η η .

XLIII.

“ Ӏ ρ ε μ α c ρ ο β υ η ’ η α β ρ η η ο η η
 Ο c t c e t β η η α δ α η η , μ α η β α γ ο η η η ,
 Λ ο c γ η η η ρ η ρ υ α η ο η η α η γ η η η ρ γ λ α η η η ,
 Ӏ ρ η η τ ’ η η η ο - ρ η η λ ε ρ α η .

XLIV.

“ Ӏ λ λ α γ η η η ρ η ρ c o η α γ α η η
 δ α η η ο ρ η η η η η α β α η η ο η η η λ α η η :
 C α c c o α ο λ ρ η υ α η α η ο η η ,
 Α c t c η η μ ο η η ρ η η , β η η μ ο η η ρ ο η η .

XLV.

“ Ӏ ρ ε η η c η η c c μ ο η η μ ο c α c υ η η ο η η
 Α τ c o η η η ρ c a η η ρ ο η η α c η η ο η η ,
 Δ ο η η η ρ c - ρ η η ο η η c η η c , η η μ ο c e η η —
 C e n τ ρ α η η η α δ η η c e η τ α η η η η η η η η η :

XLVI.

“ Ӏ ρ ε η η β η η e ο η η α η η η β η η c η c ,
 Ξ e c a c , λ e t a η , λ a η - τ ο η η η c e c ,

²¹ C e n η η η υ ρ ’ η α η α ρ τ ι β : The MS. reads η η η υ ρ . The Book of Lecan has in the prose, c a η η η η υ ρ c a η η η Ӏ η η η c , as above, and in the poem c e η m a η η η υ ρ ’ η α η α ρ τ ι β , where m a η η η υ ρ is the same as the η η η υ ρ I have given here; the Book

of B a l y m o t e has in the prose, γ α η η η η υ ρ c a η η η η , n o α η η η c — “ without quality of divisions or proprieties,” and in the poem γ α η η η η m a η η η υ ρ ’ η α η α ρ τ ι β , the same as the Book of Lecan. From all this it would seem that the m u η η η υ ρ of c a η η η η η η η η η , the

XLI.

“ The colours thou speakest of
 In the dress of the daughter,
 Are the professors of every noble science under
 heaven,
 Without sameness²¹ in their proprieties.

XLII.

“ The hundreded kind *briugu*,
 Who was father to the bright daughter,
 Is Earth,” says the druid of his will,
 “ Through which is a hundred of every species.

XLIII.

“ The son who was in her womb
 Eight hundred years, as I contend,
 Is a lake which will spring from her on a green field,
 And for thy flood²² shall spread.

XLIV.

“ The day he will be born, with his cry
 He shall drown the very full river :
 Every one to her winding²³ over her border,
 But though she will be great, he will be great.

XLV.

“ The great hill, greater than every fort
 Thou hast seen above their head,
 Is thy power over all—and welcome—
 Without abating, without descending.

XLVI.

“ The tree of gold—stormy,
 Branching, broad, fruit-abounding,

prose of the Book of Lecan, as I have given it, should be *munur*, and the *munur* of the Book of Leinster *munur*, as corrected in the quatrain. In retaining *cannunur*, however, in the prose, and taking it as a verb, I rely on *cannuin*, which is

even at present used in the sense of *peculiarly of pronunciation, or dialect.*

²² ך ףן ם' לונב-ריוּ לֶפָּאָר: See note 11 *supra*.

²³ Cúac co á ol-rí dár a hop: See note 12 *supra*.

Turu ic ríge ar banba bino,
Ic ar cec adba in hErimo.

XLVII.

“Ic e me arficiud co nuall,
Robúim baupp in bile búain,
T’ aurlabpa fial, oebdu de,
Ic ríouguo rócaide.

XLVIII.

Ic hí in gaeth cóbraib éen éruar,
Rócarpar na toiréi anuar,
T’ eimec, a deit-gil duanaic,
Ic dail éruio di a caem-pluagaib.

XLIX.

Dait ata a bnech bunaid
Na ríri ar cac ppuim-éulaig :
Ní puil do éreidim ic’ éri
Ar hErimo co r’bat oen-rí. R.

L.

Eoca Eolac, ni a r’b’ appa,
Fofuair puithi rencarra
Oo Loc Garman tall ’n a éir,
Ic adnad rano do roríg. R.

[Fime.]

* Ní puil do éreidim ic’ éri: This is a fulfilment of the Druid’s promise in quatrain xxxviii.: *La t’ óachaid ic’ éri éina.* This word *éri* is very peculiar. It is universally rendered “heart,” but I doubt the correctness of this rendering. In Cormac’s “Glossary,” under the word

éno, there is a line somewhat like ours: *Ní r’bo plath um éri co m’ éno*, which I would translate—“There was no sovereignty in my destiny till my death.” The meaning of the two first halves of this quatrain seems to be that, “according to every one’s judgment on the illustrious

Is thou in thy sovereignty over melodious Banba,
And over each residence in Eriu.

XLVII.

“The melody with a shout,
Which was in the top of the lasting tree,
Is thy noble eloquence—the lovelier for it—
In pacificating multitudes.

XLVIII.

“The firm wind without hardness,
Which flung down the fruits,
Is thy hospitality, O poetic White-tooth,
Distributing property to beauteous hosts.

XLIX.

“For thee are from judgment of origin,
The visions on every chief hill:
Thy belief is not in thy destiny²⁴
Until thou wilt be sole King over Eriu.” K.

L.

Eocha Eolach, to whom it was easy,
Found the science of *Senchas*
For Loch Garman beyond in his land,
While lighting up poems for a great king. K.

[It endeth.]²⁵

origin of Cathair Mor, he had a right to the visions, all the visions of every chief hill.”

²⁵ The following are the dotted *ms* and *ss* of the poem; The *n* of the word *long*, quat. I.: the *n* of *longer*, the *m* of *ferm*,

the *m* of *bolgm*, quat. x.: the *n* of *penz* quat. xx.: the second *n* of *garman* quat. xxii.: the *m* of *oécm* and of *blab-aimm*, quat. xxviii.: the *n* of *pepp*, the *m* of *mm*, *bilem*, *boom*, quat. xxxii.: the *n* of *aplinge*, xxxvi.

THE APPROACHES TO KILKENNY IN OLDEN TIMES,
AS COMPARED WITH THE PRESENT.

BY PATRICK WATTERS, ESQ., A. M., TOWN CLERK OF KILKENNY.

ALTHOUGH Kilkenny has (even in the memory of those living) greatly fallen off in many particulars from what it was in former days, when more mills and factories flourished and fewer vacant houses existed, when more "four-in-hands" than "jarveys" appeared in its streets, yet there is *one* in which there has been a most remarkable improvement, and that is in its approaches; though, strange to say, when it was difficult of access it was more celebrated and a greater object of attraction. Now, when easily reached, it is not so prized—just what we see, every day, in our experiences of life. The rising generation, who, when travelling, only know the luxury of a railway carriage, and think it slow if they glide smoothly along at the rate of twenty miles an hour, can scarcely picture to themselves the stage coach of even modern days, which, leaving at eight o'clock in the morning, generally reached Dublin about six in the evening; in which to secure an inside seat, you should engage it two days before, and when such passengers as were sufficiently active were requested to get out and walk up the steep hills at Ballitore and Kilcullen. But those were then considered days of easy travelling, as compared with the previous generation, when there was not even a *daily* conveyance, when the road to Dublin ran through Magdalen-street, up Windgap-hill, and to Cork through Walkin-street—when neither the Ormonde-road nor the present commencement of the Dublin-road existed; when the perils of the journey began at Windgap-hill, where, if (as frequently occurred) an upset took place, the intending traveller should return home until the following day, to allow of the conveyance (whether coach or caravan) being put to rights.

I do not mean, in what I am about to state, in order to prove the preamble of my paper, to draw from imagination, or even from tradition, but will quote from the dry details of Grand Jury Presentments, and other equally undoubted

authority, and, referring to them, I may, in passing, observe that the term "Queres" in our modern Presentment Books, and which may appear unintelligible to some, is explained by the language of our ancestors, who, to say the least, were not our inferiors as men of business.

The first extract I shall give is from the Presentment at an Assizes held in Kilkenny, in the reign of Queen Anne, A. D. 1714. The heading is in Latin, which was frequently used in legal matters at that time. I may observe that the Presentment is signed by thirteen of the Grand Jury:—

"Com̄ Civit' } Nōna Jurat' ad Inquirendum tam ꝯ' Dñā Regin' qm̄ pro
Kilkenny. } Corpōr Com̄ Civit' Kilkenny prest' ad General' Ass', &c.,
tent' apud veter' Thol', 17 July, 1714.

"Will. Baxter,	John Blunden, Jun'.
Tho' Phillips,	Stephen Chapelier,
John Blunden,	Edward Gent,
Edward Evans,	John Downes,
John Plumer,	Jo' Smith,
James Hoskins,	Will. Perceval,
Benjamin Meares,	Giles King.
Daniel King,	

"Gent', you are to inquire according to your Charge.

"Ordered:—

"Whereas the Great Roade from Limbrick and Cashell to this City within the Liberties, just next to the Liberty Post, is extreamly out of repair and impassable in the Winter, wee therefore doe Present the sum of Thirteen pounds eight shillings and six pence to be raised on the four Parishes and paid unto Stephen Haydocke, Esq., for paving four hundred yards in length and four yards in breadth, at two pence per yard, beginning at the Liberty Post, and ending at the end of four hundred yards; that Stephen Haydocke, Esq., and M' Matthew Knaresborough be overseers of the said work, and that the Parish of St. Canice doe give the six days' labour for the same."

Cashel being named as the terminus of a road from Kilkenny sounds strange to us now, but it was then an important city, and in all probability the highway to the South, as the road from this to Cork did not then exist as it runs at present. It may be a matter of doubt where the great road was, which formed the subject of the above presentment. I find several roads of that day described as leading to Cashel, amongst others the road over Barnaglissane Hill; and it will be seen that, in a later presentment of the year 1718, the latter is described as "the great road."

I have been told, however, by those better informed than myself, that the great road to Cashel began at Blakmill, up by Kenny's Well, Kilcreene, and Drakeland, over the steep ascent of Ballycuddihy and through Kilmanagh. Supposing that to be the road, it must have gone by Dama (where a pavement still exists), and where another obstacle presented itself, as will appear by the following Presentment, made at an Assizes held "at the old Tholsell," the 2nd day of April, 1718, and which brings us back seven years earlier by a reference to the year 1711:—

"Wee find and Present that at July Sessions, 1711, held in and for the said City, the summ of Five pounds six shillings and five pence sterl^s was Presented and then ordered by the Court to be raised in the four Parishes, and paid unto John Archdekin, sen^r., for BREAKING and PAVING the Rock of Damagh, the worke being 284 yards, at 4^d per yard, and that the said sum of five pounds six shillings and five pence was accordingly raised and paid unto M^r Robert Connell, the then public Receiver, is still in his hands, and not paid to the said John Archdekin, though the worke is compleatly finished and done pursuant to the said Presentment.

(Signed) "EBEN: WARREN, cum Sociis."

This was doubtless the celebrated Alderman Robert Connell who formed the subject of the Act of Parliament 4th Geo. I., ch. 16, passed in the year 1717, one of the objects of which was for "punishing Alderman Robert Connell for withdrawing himself, with the books and papers belonging to the said Corporation."

The next document from which I quote is not a Grand Jury Presentment, but probably it is a Presentment of the period antecedent to the days of presentments by grand juries. It bears a list of names, headed "Noia Jurator'" on the fly-sheet, but unfortunately has no date; but, from its style and the character of handwriting, I have no hesitation in saying it is fully 200 years old. It refers to a well-known locality close to us—"Loughbuy:—

"By the Maior of the Cittie of Kilkenny and others his Mat^r Justice of the Peace for the Co^m of the said Cittie.

"Whereas we are informed that the high waie neare the poole of water caled Loghbuy, being the high waie leading from the said Cittie to Waterford is somtymes ov'flown wth the water of the said poole, to the greate newsance at somtymes, speciallie in winter tyme, of his Ma^t subjects passing that waie. These are therefore to will and require you to take

p'nte order for reparcōn of the same in such sorte as is according to law. And where we are informed that the soyle or muck falling in the said Logh is an occasion that the water thereof doth swell and ov'flowe the said highwaie. These are therefore to will and require you to give warning unto the landlords & possessors of the lands adioining to the said Logh or Poole to take order for taking upp the said muck or soile, or in their default that you cause the same to be takē awaie by some others of yo' p'ishioners."

It is fortunate for us, and for our Rev. Hon. Secretary, who has to pass that way, that this approach to Kilkenny has been improved, otherwise we could not, without "greate newsance" to him, have the benefit of his attendance at our meetings, specially in winter time.

The next is a Presentment referring evidently to what is now called the "Old Colliery-road," leading to Castlecomer :—

"Coñ Civit' } Queñ and Presentments att a General Assizes and
Kilkenny. } General Gaol delivery held at the old Tholsell, in and
for the City and County of the City of Kilkenny,
the 2nd day of April, 1718."

The first Presentment begins thus: "Gen^m, you are to enquire according to your charge, and further you are to enquire whether," &c.

(The names of the Grand Jury are set out.)

"We find the old Pavement on the High Road leading from the Coal pitts to this Citty, in the Parish of St. John, beginning at the Liberty Post, and so forward to Shrahan Sanny,¹ to be much out of reparaie and unpassable for Carryers and Travellers who go the said Road, and therefore Present that the sūme of Five pounds sterling be forthwith raised in and throughout the four Parishes for the paveing, gravelling, and well amending the same, beginning and ending at the places aforesaid, and paid unto Oliver Cramer, Esq., and M^r James Davis, who are fit persons to see the same done accordingly."

Paving in these days was a favourite way of making roads, and the remains of it are still to be seen in many

¹The following inform us exactly where "Shrahan Sanny" lies, and what it is :—

A Presentment made at an Assizes held 15th March, 1769, for repairing part of the " Road from this City to Castlecomer, between the Glinn on the Lands of Glannidine and the Brook called Shroughan

Sunny, on the lands of Ratestown Stopford."

A Presentment at an Assizes held 10th April, 1772, to repair part of the " Road leading from this City to Castlecomer, between Nowlan's Gate, on the lands of Glandyne, and Shroughane Sunny Brook."

places ; it was, no doubt, durable, but expensive and unpleasant in travelling.

The next Presentment is of the same date (1718), and should make us appreciate the present good road to Freshford, particularly at that part which leads round by Troyswood, under the hill of Barnaglissane :—

“Whereas the great Roade on the hill near Thornback, within the Parish of St. Kenny’s, in the County of this City, is, by reason of the narrowness thereof, very dangerous for Coaches, Carrs, and Carts passing that way, we therefore Present that the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Kenny’s doe, before the next Assizes, with the assistance of their six days’ labour, widen and enlarge the said Road in the Rock of the said hill four foot, and sink the same in the height thereof three foot at the least more than now it is, and bring the gravell and dirt so dugg away unto the great road on the foot of the said hill, and there place it in such manner as Aldⁿ John Cooksy and M^r William Williams shall think convenient, who are fitt persons to see the work done accordingly.”

We may imagine what the road must have been before the above-mentioned improvement was made, by lowering the hill three feet, and widening the road four feet, in the rock.

At the same Assizes, held 2nd April, 1718, the following Presentment was made :—

“Whereas the bridge on the Causeway in the Great high Road on or near the Lands of Greenridge, within the Liberties of this City, is four foot at the least too narrow for Coaches, Carrs, and Carts to passe safely thereon, and that the said Causeway is so very much broken and out of repair that the same are verry dangerous for passengers and travellers who go on the said Road, we therefore Present that the sum of three pounds sterl^s be forthwith raised in and throughout this City and County thereof and paid unto M^r Nich^s Knaresbrough, of Purcells Inch, and Richard Lamb, of Garricreene, Mason, for and towards the sufficient making and new building of an arched addition of four foot in the cleer in the breadth to one end of the s^d bridge, with a wall on each end thereof three foot high, all of lime and stone, and for the sufficient and well gravelling of the said Causeway on both sides of the said Bridge; and that the s^d M^r Nich^s Knaresbrough and Richard Lamb are fitt persons to see the same done accordingly.”

At the same Assizes the following Presentment, which fixes the date of the present “Blackmill Bridge,” was made:—

“Whereas the foot bridge of Timber, neare the Blackmill, over the River Bregagh, is in the Winter, and especially in the time of any great Flood, very dangerous for Passengers and Travellers who go on the same :

we therefore Present that the summ of five pounds ster^s be forthwith raised in and throughout this City and County thereof, and paid unto Ebenezer Warren and Edward Evans, Esq^r., for and towards the building and new making of two sufficient arches, with lime and stone, over the said River, near unto the old wall of M^r Cramer's late Orchard, with side walls thereon three foot high and two foot thick, the said Bridge to be tenn foot wide in the cleere from side to side; who are fitt persons to see the same donn accordingly."

There is no trace now remaining of an orchard in that locality.

I shall give one more extract from the Presentments of 1718 as to the "Great Road leading from Lymerick to Cashell and to this City." From the description given, it is hard to imagine how a carriage could pull through it:—

"We find that the space between the two pavements on the great Road leading from Lymerick to Cashell and to this City, beginning at the farr end of the pavement on Kilkenny side, and ending at the next pavement going to the Liberty Post, being four score and thirteene yards in length; also one hundred and seaven yards more on the said Road, beginning on Kilkenny side of Matthew Knaresbrough's house, and ending at the end of the former pavement, is very deep and dangerous for Travellers and Passengers who go on the said road, and therefore Present that the sum of five pounds ster^s be forthwith raised in and throughout the four Parishes for the new paving and gravelling the said Road, beginning and ending as aforesaid, three yards wide, and paid to Josias Haydocke, Esq^r., and Ald^r Robert Sherrinton, who are fitt persons to see the same donn accordingly."

As one of the instances of how Kilkenny has in some ways retrograded, to which I have referred at the outset, I give the following extract from the Presentments of the same Assizes (1718), showing that Kilkenny then had its "Exchange," where, we may suppose, the merchants met to transact their business; but still, even there, dangers beset the path:—

"We find that on both sides of the Stepps or Staires going from the Exchange into St. Mary's Churchyard it is very dangerous for Passengers who go thereon, by reason of the steps of a ground cellar near thereunto, and therefore Present that the sum of ten shillings ster^s be forthwith raised in and throughout the Parish of St. Marys, for the making with lyme and stone a sufficient wall on both sides thereof, five foot high and five foot long, and paid to Ebenezer Warren, Esq^r., who is a fitt person to see the same donn accordingly."

The next Presentment, of the same date, relates to the

places ; it was, no doubt, durable, but pleasant in travelling.

The next Presentment is of the sand should make us appreciate the present ford, particularly at that part which led wood, under the hill of Barnaglissane

“Whereas the great Road on the hill near 1 of St. Kenny’s, in the County of this City, is thereof, very dangerous for Coaches, Carrs, and therefore Present that the inhabitants of the before the next Assizes, with the assistance of and enlarge the said Road in the Rock of the the same in the height thereof three foot at and bring the gravell and dirt so dugg away foot of the said hill, and there place it in Cooksy and M^r William Williams shall t persons to see the work done accordingly.”

We may imagine what the road the above-mentioned improvement the hill three feet, and widening rock.

At the same Assizes, held 2 ing Presentment was made :—

“Whereas the bridge on the Carr near the Lands of Greenridge, within feet at the least too narrow for Car to come, and that the said Causeway under and the same are very dange on the said Road, we therefore shall be forthwith raised or and the and put unto M^r N. N. Kenny, Le. Secy. of the County of Wick, for new to be gott out of the same and to be enlarged w to be gott out of the said Causeway and be put unto M^r N. N. Kenny, Le. Secy. of the County of Wick, for to be done.”

At the same Assizes, held notice at a future

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leading from the City of Kil-
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 Mills, now occupied by Henry
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 ad from the Town Wall, adjoining
 gh the s^d Castle Garden, to the old
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 present that the said Walter Butler have
 accordingly at his own expense."

Walter Butler was the father of John
 great-grandfather of the present Mar-
 Kilkenny shows that where the pre-
 called the Upper Parade, runs was
 Castle Garden, or pleasure-ground. The
 road, I understand, was found some years
 ning the lawn to the south of the Castle.
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 them.

vent any misconception hereafter, I think it well to take the present oppor-
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Dublin road, and sets forth the dangers of Windgap, to which I referred at the outset:—

“Whereas the great Road leading from this City to Dublin, commonly called Wind Gapp, is very narrow, steep, and dangerous for passengers and travellers who go on the said road, we therefore Present that the sum of five pounds ster^e be forthwith raised in and throughout the said City and County thereof, and paid unto Aldⁿ Stephen Haydocke, M^r William Percivall, M^r James Oldfield, and William Hogan, Cotner, for and towards the levelling and enlarging the said Road, who are fitt persons to see the same done accordingly.”

Before leaving Windgap I will pass on to the Lent Assizes in the year 1757 (nearly forty years later), when it appears it still continued in a dangerous state. The foreman of the Grand Jury on that occasion was William Colles, the great-grandfather of Alexander Colles, Esq., J. P., when the following Presentment was made:—

“We Present the sum of Seventeen pounds five shillings sterl^e to be raised as aforesaid [on the four parishes of the city], and paid to George Carpenter, Esq., Mayor, and M^r Joseph Blunt, whom we appoint overseers, for building a wall of lime and stone, at Wind Gap, to prevent Carriages and Passengers falling over the Precipice; the same to be sixteen perches sixteen feet long, and five feet high above the ground on the upper side, and two feet thick; the said wall to be flatted at top, and covered with large stones.”

It would be tedious were I to go through all the instances in which I find the approaches to Kilkenny described as “dangerous and scarce passable;” all seem alike. In 1755 I find the road to Carrick (now called the Kells-road), from “Bregagh Ford” to Rev. Mr. Broderick’s, at Birchfield, spoken of, thereby showing that no bridge then existed. In 1758 I find the road over Barnaglissane Hill again referred to, and then called the road to “Birr,” and described as dangerous for carriages and passengers. I have omitted any mention of bridges carried away by floods, as they are likely to be brought under notice at a future day.

I shall conclude my remarks as to the ancient approaches with a presentment made at an Assizes held in and for this city, the 15th day of March, 1769, for making

a new line of road from the Castle Gate through the Castle Garden:—

Names of the Grand Jury:—

“ Thomas Butler,	William Hartford,
Anthony Blunt,	George Smith,
George Carpenter,	Parr Kingsmill,
John Blunt,	Thomas Bibby,
Thomas Wilkinson,	Ferd ^o Leonard,
Fran ^r Lodge,	Richard Reily,
Joseph Mathews,	John Cartwright,
Jonah Wheeler,	John M’Cloughey,
Will ^m Watters,	John Hogan,
Robert Blake,	Nicholas O’Mealy,
Lewis Chapelier,	Thomas Shearman.

“ Whereas so much of the old high Road leading from the City of Kilkenny to Thomastown, in the county of Kilkenny, as extends from the old Castle Gate to the road leading to the Stone Mills, now occupied by Henry Scott, miller, is at present much out of repair; and whereas the said high Road may be considerably shortened by running the same through the Castle Garden, within the Liberties of this City, and Walter Butler hath accordingly proposed to make a new Road from the Town Wall, adjoining the old Castle Gate of this City, through the s^d Castle Garden, to the old Lime Kiln on the said Road, of the width of Forty feet at the least, and containing in length sixty Perches, at his own proper costs and charges; and whereas the said new Road, when completed, will be much more commodious to the Public, we therefore present that the said Walter Butler have liberty to make the said new road accordingly at his own expense.”

The above-named Walter Butler was the father of John Earl of Ormonde, the great-grandfather of the present Marquis. Roque’s Map of Kilkenny shows that where the present road, commonly called the Upper Parade, runs was then part of the Castle Garden, or pleasure-ground. The old paved line of road, I understand, was found some years since, while trenching the lawn to the south of the Castle.

While the approaches to Kilkenny, of which I have been hitherto treating, are, as to their origin (except the last mentioned), lost in the mist of ages, and no record thereof exists, it may not be uninteresting to refer to the first formation of those broad and convenient entrances, to which the present generation has been accustomed, but all which have been made within the last sixty years. I shall therefore give *in extenso* the original Presentments¹ for making them.

¹ To prevent any misconception hereafter, I think it well to take the present opportunity.
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THE NEW ROAD (NOW KNOWN AS THE ORMONDE ROAD) FROM PATRICK-STREET
TO ROSE-HILL.

“*Summer Assizes*, 1816.

“To the Right Hon. the Earl of Desart, the Hon. Charles Butler, the Mayor of the City of Kilkenny, and the Deputy-Mayor, both for the time being; the Rev. Archdeacon Helsham, John Helsham, Charles Madden, John Barwis, Thomas Neville, Timothy Nowlan, and William Robertson, Esq”, Commissioners, to lay out, form, level, fence, drain, and gravel 127 Perches of the new line of Mail Coach Road between Dublin and Cork, commencing at the North end of Mr. John Watters’s Garden, in Patrick-street, and ending at Mr. Robertson’s field Gate, at the Bregagh Bye Road, £257 3s. 6d.; 1-12th of which to be raised at each Assizes until all is raised.”

THE CASTLECOMER ROAD.

“*Lent Assizes*, 1817.

“To the Right Hon. the Earl of Desart, the Hon. James Butler, W^m Wheeler, Joseph Bradish, John Barwis, Lewis C. Kinchela, and David Ryan, Esq”, Commissioners, to form, fence, level, and make 194 Perches of the new intended Mail Coach Road between Kilkenny and Kilcullen-bridge, through Castlecomer and Athy, commencing at John’s Green, near the new Barracks, and ending at Ja^s Nowlan’s bounds on the lands of Glandine, £351 15s. 4d.; 1-12th of which to be raised at this and each succeeding Assizes until all is raised.”

THE DUBLIN ROAD.

“*Summer Assizes*, 1818.

“To John Kinchela, William Hartford, James Loughan, William Wheeler, John Barwis, and Timothy Nowlan, Esq”, Commissioners, to lay out, form, fence, level, and make, with foot paths thereon, 70 Perches of a new Mail Coach Road from Kilkenny to Carlow, between the Pound, in Upper John-street, and the top of Windgap Hill, £212 1s.; 1-12th of which to be raised at this Assizes, and an equal sum at each succeeding Assizes until all is raised.”

THE NEW LINE OF ROAD TO FRESHFORD.

“*Summer Assizes*, 1829.

“To the Marquis of Ormonde, William Bayly, Esq., the Rev. Luke Fowler, Richard Sullivan, Esq., Mr. James Healy, and John Timmins, Overseers, to form, fence, level, and make 712 perches of a new intended

tunity of stating, that the following original manuscript Presentments, and those only, are in my possession, as Town Clerk of Kilkenny; how they came to be amongst the City MSS. I cannot tell, but am happy to have them now to produce, as throwing light on matters of local interest:—

Presentments, viz., of Assizes held 17th July, 1714.

“	“	9th April, 1715.
“	“	26th March, 1716.
“	“	12th Oct., 1716.
“	“	2nd April, 1718.

One bound book, from Spring Assizes, 1754, to Spring, 1796, both inclusive. This book, in addition to what it contains of local history, is interesting as having the autographs of the Judges of Assize, before whom it was then customary for the Treasurer to make an affidavit of the correctness of his accounts; amongst others, of ‘Toler,’ afterwards Lord Norbury, and ‘Scott,’ afterwards Lord Clonmel.

The Presentments at Spring Assizes, 1754, amounted in the aggregate to the sum of £69 4s. 9d.

line of Road between Kilkenny and Freshford, beginning at the small bridge near Mr. Atkinson's gate, and ending at the county bounds, near Denis Kirwick's, £625 ; 5 per cent. to be raised at each Assizes until the principal sum and interest, at the rate of 5 per cent., shall be paid off, this being the first instalment, £31 5s."

I feel it would be an unpardonable omission to conclude this paper without a reference to the approach to our City by the river side, though only for pedestrians, originally formed in or about the year 1757, by the enterprise of our ancestors, and then intended solely for the purposes of trade and commerce, and which, though it proved a failure in that respect, now forms one of the most beautiful public walks perhaps to be found in any town in the Empire; I allude to what is still known and called the Canal Walk. Nor can I omit the approach from Green's-bridge, by the eastern bank of the Nore, known as the Mayor's Walk, displaying to view the interesting ruins of St. Francis' Abbey and our ancient Round Tower and Cathedral (to say nothing of the picturesque mills, over the weirs connected with which the water falls so musically), and in the proper season the orchards covered with bloom ; and for the formation of which, within the last fifteen years, the public are indebted to our present Corporation. And surely I may now say, what a revolution has there been since the days of Good Queen Anne, in whose reign my humble paper first began.

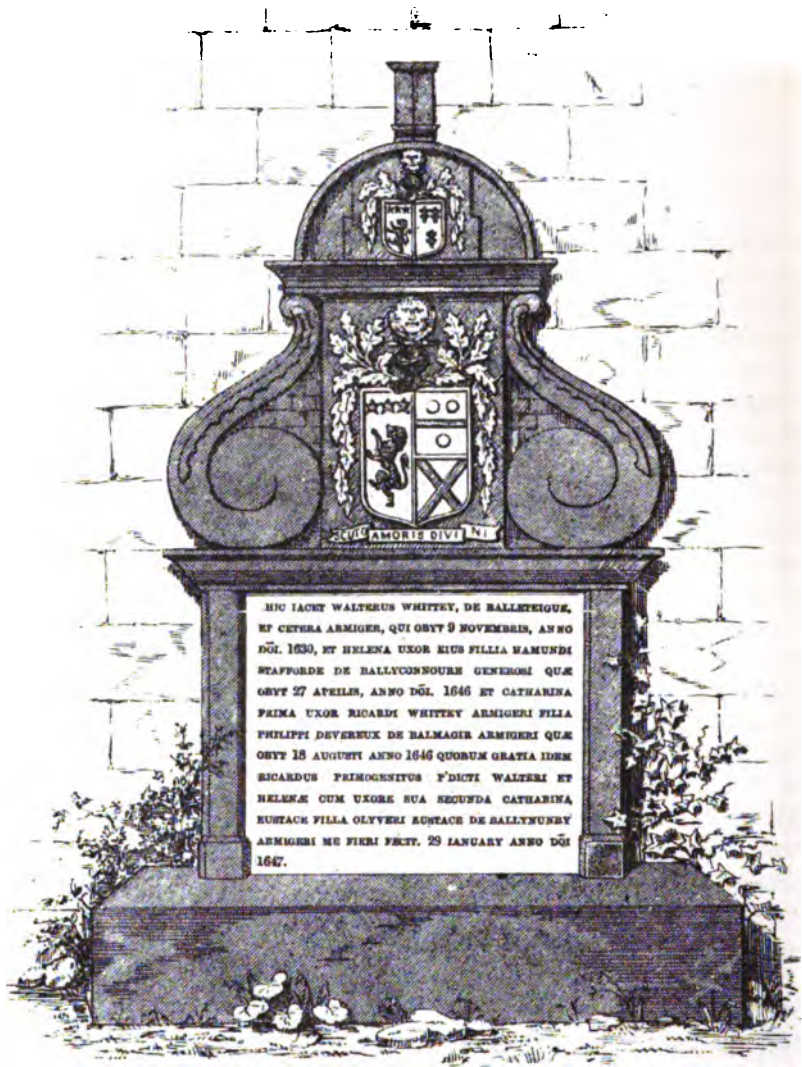
**THE WHITTY MONUMENT IN THE RUINED CHURCH OF
KILMORE, COUNTY OF WEXFORD.**

BY M. J. WHITTY.

KILMORE is in the south-east of the Barony of Bargy, which runs parallel with the Barony of Forth to the town of Wexford. Both baronies have been inhabited by the same race, and a peculiar dialect of English was spoken in them not very long since. What is called the Barony of Forth language virtually disappeared about fifty years ago, but

originally it prevailed over the larger portion of the county. It seems, however, never to have extended into any other county, except slightly into Carlow and Wicklow.

The existence of an old English dialect in Wexfordshire is easily accounted for. There are but a few miles between Carnsore Point and St. David's, in Wales; and it will be seen from the Saxon Chronicle that in early times the intercourse between the English and the people of the county of Wexford was intimate. When trouble prevailed in the southern counties, the defeated took refuge in Forth and Bargy. When the Danes prevailed, the defeated fled to Ireland, and in due time returned in great numbers to re-establish themselves in their native home. In the reign of King John a large portion of land in Staffordshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Cornwall was confiscated, and the rebellious chiefs evidently betook themselves to Wexford. The names of the leading families in Forth and Bargy leave no doubt upon the fact that the Staffords, the Devereuxes, the Sinnotts, the Cods, the Rossiters, the Hays, the Cheevers, and the Whittys fled from the rage of power, and settled amongst their countrymen in the south-east corner of Ireland. Castles at that time were numerous erected in England, and particularly along the coast of Wales. The example was extensively followed in the new English colony. The remains of the castles are still to be seen within a line drawn from Mount Leinster to the British Channel near Gorey. Along the coast they were erected sufficiently near each other to afford instant communication. Two of these castles, one at Ballyhealy and the other at Ballyteige, and a third, it seems, in Baldwinstown, were erected by the Whittys. Records exist to show that the Castle of Ballyteige was always in possession of the Whittys; and romance and legend would seem to indicate that the Christian name of the possessor was nearly always Walter. And it has been observed as very curious, that in almost every family of the Whittys the eldest son has almost invariably been called Walter. Sir Walter Whitty, of Ballyteige, has been made the hero of a very interesting romantic poem by a learned Clergyman of Wexford; and the legend of "Sir Walter Whitty and his Cat" was produced some years ago, for popular recital, in the "London



HIC IACET WALTERUS WHITEY, DE BALLEYKIGUE,
 ET CETERA ARMIGER, QUI OBIT 9 NOVEMBERIS, ANNO
 DŌI. 1630, ET HELENA UXOR EIUS FILLIA WAMUNDI
 STAFFORDE DE BALLYCONNORE GENEROMI QUÆ
 OBIT 27 APRILIS, ANNO DŌI. 1646 ET CATHARINA
 PRIMA UXOR RICARDI WHITEY ARMIGERI FILLA
 PHILIPPI DEVEREUX DE BALTHAGH ARMIGERI QUÆ
 OBIT 18 AUGUSTI ANNO 1646 QUORUM GRATA IDEM
 RICARDUS PRIMOGENITUS F'DICTI WALTERI ET
 HELENÆ CUM UXORE SUA REOUEDA CATHARINA
 KUSTACE FILLA OLYVERI KONTACE DE BALLYKUNBY
 ARMIGERI MC FIRRI FECIT. 29 JANUARY ANNO DŌI
 1647.

The Whitey Monument,
 IN THE RUINED CHURCH OF KILMORE
 COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

and *Dublin Magazine*." It seems to have greatly interested the late Mr. Talbot, the father of the late Countess of Shrewsbury, for he had it reprinted for circulation among the people of the two baronies; and he went to the expense of having one of the pillars of the Whitty Monument in Kilmore Church restored.

The old Church of Kilmore lies seven miles from Wexford and two from Ballyteige Castle. No doubt remains that it had been erected in very ancient times, for the materials of the walls consist entirely of boulder stones, supplied abundantly along the shore from the Bar of Loch to the Lady's Island. The building was long and narrow, additions having been made to the length at various times. The Monument to the memory of Sir Walter Whitty, of which an accurate representation,¹ from a drawing by Mr. Solomons, the eminent Engineer, faces this page, stands in the Sacristy, and is in a perfect state of preservation. The marble used appears to have been brought from Kilkenny. It is the only ancient monument within the walls; but tombstones and headstones have recently been numerous introduced. The consecrated ground attached to the church constitutes a large and well-tenanted cemetery. There is hardly a spot in it where a headstone does not stand; and these headstones, particularly the older ones, commemorate the descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the two baronies. No vaults have been discovered, but in the small church of Killagg, on the opposite shore of what was once called the lake, a vault existed, in which it is said the remains of fourteen knights and their wives had been deposited. No record, however, of the fact exists, but the walls are still perfect. The Whittys, the Staffords, the Devereuxes, and the Eustaces intermarried, as may be seen from the epitaph on the Whitty Monument.

We learn from the MS. Collections of the late Herbert F. Hore, of Pole Hore, Esq., that Sir Richard Whitty was summoned as a Baron to Parliament, 48 Ed. III. and 1 Ric. II. His son and heir, Richard, held three carucates of land in Ballyteige, &c.; had licence to feoff his Manor

¹ The Association is indebted to the kindness of Mr. Whitty for this Plate, which he has presented to the "Journal" free of cost.—Ed.

“That there is a stone mill, a very fine lock that pens sixteen feet head of water, the foundation cut into the solid rock, as appears by the draft in said plan, marked No. 1. That at the Duke of Ormonde’s meadow there is a stone aquaduct that conveys a brook under the canal, as in the draft of said plan, marked No. 2. That at Crow’s Well,¹ there is a fine stone lock, two hundred feet in length and twenty-one feet in breadth, with all its gates, sluices, &c., which falls ten feet, as in the draft, in said plan, marked No. 3. That on the lands of Archerstown, there is another lock, the same sort and dimensions which falls nine feet as in the draft in the said plan, marked No. 4. On said lands there is a rimer or flash lock, which in flood-time pens twelve feet head of water, as in the draft in said plan, marked No. 5. That, on the lands of Kilfera, there are two locks, or one tripple lock, both together fall thirteen feet as in the draft in said plan, marked No. 6. That at Maddoxtown, there is one stone lock which pens fourteen feet head of water, as in the draft in said plan, marked No. 7. That on the lands of Dunbell, there is a double lock which falls ten feet into Ballyredding pond, which is within half a mile of Bennett’s-bridge, and above four miles and a half, nearer five miles, from the upper end of the navigation, in the city of Kilkenny, as in said draft in said plan, marked No. 8.

“That at the town of Ennisteaigue, in obedience to an order of the Navigation Board, in Dublin, to build a bridge and bay, there is a fine stone bridge three hundred feet in length, nearly completed, as appears by a plan of said bridge, marked No. 3.

“Mr. Smith said he was appointed by the Navigation Board, in Dublin, Director of said Works, the 5th June, 1761, upon Mr. Ockenden’s death, and that before that he was Deputy Director of said Works to said Mr. Ockenden. That there are near four miles of canal cut, which, with two *beaks* of the river naturally navigable, makes a navigation near five miles, and that all the locks described in the said plan of navigation are built and completed, except the coping of one, the cut stone of which is ready to be laid on, and that all said locks and navigations are fit for use, and that *boats have passed* up and down through them. He says the bridge at Ennisteaigue is finished all to the battlements, filling, and paving. Your Committee further proceeded to enquire what sums have been received towards carrying on said navigation, and how the same had been applied and expended, to which the said Mr. George Smith laid before your Committee an account, entitled ‘River Nore Debtor and Creditor,’ and marked No. 4, by which it appears there was granted towards carrying on said navigation by Parliament, in 1755, £10,000; in 1759, £4,000—in all £14,000, out of which there was stopped in the Treasury for pells and poundage, £420 10s., and £10,149 6s. 1d. was paid to Mr. Christopher James, Pay Clerk, towards carrying on said works; also £1,125 to Mr. Ockenden for four and a-half years’ salary; that there was cash in the hands of Mr. Ockenden’s executors, £187 7s. 11d.; also that there was paid out of said sum £687 0s. 4d. to Mr. Christopher Colles, Pay Clerk, towards carrying on said works; that there was cash paid the

¹ This is the lock at Archer’s Grove: name of the old Spa, which was formerly probably Crow’s Well was the original at that spot.

Commissioners appointed by the Navigation Board, in Dublin, to build a bridge and bay at Ennisteaigue, £921 10s.; and there was paid to Mr. Ockenden for his survey of the Nore and Shannon, by order of the Navigation Board, in Dublin, £206 10s., and that there remains of said £14,000 in the hands of the local Navigation Board, in Kilkenny, £302 15s. 8d., out of which there is due to John Butler, Esq., and Mr. William Colles, for the purchase of land and houses to make the quay and towing-path¹ from John's Bridge, in the city of Kilkenny, to the first lock, about £136, which, with sundry other debts due to the workmen now carrying on said works, will amount to the whole sum."

The Committee then came to the following resolution:—

"Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the continuing to carry on the navigation of the River Nore, from the city of Kilkenny to the town of Ennisteaigue, in the county of Kilkenny, will be expedient and greatly advantageous to the public, and requires and deserves the further aid of Parliament."

Accordingly I find that, on the 13th November, 1761, four days after, a Committee of the whole House passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum of £4,000 be given to the Corporation for promoting and carrying on an Inland Navigation in Ireland, towards making the River Nore navigable from the city of Kilkenny to Ennisteaigue, in the county of Kilkenny, to be by them accounted for to Parliament."

In compliance with this resolution, the further sum of £4,000 was granted by the Act of 1st Geo. III., ch. 1, to which I have already referred, and this sum makes, with the sums of £10,000 and £4,000 previously granted, the total sum I have mentioned of £18,000. The same quantity of work, it is supposed, would not now be accomplished for four times the amount, when it appears that the sum granted for building the bridge, crossing the Nore at Inistioge, which is considerably more than the span of John's Bridge, in the City of Kilkenny, was only £921 10s. The map or plan, which accompanied this report of the House of Commons, is most elaborate, and

¹ This, no doubt, was the first formation of that part of what is now the Canal Walk, commencing close to St. John's Bridge, at

the entrance gate, and leading under the high wall of the Castle grounds, opposite the College.

its neighbours. The celebrated Judge Fletcher, in his charge to the Grand Jury in 1814, described his feelings, after passing through disturbed counties, at finding all things orderly and prosperous in Wexfordshire. Mr. Brewster, in his "Beauties of Ireland," testifies to the same moral state of things.

Mr. O'Connor Morris, the late "*Times*' Commissioner"—well disposed to find fault—expressed his delight at finding everything in Wexfordshire the very reverse of what he witnessed elsewhere. Within a comparatively recent period, what might be called the Irish element has largely entered the county. Sixty years ago all the business transacted in Wexford, New Ross, and even in Carlow, was done in the Irish language. Now all this is altered. English is universally spoken—almost exclusively—in all these places. The O's and the Mac's now commingle with the few remaining names of the ancient inhabitants of Forth and Bargy. In comparison, the latter resemble exactly the people of Dorsetshire and the adjoining counties, as recently pictured by two able writers in the *Spectator*, whose contributions have been published in a very useful volume. The Whittys and the Devereuxes monopolized power, and were the especial favourites of the British Government. They seem to have founded the few religious establishments in the county. One of them is entitled to the praise of having erected Selsker Abbey, in the town of Wexford, and the other gave a park to the town. The remains of Selsker Abbey are still visible—a very fine piece of masonry; but the park, though recorded in legal documents, has concealed its sight from archæologists. Wexford, it has been shown in the published Records of our Society, was very often under the necessity of paying black-mail to the Kavanaghs of Carlow, and it is traditionally said that in the last raid made into the county the Castle of Ballyteige was destroyed. The tower and southern walls remain; all else has disappeared. There is a dwelling-house now within the walls, and it is inhabited by an estimable lady named Meadows.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

AT a GENERAL MEETING, held in the apartments of the Association, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday April 3rd, 1872,

The REV. PHILIP MOORE, P. P., in the Chair ;

The Chairman said he had not had an opportunity of examining the Museum for the past two years, until he had gone through it before the Meeting : it afforded him the utmost gratification, and he regretted that the Association should not be able to have a resident attendant of intelligence to exhibit it to all visitors. He should like to see some action taken to get a small annual grant from Parliament for the proper arrangement and support of the Museum—to pay the salary of a resident caretaker, and supply fuel for keeping it well aired ; he thought £100 a year would do all that was requisite, and it ought to be easily got.

The Rev. J. Graves said that they would make an effort, which he hoped would be successful. He was in communication with a gentleman connected with the South Kensington Museum, who had encouraged him to hope that some annual grant might be got for the purpose, if the locality showed a wish for the permanent sustentation of the Museum by contributing towards the expense. They had, at the January meeting, on the motion of the Mayor, nominated a Committee to take the necessary steps in the matter, and he was only waiting for the season to be more advanced, and the country gentry certain of being at home, to call the Committee together to commence operations.

The Rev. J. Graves reported the receipt of the following letter from the Hon. L. G. Dillon, to whom he had written in accordance with the instructions of the last Meeting, consequent on a communication received from Lord Courtown :—

“ Clonbrock, Ahascragh, March 9, 1872.

“SIR—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I beg to inform you that I have written to inquire about the Round Tower of Kilmacduagh, which is at a considerable distance from here—about 30 miles. I hear that it was struck by lightning some years ago, which broke down some part of the stone roof, and caused a fissure which extends about half way down; also that it is now out of the perpendicular. Very little, therefore, has, as yet, been thrown down, but it probably is in a very precarious state. With reference to your question as to what local assistance may be expected towards its restoration, I am not in a position to give you any information, but I am informed that Lord Gough, who lives within a few miles, takes an interest in the matter, and that small subscriptions might probably be obtained from others in the neighbourhood.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,

“Your obedient Servant,

“L. G. DILLON.”

Mr. Graves was requested to continue his inquiries on the subject, and report further to the next Meeting of the Association.

The Treasurer's Account for the year 1869 was submitted to the Meeting by the Auditors, as follows :—

CHARGE.

	£	s.	d.
1869.			
Jan. 1. To Balance in Treasurer's hands (See Vol. I., 4th series, p. 114),	420	3	7
Dec. 31. „ Annual subscriptions,	394	4	0
„ One year's rent of land at Jerpoint,	1	0	0
„ Cash received by sale of “Journal” to Mem- bers, and for advertisements,	3	3	0
„ „ for woodcuts,	2	18	0
„ Donations towards expense of “Journal” viz :—			
„ Hon. B. E. B. Fitzpatrick,	1	10	0
„ Maurice Fitz Gibbon, Esq., and A. Fitz Gibbon, Esq., being the cost of printing Unpublished Geraldine Documents,	32	13	2
	34	3	2
	£855	11	9

DISCHARGE.

1869.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Postages of parcels and correspondence,	23	16	2
„	„ of “Journal” and “Annual Volume,”	24	9	11
„	„ Illustrations for “Journal” and “Annual Volume,”	48	15	8
„	„ Printing, paper, &c., of “Journal” for July and October, 1868, and January, April, and July, 1869,	165	15	3
„	„ Printing, paper, &c., of “Annual Vol.” for 1869,	46	4	0
„	„ General printing and stationery,	29	5	6
„	„ Collection of subscriptions,	31	15	0
„	„ Sundry expenses,	18	10	11
„	„ Early Numbers of “Journal” and books purchased,	9	13	0
„	„ Rent and caretaker of Jerpoint Abbey,	2	0	0
„	„ Rent and insurance of Museum,	20	12	0
„	„ Transcribing original documents,	20	2	6
„	„ Balance in Treasurer’s hands,	414	11	10
		<hr/>		
		£855	11	9

We have examined the Accounts, with Vouchers, and have found them correct, leaving a balance of £414 11s. 10d. in the hands of the Treasurer.

26 February, 1872.

J. G. ROBERTSON,
J. B. FITZSIMONS, M. D., } *Auditors.*

The following election to Fellowships took place :—

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, Chief Secretary of Ireland : proposed by the Marquis of Kildare.

The O’Donovan, A. M., Lissard, Skibbreen : proposed by the Rev. J. Graves.

The following Member of the Association was admitted to Fellowship :—

J. Casimer O’Meagher.

The following new Members were elected :—

The Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh : proposed by the Very Rev. Dr. Russell.

Thomas McClure, M. P., Belmont, Belfast : proposed by R. Young.

Miss Mauleverer, The Mall, Armagh : proposed by the Rev. G. H. Reade.

Professor Ernst Windisch, 19 Zeitser Strasse, Leipzig, Germany ; Richard Langrishe, A. I., C. E., Sion Lodge, Kilkenny ; the Rev. William Iago, B. A., Westheath, Bod-

min, Cornwall ; and the Dean and Chapter Library, Durham : proposed by the Rev. James Graves.

John Barrett, Green's-bridge, Kilkenny : proposed by the Rev. P. V. Skelly, O. P.

Patrick Traynor, 8, Grafton-street, Dublin : proposed by W. A. Hinch.

Maurice Hennessy, C. E., Architect, Limerick : proposed by Maurice Lenihan, M. R. I. A.

Robert Arthur Wilson, Enniskillen : proposed by W. F. Wakeman.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors :—

"Feudal Manuals of English History," edited by Thomas Wright, Esq., M. A., F. S. A., &c. ; published under the direction and at the expense of Joseph Mayer, Esq., F. S. A., &c., of Liverpool : presented by Mr. Mayer.

"American Journal of Numismatics, and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies," published by the Boston Numismatic Society," Vol. VI., Nos. 1, 2, and 3 : presented by the Society.

"The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," Vol. I., No. 1 : presented by the Institute.

"Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Dublin," Vol. VI., Part 1 : presented by the Society.

"The Archæological Journal, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," No. 111 : presented by the Institute.

"Transactions of the Clifton College Scientific Society," Part 1 : presented by the Society.

"Report and Proceedings of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire," for 1870 : presented by the Society.

"Annual Report of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society," for 1870-71 : presented by the Society.

"The Reliquary," No. 47 : presented by Llewellyn Jewett, F. S. A.

"The Builder," Nos. 1529-1592, inclusive : presented by the Publisher.

“The Irish Builder,” Nos. 253–272, inclusive : presented by the Publisher.

A small iron cannon ball, weighing about 3lbs., and two leaden musket bullets, obtained by him at Aughrim on the 12th July, 1853, whilst exploring the battlefield—undoubted relics of that famous fight ; also a rubbing of the armorial bearings of the De Fraynes of Ballyreddy, from the ancient family monument in Ballyneal church, Co. Kilkenny : presented by the Chairman.

Some ancient buckles, an upper leather of an antique shoe, and a considerable number of modern and ancient coins, also a small stone on which was carved a headless naked human figure ; the antiquities and coins had been found near Athlone, the stone at Ballinderry Lake, near Moate, County of Westmeath : presented by J. H. Browne, Manager, National Bank, Roscrea.

Photographs of two monuments at the Franciscan Abbey, Galway ; one, the tomb of William de Burgo, 1645 ; the other a tablet with the armorial bearings of Sir Peter French and Mary Brown, his wife, of the same period, the supporters of the shield being figures representing St. Patrick, and St. Nicholas, Bishop of Moyra, patron saint of the Diocese of Galway : presented by the Rev. Martin Hologhan, O. S. F., Waterford.

A small silver brooch of rare type : presented by Mr. Thomas Stanley, Tullamore.

Mr. Prim said, that, wishing to form the nucleus of a collection of specimens of the arms and accoutrements of the old local volunteer corps of the period of the Rebellion of 1798, which might be placed in the same department of the Museum with the colours of the Kilkenny Rangers (1782), and a colour staff of the Kilkenny Militia, lost at the fight of Castlebar (1798), and subsequently recovered when the regiment was again quartered there a year or two after the Rebellion,¹ which were already in the Association's possession—he begged leave to present a sword of the Gowran

¹ To prevent their falling into the hands of the French, the colours were torn from the staves by Captain Poole Morphy, and

carried off the field, when the Kilkennies executed a “masterly retreat” at Castlebar along with the rest of the English forces.

Yeoman Cavalry, the weapon in question being that carried by his grandfather, the late Mr. John Anderson, of Dunbell, who, as were most of the neighbouring gentry and farmers of the locality, was a private of the corps, commanded by Mr. Bailey, of Gowran, as Captain, in 1798. Also on the part of Mrs. Henry Bird, James's-street, he presented a uniform coat of the Kilkenny Legion, a volunteer corps of the city, at the same period. This was the coat of her grandfather, the late Mr. Bassil Gray, Wine-merchant, who was third Sergeant of the second Company, the first Sergeant being the late Dr. Pack, the second, Mr. Way, a gentleman of property residing in the town, and the fourth, Mr. Brennan, the then extensive Brewer. The corps was commanded by the Hon. James Butler, afterwards Marquis of Ormonde; the late Sir J. Wheeler Cuffe, Bart., was Captain of the first Company, and the late Sir John Blunden, Bart., Captain of the second Company; Mr. J. Kinchela, Adjutant. Mr. Prim said he had another presentation to make. This comprised the uniform (shako, coatee and pantaloons) of the Band of the Kilkenny Regiment of Militia in 1808. The Band of the "Kilkennies" was famous at the time for the superior excellence of its music and the splendour of its equipment, Logier having been the Bandmaster, and the Marquis of Ormonde giving his entire pay, as Colonel, to the Band fund. He (Mr. Prim) had rescued these relics of the finery of the old Kilkenny Militia Band from being set up as a "scare-crow" in a garden in the city, which he chanced to visit just as they were being applied to that purpose.

Dr. Long, Arthurstown, exhibited a piece of embroidery executed on crimson silk in the richest manner with coloured silk, and gold and silver thread. It measured two feet by one foot ten inches, and represented the Royal Arms and supporters, with the letters A. R., one at each side above the shield; at top the Imperial Crown; and round the edge a floral pattern. It represented the Arms of Queen Anne; but of its history nothing was known.

The Rev. Chairman said that on a former occasion he exhibited the greater number of the portraits of remarkable Irishmen which he had collected up to the time. They seemed to excite some interest amongst the Members who

were present at that Meeting, so that he had now brought a few more, since obtained. He was glad to find that we were about to have an Exhibition of Portraits in Dublin, those which had taken place in England having been most successful. He hoped the Dublin Exhibition would prove equally successful. His present selection of portraits were of every period from that of Elizabeth downwards. There were Gentle Edmund Spenser ; Blount, Lord Mountjoy ; Owen Roe O'Neill ; O'Sullivan Beare ; General Preston, the not very successful Commander of the Confederates' Army ; Daniel Axtel, the Regicide, Cromwell's Governor of Kilkenny ; Le Duc de Lauzun, General of the French contingent to the army of James II., and who saved Kilkenny Castle from being pillaged by the infuriated Irish on their retreat from the Boyne—the Duke of Ormond being then in William's Camp. Marshal Auverquerque, brother to the Countess of Ossory, who fought for William at the Boyne and Aughrim ; Hamilton, Earl of Orkney ; Tyrconnell, a very fine French engraving ; George Mackenzie, Earl of Cromarty ; Dr. Sheridan, the author of the famous lines on Ballyspellan Spa ; Wentworth Dillon, Earl of Roscommon, the poet eulogised by Pope and Dryden ; Edward Campion, the Jesuit, author of the History of Ireland ; Thomas Carue, who had vindicated the conduct of Butler in connexion with the death of Wallenstein ; Carolan, the Irish Bard ; John Banim, of Kilkenny ; Thomas Haines Bayly, the lyric poet, who was a Cork man ; General Sir de Lacy Evans ; the ill-fated Tyrone Power ; and several others.

The inspection of these portraits created a great deal of interest, and the Members present were unanimous in expressing their thanks to the Chairman for exhibiting them.

Mr. Graves brought under notice a fine bronze seal connected with the Primatial See of Armagh, which had been entrusted to him for exhibition by John Blackett, Esq., J. P., Ballyne, Piltown. It was the seal of Octavian, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, as appeared from the Legend—*sigillum octaviani primatis hibernie*. The device was a Bishop, robed, with a crozier in the left hand, the right hand raised in blessing ; the figure standing under a late perpendicular canopy. It was sharply cut, and in excel-

of his crozier, and he received an internal wound, so that he was not well until his death."

The same legend is given in M'Geoghegan's "Annals of Clonmacnoise," at A. D. 843. The most remarkable and highly venerated of these pastoral staves, was that of Armagh, which was called the "Bachall Iosa," or Staff of Jesus, and which is frequently referred to in the historic annals, particularly in those of the "Chronicon Scotorum." Thus at A. D. 1025, we are informed, that "The Bachall Iosa was broken."

"The Bachall Iosa," or Staff of Jesu, appears to have been originally the walking staff of St. Patrick; it was shod with iron, and had a spike in the end of it, evidently to take a firm hold of the ground in using it: thus we are informed that, at the baptism of Aenghus, King of Munster, at Cashel, the Saint placed his staff unconsciously on the sandalled foot of the monarch, which the spike pierced, drawing the blood. It was natural that all the belongings of our Patron Saint should have been preserved with great care and veneration, and that the companion of his many wanderings, and weary journeys, the supporter of his age and infirmities, should be particularly distinguished in this respect; hence the Saint's staff came to be looked upon with great veneration, it being ultimately regarded as the badge of authority of his successors, in the Archiepiscopal Seat of Armagh; not only so, but it was supposed to possess miraculous powers of healing, was efficacious in the detection of theft, and became a talisman upon which oaths were sworn, solemn obligations made, the violator of such being supposed to bring down on himself the vengeance of heaven. The following notices will give an idea of the estimation in which it was held, and the uses to which it was applied. They are taken from the "Chronicon Scotorum":—

"A. D. 1028. The Bachall Iosa was profaned, regarding three horses, and the man who profaned it was killed before the end of three days." He was evidently a horse-stealer, who had sworn a denial of the theft on the "Bachall." "A. D. 1028. The community of Ciaran fasted at Tulach-Garbha, against Aedh Ua Confiacra, dynast of

Teathbha, and the Bearnan Ciarain was rung against him there, with the end of the Bachall-Isa ; and the place, moreover, where he turned his back upon the clergy—in that place, his head was cut off before the end of a month, by the men of Midhe.” This incident looks as if this class of bells were not furnished with clappers, as we know the early bells were not, being struck with a hammer. In this instance, to intensify the maledictions of the irate monks, the bell was sounded with the end of the sacred staff.

“ A. D. 1116. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach into Midhe, and he expelled Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn into the north, and its hostages were given to him under the protection of the Comarb of St. Patrick, and the Bachall Isa.” Under A. D. 1143, of the “ Annals of the Four Masters,” we have the following curious passage, showing the state of society then existing, and the nature of the pledges under which the highest powers in the nation were bound to the observance of their treaties :—

“ Murchard Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath and its Fortuatha, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, while he was under the protection of the relics and guarantees of Ireland. These were they: the Altar of Ciaran, with its relics; the Shrine of Ciarain, called the Oreineach; the Matha-Mor; the Abbot and the Prior, and two out of every order in the Church; Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, the Archbishop, the lord of Connaught; the successor of Patrick, and the ‘Staff of Jesus;’ the successor of Fechin, and the bell of Fechin; and the Boban of Caeimhghin.”

Such was the veneration attached to this relic, that the English authorities, though they derided the superstitions of the “ mere Irish,” did not scruple to turn them to their own account; thus we find, from a document preserved in the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, being “ An examination of one Sir Gerald Macshayne, Knight, sworn 19th March, 1529, ‘ upon the Holie Maseboke,’ and ‘ the great relicke of Erlonde called Baculum Christi,’ in the presence of the Kynges Deputies, Chancellour, Tresoror, and Justice.”—(“ State Papers,” vol. ii., p. 146).

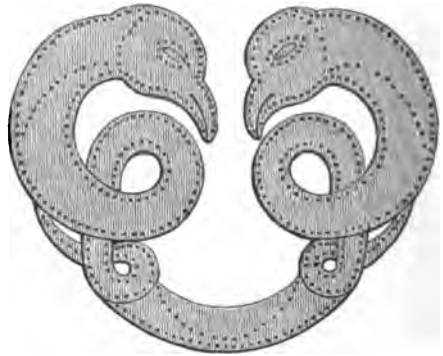
In Dr. O’Curry’s “ Lectures on the MS. Materials of ancient Irish History,” p. 601, will be found a translation of a legend from the “ Tripartite Life of St. Patrick,” giving an account of the origin of the Bachall Iosa, and how it

window are seen in the N.E. end, and there is the mutilated top of another window in the S.E. wall."

Mr. W. H. Patterson, Belfast, sent the following notice of a silver brooch found at the crannog in the bog of Aghaloughan, near Randalstown, County of Antrim:—

"This very beautiful, and, so far as I know, unique specimen of early Irish art, was found in the autumn of 1870. It is now in the possession of the writer. The place where it was found is known as 'the island,' in Aghaloughan bog; this bog is situated on the road leading from Randalstown to Toome, about two miles distant from the former place. The bog, previously to its becoming drained, was called Lough-revel; it is in the Parish of Duneane and Barony of Upper Toome.

"It will be seen from the accompanying woodcut, which is the size of the original, that the design of the brooch, or fibula, consists of two monsters—bird-headed serpents—joined together by a fillet. Both sides of the brooch are just alike; the metal is of about the thickness of a worn shilling. The pin is wanting.



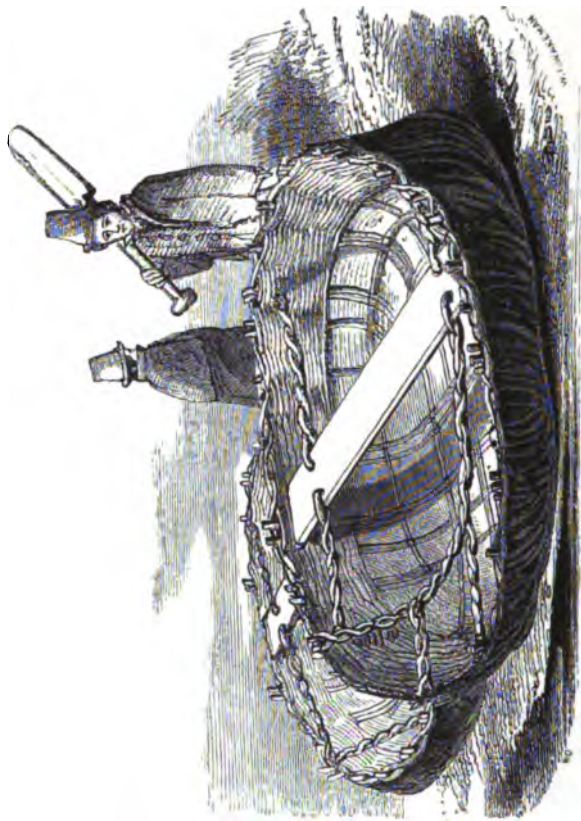
Silver Brooch found at Aghaloughan, Co. Antrim.

"It is of course impossible to fix, with any degree of accuracy, the age of ornaments of this class; but I would suggest that this one is probably of not later date than the tenth century. Those learned in Celtic ornaments will observe a resemblance in the design of the brooch to some of the initial letters in the 'Book of Kells,' and other early Irish manuscripts."

Mr. W. F. Wakeman sent the following paper on the *curach*, or wicker and skin boat, formerly in use on the rivers and lakes of Ireland:—

"The great majority of the members of our Association have doubtless read of that primitive Celtic boat, constructed of basket-work, and skins, which has not seldom been referred to by old authors. At the same time, few persons of the present generation can declare that they have seen the true *curach*, the name, for a considerable number of years past, having been transferred to boats covered with coarse tarred canvas, and widely differing, in form and method of construction, from their more ancient sisters.

"In 1848, having recently become attached, as Visiting Master, to the College of St. Columba, then situated at Stackallen, near Slane, County of Meath, I had many opportunities of witnessing the operations of the fishermen of the River Boyne, and of observing the kind of boats



THE "CURACH," AS USED ON THE BOYNE, 1848.

in use amongst them. There were ordinary punts, and other small row-boats; cots, or flat-bottomed vessels, square at the ends; and, the subject of my present communication, *curachs* made of basket-work, cow, or horse hides, and willow ropes; the only board or piece of seasoned timber used in their formation being a single thwart, or seat. Of the general appearance of these curious skin boats, the engraving which faces this page will convey a very accurate idea. The method of constructing the Curach appears to have been as follows:—A regular frame of willow ribs, generally laid in pairs, and extending along the sides and floor, formed the skeleton of the future boat, which was in the form of the bowl of a spoon, a little broader towards one end than the other, about 8 feet in length, but very nearly circular. The extremities of the ribs, for a depth of about 18 inches from what would now be called the 'gunwale' were set in a very thick, strong and closely woven band of wicker-work, above which the ends of the rods slightly projected. 'Midships' was a thwart of ash, or oak, pierced with four holes, two near either end, through which were 'rove' thongs composed of twisted osiers connecting the seat, or thwart, with various portions of the above mentioned band, so as to bind the work together. The frame was then covered over on the outside with skin, untanned, of the horse, or cow; and the result was the completion of a boat well adapted to the requirements of fishermen, and very useful, as I have myself experienced, as a means of crossing the Boyne at a place distant from any bridge, or practicable ford. Adamnan in his 'Life of St. Columba,' refers to a voyage made by St. Cormac, in a *curach* with a covering of skins. Many other instances of allusions made to the use of the *curach*, or *cor-rach*, by the ancient Irish might be pointed out. Within the memory of people still living, this primitive vessel was almost the only kind of small boat or fishing skiff known on the western shores of Ireland. It was succeeded by the 'Canoe,' composed of wicker-work covered with canvas. Such boats, their owners declare, will live in a sea which would probably prove fatal to a well found ship. They are so light that they literally dance upon the crest of the highest wave. Their bows are of a peculiar form, considerably elevated, bluff, and projecting. When a broken sea is observed approaching, the rowers turn the boat's head to the danger, and pull with all their strength; and this they continue to do until the wave has passed. I, myself, on more than one occasion have crossed from island to island of the Aran group, during the prevalence of weather which few would like to brave, in one of these frail boats, without shipping a pint of water.

"The original *curachs*,¹ of osier covered with hide, still lingered upon

¹ Since the above was written, I have been informed by our brother Member, Mr. Thomas Plunket, of Enniskillen, that until very recently a kind of rude substitute for a boat was not uncommon upon the waters of Lough Erne. This it would appear was also styled a "curach." It was composed of wreaths of bull-rushes tied upon a frame, or raft, made of rough branches of trees, or saplings. A most notable craft of this primitive kind was in

use some thirty years ago upon a portion of Lough Erne, adjoining Ely Lodge. One Charlie O'Neill, commonly called "Donkey," was its owner. This strange individual lived an isolated life, having no settled habitation, and owning no landlord. He passed his time fishing and poaching, as he drifted from shore to shore, from island to island. His habit was in summer time, as indeed in every season, excepting that of winter, to sleep under

the Boyne, down at least to the eventful year 1848, during the summer of which I made the accompanying sketch from a couple of specimens which lay upon the shore of that river, not far from the scene of the famous battle on the result of which 'James and William staked a Crown.' Upon one side of the bridge of Drogheda might then be observed that marvel of modern engineering skill, the iron steamer with its gilded 'saloons,' spring cushioned 'loungers,' and mirrors of glittering plate glass; upon the other the *curach* of the Firbolgs, identically the same (we may suppose) as it existed more than 2000 years ago!

"As the *curachs* of the Boyne were in all likelihood the last used in Ireland, and, as the two which I now figure were declared by their owner, at the time the sketch was made, to be probably the last which would be constructed for use on those waters, the accompanying representation, which was most carefully done from the originals, as artists say, 'upon the spot,' is perhaps not unworthy of being reproduced in an engraving. It may be observed that the paddles used with these boats exactly resemble articles of the same class which have been discovered in connexion with several of our earliest crannogs."

Dr. Henry Mac Cormac, Belfast, sent the following communication on the Irish harp:—

"*Ta anaim fos an Eirin.* Is there yet a soul in Ireland? It is the motto which I have had engraved on the counterpart which I got constructed of the ancient harp of Brian. If, indeed, there be a soul in Ireland, it will not surely suffer the harp to perish. The harp—the Irish harp—is one of the simplest of instruments, and likewise one of the most effective. It is played preferably in one, or at most, two keys. It is easily learned. It is readily kept in tune. The strings are touched at once by the hand of the player, and not through an elaborate and costly system of levers, and consequently they lend themselves to an amount of expression not otherwise, if at all, compassable. The harp is an admirable accompaniment to the voice, as well as to the flute and violin. The arpeg-

the trees of the islands, or amongst the brushwood of the shores which girdled the scene of his operations. He possessed an utter antipathy to strangers, especially to those of the higher class; and on one occasion when some members of the Ely family, accompanied by a few friends, approached his haunt in order to see, and perhaps converse with, so great an original, our wild man of the Lake suddenly dived under his would-be visitor's boat, and, baldcoot-like, reappeared at what to him probably seemed a safe distance, on the opposite side. I, myself, have observed but one boat, like that of Charlie O'Neill, in Fermanagh; it might have been seen some three years ago, upon the crannoged lough of Coolmermer, near Letterbreen. Probably this rush-buoyed raft

is the earliest kind of inland, or fresh-water craft known to the primitive inhabitants of Erin. It is ruder in character, and more easy of construction than either the single-piece canoe, or the wicker and skin boat. Upon the beds of several of our drained lakes, artificially severed limbs of trees have been found either singly or in small groups, apparently unconnected with neighbouring crannogs. Could these have been the remains of rafts, the buoyant portions of which had been removed, or had possibly rotted away, leaving an old and saturated frame to sink? Whoever has practically examined even a few of our recently discovered Lake Dwellings must have remarked that here and there, quite beyond the extreme range of piling, such collections of timber occur.

gios produced on it are very fine. It can also be played in harmonics. It is readily and cheaply constructed, and with common care will outlast a century. Moreover, it is extremely portable, may be carried from room to room, out upon the grass, or conveyed to the seashore—all with the utmost possible facility. The Irish harp is not of elaborate costly construction, like the modern or French harp. Owing to the exceeding cheapness of drawn wire, as contrasted with catgut, the strings are economically and readily replaced. Lastly, the harp, endeared to us by a thousand associations, is the musical instrument of Ireland, and ought not to be suffered to go down. With all these recommendations, the harp, I submit, ought to be taught in all our National schools, as I would have the Irish tongue itself taught, not compulsorily, indeed, but permissively. I would have it heard in every concert room; I would introduce it into every place of worship. From music we cannot, at least we ought not, to live apart; and, without prejudice to other instruments, I really know of none capable, on the whole, of yielding higher or greater satisfaction than the Irish harp, whether as an accompaniment to the voice, to some other instrument, or simply alone.

“It only needs the decision of an intelligent and appreciative community to raise the Irish harp to a position which it ought never to have lost, and to render it, as it proved to those who have gone by, the solace and the delight of generations to come. Any professor of music is competent to give instruction in respect to playing upon the harp, and to incorporate the not yet wholly vanished traditions of the past with the taste and ability of the present time. There is also abundant constructive ability extant, and harps, if needs were, with golden strings, could be as readily fabricated now as ever they were in days that are past. Therefore, I say, let us have the harp once more, and let its name serve for something yet better than merely to round the measure of a song, or its effigy, as an impress, upon the meanest of our coins.”

The Rev. Michael Malone, Administrator, St. John's, Limerick, contributed the following observations, accompanying the presentation of an admirably executed photograph of the west end of the ancient Church of Donaghmore:—

“The old Church, or ruin of Donaghmore, of which, I must say, very little seems to have been hitherto known—neither Petrie nor any other archæologist that I know of having ever described to it—stands within a short distance of Limerick. The parish of the same name, Donagh—or, as it is here spelled and pronounced Dounaghmore,—in which it is situated, adjoins that of St. John, in the Roman Catholic distribution of the diocese of Limerick, of which parish I am, at present, Administrator; and, from my residence, in St. John's Square, to Donaghmore, the distance can be little more than two miles, or two and a-half, at furthest. It stands a little to the right of the Bruff and Kilmallock road, as you approach Cahirnarry from Limerick. It is pleasantly situated, only a few fields distant from, and within sight of, the ancient round Castle of Rathard, built on the site of the still more ancient fort known to our Irish Annalists as *Rath-Arda-Suir*d. It is also within view of the ancient Castle of

Lickadoon, situated close to the birth-place of Dr. O'Hurly, Archbishop of Cashel, who, as every Irish historian knows, was most cruelly put to death, in Dublin, A. D. 1584.

"From the photograph itself, and from the engraving of the doorway given here, a general idea of the building may be formed. The large, rude, horizontal lintel will at once be perceived; the narrow top and much wider base of the doorway, also the large polygonal stones, just as they came from the quarry, which form the remaining portion of the western gable; and the curious position of the only window on the west end will also, no doubt, be observed. It is *not* in the centre, or *over* the door, but considerably to the right of it. There is no corresponding window on the left. I should remark, that exteriorly this window is very narrow, only a few inches wide, and terminated apparently with a trefoil at top. But it splays rather widely on the interior. I examined the door lintel closely and carefully, but could discover no traces of Ogham characters. However, I may be deceived; and, therefore, beg a passing visit to the old church from some of our brother Members who may, perhaps, pass through Limerick, next summer, on their way to Kilkee, or Lisdoonvarna. There is, as you perceive, no appearance of architrave about the door; and the dimensions of its massive and unhewn lintel are as follows:—Length, 6 feet 9 inches; vertical height, 2 feet; depth, 3 feet 3 inches, completely bonding the wall. The door itself is 6 feet 4 inches in height. Its width, at base, is 3 feet 1 inch; and at top, 2 feet 10 inches. This western end is, at its summit, most inconveniently—at least for an explorer—festooned with ivy. The same, and even more, I have to say of the east end. The ivy there is so thick, and its branches so massive, that it quite intercepts all possible view of anything underlying its dense foliage.

"The external dimensions of Donaghmore church are as follows:—Breadth of western end, as seen in photograph, 26 feet, same at eastern end; external length of ruin, which is, at present, a simple oblong quadrangle, 39 feet 6 inches. I say *at present*; for, as I shall afterwards remark, the eastern gable, which exhibits no appearance of a window of any kind internally, bears evident external indication of comparatively recent re-edification in its central portion. The roof, of course, has long since fallen in, or been otherwise destroyed; and of what its materials were composed there remain no data whatever to determine. There is no trace of corbels; and the height of wall is, from ground line to level of eave, externally 11 feet. The quoins, on the south-east side appear to have been 'dressed,' and are of that style known to builders as 'long and short,' whereas the corresponding quoins on the north-east side are quite 'undressed,' of almost Cyclopedian dimensions, and show that this gable is of various dates. Altogether, it is a most curious ruin. It could never have accommodated many worshippers; and where its sister temples were, we are yet at a loss to discover. The nearest ecclesiastical ruins are Raheen and Friarstown, each, at least, two miles distant—and of which, I shall feel most thankful if any brother Member kindly affords me any information he may happen to possess. I have looked everywhere for an authentic account of these two ancient churches, but I regret to say, hitherto without any satisfactory result.

"To return to Donaghmore. Entering the edifice we, at present, find no possible means of lighting it, save the little lancet window seen in the photograph to the right of the doorway, and another small ope or orifice,



DOORWAY OF DONAGHMORE CHURCH, NEAR LIMERICK.

splayed internally, in the south wall quite close to the eastern gable. This aperture or window is, internally, a fac-simile of the similarly rounded narrow window still to be seen *internally* in St. Nessian's Church at Mungret. Speaking of Mungret, I regret to have to inform the Association—and I do so with shame as well as regret—that a pig-stye, or cow-house, or some such structure is permitted, by whoever is the responsible party, to *completely cover up the outer portion* of St. Nessian's window, of which Dr. Petrie gives a drawing at page 180 of his work on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, &c., designating the building in which it stands as 'the very ancient Church of Mungret.' This 'very ancient Church'—with its doorway and lintel the same as at Donaghmore—is, I have further to add, without a door; and the last time I saw it, its interior was half filled with litter and manure, on which a number of swine, young and old, were lying. Could our Association do anything to remedy this sad, shocking state of things? There is no one here with authority, that I know of, to look after, or remedy it.¹

"To return again to my subject. Whatever may be the external appearance or condition of the window, at present hidden by the thatch of the pigstye, at Mungret, the Vandal has thoroughly done his work at Donaghmore by completely removing all vestige of the external face of the little window in the southern wall. It was most probably a narrow ope. But of this we have no positive proof, as all the stones forming the top, sill, and sides have been removed. On the north or opposite side, there is no sign of any aperture at all. How then, the question naturally arises, was the building lighted? As far as we can see, at present, there is no trace whatever of the existence of any means for the admission of light, save the two small windows or apertures already alluded to. Hence I am disposed to think that there must have been originally either an eastern window or a narrow chancel at the east end, by which the church was lighted. All that I could discover would rather lead one to arrive at the latter conclusion. For instance, the east gable, though now densely covered with ivy, and *possibly*, containing, near its apex—at least 30 feet high—some small window which I could not discover, bears evident marks of having been rebuilt, in the centre, at some epoch far more remote than the present sexton—a man seventy-five years old—ever heard his father or grandfather speak of. On the north side of this eastern gable, the stones are almost, if not absolutely Cyclopien, and the masonry the work of men coeval almost with the Goban Saer himself; whereas, in the centre, though now lapped with thick-stemmed ivy, the masonry, though undoubtedly ancient, is evidently of a far more recent style and date. Beyond doubt, the central portion of the wall was rebuilt, though unquestionably at a very remote period, and this most probably after the destruction of the eastern window or chancel. Another argument in favour of the chancel theory, if I may so call it, might be found in the fact that there is no trace of the *piscina* which, in old ecclesiastical buildings, is found near the altar.

¹ This, as also all other ruined parish churches, are now vested in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, and the 25th section of the Irish Church Act provides for the preservation of all such national monuments, and sup-

plies the funds for that purpose; but unless Irishmen bestir themselves, and pressure is placed on the Executive to put the powers of the Act properly into force, it seems likely in this respect to remain a dead letter.—Ed.

Possibly it stood in the chancel now destroyed. I have formed no decided opinion on the matter myself, but only give you the ideas suggested to my mind by the aspect of the ruin as it stands at present.

“The interior is, I am happy to be able to say, in a good state of preservation; and, in this respect, contrasts most favourably with Mungret, owing to the care bestowed upon it by the Kelly family of Newcastle. The late Mr. T. Kelly caused the crumbling masonry of the ancient ruin to be re-pointed, some years ago; and also had a wooden door erected in the western entrance—the key of which may be had at all times, from the old sexton or caretaker, who resides in a cottage adjoining the cemetery. Within its walls are interred the deceased members of the Fitz Gibbon family of Ballyseedy, and their relatives the Hemsworths. The narrowness of the old inclining doorway very recently obliged the coffin of almost the last of his race—Captain John Fitz-Gibbon of the County Limerick Regiment to be borne *sideways* to its last earthly resting place. Within the hallowed precincts of this ancient fane were also buried, in olden times, the Roches and Kellys of Limerick. Their tombs, at present, lie *outside* the walls, at the south side, quite close to the present eastern gable. At the south side also—but more to the west—was the burial place of the famous clan U^A CONAILL who gave a name, which they still retain, to the Baronies of Upper and Lower Conillo in the County of Limerick. I transcribe for you the epitaph on the tomb of George John O’Connell, “*the last of his race*”—a magnificent man—fully six feet two inches, if not more, in height—and formed in proportion. He is still well remembered in Limerick. He was attended in his last illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, by the present R. C. Bishop of Limerick, Most Rev. Dr. Butler, who was then a curate in St. Michael’s Parish where Mr. O’Connell died. By his own special orders, given on his dying bed, he was buried at Donaghmore—at midnight, and by torch-light—such, as he stated, having ever been the mode of burial of his ancestors, the chiefs of the Ua Conaill.

“The following is a copy of the inscription on the tomb of the last of the O’Connells of Upper and Lower Connelloe, in Donaghmore churchyard, County Limerick:—

*‘This tomb contains the remains
of Turlough O’Connell
who descended from the ancient
barons of Upper and Lower
Connelloe, his son John and
also his grandson John Connell
and Margaret Clanchy wife of
the 2nd John—it also contains
the remains of George John O’Connell
son of the 2nd John who died
13. February 1853 aged 52 years
The last of his race.
May their souls rest in peace.’*

“Whether this old church—to us, at present, so scanty in its dimensions, but once, to our fathers, the *Domnach Mor* or Great Church—be one of the original *Damhlaigs* built by St. Patrick’s three masons Caeman, Cruithnech, and Luchraid, or by any one of them, or by their famous suc-

cessor in ancient Irish masonry, the Goban Sacr—I don't pretend to determine. All I can say is that Donaghmore is deemed *very old*—next in fact to Mungret—if not actually coeval with it—by all who come to bury their departed friends within or around its venerable walls; and I shall feel much gratified, indeed, if the photograph which I send, and the little information I am able to furnish in connexion with it, be the means of inducing some of my more learned brother Associates to turn their attention to Donaghmore and its very ancient historical antecedents."

Mr. Thomas Stanley, of Tullamore, sent the following observations, accompanying the silver brooch, the presentation of which has been already recorded :—

"The facsimile of the ancient map of Leix and Offaly, published in your Journal for the year 1863 (second series, vol. iv., p. 345), has one of the shaded stripes—described as fortified passes—laid down west of Kileigh, in the King's County; one end of which terminates immediately after crossing the river there. I hope I may be excused in attempting to describe its probable state about the time the map was constructed. A road, in part a causeway, took the shortest route from Kileigh to the ford on the river. This cannot be supposed to be the earliest road, it being carried a great part of the course over bog and swamp. The earliest road must have taken the more circuitous line pursued by the present road; as this is all on dry solid land. At the river it became a narrow lane, passing into the ford between high banks of raised earth. A similar bank was piled on the east side of the river, and went up stream from the ford, to a distance of at least one hundred yards, passing the site of the present Gurteen Bridge. The road occupied about the same length of the opposite side of the river until it turned off abruptly, to be continued on part of what is now known as the 'ould road.' Alterations made in the 'ould road' banks were so various, that it is impossible to say whether they were ever intended for a defile. Down stream the original river banks have been undermined, and washed away by floods. Much of the above described banks was on the farm where I was cradled, and I assisted my father in the removal of some of their last sods: our excuse to antiquarians must be—none of us had any idea of the purpose for which they were thrown up. In fact, Du Hamel was in my hands prior to Ledwich, and the great French agriculturist whetted my natural propensity for farm improvement so very well, that such mounds standing in its way must be more than adamant, if they resisted its edge. I pointed out the fragments of the old causeway to some of the men engaged in the Ordnance Survey; conducting one of them to that part of the 'Ra' through which it entered the town. Midway between Kileigh and the river are patches of the 'double ditch,' a fosse carried across terra firma, from a great bog which enters the Iregan dominions on one side, to a chain of bogs which encompass the lands adjoining this town on the north-west. The work is not half a mile in length; but if made before causeways or drainage altered the state of the bogs, it protected Kileigh from an irruption of horse, in at least seven miles of a semicircle-like figure, which embraced it in this direction. I am ignorant of any 'find,' of relics in this place, with the exception of a small buckle, or brooch, of silver, which was found by my brother William amongst those river side earths. I give it to your Archæological

Society. Remains of a great number of bottles were strewed through a ditch which had been the division between two townlands; and possibly was once the boundary of the most ancient highway. They are of a forgotten pattern, and their coating of corroded glass as complete as if the master hand of Alchemy had been engaged upon them for centuries. It seems pretty certain, that they were not made for the rude brewings of the Green Island. On my part, it would be as highly improper to speculate on who wore the brooch, or upon what occasion the wearer lost it. It is not 'Brummagem.' It is the best of all work, which is solid work. The bead ornament was made with a punch, one bead with each stroke; and this apparently after the brooch was moulded into its present form."

The Rev. James Graves said that the brooch had been engraved the size of the original, and formed the subject of the accompanying wood-cut. The punched work described by Mr. Stanley was well represented by the engraving, and gave peculiar interest to this diminutive example of that rare class of Irish Antiques—silver brooches; of which another specimen had been described for us by Mr. Patterson (see p. 74, *supra*). It would almost seem as if the brooch presented by Mr. Stanley was intended to confine the dress of a child.



Silver Brooch found at Kileigh, King's County.

The following papers were contributed :—

THE HISTORY OF THE KILKENNY CANAL.

BY PATRICK WATTERS, A. M.

It has been suggested to me to give an account of the origin of our far-famed "Canal Walk," which must always be a source of pride to Kilkenny men, as it is an object of admiration to strangers; and truly it ought to be beautiful, for it was dearly bought, and is all that we have now to show for a sum of £18,000 expended with the most praiseworthy intentions of improving the land, creating profitable employment for the poor, and increasing the revenues of the nation, under the fostering care of an Irish Parliament.

The first enactment with regard to canals in this country originated in the Parliament held in Ireland in the 2nd

year of the reign of George I., A. D. 1715. This Act is entitled "An Act to encourage the Draining and Improving of the Bogs and unprofitable Low Grounds, and for easing and dispatching the Inland Carriage and conveyance of Goods from one part to another with in this Kingdom." It commences by reciting that—

"The great tract of bogs, and fenny waste ground which incumber the midland parts of this kingdom, are not only lost and useless to the owners, unpassable and inaccessible in themselves, but a bar and hindrance to the inland commerce of the habitable remainder, a retreat and harbour for malefactors, and an occasion of a corrupt air, to the prejudice of the health and lives of the inhabitants of the territories adjacent; that by a survey and estimate already made of the several rivers, bogs, &c., it is judged that the same are capable to be made navigable and communicable together, and that the making such navigable and communicable passages for boats, and other vessels of burden to pass through the midland country into the said principal rivers, and thence to the principal seaports of the kingdom, would not only open a cheap and expeditious communication betwixt his Majesty's subjects inhabiting the several parts of his said kingdom, but would also facilitate, and, by the benefit of such master drains, in a good measure effect the draining, recovering, peopling, and improving the said bogs, and other lost grounds, and thereby recover and enlarge both the land and product of the kingdom, create profitable employments for the poor, and encrease the revenues and public funds of the nation, in proportion to the trade, wealth, numbers and employment of the people thereof."

The Act then proceeded to appoint certain persons to make the several rivers therein named navigable, including the River Nore, &c., and the then Members of Parliament, and Justices of the Peace for the several adjoining counties, were appointed Commissioners to mediate with the owners and occupiers of lands intended to be made use of, and to settle the proportions of purchase money they should receive for their respective interests.

By the Act of 3rd George II., A. D. 1729, Commissioners were appointed for the several Provinces of Ireland, those for the Province of Leinster being, The Right Hon. Robert Earl of Kildare, the Right Hon. Chaworth Earl of Meath, the Right Hon. Joshua Lord Viscount Allen, the Right Hon. Brabazon Lord Viscount Duncannon, the Right Hon. Henry Singleton, Esq., his Majesty's Prime Sergeant-at-Law; Maurice Keating, Esq.; John Rochford, Esq.; Cæsar Colclough, Esq.; William Connolly, Esq.; Jeffery Paul, Esq.; Luke Gardiner, Esq.; Thomas Burgh, Sen., Esq.; Doctor Thomas Trotter, Samuel Burton, Esq.; the

Hon. Thomas Marlay, Esq., his Majesty's Attorney-General; Richard Warburton, Sen., Esq.; Patrick Wymes, Esq.; James Hamilton, Esq.; James Stopford, Esq., and the Right Hon. Marmaduke Coghil.

By the Act of 25th George II., A. D. 1751, the Commissioners theretofore appointed were made a body corporate by the name and title of "The Corporation for promoting and carrying on an Inland Navigation in Ireland," and by that name should have perpetual succession and have a common seal; the said Corporation were empowered to treat and agree with owners of land which should be made use of for making any canal, and it was enacted that all lands, &c., which then were, or thereafter should be taken, purchased and enclosed, and all bridges, locks, drains, trenches, towing-paths, banks, &c., should be vested in said Corporation and their successors, for ever; and that any person convicted of damage thereto should forfeit treble the sum necessary for the repair thereof, and be committed to the common gaol of the county until said sum be paid. The said Corporation were empowered to appoint three or more members to treat of all disputes with owners of land, and it is supposed that it was under this authority, and the Act of 29th George II., hereafter referred to, that the Board of Local Commissioners were appointed for Kilkenny.

By the 29th George II., chapter 1, A. D. 1755, the sum of £10,000 was granted by the House of Commons for making the River Nore navigable from the City of Kilkenny to the town of Inistioge, in the county of Kilkenny. By the 10th chapter of this Act, the Corporation for promoting Inland Navigation were again empowered to appoint such persons as they should judge fit to treat and agree concerning all differences and disputes with any persons whose lands might be made use of, and it was declared that such persons so appointed should have like *powers and authority as the Commissioners or members of said Corporation had by the Act of 25th George II., chapter 10.* This was a further confirmation of the Board of Local Commissioners hereinafter referred to.

By 33rd George II., chapter 1, the further sum of £4000 was granted by Parliament towards making the River Nore navigable, from the city of Kilkenny to Inis-

tioge : and by 1st George III., chapter 1, there was a like grant of £4000 for same purpose.

The 27th George III., chapter 30, recites that the funds granted to the Corporation for promoting Inland Navigation expired on 25th March, 1786, and that it has been deemed expedient that the powers given to said Corporation should cease, and enacts that said Corporation should cease and be dissolved, and that all canals, trackways, lands, locks, &c., belonging to said Corporation, should be severally and respectively vested in the persons who should happen to be *local Commissioners* of each several navigation at the time of such dissolution. It also enacts that if any person should wilfully and maliciously damage any lock, towing path, bank, &c., such person being convicted, should be guilty of felony and be transported for seven years, or be fined, whipped, or imprisoned, according to the direction of the Court. By this Act the Mayor of Kilkenny for the time being, who was one of the local Commissioners, was one of those in whom the old canal with its trackways, lands, and locks, then vested.

The first appointment of local Commissioners appears to have been in 1756 (a second commission having been issued in 1760); but I find that even before the first appointment, our Kilkenny Corporation of that day became in some measure connected with the undertaking, and entered into a resolution for paying money out of their revenues for keeping the locks, &c., in repair; therefore, before giving any of the proceedings of the local Commissioners, I shall, as it precedes them in date, give an account of a meeting of the Kilkenny Corporation held at the new Tholsel, the 1st day of February, 1755, William Evans Morres, Esq., Mayor, in the chair, when the following resolutions were passed :—

“ Whereas, the city of Kilkenny, and county of Kilkenny, are making application to the Trustees for putting in execution the Tillage and Inland Navigation Act of Parliament, in order to have the River Nore made navigable to this city. Ordered, that the City Seal be put to a memorial addressed to said Trustees for that purpose; and whereas, the present Mayor has got said river surveyed, and a map of the same affixed to said memorial, and has been, and must be at sundry expenses in relation to said application. Ordered, therefore, that the said Mayor be and shall be repaid by this Corporation the expenses of said survey, and such other expenses as he has or shall be at in relation to said application. And

whereas, the principal objection to making said river navigable may be that the trade of said city, on said river, will for some years be so small that the duty on boats passing and repassing will not be sufficient to defray the expense of keeping the locks and other works in repair. It is, therefore, unanimously resolved, that in case the said navigation takes effect, this city will, for seven years from the time the same shall be finished, pay to the said Trustees, towards keeping the same in repair, the yearly sum of thirty pounds out of the customs of said city, provided the duties payable by boats navigating said river fall so much short of keeping the same in repair."

Subsequent to the date of the foregoing meeting, a Local Board of Commissioners was appointed pursuant to the several Statutes above mentioned, and I find from the original minutes of the Board to which I have been allowed access, that on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1757, a meeting was held, there being present—George Carpenter, Esq. (then Mayor), Arthur Bushe, Esq., and William Evans Morres, Esq., when the following order was made:—

"Mr. Ockenden, the Engineer, being come to town, it is ordered that messengers be sent to the several Commissioners in the county and city of Kilkenny to give them notice thereof, and that there will be a meeting of the Commissioners at the house of Mr. John Blunt, in Kilkenny, on Thursday, the 23rd June instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to concert proper measures to carry the work into execution, to which time and place this Board is adjourned."

We may imagine what a commotion was caused amongst the good folk of Kilkenny by the prospect of this great undertaking, little thinking what a failure it was to prove. Mr. Ockenden appears to have been a celebrated man at that day, and was employed in the formation of the Shannon and other navigations of the period.

At a Board meeting of the Commissioners for the navigation of the Nore, held at the house of Mr. John Blunt, in the city of Kilkenny, the 23rd day of June, 1757, pursuant to adjournment and notices served on the several Commissioners—

"Present—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Ossory in the Chair; His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough; the Right Hon. Lord Mt. Morres; Sir William Evans Morres, Sir William Fownes, Bart.; George Carpenter, Esq., Mayor, [and several others whose names are set out.]

"Then the Board came and agreed to a resolution that his Excellency the Earl of Bessborough be requested to apply to the Navigation Board for a warrant for £3,000, out of the £10,000 granted last Session of Parliament for making the river Nore navigable, payable to the Right Rev.

the Bishop of Ossory, George Carpenter, Esq., Mayor; Sir William Evans Morres, Samuel Matthews, Esq.; and Folliott Warren, Esq., or any three of them.

“Alderman Colles delivered in a proposal for supplying the Commissioners with stone and other materials, for building their first lock, upon the following terms, viz.:—hewn stone raised and cut, the faces to be punched, and the beds and ends wrought true to the square, and chiselled six inches in from the face, delivered at the lock where they are to be used and set, and a skilful person to set the said hewn stones, the Commissioners finding labourers for setting the stones, at twenty pence per foot superficial, the faces only to be measured—rough stone for building the backing of the locks, and for raising and carriage to the lock, at one shilling per perch of 21 feet long, 18 inches thick, and one foot high; roche lime at eight pence per barrel, to be measured at the kiln and delivered at the works. The hewn stone to be in the bed eighteen inches or more in some parts, and no part less than twelve inches, which proposal is agreed to by and between the Board and said William Colles, testified by his signing hereto.

“WILLIAM COLLES.”

This lock is still to be seen in a perfect state—the bridge now leading to Scott's factory crossing it. As this part of the Canal was to run through the grounds of Kilkenny Castle—

“Then this Board wrote a letter to my Lord Arran, acquainting him with the navigation of the Nore, and as a canal was necessary to be cut through part of his land, hoped for his Lordship's favour and encouragement.”

This was signed by seven of the members, including George Carpenter, Mayor. The above mentioned Lord Arran was brother of the Duke of Ormonde, in whom the estates became vested after the Duke's attainder.

“At a Board held at the new Tholsel, in the City of Kilkenny, on Thursday, the 4th day of August, 1757, pursuant to summons for that purpose,

“Then it was ordered and agreed, that Mr. Ockenden do view and examine the ground, in the County of the City of Kilkenny, through which the Canal for the navigation is to go, and that he do ascertain the same, and give an account thereof to this Board on Monday, the 15th day of August inst., so as the same may be properly considered by the several juries that shall or may be empanelled to assess the damages that shall accrue on the cutting and making said Canal; and that Mr. Ockenden do point out two ways for cutting said Canal, and give his reasons for which is most eligible.

“The several proprietors and occupiers of the lands through which said Canal is to be cut having appeared before the Board, and disagreed with the Board about the quantum of the damages, they were respectively entitled to,

“Hugh Waring, Esq., being present, did give his consent that the Canal may be cut through his land, and that he will be satisfied with whatever damages a jury shall give for cutting said Canal; and that he will not give any interruption to the cutting of the same in the meantime, until such jury shall assess said damages, who shall be appointed for that purpose.

“Ordered that precepts do immediately issue to the Sheriffs of the County of the City of Kilkenny, to empanel, without loss of time, juries to assess the damages of the respective claimants of the ground through which said Canal is to be cut; and that Mr. William Knaresborough, Mr. James Fitzpatrick, and Alderman Joseph Evans, be respectively summoned to give evidence to the respective juries of the value of the damages to be respectively assessed for said lands.

“Ordered, at the request of Mr. Hugh Waring, that such or as many of them as please, do view Mr. Waring’s lands, or such part of them as the Canal will probably run through, previous to Mr. Ockenden’s report to the Board in respect to said land.

“Ordered that the Clerk do give public notice that the cutting of the Canal will be contracted for on Monday, the 5th day of August instant, and that all persons who have a mind to treat, do previous to that day or on that day, lodge written proposals for cutting the same, sealed up and directed to the Lord Bishop of Ossory.”

The Mr. Hugh Waring above named, who appears to have acted so liberally, in consenting to have the Canal cut through his land, and who was afterwards awarded for damages the sum of £131 19s. 7d., was the owner of that romantic locality still known as “Warrington,” which lies just below the point called “Land’s End,” and through which the Canal was afterwards made. When this property was being sold in the Landed Estates Court, on the 10th of June, 1856, exactly 99 years from the time when the above meeting was held, the writer hereof attended the sale, and having informed the Court that the Canal formerly ran through the property, and was used by the public ever since as a walk, it was therefore ordered that the property should be sold “without prejudice to any right of way which existed, and also without prejudice to the right to the bed of the Canal;” by this means that portion of the walk has been prevented from falling into private hands, and is for ever preserved for the public use.

At a Board of the Commissioners held on the 30th day of August, 1757, ten members being present, including the Mayor of the City—

“Then the Sheriffs of the County of the City of Kilkenny returned

their precept, and a jury thereto annexed, to try and assess the several and respective damages which the owners and occupiers of the lands in the county of Kilkenny should or might sustain on account of cutting, digging, and making several cuts for making the River Nore navigable, and the several proprietors and tenants of the said lands, having been severally duly served with notices, pursuant to the Statute, to appear here; and having been severally called, Mr. Godfrey Cooksey, Attorney-at-Law, appeared for the Right Hon. Charles, Earl of Arran; Richard Helsham, and Kenny Scott; John Prendergast appeared in person, also William Colles, John Watters, Hugh Waring, and John Blunt; and Mr. Bibby Hartford, Attorney, appeared for his Grace Michael, Lord Archbishop of Cashel; and Mr. John Fleming, Attorney, appeared for Anne Archbold, widow; and the said several persons then attending, having heard the said several jurors called over, they all consented that the first twelve of said jurors which should be empanelled, should be sworn to try the several and respective damages of the several and respective owners and tenants, and they were accordingly sworn and empanelled, and directed to view the premises."

The Archbishop of Cashel, above-mentioned, who appeared by his attorney at the foregoing Board, was named Cox; he was the owner in fee of the lands of Archersgrove, through which the Canal was then about to be cut, and he was the ancestor of the late Sir Richard Cox, on whose death his property devolved on Mr. Villiers Stuart, the present owner in right of his wife, who was sister to Sir Richard; and I intend to show presently how Archbishop Cox sold all his right, inheritance, and interest in that portion of his property taken for the purposes of the Canal, and was paid for same, and that his tenants were also paid for their respective interests; and that, consequently neither his representatives nor his tenants have now a particle of claim to it.

I find that an Inquisition was held at the old Tholsel, in this city, on the 30th day of August, 1757, for the purpose of ascertaining what damages and recompense the said Michael Lord Archbishop of Cashel, as owner in fee, and the several tenants and occupiers of the lands of Archersgrove, were severally entitled to for that part of said lands to be made use of for carrying on the navigation of the River Nore, when the sum of £185 10s.—a large sum in those days—was awarded to be paid for the fee and inheritance of the Archbishop, and for the interest of the several tenants and occupiers of the land. The fol-

proved an addition to his burden not to be borne to his far off home in the 'north countree.' The bog in which it was found is one of the many bogs, the strata of which may be divided into four groups; each division belonging to a distinct era. Beginning above, these strata may, in descending, be denominated the moss, the heath, the timber, and the sedge. The timber stratum is the product of a time when bogs were more or less covered with wood; the close of which period could not be later than the invasion of Britain by Cæsar. Under this bogwood stratum—midway in the lowest or sedge stratum, the lump of fat was found. It weighed about four stones; and it was about fifteen feet beneath the surface, and three feet from the gravel, or bottom of the bog. It had a wrapper—membrane-like—so very thin, and so very much decayed, that none of the peat cutters, who found it, could make any sort of guess as to what it might have been. A gentleman near that place (there is always a gentleman near the place ready to solve the difficulty) said the lump was bear's fat, or human fat. When it came into my possession it smelt strongly of mutton; and an intelligent lad—a butcher's boy whom I consulted—without a moment's hesitation, said, 'it is mutton fat.' These lumps of fat are so frequently found unaccompanied by other household concern, as to lead to the conclusion that they were not dropped by accident, nor buried simply for concealment. Mr. Molloy was present at the 'find,' and I had the account directly from him, first by note, and afterwards verbally.

"The inkstand is of the seventeenth century. It is of limestone, 7½ inches long, 5 wide, and 2½ thick. Two cups for ink, a trough for pens, and two letters, I. R.—apparently initials—are on the upper side; and a date, 1677, on the front edge. The initials and date are in relief, the usual style in this part of the kingdom about that period. My friend, the late Mr. John Deane, made a present of it to me. It retains much of the polish given to the under side by being shuffled about from boy to boy on the desk. Mr. Deane informs me that he took it from the ruins of a hedge-school house kept by an old man named Rourke, amongst the hills on this side of Clara, in the King's County.

"The knife, or scraper was found at Geashil Castle, and given to me by Mr. F. Prittie, a slater of this town. It is made from a piece of dark-coloured calp, which abounds in that neighbourhood. The maker knew how to turn its stratification to advantage.

"The Castle of Shragh-a-kern is said to have been built by the Briscoes, an ancient family which has some representatives still in this neighbourhood. It bore the date of its erection on a stone, which was removed by Mr. Nugent Briscoe, to his residence, Mount Briscoe. On this stone were sculptured the initials E. K. B., and the date 1588, also one of those curious figures commonly called Sheela-na-gigs. The initials are traditionally said to stand for 'Ellen Kearney Briscoe.'"

An electrotype of a seal closely representing the present ancient Corporation Seal of Kilkenny: presented by Mr. Charles Chapin, Librarian to the New England Numismatic and Archæological Society, Boston, U. S.

Mr. Prim, in reference to this electrotype, stated that it was in many respects an admirable imitation of the

original Corporation Seal of Kilkenny, in the custody of their Associate, Mr. Patrick Watters, Town Clerk of Kilkenny; and it was curious that such a thing should turn up in America. The account which Mr. Chaplin had given of it, in a letter to Mr. Graves, written in consequence of seeing a notice of the existence of the Kilkenny Archæological Society in an Almanac, was this:—

“The object from which I obtained the *mould* of the seal of the city of Kilkenny was not the *matrix*, but an *impression* thereof in *lead*, and it came into my possession in this wise:—About five or six years ago business carried me into the workshop of an artizan in this city (Boston), and while in conversation with him I noticed on his work-bench, among a lot of tools, the leaden impression of which I have just spoken. My numismatic curiosity was at once excited, and upon questioning the owner I could get no information relating to the piece. He did not know what it was, nor where it came from; still, he would neither sell nor give it to me; but finally consented to lend it to me to decipher, and, if I wished, to copy. I assure you, Sir, I was not long in doing the latter, and the next day returned the medal or seal to its owner, having, in the meantime, secured a mould of it, from which I obtained the electrotype copy now in my possession, a duplicate of which I send to you with this letter. About two weeks after returning the seal, the owner's shop was destroyed by fire, and *his* copy was then lost, so that now I suppose mine is the only copy in the United States. The leaden piece belonging to my friend was evidently an *impression* of the seal of your city, taken for the purpose of proving the correctness of the matrix, as a printer takes ‘a proof’ of his types, to prove their accuracy or inaccuracy. Or perhaps it may have been the veritable seal attached to some old-time legal document, hundreds of years ago, when the practice of hanging huge leaden tokens of authenticity to articles of agreement was in vogue.”

Mr. Prim said that the first conjecture as to the leaden object being “a proof” taken from a seal was doubtless the correct one; but the question was, when, and under what circumstances was the seal engraved? Although it was so good a copy of the genuine seal of the Corporation, it was unlike it in several respects. Not only was it larger in size, but the archers on the towers were armed with the long-bow and arrow, whereas, in the genuine seal, they held the cross-bow; and the lion passant-gardant, beneath the Castle, was an exceedingly majestic and well-fed beast, instead of the attenuated lion of heraldry appearing on the original seal. In the year 1752 a meeting of the Corporation of Kilkenny was held, at which—Ralph Gore, Esq., Mayor, presiding—an order was made that, as the

city seal, and the strong box in which it was contained, were detained by the previous Mayor, who refused to surrender them, a new seal should be made and used for the future, and the old seal should be destroyed, if it could be got at. However, the resolution set out, that not only should the city arms be engraved on the new seal, but also "the date of the year," as a distinctive mark. Now, this American seal did not bear any date or any difference intended to distinguish it from the genuine seal, and as the old seal was yet in use it was probable that it had been recovered before the necessity for making another had occurred, so that it was probable no other seal was engraved in 1752. At a later period, however, a counterfeit seal of the Corporation of Kilkenny actually *was* made, and although he had never seen it, and did not know what had become of it, he presumed this leaden proof impression, which had found its way to America, was taken from it. In the year 1838, certain of the inhabitants of Kilkenny, forming an association known as "The Citizens' Club," organised an opposition to the Corporate body, and claimed that instead of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen having the privilege of electing the Mayor and Sheriffs, that right belonged to all the inhabitants who enjoyed the freedom of the city; and for the purpose of having the legal question tested, they actually elected a Mayor and Sheriffs, and returned their names to the Lord Lieutenant for his sanction. The return of the actual Corporation, of the names of the members of their body whom *they* had elected for those offices, also went to Dublin Castle in the usual course. The Lord Lieutenant of the day, the Earl of Mulgrave, assembled the Privy Council to decide the point as to which return he should receive as being genuine, and a legal discussion took place before the Council, with the result of that body deciding that, as only one of the two returns—that of the Corporate body—bore the city seal, that only could be legally received. The Citizens' Club being thus defeated on a technical point, resolved that in the following year this difficulty should be surmounted, by their getting a seal engraved and applying it to the document. Accordingly, one of their most active and prominent members, Mr. Joseph Hackett, watchmaker—and

afterwards an Alderman and Mayor of Kilkenny, when the Municipal Reform Act had passed—was commissioned to have a seal made in imitation of the old city seal; and he (Mr. Prim) was at the time informed by those who had seen it, that the seal had been procured. It was not, however, used for the intended purpose, whether from the danger of its being deemed an indictment might lie for forgery, or from the prospect of the Municipal Reform Act passing so soon as to obviate the necessity of continuing the struggle with the exclusive old Corporate body, he could not say; but it might fairly be conjectured that the electrotype before the meeting was taken from a leaden proof of this seal, which had by some strange chance been carried to America.

A stone with Ogham inscription, found in a cranoge in Ballydoolough, as described in a recent Paper on the ancient Lake-dwellings of the Co. Tyrone: presented by W. F. Wakeman, Esq.

A rubbing from an inscribed stone of an irregular form, about 14 inches by 15 inches, evidently a fragment of a larger mass, found in a field near Drumscara Castle, eight miles west of Macroom, Co. Cork, in April last. The inscribing presented Rune-like characters of some kind, but not likely to be decipherable: presented by R. Caulfield, LL.D., Cork.

The piece of embroidery representing the Arms of Queen Anne, exhibited by Dr. Long at the April Meeting: presented by Dr. Long, Arthurstown.

The Rev. Mr. Purcell, P. P., Ballycallan, through Mr. John Hogan, exhibited a very elegant silver Monstrance, used for many years in the Chapel at Ballycallan, Co. Kilkenny, and presumed to have been originally presented to that parish by Colonel Richard Butler, of Kilcash, brother to the first Duke of Ormonde, and the ancestor of the present Marquis of Ormonde. That Colonel Butler was the donor of the Monstrance there could be no doubt, from the inscription, in cursive characters, which it bore:—

God. be. merciful. to. the. Honorable. Collonell. Richard. Butler. and. his. Right. Honorable. Lady. Frances. Butler. alias. Touchet.

The Rev. Mr. Graves said that, in its general design, this Monstrance bore a great resemblance to one known

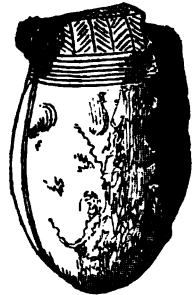
to have been made for Bishop Roth (engraved in "The History, Architecture, and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of St. Canice," p. 40), and which had long been preserved in the Bryan family, until presented by the late Mrs. Bryan, of Jenkinstown, to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Kilkenny. The Monstrance now exhibited was somewhat older, and much more highly decorated than that of Bishop Roth. It measured 19 inches in height, and weighed 21 oz. 17½ dwts. There was no plate mark visible.

Mr. Watson, Hon. Local Secretary, Londonderry, reported the purchase of a penannular gold antique, with inscribed chevron ornamentation and trumpet ends, by a jeweller in that city. It was found on Pollen Strand, in Innishowen, and weighed 3 oz. 9 dwts.

Mr. Prim said he was informed by Mr. R. Day, of Cork, that he had purchased at Londonderry, for his collection, a similar antique which he had showed lately to him at Kilkenny; it was most probably that reported by Mr. Watson.

The following communication was received from Mr. R. Day, M. R. I. A., F. S. A., accompanied by the woodcut, which he has presented free of cost to the Association:—

"In the Journal for April 1869 (Vol. I., Third Series, p. 353), an inscribed Shrine arch, from my collection, is figured and described by the Rev. William Reeves, D. D. With it, was found the bulla here engraved, both of which I purchased from a dealer in Ballymena, who informed me, that they were found on the shore of the lower Bann. This bulla differs from those described by Sir William Wilde, in his Catalogue of the Gold Antiquities in the Royal Irish Academy; for while those there figured and described are composed of lead, and covered with laminæ of gold, this is a gold envelope encasing a relic, which Professor Harkness, F. R. S., of the Queen's College, Cork, has kindly analyzed for me. He states, that the 'substance is combustible, and burns with a flame; that the ash affords phosphoric acid. When examined with the microscope by transmitted light, the substance, besides a large amount of earthy matter (clay), exhibits small irregular-shaped particles, having a brownish red colour, which are probably altered blood globules.' This leaves no doubt concerning the use of this reliquary; the contents may be the blood of a martyred saint, mixed with the earth on which it was spilled. The top of this relic-case is hollowed to admit a string for suspension, and while the body is plain and undecorated, the upper



Gold Reliquary, found in the lower Bann.



12 1/2 0 1 FOOT
Scale of feet.

Morris Ward & Co. Lith.

MONUMENTAL SLAB AT KILLYBEGS, CO. DONEGAL.

portion is ornamented with the well-known pattern so frequently found on gold ornaments of the same period, and on Cinerary Urns of an earlier time. Doctor Reeves has assigned the Shrine arch to the twelfth century, and we may reasonably give this the same, or perhaps a higher antiquity, as both were together, when found. It is unfortunate that the finder should have broken a portion of the gold covering off, and doubly so, that other objects found with it should have been mislaid and lost by him, as he was ignorant of their value, and supposed that the reliquary was brass, and valueless. The dealer, strange to say, was equally ignorant of its worth; and here it may be remarked, that as a rule, the peasantry mistake gold for brass, and bronze for gold. A gold hoop-shaped fibula with wine-glass shaped ends, in my collection, weighing two ounces, when discovered, was broken in halves by the finder, who purposed using the pieces as hat pegs in his cabin, and who parted with both to a passing dealer for a small quantity of tobacco. Other instances have been met, and they are not a few, where finders of copper axes, and bronze palstaves, would not be persuaded but that they had secured wedges of gold; and in one case a man who had found a number of these at Renny, near Mallow, was so disappointed on learning their true character from a silversmith in Cork, that he flung all into the river there. Objects covered with thin plates of gold are often found in Ireland, and although the bullæ are scarce, the small penannular rings so well known as ring money, which have a groundwork of copper, and a covering of gold, are more frequently met with. If these circulated as a medium of exchange, they must have been forgeries of the period, and were both an admirably made counterfeit of the sterling gold ring money, and had probably an equally large circulation, for I have met with, during the past four years, in various parts of Ireland, no less than six of these spurious rings, and only four of those in solid gold.

A notice of a monumental slab found at Ballysaggart, parish of Killaghtee, Barony of Banagh, county of Donegal, was communicated by Mr. William H. Patterson, as follows:—

“The very fine monumental slab of which an engraving faces this page, is now at the Roman Catholic Church at Killybegs, county of Donegal, where it is fixed securely, against the wall of the interior of the building. The slab was brought from an exposed position, near the ruins of a small ecclesiastical building at Ballysaggart,¹ on St. John’s Point in the adjoining parish of Killaghtee; according to local tradition, it had been always there, and was known and admired by the peasantry, but it was trodden over by children, and the young men used to try their strength at lifting it; to protect it, therefore, from any further injury, the Rev. James Stephens had it removed to his church at Killybegs, in 1868, where it now remains, secure from further effects of weather or from chance mutilation.

¹ The church and graveyard of Ballysaggart, “town of the priest,” are shown on the eastern shore of St. John’s Point,

about half-way along the peninsula, in sheet 31 of the one-inch Ordnance Maps of the County.

“The material of the monument is sandstone of a particularly hard and close texture, but it has suffered much from long exposure, and some parts of the ornament are now very faint; however, in July, 1871, aided by the Rev. Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Barrett, of Bruckless, I was able to get a very satisfactory rubbing, from which the accompanying plate has been reduced. The slab measures 6 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches across, at the wide end, and 1 foot 6 inches at the narrow end. The whole of the ornament is in very low relief. It will be seen that the surface is divided by bands of interlaced tracery into a number of panels, each of which is filled with a design differing from the others; those on the left of the drawing appear to be the more important as bearing the human figures, &c., while those on the right, so far as I can judge, are merely ornamental, enriching the monument and balancing the other parts of the design.

“The slab is evidently a sepulchral monument, and is intended to commemorate the warrior whose effigy appears at the top, helmeted and plumed, and armed with battle-axe and sword; the weapons of the Irish galloglass. Owing to the absence of any literal inscription, it must always be a matter of uncertainty to whom this monument belonged, but local tradition connects it with the Mac Sweeny (*Mac Suibne*) family, who lived as petty princes in their castle of Rathain.

“The ruins of this castle still exist on a little promontory on the western shore of St. John’s Point, about two miles distant from Ballysaggart; the adjoining inlet is named, in the Ordnance Map, M’Swyne’s Bay.

“Various entries in the ‘Annals of the Four Masters,’ connect Rathain Castle with the family of Mac Sweeny Banagh; thus at A. D. 1524, it is recorded that ‘Mac Sweeny, of Tir Boghaine’ (Niall More, the son of Owen), a constable of hardiest hand and heroism, of boldest heart and counsel, best at withholding and attacking, best in hospitality and prowess, who had the most numerous troops and most vigorous soldiers, and who had forced the greatest number of perilous passes, of any man of his own fair tribe, died after unction and penance, in his own Castle of Rathain, on the 14th of December.’ Again, at 1535, ‘Mac Sweeny, of Tir Boghaine (Mulmurry More, the son of Niall Mac Sweeny), was treacherously slain by his own brother, Niall, at the door of Mac Sweeny’s Castle of Rathain, on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.’

“A branch of the Mac Sweenys, of Munster, removed to Scotland about the commencement of the 11th century, and some of their descendants returned to Ireland early in the 14th century, and were hereditary leaders of galloglasses to many Irish chieftains.² The Mac Sweenys, during their sojourn among the turbulent clans of the west of Scotland, had probably gained for themselves the reputation of hardy and successful captains of foot soldiers; for it appears that O’Donnell, Lord of Tyrconnell, encouraged them to settle in his territory, particularly along the sea coast. It is expressly stated that Mac Sweeny was planted in Fanaid, in the 14th century, by consent of O’Donnell.³ Concerning the Barony of Banagh, whose chief kept his state at Rathain, Dr. O’Donovan writes: ‘according to O’Dugan’s topographical poem, this territory belonged to the O’Boyle,

¹ Tir Boghaine, now the Barony of Banagh, in South Western Donegal.

² O’Donovan in “Irish Penny Journal”

for 1840, p. 382.

³ See “Battle of Magh Rath,” p. 156, note p.

but for about two centuries before the confiscation of Ulster, it was the country of Mac Sweeny Banagh, a hereditary leader of galloglasses to the O'Donnells.¹ Elsewhere O'Donovan mentions that Mac Sweeny dispossessed O'Boyle, in Banagh, in 1343; this date may probably represent the first coming of the Mac Sweenys to Banagh, so that if this monument belongs to one of this family it cannot be older than the middle of the fourteenth century. Having once firmly established themselves in Donegal, the Mac Sweenys appear to have held their ground, and also to have maintained their old fighting fame. A letter written by Sir Henry Sidney, in 1583, to Sir Francis Walsingham, quoted in the 'Ulster Journal of Archæology,' mentions that 'Shane O'Neale, the arch traitor, having exiled O'Donnell, lord of Tyrconnell, and drove him into England * * * took possession of all his castles, which were many, and strong, and put under subjection all the potentates of the same dominion, namely: O'Dogherty, O'Boyle, O'Gallaghare, the three grand captains of Galloglas called Mackswynes of Fanat, Banogh and Ne Do,² all which he either held in prison or lett out detayninge their best hostages.' The Mac Sweenys appear to have always been in the front when any fighting was going on; thus it is recorded that in 1522, O'Donnell having been attacked by O'Neill and his Connaught allies, 'assembled his own small but faithful forces in Kinel Connell, namely, O'Boyle, O'Dogherty, the three Mac Sweenys and the O'Gallaghers.' The precise topographical position occupied in Tyrconnell by the three septs of Mac Sweeny is indicated in the map of Ireland made in 1567, by John Goghe, a Limerick schoolmaster, a copy of which has been printed in the second volume of the 'State Papers' (4to., London, 1834). In this map, 'Mac Swyny Fanid' is placed to the west of Lough Swilly. 'Mac Swyny ne toch' is further west, and extends along the coast southwards, while 'Mac Swyny Banigh' occupies a district on the north of Donegal bay, which seems to be co-extensive with the modern barony of Banagh. Mr. H. Hore, writing in the Ulster Journal of Archæology, concerning this map, says: 'It also depicts them (the Mac Sweenys) in a curious manner by pourtraying three galloglasses in armour to represent the three septs. These figures are clad in shirts of mail, helmeted, and holding the famous battle-axe or 'sparthe,' which, according to Cambrensis, was in use among the north-men or ost-men.' Mr. Hore, further on, in discussing the origin of the galloglass and the meaning of the word, quotes Sir Walter Scott, in his account of the Scottish host:—

'The Isle men carried at their backs,
The ancient Danish battle-axe.'

He goes on to say that here we have the true origin of the gallo-glass.³ Sweyn is a Danish Christian-name. The surname still lingers in the Isles. Dr. Johnson visited a Mr. M'Swyne, when in Coll. Although the word 'Scotici' stands for these redoubtable mercenaries in all the treaties made with the Irish chieftains by Lord Leonard Gray, and although Ireland (as Shakspeare, in Macbeth, says of the merciless Mac Donnell), 'from the Western Isles, of Kernes and Gallowglasses is supplied;' yet their

¹ "Annals of the Four Masters," A. D. 1524, note.

² Ne Do, *recte*, Na d-Tuath, which is

translated "of the districts" or "territories."

³ Gallo-glass, i. e. foreign soldier?

Cunabulum was unquestionably either Denmark or Norway, from whence the entire sea coasts of Great Britain and Ireland were peopled. If O'Donovan be correct in supposing that the descendants of the Mac Sweenys who left Munster in the eleventh century, returned to Ireland as captains of galloglass in the fourteenth, they probably had acquired their skill in the use of the battle-axe by joining in the feuds of the clansmen among the western islands. The professed galloglass does not appear to have been a native Irish institution, and the word, so far as I know, does not appear in our early historical writings.

“Considering the locality where this monument was found, it seems very probable that it belonged to a Mac Sweeney Banagh. The ‘Annals of the Four Masters’ contain numerous mentions of this family, and record the deaths, generally in battle, of many of them; but it seems to me extremely probable that Owen, who died in 1351, is the individual to whom the monument was erected. The entry is:—

“‘A. D. 1351. Owen-na-lathaihe Mac Sweeney was slain by Manus O'Donnell.’

“This *na-lathaihe*, I think, connects Owen with the district where the slab was found, and where Rathain Castle stood. The modern name of the parish which contains St. John's Point is Killaghtee, i. e., Kill-leacht-oidhche—the Church of the Monumental Stone of the Night. If ‘lathaihe’ be a corruption of ‘leacht-oidhche,’ the name and title would read ‘Owen of the Night Monument,’ that is, of this particular district.

“In endeavouring to arrive at a knowledge of the age of this monument, some particulars, such as the place where it was found, and peculiarities of shape and pattern, give considerable assistance.

“In the first place, although Celtic in most of the ornamental details, it is decidedly non-Hibernian, it is quite unique as an Irish example of monumental art; so far as I know, nothing resembling it has been found in Ireland. The slab, however, partakes much of the character of some of those in the west of Scotland, and is of what may be called the Iona school, having, I have but little doubt, been made in that island, or made in Donegal by artists brought from Iona for the purpose, to be placed as the memorial of one of the newly arrived Mac Sweenys. For the first generation, at least after settling in Donegal, this family would naturally be more Scotch than Irish in feelings, though after a few generations these feelings would have changed. Most probably Iona had been for a long period the burial-place of their tribe, as it was of the M'Leans, M'Leods, and other families of the Isles. Ever since the time of St. Columba, Iona had enjoyed a high reputation as a burying-place, and persons were brought from distant places to be there interred. Pennant quotes a Gaelic prophecy which was probably the origin of its fame in this respect, and translates it thus:—

‘Seven years before the end of the world,
A deluge shall drown the nations.
The sea at one tide shall cover Ireland,
And the green-headed Islay, but Columba's isle
Shall swim above the flood.’

“Mr. Graham has published a work on the antiquities of Iona,² in

¹ The writer has described this “leacht” in the “Journal” for April, 1871.

² Graham's Antiquities of Iona, London, 1850.

which he gives lithographs of a great number of the monuments which still exist there; an examination of these drawings will show the points in which this Ballysaggart slab resembles the Iona ones, but any one wishing to make a still more critical comparison should consult the magnificent publications of the Spalding Club—'The Sculptured Stones of Scotland' by Dr. John Stuart, where many examples from Iona and other places in the west are figured.

"As regards the art of the stone under consideration, the interlaced riband pattern in various combinations might suggest a much earlier date than that to which I consider it probable the stone belongs; but it must be borne in mind that this peculiar style, which was in use in Ireland from the sixth century, or earlier, was the favourite type of ornament, and continued in vogue in certain decorations, through a very lengthened period, even to modern times, as shown in the bucklers, brooches, and powder-horns of the Highlanders. The architectural or gothic panel at the upper right hand corner, gives a key to the age of the slab, and fixes a limit as to the period to which it might be referred. This limit would, I consider, be the middle of the fourteenth century, earlier than which I think the slab could not be, though it might be considerably later. Most of the other ornamental panels, including the one with the grotesque animals, might be several centuries earlier, had they not been associated with gothic work. The form of the slab, tapering from the head to the foot, is not a fashion of Celtic growth, but was introduced to the Scotic races by the Anglo-Norman invaders, as was the fashion of carving effigies on monuments. The true Irish tombstones were of totally different type, they were not of tapered form, bore no effigy, but bore invariably a cross, of more or less elaborate character, and had usually a short inscription. I would direct attention to the curious subject in the lowest left-hand panel, which evidently represents two men in kilted costume struggling together. Wrestling was the favourite pastime of all the northern nations, and the group may have represented a wrestling match, which was introduced to record the skill in this sport of the warrior, who is also displayed in full fighting costume in the principal panel; thus indicating his triumphs both in peace and war.

"The group, however, may represent the death-struggle of the warrior, the last scene in his life; it will be remembered that Owen Mac Sweeny was slain by Manus O'Donnell in 1351. Now, could we understand the significance of the small symbols which accompany the figures in this panel, we might make out with considerable certainty whom the figures represent; at the back of one of them is an animal, probably a horse, and a similar figure is sculptured above the shoulder of the galloglass effigy at the top; this may have been for the purpose of indicating one and the same person; while at the back of the other figure, in addition to an interlaced knot, there is a square object which may be intended to represent the Cathach or 'battle book of St. Columba,' the battle standard of the O'Donnells, and a very likely symbol to be selected to indicate a chief of that race. This very ancient copy of the Gospels, said to have been written by St. Columba, and enclosed in a jewelled shrine of silver gilt, was carried before the army of Tyrconnell when it went into battle, in order to ensure victory. These attempts to read the meaning of the sculpture are rather fanciful, but at present they are all that occur to me. In conclusion, I would express my opinion that the slab is of that mixture of

Celtic and Gothic style which may be called the later Iona school, and as such represents the art of the Scottish branch of the Irish Gael; that it probably belongs to the latter half of the fourteenth century, and that it is the monument of a Mac Sweeny Banagh, of Rathain."

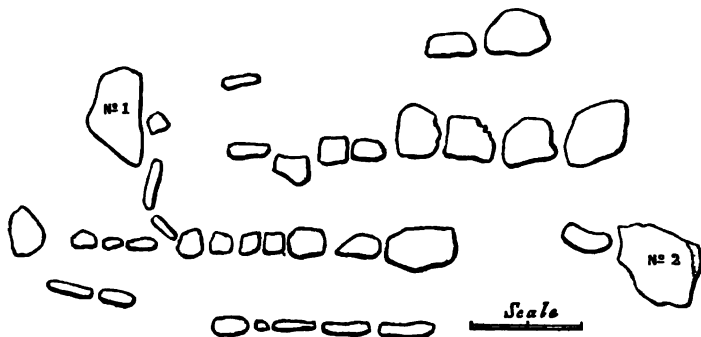
Mr. W. F. Wakeman sent the following paper on a Dolmen or "Giant's Grave," at the "Bar" of Fintona, accompanied by a plan and drawings:—

"I beg on the present occasion to lay before our Meeting a carefully executed and measured plan of one of those curious monuments of antiquity which are usually spoken of by our country people as 'Giants' Graves.' Amongst antiquaries they are variously styled, and occasionally some conflicting theories appear to have been promulgated relative to their origin and uses. That they were graves, at least, there is more than abundant evidence, portions of the human skeleton, or of skeletons, being almost invariably found within their enclosure whenever they have been explored; and indeed in many instances, when, from the disturbed state of the interior, it was evident that the work had been previously searched by treasure seekers. That the Scandinavian rovers ransacked a very considerable number of our pre-Christian sepulchral monuments is a matter of history. They were a very practical off-hand sort of depredators, and it is not probable that they would have exerted their energies over so wide a field, had they not in some instances, at least, been rewarded by the discovery of treasures, golden ornaments, and soforth. But even so long ago as the eighth and ninth centuries, Ireland was an ancient country, containing innumerable monuments of people and races which had passed away. Our northern visitors, in their thirst for buried treasure, would probably uproot, and 'poke' any primitive sepulchre which chance might throw in their way. It is not likely that their wise men had yet classified the sepulchral remains which were then, as now, to be found in Erin, and thus we may account for the unroofing and ruin of many of the so-called 'Giant Graves,' a class of monument which, so far as I am aware, has never, in this country at least, even when apparently opened for the first time, presented deposits other than bones, articles of bone, stone, or flint, and in some instances fragments of pottery. I speak, of course, only of original deposits, for in two notable instances explorers of a period comparatively late, as compared with that of the sepulchre they had violated, appear to have left behind them unintentionally, unmistakable evidence of their visit. I allude, in the first place, to the discovery within the tumulus of Dowth (plundered by the Northmen of Dublin, in A. D. 862), of an iron knife blade and a bronze pin, exactly similar to articles of the same class found in Lagore and other crannogs—and in the second place, to the fact of a Danish or Norwegian spear-head of iron, exactly like those found at Inchicore and the Broadstone, having been discovered in a splendid dolmen, situated immediately adjoining the house of Mr. Trimble, near Boho, county Fermanagh. This interesting weapon is, or was lately, in possession of Mr. Whittaker, whose father, up to last year, was Rector of the parish of Boho. Amongst objects probably lost or left behind them by early explorers of our pre-historic tumuli may be mentioned the now famous runo-inscribed sword trapping of Domnal Seals-head, described in

our Journal for April, 1871. From the appearance presented by many megalithic remains in Ireland and elsewhere it has become a question, amongst some antiquaries, whether the 'Giants' Grave' is not merely the skeleton of a chambered tumulus. This idea would appear to be wholly erroneous. Mr. G. A. Lebour, in 'Nature,' May 9, 1872, presents some very interesting remarks bearing upon this subject. In allusion to the principal dolmens and tumuli of Finistère, he states that 'in most cases in that department the dolmens occupy situations in every respect similar to those in which the tumuli are found, so that meteorological, and, indeed every other but human agencies, must have affected both in the same manner and degree. Notwithstanding this, the dolmens are invariably bare, and the kists are as constantly covered; there are no signs of even incipient degradation and denudation, in the latter, and none of former covering in the first. It would be unwarrantable to suppose that, had the dolmens been uncovered by human beings, no vestiges of the mounds would remain, or that this perfect and unaccountable removal of material being allowed, the skeleton, i. e., the part containing the most useful stones, should be left unscathed. There is, however, a more important point of difference between the dolmens and the barrow kists; namely, that in the chambered tumuli there is almost always present a floor-stone—a part of the structure which I have never seen at the base of any of the dolmens of the region in question. And there can, in their case, be no chance of removal, as the floor-stone would necessarily be the last to remain in its place. The dolmens, again, as a rule, were evidently erected with no attempt at nice adjustment of the sides or top, whereas tokens of some care and trouble are to be found in the way in which most of the entombed kists are built.'

"These remarks apply in all their force to groups of similar remains which are to be found in Ireland. About two miles and a-half from the village of Black Lion, in the county of Cavan, but on the borders of Fermanagh, may be seen two truly magnificent 'Giants' Graves,' the larger of which, measuring forty-seven feet in length, by about ten in breadth, remains in a complete state of preservation. This monument is covered in by five rocks, or enormous flags, and is closely surrounded by a line of detached stones set in an oval form. At a little distance stand a cromleac (the covering stone of which measures fifteen feet five inches in length, by fifteen feet in breadth), a perfect stone circle, a so-called 'Druidical rocking stone,' and a considerable number of pillar stones. All these interesting relics remain in the state in which they were left by the people who raised them. They have never been disturbed, and the graves were certainly not at any time covered by a tumulus. The locality is almost an uninhabited wilderness abounding in rocks and stones, so that there was no temptation or inducement to any one to interfere with them. In the immediate neighbourhood is a well preserved chambered cairn, of considerable dimensions, which was surrounded by a circle of stones, some of which rise above the bog, which appears to have grown over and hidden the remainder. One side of the mound has been broken into by boys hunting for rabbits, and a large square, or, rather oblong kist, in which was found a fine urn, is visible. Why should this cairn remain almost perfect, while the neighbouring cromleac and dolmens, if they were ever mound-enclosed, are found cleanly and completely denuded? Again, at the 'Barr' of Fintona we find two important cairns remaining almost per-

fectly preserved, while close at hand is a bare 'Giant's Grave,' of which more presently. In reference to the two carns just referred to, I may state that one of them, containing eight cists, or kists, was described in our Journal for October, 1871. The second was explored some weeks ago by Mr. J. G. V. Porter, and myself, and found to contain a large central chamber, which had all the appearance of having been previously searched. Here nothing was discovered, not even traces of bones. The 'Giant's Grave,' situate at a little distance from these carns, measures thirty-three feet in length, its breadth on the interior averaging three feet and a-half. It extends very nearly east and west. A portion of the eastern end appears to be partitioned off, as shown in the accompanying plan. That the grave was originally inclosed by a set of flag-like stones set on end, and forming a somewhat irregular oval figure, is quite evident. Of these stones twelve remain visible, and others may be hidden by the encroachment of the sod. The stones marked in the plan (the scale is six feet) are of heights varying from two feet nine inches, to half a foot or so above ground. For an idea of their arrangement I beg to refer to the plan. The stones marked respectively Nos. 1 and 2, were evidently covering slabs. No tradition remains as to the time and circumstances under which the monument was denuded of its covering, but that it was closed overhead I feel



Plan of Giant's Grave at the Bar of Fintona.

certain. Indeed it is melancholy to think how many works of its class have been unroofed in very recent times. The magnificent dolmen adjoining Mr. Trimble's house, at or near Boho, already referred to, was denuded of its covering flags some fifteen years ago, and the abstracted materials now form a portion of the flooring and walls of an adjoining byre. Two once splendid chambers, still grand even in ruin, may be seen in the immediate vicinity of a farm-house belonging to a man named Watson, close to the southern shore of Lough Mulshane, not far from Tempo, county Fermanagh. These, Watson informed me, had been stripped of their roofs about twenty years ago, the stones being required for an addition to his dwelling-house, which he was then making. Many such instances might be related. One of the stones which formed the 'Barr' monument is peculiar; it measures three feet two inches in length, by one foot nine in breadth; the depth is eleven inches—material, red sandstone. The peculiarity of this stone consists in its having been tooled all over what may be called its upper surface, and in having a groove cut in it. This groove

or channel, which measures three inches in depth, is admirably worked. The instrument used in its formation was probably metal, but a pick of flint would in all likelihood have answered the purpose equally well. The stone was not lying in its original position, and whether its ancient place was inside or outside the grave it is impossible to determine. The pick-marks upon the surface are very like those which appear upon some of the stones which form the gallery and chamber at Newgrange. There seems to be no other grooved stone at the place, but as the monument has evidently been much pulled about, others may have been there. The stone has all the appearance of having been used as a drain of some kind—but what did it drain? I am particularly anxious to draw the attention of Members of our Association to this curious relic, which I believe to be unique. The floor of the chamber was found, upon examination, to be unflagged; and though we caused a considerable portion of it to be dug up, no traces of bones or of charcoal were discovered. Since this Paper was commenced, I have been kindly informed by a friend that the name of the townland in which the grave occurs is in Irish ‘Cnock-na-fear-breagach,’ or *the hill of the lying man*. No doubt some old legend, now lost, was attached to the place.

“In reference to our ‘Giants’ Graves’ generally, it may be observed that, according to Colgan, they appear even so long ago as the time of St. Patrick to have been robed in mystery. In his ‘Tour in Connaught’ the late Rev. Cæsar Otway gives the following translation of what appears to be the earliest notice of a ‘Giant’s Grave’ extant. ‘On a certain day, as St. Patrick was going about preaching the Gospel and healing all manner of disease, he met by the wayside a tomb of astonishing size (being thirty feet long). His companions observing this, expressed their opinion that no man could have ever arrived at such a size as to require such a grave. Whereupon the saint replied that God, by the resurrection of this giant, could persuade them, provided they were not altogether slow of faith. For just at that time there existed much doubt respecting the truth of the general resurrection. St. Patrick, therefore, prayed fervently that his statements might be borne out by facts, and that thereby the scruples of doubt might be eradicated from their minds. And lo! a wonder—wonder heretofore in past ages unheard of. For the man of heavenly might approaches the sepulchre; he pours out his powerful prayer; signs with the Staff of Jesus the tomb. And up rose the giant from the grave; and there he stood before them all, in stature and countenance most horrible; and looking intently on St. Patrick, and weeping most dolorously, he cried, “Immense gratitude I owe you, my lord and master, beloved of God and elect; because that at least for one hour you have snatched me from the gates of hell, where I have been suffering unspeakable torments.” And he besought the saint that he would allow him to follow him; but the saint refused, giving for his reason, that men could not bear to look without intolerable terror on his countenance. When being asked who he was, he said his name was Glarcus, son of Chais; that heretofore he was swineherd to King Laogair, and that about 100 years ago he was attacked and killed by one Fin Mac Coull, in the reign of King Cairbre. St. Patrick then advised him to believe in the Triune God, and be baptized, if he would not return to his place of torment, to which the giant joyfully agreed; and then he returned to his grave, and he was de-

livered, according to the word of the saint, from his place of suffering.'—Colgan 'Trias Thaum.' Sexta Vita Pat., page 83."

Mr. William Gray, Architect, Belfast, sent the following notes on some stone celts found near Belfast, and on a gold torque discovered near Bushmills, Co. Antrim:—

"In the outskirts of Belfast, on the Malone Road, there was formerly a conical hill, known as Pleasure House Hill, it commanded a good prospect, and horse races took place around its base. In olden times it was the site of one of those earthen 'forts' so common in Ireland. A few years ago, Samuel Barbour, Esq., purchased this place as a site for a dwelling house, and cut away a good portion of the crown of the hill, and on the site thus formed erected his present residence. In the process of cutting away the hill several urns were found, and one rough stone celt; and in cutting a track at the side of the hill for gas pipes two very fine polished celts were found, one of which weighs 8 lbs.; recently, within a few feet of the same spot no less than fourteen other stone celts of the same character were found; no two of them were alike in shape, but all were beautifully wrought and well finished with clean sharp edges, several having even the ends carefully rubbed. They were all found within the space of about eight feet square, each standing on its end in the sand with its edge turned upwards. There was nothing near to indicate a burial, nor were there any chips to indicate a manufactory. Mr. Barbour has the celts and urns carefully mounted in a case in his library. I subjoin the dimensions of the celts:—

Polished celt,	8½	+	3¾	Polished celt,	10½	+	3¾
" "	9	+	1¾	" "	10½	+	8¾
" "	9	+	2¼	" "	10½	+	4¾
" "	9	+	3¼	" "	10½	+	4¾
" "	9½	+	3½	" "	12	+	3½
" "	9½	+	3	" "	12½	+	4¾
" "	9¾	+	3¾	" "	13	+	3¾
" "	9¾	+	2½	Rough celt,	8	+	3
" "	10	+	3½				

"Herewith I send you, in outline, a full-size drawing of a gold ornament of peculiar shape,¹ found during the summer of 1869, in the process of cutting a four feet drain on the lands of Mr. William Moore, at Priestland, county Antrim, within one and a-half miles of Bushmills, and three miles of the Giant's Causeway. It is made of twenty-two carat gold, and weighs eleven ounces. It belongs at present to Mr. Gilmour, of Coleraine, who also holds the very fine gold brooch known as the Dalriada brooch."

The following Paper was contributed:—

¹ The drawing represents one of those plain gold torques with straight turned up ends, of which there are several speci-

mens in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. See Wilde's "Catalogue," gold ornaments, p. 71.—Ed.

THE DIND-SENCHUS OF ERIU.

PARTLY FROM THE BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, AND PARTLY FROM THE BOOK OF LEGAN, TWO VELLUM MANUSCRIPTS OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY J. O'BEIRNE CROWE, A.B.

IN my introduction to "The Vision of Cathair Mor," edited in the Journal for January, 1872, I expressed an earnest desire that the Dind-senchus of Eriu might be "translated and published *in extenso*." To this expression the spirited and patriotic body who conduct our "Journal," and who have already raised it to so high a standard, have responded by inviting me, through their indefatigable Secretary, to enter on the work at once. This invitation I have accepted, and the present article on "Temair of the Kings" is my first instalment. I need not say that I feel proud of having this task entrusted to me, and that I shall do my utmost to render the result worthy both of the subject and of myself.

The nature of the Dind-senchus will be understood from the following remarks of the late Dr. O'Donovan (Ordnance Survey of Ireland, County of Londonderry, Vol. I., p. 223). "This work treats of the origin of the names of the most historically distinguished places in Ireland, as forts, cairns, mountains, rivers, lakes, &c.; and though its legends, like those of the saints, are almost wholly of a fabulous character, its evidences in regard to historic and geographic facts are no less entitled to respect. In reference to such facts, the Lives of the Saints have been received as authority by the learned of Europe, and 'rightly,' as Pinkerton observes, 'for there could be no possible temptation to fiction in *these articles*, but on the contrary, every inducement to preserve these grand features exactly in order to colour their ridiculous tales.' So, in the Dind-senchus, the places mentioned must have had a real, and the persons connected with them at least a traditional existence, or its legends could have had no interest at the period of their compilation." The Manuscript, folio, and column, from which each piece is taken, will be given in their proper places. See first note.

Dind-*reanchur* Erend *andreo*, *dorigne Amargein*, *macc Amalgada*, *meic Maile Ruain do na Deirib Tempach*. Ba *pili ren Diarmada meic Cearbaill*. Ir e *dorad ailgiur for Fintan macc Lamiaich i Tempaig diam bai mór-dail fearn Erend i Tempaig, im rígn Erend, im Diarmaid macc Cearbaill, 7 im Flano Feblai macc Scannlain, comarba Pátraic, 7 im rái-fearn Erend, im Ceand Faelad, macc Ailella, meic Eogain, meic Neill, 7 im Fintan macc Lamiaich, aró-*reanoír* Erend. 7 co *roétoirc Amargéin tri laite 7 tri haide* for Fintan i *fiadhairi fearn Erend* *reo macc 7 ingéin, i Tempaig, con ecred do reancara pira dindn Erend, fodeig polad cac duine 7 cac díné di o aímriú Cearna ingine deata*—ir i *cedna rogab Ere*—go *plaitn Diarmada meic Cearbaill, con eperc* :*

“*Temur din,*” ol *Amairgen*, “*Mur Tea, ingim Luig-deac meic Icha, dialuid co Fedin Oll-gotach*. Ir ‘n a *plait-ren* ba *bindoir la cacn duine in Ere gué araile bedir ceda mend-érot, ar med int rída 7 na cairdine bae la cach di araile in Eriinn* : *conid arai ar [r]nuíteam cach mur in mur rin, fobit ic é cetna raer-cuir hErend cuir Teo, ingine Luigdach, fri Fede*.”

“*No, Temair .i. Teph-mur .i. Mur Tephir ingim dachuir, ri hippaimia*. Ir i *bai ic [C]anthon macc Cairé-mend, ri[ǵ] dreatan, co r’bo marb occo ri, 7 doradad hEchirun idal nam dreatan fri a cairc, ca’m bad beo nó marb*. Rugad-ri *iarum iarn a bar co hEarpain, con dernad mur impi and .i. Teph-Mur*. *Atéonnairc Tea din, ben Eremon innrin .i. Mur Tephir*. *Luid ren don co hEirind le fear, 7 doberead di cac tulach togab in hEriinn, conid le iarum conarnéct mur amail mur Tephir, conad indí roadnaéct* ; unde *Temair dicetur*. *Temair 7 Oruim Cáin 7 Liaé-oruim, 7 Caáir Cno-rind 7 Oruimn Deircen*—u. *anmand Tempach indrin*.”

¹ From the Book of Ballymote, fol. 188, col. 1.

This is the Dind-seanchus of Eriu, which was made by Amargein, son of Amalgaid, son of Mael Ruain of the Deisi of Temair. He was the poet of Diarmaid, son of Cearball. It is he who imposed a request on Findtan, son of Lamiach in Temair, when there was an assembly of the men of Eriu, in Temair, around the King of Eriu, around Diarmaid, son of Cerball ; and around Fland Feblai, son of Scannlan, comarb of Patric ; and around the sage of the men of Eriu, around Ceand Faelad, son of Ailill, son of Eogan, son of Niall ; and around Finntan, son of Lamiach, chief-senior of Eriu. And Amargein fasted three days and three nights on Fintan in the presence of the men of Eriu, both sons and daughters, in Temair, that he might relate to him the true histories of the *dinds* of Eriu, because he encountered every person and every tribe of it from the time of Ceasair, daughter of Bith—it is she who first took Eriu—until the reign of Diarmaid, son of Cearball, so that he said :—

“*Temur*, then,” says Amairgen, “is *Mur Tea*, daughter of Lugaidh, son of Ith, who went to Gede Oll-gothach. It is in his reign that sweeter was with every one in Eriu the voice of another than would be the strings of lispig harps, on account of the greatness of the peace, and of the friendship, each had for the other in Eriu : so that it is therefore that this *mur* is the most distinguished of all *murs*, because the first free crime of Eriu is the crime of Tea, daughter of Lugaidh, with Gede.

“Or, *Temair*, that is, *Teph-mur*, that is, the fort of Tephis, daughter of Bachter, King of Spain. It is she whom Canthon, son of Caithmend, king of the Britons, had until she died with him, and hEthirun the Idol of the Britons was pledged for her restoration, whether she was living or dead. She was brought afterwards, after her death, to Spain, so that a *wall* was built around her, that is, *Tephi-mur*. Tea, then, wife of Erem, saw that, namely, the *wall* of Tephis. This lady then went to Eriu with her husband, and every plateau she would choose in Eriu was given to her, so that it is by her afterwards was invented a wall like the wall of Tephis, so that it is in it she was buried : whence is said ‘*Temur*.’ Temair, and Druim Cain, and Liath-druim, and Cathair Cro-fhind, and Druimn Descen—these are five names of Temair.”

Uel ita : **Temair**: a uerbo Groeco "Temoría" (*θεωρέω?*) quod Latine interpretatur "conspició" hujus oppidi quod Temoriam uocamus nomen esse derivatum auctores affirmant : omnisque locus conspicuus ἢ eminent sive in campo sive in domu sive in quocunque loco sit, hoc uocabulo, quod dicitur **Temair**, nominari potest. Sic in proverbio Scotico reperitur, ut dicitur—**Temair na tuairi, ἢ Temair in tairge** : quam sententiam in suo silencio Coniuncit de hoc nomine disputando posuit. Hoc ergo oppidum, multorum sive commune [quae] uendicat, nunc cunctis Hibernensibus oppidis excellens, congruenter eorum commune uocabulum possidet, quippe cum hujus rector usque hodie totius insolae Scotorum monarchiam sortitur."

[PINTAN CECINIT.]

I.

Teamair¹ bneas cib ni di ata,
Inoiridh, a Ollamna :
Cum do deagail nír inm bhuig ?
Cum robo Theamair Temair ?

II.

In ac Darrthalon na cath,
No 'n ac cet-gabail Chearraic ?
No 'n ac Nemead co nem nup,
No ic Cicol garb gligair-glun ?

III.

In ac Feraib bolc nam bas,
No 'n ac line Luchroban ?
Slomoidh zach gabail dib rín
O b[*f*]uil Temair ar Temair. τ.

IV.

A Thuain, a Fíndcharb feil,
A bpoín, a Chu Alais em,
A Fínden 'n [b]ar coicep coin
Cib on, cib di ata Temair ? τ.

¹ From the Book of Lecan, fol. 285, col. 2.

Or thus : *Temair* : Authors affirm that from the Greek word *Temoria* (Θεωπέω?) which in Latin is interpreted "conspicio," the name of this town, which we call Temoria, has been derived ; and every place, conspicuous and eminent, whether in a plain or in a house, or in whatever place it be, may be named by this word, which is called *Temair*. Thus it is found in the Scotie phrase, as is said—*Temair na tuaiti* & *Temair in taige* (Temair of the country, and Temair of the house) : which sentence the Interpreter, in discussing this name, has inserted in his glossary. This town then, which lays claim to a town of many, or a common [town], now exceeding all [Irish] towns, aptly possesses their common name, inasmuch as its ruler even to this day enjoys the sovereignty of the whole island of the Scots.

[FINTAN SANG.]

I.

Temair of the Breaga, what is that whence it is,
Tell ye, O Ollams :
When did it separate from the Brugh ?
When was Teamair [called] Temair ?

II.

Is it with Parrtholan of the battles,
Or, is it at the first invasion of Ceasair ?
Or, is it with Nemead of great splendour,
Or, is it with rough, cricket-kneed Cicol ?

III.

Is it with the Fir Bolc of the fights,
Or, is it with the race of Luchroban ?
Name ye each invasion of these
From which Temair is called Temair. T.

IV.

O Tuan. O generous Findchad,
O Bran, O active Cu Alaigh :
O Finden, as a prudent five,
What is this, what, from which Temair [derived] ? T.

V.

Robair éan fá call-choill cháem,
 In aimpir meic áin Ollcain,
 No co r' pleacht in coill cair
 Liath mac Laigne leathan-glair.

VI.

O rin amach fá Druim Leith,
 A harbar fá harbar meich,
 No co toráct Cam can chrad,
 Mac ren Fiacha Ceind-pinnain.

VII.

O hin amach fá Druim Cain,
 In tulach cur tegaid mar,
 No co tamc Cro-find choin,
 Ingen Allot oll-bladaig.

VIII.

Cathair Chro-find, ni r'bo cam,
 A hainm oc Tuairt De Danann,
 Co toracht Tea, na r'cle,
 den Eremon con airb-gne.

IX.

Roclaita clad im a tech
 Oc Tea ingin Luigdeach:
 Rohadnacht 'n a mur amuis,
 Conad uairi ita Temair. T.

X.

Forad na ruz fá hainm di,
 Righaid macc Milead incí:
 Cuid anmánda uirri ar rin,
 Oca f'orruim co Temair. T.

V.

There was a time it was a beautiful hazel-wood,
 In the time of the splendid son of Ollchan ?
 Until felled the tangled wood
 Liath, son of Lagin Leathan-glas.

VI.

From that forth it was Druim Leith,
 Its corn was a corn of measure :
 Until came Cain without misery,
 A son he of Fiacha Cend-fhinnan.

VII.

From that forth it was Druim Cain,
 The hill to which [the] great come,
 Until came Cro-fhind the fair,
 Daughter of the mighty-famed Allot.

VIII.

The city of Cro-fhind, it was not inapplicable,
 Its name among the Tuath de Danann,
 Until came Tea, who was not unjust,
 Wife of Erem with noble aspect.

IX.

A wall was built around her house,
 At the hands of Tea, daughter of Lugaid :
 She was interred in her wall outside,
 So that it is from her is Te-mair.

X.

Station of the kings was a name for it—
 The kings of the sons of Mil in it :
 Five names it had therefore,
 From Fordruim to Temair.

XI.

Ír mórí Fintan fále,
 Ní r'gam eicní en-lindí
 Ír and romtoebad ar rín,
 Foirr inn fod-brug or Temair. T. .b.

Do dingsnaib na Tempach poderín ro rír.¹

Nemnach .i. cipra fuil ic onte síd in airéuir tuair-
 cipre na Tempac : glair don teio a Nemnaig .i. Níe a
 hainm. Ír fuirri atá in cedna muilend daronad in Epe
 la Ciárnaid, cumail Chopmaic.

Laépac Tige Mairíren fáil or int síd fíri Nemnaig
 atuaid, eter .ííí. cloca bega. Ír amlaid poruidiged in
 teac rín—lar and 7 tuarad airírel. Mairíreo don ban-
 tpebach bae im corae fíri Cormac. Cac tec fuidigetar
 in tuét rín ni ba duaidreach 7 ni bia cen ana and.

Rat Laegairi meic Neill fíri rodain atuaid. ííí.
 ríim-doirí các arda in te, 7 poruidiged Laeg [aire] ro
 rcíac gairíud fíri in cloon imectra 'n airéuir deircire
 na ríe-rata Loegairi 7 Tempaig, 7 a aghaid poder ic
 catuigud fíri Laigniu .i. fíri claind bhearail bñic.

Ata 7 caeb Rata Laegairi anair-dep Leic Mata
 Mor-glondai 7 .i. amur bnat-beartach robai 7 fáil Cor-
 maic. Robadar la and ceatrar oc-lac ic cluic 7 caeb
 Rata Laegairi anair-dep. Foeruirim Mata a ííí. dar
 cuimigib al ler 7 calum.

Rat Ríg 7 caeb Rata Laegairi atuaid. Atat eri
 decera irruidiu .i. Laépac Tige Cormaic in airéuir
 deircire na Rata il leie fíri Rat Laegaire poder:
 Laépac in Fonnaid 7 caeb Laéraigí Tige Cormaic
 anair : Mur Teo a leie poder, conid² o rain rohainmni-
 gead Temair .i. Tea-Mur .i. in cnoc bec fáil eter in da
 mur ileie poder. Ír ann ata

¹ From the Book of Ballymote, fol. 188, col. 2.

² Comb.—MS.

XI.

I am Fintan the poet,
 I was not the salmon of *one* flood :
 It is where I was after that brought up—
 On the sod-plain over Temair. T. B.

Of the forts of Temair itself this down.

Sparkler, that is, a well which is at the *Sid* in the north-east of Temair. A stream too goes from Sparkler, that is, Shiner is its name. It is on it is the first mill that was made in Eriu by Ciarnad, the bond-maid of Cormac.

The Site of the House of Mairiseo is above the *Sid* by Sparkler to the north, within Three Small Stones. It is how that house was positioned—its middle high and its fringe very low. Mairiseo again was a widow, who was in agreement with Cormac. Every house which is positioned in that way—it will not be sorrowful, and it will not be without plenty in it.

The Fort of Loegaire, son of Niall, is by this to the north. There are four principal doors into it, facing the cardinal points, and Laegaire was interred under his shield of valour, by the external rampart in the south-east of the royal Fort of Loegaire, in Temair : and his face to the south a-fighting against Laigne, (Leinstermen), that is, against the descendants of Breasal Breac.

By the side of the Fort of Laegaire to the south-east, is the Monument of Mata the Great-wounder, that is, a treason-hatching hireling soldier, who lived with Cormac. There were a certain day there four youths at game by the side of the Fort of Laegaire to the south-east. Mata pressed the four beyond the straits of their hips into the ground.

The Fort of Kings is by the side of the Fort of Laegaire to the north. There are three sights here, namely, the Site of the House of Cormac in the south-east of the Fort aside by the Fort of Laegaire to the south : the Site of the Station by the side of the Site of the House of Cormac to the east : Mur Teo (the Wall of Tea) aside on the south, so that it is from that Temair was named, that is, *Tea-mur* .i. the little hill which is between the two Murs aside to the south ; it is in it is

Carrac Cormaic .i. tippa fil fo caeb Raeta na Rig anair; 7 tpi hanmano puiipi .i. Liaig, 7 Tippa bo Findi, 7 Oepc Dub: ip de ata "ní caet a laeg go a liaig:" ind aran ai a Tempaig riar: [alaile a Tempaig riar.]

Dumo! na bo .i. in Glair Tempach fpi Duma anfar.

Duma nan Giall fpi Laetac in Forraio in airéuað.

Fal i caeb Duma nan Giall atuaio, .i. in cloe noget-
ped fo corraib cac rið nogeted hEpi. Fal ann na
cloice rin .i. fo-aib .i. Ail fo ri[ð].

Leet Con 7 Ceten ip in Leitir i comaroduip Raeta
Rið riar. Atat .if. cloic and, Leaet Con ind aran ai,
Leaet Cethen araili, comio [ð] nae-focal: "Domgnip
Cu 7 Ceten, .i. Cu nomarb Cethen, pannaip² Cormaic,
ar lap in tige, co ragair cac diðgi port fo digair na
Tempach riar, con arrip ann, co nomarb brataip
in fip nomarb-rum. 7 atberc Cormac na nomarbta Cu,
7 ni taréur a edargair co nomarbaid *simul*.

Ata topur ip in Compan o Leet Ceten fo tuaid:
Laeg a hainm: riar cac diðga bhuinneap. Ata Laetac
na Cuctrac Cormaic for a bpu ip in leitir or Laeg
anair.

Rat na Senud i comair Dumai nan Giall. Rat
Senaid fpi Fal atuaio.

Laetac Pupail Adomnain ip in rat rin, 7 a Chpor
ar belaid na rata riar, 7 a Suio, 7 a Duma fpi Cpor
anneap.

Leaet Maine, meic Muin-reamair fpi Rat rið anair.

Ata laetac in tige poloirceað for benen, gilla Pa-
traic, 7 for Lucad Mael, dpuio Laegairi, eað beag ó
Chpor Adomnain riar-der .i. i caeb a Raeta atuaio.

¹ Dubo. MS.

² Rám. —MS.

Cormac's Foamer .i. a spring which is under the side of the Fort of the Kings to the east ; and it has three names, that is, Physician, and the Fountain of the White Cow, and Black Eye : it is from it is [the saying], " the calf does not visit his physician : " the one of them [flows] from Temair, westwards : the other from Temair, eastwards.

The Mound of the Cow, that is, the Grey of Temair by Mound to the west.

The Mound of the Hostages by the Site of the Station to the north east.

Fal is beside the Mound of the Hostages to the north, that is, the stone which used to roar under the feet of each king that would get the sovereignty of Eriu. Fal is the name of that stone, that is, " Understone," that is, a stone *under* a king.

The Monument of Cu and Cethen is in the Slope in the vicinity of the Fort of Kings westwards. There are two stones there, the one the monument of Cu, the other that of Cethen, so that a common saying is : " Cu and Cethen has been acted for me ; " that is, Cu slew Cethen, Cormac's butler, on the floor of the house, so that he went quite straight afterwards under the height of Temair westwards, so that he stopped there, until he was killed by the brother of the man whom he had killed. And Cormac said that Cu should not be killed, and interposition for him did not reach until they were killed together.

There is a spring in the Compan from the Monument of Cethen to the north ; Calf its name : westward quite straight it flows. The Site of Cormac's Tavern is on its brow in the Slope over Calf to the east.

The Fort of the Synods is in front of the Mound of the Hostages. The Fort of Synod by Fal to the north.

The Site of Adomnan's Tent is in that Fort, and his Cross in front of the Fort to the east, and his Seat and his Mound by the Cross to the south.

The Monument of Maine, son of Thick-neck, by Fort of Kings to the east.

The Site of the house that was burned over Benen, Patric's servant, and over Lucad Mael, Laegaire's druid, is a small space from the Cross of Adomnan, south-east, that is, by the side of the Fort to the north.

Teona cloca polaiti forr na dnuíuib : ic e an amnand .i. Mael, 7 blocc 7 bliuicni : Mael fair, 7 blocc poder, 7 bliuicni foéuaib. Ata leact in Abuicc friu anair. Ir amlaid ata in cubad fair-dep 7 fair-dep. Tri troigti nama a tomur 'n a eppcaid bicc cir. Ir amlaid ita in lixe 7 cloc bez fo calman in a iartur. Fogabtar tri troigti ind ind ara pect, a tri co leit in pectn aili.

Atat .ii. duma friu in Cubad atuaid .i. Dall 7 Dorca .i. Dall tear 7 Dorca tíar : 7 cac romarb araili dib, 7 ní fuil mur aturru 7 na cloca 7 in Cubad.

Mur na tri Cogur i fail Luinge [nam ban.]

Lia na Fian fri Slige anair, ar belaid Rata Senaig.

Ata Long nam ban .i. Teac Mid-éuarta, o'n duma airtear[ec] fair-éuaib. Ir amlaid noruidiged latrac in tige fair, leit foa futuaid 7 a urarb poder, 7 comtog-bail mur uimi anair 7 aníar. Ir filte big an leit tuairceptaic de : foéuaid 7 poder ata a coir. Fuat tige foa con dib doirib bez fair, no a ceatar bez .i. a pect fair 7 a pect fair. 7 arbertad ir and rin domelci Fer Teampach. Deitbir rin, ar natallad forgla fern Erend and do doimb, 7 ir e rin in teach mor milib amur.

Ata duma bez fri latrac in airdep ir in aircno derceptaig .i. Duma nam ban-amur.

Ata Compot Cael-con 7 a Rat i comardur in cno tuairceptaig do Luing nam ban. Cael-chu and rin, mac Loairn, meic Ruaid, meic Cair, di Eoganact Cairil. Ir di a fil Tuat Cir oc Teampai.

Tre-duma Neri, ingine¹ Echach Sal-buidi, matar Concobair, ir in chno airtepaic tuairceptaic i comardur cno airtir tuairceptaig Luinge nam ban.

¹ In.—MS.

Three stones were put over the druids. Their names are, that is, Bald, and Round, and Roundlet : Bald to the east, and Round to the south, and Roundlet to the north. The Dwarf's Monument is by them to the east. It is how the Bed is south-east and south-west. Three feet only is its measure in its small bend below. It is how the Bed is, and a small stone under ground in its western part. Three feet are found in it the one time, and three and a half the other time.

There are two mounds by the Bed to the north, namely, Blind and Dark, that is, Blind south, and Dark west ; and each of them killed the other, and there is no wall between them and the Stones and the Bed.

The Wall of the three Whispers, is in the vicinity of the House [of the Women.]

The Stone of the Fians is by the road to the east in front of the Fort of Synod.

The House of the Women, that is, the House of the Mead-circle, is from the eastern mound north-east. It is how the site of that house was positioned, the lower part to the north, and its great height to the south, and an erection of walls about it to the east and to the west. The northern side of it is small turnings : north and south is its lie. Its form is that of a long house, with twelve doors on it, or fourteen, that is, seven westwards, and seven eastwards. And it used to be said, that it is there the Feast of Temair used to be consumed. That was reasonable, for the most part of the men of Eriu of people would fit in it ; and this is the great house of a thousand soldiers.

There is a small mound by the Site in the south-east in the southern end, namely, the Mound of the Women-soldiers.

The Bed of Slender-hound and his Fort are in the neighbourhood of the northern head of the House of the Women. This Slender-hound, son of Loarnd, son of Red, son of Curled, was of the Eoganacht of Caisel. From his seed is Tuath Cis at Temair.

The Triple Mound of Nes, daughter of Eochu Heel-yellow, mother of Con-chobhar, is in the north-eastern end, in the neighbourhood of the north-eastern end of the House of the Women.

Rath Concobair Meic Nera i taeb in Tre-diu[ma] antuaið, 7 a ðorur rair i comarður corura Cind 7 Meib Con Chulainn.

Ατα Λαίραç Sceit Con Culainn con a Thul i comarður na Meib rair-éuaið. Samlaid ata raç cudruma cormail ppi in talmain, 7 cnocan beag 'n a mebon, lan na teala de huir.

Ατα Sercann Tempach i comarður Luinge nam ban riar-éuaið .i. Sercann ralaç bez pil i taeb Cairn na Macraib andep.

Ατα Raç Thrainn o Sercann Tempach aníar for porarð na telá.

Ατα Forhad Ratha Thrainn a tuaid Fan na Carbad, i comarður na Claen-ferca tuairceptaigi rair.

Αταç na di Claen-ferca ppi Raich Thrainn amiar. Ir in Chlaen-ferca ðerceptaç noorp in ingenraib la Laiçniu dia Samna. Ir in Claen-ferca éuaiçceptaig nuç Luçaið in gu-bréit ir in glairin do orçain do na cáircaib.

Ατα Cairn Macraib Laiçen i taeb Sercaino Tempach atuaið.

Ατουaid ata epop Ferçura noeb-ailéir, [ir e i Cairnaic Clumain], i taeb Cairn na Macraib aníar.

Ατα Depeal Tempach eper da Cairn na Macraib .i. edep in Cairn ðerceptaç 7 in cairn tuairceptach.

Ατα Cairn Macraib hUa Nell i taeb Deuil na Tempach atuaið.

Raì Colma[1]n Meic Cael-çon o Cairn Ma raið hUa Nell rair-éuaið .i. in cairn tuairceptach.

Ατα Duma ino Luch Duino i taeb Ratha Colman meic Cael-çon¹ aníar.

Ατα Adolac 7 [Dialac] i comarður Raça Colman raep-éuaið, .i. hi taob na Leitreaç ppi in Raìç anair-éuaið : .i. di eipraio inopin : Adolac ino aran ai 7 Dia-

¹ Pael-çon.—MS.

The Fort of Con-chobar Mac Nesa is by the side of the Triple Mound on the north ; and its door east in the neighbourhood of the adjustment of the Head and Neck of Cu Chulaind.

The ruins of the Shield of Cu Chulaind with its Hollow are in the neighbourhood of the Neck north-east. It is how the Fort is, level like the ground, and a small hillock in its centre, the full of the Hollow of clay.

The Marsh of Temair is in the neighbourhood of the House of the Women to the north-west, that is, a dirty little moor, which is in the side of the Carn of the Youths to the south.

The Fort of Grainne is from the Marsh of Temair to the west on the height of the hill.

The Foundation of the Fort of Grainde is to the north of Slope of the Chariots in the neighbourhood of the northern Inclined Grave eastwards.

The two Inclined Graves are by the Fort of Grainne to the west. It is in the southern Inclined Grave the virgins were slain by Laigne on Saman's day (1st of November) ; it is in the northern Inclined Grave Lugaidh [Mac Con] gave the false judgment in the case of the little green being attacked by the sheep.

The Carn of the Youths of the Laigne is on the side of the Marsh of Temair on the north.

On the north is the Cross of Fergus the holy pilgrim, (and he himself in Carraic Clumain), on the side of the Carn of the Youths, to the west.

The Deseal of Temair is between the two Carns of the Youths, that is, the northern Carn and the southern Carn.

The Carn of the Youths of the Ua Nell, by the side of the Desel of Temair, on the north.

The Fort of Colman, son of Slender-hound, is from the Carn of the Youths of the Ua Nell, north-east, that is, the northern Carn.

The Mound of the Noble Captive is by the side of the Fort of Colman, son of Slender-hound, on the west.

Desire and [Great Desire] are in the vicinity of the Fort of Colman, north-east, that is, in the side of the Slope by the Fort, north-east : that is, two springs these—Desire is the one of them, and Great Desire the other, for there is

αὐλαὶ ἀραιί, ἀρ νί [ῥ]οὶ δεοῦρη αὐρηυ. Comto doib
 rin rocaáain inro .i.

Cinaet hUa hAraagan :¹

I.

Dobeir mairi do na mnaiB
 Temair gan cairi ar tocbaill :
 Fuair ingen Luigdech 'n a lám
 Tul-maḡ buo liaó do lotbaó.

II.

Ellom rogaeb² ben Ḥede
 For a cele, rocuála,
 Dingna daé-glan, dhéimn áine,
 baó athlam áine im huaga.

III.

Ahur, baó dun, baó daingean,
 baó cadur mur cen manóur,
 Forrm biaó Leét Tea iar tuinnem,
 Com[b]iaó tuilleó oi a hallaó.

IV.

baí ic Eremon umal
 ben in gleir-meabon gemel ;
 Rug uad cac roga romer,
 Anomeab cac ní abberaó.

V.

breaga Tea, treab tuilleac,
 Rocluinter, uair ba hairb-bean,
 Fere forr fail in mor-Merget,—
 Ní rom pelceec na r' hairgeab.

¹ From the Book of Ballymote, fol. 188, col. 4, last line.

² Vel, Rogurb.—MS.

no difference between them. So that it is of these he sang
this, that is,

CINAET UA HARTAGAN :

I.

Giveth beauty to the women
Temair without weakness after erection :
The daughter of Lughaidh received into her hand
A hill-plain which it was sorrow to plunder.

II.

Quick the wife of Gede requested
Of her husband, I have heard,
A colour-bright *dingna*, ascent of pleasure,
Which would be a treasure of pleasur regarding virgi-
nity.

III.

An habitation which would be a dun, would be a fastness,
Which would be the glory of *murs*, without destruction,
On which would be the monument of Tea after death,
So that it might be an addition to her celebrity.

IV.

The attentive Erem had
A woman in the choice-midst of fetters :
She received from him every wish she desired,
He used to grant every thing she would say.

V.

The Brega of Tea, a worthy abode,
Is heard of, for she [Tea] was a chief woman ;
A grave on which is the great Mergech,—
Not a burial place which was not plundered.

VI.

Ingen Foinno co lín airg,
 Tephí nolaíno luaided leirg,
 Rócum caénaig, cnoða in cúiró—
 Dí a luirg porcorra ír dí a delg.

VII.

Dorad ainm dí a caénaig caim,
 In ben con aib raémarí ríg—
 Mur Tephí ríur coirge bail,
 Ór traoirgead caén dhain, caén dhím.

VIII.

Ní cleití mór' ná rada,
 Mur dar Tephí, rócuála,
 Foeram ruid cen dual dígna,
 Cumrac² mor-rígna ruama.

IX.

Fad, letet tige Tephí,
 Gan tpeití míded ruití—
 Úx. traiged can claité—
 Conpégrad raidí ír dhuidí.

X.

Aiccuála in Eppáin uillig
 Ingn lepc-bain laeé-buillig,
 Cino baéctir, maicc dhuirrig,
 Dorpuig Cantón caem cuindig.

XI.

Tephí a ainm ó caé gearad,
 Maing fórr melad a murad!
 Rath rercad traiged tolaé
 Le donad dí a runad.

¹ Vel, Run.—MS.² Cumrac.—MS.

VI.

The daughter of Forand with an illustrious band,
 Tephi the loveliest that traversed plain,
 Formed a cathair, strong the circle—
 With her wand she described it and with her brooch.

VII.

She gave a name to her beautiful cathair,
 The woman with a prosperous likeness of a sovereign,
 Mur Tephi, to which assembly came,
 From which every valour, every deed was crushed.

VIII.

The *mur* is not to be concealed to speak of it.
 The *mur* over Tephi, I have heard,
 A protection this without merit of dishonor,
 The Bed of a noble, great queen.

IX.

The length, breadth of the house of Tephi,
 Without ignorance the measure of learned—
 Sixty feet without weakness
 Prophets and druids have viewed it.

X.

I have heard in angular Spain
 Of a lazy-fair, hero-striking daughter
 Of Cino bachtir, son of Buirrech,
 Whom [being] sensible, Canthon the beautiful married.

XI.

Tephi her name from every hero,
 Woe on whom her entombing was imposed !
 A high Rath of sixty feet
 By her was made for her enshrining.

XII.

Νίρευς ηι ὄρεογαι cen ἄρον,
 Ξε η' ὄο τεβαίς la canton,¹
 Com beíε α αιρεc δι α hon
 Ο ηι nam ηρεατανη βαοδ-ρον.

XIII.

Εξ ηρουαξ Τερηι τάιηξ τυαιδ,
 Νι η' ἄνιμ cλειτε ηα οεν-υαιη ;
 Canton ηολείξ λυηξ cen λυαιξ,
 Ταη τυηο [ιηc] ηαιη ηαeb-υαιη.

XIV.

Coimoiu Ca[η]τόη, ηί cλειε,
 Είηηιυη βα ηρε[η]εηι,
 Ιη ηλυαξ ηαν ἄλαη-δεηc ἄλειε,
 Υαδ ηη αιρεc ηρεη-Τερηι.

XV.

Ρορcαιη βαη ὄρεηαν οη ηρυέ,
 Αη βαδ εηα² Εηηηηηηη,—
 Comb' αη βλαιδ ηηη ηεηη' η ηη ηηη.
 Τεη ι ηαηβλαίξ Τερηη-ηηη.

XVI.

Ιη ηο'η ηαηλα ηηη ηυηδα
 ἄνιδ ἄη calma α cέη-cuma,
 Τεηηα ἄηη ηαιδηηη ηηημα
 Αη αιβηηηη, αη εοηημα.

XVII.

Τεαηαιη cαé αηδ, cαé ηηηηα,
 Ροηηηη [b]ηδ ηοηα, ηοδηηηηα ;
 Τεαηαιη cεé ηεν ηαé³ βηηδα,
 Αέη ηαδ Εηαιη ηοηηηηηα.

¹ Cao ton.—MSS.² Etal etal.—MS.³ benbaé.—MS.

XII.

The king of Breogan without sorrow did not bear,
 Though it was a hesitation with Canthon.
 Until her restoration from her sojourn would be,
 From the king of the smooth-seal Britons.

XIII.

The piteous death of Tephî who went north,
 Was not a deed concealed for one hour ;
 Canthon launched ship without cheerfulness
 Over the wave of the curling-cold brine.

XIV.

Canthon's Lord, it is not to be concealed,
 Eitheriun, who was reliable,
 And the host of the bright grey eyes,
 [Was] pledge for the restoration of brave Tephî.

XV.

The chief of the Britons shouted from the shore,
 For Etherun was an idol—
 That it might be for fame and honour in the mur,
 South in noble Tephî-shrine.

XVI.

It was in this likeness, here
 They strongly make the first form
 Of Temair without oppression of weight,
 On account of its beauty, on account of its lightness.

XVII.

Temair [means] every height, every conspicuous place,
 On which are stations, good fortresses :
 Temair every Ben not pointed.
 Save the very conspicuous Emain.

XVIII.

ɔa ɔaɔa ɔaɔa ɔ ɔa,
 ɔab ɔɔa níaɔ nít imneim :
 ɔemair cen ɔairi, cen ɔaig
 A mairi do mnaib dober. Dob.

Cuan [O' Lochain] Cecimic So Sir.

I.

ɔemair, ɔa na ɔulach,
 ɔa ɔa Eriu muraɔach
 Aɔa-ɔaɔair Chormaic meic Airt,
 Meic Cuind Cet-ɔathair comhairc.

II.

Cormac—ba cunɔal a mair—
 ɔa rui, ba rili, ba ɔairt :
 ɔa rir-bretem ɔer ɔene,
 ɔa ɔara, ba ɔaigle.

III.

Cormac noclai ɔaɔair ɔaɔ,
 [Ror]ilaid Saltair Tempach :
 Ir int Saltair rin aɔa
 An ur dech runn ɔencuppa.

IV.

Irr int Saltair rin aɔber
 vii.n aɔa-ri[ɔ] Erend inbir :
 Coig riɔ na coiged doɔaigí,
 Ri Erend ir a erri.

V.

Ir innti aɔa do ɔaɔ leit
 In an ɔaig ɔaɔ ri coigib :
 In an ɔaig ri Tempa ɔair
 Oo ri[ɔ] ɔaɔ cuigib ceolair.

XVIII.

It was the meeting-place of lords and chiefs,
 It was the territory of heroes of venomous contests :
 Teamair without weakness, without ebb,
 Their beauty to women giveth. Giv.

 CUAN [O'LOCHAIN] SANG THIS DOWN.

I.

Temair choice of the hills,
 Under which is plundersome Eriu ;
 Chief city of Cormac, son of Art,
 Son of the powerful Hundred-fighter Cond.

II.

Cormac—prudent was his goodness—
 Was a sage, was a poet, was a sovereign :
 He was a true Judge of the men of Feine,
 He was a friend, was a companion.

III.

Cormac gained fifty battles,
 He compiled the Psalter of Temair :
 In that Psalter is
 What is the best tree of history.

IV.

In that Psalter is given
 Seven monarchs of Erin of harbours :
 Five kings of the provinces it makes,
 The king of Eriu and his Deputy.

V.

It is in it is on each side
 What each king of a province is entitled to ;
 What the king of Temair in the east is entitled to
 From the king of every melodious province.

VI

Coimgneo, comairreab cáic,
 Céc ní dí araili doḡaié,
 Cricab̄ ḡac̄ coigib̄ o cḡuaié,
 Ota cḡaiḡib̄ cu cḡom-cḡuaié.

VII.

Cḡicá ar cḡicáib̄ ced foḡḡeib̄
 Do cḡicḡaiḡ ced ḡac̄ coigib̄ :
 In ḡac̄ coigeb̄ dib̄ ata
 Secc̄ pḡm-pic̄ic̄ pḡm-dingna.

VIII.

Ropḡidib̄ Cḡmac, fo ní,
 Rola cuairḡen Eḡenn fo cḡi ;
 Cḡḡ ḡiall[a] ḡac̄ muir amuiḡ,
 Co ḡoḡḡaiḡealb̄ a Temḡaiḡ. T.

IX.

Temair, dí a da Temair ḡreaḡ,
 Muir Tead̄ mna meic̄¹ Mileab̄ ;
 Nemnac̄ uad̄ ḡair̄ pḡuḡ fo ḡlenn̄,
 Fopḡ cāḡo Cḡmac ced muilenn̄.

X.

Ciarrab̄, cumal Cḡmac̄ cóir̄
 Moḡ cet nobiáḡḡab̄ a ḡróin ;
 Deic̄ meic̄ la cáic̄ laei doḡleic̄—
 Ní ḡ'b' opar̄ duine denmeic̄.

XI.

Ropḡarḡaiḡ aicḡe in ní ḡán̄
 Inn̄ ai c̄iḡ a haenur̄an,
 Co ḡurḡoḡḡeḡḡaiḡ foḡleic̄ ;
 Iar̄ ḡin, foḡemib̄ ḡobleic̄h.

¹ Mac.—MS.

VI.

The syngensis, the synchronization of each,
 Every king with the other completely :
 The defining of every province from Cruach,
 From *traiged* to heavy *tuath*.

VII.

Thirty above a *Tricha ced* it finds
 Of the Tricha Ceds in each province :
 In each province of them are
 Seven full scores of chief fortresses.

VIII.

It is known that Cormac, good king,
 Went the circuit of Eriu three times ;
 He brought the hostages of every fort abroad;
 Until he exhibited them at Temair. T.

IX.

Temair, from which is Temair of the Brega,
 Was the Mur of Tea, wife of the son of Mil :
 Nemnach from it east a stream along glen,
 On which Cormac set the first mill.

X.

Ciarnad, the bond-maid of just Cormac,
 Many hundreds she used to feed from her quern :
 Ten miachs by her each day used to be ground—
 It was not the work of a lazy person.

XI.

The noble king happened to her
 Where she was residing alone.
 So that he secretly made her pregnant :—
 After that she refuses great grinding.

XII.

Iar rin no-roiréir Ua Cuind,
 Tug raer muilend tar mor-éuind :
 Cet muilend Cormaic meicc Airt,
 Robo cobair du Chiarnaic.

XIII.

Capraic Cormaic hi Raich níg
 O Raicé Ríg rair, ir e a rí,
 Co ata in tobair Thruimí Clann,
 Fhíon arar na tús hanmand.

XIV.

Dael Duirb, [ocur] Tuat-Linde,
 Ocur Tírna do Fínde,
 Trí hanmand di a rloind imac,
 Di rílad tobair Tempach. T.

XV.

Tarrar d'Fergur, baile ita,
 Aic i ríal Cíoir Fergura ;
 Fan na Carbaid concecca
 Ecturru ir na Claen-ferca.

XVI.

Claen-ferca in gaelbair aindre,
 Claen-ferca na claen-caingne,
 Fhí Raicé Thrainní amair anís,
 Acat gan urcran aen-mír.

XVII.

O Raicé Thrainní rair 'r in glind
 Aca Sercand Tempach tind :
 Aca fhí Sercand anair
 Rat Nera,¹ Rat Conchobair.

¹ Rat .n. Era .n. Concob.—MS.

XII.

After this Ua Cuind pitied her,
 He brought a mill-wright over great wave ;
 The first mill of Cormac son of Art,
 Which was relief to Ciarnat.

XIII.

Cormac's Foaming in the Fort of Kings,
 From Fort of Kings east, it is the truth,
 To where is the well Truimi Clann,
 Which is called by the three names.

XIV.

Peevish Chafer, Country Flood,
 And Well of the White Cow,
 Three names from the calling of which out—
 From it [was] the production of the well of Temair.

XV.

To Fergus was shown, the spot it is,
 The place where the Cross of Fergus is :
 Slope of the Chariots exactly
 Between them and the Inclined Graves.

XVI.

The Inclined Graves in which the girls were slaugh-
 tered—
 The Inclined Graves of the unjust covenant—
 By the Fort of Grainde to the west below
 They are without the decay of one month.

XVII.

From the Fort of Grainne east in the glen,
 Is the Marsh of strong Temair :
 By the Marsh to the east are
 The Fort of Nes, the Fort of Conchobar.

XVIII.

Corur Cino Con Culaino cruaid
 O Raé Conchobair ræp-éuaid :
 Tomar a rceit fo a cabrad
 Ir ingnad,, ir imabbal.

XIX.

Imraidem for Luinç na Laéc,
 Rir in abar ðarc ban bæc :
 Tec na Bian, ni long laç,
 'Mo ceiri ðoirrib fichet.

XX.

Duma nam ðan iarn am brát,
 Ar a ócáir uaétarac :
 Dall ir Ðorça rir anear,
 Ricnoméa ni comáicer.

XXI.

Dall ceir, tair Ðorça ðogha,
 Fo da duma Dall ðogha ;
 Romarb cac ðib araili,
 Ic cornam an almpaini.

XXII.

Doluid int abuc—eruas ðo—
 Ðo eðargain ectorro,
 Co r[o] marbrad in abac
 Fo corraib iar erin-amarc.

XXIII.

O Lecé in abuc rin riar,
 Mael, bloc, bliuicni, boib a ciall,
 Forru atad na eri cloca,
 Ðorparlaic Mal mor Maca.

XVIII.

The Adjustment of the Head of Cu Chulaind the hardy
 From the Fort of Conchobar north-east :
 The measure of his shield under its Cabradh
 Is wonderful, is very vast.

XIX.

Let us contemplate too the House of the Heroes,
 Which is called the Barque of the Foolish Women :
 The house of the Heroes, not a weak house,
 With its twenty-four doors.

XX.

The Mound of the Women, after their being betrayed
 On its upper edge :
 Blind and Dark by it to the south.
 Who were killed through mutual peevishness.

XXI.

Blind south, Dark of Sorrow west,
 By which is the Mound, Blind of Deafness :
 Each of them killed the other
 In contending for their alms.

XXII.

The dwarf went—wretched for him—
 To interpose between them,
 So that they killed the dwarf
 Under their feet after a little look.

XXIII.

From the monument of that dwarf west,
 Bald, Round, Roundlet, fierce their sense,
 On them are the three stones,
 Which great Mal of Macha cast on them.

XXIV.

Mur cleire na tpi cogar
 Eter Luinḡ ip Laec-éobair :
 Lia na Fian fpi rliḡi anair,
 Air incairb Rata Senairḡ.

XXV.

Rair Senairḡ, regead ḡac buairb,
 Fpi Pal [na] Tempach atuarb ;
 Uairi fairi i taeb ind liacc,
 In teac a terno beniat.

XXVI.

Senad Patric 'c on fairt fair,
 Senad Brenairb ip Ruairbair ;
 Senad Aoannair ap fair,
 Aḡ epcúim lḡalairḡ.

XXVII.

Fpi Rat ríḡ—nair ní ḡo—
 Lecc Con, Lecc Cethen, Cnoc bo :
 Aca fpi ip in fairt anair,
 Lecc Maine meic Muind-pemair.

XXVIII.

Marairb fpi Rair Ríḡ anep
 Rat Laegairi ḡ a Lep :
 Ip a lecc for lap a lip,
 Fairdbairb Fairad noforbripi.

XXIX.

Fegairb teac Maripre meann,
 Air ppiim-air aile Erenn,
 Airb amair, ipairb [a]tuairb,
 Irel uair fairi ; ba fairb-buarb.

XXIV.

The *Mur* of the concealment of the *three whispers*
Is between *Long* and Hero-well :
The Stone of the Fians by the road on the west,
In front of the Fort of Synod.

XXV.

The Fort of Synod, that used to attain to every vic-
tory,
Is by Fal of Temair on the north :
From it east by the side of the Stone
The house out of which Benen escaped.

XXVI.

The Synod of Patric at the noble Fort,
The Synod of Brendan and Ruadhan,
The Synod of Adamnan after that,
At cursing of Irgalach.

XXVII.

By the Fort of Kings—conspicuous, not false—
Is the Monument of Cu, the Monument of Cethen, the
Hill of Cows :
By the Fort to the east is
The Monument of Maine, son of Neck-thick.

XXVIII.

By the Fort of Kings to the south remain
The Fort of Laegaire and his Court :
And his Monument on the floor of the Court,
Which the Lord's witness thoroughly smashed.

XXIX.

Behold ye the conspicuous house of Mairise—
On the chief spot of all Eriu—
High on the west, very high on the north,
Low from thee to the east : it was a peculiar victory.

XXX.

Ír and foruidiged re,
 In teac, ar bhu Nemnaige :
 Mo an teac rin dar Míde amac
 Rorileta tige Tempac. T.

XXXI.

Cael-cu macc Loairnn, meic Ruaid,
 Meic Cormaic Cair,¹ carad buaid :
 Ppim-giall perrn Erenn imac,
 O taio rúirig Roir Tempac. T. T.

XXXII.

Colum Cille crenad bhuio,
 Robuir in cae for Diarmuid ;
 Ren dul do dar muir imac,
 Rongiallradar tuir Tempac. T.

XXXIII.

Cnetem Cnirt nocer i cni,
 Rocuir cae nert ar nemeni ;
 Ar bhondod ann De'n a taig,
 Ni capd ceimund do Tempaig. T. T.

Cínaed hUa hAirtagan hoc carmen *cecinit* do ruidigud
 Tige Cormaic.

I.

Domun duthuin a laine,
 Comul carpe ced cuirpe :
 Dhrec ilar lich ne labrad,
 Act arpad riğ [nan] uile.

¹ Cormac Cair Cair.—MS.

XXX.

It is where it was positioned,
 The house, on the brink of Sparkler :
 About that house over Mide forth
 The houses of Temair were set.

XXXI.

Slender-hound, son of Loarnn, son of Red,
 Son of Cormac the Curled, who used to love victory,
 Was the chief hostage of the men of Eriu forth,
 And from him are the princes of Ros Temrach.

XXXII.

Colum Cille who used to buy hostages,
 Broke the battle on Diarmaid ;
 Before he went over sea forth,
 The chiefs of Teamair hostaged him.

XXXIII.

The faith of Christ, who suffered in body,
 Has brought every strength to nought ;
 For the violation in it of God in his (Diarmait's) house,
 He [God] gave no protection to Temair. T. T.

CINAETH UA HARTAGAN SANG THIS POEM ON THE POSITION-
 ING OF THE HOUSE OF CORMAC.

I.

World, perishable is its fulness,
 A vast caldron of a hundred companies ;
 A deceit is a multitude of festivals to mention,
 But the adoring of the King of all things.

II.

Ropaid cec pect imrad,
 Rorcaic cac cept co grian :
 Temair andiu cid farac—
 bae tan ba narad niad.

III.

Robo blaré a top taebac,
 Cia r'bo aenach rcor rcelac :
 Socaid[e] di a r'bo domgnar,
 Inoiú gid fono glar, ferach.

IV.

ba Dindon ordonigin, iuglic,
 ba foirglige com bad rlaré ;
 Ri a caidbrin ba dnuimn ordai[r]c
 An aimpir hí Cuind, Cormaic.

V.

Diam bae Cormac pocloca,
 ba reil, poblav doneta :
 No co rpié dun mar Tempairg,
 Robaei nun belairg beca.

VI.

baice a bpiú reir uar buiduib,
 In piú rin rogab Tempairg :
 Ir ferrr dun, col a fine,
 Comur a tige teaglais.

VII.

Nai cluid noclai gairb-éand,
 La noin dú 'n a timceall,
 Ri find-airbire na find-épann—
 Cachair imeirndeire, iméand.

II.

Every law that was in motion is gone,
 Every right has been finished to base :
 Temair to-day though a desert—
 There was a time it was the gaming-place of cham-
 pions.

III.

Blooming was its sloping hill,
 Though it was an assembly-place of taleful tents :
 Several to whom it had been a usual residence,
 To-day though a green, grassy land.

IV.

It was a splendid, impregnable fortress,
 It was firm so that it was strong :
 It was for the viewing of it a conspicuous ridge
 In the time of the grandson of Cond—Cormac.

V.

When Cormac was very renowned,
 It was splendid, very smooth it used to be found :
 By no means was there found a dun like Temair,
 It was the shrine of the world's pass.

VI.

Strong his power over companies,
 That king's who took Temair :
 Better for us—multitudes of tribes—
 Is the measuring of their houses of family

VII.

Nine walls he rough-strong built,
 With nine ramparts around them,
 With the white inclining of the white trees,
 A very illustrious, very strong city.

VIII.

Aoba ríḡ rí uar randa
 Co an dailtí rín co rinde ;
 Ba dín, ba dún, ba dínḡna,
 Trí caegaid imdaid uime.

IX.

Dín .l. laeé co lámh—
 Robo bꝛoc baéé ar bꝛuidín—
 he a luét límh dínḡna
 Caéa imda do éairib.

X.

Rop alaind in rlog ramlain,
 Tairned or ar a dínḡnaib :
 Trí .l. ad airéi eḡnaid,
 .l. in gach airéi inmain.

XI.

Caecu peccairie randa
 Rir in plait ralgá, rirba :
 .l. for rledach, rir-glan,
 Rí caeca[ro] rrim-laech rrimda.

XII.

Coeca fear in a reram
 Connetír in rael-forruo,
 Cen bífo in ríḡ con o ol,
 Ar na ba dood doꝛum.

XIII.

An uall-nuall rí an anuabur,
 Na ruiréac ruamna raidead,
 Ní dad dimdaig do'n airéam—
 Trí céo daileam noꝛdaileó.

VIII.

The residence of a king, a king over Eriu,
 With whom wine used to be dealt out with splendour:
 It was a *din*, was a *dun*, was a *dingna*,
 Three fifties of apartments around it.

IX.

There used to be fifty heroes with lances—
 It was a soft enclosure on a *bruidin*—
 It was the company-fulls of the *dingna*,
 Of every apartment of its houses.

X.

Beautiful was the host in this manner,
 Gold used to gleam on its *dingaas* :
 Three fifties of splendid *airels*,
 Fifty in every precious *airél*.

XI.

Fifty active stewards
 With the princely, just sovereign :
 Fifty festive, truly-clean waiters,
 With fifty principal chief heroes.

XII.

Fifty men a-standing
 Used to guard the fire-station,
 While the king used to be at his drinking,
 That burning might not be to him.

XIII.

The pride-shout on account of their great haughtiness,
 Of the noble princes who were named :—
 They are not displeased at the enumeration—
 Three hundred cup-bearers used to attend them.

XIV.

Trí .l. rúaba toga
 Oí gac daim, tola tuile,
 Seó ba carpmogal glan, mac,
 Óa hoí, ba harpáó uile.

XV.

Óa mo ó'un mal, ba moo,
 Ar gac bou ba lia :
 Tríca ceó, nocoruirgeáó,
 Macc Airt tuirmeáó eac óia.

XVI.

A óronḡ ríled ba rírua,
 Cuircí r' óligeáó an óala,
 Ocur ní baer cí acbera
 'Con aer cena gach óana.

XVII.

Tuirmem ceḡlac 'n a tolaib
 Tríḡ Tempac óo ómib :
 Ir e reo an airm ríre—
 .L. ar míl óo mílb.

XVIII.

Díam bae Cormac í Tempaiḡ,
 A noblaé uar gac roḡain,
 Ríḡ adgein meic Airt Aen-rí,
 Ní r'cín [óo] óáimib óomuin. Domun. Ó.
 [Fíne. Amen].

XIV.

Three fifties of choice stoups
 For every company, an excess of addition,
 Besides that they were bright, pure carbuncle,
 They were gold, were silver all.

XV.

The king had more, had more,
 In every thing he was more numerous :
 Thirty hundreds, whom he used to support,
 Mac Airt used to reckon every day.

XIV.

His throng of poets was truthful,
 They used to keep the law of their ordinance :
 And it is not foolishness if thou wouldst say it
 Regarding the class besides of every profession.

XVII.

Let us reckon the family in their excesses
 Of the houses of Temair of races :
 This is their number of truth—
 Fifty over a thousand of thousands.

XVIII.

When Cormac was in Temair,
 His great fame above every choice,
 A king the likeness of the son of Art Aenfhir,
 Was not descended of the men of the world.
 World. W.—[It Endeth. Amen].

NOTES.

P. 140, line 1. *Dind-seanchus*.—There are several vellum and paper copies of the *Dind-seanchus* both in this country, in England, and on the Continent, but they all differ considerably from each other in both prose and poetry. They are also generally defective. The two copies I have selected are also each of them defective, the Book of Lecan at the beginning, and the Book of Ballymote towards the end. I take Lecan as my text, as being more uniform in orthography than Ballymote, and the deficiency of the former at the beginning I supply from the latter. The text in Ballymote begins at fol. 188, col. 1, and ends at fol. 229, col. 4: that of Lecan begins imperfectly at p. 231, col. 1, and ends perfectly at fol. 263, col. 2. Some of the poems in the *Dind-seanchus* are found in other manuscripts of the Academy, for example, in the Book of Invasions of the O'Clerys, and in *Leb. na hUidre*. Whatever I can find in the latter I shall substitute for its corresponding piece in Lecan, because the text of the former is older and far better than that of the latter: the O'Clerys I shall refer to but rarely, for their texts are sometimes very much their own.

The Tract on Tara with a translation has already appeared in Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, "Transactions of the R. I. Academy," vol. 18, but the text there given is a sort of recension, and both itself and the translation appear rather unsatisfactory: this is one reason why I have not omitted it. But there is another reason: I must begin at the beginning, as I hope to be able to end at the ending of this great compilation. This piece, and one or two poems, are all that have yet been done from the *Dind-seanchus*.

The words *dún*, *dúne(?)*, *dúnab*, *dúno*, *dúnga*, *leḡ*, *cathair*, &c. All these words are used to signify a *fortified* or *enclosed* place of some kind. In Zeuss, "Gramm. Celt." p. 29, *dun* is glossed *ars*, *castrum*. In *Leb. na hUidre* it appears sometimes as masculine, and sometimes as neuter: 'Oebela pobó in dún—"open the dun was" (sailing of the Curach of Mael Duin, p. 23, col. 1): *luid appúir in an dún*—"she went back into the dun" (Ib. p. 24, col. 2). The genitive in *Leb. na hUidre* is *dúni*, *duné*, which are frequent: *Fop cogail in dúni*—"for the destroying of the dun" (Ib. p. 21, col. 2). The gen. *dúin* occurs in the name *Moel Dúin*. It occurs also in *Féir Dúin bolg*, the Feast of *Dun Bolg*, and in *Féir Dúin ducet*, the Feast of *Dun Buchet* (O'Curry's "Lectures," p. 588), and in a MS. of the R. I. Academy, 23, N. 10, p. 30, where the speaker gives a *resumé* of the tales of ancient Eriu: *Cogail Dúin Cenḡurá*, "the Destruction of Dun Aengusa," in Ara Island. We must, then, assume two declensions for the form *dún*, the one an *a*-stem, and the other a *u*-stem. The former corresponds with the last member of such compounds as the Gaulish—*Augusto-dunum*, *Lug-dunum*, &c. In the list of tales here mentioned there are several not named in the Book

of Leinster, as given in O'Curry's "Lectures," p. 548, et seqq., nor in any other authority, so far as I know. In some cases, however, these tales go by different names, or form an episode only in larger ones of different names. In Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba* *Ugn Cecherni* is translated by "Munitio Cetherni." It is the Welsh *din*, as the Ir. *cú* is the Welsh *ci*, a hound. The form *dúgnab* is a neuter *a*-stem, and occurs frequently, but generally in the sense of a fortified camp: *Cóincí dúgnabn uile Ffraeð*—"the whole camp lament Fraech." (*Tain, Leb. na hUidre*). In the same manuscript, p. 19, col. 2, the expression—an *dúgnab* *pop a ceð*—"the fortification on the house," occurs, and in p. 21, col. 2, *dún*, *dúgnab* and *lep* are used, the one for the other, and in several passages *dun* and *cachair* are interchanged. The word *dúnb* is neuter, as: *ba dúnbón opónúgón imúglic*, p. 142, quatrain 4. In the *Amra, Leb. na hUidre*, p. 9, col. 1; the genitive is *denna* in a gloss on the text—*bú rúb rúite cec dúnb .i. . . . no rab ceð denna*, "or a chief of every hill." See my edition for a translation of the Article. This *ceð*, as the genitive, shows the word not to be feminine, as the fem. form is *ceða*. So *denna* is the gen. in the Book of Leinster in the phrase *dún-pençur Oenna Ríç*—"The Dind-senchus of Dind-righ." The word then is a neuter *i*-stem, and if *dúnbón Epenb*, line 12, is genuine, this is the first gen. pl. of a neut. *i*-stem as yet discovered. *Dúnb* in the Prophecy of Art Mac Cond, *Leb. na hUidre*, is interchanged with *buma*, a grave-mound. The word *dúngna* is an *ia*-stem: *ó dúngnu do dúngnu*—"from fortress to fortress," a *dative*. (Story of Tuan Mac Cairill, *Leb. na hUidre*, p. 15, col. 2). For further examples see O'Donovan's note, Petrie's *Tara Hill*, p. 135.

P. 140, line 2. *Of the Deisi*.—For an account of the Deisi see O'Donovan's "Book of Rights," p. 49, note k. Diarmaid reigned from 539, A. D. to 558. See "Four Masters."

P. 140, line 4. *Findtan son of Lamiach*—More properly "son of Bochna." See below. In this first *fasciculus* I have preserved in the English proper names the variations of the Irish text, as "Findtan;" but in my future numbers I shall in this regard adopt one uniform mode of spelling. I have also omitted the aspiration mark, wherever omitted in the original, and this I shall do throughout, so as to give the student a true idea of the manuscript from which I copy.

P. 140, line 6. *fm pland*.—Note, that in the Book of Ballymote and other manuscripts of about the same period, we find a mark like the actual *length-sign* (erroneously called *accent*) even over a short *.i.* This is done in order that the reader may not confound the stroke of the *.i.* with that of the preceding or following letter. In the preposition *in*, for example, in which the *.i.* is short, we find the *.i.* so marked, as *fn*. This mark, which is the origin of our dotted *i* and *j*, will prevent our confounding *in* with *n*, a thing; in MSS. not so marked, there is sometimes a great difficulty in distinguishing the one from the other. This conventional sign I have omitted altogether, except in the first paragraph, in which I have retained it as a specimen, and in after cases where it coincided with the genuine *length-sign*. The examples retained are: *fm*, *fnnncan*, *bufne*, and *afmpip*. The true *length-sign* is but very rarely found in Ballymote or Lecan.

P. 140, line 12. *Con eceð do*.—In my construction of this passage I differ from Dr. O'Donovan in Petrie's *Tara*. Amargein requested Fin-

tan to reveal to him the history of the forts of Erin, and this request is immediately granted, not in words, but as if by inspiration. Then Amarguin proceeds at once with the prose, which portion only of the Dind-senchus is assigned to him. The poems are, some of them, anonymous, others by well-known authors.

P. 140, line 17. *Ḷebe Oll-Ḷotač*, "the Loud-voiced."—He was monarch of Ireland for 12 years, having ascended the throne in Anno Mundi 3960, and fallen in A. M. 3971, by the hand of Fiacha Finnachta. See "Four Masters."

P. 140, line 29. *Ṭea ṭin, ben Eremon*.—There is some confusion here. The "Tea," who went to Gede Oll-gothoch, is said to have been the daughter of Lugaid, son of Ith, and also is the "Tea," whom Eremon married in Spain and brought to Eriu. Eremon is also said to have been called "Oll-gothach," and though his date is given as something about five hundred years before that of Gede, the former being, according to the "Four Masters," A. M., 3500, and the latter 3960, still it is very possible that one original legend has, in this case, been divided into two. "Eremon" is the genitive of *Erem*, like *brichem*, "judge," gen. *brichemon*, a masculine n-stem. In Ballymote we have *Eremoin*, as if the nom. were *Eremon*, a masculine α -stem; and this tendency of bringing up an oblique consonantal stem to the nominative and then turning it into a vowel stem, is universal in the progress of a language from its ancient to its modern form. A contrary example, however, is the Homeric *φύλακος*, "a guard," become *φύλαξ* in Xenophon.

P. 140, last line. These five names, save the last, are in the poem represented as derived from personal names. The form *bercen* is probably for *bercen*, gen. of *berciu*, so that the idea may be "Ridge of Prospect," that is, from which there is a fine view, as there really is from Temair. For *Ṭruimn Bercen* here the poem has *ṬorṬruimn*, "Great Ridge." But as it is usual among all ancient peoples to derive local names, originally descriptive, from personal names, as done in the poem, I have no doubt but the five names here given are also descriptive. *Ṭemair*, gen. *Ṭemraich*, "Gloom-gleam" = *tama-ruch*, Skrt. *tama* (darkness) Ir. *ceime*, (id) root *tam*, to be dark, *ruch* (light, splendour, beauty) *ruch*, to shine. The meaning then will be "that which gleams in the gloom," or transitively, "that which lightens the gloom," and this agrees very well with *Ṭemair* either as the proper name of a woman, as it frequently has been, or as a sunny hill. For the principal places in Ireland called "Temair" see O'Donovan's "Supplement to O'Reilly's Dictionary."

Ṭruimn Can, "Beautiful Ridge:" *Ṭiač-Ṭruimn*, "Grey-ridge:" *Cačair Cpo-Ṷind*, "City of the fair Enclosure:" *Ṭruimn Bercen*, "Ridge of Prospect." This last name as well as "*ṬorṬruimn*" would seem to refer to the time of "Ollchan," quat. 5, for *Ṭorab na rič*, "Station of the Kings," quat. 10, was a name given immediately after "Temair," and is not included in the five "from Fordruim to Temair." With regard to the name *Cačair Cpo-Ṷind*, I may say that the word *cačair* does not, as Petrie and others maintain, necessarily imply a "stone enclosure." In many passages, as I have said (first note), the words *dún*, *lep*, *cačair*, &c., are used indiscriminately, the one for the other.

P. 140, line 23. *Mur Ṭepir*—*Mur Ṭepir*. MS.

P. 142, line 8. *In suo silencio Coniuncit*.—The word *silencium* is used to signify a glossary or commentary: it properly means a conference or

discussion, and is accordingly rendered by Zonaras by the Greek *διάλεξις*. See Du Cange's "Glossary" under the word "silentium." The form "Coniuncit" has been read *Cormacus*, but this cannot be correct. It is very probable it was intended to express *Commentator*, or some such term. In the Book of Leinster opposite this article is written in the margin "Cormac mac Cuilennan," and it is on this authority the word *Cormac* has been introduced into the passage.

The article in the Book of Leinster is as follows:—*Temuir unbe nominatur? Nin. Tea-mur .i. Múr Tea, ingine Lugdaic maic Itha, ben hEremón, maic Mileb .i. ir and rohadnaóc hí. Unbe poeeta cecinit:—*

In éet ben luib in úaig úair
 Do'n éúain ó Tur b'pogain bán—
 Tea brega, ben in ríe,
 Uianib ainm Temair rir Fál.

Uel, *Temair*: a uerbo Ἰρροεο "τεμορο" (*θεωρέω*?) .i. "*conspicio*:" úair ir *Temair* ainm do caó inab arrib roirb p'egab rabairc. Unbe bicitup *Temair* na cuaeé ḡ *Temair* in c'ge.

"*Temuir*, whence is it named? Not difficult. *Tea-mur*, that is, *Mur Tea* (Wall of Tea), daughter of Luguid, son of Itha, wife of hErem, son of Mil, whence the poet has sung:—

The first woman who went to cold grave,
 Of the troop from the Tower of white Bregan—
 Tea Brega, wife of the king,
 From whom is the name, bright Temair of Fal.

Or, *Temair*: from the Greek word *temoro* (*θεωρέω*), that is, "*conspicio*:" for *Temair* is a name for every place from which a viewing from the eye is easy. Whence is said "*Temair* of the country, and *Temair* of the house." It is hardly necessary to say that the celebrated hill of *Teamair* (Tara) is situated in the county of Meath, a few miles west of Dublin.

P. 142. *Fintan cecinit*.—It will be seen further on that it is inconsistent to ascribe the whole of this poem to *Fintan*. The text is from the Book of Lecan, fol. 285, col. b.

P. 142, quatrain 1. *Temair brega*.—This should not be rendered "*Temair* of Bregia," as it universally is, as *b'péag* is the genitive plural of *b'péga*, a personal noun, and used in the plural only. Thus nom. *b'péga*, gen. *b'pég*, dat. *b'pégairb*, acc. *b'péga*. It is a ḡ-stem, the nominative singular of which would in Gaulish be *Brex* (old Irish *b'pé*, shortened from *b'pég*, like *rí* from *ríe*). The word *laigne* (*Leinstermen*) is another example: nom. plur. *laigne*, gen. *laignen*, dat. *laignuib*, acc. *laigne*: and so *Ulairb* (*Ulstermen*): nom. *Ulairb*, gen. *Ulair*, dat. *Ulairbairb* (contracted into *Ulairbairb*), acc. *Ulairb* (contracted into *Ulairb*). It is unnecessary to give parallels from the classical languages. According to *Tighernach*, *Magh Bregh* extended from the Liffey to the Boyne, but according to *Magheoghagan's* translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, from Dublin to *Belach Breck*, west of Kells, and from the hill of *Howth* to "the Fews" mountains, in *Armagh*. See *O'Donovan's* "*Book of Rights*," p. 11, note z.

The Brugh was that called "Brugh Maic ind Oc," lying on either side of the Boyne, but principally on the south, and in Magh Breagh. Boand, who was *Sidé* governess of the Boyne, and gave it a name, was a sister to Befind, mother of Froech, son of Idath. In the "Spoil of the Cows of Froech," edited by me in the Royal Irish Academy Irish Manuscript Series, p. 136, it is said: "He (Froech) goes accordingly to sister, that is to Boand, until he was in Mag Breg." It seems that after the establishment of the royal seat in Tara the name Breagh was withdrawn from the Brugh, and thus happened "the separation."

INDOIRICH, line 2.—In the MS. INDOIRICH = INDOIRICH = INDOIRIB, 2nd plur. pres. Imperative. In the later manuscripts .ḡ. has frequently superseded .b: this never occurs in Leb. na hUidre. The medial .ḡ. however, is often in old Irish put for the aspirated tenuis .ch., though the reverse is but rarely the case. The later writers seeing the .ḡ. put for .ch. imagined they could use the latter also for the former, whether the .ḡ. was primitive or a corruption of .b. Thus cu allairch "wild hound" for cu allairb. We must not think of any connexion between this termination—ich and the Welsh—*uch—ich*, which is also the ending of the 2nd plur. pres. Imperative. Or, the .ch. may have arisen thus: The medial b is frequently written for the aspirated tenuis, though .ch. for .b. is very rare; and as .ch. in modern writing is frequently found for .ch., as bñád, (judgment), for bñát, so the original .ch = b could easily glide into ch. An example in old Irish of .ch. for a primitive .ḡ. is tech = tēḡ, a house; and examples of .ch. for a primitive .b. are, macche = macbe, childish; and corpche = corpbe, corporeal. See Ebel's "Zeuss," pp. 63 and 792.

P. 142, Quatrain 2.—Here the author of the poem requests his brother *filis*, or poets, but more particularly further on, asks the five great sages of Eriu to declare the origin of the name "Temair." In this second quatrain in each half-line, the order of the arrivals in Eriu is reversed. Ceasair was the first, next Partholan, next, or as some say before Partholan, came Ciccol. In the Book of Ballymote, p. 13, col. 2, Ciccol is stated to be of the Fomorians, who were a race of demons in human form, having but one hand and one leg. They were expelled by Partholan.

Next came Nemed, though mentioned before Ciccol. The Luchrobain, more properly Luchrupain, called also Luprachain, &c., were the descendants of Cam according to a passage in Leb. na hUidre, p. 2, col. 1: conib hé (Cam) comarba Cáin íarín dílinb, ḡ conib húab rozenatar luérupain ḡ Fómóraig ḡ Gobhor-éinb. ḡ ceé eoprc bobelbba aréna pil pop doinib—"So that he (Cam) is the successor of Cain after the Deluge, and that it is from him have been descended *Luchrupain* and Fomoraig, and Gobhor-chind, and every other ill-shaped form which is on men."

The Luchrupain are regarded at present as fairies having various occupations both in water and out of it. See the story of Fergus, King of Emania, "Senchus Mor," Vol. I., p. 71, where it is stated that he went with them (the Luchrupain) *under the seas*. The Fomoraig were also sea-giants or monsters: the Gobhor-chind (goat-heads) must also have been of the same class. From these references I should say that luch or loch, a lake, is the first part of the compound. Others have interpreted it lu-éoppam, "little-bodies," but the passage above quoted presents the oldest form of the word. There is a chasm in a field in the parish of Cong, county of Mayo, from which the rumbling of run-

ning water is constantly heard, and this chasm is called *Muileb Luppacán*—"the Mill of the Lupruchans." In times of old the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood used to bring there Christmas *cosgeen* and lay it on the brink of the chasm, where for a certain allowance the owner would find it ground in the morning. On one occasion, however, some irreverent woman said that an undue share was taken out of her sack, and this so provoked the honest miller that he ground no more *cosgeens*. The *Fir Bole* (literally, "Men of bags") arrived next. With these the author of the poem ends the invasions preceding that of the sons of Mil, regarding, I suppose, that of the *Tuatha de Dannan* as a fable.

The poet now (quat. 4) turns to the five great sages of Eriu, and begs of them to declare the origin of the name *Temair*. These sages were "Tuan Mac Cairill of Ulster, Finnchadh of Leinster, Bran of Burren in North Munster, Cu Allaid of *Cruachan Conallaidh*, probably in South Munster, and Dubhan of Connaught [in present copy *Finden* of Magh Bile]. Fintan, himself, on whom this poem is fathered, was believed by the old Irish Shenachies to have lived from the time of the first colony which came into Ireland until the reign of Dermot Mac Ceirbheoil; having during this period undergone various transmigrations." (O'Donovan's notes, Petrie's Tara, p. 132).

The manuscript, in ascribing this poem to Fintan, has led O'Donovan to imagine that Fintan and Tuan Mac Cairill were different persons. But this is not the case. In the Book of Lecan, fol. 275, col. 2, it is stated that all the descendants of Partholan died of a great mortality in Ireland except Tuan, son of Starn, son of Teara, who was the nephew of Partholan. That this Tuan was preserved by the will of God in various forms and shapes until the time of the saints. That, while in the form of a salmon, he was caught in a net by a fisherman in Ulster, who carried it to the king's court, where it was purchased by the queen, who on eating of it conceived, and in due time brought forth a son, the same ancient Tuan, son of Starn. That he received the name Mac Cairill from his reputed father Cairill, son of Muiredach Muin-dearg. At the close of the article the writer states that this Tuan was Fintan. In *Leb. na hUidre*, p. 15, col. 1, Tuan is introduced as giving Finnen of Magh Bile an account of all the invasions of Ireland from Partholan to the days of the saint. We can now see the *rationale* of the poem. The author is represented as asking the great sages of Erin to declare the origin of the name *Temair*, and in doing so, to put Tuan, *alias* Fintan, first. Fintan, that is Tuan, begins his poetic sketch with quatrain 5; *Robaí éan, &c.*, and from this to the end of the poem may quite consistently be assigned to him. In Ballymote we have instead of "Tuan" in the first line "Dubhan," and this is repeated in the third line. The probable reason is, that the copyist believed Fintan and Tuan to be the same individual. See *Leb. na hUidre*, p. 120, col. 2, for the four great sages, who have preserved the history of the four quarters of the world since the Deluge. Fintan took charge of the history of the western world. He died at Dun Tulcha, otherwise called Fert Fintan (Fintan's Grave), and Tul Tuinde. See "Four Masters," A. M. 2242, and note.

Quat. 5. *Ollchan*.—A derivative of *ollaó* = *uallaó*, proud, where the —an is not a diminutive termination. In the next line the MS. reads in *choill chap*, which would be the nom., as *coill* is feminine. I have

substituted the proper acc., and next line for *glap* I have substituted *glap* to rhyme with *cap*. Line 4:—*Liach*, &c., that is, "Grey, son of Broad-green Lance."

Quat. 6. *Opum Leith*.—"Ridge of Liath," that is "of Grey." In the next, Ballymote and O'Donovan read *meich* for our *meich*, and O'Donovan translates "rich," but in this sense I think *meich* would not be correct. The epithet is usually given to animals. The word *mfac*, in the sense of a measure of corn, is common, and the idea, of course, is *richness* or *abundance*. Fiacha Cend-finnan, son of Starn, was monarch of Ireland from A. M. 3278 to 3283. *Cend pinnan*; that is, "whitish head:" *pinnan*, diminutive of *pin*, white: old Irish *pinb*.

Quat. 7. *O hin*.—For *6 pin*, the mortified *p* becomes *h*. Examples rather rare. *Opum Caen*, "the Ridge of Caen." *Cup ceḡarb maip*: here *ceḡarb* is the later form for *ceḡaic*. Ballymote, a *ceḡair*, "from which used to go;" O'Donovan, *cup ceḡair*, "to which used to go." The present scribe perhaps represents this quatrain as written before the destruction of Tara. *Cair Cno-pinb*, that is, "the City of Child-bright," a proper name. All the names of "Temair" given in this poem are as we have said above, represented as derived from personal names, with the exception of "Popopum," that is, "Great Ridge," which is here substituted for "Opum Dergen" of the prose. See note on p. 140, last line but one. *Alloic*: the gen. *Alatto*, has been found by Dr. Ferguson in an Ogham inscription. *Alatto celi batticni* "[the stone] of Alattas servant of Battignus," that is, *bachene*.

Quat. 10. *Popab na rīg*.—The word *popab* means a *conspicuous* or *particular station* at a public meeting. In *Leb. na hUidre*, p. 52, col. 1, it is stated that a great assembly was held at *Tailtiu*, where—*nohop-dairic tra pīr hErend pōp popabais inb oenair .i. caē ar mfabais ḡ dānais ḡ dlepcunur and, amail bā znat corrin. Bai ban popub ar leit oc na mnāib im bā rēiciz inb rīg*: "Now the men of Eriu were arranged on the stations of the assembly, that is, every one according to dignities, and professions, and legality there, as was customary until then. The women also had a station apart around the two wives of the king."

NOTES ON THE PROSE.—My remarks on this portion of the tract as well as on the corresponding portion of O'Lochan's poem, which begins at p. 161, will be very brief, as the places named are laid down in order, and fully discussed in "Petrie's Tara." My chief object is to give an accurate text and as good a translation as I can. By this means I shall be able to afford our non-Celtic scholars, many of whom are practical antiquaries, an opportunity of corroborating our linguistic researches, which alone, if only in existence on a given question, must always lead the way in all archaeological investigations. I shall of course, as I have hitherto done, try to remove what I deem erroneous theories on certain antiquarian problems; this, however, I shall hold as a secondary object. Of the proper names in the text so far as they were palpable I have given the English equivalents: the doubtful I have left for future examination.

P. 146, line 6. *lc ont Siv*.—This *Siv* is not noticed by Petrie. What *Siv* and *Sivé* mean will be gathered from the following note of mine *Tain Bo Fraich*, "Manuscript Series of the Royal Irish Academy," Vol. I., p. 159: "There are in Irish two words, which must not be confounded; namely *Siv*, an artificial structure, within which has been laid, that is to say, dwells a deified mortal; the other *Sivé*, which means

that Deity himself. The former is the Lat. *situs*, a substantive gunated *sttu*: the latter is *situs*, an adjective, gunated, and with *-ya* termination, *sétya*. The verbal root is *si-*, "to enclose," "to mound." For the former compare Hor. lib. 3, Od. 30:—"Regalique situ pyramidum altius;" and for the latter, Cic. de Leg., lib. 2, cap. 22:—"Declarat Ennius de Africano: Hic est ille *situs*. Vere: Nam siti decuntur ii qui mortui sunt." The two forms occur in the following passage at the close of the *Serg-ligé*:—*conob fpu na caobbbpb pin acbepac na haineolaiꝯ Sfoe ꝯ dep Sfoe*: "So that it is to those apparitions the unlearned give the name *Sidé* and the class of *Side*." That the ancient Irish held this *rationale* of the word *ꝯb*, "a residence for the immortals," is clear from the following, the most ancient Irish passage on the subject:—*Sfo móp hicaam; conob depuobib nonnamnuꝯcep dep Sfoe*: "it is a large *Sid* (structure) in which we are, so that it is from it that we are called the class of *Sid*." This is the explanation of the *Sidé* goddess to Condlá Ruad, when inviting him away to the "Lands of the Living." (Leb. na hUidre). See my note on "*Sfo Cpuachan*," (*Tain Bo Fraich*, "Irish MSS. Series," Vol. I., p. 167).

P. 146, line 7. *Nemnach, Ních*.—The word *nem* means something sparkling. In Zeuss it is glossed by "onyx," a *precious stone*, for which see Pliny, lib. 37, cap. 6. In the *MS. H. 3. 18.* (T. C. D.) p. 73, *nemain*, nom. plur. of *nem*, is glossed by *uible*, as *nemain deꝯa .i. uible ceneb*, "sparks of fire." The well was called *nemnach*, not from its yielding pearls, but translatively from its glittering water. "Sparkler" comes pretty near the meaning. In the same way *Ních* is the root "nit-," which we find in the Lat. *nit-idus*, "gleaming," "glittering," &c., Sanskrt. *nat*—"to shine." "Shiner" comes pretty near the meaning. For *Nith* and *Nemnach* see conjectural etymologies, "Petrie's Tara," p. 76.

P. 146, line 9. *La Cíarnaid*.—"By *Ciarnaid*," that is, at the request of *Ciarnad*.

P. 146, line 11. *Ecep .íff. cloca*.—The word for "ecep" in the original is the contraction *ꝯ = and*, but with a horizontal stroke drawn over it (thus *ꝯ̄*) it becomes = *ecep*. I have supplied this stroke. Other copies read *ꝯ*, and supply *ꝯmbe* (about them) at the end of the sentence.

P. 146, line 16. *ꝯꝯꝯb-ꝯꝯꝯꝯꝯ cat apba*.—Literally—"chief-doors of each point," that is one facing each cardinal point.

P. 146, line 18.—See Petrie's "Tara," p. 169; but remember that in the second line of the extract from Leb. na hUidre the words *hꝯ comlingꝯ* do not mean "in friendship," as there rendered, but the very contrary, "in conflict." This I have shown in one of my notes on the *Taeth Fiada*, commonly called St. Patric's Hymn.

P. 148, line 5. *In Glair*.—*Glae* was the name of a fabulous cow. See Petrie's "Tara," p. 158.

P. 148, line 12. *ꝯomꝯꝯꝯꝯꝯ Cu ꝯ Cethen*.—Dr. O'Donovan translates, "They have acted like *Cu* and *Cethen*," but the text will not admit of this. I take *ꝯomꝯꝯꝯꝯꝯ* as a passive primary preterite of *bogꝯꝯꝯ*, "I act," like *ꝯꝯꝯꝯꝯꝯ*, "has been known," *ꝯochlor*, "has been heard," &c., (Ebel's Zeuss, p. 478), and the *.m.* as the infixed pers. pronoun of the first person, in the sense of a dative. See Ebel's Zeuss, p. 328. The name "Cethen" I cannot analyze: "Cu" is, of course, "Hound," a name of frequent occurrence.

P. 148, line 22. Rač na Senub.—Two Forts are here distinctly mentioned, though Dr. O'Donovan from the same text renders thus: "Rath na Seanadh (fort of the Synods), lies opposite *Dumha na n-giall*, and to the north of *Fal*." "Tara Hill," p. 139. This is evidently incorrect, and accordingly in Petrie's Plan of Tara one rath only is laid down. "The rath of the Synod" should be looked for either just north or south of "Duma nau Giall," for the text can admit of either position, but south of "Lia Fail." "The Fort of the Synod" is again mentioned, next page, in connexion with "the Stone of the Fians." For the origin of "the Fort of the Synods," see p. 171, (Ibid.)

P. 150, line 4. Cubab.—This cubab and com̄poc, line 24, are forms of the Latin *cubitus*. The genuine Irish word is *bíse*.

P. 154, line 2. Ročacám.—This is a reduplicated preterite. The MS. bi-duplicates, reading pocacacám.

P. 154, line 3. Cīnaeč hUa hArtagan.—This name is usually written Cīnaeč, or Cīnaeoh in the late manuscripts. Ua hArtagan was a famous poet. His death, A. D. 975, is thus recorded by Tigernach: Cīnaeč Ua hArtagan, p̄rim-eicep lēite Chuinn moircup—"Cīnaeč Ua hArtagan, chief poet of Leth Chuinn, (Conn's half, or Northern division of Eriu) dies."

P. 154, quat. 1. Ūobeip maip̄.—Some MSS. read—Ūa beip̄ maip̄ bo na mnaib. "If beauty is given to the women." In this case beip̄ would be 3rd sing pres. Indicative passive = beip̄, Z. 466: Temaip̄ would be *nominativus pendens*, and tul-mač would be in sense-apposition with it, but in the *accusative* case, in apposition with the understood pronoun object of puap̄. The literal translation would be: "If beauty is given to the women—Temair without weakness after erection—the daughter of Lugaid found [it, Temair] in her hand—a hill-plain which it was sorrow to plunder." The meaning would be: "If any thing beautiful is given, as it ought to be, to women, then the daughter of Lugaid got it, for she got beautiful Temair." But this is not the idea. If the word Temaip̄ means literally, as I have suggested above, "darkness-lighter," that is, *light, the sun, moon, a cloud-dispersing hill*, and so forth, then Temaip̄ and maip̄ will relieve each other, while the second line of the quatrain will still refer to Teamair proper. I may observe that a name for *sun, moon, fire, light*, &c. in Skrt. begins frequently with *tama*, as *tamódhna*, "darkness-destroyer," from *tamas*, "darkness," and *dhna*, "destroyer;" *tamónuda*, "darkness-disperser," from *tamas*, "darkness," and *nuda*, "disperser," "destroyer;" *tamóhara*, from *tamas*, and *hara*, "remover."

bub hāc bo locbaib.—Literally "for plundering." O'Donovan translates—"which was sorrowful to a harlot." But this rendering has no meaning. I take locbaib to be a derivative from loc, *wound, rapine, plunder, loot*; a formation like p̄obab, "grove," from p̄ib, "tree." In these formations the .b. represents a .v. obtained from the coalescing of .u. with .a. Thus p̄ib = Gaulish *vidu* with *ad* becomes in Irish p̄ibab = p̄iubab = *viduaba*. This form is a fem.—a-stem. Ip̄ lip̄iu peip̄ no polc p̄ibabibe ill-pacha in map̄nuba noib-pea—"More numerous than grass on a grove's hair the many blessings of this holy elegy." Leb. Breac. p. 121, col. 2. Oubab, a warrior, is another of those formations.

P. 154, quat. 2, line 1. Ellom.—This word has been rendered "portion" by O'Donovan, on the authority of a gloss on this passage in a MS.

of the Library of Trinity College, H. 2, 17, p. 671, where the word is explained *coibct*, "dowry." Now, as I have not met the word in this sense, I am inclined to think the gloss erroneous, though O'Clery has inserted it in his vocabulary. In the *Tain*, *Leb. na hUidre*, the word occurs at least twice, where "promptness" seems to be the idea: *Ailill* orders his jester to go with his own diadem on his head, to meet *Cu Chulaind*, and bring *Find-abair*, his daughter, with him, and offer her to him from a distance: and then he says: *tecat ar̄r̄ ellom fo'n cput̄ r̄in*: "let them come from it promptly in that form" (p. 71, col. 1): *Neð úaib̄ im b̄raç̄ co ellom ar̄ cenb̄ rap̄ c̄le*: "One from you to-morrow promptly to meet your friend." *Ibid.*, p. 73, col. 2. Again in "the Sailing of the *Ourach* of *Mael Duin*," the crew being terrified at what occurred in one of the islands they met with—"They came accordingly promptly after that from the island"—*Cancat̄p̄ rapom co hellam rap̄ r̄in o'nb̄ in̄r̄*. *Ibid.* p. 24, col. 2. The word seems to be equal *ep̄lam*, "promptus," by assimilation of the *p̄* in *ep̄*—Ebel's "Zeuss," p. 868. In the next quatrain "hallab̄" has also been taken to mean "dowry," but the word *allab̄* is an abstract noun of frequent use, and meaning,—*distinction* or *celebrity*. Thus in *Leb na hUidre*, p. 78, col. 2, *Cu Chulaind's* father from the *Sid̄e* tells to his son, that he would not join him in fighting against the hosts: *uaip̄, cib̄ m̄or̄* (he says) *ðo ðompamaib̄ ḡaib̄ r̄ ḡar̄cib̄ ðoḡn̄e neð h̄i t'p̄]ar̄pað-ro, n̄i rap̄r̄ b̄raç̄ a n̄or̄, nað̄ a allub̄, nað̄ ar̄p̄ar̄p̄eup̄, aðc̄ p̄or̄t-ro*:—"for, though one might perform a great deal of contests of valour and championship in thy company, it is not on him shall rest its honour, or its celebrity, or its conspicuousness, but on thee." So O'Clery and *Cormac's Glossaries*.

P. 154, quatrain 2. *bað achlam*.—Dr. O'Donovan takes "bað" as a primary preterite, but the form is conjunctive. Tea asked her husband to build her a *dun*, which *would be*, &c. This *dun* she had a right to in exchange for her virginity.

P. 154, quat. 4. *ðāi ic̄ Ep̄emon*.—This form is the dat. from *Ep̄em*, an n-stem declined like *b̄p̄et̄em*, gen. *b̄p̄et̄eman*. See above.

P. 155, quat. 5. The quatrain is given differently in the different copies. According to the transcriber, "the Brega of Tea" would have been the "Mur Tea" proper of *Temair*: "the great Mergech" would have been the tall-pole from the top of which waved the royal standard, *meip̄ge*, a standard: *meip̄gech*, a standard-bearer. With regard to the last line, an Irish writer of the tenth century might well say that "Mur Tea" was *not* a grave which was *not* plundered. The probability, however, is that *Bregatea* (*Brigantia*) means the Spanish city of *Forand*, in which was situated the Tower of *Breogan*, and that "Mor Mergech" refers to that tower. According to this idea we should read, as O'Donovan does from H. 2. 15. (?) T. C. D., *b̄p̄egatea t̄reab̄ tuillmeach*—*Roçluintep̄ uaip̄ ba haip̄ð-t̄reab̄*—*P̄ep̄t̄ p̄or̄p̄ fuil̄ in̄ mōp̄ Meip̄geç̄*—*In pom̄ p̄elceð̄ na r'haip̄geað̄*. "Bregatea [was] a meritorious abode.—It is heard that it was once a high abode—[Where lies] The grave *under* which is the great Mergech—The burial place which was not violated." In this translation *p̄or̄p̄ fuil̄* is rendered as if it were *p̄or̄ fuil̄*, as it is in H. 3. 3.

P. 158, quat. 6. *Tep̄h̄i*.—In the prose introduction *one* *Tep̄h̄i* only is mentioned, the daughter of *Cino Bachter*, King of *Breogan*, (quat. 10, below).

P. 158, quat. 7. *T̄raoip̄geab̄*.—This is the 3rd sing. past Indicative

passive of the root *airc*, *oric*, compounded with *do-fo*, and the augment *po*: *do-fo* becomes *co*, and the *o* of *po* is omitted before *airc*: this would give *copairc*, *copairc̄*, and lawfully crushed *cpairc̄*, which by a modern mode of spelling becomes *cpairc̄*. See Ebel's "Zeus," 882. This means that from this *mur* every assault was repelled.

P. 158, quat. 8. *Cumf̄at*.—The MS. reads *cumf̄at*, and O'Donovan translates—"Which great proud queens have formed." But it is evident we are here speaking of Teph̄i only. I have accordingly substituted *cump̄at*, the same as *comf̄ot*, and *cubat*, *supra*.

P. 158, quat. 10. *Cuimb̄iḡ*.—This is an adj. from *conb*, sense, and agrees with the infixed pronoun *-r-* in *borpuḡ*, the object of *borpuḡ*. The poet does not say that he heard this in Spain, but that he heard of the Spanish lady whom Canthon married.

P. 160, line 5. *Cuan O'Lochain*.—This was a famous poet and historian. He was killed in Tethbha in the year 1024. See O'Reilly's "Irish Writers," p. 73.

P. 160, quat. 1. *Cuimb̄ C̄et-cachaḡ*.—"Fighter of a hundred," not "of the hundred battles." In fact there have been many warriors in ancient Eriu, who fought more battles than *Cond*. Every great warrior was supposed to be able for a hundred ordinary mortals. Thus *Emer*, in replying to *Cu Chulaind* (*Tochmaire Emere*, *Leb. na hUidhre*, p. 123, col. 1) says that she had friends to protect her, and—*caḡ p̄p̄ v̄ib̄ con n̄iḡ c̄et̄ an̄b̄*—"and every man of them with the strength of a hundred in him." So in the *Dind-senchus of Ard Leamnachta* in the *Book of Leinster* is said of a certain band of warriors—*Comlunb̄ c̄et̄ c̄et̄ oen-ḡip̄ v̄ib̄*—"The conflict of a hundred in every man of them." But it is unnecessary to dwell on this simple question. The historian *Josephus* makes use of the same epithet—*εκατοντομαχος*.

P. 160, quat. 3. *An ur̄ dech punn*.—This is also O'Clery's reading, "Book of Invasions," p. 98. Other MSS. read *sum*, Lat. "summa," apparently with a change of declension: and so O'Donovan who translates: "What is a good summary of history." But here there are two errors: "*an ur̄ dech*" does not mean "what is good," but "what is best." The relative phrase *ar̄ dech*, "qui (quæ, quod) est optimum" is of frequent occurrence. Thus in the "Bruidin Da Derga," *Leb. na hUidre*, *Fer Caille* says to the monarch *Conaire*: *Ir̄ c̄ū r̄i ar̄ deḡ c̄ān̄ic̄ inn̄ domon*—"Thou art the best king that has come into the world." In the plural we have *ata*, *as*, *cp̄i l̄āiḡ ata deḡ ḡair̄b̄e ḡair̄ceb̄ la Cp̄ūiḡen-c̄ūaiḡ*—"three heroes, who are the best at entering upon championship among the *Cruithen-tuaith*." (Ib.): *ic̄ é c̄up̄lennaiḡ ata deḡ p̄il̄ ir̄ in̄ domon*—"they are the pipers that are the best that are in the world." (Ib.) *Zeuss* and *Ebel*, "Gramm. Celt.," p. 611, have entirely misunderstood this formula. On "electorum dei" is the Irish gloss: *innan̄ ar̄ deḡ noch̄p̄ēiḡep̄et̄ h̄i Cp̄ūiḡ*—"of those who best believed in Christ," where *ar̄* is an impersonal singular. They interpret *ar̄ deḡ* (*e familia, e domo, principio, primum*): comparing the present expression *ar̄p̄eac̄h* (into the house), and *ar̄p̄iḡh* (in the house), but this *deḡ* has nothing to do with *ceḡ*, or the presumed *p̄ceḡ*, a house. It is an indeclinable superlative = *deḡem*. The word *punn* is thus glossed by O'Davoren: *punn .i. cp̄ann no ḡab̄: ut est—fomep̄caḡḡ lam̄ do punn .i. lam̄ do r̄iḡi docum̄ in̄ p̄abab, no do cp̄an̄b̄ oḡ deḡb̄aiḡ*—"to reach a hand to a chieftain, or to a tree (spear-shaft) at a contest." The historic tree is what is meant here.

P. 160, quat. 4. Rí Epeno ír a eppí.—This is an *alias* reading given in the manuscript for—ír a hairbírí. It is also the reading in other copies, and it is certainly the most defensible.

P. 162, quat. 6. O Cpuatá.—That is, from the hill of “Uisnech,” in the parish of Kildare, barony of Rathconrath, Co. Westmeath. The *traigh* is supposed to be the smallest subdivision of land among the Irish.

P. 162, quat. 8. Siall[a] zac muir. The MS. reads siall zaca muir, and so Book of Invasions, and O’Donovan ceca muir, which amounts to the same thing. But múr, from Lat. *murus*, is masculine and zaca is feminine; the true reading then is caó múr. I have given this accordingly. But the actual text would be quite correct, though not in harmony with the idea here intended, and this is, perhaps, what has led to this reading. We could render “He brought the hostage of each from sea abroad.” The poet, however, is speaking of Eriu only.

P. 164, quat. 16.—This is a good example of a 3rd plur. Imp. Ind. pass. (secondary present). See Ebel’s “Zeuss,” p. 481, and note thereon, p. 1096.

P. 166, quat. 18. Copur cind.—See “Petrie’s Tara,” p. 226, for the Historical references in this tract, both before and after this quatrain, where he will find them, as I said before, fully discussed.

P. 166, quat. 23. blucne.—For the diminutive blucne = blucene, see Ebel’s “Zeuss,” 274.

P. 168, quat. 25. demac.—This is a corruption, a sort of Welsh form of “Benedictus.”

P. 168, quat. 28. Píabab Píabab roporbíur. This is the true reading. The Book of Invasions has—Píren Píaba, and O’Donovan’s text—píren píabac, which he renders “an upright witness.” But píabab is a “declarer,” a derivative from píab, to declare, and píabab (more anciently píabac), “Domini,” gen. of píabu.

P. 168, quat. 9. Ap píru-ait aile Epenn.—For aile, O’Clery has aille, and O’Donovan reads the line, píruait aile Epeann, “[who was] the chief beauty of Erin.” But I have no doubt but aile is another form of uile, “all.”

P. 170, quat. 31. Roir Tempad.—In the Book of Lismore, p. 200, begins a poem by Aisine on “Ros Temrach.” This poem gives a splendid description of the surroundings of the great *Mur* of Temair. Want of space prevents our giving it.

P. 170, quat. 32. Pop Diarmaid.—The battle referred to here was that of Cul Dreimne, a place in the barony of Carbury to the north of the town of Sligo. The combatants were King Diarmaid on the one side, and Fergus and Domhnall, sons of Muircertach Mac Erca, on the other. Through the prayers of Columb Cille, the latter were victorious. See Keating’s “Ireland”—reign of Diarmaid.

P. 170, quat. 33. Ap bponob ann Oe.—This is the reading of the manuscript. O’Donovan reads, Ap bpon do baím Oe, and in the first line a cpi. He renders the whole quatrain thus: “The faith of Christ tormented his heart—He brought all strength to nought—In consequence of the sorrow of the people of God in his house—He extended no protection to Temur.” But the word cpi never means “heart.” In the Prophecy of Art, Leb na hUidre, p. 119, occurs this line—Ír mé Art, a Oe, cen mo mac hí cpi—“I am Art, O God, without my son in body:” and

again, same col.—Gṛ cač lđ ı cṛı ı cṛı, naḃ ꝑečna col De—“On every day I am in body, in which I may not guard God's will.” Any person who knows the circumstance, under which Art spoke about his son, on the eve of his death at the battle of Mag Mocruime, will easily understand the reference to that son, the afterwards celebrated King Cormac. The “ann” in the third line means “in the case of the Faith:” the oldest and most correct form is “ıno:” Gṛbeṛc Cṛoḃ co cıḃṛeḃ ḃṛeıṫ ḃo ıno—Leb. na hUidre, p. 42, col. 2, “Tadg said, that he would give him judgment in the matter.” The *violation* of God was Diarmaid's keeping druids in his house, as well as other objectionable matters. See “Tara Hill,” p. 123. The last poem requires but a few remarks, which I must reserve until the next occasion.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

AT a GENERAL MEETING, held at the apartments of the Association, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, October 2nd, 1872,

The WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF KILKENNY,
in the Chair ;

The Honorary General Secretary said a Committee had been nominated early in the year to ascertain whether it would be possible to obtain such local aid, by subscriptions, as to place the Museum and Library of the Association in an independent position, and make them creditable to Kilkenny, it being considered that the Museum and Library were really of very little use to Members of the Association residing at a distance, whilst of great value to the local public. Besides, it was desirable to have their continuance secured to the locality, should the Association itself cease to exist. The Committee had deferred taking action in the matter to the present time, as this was the season at which the gentry of the county were usually at home. It had been suggested that perhaps, owing to the indifferent harvest of this year, it might be better to wait still longer. He wished to have the opinion of the Meeting on this subject.

The Mayor did not think the consideration of the harvest would weigh against this object with the classes to whom an appeal should be made.

Several other Members agreed with the Mayor, that it would be as well not to delay the operations of the Committee longer.

A conversation ensued as to the possibility of obtaining State aid towards the object, in the course of which Mr. Graves said that if the locality showed an interest in the matter, by subscribing fairly towards it, he had been given to understand that they might expect aid from the funds connected with the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington. It was to be hoped that such support would be locally given as would entitle them to apply for State assistance with a fair chance of success. The Committee, at all events, would now take action in the matter without further delay.

Mr. Prim reported that the works of reparation at St. Francis' Abbey, Kilkenny, had progressed as far as—and indeed a little further than—the fund raised for the purpose would permit. An account had already been rendered, a couple of years since, of the first fund subscribed for placing metal pillars to support the south side of the belfry-tower. The subscriptions to the second fund, for further works of very necessary reparation, amounted to £36 8s. 6d., including the contribution of £10 from the Corporation. The haunches of the tower had been supported and secured against the percolation of water, by a facing of hammered stone, and all the previously open joints had been carefully filled with cement; the sedilia had been repaired, and all the windows of the choir had been opened, after having been walled up for perhaps a century, to adapt the ancient building to the purposes of a raquet-court. Nothing could possibly be better than the effect thus produced. There was room for some further improvement, if means would permit, but of course the great point was to save the tower from the destruction which hitherto seemed closely impending, and he hoped that had been accomplished. The expenditure was £40 2s. 2d., leaving a sum still to be met of £3 13s. 7d., and which he hoped some liberal and enlightened members of the Association would contribute. As Treasurer of the fund, he was ready to receive any subscriptions which might be offered.

Mr. Graves said Mr. Smithwick had kindly promised to remove a portion of the coopers' shed, in his brewery premises, which had been erected against the centre mullions of the great east window, while it was built up. This

would be a great improvement indeed, as it would leave the fine window quite open. They were deeply indebted to Mr. Middleton, but for whom they could have done little indeed towards securing the object which they had in view when they entered on the undertaking of making necessary repairs at the Abbey. Mr. Middleton had acted as engineer and overseer of the work, and, in fact, had carried out everything in the most creditable manner. It was much to be desired that not only the small balance deficient might yet be subscribed, but a few pounds in addition, which would enable them to make the state of the Abbey still more satisfactory.

The following election to Fellowship took place :—

The Rev. Hugh Prichard, Dinam Gaerwen, Anglesea : proposed by R. R. Brash, M. R. I. A.

The following new Members were elected :—

The Rev. Richard Æ. Baillie, A. M., Culmore Parsonage, Londonderry ; and the Kildare-street Club : proposed by the Rev. James Graves.

William James Knowles, Cullybackey, Co. Antrim : proposed by the Rev. J. Grainger, D. D.

The Rev. Thomas Heany, A. B., Francis-street, Dundalk : proposed by Rev. G. H. Reade.

Francis Shine, Seville Lodge, Kilkenny : proposed by Barry Delany, M. D.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors :—

“Archæologia Cambrensis,” first series, Nos. 10 and 11 : presented by the Cambrian Archæological Association.

“Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall,” No. XIII., April, 1872 : presented by the Institution.

“The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,” Vol. I., No. 3 : presented by the Institute.

“American Journal of Numismatics, and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies,” Vol. VII., No. 1 : presented by the Boston Numismatic Society.

“Address of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, at the Annual Meeting, January 4, 1871:” presented by the Society.

“Papers read before the Down and Connor and Dro-more Church Architecture Society, during the year 1844:” presented by W. H. Patterson.

“Consumption and the Breath rebreathed: being a Sequel to the Author’s Treatise on Consumption,” by Henry MacCormac, M. D. : presented by the Author.

Copies of the “Dublin Gazette,” the “Dublin Sentinel,” the “Hibernian Journal or Daily Chronicle of Liberty” (published in Dublin), and the “Clonmel Herald,” all dating in the month of December, 1809, and each containing an advertisement of a movement then on foot, attempting to revive the project of the old Kilkenny Canal : presented by J. G. Robertson, Architect.

A copy of the “Times,” of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1798, giving the first intelligence of the victory of the Nile: presented by the Rev. James Graves.

Paper Moulds of six Ogham Inscriptions existing in the county of Kilkenny and the Museum of the Society: presented by Samuel Ferguson, LL.D., M. R. I. A.

A plaster cast of a portion of the sculptures on the cross of Durrow, King’s County, representing in very bold relief, the intended sacrifice of Isaac ; also a considerable number of copper tokens, of various kinds, of the last century ; and some silver coins, British and foreign : presented by Thomas Stanley, Tullamore.

A specimen of the Kilkenny Token struck by Lucas Wale : presented by T. Talbot, Grennan House, Durrow.

A full-size drawing of a bronze pin, with enamelled ring : presented by W. Gray, Architect, accompanied by the following notice :—

“The accompanying drawing represents, full-size, one of the bronze ring brooches, from the collection of Mr. Knowles, of Cullybackey, county Antrim. It was found in the same place as Mr. Patterson’s, viz., in the Crannoge of Loughravel, or, as it was anciently called, Loughdireare, townland of Derryhollagh, Co. Antrim.

“The pin—a drawing of which I send—is 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, and the flat ring, or coin head, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. The face is ornamented by four raised semi-crescent-shaped spaces, each being bounded

by a raised band, and filled in with enamel; the upper two being yellow, and the two lower chiefly red.

“The design of the brooch—if it is one—described by Mr. Patterson in the ‘Journal’ for April last, is interesting, as found at the ‘Fort of the two Birds.’ See Wilde and Reeves’ description of the crannoge and neighbourhood, in ‘Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy,’ vol. vii., p. 147.”

A rubbing from a standing stone in the parish of Muff, county Londonderry, exhibiting concentric circles, with the central cup and channel: presented by Rev. James Graves.

Mr. W. F. Wakeman on the part of Mr. E. Atthill, of Lack, near Kesh, county Fermanagh, exhibited a small copper gilt cruet, supposed to have been used for holding holy oil, closed by a screw stopper, and having the bottom also screwed in. The ornaments were formed by dotted lines presenting a fleur-de-lis pattern. The cruet was about three inches high, and seemed to be 15th century work. It was dug out of the soil of a field near Newtownbutler.

Mr. Wakeman also exhibited on behalf of Mr. Crawford, of Trillick, county Fermanagh, the original handle of a fine bronze rapier, apparently of whalebone; also a bronze dagger, with its haft of the same metal, still attached, the latter to be deposited in the Museum by the kindness of its owner, Mr. Armstrong, of Belleek. The following Paper was contributed by Mr. Wakeman relative to these rare examples of the hafting of our bronze weapons:—

“In the ‘Journal’ of this Association for January, 1868, the Rev. James Graves has presented to the antiquarian world a most interesting account of the few hilted weapons composed of bronze, which are recorded to have been found in Ireland. Mr. Graves in the same address also refers to bronze swords found in Britain or upon the Continent of Europe, which retain their hafts or handles, more or less preserved.

“It would appear that up to 1868 there have been discovered and noticed in Ireland but three well-conditioned weapons of this interesting class, and a portion of the hilt of a fourth. The following is a brief description of their character:—

“1. A fine rapier, measuring $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. The handle, which is hollow, and formed of bronze, is fastened to a double-edged blade by four rivets of the same metal. This specimen is from the county Tipperary, and was long preserved in the Petrie collection, with which it still remains, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

“2. A magnificent bronze dagger, or short sword—(it is extremely difficult to draw the line between daggers and swords of the bronze

period)—exhibiting many characteristics of marked Eastern design. The handle, which is of bronze, is attached to an exquisitely-moulded and decorated double-edged blade by three massive rivets. This weapon is also to be seen in the Academy.

"3. A highly interesting bronze hilt of a small sword or dagger, preserved in the Museum of our Association. This relic is ornamented in the style of the golden lunettes and torques so frequently found in Ireland.

"4. A beautiful leaf-shaped sword, retaining a portion of its bone handle."

"The above list, I believe, comprises all the examples of hafted bronze weapons, which, at the time Mr. Graves made the remarks already alluded to, were known to have been found in this country. I speak, of course, only of examples in which the handles and blades of swords or daggers were formed of separate pieces, and were attached by rivets. In not a few instances the blades and handles of small bronze knives, or *skeans*, are to be seen in one piece, and sometimes these smaller cutting implements are socketed for the reception of a wooden handle. Occasionally, indeed, the socketed end extends so far that the handle may be described as being composed partly of bronze and partly of wood.

"As the discovery of a hafted bronze weapon, properly speaking, is so extremely rare, it affords me very great pleasure to describe a fifth example, which has recently come under my notice, and which, through the kindness of R. W. Armstrong, Esq., of Belleek, I was enabled to lay before the last meeting of our Association. Of the general appearance of the hilt of this curious relic, the accompanying engraving, by Oldham, will afford a perfectly accurate idea. It is given the full size. The handle, which was originally fastened to the blade by four rivets, is composed of bronze of a darker colour than the metal of the blade. Two of the rivets only remain, and these appear to be almost, if not entirely, pure copper. The handle is hollow, and not, like the example from the Petrie collection, described by Sir William Wilde, open at the pommel. The 'tang' is, as usual, 'lunated,' and the hilt was so designed as to suit its contour. The blade appears to have been of a very graceful tapering form, and to have been strengthened by a somewhat broad and flat central rib. Its original length cannot be known, a portion of its extremity having been broken off. As in all weapons of the same family, whether leaf-shaped sword or rapier, the handle is strangely small. There is a wonderful similarity in the design of the four Irish bronze hilts which have come down to our time.

"Surely, in elegance of form and perfection of workmanship, these mysterious relics of an unknown age evince that their fabricators had made no mean advance in several of the arts which accompany civilization.

"While, as we have seen, hafts of bronze were extremely rare, not only in this country, but in Europe generally, it was not yet decided amongst antiquaries in what manner the generality of bronze swords and daggers were anciently mounted. At length came the discovery, in the county Mona-

' An example of a bronze dagger hafted with oak was engraved in this "Journal," Vol. I., 2nd Series, p. 286. This dagger was of small size (only $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the blade), and the handle measured $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

It was found in a bog near Magherafelt; and the notice of it was contributed by Mr. Thomas O'Gorman. The engraving will be found reproduced in the plate which faces this page.—Ed.



No. 1.

No. 1—Hafted with bronze; full size.

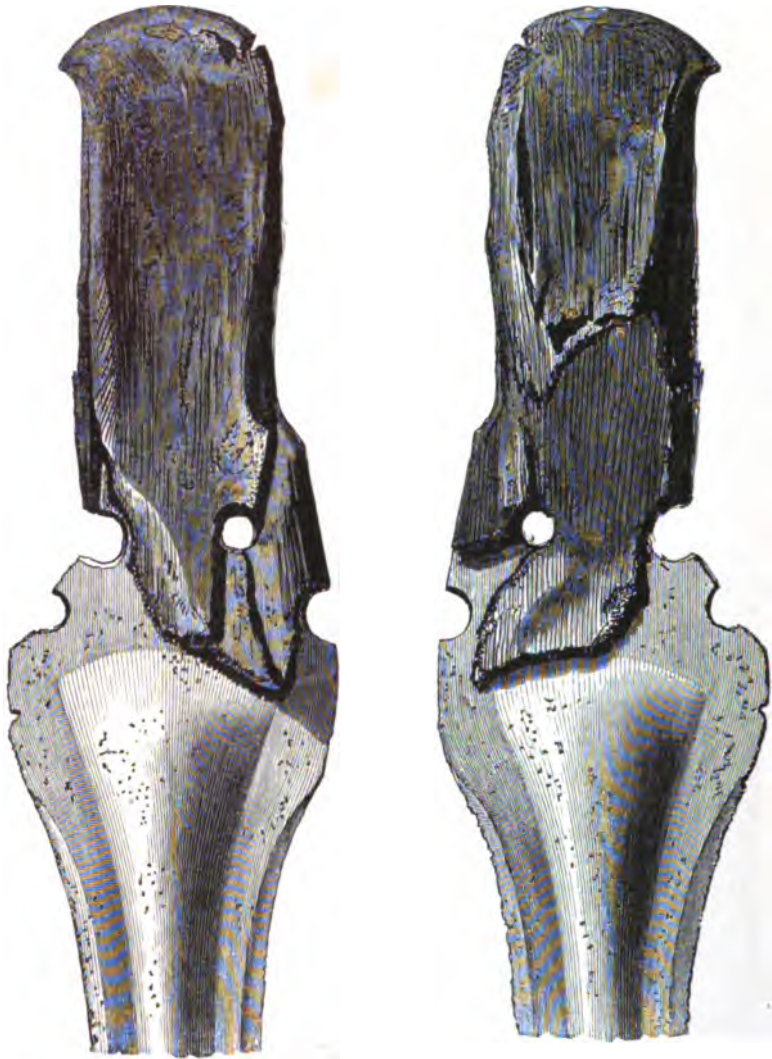


No. 2.

No. 2—Hafted with oak.

HAFTEd BRONZE DAGGERS.





[Hafted, apparently, with whalebone; full size.]

HAFTED BRONZE RAPIER, SHOWING BOTH SIDES OF HAFT.

han, of a fine leaf-shaped sword which retained the greater portion of its original handle of bone. This, I need not inform the members of our Association, is Mr. Day's sword, so admirably illustrated in our 'Journal' for January, 1868. 'A portion of the bone handle,' wrote Mr. Day, 'which was submitted to Professor Owen, of the British Museum, was pronounced by him to be "mammalian, and, probably, cetacean."' Here, then, is what appears to be the first recorded discovery of a bone-hafted bronze sword. 'Sir William Wilde,' remarks the Rev. James Graves, 'in his "Catalogue," was not able to adduce a single Irish example of a bone or ivory haft, and stated, in a note to p. 453, that amongst the vast number of Scandinavian swords which had been preserved, in only one instance could any trace of the bone handle be detected; and as the editors of "Horæ Ferales," the posthumous work of the ever-to-be-lamented J. M. Kemble, had not been able to cite a solitary instance, it might, therefore, fairly be assumed that Mr. Day's specimen was, at present, unique.' I have been induced to give the above extract in order to show, upon what I believe to be the very highest authorities, how extremely valuable and interesting was the first recorded discovery of a bronze bone-hafted sword. I say the first *recorded* discovery. Mr. Day's sword was found in the summer of 1865. In April, 1864, had been dug out of a bog in the county Tyrone the beautiful weapon, of the hilt of which I have given faithful, full-sized representations. This handle (both sides of which are represented in the accompanying plate) is also of bone; and, like that of Mr. Day's specimen, is, probably, cetacean. Under the microscope it presents all the appearance of the substance called 'whale-bone.' During a sketching tour, made last spring, I happened to see this most valuable relic in the possession of Mr. Crawford, of Trillick, and I at once took steps to bring it before the notice of our Association. Mr. Crawford very kindly deposited it in the care of one of our Fellows, Mr. George Stewart, Manager of the Provincial Bank, Enniskillen Branch. Through the kind offices of Miss Porter, then of Kilskeery, now of Bellisle, and of Mr. Stewart, I received permission from Mr. Crawford to have his treasure forwarded for exhibition before one of our meetings. The Post Office authorities, however, declined to take charge of the parcel, as it measured seven inches too much for the requirements of their carrying regulations; and as Mr. Crawford objected to its being forwarded by rail, I was only able to send the handle for exhibition.

"The following particulars refer to the dimensions, &c., of this unique weapon, which is of the rapier class:—Extreme length, 25 inches; breadth of blade at tang $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; weight of blade, $13\frac{1}{4}$ ounces; length of handle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight of handle, 1 ounce; thickness of handle, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.

"There is provision for four rivets in the tang, and corresponding holes in the bone. A thick central rib extends down the blade, the material of which is fine lustrous bronze. I append a note from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Stewart, relating the facts of its first discovery.

"Trillick, June 29th, 1872.

"SIR,—I now send you the fullest particulars I can give respecting the locality and circumstances connected with the finding of the sword-blade and handle, as follows:—

"They were found in April, 1864, in the townland of Galbally, in the county of Tyrone, adjoining a small lake containing a little is-

land where many objects of ancient art have from time to time, for the last forty years, been discovered. These, however, from want of care and attention, have been nearly all lost to society. There were two forts or raths close to the lake, one of these remarkable for its great height and symmetry. The bog in which the sword was found was situated between the two forts. It was found at the depth of twelve feet in the second cutting of the turf bank, lying longitudinally on its flat, within a few inches of the till or clay bottom. When found, the handle was attached to the blade, but was separated from it by the turf-spade unintentionally. The finder removed the blade, and left the handle behind him, thinking it was of no value. I requested him to go and look for the handle, and examine the place more carefully where he found it. He picked up the handle. He described the place where the sword lay to be like the scales of a fish; but whether it was the remains of leather or a metallic substance, he could not tell me, as he said it crumbled away when touched. In all probability it has been the remains of what once formed the scabbard. The handle was a little larger when first found, and came down further on the blade, and fitted neatly on it, the rivet holes in the handle and blade both corresponding. What I always thought remarkable was the smallness of the handle, when compared with our modern ideas of ancient strength and gigantic stature. Please be kind enough to send the foregoing sketch, or a copy of it, to the Rev. James Graves, and you will oblige

“ ‘Yours respectfully,

“ ‘G. CRAWFORD.’

“In drawing up this brief report I have carefully abstained from all attempts at theorising. Though several hundreds of bronze swords have been found in Ireland, very few facts in connexion with their discovery have been recorded. It seems, however, certain that in Ireland they occur extremely seldom, if ever, in connexion with sepulchral deposits. Most of the swords which figure in our public and private collections have been dug out of turf bogs, or were dredged from the beds of rivers, usually at points where there had been anciently fords, and, consequently, battles. We have as yet, I believe, little data whereon to found a theory as to their origin, or as to the particular race or races—possibly, several—by whom they were used. Moulds of stone, capable of casting rapier blades almost precisely similar to the Galbally and Belleek examples are not very uncommonly found in Ireland, as also are the moulds of spear-heads and celts, which are certainly of the same period as the swords. This fact would argue in favour of an Irish and local manufacture of bronze, and it has been observed that our early bronze objects, though bearing a general family likeness to similar articles found in England and elsewhere, have usually certain peculiarities which may be described as national. Let us wait for facts. Within a few years two bone-hafted swords—a class hitherto unknown—have been brought to light; and it is only the other day that a magnificent bronze shield, the second ever known to have been discovered in Ireland, was rescued from its bed of untold ages. It would seem that as yet we know little of the richness of the archaeological mine which lies covered by the soil of this ‘Island of Destiny.’”

¹ A third fine example, preserved in the collection of Mr. Young, of Monaghan, will be brought before the January Meeting by the Rev. J. Graves.—ED.

Mr. Graves read a letter from Mr. G. J. Hewson, Hollywood, Adare, on the subject of the condition of the remains of the beautiful old Parish Church of St. Mary, New Ross; observing that he, with the writer, sincerely hoped it might lead to some steps being immediately taken for its preservation from further decay and danger of destruction :—

“My object in writing this letter is to call the attention of the Association—and particularly of the local and Co. Wexford members—to the present state of the most interesting remains of Early English ecclesiastical architecture still existing in the ancient Church at New Ross. Most of this beautiful building (as you must well know) had been taken down to make way for the present parish Church, but much still remains which requires some care for its preservation. The part which most urgently requires attention is the north transept. The east angle of this transept is in a dangerous state, and if not at once secured the beautiful three-light window will soon be lost. A buttress was formerly placed against this corner, but it was not continued high enough, and about eight feet of the top of the angle is now in immediate danger of being thrown over the top of the buttress by the thrust of the window arches. It can still be secured by extending the buttress on a longer base, and carrying it up to the top of the wall; but if not done at once it will be too late. The next thing requiring attention is the south side of the chancel. On this side there are next the east end two windows close together, and near the south transept three others also close together. There is a long space between, which at the outside shows a closed up doorway, perhaps the most interesting and, I believe, the earliest feature now existing in the building. The door is semi-circular headed, the capitals of the columns at each side are, as usual in such doors, different, and both in a very early style; the one to the right side showing unmistakable traces of the involved ornament. Some of the stones used in stopping the doorway have lately been taken out, near this capital, and in doing so a large piece has been freshly broken off the side of the capital. There is the mark on the wall of a porch having enclosed this door, and the wall over it is considerably out of the perpendicular, leaning out very much at the top. This requires a high buttress at the west side of the door to secure it. It is dangerous to leave it much longer without it. The casing of this door, as well as most of the ornamental stone work of the Church, is formed of the soft oolitic stone, so often seen in our early churches. . . . The interior of the chancel contains perfect sedilia and piscina at the south side, and a beautiful recessed tomb at the north side. This latter is now nearly smothered with ivy, the drop from which in particular spots is wearing away the beautiful ornamentation from the soft stone of which it is composed. This ought certainly to be cleared from ivy, for no matter how picturesque ivy may look on ancient buildings, it should be confined to plain walls, and not be allowed to entirely conceal beautiful and delicate ornament, especially where of a most interesting and characteristic kind. I now will proceed to the south transept. This is a real gem, and is fortunately quite secure, but still its present state is capable of more improvement than any other part of the building. It contains a most beautiful and perfect Early English three-

light window, and it had an aisle at the west side, the south window of which still exists, but the outside wall is entirely obliterated. Three arches carry the west wall of the transept, but are now built up with brick so as to cut off the window of the aisle from the south window of the transept, with which it corresponds in style of ornament. One of these arches is partly concealed by the present church, which is built against it, but the other two should be opened. A wall could be built on the site of the original outside wall of the aisle, as has been done at the south side of Jerpoint Abbey. There are also two chapels at the east side of this transept. The arches communicating with them are now built up, except a small doorway with a timber lintel in one of them; these should also be opened; and there are two large common willow trees growing in the centre of the transept, which should be carefully taken down as they greatly spoil and obstruct the view of the interior, and are a source of danger to the building in stormy weather, and will yearly become more dangerous. I hope very much that this letter may cause some steps to be taken in time to preserve this most beautiful and interesting church, which should be much prized by the inhabitants of the town and county in which it is situated. The works which I have recommended would be a vast improvement. Some of them are absolutely necessary for its preservation, and all could not cost very much."

Mr. Watters, Town Clerk, said he had a document to produce in connexion with the navigation of the Nore, which must be of local interest. He had already shown in a paper read this year before this Association, that more than a century ago Parliament, in its wisdom, had conceived the idea of making that river navigable to Inistiogue, which was, as he had then pointed out, the origin of our Canal Walk. But it might surprise many to find that nearly 300 years ago, namely, in 1581, the Corporation of Kilkenny of that period had entered into an agreement not only to make the Nore navigable to Inistiogue but also in the opposite direction, to Durrow. So much appeared from the Corporation's Book of Ancient Leases:—

"The Souv̄rigne Burgesses and Coffons of the Towne of Kilkeñy, by theire Deed Indented dated the sext of Maye An^o. 1581, have covenanted bargained and graunted for them and theire Successors wth Thomas Archer fitz Walter of Kilkeny mer^{ct} his executors and assignes; That when so ever the said Thomas Archer, his Executors or Assignes, at his and theire owne costs and chardges, do and shall make or cause and procure that pte of the ryver of the Noyer that runneth and extendeth betweene the saide towne of Kilkennye, to be made passable fitt and servisable for boets of the full ladinge of one toun weight or [] to rowe swyme pase and repasse from tyme to tyme and at all tymes in sōmer and in wynter to and fro betweene the saide townes of Kilkeñye and Dourrowe, That then, after the saide waye fynnysshed, the said Souv̄aigne burgesses and Coffons and theire successors in recompence

of the saide Thomas his Executors and Assignes chardges and labor to be sustayned in that behalfe, And for and in consideration of the greate pfitte and cōmditie that bye the saide worke beinge p̄fected is like to growe unto the cōmon state of the said towne of Kilkeñy, shall well and trewly content and paye, or cause to be well and trewly contented satisfied and paied, unto the saide Thomas Archer his executors and Assignes, the some of one hundred and eight pounds syxe shillings and eighte pence sterlinge of lawfull currant money of Englande, to be payed in manner and forme followinge :—That is to saye when so ever the psonage of S^t. Johnes and the tyethes thereof shall be next owte of Lease, That then the saide souvaign burgesses and Cōmons and their successors shall give and graunt unto the saide Thomas, his executors and Assignes the preferment of the said psonage of S^t. Johnes (exceptinge the alteridge) paying so much rent as anye othere p̄son or p̄sons will profer to yealde for the same. And the said corporacōn shall graunt and allowe the rents of the said psonage to the said Thomas his executors and Assignes to be receeved and had by the saide Thomas his executors and Assignes yearly, at the hands of suche as shall have the saide psonage and tyethes, until such tyme as the saide Thomas his executors and Assignes shall be fullye satysfied and paied of the saide some of one hundred viii^{li} vi^s viii^d sterl^s, of the furste yearlye rents yssues and p̄fits of the saide psonage and tyethe so to be receyved Immediately after the fynisshinge of the said waye and passage of boetes, Yf in case the saide Thomas his executors or assignes will not receive the saide psonage for so muche rent as any othere wyll offer to paye for the same, as theye maye be these presents chose whether theye will or not.

“ And also the saide Corporacion do graunt covenant bargain promise condesende and agree, for them and their successors, to and with the saide Thomas Archer his executors and Assignes; That when so ever the saide Thomas Archer his executors or Assigns at his or their own costs and chardges, do and shall make or cause and p̄cure that pte of the Ryver of the Noire that runneth and extendeth betweene the saide towne of Kilkeñy and the towne of Innestiogue in the saide Countie of Kylkeñy to be made passable fitt and servisable for boetes of the full ladinge of one toun weight to rowe swyme passe and repasse from tyme to tyme in sōmer and in wynter to and froe betweene the said townes of Kilkeñy and Innestiogue, That then the saide Thomas Archer his Executors and Assignes shall haue and enjoie all and singular the p̄fits hires wadges freights and Cōmodities of all and singular the carriage and transportinge of all and singular suche goodes cattells marchandisses wares victuals and other things whate so ever as shalbe carryed or transported by water for the saide Souvaigne Burgeuses and Cōmons or their successors or for anye other inhabitant Dweller or resiant within the saide towne of Kilkeñy or within the Suburbes franchises & libtities of the same to and fro betweene the townes of Kilkeñy and Innestyogue.”

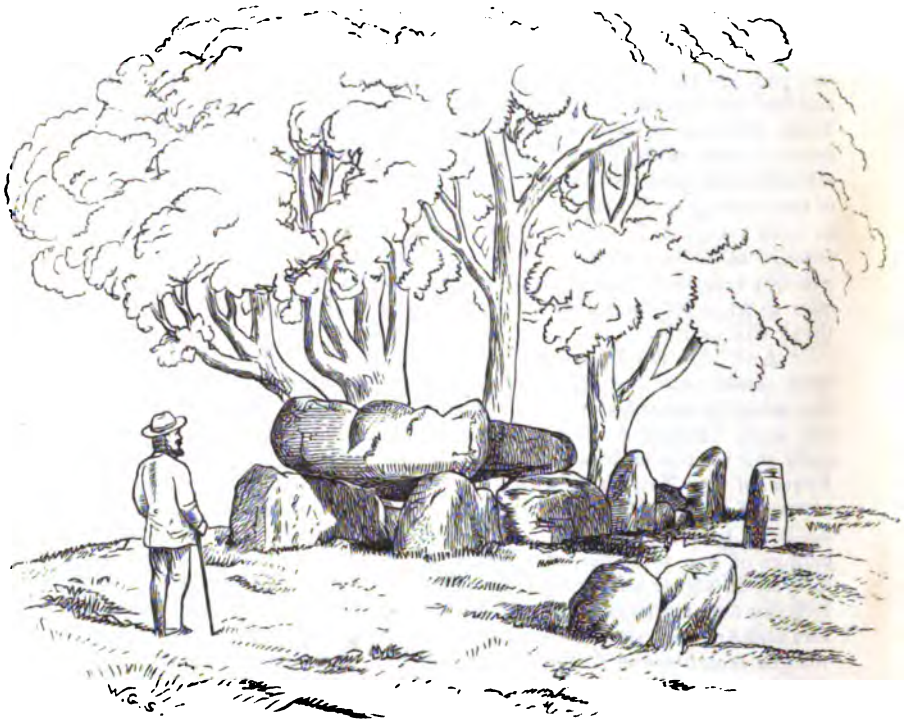
Mr. George H. Kinahan, M. R. I. A., communicated the following notes on some megalithic structures and other ancient remains in the Manor of Loughrey, county Tyrone:—

“ In the Co. Tyrone and neighbourhood of Tullahog are situated the

manor lands of Loughrey, the property of Major F. J. S. Lindesay, who is commonly known by the latter territorial title.¹

"On this manor the remains of some megalithic structures exist, while in other places antiquities have been discovered. In this Paper it is proposed to give a short description of those examined.

"No. I. *Giant's Grave*. The structure so called on the Ordnance Map is situated in Loughrey demesne, a little northward of the mansion house, on a low ridge of sand. It is 25 feet long by about 7 feet wide, and consists of thirteen stones, eleven placed on edge and standing upright, while two lie horizontally as cover stones; one of the uprights is placed a little apart from the rest.



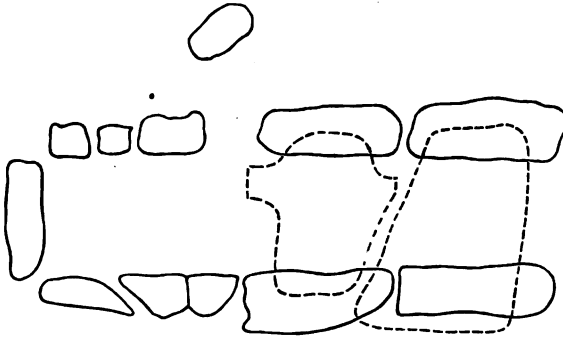
Giant's Grave, Loughrey Demesne.

"The structure, as appears by the accompanying illustrations, is of a rectangular form and lies nearly east and west. The cover-stones

¹ Such territorial titles as "Loughrey," &c., seem to have been adopted after the custom in Scotland by the settlers in the province of Ulster. At one time they were very general; now, however, on

account of many of the old properties, especially of late years, having passed out of the hands of the original families, or having become divided, many of these titles are obsolete.

are at the west end, which is open. The largest of the cover-stones seems to be of the original size, while the smaller or eastern stone has evidently been broken. The four upright stones in the west part of



Plan of Giant's Grave, Loughrey Demesne.

the structure are of large dimensions and more or less regular, while those to the east are irregular and much smaller. To me it would appear that the original structure consisted of the four western uprights and two cover-stones, and that the eastern part has been added on at a much subsequent period. All the stones used are the limestone of the neigh-



Urn found in Giant's Grave, Loughrey Demesne.

bourhood. For the sketches from which the engravings have been made, I am indebted to my friend and colleague, E. T. Hardman, F. R. G. S. I.

"No. II. *Sepulchral Urns*. The structure just described would appear to have been connected with sepulchral rites, as in its vicinity funeral relics have from time to time been found; while during an excavation made inside the upright stones two urns were exhumed. The cut at p. 303 *supra*, is a portrait drawn by Mr. Hardman of the larger of the two which is now in the possession of 'Loughrey.' This urn is 4.75 inches high, 5.75 inches in its widest diameter, narrowing to 4.75 inches at the top, and 2.50 inches at the bottom. The second urn is said to have been about half this size. There is a tradition in the country that on the larger horizontal stone of the 'Giant's grave' human bodies were burned prior to the ashes being placed in urns to be buried, and in favour of such a supposition it must be allowed that in its upper surface is a hollow, like what would be due to the calcination of the limestone rock from successive fires lit on it. Against such a supposition is the fact, that all structures built by the De Dannans and other burners of the dead are usually composed of stones selected for being hard and fire-proof.

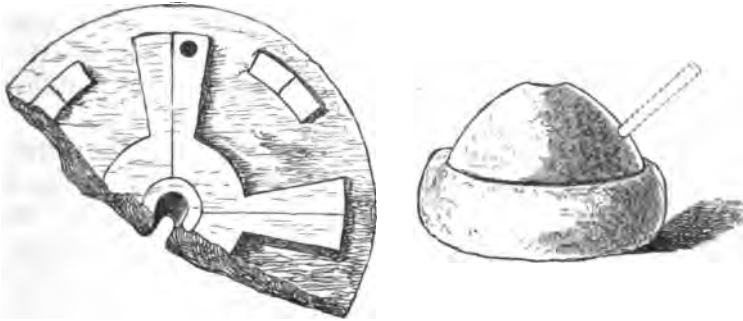
"No. III. *Kistvean and Urn*.—A little west of the 'Giant's Grave,' on the same ridge, Michael M'Court, of Gallanagh, while raising sand in the pits at the margin of the ancient country road, in A.D. 1853 or '54, discovered a Kistvean, and thus describes it: 'The length of the stone chamber was about 2.5 foot, extending nearly east and west; it was 1.75 foot high, and about 1.75 foot wide, while the stones at the bottom, top, and sides were about five inches thick. Inside, at the bottom, was a layer of dust and fragments of bones about 7 inches thick, the latter being about the size of fowl bones, none being larger than my little finger; near the east end on the layer was standing a clay vessel, about 6 inches high, 4 inches in diameter at top and bottom, with a rib round the belly of it, while below and above the rib was cross-work, such as might be made with the top of one's finger. This vessel was so soft that it broke in pieces on being handled.'

"No. IV. *Urn and Flints*.—North-east of the 'Giant's Grave,' and a little outside of the mearing of Loughrey demesne, an Urn was found some years ago by boys playing in a sand-pit there situated. They made a 'cock-shot' of it and thereby broke it in fragments, a few of which are now in the possession of Doctor Porter, Rector of Tullahog. In the sand-pit from which this Urn was disinterred I picked up a few worked flints, two being arrow-heads. They were given to 'Loughrey,' and are placed by him with the Urn first described.

"V. *Querns*.—In the Abbey lands that lie a little N.W. of the village of Tullahog, a pair of Quern-stones were dug up that are remarkable for having the handle in the side and not in the top of the upper stone. The handle would seem to have been of iron, or some other metal. This Quern is represented in the wood-cut on the opposite page. In the same place was also found part of the upper stone of a Quern, of a much more ancient type, and on it part of a raised cross.—See cuts on opposite page.

"VI. *Giant's Grave*.—South-east of the village of Tullybog, in the townland of Gortagammon, are the remains of a structure that evidently was very similar to the 'Giant's Grave' in Loughrey demesne. It has, however, been much dilapidated, the cover-stone having been tilted off the uprights, and it now stands perched on one of its ends, while the uprights

are knocked down and displaced. If we might judge from present appearances, it may be suggested that the original structure extended nearly



Querns found on the Abbeylands, Tullahog.

east and west, while at the east end there was one large massive cover, or altar-stone. This structure differed from that in Loughrey demesne, in that while there the stones are limestone, here they are of schist and whinstone, apparently erratics from the neighbouring mountains of Slievegallion."

The following papers were contributed :—

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AND DEFENCES OF
KILKENNY FROM 1527 TO 1691 ;

WITH SOME PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE BLACK ABBEY AND THE EN-
CAMPMENT OF WILLIAM III. WITH HIS ARMY AT BENNETT'S BRIDGE, FROM
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS AND OTHER AUTHENTIC MANUSCRIPTS.

BY P. WATTERS, A. M., TOWN CLERK.

HAVING on a recent occasion given some description of the state of the approaches to Kilkenny, in the commencement of the 18th century, when the world was becoming more civilized, and the growing tendency of the age was to open communication with the neighbouring towns, I will now give a description of the state of Kilkenny two or three centuries previous, when intrenchments and fortifications were the order of the day, and gates, walls, and battlements were

thought of more importance for the welfare of towns than roads or entrances thereto; when the prevailing maxim was that "they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can," and when our town, like every other of importance, was in constant apprehension of invasion, and was therefore continually on the watch to prevent surprise.

The Intrenchments of John street.—As on the former occasion I illustrated what I stated as to the Roads, by quotations from Grand Jury Presentments, so now I will rely for authenticity on ancient leases and other manuscripts, and will commence with a lease made the 14th of July, A. D. 1527, in the 19th year of the reign of Henry the 8th, between the Sovereign, Burgesses and Commons of the Town of Kilkenny of the one part, and Thomas Breyn, merchant, of the other part. We are told that in the year 1400, Robert Talbot, a kinsman of the Earl of Ormonde, encompassed the greater portion of Kilkenny with walls, and that during the contest between the Houses of York and Lancaster, the town was taken and plundered by the Earl of Desmond, who was an adherent of the latter, and that in 1499 the Burgesses, headed by their sovereign (which was the title of the Chief Magistrate at that time), marched out in aid of the Butlers against Firlagh O'Brien, but were defeated. No wonder then that in 1527 (28 years after) we find a fosse or ditch in existence crossing John street, from the gate of the monastery of St. John on the West, to the way leading to the Magdalens on the East. I shall give (as best I can) a translation from the original lease which, as I have already said, is in contracted Latin, the size alone being a curiosity (as compared with our modern parchments) measuring only $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5; it is in good preservation, and has the seal of the Lessee attached. The description is as follows:—

"The Fosse outside the Gate of St. John within the Burgagery of said Town, which Fosse, with the appurtenances, lies in length from the wall near the way which leads to the Green Hays on the North, to the Common Fosse or Wall on the South, in breadth it lies from the Gate and Convent of the Monastery of St. John's aforesaid on the West, to the Wall near the way leading to the Magdalens of said Town on the East, To Have and to Hold said Fosse with all its appurtenances, to the said Thomas and his heirs for ever,

rendering yearly to the said Sovereign &c. and his successors *Unam Rubeam Rosam* (one red rose) on the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, and moreover the said Thomas, his heirs &c. shall not build or sustain any '*Edificio straminata*' (thatched houses) in the said Fosse near the Wall, under pain of forfeiture and destruction of the buildings, so often as they shall be built, for ever, and shall allow free ingress and regress to the said Wall in time of War or danger to defend the Town so often as need shall be for ever."

How long this fosse may have existed before 1527 I cannot now say. We find it fully established at that day, and may reasonably suppose it existed in 1499, when the Burgesses, headed by their Sovereign, marched out against the enemy.

From the Castle Gate to St. Patrick's Church.—Altho' the following does not in strictness concern the defences of the Town, and only incidentally refers to the Castle Gate, and to a "ditche" and "fastnesse," I introduce it in the order of date, as showing the antiquity of the narrow lane leading from the Upper Parade Walk to St. Patrick's Church Yard, where a church then existed, and as it also speaks of another of the great orchards with which Kilkenny then abounded, and to which I shall again refer in the course of my Paper. It bears date in March, 1565, and has affixed to it the signature of Thomas, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory :—

"Be it knowen to all men to whome these Presents shall come, That where the Suffraine Burgesses and Commons of the Towne of Kilkenny had of old tyme a certayne way for man and beste to passe and repasse in and through the litle Lane and comon way in the west side of the Erle of Ormonde's great Orchard, without the Castle gate of the said Towne, leading from the highe way that goeth from the said Castlegate unto Saint Patrick's Church of the saide Towne, unto the narrow way called the blinde lane or boher leading from Archer's Towne unto same Patrick's Church in the South, to mende and occupy their gardines and Closes next adjoining to the said litle Lane or comon way and otherwise, I the said Erle mynding to make fastnesse, and to enclose the said great Orchard with strong Ditches and quickset, have obtained the license and good will of the said Suffraine burgesses and Comons to cast and make up the said Ditche, and to use suche parte of the said Lane or comon way as shall be needful and requisite for that purpose, and when the said Fastnesse and Ditche is finished to effect, by this present I the said Erle do promise and undertake forthwith to stope the Ditche and trench there, making the same plaine ground, that every man and beast may passe and repasse there freely at all tymes convenient and required

at their will and pleasure, without lett or impediment of me the said Erle or of any other on my behalf. In Witness whereof I the said Erle to this pre'te writing have put my Seale and hand the last of Marche in the yeare of o' Lord God a thousand five hundred three score and five."

"THOMAS ORMONDE & OSSORY."

A Tower, or Turret in John-street.—In the year 1570, I find a lease made by Mr. Richard Sheeth, "Sufferayne, &c. of the Towne of Kilkenny," to Nicholas Cantwell of Kilkenny, Merchant, of a House and a Turret with a Close there unto adjoining in John Street, "which lieth from John Bryn is Garden in the East, to St. John's Church Yard in the West, and in breadth from the highway in the South, to the Vicar's Close in the North—also a Garden which lieth in length from the way leading from Saint John's Gate to St. John's Green in the South unto the Common Land called the Colver House Garden in the North." To Hold, &c. for one hundred and one years at the yearly Rent of 13s. and 4d. It was covenanted that the said Nicholas & his Assigns during said Term should "pergett, and keep the Town Wall there with lyme and stone, and also build the little Tower there for the defence of the Towne, with oken Tymber, Lyme and stone, slate, lath, and pyn at his own Cost, and the said Nicholas bindeth himself & his assigns yearly at Midsummer, during said Term to pay unto the suffrayne for the tyme being a *Disshe of Newe Beanes*, which shall be a *myll* Quarte, and the said Turret to be at the Towne's will at tymes requisite for the defence of the Towne, also to maintayne and repaire the said House, Turret and Wall with the appurtenances." The "Colver House" mentioned in the above gave its name to the land on which Kilkenny Cottage was afterwards built; it means a Pigeon House.

The Defences of John's Bridge.—I find that in those days John's Bridge was well defended, there being a "Castell" or Gate House over it at the west side, or as we would now describe it, the Rose Inn Street side. On the 21st of October, 1580, the "Sourraiyne Burgesses and Coñons of the town of Kilkenny granted to Edmunde Shortall and Anstace Shee his wyfe, the gate house over the Weste ende of St. John's Bridge of Kilkenny, and the upp roome over the voide grounde on the Southe syde

of the said Bridge Castell of St. John's which voyde roome lieth in length from the saide Castell in the North, to Edmund Shee is fearme in the south, and in breadth from the slipp gate in the Weste as farr as the saide Castell streatcheth in buildinge to the easte, Reservinge alwaies free egressee and regresse for man horse carriadge carr and carte waye under the saide gate house and upp rome for the Souraiyne Burgesses and Coñons and their successors & assigns for ever. To Hold for a hundred and one years payinge yearly viii^s. currant money of Ireland." It was provided also that the said "Edmonde & Anstace, his wyfe should builde up in height sufficientlye wth Lyme & Stone all the saide castell Walles pporcionallye & agreeing wth the height of the olde worke & battlements of the saide Castell before Michaelmas daye then next."

The Black Abbey.—In the Progress of my search, I met with mention of that interesting locality, the Precinct of the Black Friars, and cannot pass it by unnoticed. It must have been of importance in the times of which I am treating—300 years ago—nor is it out of character to introduce it here, as I find that in addition to its Gate being a place of defence, it was then (if required) the abode of the Lord Deputy when he visited Kilkenny, and that accommodation for him, and other Captains, and their horses was also provided there, which doubtless was often the case in troublous times. It appears that by their—

"Deed indented, dated the 14th of Aprill, 1581, The Sovereign Burgeñs and Coñons dimysed to Thomas Archer Fitz Walter The Blackefreren hall, the Chapter howse and kitchine with the sellers and Chambers under them, which lye in length from the King's Chamber in the North, to the little upper rome over the Vestrie which William Jackman holdeth in the Northe, and in breadth they lye from the Cloyster rome in the Weste, to Thomas Raghton's gardine and the waye leading to the freren streate in the easte, to Hold for the tearme of a hundred yeares and one, paying vi^s. per ann. excepting and reserving for the Lorde Deputie or Lorde Justice for the tyme beinge, the use and ocupacion of the saide Romes from tyme to tyme during his aboade at Kilkenny if his Lordshipp require the same. And the hole seller coñonlye called the Chapter howse rome shal be always redye provided to receive the Lord Deputie's and other Captaines' horses."

This reservation in the Lease was made in consequence

of Henry VIII. having granted to the Corporation the Site and Precincts of the Blackfriar's Monastery, on condition of their furnishing certain accommodation free of expense to the Chief Governor of Ireland when in Kilkenny, and this place is stated to have continued to be the occasional residence of the Lords Lieutenant from 1536.

Referring to the reservation in the foregoing Lease of apartments for the Lord Deputy, I may mention that there are various interesting particulars, never yet published, of Visits to Kilkenny by the Lord Deputy of the day—some of whom were men celebrated in history—they appear to have made this their way to the South during warlike and troublous times; on one occasion, in 1569, when there were commotions in Ireland, in which the King of Spain was concerned, they extended to Kilkenny. The Town was then besieged, and the enemy were at the gates. On another occasion, in 1600, the pursuit of the Earl of Tyrone was probably the cause of the Visit of a Lord Deputy; but the most interesting in former days was that in 1637, by Lord Viscount Wentworth (afterwards the unfortunate Earl of Strafford), the details of whose visit are likely before long to form a page in local history, by an able and well-known pen. Coming down to a later period, I find that on the 1st of January, 1704, James, 2nd Duke of Ormonde, was entertained at the Tholsel as Lord Lieutenant, and in 1732 the Duke of Dorset, then Lord Lieutenant, was also entertained by the Corporation at a cost of £30 12s. We all remember the peaceful visit here of Lord Carlisle, who was entertained at the Tholsel on the occasion of the Agricultural Exhibition in 1862, and it was not from want of hospitable intentions on the part of the late Mayor (Mr. Hayden) and the Corporation, that our present Viceroy has not been also entertained.

One of the ceremonies used at the reception of great men here in ancient times was what was then called "*discharging the Chambers*," an expression which requires explanation, and proves that what a few years ago was thought a new invention—that is, breech-loading guns—was known to our ancestors centuries before; indeed a specimen of them is to be seen in the Museum of our Society,

one which before now may have welcomed a Lord Deputy, or helped to defend the City from the enemy.

I find that on the 14th April, 1581—

“The Soſſraigne Burgeñs and Comoñs dymised to George Savage Mer^r their Gate howse comoñly called the Blackfreryn gate next Nicholas Leye is howse withe free egressse and regresse to the same gatehouse, reservinge the use of the same gatehowse at all tymes of Dannger for the said Corporaçion their constables and watchmen, and the gate under the same gatehowse always excepted and reserved to the saide Soſſraigne Burgeñs and Comons and their successors for ever. . . . none shall have the use of the saide gate howse at any tyme or tymes herafter but one of the free men of the saide towne.”

While on the subject of the Black Abbey, I may mention that by the Charter of King James the first, in the 7th year of his Reign (1608), it would appear that previous to that day, not only the Sessions of the Peace but also the Assizes and Gaol delivery, were held at the “Black Fryars,” and the premises were for that purpose specially excepted from the jurisdiction of the City of Kilkenny and made part of the County of Kilkenny, and there is evidence that the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace continued to be held there down to the year 1695, at which period an attempt was made by some of the County Magistrates to have them held at Callan, but which then failed, as appears by a Petition on the subject to His Excellency Henry Lord Capell, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, and the R^t Hon^{ble} Sir Charles Porter the then Lord Chancellor, with their respective answers thereto, in July, 1695, the originals of which are forthcoming:—

“TO THE R^t HON^{ble} S^r. CHARLES PORTER KN^t. LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

“*The humble Petition of the Mayor and Cittizens of the City of Kilkenny*

“Sheweth that the Black Abbey in the City of Kilkenny is appointed by the Letters Pattents of King James the first for the Shire house of the County of Kilkenny, that accordingly ever since the Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the say^d county hath been held att the sayd Black Abbey untill about the yeare 1674 upon some peeke taken ag^t the then Mayor some of the Justices signed a precept to remove the Sessions from Kilkenny, and other Justices signed a precept for keepinge it att Kilkenny, the usuall place, that thereupon y^{or} petitioners addressed themselves to the then Lord Chancellor, who thereupon superseaded the pecept Issued for the removinge the sayd Sessions from the sayd City where it hath been ever since held, untill about a Month past that severall

of the Justices of the sayd County signed a precept to hold this July sessions on the 9th day of July instant att the Towne of Callan w^{ch} lyes on the very borders of the County, and noe way fitt for Entertayning the psons who are obliged to appeare att the Sessions, and withhall the Goale of the sayd County is, and hath been alwayes kept, in the sayd City of Kilkenny, w^{ch} his Grace the Duke of Ormond for the Encouragement of the said County to resort to his city of Kilkenny hath lett the sayd County have att a Small rent, and it would be a very great Inconveniency to have the pisoners carryed from Kilkenny to the sayd Towne of Callan, and this the said Justices have done for no other reason but because Y^r Pet^m would not suffer the High Sherriffe of the County to Invade theire Franchises and Libertyes, yet severall other Justices of the Peace for the sayd County have signed a pcept for holding the sayd Sessions att the Black Abby in Kilkenny on the sayd 9th day of July Instant being the usuall place, the center of the sayd County, and wthall fitt for the Entertaynement and reception of all persons that are to appeare att the sayd court,

“ May it therefore please Yo^r Lordshipp to be graciously pleased to supersede the sayd pecept Issued for keeping the sayd Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace att Callan, that soe the sayd Quarter Sessions of the Peace may be held att the City of Kilkenny as accustomed and Y^r pet^m shall ever pray &c.”

“ Wee the undernamed Justices of the Peace of the sayd County of Kilkenny doe certify the contents of the above Petition to be true

“ EBEN WARREN “ JOHN WARING
 “ RICH^d BARNETT “ CHA^s GOSLING”
 “ MARTIN BAXTER

[This is endorsed] “ The humble petiçōn of the Mayor and Cittizens of the City of Kilkenny, ab^t the County Justices removeing their Sessions from y^e black abby, 1695.”

“ TO HIS EX^{ty} HENRY LORD CAPELL LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND

“ *The Humble petiçōn of the Mayor and Cittizens of the City of Kilkenny*

“ Humbly Sheweth That yo^r pet^m petiçōned the Lord Chancellor of Ireland for a Supercedeas to a precept issued by some of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Kilkenny for keeping the Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Callan the Ninth instant, to be kept at the City of Kilkenny as hath beene allwayes accustomed, as by the said petiçōn & certificate hereunto annexed will more at large appeare, but his Lo^{pp} declared that he could not medle therein, but that it was most proper for Yo^r Ex^{ty}s determination.

“ May it therefore please Yo^r Ex^{ty} to grant an Order that the said Quarter Sessions may be kept at Kilkenny the Ninth [] as heretofore used

“ And yo^r pet^m shall ever pray &c.

“ Dublin Castle the 5th of July, 1695.

“ Wee refer this Petition to our very good Lord the Lord Chancellor of this Kingdom, who is desired to consider the matter above mentioned, and Report to us his Lordships opinion what is fitt to be done therein.

“ CAPELL.”

“ May it please Yo^r Excellency

“ I was acquainted wth the substance of this petiçōn about two days since and I did thereupon direct the Clerk of the Hanaper to search whether any supersedeas had formerly issued upon the like occasion in this County of Kilkenny, w^{ch} he accordingly did and acquainted me that it had been so done. But he being now out of Town I cannot obteyn a Certiff^r in forme. However I think upon the nature and reason of the case it may be convenient if Y^r Excellency please to signifie Y^r pleasure that since the constant usage has been to hold the Generall Quarter Sessions at Kilkenny and that the Justices have some of them signed the precept for holding the said Sessions there, and others appointed it at Callan, that Y^r Excellency if you please may signifie your pleasure to the Sheriff of the said County that the same be holden as usually at Kilkenny at least for this tyme, till further consideration be had of the matter, the rather because the Gaole for the county is kept in Kilkenny and the removinge the Prisoners to a place soe distant as Callan is very inconvenient, besides what is p^ticularly further alledged in the petiçōn, which nevertheless is most humbly submitted to Y^r Excellencye’s better Judgment by

“ Your Excellencies

“ Most obedient Sert

“ 5 July 1695.”

C. PORTER CAN.

The Magdalen Castle.—While our ancestors were careful and watchful for the defence of the City from foes outside, they had an enemy within the gates against which they were also obliged to provide. I allude to the disease of Leprosy, which is supposed then to have frequently prevailed, and accordingly we find a portion of Magdalen Castle appropriated to the purpose of a Leper House, as appears from a Lease made the 20th of October, 1588, by the Souvraigne Burgesses and Commons of Kilkenny to Thomas Kranisburge of the same Merchant, of—

“ The Magdalen Castle with the appurtenances, saving excepting and reserving the use of the best chamber thereof alwaies for such as shall be infected of the Dyseas commonly callyd the Leprosie, of the Burgesses of the said Towne when and as often as shall please God to visitt any of them with the same diseas, with free egress and regresse into the whole Castell for suche ward and watche as shall be appointed by the sayd Souvraigne Burgesses and Co^mons to go and remayne therein in all times of cōmōçōn,

to hold said Castell with the appurtenances (excepting the before excepted) for three score and one years at the yearly rent of fourteen shillings. The original Bill of

the Carpenter for making a Gate¹ here in 1598 is pinned to the Lease, and is as follows :—

“ A Note of the Chardges bestowed upon y^e Maudlin Gate as hereafter followethe” :—

“ It. first for Plankes and Timber for the Gate	iiij ^s	vi ^d
“ More for Iron making and all	iiiiij ^s	
“ More to the Carpinder ij dayes	ij ^s	
“ More to Gefferry Roche Oversier for ij Dayes		xii ^d
“ Summa		x ^s vi ^d stg

At foot there is an Order dated the 20th July, 1598, for the payment of the above, signed by Thomas Archer, Sovereign and Arthur Shee.

Drakeland Castle.—Although not one of the Defences of the City, I may here mention (as it occurs in order of date) that I find by an entry of a Lease in 1581 that in connexion with Drakeland Castle there is stated to have been a “ Town or Village” there at that time.

The Town Ditch.—In 1594 I find a New Town Ditch mentioned, but it is not exactly stated in what part of the town. I extract from a Lease dated the 20th April, 1594, from—

“ The suffrain Burgesses & Comons to Robert Coursy of a Parcell of their common Land, lately broken and made playne of their Towne Ditche, situated betwixt the new Towne Ditche and the said Robert’s Lande in the backside of his Dwelling house, containing in length xii and in breadth xxi yardea, for the Term of a hundred and one yeares at the Rent of two shillings¹ currant money of Ireland, and it was covenanted that said Robert should keep upp and mayntaine the Newe Towne Ditch from time to tyme so far as the said parcell of Lande doe extende in breadth during the said toime.”

Although we cannot say exactly where this was, it gives an idea of the extent and measurement of the town ditche.

The Town Wall at the Black Friars.—I found a lease made on the 20th day of May, 1597, by—

¹ In a very interesting picture at Kilkenny Castle, showing Kilkenny as it existed sixty or seventy years ago, this gate is represented crossing Maudlin Street, and

connected with “ Magdalen Castle.” See Plate at p. 229 of our “ Journal” for 1850.

¹ Two shillings at that time was equal to £1 now.

“The Souvain Burgesses & Coens to Adam Seix Marchant of an Orchard with the appurtenances scituated within the Precinct of the late blacke Friars in length from the Lane that leadeth from the high streete to the said late Fryers in the South unto the Water of the Bregagh in the North. In breadth from the Towne Wall in the East unto the coen [common] Land of the said Towne called the Lecton and the Orchard sometyme called Thom. Duffe Friers Orchard now in the holding of Sir Richard Shee Knight in the Weste, To hold for a hundred and one years at the yearly Rent of six shillings and Eight Pence, and the said Adam did covenant to repayre buyld & uphold stiff strong & defensible when neede so requireth as much and such parte of the Towne Walls on every syde as meareth and is adjoining to any parte of the saide Orcharde as well next the Water of the Bregagh aforesaid as otherwise.”

The above rent appears now small for an orchard of that size, but it was equal to about four pounds of our money, and besides the tenant had to keep the town wall in repair. In looking over many of the ancient leases and documents, one of the most striking things is the number of orchards with which Kilkenny then abounded. The above-mentioned orchard is in all probability the same which is referred to in the paper I read lately, and which was described as adjoining the bridge ordered to be built over the River Bregagh at Black Mill, in the year 1718, and then described as Mr. Cramer's late orchard. Rocques' map of Kilkenny, which is supposed to have been made about the year 1757, shows that there were then trees (we may now naturally suppose orchards) growing on each side of the Bregagh at that locality.

St. James's Castle.—We now come to the Castle over St. James's Gate, and I find that, by a lease dated the last day of July, 1599 :—

“The Souvaigne Burgesses & Commons demised to Walter Archer fitz Walter Esquire A Castle commonly called & known by the name of St. James' Castle in the West end of St. James' street, To Hold for one hundred and one yeares at the yearly Rent of Sixteene pence lawful money of Ireland, and it was provided that the said Souvaigne Burgesses & Comons should have the use of the said Castle in tyme of Warr or danger for the defence of the Towne, as they have of other like Castles built upon the Gates or Walls of the said Towne. And the said Walter covenanted to build and make upp the Roofe of the said Castle with oken tymber and cover the same with oken tymber and sclate and Kepe & mayntayne the same stiffe strong staunch & tenantable during the said terme, and in case the mayne walls or vault doe fall at any tyme during the said terme the Lease to be voide, and the said souvaigne &c to be

then at liberty to buyld the said Castle and also to grant and dispose the same at their pleasure, except the said Walter do buyld the same at his proper coste and charge in convenient tyme."

The High Town Gate.—I find my next date brings me to the High Town Gate and that by lease, dated 13th January, 1609, and in the 7th year of King James 1st (being the year in which he granted the Charter creating Kilkenny a City)—

"The Maior and Citizens of the City of Kilkenny demised to Walter Lawless of same Gentleman The Castell over the gate of the City commonly called the High Town Gate with the appurtenances To Hold same for 200 years at the Yearly Rent of Three Shillings, and it was provided that the said Maior and Citizens should upon occasions of need have free access to the said Castell for the defence and guard of the said Castell, and of the Walls of the said City thereabouts, when and as often as occasion should require, and the said Walter Lawless covenanted at his own cost and charges to build a Corbell Towre upon the said Castell, in such convenient place as the Maior of the said City for the time being should appoint, within foure Yeares, for the better guard and defence of the said Castell, and to maintain the said Castell and Turrett stiff strong and tenantable during the said Term."

A Castle adjoining the Castle Gate.—By an entry in the Book or Schedule of Ancient Leases, I find that a lease was made on 12th January, 1620—

"To Mr William Shee of the Castle or Warde next adjoining to the Castle Gate, for three score and one years next after the determination of the Lease past to Peter Raggett at the Yearly Rent of thirteen shillings and fourpence with a Proviso that the said William and his Executors & should fynde in tyme of Warr or comotion a sufficient yeomen with a Gunn, Shott and powder, sufficient for to watch in the said Castle for the defence of the said Cittie, and also should give to the Watch of the Corporation free ingress egress and regress to in and from the said Castle in tyme of Warr, to watch there for the defence of the said Cittie."

St. Patrick's Gate.—We are now arrived at the Gate which adjoins the Rooms of our Society, namely, St. Patrick's Gate, now the only remaining Gate of our City; and it appears that by Indenture of Lease, made the first day of March, 1626, the "Maior and Citizens in consideration of the buyldinge of the Castle over St. Patrick's Gate of the said City and erectinge of Two Corbell Towers¹ upon the Walle of the said Castle

¹ The remains of these two *Corbell Towers* may yet be seen on the exterior face of the structure, under its modern roof; nothing but the corbells remain.

for deffence of that part of the said Citty Walles," granted unto Richard Rothe fitz Edward the said Castle over St. Patrick's Gate with all the appurtenances "To Hold to him and his heyres and assigns for ever of the Cheefe Lords of the Fee by the service due and of righte accustomed, at the yearly Rent of Tenne Shillings, and it was covenanted that the said Citty Watch and Warde should upon all occasions of danger of watchinge or wardinge the sayde Citty, have free ingresse egressse and regresse to and from the said Castle for to watch and ward that part of the said Citty, as often as there shall be occasion, without the lette or disturbance of the said Richard, his heyres or assigns, it was also provided that the said Richard should not alien or dispose of the said Castle to any *Forner* or stranger without the special license of the said Maior and Cittizens first had in writing, and the said Richard also covenanted to repayre and mayntayne the said Castle stiffe stronge staunche and tenantable for ever."

The Inner Frieren Gate.—In illustrating further what I have to state, brings me to the "Inner Frieren Gate," where we meet with a locality now known as Lee's Lane, by the name of "Trinitie Lane." I find a Lease made 25th October, 1633, the 9th year of King Charles 2nd, by the Maior and Cittizens of this City to Stephen Daniell of the "Upper Rooms" over the Castle of the Inner Frieren Gate of the said Citty in the Lane called "Trinitie Lane," "To Hold same for fourscore and nynetyne years, at the yearly Rent of two shillings. The said Stephen covenanted with the said Maior and Citizens to build the said Castell and cover the same with oaken tymber and slate within three years, and same to uphold stiffe strong staunch and tenantable, and it was provided that the said Maior and Cittizens should at all necessary tymes of danger have the use and cōmand of the said Castle, to watch and ward for the Cittizens, and their watchmen there for the deffence of the said Citty, and that the said Stephen should not alien or dispose of his interest in any part of the said Castell to any stranger or fforiner, but only to a free native and inhabitant of the said Citty."

The Aldermen of the City on Guard at Night.—It

appears from a document found among the miscellaneous Corporation Papers (a copy of which is here set forth) that in the year 1641, the Aldermen of that day had very arduous and important duties to discharge with regard to the defence of the city. The date indicates that it belongs to the troublesome times of the outbreak which took place in the previous month, known as the Rebellion of 1641. The precautions taken by the Corporation did not long preserve Kilkenny from being occupied by the rebels, it having been seized in that year by Lord Mountgarrett:—

“ 27th November, 1641.

“ *Order for the Watche.*—That the Constables in every ward shall bring all such persons as are to watch every night at ix of the Clock or sounde of the Drome to the Alderman, shall sette the watch, and appoint such as shall Watche at the City Portes and elsewhere.

“ Item that the Alderman that is to looke to the watch that night, shall appoint a Capten oute of the whole boddy of the watch, such one as the said Alderman shall think fittest.

“ Item the said Capten is to appointe two to watch at St. Patrick's Gatte, 4 at the Castell Gate, 4 at St. John's Gatte, 2 at Walken's Gate, 2 at St. James' Gatte, 2 at Abey Gate, and 4 at the hightowne gate.

“ The Coorte of Gard to remayne at the old Tholsel whereby they may relieve the Watch by turnes.

“ The said Alderman that is to attend that night of his attendance is to gett out at nyne of the Clocke, and to contynue untill 12 and one Constable out of every ward is to attend the said Alderman during that tyme.

“ Item the said Alderman is to deliver the Watch word at nyne of the Clocke, and none to be suffered to walke the streets after that tyme without he can give the watch word, otherwise to be committed to prison or in the stocks as the Capten shall thinke fitte.

“ Item that the Constables shall appointe every nighte 13 out of every quarter, and that the aforesaid Persons to attend shall appointe out of the said number of 13, oute of every quarter as aforesaid, the Watch to be relieved by turnes as the Capten shall thinke fit.”

The Aldermen of the present day should feel thankful they can retire to rest at night without having such arduous duties to discharge as it appears were imposed on their predecessors two hundred and thirty years ago.

The Gates, Walls, and City Guns in 1690 and 1691.— We have conclusive evidence that at least so late as the year 1691, the gates, walls, ramparts, and also the city guns, were carefully attended to. This is not to be wondered at, considering the war then waging between James and William, the latter of whom afterwards arrived

here, and encamped with his Army at Bennett's bridge, from whence he sent a letter to the City (which letter is still in existence), and which was then of great local interest and importance as causing a total change in the state of affairs here, and of the members then composing the Corporation of Kilkenny.

The original of the following peremptory Order to the Mayor from General de Ginkell, one of William's Generals, is also still in existence. The wounded soldiers referred to were from the battle of the Boyne in all probability :—

“The necessaries requisite for the Hospitall here, not being yet arrived at this Citty, I doe hereby require you in the mean time to cause the Inhabitants hereof to furnish the sayd Hospitall wth twenty beds for the use of the Sick and wounded Soldiers. Of which you are not to faile, as you will answer the Contrary, and this shall be your warrant. Given at Kilkenny, this 11th of November, 1690.

“G. BAR. DE GINKELL.

“To John Baxter, Esq., Mayor of the City of Kilkenny.”

“Necessaries for dressing their food, as two or three Kettles, wooden Vessells or earthen chamber Potts, wooden platters and wooden Cupps for their drinke or broath.”

I find in October, 1690, Mary's Church used as a Magazine, a guard mounted at John's Gate, soldiers employed laying sods at the fortifications, locks made for the Barrier Gates, &c., all which are brought before us and verified by the following original documents :—

“THE GUARD AT ST. JOHN'S GATE.—Received of Captain Baxter Mayor of the City of Kilkenny the sum of One Pound tenn Shillings on account, for Fireing for the Gaurd at St. John's Gate. I say rec^d by me, the 7th day of October, 1690, by me. “RICHARD BROWN.”

“MAGAZINE AT MARY'S CHURCH.—Received from John Baxter Esq. Mayor of Kilkenny the Sum of Forty Shillings Sterling in full-payment for worke don by me Henry Wattson about the *Magasson* in St. Mary's Church, Kilkenny, as witness my hand, the 29th day of October, 1690. £2 0s. 0d. “HENRY WATTSON.”

“SOLDIERS LAYING SODS.—Received from Captⁿ John Baxter Mayor of the City of Kilkenny the sum of One pound fower Shillings ster. for five Soldiers work, six days each man, laying of Sodds at y^e Fortification of y^e Citty of Kilkenny by mee. “ALEX. ROCKET.”

“More p^d for laying Sodds to labourers 14s.”

“LOCKS FOR THE GATES.—Locks for the Gate were provided as under :—

“August the 15th 1691.

“Received for 3 Locks for y^e Barrier Gates of y^e Citty of Kilkenny, y^e Sum of nine Shillings Sterling by me. “HENRY HARPER.”

There is also the original bill for the timber supplied for the gates, with the name of the person who sold it (Gregory Marshall's widow)—the quantity, the price, and the scantling, and even the name of the carpenter who wrought the timber, "Pickering Airy." We have also the name of the gunner, "Laurence Sargeant," who looked after the guns, and who does not appear to have been overpaid for his duties.

I now give, in full, copies of the Original Documents :—

"To the Right Worpsfull the Mayor Recorder and Justices of the Peace for the City and County of the City of Kilkenny."

"The humble Petion of Margarett Marshall Widdowe and Relict of Gregory Marshall late deceased.

"In humble manner shewing

"That in the yeare 1691 Cap^m John Baxter being then Mayor of the City it was thoughte convenient by the Magistrates to fortifie the City Walls, Gates and Rampiers of the City, and to that purpose the said Cap^m Baxter tooke up store of Timber, and especially from yo^r Pet^r Two Tunn and halfe of Scantling Timber for which he agreed to pay 24s. p Tun, as in the annexed Bill, the truth whereof Pickering Airy the Carpenter that wrought up the timber can aver, That the said Cap^m Baxter soone after dyeing and yo^r Pet^r being very sickly and helpelesse for above three yeares past, noe care was taken for her paym^t having noe assistant to move or sollicite for the same, soe that yo^r Pet^r is still out of the said money to the greate damage and especially in this tyme of her long sicknesse and want, of her charge of Orphans.

"May it therefore please yo^r Worpp^s in consideration and compassion of the pmisses to order yo^r Pet^r her payment for the said Timber to be a releefe to herself & Orphans in her long sickness, which granted, as in duty bound they shall ever pray."

[Note at foot of the above.]

"16th Jany. 1695, referred to the Grand Jury.

"J. WARRINGE."

The following is the Bill referred to in the foregoing Petition :—

"A Bill ffor Timber sould unto Cap^m John Baxter Mayor of the City of Kilkenny for to repaire mend & fortifie the City Gates & anno 1691.

"Item delivered by order of the said John Baxter Esq to the uses afforesaide Two Tun & halfe of scantling timber of threese & foures, att 24s. per tun, as then agreed for by the said Mayor with Margarett Marshall Widdow. £3 00 00"

Endorsement on this Bill :—

"Upon viewing of Cap^m Baxter's Accounts I find that the within sum

of three Pounds sterlg was not allowed the within named M^r Marshall, or any satisfaction made her: as Witness my hand this 13th day of July 1695—for that there is not any mention made thereof in sayd accounts.

“JOHN WARRING.”

We find this reference to the artillery for defending the walls:—

“To the R^t Worshipfull the Mayor Aldⁿ & Common Council of the City of Kilkenny.

“The Humble Peticon of Laurence Sargeant Gunner of the sayd City.

“Humbly sheweth unto yo^r Worpp^s; that yo^r Pet^r was impowored by Cap^{tn} John Baxter when Mayor of this City in the behalfe of the Cittizens thereof to take care, look after & manage the Gunns of this City untill further Order.

“Now soe it is may it please Yo^r Worships, that yo^r Petitioner hath accordingly took care of and looked after the sayd Gunns for about these three yeares last past, dureing all which tyme Yo^r Pet^r hath been ready to obey all orders & directions from the Mayors of this City, and hath not rec^d any man^r of satisfaction for the same. That Yo^r Worships were pleased when yo^r Petitioner last petiõned Yo^r Worships, to referre the contents of his petiõn to the said Cap^{tn} Baxter, who att that tyme being on his sick bedd, had not opportunity or Leasure to report to this Worshipful Board what he knew of the sayd Petiõn soe referred.

“May it therefore please Yo^r Worships to order Yo^r Pet^r satisfaction for the trouble & charge he hath beene att, or to doe otherwise therein as to Yo^r Worships shall seeme meete.

“And he shall pray.”

[Orders made thereon] “2nd of June, 1694—referred to the Common Council.”

“Afterward ordered by consent of the whole board that the Pet^r be p^d four pounds in consideration of his Services as Gunner to the 1st of May last past.

“J. WARRINGE.”

The following little account seems to have lain over unsettled for some time, however, as it refers so circumstantially to the then “late Camp at Bennettsbridge,” I do not like to omit it:—

“Comⁿ Civit: Kilkenny—By Patrick Connell Esq. Mayor of the said City.

“Out of such sume or sumes of this Corporation Revenue as is or shall first come to your hands you are to Issue & pay unto M^r. Edmond Connell the Sume of ten Shillings sterg. due to him for blanketting supplied for the use of the Sick men in y^r Hospitall dureing the tyme of the late Camp at Bennettsbridge, and this with his receipt shall be sufficient for soe much upon y^r account. Dated 7 ber 27th, 1704.

“PATT CONNELL, Mayor.

“To Aldⁿ Stephen Haydocke, Treasurer.”

“ By Ebenezar Warren Esq. Deputy Mayor of the sayd Citty.

“ You are likewise to pay unto the s^d Edm^d Connell two Shillings & nixpence due to him for Scouring the said blanketting being much damaged by the Sick men in the s^d hospitall. Dated Nöber 28th 1704.

“ EBEN. WARREN, Dep. Mayor.”

The foregoing includes a period of about 170 years, during which peace and quiet were unknown, and Kilkenny was kept in a constant state of defence and alarm from fear of an invading foe; the inhabitants were closely shut in with walls and gates, and, as it was formerly shown, the few approaches to the town which existed, were almost impassable until the commencement of the 18th century. In this state, generation after generation passed away, and it is hard for us now to realise how they existed in that state, and spent their days. It should have the effect of making us feel thankful that we live in times of peace, safety, freedom, and enlightenment.

THE OGHAM MONUMENTS OF KILKENNY, BEING A LETTER
FROM SAMUEL FERGUSON, ESQ., Q. C., LL. D., &c.

WITH SOME INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS BY JOHN G. A. PRIM.

IN connexion with the presentation of several paper casts of Ogham Inscriptions, chiefly from the County of Kilkenny, which I am commissioned by Samuel Ferguson, Esq., Q. C., LL. D., to make on this occasion to our Museum, I beg leave also to bring before the Association the accompanying letter from that gentleman, which cannot fail to excite very deep interest amongst the Members. In doing so, perhaps I may be permitted to express my gratification at the fact of the establishing of an Archæological Society in Kilkenny having been the means of bringing to light some important monuments of the kind referred to, which otherwise might have remained unknown. When the Kilkenny Archæological Society—which formed the original nucleus of the present Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland—was established in the year 1849, the Honorary Secretaries received a communication from the late Mr.

Richard Hitchcock, of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, an enthusiastic Ogham investigator, congratulating them on the organization which they had been instrumental in forming, and suggesting Ogham exploration as an object which might suitably occupy their attention. He pointed out that Kilkenny must be deemed an "Ogham district," as two stones inscribed in that character were already known to exist within it; and it might therefore be fairly expected that other similar monuments would be discovered there if diligently and intelligently sought for. Mr. Hitchcock's anticipations in this respect have not remained unfulfilled, as four additional Ogham inscribed stones have been since added to the small list of those which Kilkenny was then registered as being known to possess—viz.: one at Tullowherin, two found at Dunbel, and one at Claragh.

Of the two Kilkenny Oghams which had been known to Mr. Hitchcock, and copied by him for the present Bishop of Limerick—those at Gowran and Ballyboodan—the first is one of very great interest, from its being apparently a Christian tomb-slab, bearing upon it a cross, crutch-headed at each of its four extremities, and which seems to be co-eval with, if not older than, the Ogham which runs round it. Whilst thus referring to it, I may as well put on record the fact that its present position, in the cemetery connected with Gowran Parish Church, is not its original site. Indeed it would be impossible now to determine what its original position had been; but it was discovered in the earlier portion of the present century, applied to the use of an ordinary building-stone in the foundation of the ancient choir, which was at that time removed for the purpose of building the modern Parish Church in its place. The architecture of the ancient building showed it to have belonged to the early portion of the thirteenth century. The previous history of this inscribed stone, at that time put by the masons to the ignoble use of a common building-stone, of course is not now known. The Ogham at Ballyboodan is inscribed on a large *leacht* or rough flag-stone, situated not far from the old castle of Kilcurl and about a mile from Knocktopher. I have never seen the inscription, nor have I ever met any

intelligent person who saw it except Mr. Hitchcock ; the fact being that that gentleman, when he went to visit the spot some thirty years since, discovered that the farmer on whose land it is, having found it in the way when ploughing his field, had recently upset the stone in such a way that it lay on its side with the inscribed portion buried in the ground. Mr. Hitchcock got it raised, and he noted down the characters, but then, with a view, apparently, to its preservation, caused it to be so placed again as that the Ogham is underground, whilst the great mass of the uninscribed portion of the stone is apparent enough to the visitor. It is, however, much to be desired that the arrangement injudiciously made by Mr. Hitchcock, although no doubt actuated by the best motive, should be changed without delay, so that the inscription may be freely examined by all investigators.

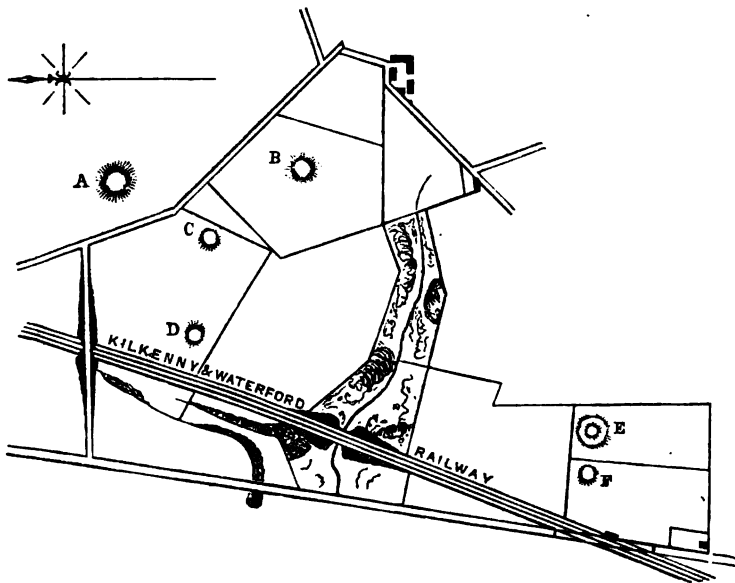
Respecting the four Oghams discovered in the County of Kilkenny since the formation of the archæological organization which has led to the establishment of this Association, I had the pleasure of bringing under notice that existing in the burial-ground attached to the old Parish Church of Tullowherin, in 1852.¹ It is but a fragment, standing like a rude head-stone to a grave, quite close to the south wall of the church, and less than 30 feet from the Round Tower. The present height of what remains of the stone is about 2 feet 4 inches, by 1 foot 6 inches in width, and the mutilated inscription, running along the south-eastern edge, consists of eleven scores. The most remarkable thing in connexion with the stone is that it is of a kind of grit which is not the stone of the district, nor that of which the old church was built, whilst there is a good deal of it to be observed used in the construction of the Round Tower.

It again fell to me to make known, in 1855, the next Ogham discovery in the County of Kilkenny—that at Dunbel, where two inscribed stones were brought to light under rather unusual circumstances, which I fully placed on record at the time.² They were the most important

¹ See "Transactions of Kilkenny Archæological Society," Vol. ii., p. 190, and Vol. iii., p. 86.

² See "Journal" of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society, second series, Vol. iii., p. 397.

items in a very extensive "find" of objects of archaeological interest in a group of raths at Dunbel, situated three miles to the south of the City of Kilkenny. These raths seem to have formed a primeval town or settlement in that locality. Five of them were on the farm of Mr. Michael White, including one of greater extent and importance than the others, which may be considered to have been the chieftain's *castellum*. A sixth was situated on an adjoining farm, within a field of that in which the Oghams were found, and was levelled and all but obliterated by the then owner of the land, the late Mr. John Anderson of Prospect, in the beginning of the present century. Two other raths still exist on the townland of Dunbel, a little further in the Gowran direction, whilst there are three remaining in the adjoining townland of Maddox-town, one of which lies very close to the chief group at



MAP SHOWING POSITION OF RATHS AT DUNBEL, CO. KILKENNY.

A. Rath on Prospect farm, nearly obliterated. B. and C. raths on Mr. White's farm, nearly obliterated. D. The rath in which the Oghams were found; nearly obliterated. E. Large rath, in good preservation, supposed to have been the chieftain's residence. F. Small rath, nearly obliterated.

Dunbel. Altogether there seems sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion of its having been a thickly populated district in pre-historic times. The accompanying map shows only the six raths first referred to as being in close proximity to each other at Dunbel, including the chieftain's rath and that in which the Oghams were found.

I wish here to avert a mistaken impression which visitors to the locality are apt to form, from the accounts given by the peasantry on the spot to those making inquiries as to the circumstances under which the Ogham stones were found at Dunbel. Dr. Ferguson, and others who have told me of the statements made to them by the country people, had been led to presume that the inscribed stones were found in connexion with a crypt of some kind. The Rev. James Graves and I made a thorough investigation of the matter on occasion of the discovery, and we can bear testimony that no crypt was found—a small sewer-like passage constructed of dry stones, near one end of which the Ogham stones were placed, being the only thing in the nature of stone-work existing at the spot. For the full particulars, I beg leave to refer to the report which I made to the Society, on the subject,¹ at the time.

The last County of Kilkenny Ogham, the existence of which has been registered, is not the least interesting of these monuments—that at Claragh. Dr. Ferguson in the accompanying letter speaks of this Ogham, as if I was its discoverer. I feel called on to state that I cannot claim that credit. My attention was drawn to its existence by a letter which I received from Mr. John Moore of Columbkille, Thomastown, who observed it in the year 1867. My part was that of reporting the discovery to the Association, upon making an investigation of the locality, in consequence of Mr. Moore's casual communication to me of what he had seen there. Like the Gowran Ogham, this at Claragh was made use of as an ordinary building-stone in the construction of the old Parish Church, and in applying it to that purpose, a portion appears to have been broken away and lost. But the chancel of Claragh

¹ For this report see "Journal" of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society, second series, Vol. iii., p. 403.

Church—in the gable of which, under the east window, the inscribed stone is placed—is greatly more ancient than that of Gowran. The nave is comparatively modern—probably of the fourteenth, if not the fifteenth century; but the Cyclopean character of masonry of the chancel, and the extension of the side walls beyond the gable into *antæ*, mark that portion of the structure as of very great antiquity. The little round-headed eastern window, although very ancient too, I apprehend was a somewhat later introduction. Some other Ogham explorers who have examined it, beside Dr. Ferguson, have expressed a strong desire that the Ogham stone might be taken out of the wall and brought to the Association's Museum, as it may have an inscription on the portion now concealed in the wall, and it would, at all events, be more easily examined, and a facility be afforded for having casts taken from it. I can appreciate fully the force of both these arguments—the latter in particular, as I was witness of the failure of Dr. Ferguson's attempt to make a cast, after the loss of much patient labour. Sufficient space could not be got for inserting the material for the cast in the space beneath the edge of the stone as at present placed. In fact the portions of the scores which turn under the stone were altogether concealed when I first saw the stone, and so remained till I went again to Claragh, provided with a mallet and chisel, with which I cut away a small portion of the surrounding mason-work, to make those "turn-over" scores sufficiently apparent to be read. But the portion of the east gable of the Church surrounding the window is already in a very shaken state, and I am fearful that any attempt to extract the Ogham from its present position, and insert another stone in its place, would completely ruin and destroy, if not the entire gable, at least the little east window; and this I could in no way consent to be a party to. Much as I am interested by the Ogham, I am not less interested by this very ancient specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of the County of Kilkenny, and I do not think any one would be justified in sacrificing the latter for the chance of finding a continuation of the Ogham inscription on the other side of the stone, or for the facility which would be afforded, by its removal to the Museum, of making

a cast, or exhibiting the monument. But if some of the professional architects amongst the Members of our Association will guarantee the certainty of removing the Ogham without any injury to the architectural features of the old Church, I shall be ready at once to withdraw my objection to the suggested arrangement. In case of any such work being undertaken, the opportunity should be made use of for effecting some very necessary repairs, in order to put a stop to the progress of decay in the old Church—indeed this demands immediate attention under any circumstances. An ash tree has taken root in the south side-wall of the Chancel, and has rent it fearfully, threatening with speedy destruction a little flat-headed window, the only one beside that in the gable with the round head, which the building shows. This tree ought to be carefully removed at once.

A remarkable circumstance in connexion with our Oghams is, that so many of these inscribed monuments are not of the stone of the districts in which they are respectively found. This has been observed in other counties. In Kilkenny, I may mention that those of Gowran, Claragh, Tullowherin and Dunbel—all situated in a circle the diameter of which is scarcely three miles—are each composed of sandstone, whilst the district is a limestone one. I am not sure of the material of the Ballyboodan stone, not having noticed it at the only time I ever visited the spot, some twenty years since. But the facts to which I have referred, occurring so frequently in so many localities, would tend to show either that a block of sandstone was sought elsewhere and brought to the required place to be engraved, as being deemed more convenient for working upon; or that the manufacture of Ogham monuments took place in certain localities where skilled artificers were resident, from whence they were fetched many miles away by those requiring them, after having been wrought "to order." A careful observation of the masonry of the old churches throughout Ireland has led to the discovery of many interesting Ogham monuments, which had been used by the original constructors as common building-stones, just as in the cases of Gowran and Claragh, to which I have above alluded. I think that, from the

instance of the Dunbel exploration also here referred to, the inference is warrantable that careful researches amongst the raths everywhere in Ireland would be likely to lead to very many similar discoveries. I would hope that the attention of the Members of the Association will be turned to this suggestion, whenever the opportunity of acting upon it may occur.

I fear, however, that I have spun out my introduction to Dr. Ferguson's communication vastly too much, and shall therefore, lay the letter before the Association without further delay.

*" 20 North Great George's-street,
" Dublin, 2nd September, 1872.*

" DEAR SIR,

" Having been permitted, through your kindness, to obtain paper-casts of the Ogham-inscribed stones in the Kilkenny Museum, I have taken the opportunity to have them made in duplicate, and now beg leave, through you, to present one set to your Society. I present, in addition, a similar reproduction of the Gowran inscription, but regret that the position of that at Claragh prevents my obtaining a paper cast of it, also, for your Museum.

" These casts possess the advantage of being easily handled, and turned to the light; and the uniform colour of the surface aids the eye in detecting shallow indentations. Well executed, they possess all the qualities of casts in plaster, with lightness superadded.

" I have deposited upwards of thirty such casts in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and am the possessor of about as many more; but the array of material is still so far from sufficient for grounding generalizations, that in what I shall have to say, regarding those more immediately under our notice, I must confine myself rather to indicating paths of inquiry, than to announcing results.

" I do not, however, apply this caution to the general process of transliteration. It is impossible to contemplate the agreement between the Latin and Ogham legends found side by side, on not less than seven bilateral examples in South Wales and in Ireland, without recognizing the substantial accuracy of the ordinary Ogham key, and feeling assured that, wherever we possess a complete text, uncomplicated by intentional obscurations, we will be safe in assigning the key-values to most, if not all, of the characters.

" Unhappily, the two great legends preserved by you and Mr. Graves from entire destruction at Dunbel, and which form, indeed, the pride of your Museum, have been so far injured by the ignorant violence done them before your intervention, that some of the vowel-points are undistinguishable, and others uncertain. Still, the legends are complete, in possessing all their consonants, and in having, each, a definite beginning and end; and one at least allies itself, in both the names or tituli recorded in it, with other examples in Ogham and in Latin nomenclature.

" This legend, which I shall call No. 1, extends the full length of the

stone, and is destitute of the well-known formula 'Maqi,' which in most cases serves as a catch-word to show the direction of the reading. We are consequently left to determine from which end the transliteration ought to commence, by tentative means. Reading in one direction we obtain—

Saffalloffigenittac,

which, offering no analogy to known combinations, we may put aside, and try the same process from the other end. Here the result is more satisfactory. It reads, the minuscules marking what is questionable and alternative—

S A F F i Q E G I T T $\frac{aa}{c}$ A T T A C.

At i, there may be either six or five notches. If six, the reading might be UU, or, which would be more likely, EO; recalling the SAFEI of the Killeen Cormaic bilingual. At $\frac{aa}{c}$ room exists for the lower combination; but the upper is all that is now apparent. At $\frac{aa}{c}$ the spacing indicates the upper combination; the context very strongly suggests the lower. Having regard to other Ogham legends conceived in the same form—

Gosoctismosacma,
Carrttaccgaqimucagma,
Curcitifindilorac,(?)

it would seem that the legend should divide itself into the two names or tituli—

S A F F I Q E G I T T O $\frac{dd}{c}$ A T T A C

SAFFIQEGI at once recalls the SFAQQUCI of the Fardel monument. TTODDATTAC has so strong a general resemblance to the various forms in which the Irish historical name Toictheg presents itself, in annals and in lapidary engraving, and in Latin as well as in Ogham characters, that one does not hesitate to recognize it as substantially the same: and, indeed, it may be that what exists is the remains neither of dd nor of c but of an original gg, the lower halves of which have been obliterated, giving the name in its normal form, Toggattac. This duplication of letters is not peculiar to Ogham writing. In his latest contribution to Celtic learning, Dr. Whitley Stokes gives us examples of Welsh MS. glosses of the eighth or ninth century as thickly beset with this affectation as the text before us. The other forms in which the name appears are Toictheach and Toicthuic in manuscript, and Togittacc in Ogham sculpture. Compare *Toc-toc*, on a Gaulish coin of the Sequani (Anatole de Barthelemy in 'Revue Celtique,' Vol. I., p. 298.)

"Gosoc's Smosacma, Cartagac's Mucagma, Curcit's Findilorac, Sfacuc's Toicthec—if these really be the true readings—add a curious category to inscriptional formulas. It is as if, instead of saying John son of Thomas, we should say Thomas's John, a form of expression still, I believe, in use in the Northern English counties, and on the Border. Of SAFFIQEGI I shall only add that, whatever its signification, it casts the first ray of a reflected light on the 'Sfaqquci' of the Fardel monument, hitherto involved in the same total darkness that still invests the

'Maqiqici' of the same legend. I have some reason to believe that the latter will be also found to be reflected from Irish lapidary texts.

"No. 2. The second of the Dunbel monuments. This has suffered irreparable injury in some of the vowel-groups. Yet it is wonderful with what success the fragments have been collected and placed together. It is conceived in the ordinary John-son-of-Thomas form, and reads—

B R N T T A S M A Q I D O C R D D A.

"Branittas Maqi Docredda seems the likeliest restoration. It is hard to believe that the patronymic is not the well-known 'Deccedda;' but the continuation of the digits, making R, is traceable, notwithstanding much fracture of the surface. Compare the subject-name (Branittas, Barnittas, Baranittas, or whatever the right vocalization may be), with 'Cassittas.' Compare also with 'Cunitti,' and consider whether differences of gender may not be indicated by the different forms of inflexion.

"No. 3. This is also a fragment, brought from the sea shore in the neighbourhood of Fethard, in Wexford. It has originally been a very fine example of those long, rounded, and smooth pillar-stones which might with propriety be called pulvinarian, that have been found in no other place, so far as I know, save here and in the neighbourhood of Dingle. Nothing can be imagined more lasting in lapidary art than the indentations cut on these hard and smooth surfaces. Unfortunately, this pillar has been broken across, and we possess only one end of the double line of Oghams originally engraved along it. These, at one side, indicate some such name as CONMACOS, or CORBMACOS, the 'macos' being the only certain portion. At the other side, the digits remaining might read CELAQ, but are also capable of various other combinations, as we read from one side or the other, or as from a beginning, or as to an end. All, in the absence of the context, must rest in conjecture, that friend, yet enemy, of discovery; which, like fire, is the worst of masters, although in its inductive function, as necessary to knowledge as fire to the service of life.

"No. 4. An Ogham-inscribed stone found in a crannoge in the county of Fermanagh, and presented by Mr. Wakeman, who has described and figured it in your Society's 'Journal'¹ for January, 1871. It is, I believe, the most northern of those cryptic lapidary remains hitherto discovered in Ireland. There can be no doubt that it originally bore a legend in Ogham characters. The seemingly initial letter B and what may be an L, or the remains of a combination of more numerous digits, are conspicuous; and it may with some confidence be suggested that the terminal letters were UU. The traces of lost characters may be distinguished in the intervals between the more deeply cut digits which still strike the eye. The indentation taken for H in the penultimate seems to be an erosion of the surface. Such also I would take to be those traces above the line which, if this were a name compounded in 'Cu,' as Bealcu, for example, would stand for the C. The whole legend is, indeed, tantalizing from its near approach to the known, while it nowhere passes out of the obscure.

"No. 5. The Gowran inscription. This large block, which, owing to fractures destructive of its original outline, has a rude resemblance to a

¹ Fourth series, Vol. I., p 368.

coffin, lies flat on the ground. That such was intended to be its normal position, I infer from the Ogham characters being confined to its upper arrises, and carried round its lower end. A boldly cut cross occupies the upper and broader portion of the surface: the back is left rough as it came from the quarry. The extremities of the cross are crutch-headed. The arris of both sides, at the upper or broader end, has been chipped away, so as to cut across the outline of the arms. The Ogham digits which mark the line of the original arris, come up at both sides to the commencement of the chipping. If the arris, so marked, were prolonged, especially on the more deeply fractured side of the stone, it would fall within the outline of the cross. Hence, it might be inferred that, as the Ogham follows a line, the prolongation of which would trench on the outline of the cross, as originally sculptured, the cross existed on the stone before the Ogham. It seems, however, possible, though less likely, that the chipping may have obliterated both the ends of the cross and the conterminous digits at the same time. I do not know of any authority for the statement generally received with respect to crosses sculptured on Ogham-inscribed stones,—that the early Christians were in the habit of marking inscribed Pagan monuments with the sign of the cross. The cross-signed Ogham monuments are very numerous. Mr. Hitchcock, in his list in the Library of the Academy, enumerates twenty-two instances. I have, myself, seen most of them, besides many others in which the cross appears to be part of the sculptured design; and I have never observed anything in these to indicate a difference of age (except, perhaps, in the particular instance before us, in favour of the antiquity of the cross), between the inscribed symbol and the accompanying characters. It is true, on the 'Trenghus' stone, at Cilgerran, a later-cut cross appears on the side of the column, but it forms no part of the general design, as it appears to do in the large class of instances to which I have referred. I may observe, that two Ogham-inscribed stones, which seem to commemorate 'Ailiters,' or pilgrims, bear the Maltese cross, and that one of the most interesting drawings left by Mr. DuNoyer is of an inscribed monument at St. Gobbinet's, in Cork, which represents a pilgrim, staff in hand, pacing over the convexity of the world represented by a circle filled with a cross of this design.

"Its shape, its inscribed cross, and its site, make it difficult for any one looking at this Gowran monument to imagine it otherwise than sepulchral and Christian. Its Ogham legend has been greatly mutilated, but contains one recognizable formula which serves as a guide to the reading of the south or right hand side, from the top towards the bottom. Whether it terminates there or proceeds in one course up the opposite side is hardly possible to determine. If it proceed in a uniform sequence the remains of the text would be represented thus:—

$\frac{a}{e}$ MAQOMUCO iN ddacISAREIqqi.

again, using minuscules for obscure and alternative characters, and *italicised* minuscules for the more doubtful.

"The form assumed by the terminal group renders it improbable that this reading, as regards the right-hand arris, can be the true one. Varying the direction for this side, and reading, as on the south side, in a downward sequence, we obtain what still seems an unlikely combination—

ingIERACiSall.

Neither will the case be helped by reading up; unless we do so, as in the case of the Camp inscription, in an inverse order; and here it may be possible that we have the elements of some such name as Lazareni in the amplified form characteristic of the paper as well as lapidary writings of the early centuries of our era—

Ll a S ^{ai} C A R E i g n i.

When the Bishop of Limerick pointed out that the OIacon of the Ballinasteenig monument is only the amplified genitive of Olcu, and that Ogham names were formed *from* the ordinary name according to certain rules and methods, he furnished a key to much of the seeming mystery of these legends. Dr. Whitley Stokes went a step further in his publication of the tract called the *Duil Laithne*, showing how the enlargement was effected by the interpolation of extraneous syllables in several classes of words preserved in ancient manuscripts. With these lights one sees at a glance that such names, for example, as Maglocunus and Cunemagulus are the familiar Milcon and Cumael in their syllabic state attire. Cassibelanus and Divitiacus are but Caswallon and plain Duftac puffed out by a like process. Even down to the time of Beda, we find something of the same character:—as Ceollach, for Cellagh, (3-21,) and Meilochon, for Mailcuin, (3-4.) Similarly, we find the known name Lamidan, in the genitive, Lamidagni, lying hid under the magnified disguise of Lamitaidagni, in the Kilbonane legend; and may be pretty confident that some such name as Nireman is concealed under the associated Niremnaqagni of the same inscription; but why the process should have been effected in the one case by inserting *tai*, and in the other by inserting *naq*, has not yet appeared, any more than why, in the *Duil Laithne*, the same sort of disguises should be produced by inserting *ose*, *ano*, *nro*, or *ros*. From what Bishop Graves has intimated, it is possible that he has divined, and may yet inform us of, some rule or principle governing the introduction of these syllabic superfections, and guiding us to their rejection. Judging from the examples of the practice—it was called *Formolad*—published by Stokes, it would appear to have been hardly worthy of being deemed an artifice of grammar, but rather a trick of verbal disguises depending on the caprice of the writer. But there is nothing to limit the period to which it may have reached back; and, certainly, considering the extraordinary forms in which some of the Gaulish names have been handed down to us, there is room for reasonable question whether, in seeking to account for them on grammatical principles, a large amount of learning has not been expended *in vacuo*. But it would be presumptuous to speculate on what hereafter may be the judgment of competent philologists on the Vercingetorixes and Conconnetodumnuses of the Commentaries. Suffice it that here, at home, we have syllabic groups as formidable to all appearance, in these Ogham legends, which, disburthened of the stuffing of their *formolads*, become recognisable as known old Irish names, and that, if the known name Lazareni, in its genitive case, have, in this particular instance, been swelled into these seeming traces of Llasaicareigni, there would be nothing out of analogy with other examples, in that reading.

But the traces of the obscure letters are extremely faint, and any reading of this side of the Gowran legend must belong rather to conjecture than assurance.

As regards the left side, the long hiatus after *Muco* has been occasioned by a chipping of the edge, done apparently with the object of obliterating the characters. The arris is not chipped away continuously, as would have been done to fit the block for bedding in a course of masonry, but is broken off in separate indentations, as if with the design of striking away particular characters. Still, enough of the ordinary formula '*Maqo Mucoi*' remains to assure us that the whole of it was formerly there, and that the reading, from above downward, which yields that sequence of characters is in the right direction. But you will ask, what is this common formula '*Maqo*' or '*Maqi Mucoi*,' and what does it mean? Here, I avow myself unable to do more than set before you what I know bearing, or seeming to bear, on the subject, leaving conclusions open as I find them. This formula '*Maqi Mucoi*,' then, is almost as ubiquitous as '*Maqi*' itself; and, first, in reference to '*Maqi*' it may be observed that it occupies a place of such extraordinary prominence in these legends, is so often duplicated, and occurs in contexts of such a nature as to make it extremely difficult to regard it as a mere predicate of a subject-name in an ordinary pedigree. I, just now, in illustration of the name *Tuictheag*, referred to the name *Togittac* in the *Cahernagat* inscription—

Togittacc Maqi Sagarettos.

If we consider this in what seems its equivalent Latin form—

Togitacus Filii Sacerdos,

the possible meaning of '*Maqi*,' in some at least of these contexts, may be better understood. '*Mucoi*,' however, is generally found in what seems a genitive form, so that whether it is predicated of '*Maqi*,' or '*Maqi*' of it, cannot be determined by any test of grammar. Hitherto, it has always been received as the predicate, whatever its meaning may be. At first it was thought to be a tribe-name; but the formula was found to be too widely extended for any name of a family. Afterwards it was taken to be a designation of the *status* of the person named in the paronymic, as *A son of the Swineherd B*. But the difficulty of supposing all the persons whose callings were worth notice, to have been swineherds, and the constantly widening area over which the formula is found to extend, have led to the rejection of that construction, and the substitution for it of another, *A son of the Rich-in-swine B*, which, however, seems open to the same objection. A writer in the '*Cork Examiner*,' at an early stage of the inquiry, suggested that '*Mucoi*' was equivalent to the Irish for 'holy'; which, if well grounded, would be an acceptable solution of the difficulty; but his Irish does not meet the acceptance of Celtic scholars; and, indeed, in one instance at the old church of *Seskinan*, in *Waterford*, the formula, whatever it may signify, appears—I speak on the authority of *Mr. Brash*, who has examined it attentively—in the uninflected form '*Maqi Muc*,' which can hardly be rendered otherwise than '*Filii Porcus*,' and cannot be reconciled with any form of the suggested Irish, which only resembles the word in its inflected aspects. Obviously, the true meaning remains to be discovered; and, in aid of further investigation, I shall set down three matters deserving attention. First, when the boundary of the lands of *Kirkness* and *Lochore*, in *Fife*, was in dispute between *Robert Burgoyne* and the *Celedei* of *Lochleven*, one of the arbiters was *Dufgal* '*filii*

Mocche,¹ a description which seems to savour rather of an order than of a family affiliation ;¹ and here I would observe that, if 'Maqi Mocoli' and 'Maqi Decedda' be anything in the nature of tribe-names, the tribes must be considered rather as families in religion than as lay relations ; for no other kind of family could send its members so widely over both islands. Leaving Dufgal 'Maqi Mocche' for such consideration as he may be deemed worthy of, I shall next notice, more in detail, a matter which I ventured to glance at in a communication on this subject, read some time ago, at the Royal Irish Academy. The accomplished French inscriptionist, Edmond Le Blant, in the 'Revue Archæologique' (N. S. x., p. 5), in a valuable paper, entitled *Sur quelques noms bizarres adoptés par les premiers Chrétiens*, has shown that, prior to the eighth century, pious—perhaps it would be better to say, fanatic—Christians were in the habit of assuming names of self-reproach and humiliation, such as, from amongst his examples :—

Contumeliosus,	Fœdulus,
Injuriusus,	Maliciosus,
Importunus,	Molesta,
Malus,	Pecus,
Exitiosus,	Fimus,
Calumniosus,	Stercus,
Insapientia,	Stercoreus.

“ In respect of the two last names, Le Blandt's statement that they were names of reproach has, strangely enough, been called in question ; but a reference to Du Cange, under 'Concagatum,' will, I think, dispel any doubt on that subject. We find, in some of the Ogham texts, already decyphered, what seem to be indications of a practice of the same nature among those, whoever they were, for whom those memorials were written. 'Malus' has its counterpart in 'Corb' (Seskinan) and 'Olcan' (Glanavullin); Fœdulus is repeated in 'Turpill' (Crickhowell); 'Insapientia' seems to be reflected in 'Amadu' (Ardmore); and the latter designations appear to have their counterpart in 'Caqosus' (Ballintaggart). To these I might add the recently observed legend at Donard, in Wicklow, which, if read retroversely, yields 'Iniqui.' If these be real, and not merely seeming agreements, it might not unnaturally be expected that 'Pecus' also should have its representatives : and that names of vilification were in fact known to Irish Antiquaries to be concealed under Ogham texts—a fact strongly attesting the reality of the resemblances which I have noticed—appears from the following, which I submit as an important statement of Mac Curtin. In his treatise on Ogham writing, he says: 'It was penal for any but those that were sworn Antiquaries to study or read the same. For in these characters those sworn Antiquaries wrote all the evil actions and other vicious practices of their Monarchs and other great Personages, both male and female, that it might not be known to any but themselves, and their successors, being sworn Antiquaries as aforesaid.'² I do not know Mac Curtin's authority for this statement ; but the statement itself is not

¹ Reeves' Culdees, App. 130. "Transactions" Royal Irish Academy.

² Irish Gram., c. 14, appended to "Dictionary," p. 714.

one which any person would be likely to invent, neither was Mac Curtin a man to whom dishonesty of this kind could justly be imputed. One cannot look at the careful obliteration of many such legends without a suspicion that some of the names removed have been of this class, and belonged to the period when these excesses of ascetic zeal were present in the neighbouring churches of Western Europe. The terms which, in such a point of view, would answer to 'pecus' are Muc (porcus), Retta (Caper), and, I imagine, Birrotais, (Sus parturiens, San. Corm.); but it is difficult to conceive that one aiming at self-abasement would impute the reproach to the parent, or that 'Maqi' in such cases could be regarded as governing the associated genitive. And this seems the proper point for introducing, *valeat quantum*, the opinion of Algernon Herbert as to the meaning of the *Hoianau*, or verses beginning 'Listen, little Pig,' and other porcellan allusions in old Welsh mystical poetry. I know the great danger one risks in trusting to any conclusions of this most learned but visionary writer. He conceived, as you are aware, that after the departure of the Romans from Britain, a form of what he call Neo-Druidism developed itself in the early Christian Church of these islands. With what arguments he has sustained his views may be seen by consulting his 'Britannia after the Romans,' his 'Neo-Druidic Heresy' and 'Cyclops Christianus,' all very vague, mystical, and unsatisfying efforts of what one must admit, all the while, to be a very acute mind stored with remarkable rarities of learning. What he says,¹ then, respecting the members of his supposed corrupt British Church of the fourth century, is this:—'In the language of the Neo-Druidic heresy, its members were swine, and the inferior members little pigs. It is a symbol or metaphor entirely peculiar to the defection from the true faith wrought in this island, and spread in Ireland.' His fuller exposition will be found in his 'Neo-Druidic Heresy,' at pages 118-124. He there insists that traces of this peculiarity existed in the Bardic schools of Wales down to the eleventh century, instancing the title '*Prydydd y Moch*,' or *Poet of the Pigs*, given to Lywarch ap Llwllyn, a bard of that period. This may, or may not be, illusory. But if the whole fabric be not a baseless vision, we should conclude that 'Fili Porcus' would be more consonant to reason than 'Filius Porci.' We have had an instance of what seems to all reasonable apprehension to be 'Fili Sacerdos.' If it should appear on further search that other orders, degrees, or offices of an early Christianity are expressed in these legends, and that not in dependence on, but governing the associated 'Maqi,' it would go far to account for this wide spread formula, on grounds not repugnant to the philosophy of language or of history. The degree of Presbyter is actually recorded on one of these monuments, that of Sacerdos on another, that of Chore-bishop, to all appearance, on a third; the designation of Pilgrim, probably, on a fourth; the grade of Sapiens on a fifth; and the relation of *Cele* on a sixth. The wide-spread 'Decedda,' bears a remarkable likeness to *Dean* in its original form of a president of ten. Should further inquiry add substantially to these evidences, the general conclusion could hardly be avoided, that Ogham-inscribed stones are, in the main, Christian monuments. But it does not appear to be necessary to believe with Mr. Herbert, even though we accepted 'Maqi Mucoi' as equivalent

¹ "Brit. after the Romans," p. 108.

to 'Christi de grege porcus,' either that there had been any defection from the true faith in the Christianity with which we should believe the formula to be associated, or that it was of a date in any way dependent on the departure of the Romans from Britain.

"It would be difficult to conceive of an inquiry more attractive to the historical and philosophic student, than would be opened up by finding authentic remains of those 'Scoti in Christo credentes' for whose government—possibly for whose correction—Palladius was sent hither in A. D. 429. Yet it is within the bounds of a reasonable probability that among some of these Ogham legends we may find material for that investigation. Consider, in this connection, the existence of those populations called *Cagots* and *Caqueuz*, in France, and *Marrans*, or swine, in the adjoining districts of Spain, who used to enter church by a separate door, and sit apart at worship, and whose burying grounds, like the Ogham-bearing *Killeens* of Ireland, were regarded as unfit for the reception of the general dead; and compare the supposed reason for their isolation, (that they formerly were lepers,) with the possible solution in old ecclesiastical antipathies, suggested as well by what has been said above as by the fact of their being designated contumeliously by the derisive name of *Chrestiaas*. ('Hist. des Races Maudits de la France et de l'Espagne,' per Francisque-Michel, Paris, Franck. 1847.)

"Certainly no one can overlook the essential difference between the *oroit ar*, and *oroit do* of the Irish conventional Christian inscriptions of the seventh and succeeding centuries, and the simple patronymical record of the Ogham formula—A son of B, without admitting a presumption that they belong, if not to different developments, at least to different periods of Christianity in Ireland.

"Reverting to the word 'Mucoi,' it is rarely found unaccompanied by a preceding 'Maqi.' One example of its exceptional use, so far as the position of the stone bearing the inscription enables me to judge, is in that legend at the old Church of Claragh, of your own discovery—

Tasegagni Mucoi Maqr [ette?].

"It is much to be desired that this stone should be taken out of the gable of the church in which it is now imbedded too deeply to admit of its characters being further traced or reproduced in a paper-cast. It might, if not inscribed on the back, be replaced with such a projection from the face of the wall as would expose all its Ogham-bearing arrises.

"Respecting the wide extension of the formula 'Maqi Mucoi,' Mr. Braash has recently, in correcting an erroneous reading of my own, recognized it for the first time in Britain, on the Ogham legend at Bridell, in Pembrokeshire. Had its presence on that monument been known to Mr. Herbert, it would have been a substantial addition to his proofs.

"I cannot conclude without expressing my admiration for the zeal which has assembled so many objects of high archæological interest in your Museum, and secured for those objects means of exhibition so commodious and even elegant. To have achieved these ends in a provincial city of Ireland bespeaks eminent ability, and a noble ardour in the pursuit of knowledge. Kilkenny has now been made as distinguished a centre of solid and manly learning, as it used to be of bright and genial social in-

fluences. With cordial good wishes for your continued success in cherishing the lamp of letters, I am,

“ Dear Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant,

“ SAMUEL FERGUSON.

“ JOHN G. A. PRIM, Esq.

“ *Kilkenny.*

“ **POSTSCRIPT.**—Just as this letter is about being signed for the press, the Bishop of Limerick makes me the medium of communicating to the Academy an Ogham inscription of singularly Christian purport, now (I believe) in the garden of the Christian Brothers at Caherciveen; and grounds upon it not only a particular (and, as it seems to me, an unanswerable) argument for its comparatively modern date, but also certain generalizations contributory of at least two new elements to the Ogham Glossary. Bishop Graves, when acquainted with but three examples of the initial formula *Anm*, twenty years ago equated it with *Anima*: and now, having ten examples to support his conclusion, declares himself convinced that such is the proper reading. He adds, what falls in very acceptably with the examples of humiliatory formulas above given, the expression *Atmagi* in *pejori sensu*.

S. F.

“ *Dublin, 11th November, 1872.*”

THE DUNBEL OGHAM INSCRIPTIONS.

BY RICHARD ROLT BRASH, ARCHT., M. R. I. A.

THE Museum of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland possesses a small collection of Ogham Inscribed Stones, to which I would desire to direct the attention of its Fellows and Members. The most important of these are the monuments found at Dunbel Rath, Co. Kilkenny. A minutely detailed account of their discovery has been published in our “Journal,” second series, Vol. III., pp. 402–7. This account is accompanied by accurate illustrations of the Stones (which are reproduced at my request to illustrate this paper); but no attempt has hitherto been made, as far as I am aware of, to render the legends inscribed on them. This has very probably arisen from the great injury they have sustained, particularly on the angles bearing the inscriptions, and I confess, the first glance I gave them made me rather hopeless of a successful result, but remembering that patient examination had

enabled me to decypher other inscriptions fully as unpromising in appearance, I determined to give the Dunbel monuments a thorough and searching scrutiny ; the result, I am happy to say, fully satisfied me.

No. 1. This monolith is at present six feet two inches in length, and thirteen inches by eleven inches at the centre ; it is of hard compact grit, consequently the characters are in good preservation, excepting those injured by violence. The legend commences at one foot nine inches from the bottom of the stone, and ends within four inches of the top ; the characters were boldly cut, the scores broad and deep ; the angle is much damaged, pieces being knocked off in several places, taking with them many of the scores, yet leaving sufficient to determine the words and letters of which they formed portions, thereby enabling the investigator to substantially restore the entire inscription, which at present stands as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
+		+		—			+		+		:::	+		+			—			—
B	E	A	N	(I)	T	T	O	S	M	A	Q	I	D	E	C	Q	(E)	D	D	(A) ;

The first four characters are quite legible, we have then a piece broken off the angle four and a half inches in length ; the character contained on this portion of the stone must have been a vowel, as the consonants being long scores would have left some traces either above or below the damaged part ; the vowel must have been then either an E or an I, more probably the latter, as the space is abundantly sufficient, and it would be more in accordance with the orthography of the name, than an E ; we have then TT, the lower parts of the scores being slightly shortened by the injury above alluded to ; we have then one vowel score with ample space for another where the angle is abraded ; this and the following letter s forms the genitive termination of the name, and which may be AS or OS ; both have been found in several Ogham inscriptions. I incline to the latter form in this instance, from the appearance of the stone where it occurs. Characters nine and ten are legible ; number eleven is faint, but

traceable ; number twelve, a **Q**, has a crack across its five scores, which are, however, perfect above and below it.

We have then a piece knocked off the angle, which piece certainly bore three scores of the vowel **I**, which completed the word **MAQI**; the two last short scores remain, which places the matter beyond doubt. The four characters following are perfect ; at number eighteen there is another piece off the angle, which certainly bore a vowel, which I presume to have been an **E**; the space was sufficient to contain the letter, and as we shall see hereafter, would be necessary to complete the final name. We find at nineteen and twenty that the angle shifts, there being a natural corner off the head of the stone, the legend having been transferred to the alternative angle ; these two last characters are perfect ; here the present inscription ends, the angle again being injured ; but I presume that the letter **A** was present, for the reasons I shall presently state. The restoration I propose is very simple, and cannot, I think, be gainsayed ; it is as follows :—

T / / / / + + + + + III III + + + + +
B R A N I T T O S M A Q I

II III III II II + +
D E C Q E D D A

BRANITTO S MAQI DECQEDDA.

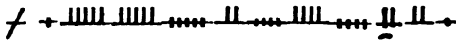
[Stone of] Branid the son of Deccedd.

This is evidently a monumental stone, and commemorates Branid ; for two **TS** in a word have the power



Dunbel Ogham, No. 1.

of D. The name is of a sufficiently Irish type, the word Bran being common as a proper name, and as a prefix to proper common names. Thus we find in the pre-historic age Bran, the son Lyr, fabled to have been the founder of the Cornish Kingdom. Bran, son of Conall, died A. D. 687; Bran, son of Muiredach, A. D. 777; Bran, son of Scanlan, A. D. 855; Brandubh, son of Eochaidh, A. D. 586. Braubeg, Branfin, Branlan, Branchu, Branán, Branagan, all early historic names (see "Annals Four Masters"). os is a genitive termination, found on several of these monuments, and indicates their extreme antiquity and original source, as it is an old Gaulish form, and has been found in many existing inscriptions of that ancient people, in such forms as, Biracos, Bolgios, Doiros, Genos, Tatinos, Ulatos, &c. The patronymic Deccedd will be immediately recognised by Ogham students; the name is perfect, with the exception of one ϵ , which has been lost by injury, as before remarked; instead of a double c, we have c and q; the latter letter is constantly used for the former in these inscriptions, as their sounds are nearly identical. This name has been found in several Ogham legends. Some years since, the late Mr. Richard Hitchcock discovered an Ogham inscribed stone forming the lintel over the doorway of a curious "clochan" or stone-roofed cell, which stood within an almost erased rath on the townland of Gortnagullanagh, parish of Minard, in the County of Kerry. This monument was removed, and presented by Mr. Hitchcock to the Royal Irish Academy, in whose Museum it now is. It has two of its angles inscribed with Ogham characters, each recording the memory of an individual, and in the same formula. That on the left-hand angle reads as follows:—

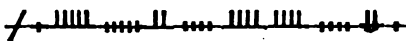


 M A Q I Q I D E Q D D A

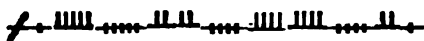
In several instances the word MAQI, the genitive case of Mac, a son, is spelled with two qs, as in the above.

Again, in that remarkable group of seven inscribed stones discovered by Mr. Pelham on the sepulchral mound of Ballintaggart, within a few miles of the former locality,

and within a quarter of a mile of the strand of Dingle, we find one which bears the following formula :—


 M A Q I D E C C E D A

Moving from the extreme south-west to the midland eastern counties, we find two other monuments bearing this identical name, this one at Dunbel, and one discovered by the Rev. John Shearman in 1860 at Cilleen-Cormac, on the borders of the counties of Kildare and Wicklow. The Cilleen, as its name imports, is an ancient burial ground of a very remote antiquity, in the form of a low tumulus ; at the base of this monument Mr. Shearman found three pillar stones, two of them inscribed with Ogham characters, one of which bore the following formula :—


 M A Q I D D E C C E D A

This is the ancient form of the name of the Clanna Degaid or Degadi, a tribe who it is stated were originally located about Lough Erne, from whence they were called Ernains, and who were forced to abandon their patrimony by the descendants of Rury, the son of Ir. Under the leadership of Deag, the son of Sen, they migrated southwards, and were kindly received by the then reigning King of Munster, Duach, who allotted them a territory in the County of Kerry ; they subsequently became a numerous and powerful tribe, and usually composed the flower of the Munster armies in war, being named the Clanna Degaid, from their ancestor Deag, who led them into Munster.

This is the bardic story of this tribe ; the migration from Lough Erne I have strong doubts of, for a variety of reasons too numerous to discuss here. The Degadi I believe to have been a numerous and powerful clan, descended from one of the leaders or chiefs of the Gaedhelic or Milesian invasion, whose first landing was in West Munster, and who, in the course of centuries, multiplied and spread themselves along the southern districts of our island, penetrating to the midland counties, and ultimately becoming the dominant race all over the island. It is curious how

we can trace this tribe by their Ogham inscribed sepulchral pillars, from the strands of Dingle to the inland County of Kilkenny, and from thence to Kildare. Stranger still, they must have formed a part of the Gaedhelic invasion, who, before the Christian era, crossed over to the Isle of Anglesea, and who subdued and ruled that Island and North Wales for a long period, and who subsequently were subdued or expelled by the Welsh under Caswallon-Law-Hir, who killed their King, Serigi Wyddell, in a battle fought at Carrig-y-Gwyddell, near Holyhead, as is stated in the Welsh Triads. Cymric authorities give the duration of the Gaedhelian occupation as twenty-nine and a hundred and twenty-nine years, which of course stands for an indefinite period. The grave-stone of a descendant of one of these invaders is still to be seen in the church-yard of Penrhos Lugwy, in Anglesea; it is inscribed in debased Roman letters, and is in mixed Roman and Irish forms:—

HIC JACIT MACCV DECCETI.

We have here precisely the same formula as in the previous examples, in which the individual is indicated by the patronymic, being simply named "The son of Decced." It will be remembered that in Irish the letters T and D are commutable. It is observable that the orthography of the name at Penrhos Lugwy is identical with that on the stone at Ballintaggart.

No. 2. This stone is in length five feet three and a-half inches, and, at present, twelve by six and a-half inches at the centre; it is broken across nearly in the middle, and the entire much injured; it is of the same material as the former, the legend appears to have been boldly cut, and is as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
	+				+	+	//	/	:-		+	:::			+			+	
S	A	F	F	I	Q	E	E	I	M	(A)	Q	I	D	D	A	T	T	A	C		

The first six letters are quite legible, one of the vowel dots of number seven is abraded; eight, nine, and ten are perfect; number eleven—this vowel has been lost, as the stone is here cracked across; twelve is perfect; thirteen has but one vowel-dot remaining, the rest lost by a piece knocked

off the angle, the space, five inches, leaving ample room for the usual i. The rest of the characters are perfect, excepting the centre score of seventeen, which has been nearly defaced by a crack across the entire stone; all the uninjured characters are broadly and deeply cut. Restoring the damaged scores, the legend will stand as follows:—



 S A F F I Q E G I M A Q I D D A T T A C

SAFFI QEGI MAQUI DDATTAC.



G²
Dunbel Ogham, No. 2.

The name of the individual commemorated appears to be Cueg, with the prefix Saffi. On one of the Cilleen Cormac stones we find Sah, which the Rev. J. Shearman, in his communication to the "Ecclesiastical Record" for June, 1868, renders "Saei" a wise man, a brehon, a sage: on the stone from Burnfort, county Cork, we find the form "Sagi," which the late Mr. John Windele rendered priest. The name Cueg is of a purely Gaedhelic type; names with the prefix Cu are common from the earliest age, as Cuchullin, Cuan, Cuccaill, Cubretan, Cudullig. This name is still preserved in the forms of Mac Quig, Mac Keag, and Quigly.

The patronymic reads Ddattac; the doubling of consonants in the names found on Ogham monuments is a curious feature, which I would commend to the attention of Celtic philologists; thus, on one given in this paper, we have Ddecceda; on a stone in the Royal Cork Institution Ccarrtacc; on a stone at Kilgobinet, Gonnggu; on one from Tinnahally, Furuddrann. This name is of the same type as Dathi, A.D. 438, Dalaise, 638; Dalach, 860; Dachu, 650; Dariet, 948 ("Ann. Four Masters").

It is a hopeless task to attempt to identify any of the proper names found on the Dunbel stones, or indeed, on any other monument of this class; they belong to an age far beyond authentic history; and if we remember that this must have been the common form of the sepulchral memorials of an ancient race, and that the names inscribed on them were the common family names borne by thousands of individuals, generation after generation, the hopelessness of attempting to identify them with kings, or saints, or bishops of a known historic age, is perfectly apparent. Too much sentimentality has been imported into the study of this subject, which requires a grave, thoughtful, and purely critical mode of investigation, and if pursued in this spirit, I have every hope that it will be the means of throwing considerable light upon an obscure, but important, era of our national history. In concluding this paper, I cannot help remarking upon the zeal and energy displayed by Messrs. Graves and Prim in rescuing these venerable memorials from an impending destruction, and in putting together their shattered fragments in such

a manner as to have preserved the principal portions of these valuable inscriptions. (See "Journal" of the Kilk. and South-East of Ireland Arch. Soc., second series, Vol. III., p. 402.)

